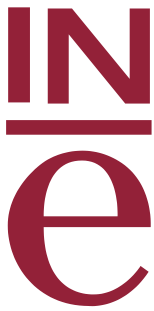


INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA



Methodology for the Survey on Homeless Persons (SHP-Persons 2022)

Madrid, October 2022

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1 Introduction

In recent years, both from government, national and European bodies, as well as from civil society itself, the degree of sensitivity and concern for the cohesion of our societies has increased, and especially for processes of social exclusion that create growing segregation.

The Comprehensive National Strategy for Homeless People 2015-2020, approved by an Agreement of the Council of Ministers on November 6, 2015, establishes its strategic lines to improve knowledge, exchange of information and evaluation in relation to the phenomenon of residential exclusion. Aware that the effectiveness of helping homeless people depends largely on improving knowledge about them, this Strategy provides, among other actions, for expanding, improving and systematizing the information available on homeless people. In fact, the Interim Evaluation of this Strategy identified the lack of data as one of the limitations of the evaluation. In this context, for the first time in 2003 the INE carried out a survey of centres (SHP-Centres) which it has continued to carry out every two years since 2006, with the most recent being the Survey of centres and care services for the homeless (ECAPSH) of the year 2020. This survey allows us to understand their characteristics and obtain an estimate of the average number of users of the center network.

The Survey of Homeless Persons (EPSH) aims to identify the sociodemographic profile, living conditions and difficulties in accessing housing for individuals in the group.

The survey is included in the National Statistical Plan 2021-2024, currently in force, with code 8918, and is therefore considered statistics for state purposes and mandatory completion.

Carrying out the Homeless Persons Survey in 2022 is especially relevant, taking into account that this statistical operation was carried out for the first time in 2005 and for the second time (and so far the last) in 2012.

2 Objectives

Traditionally, census operations have included the collection of data on homeless persons due to the need to ensure complete census coverage of the target population, as well as the specific interest of this population group and the need to have data that allow principal characteristics to be understood and analysed.

The difficulty of approaching this population group requires completely different information collection strategies than those used for the population residing in family dwellings. And that same difficulty shows that we must establish contact with them to gather information on a greater number of variables related to the living conditions of homeless persons who normally do not have a place in the traditional census operation.

Considering the time elapsed since the 2012 Survey, it has been considered necessary to carry out a new survey by means of direct interviews with centre users to study the characteristics of the users of centres providing accommodation and restoration services.

The survey is designed to identify sociodemographic profile, the living conditions and the difficulties of access to accommodation for persons in this group. To this end, different aspects, detailed below, will be studied.

Detailed results will be offered at the national level and, for the most relevant variables, by autonomous communities.

In the case of País Vasco, the survey was carried out by the Basque Institute of Statistics (EUSTAT), under the terms established in the Collaboration Agreement signed by both organizations.

3 General characteristics of the object of study

The characteristics under study are the following:

3.1 Sociodemographic characteristics

The sociodemographic characteristics are as follows: sex, age, nationality, place of birth, length of residence in Spain, length of residence in the autonomous community where the person has been contacted, autonomous community of origin -if the date from which residing in the autonomous community in which the contact is made is after the date from which he has been residing in Spain-, place of residence the year prior to the interview, registration, mother tongue, knowledge of languages other than the mother tongue, father's place of birth and mother's place of birth.

For practical purposes, the set of sociodemographic characteristics studied have been distributed in two different sections in the questionnaire. The first is basic sociodemographic characteristics, where sex, age and nationality are studied, and a second section, Other sociodemographic characteristics, in which the rest of this type of characteristics are studied.

3.2 Frequenting of services

First of all, it will be a question of verifying whether the people who we have contacted meet the requirements to be part of the target population and, on the other hand, determining behavioral patterns of the target population in relation to accommodations and food.

The type of accommodation used, the frequency of use, as well as the habits in its use are studied; as well as the place where they ate and if they are not eating.

3.3 Living conditions.

Behaviour in terms of the accommodations of those studied uses differentiated routes according to the type of accommodation: collective accommodation, flat or boarding house and places not intended for habitation.

The characteristics of collective housing are analyzed, as well as the use of ordinary mail, telephone and internet and/or email; in case of residing in a boarding house or a flat, it is studied if it is paid for it and to whom and what are the endowments of the same as well as the possibility of using the telephone and internet and/or email; or, if applicable, some distinctive qualities and traits of people who sleep in places not intended to be inhabited are investigated, as well as the possibility of using ordinary mail, telephone and internet and/or email.

3.4 Accommodation: background and search

Investigates what are the causes for the lack of accommodation, and since when. In addition to this, people's willingness to change their accommodation situation is studied.

If they do not seek accommodation, an attempt will be made to analyze the causes of discouragement in the search for accommodation.

3.5 Activity, employment and unemployment

This section investigates the situation in relation to the activity of the population under study. In the first place, we try to find out if people have known some period of job stability in their life journey. On a current moment, for people who are employed, we try to study what their occupation is, how long they have been working and how they found that job; if they are unemployed, they will be asked about their last occupation, the reasons for losing their job and their actions in the absence of a job.

3.6 Economic situation

The different sources of income are studied, both those derived from a job or the performance of an activity and those of another origin, identification of the primary income source, the amount of the income, the main spending categories, as well as indebtedness. and the need to have borrowed money.

3.7 Training

The training of the people under study is investigated by looking at the level of studies completed, the age at which they were completed or abandoned, difficulties in reading, writing and calculation, and whether there are intentions to improve training by taking courses.

3.8 Health

Continuing with the living conditions of the target population, we study, in the first place, the subjective assessment of the state of health by the interested party. Sleep, both from the subjective appreciation of the difficulties to sleep evaluated by the interested party and from the objective approach of the daily hours of sleep.

In addition, the relationship of the person with the health system (holding a health card and use of medical services) is investigated, as well as an objective approach to the state of health (diagnosis of some serious or chronic disease and type of disease suffered, hospitalization as well as recognition of disability and its type and degree). The impact of COVID-19 (suffering from the disease, isolation and vaccination) is also being studied.

As a novelty, this year the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-8) instrument has been used to investigate mental health.

This section concludes by studying the possibility of addiction to tobacco, alcohol, other drugs and gambling.

3.9 Family and social ties

The family and social ties maintained by the people under study are investigated: if they have a partner or not, if they live with them and their legal marital status, and if they have children and what relationship they have with them.

At the same time, there is an investigation regarding with whom they usually spend most of the day and the frequency of the relationship they maintain with family members and other relatives with whom they do not live. Finally, their family history is analyzed (their way of life before the age of eighteen and the existence of any family problem before that age).

3.10 Use of social services

The use of social services by the people surveyed is studied, focusing attention on the existence of a relationship with social workers, request and granting of services or social benefits, the subjective assessment of the help received by these services and the personal manifestation of what they would need to get out of the situation of homelessness.

In addition, this section also investigates the perception of the minimum insertion income and/or the Minimum Life Income and the circumstances under which it is no longer received or has not been received.

3.11 Equality, non-discrimination and relationship with justice

The aim is to study whether in the lives of these people there are situations in which they have been discriminated against, victims of a crime or aggression, or have been denounced or detained.

In addition, the legal assistance received is studied and, where appropriate, if they were convicted and the type of sentence they have served. Finally, it is analyzed whether they received support after serving their sentence.

4 Scope of the survey

4.1 Population scope

Homeless persons aged 18 years old and older.

A homeless person is considered to be one who does not have access during the reference period to accommodation that meets the commonly accepted human habitability criteria, whether the accommodation is legally their property or if it is rented, or occupied for free with the permission of the owner, or under contract or other arrangement of a non-temporary nature (including those provided by the public sector or non-governmental organizations and those provided by employers).

Consequently, given the lack of a home, these people are forced to temporarily sleep:

1. On the street, or
2. In buildings that are commonly considered unfit for human habitation, or
3. In emergency accommodation provided by the public sector or non-governmental organizations, or
4. In collective long-stay accommodation provided by the public sector or non-governmental organizations (non-emergency centers, irregular immigrant centers), or
5. In pensions or guest houses (in cases where the stay is paid for by an institution, whether public or private, due to the person's lack of resources), or
6. In other short-stay accommodation (in cases where the stay is paid for by an institution, whether public or private, due to the person's lack of resources), or
7. In occupied houses, or
8. In subsidized accommodation/supervised housing (as long as the ownership of the home is held by an institution, whether public or private).

The following types of centers are also included to ensure the continuity of the historical series and international comparability:

9. Shelter centers for women victims of gender violence
10. Reception centers for returned migrants
11. Immigrant Centers: Temporary stay centers for immigrants (CETI) and Refugee Reception Centers (CAR)
12. Centers for the accommodation of temporary workers and private employers under an employment contract, regardless of who manages said accommodation.

On the other hand, persons living in the following types of accommodation are excluded from this definition:

- Hospitals; mental health homes; senior centers
- Prisons; internment center
- Student residences; boarding schools
- Children's reception centers
- Quarters; military missions at sea

- Moored boats
- Mobile homes (circuses)
- Au pairs; domestic service; hotel staff living in the hotel itself
- Tourists staying in hotels
- Subsidized accommodation (as long as the ownership of the home is not held by any institution, whether public or private) “

However, although the theoretical population is indicated, the population that is actually going to be investigated is the one that attends the centers that offer accommodation and/or restaurant services located in municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants.

4.2 Territorial Scope

Municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitant in all of Spain.

4.3 Time Scope

The data collection period of the survey will depend on what our priority objective is, depending on whether we are interested in homeless people at a given moment or in homeless people over a long period of time. Similar to the 2005 and 2012 surveys, we have opted for a compromise solution between both approaches, establishing the information collection period at six and a half weeks. Taking into account the nature of our study, we consider that this period should be in winter, having decided that it covers from February 3 to March 18, 2022.

Regarding the reference period of the study variables, it must be said that different periods have been considered according to their different nature and the objectives that are sought.

5 Concepts and definitions

5.1 Variables under study

Place of accommodation: Place where a person or a group of people lodges, lodges or camps. We distinguish between collective accommodation, individual accommodation and fortune accommodation.

Collective accommodation: Place in which families or several independent persons are housed together in the same place or building.

Single accommodation: Any accommodation used by a person in a building designed to house people. They can be pensions, flats or houses.

Charity hostel: Charitable establishment where people in need are temporarily housed.

Home: House where people live together and reside, subject to certain regulations.

Shelter center for women victims of gender violence: Shelter or residence dedicated to the care and refuge of women victims of gender violence and their descendants.

Female victims of gender violence Woman subjected to physical or psychological violence by her spouse or partner.

Refugee aid centres: Shelter or residence where the refugees reside.

Foreigners detention center: Public establishment of a non-penitentiary nature, dependent on the Ministry of the Interior, intended for the preventive and precautionary custody of foreigners to guarantee their expulsion, return or return for the reasons and under the terms provided in the immigration legislation, and of foreigners who, having replaced the custodial sentence with the expulsion measure, the competent judge or court so agrees.

Hospital: Establishment for the diagnosis and treatment of patients, where research and teaching are also practiced.

Prison: Prison or place where prisoners are locked up and secured.

Senior Center: Shelter or residence where people over 65 years of age live together and reside, subject to certain regulations.

Flat: Set of rooms that constitute independent housing in a house of various heights.

House: Building to live in.

Apartment or house provided by an NGO or organization Property ceded by an organization or NGO to the person for their use. Included in this type is the flat paid through the minimum insertion income (RMI) or the Minimum Vital Income (IMV) as the person's only source of income.

Apartment or house rented by the person: Property rented at market price by the interested party.

Apartment or house they own: Property owned by the person who lives in it.

Occupied flat: Apartment inhabited without the consent of the owner.

Accommodation in the home of a relative or friend: Situation of use of the property owned by a family member, except parents or spouses, or a temporary friend.

Pension: House where guests are received.

Hostel: House where food and lodging is given for payment.

Pension paid by an NGO or organization: Pension, whose use by a person is satisfied by an organization or NGO. Included in this type is the pension paid through the minimum insertion income (RMI) or the Minimum Vital Income (IMV) as the person's only source of income.

Place not provided for accommodation: Space not conditioned for use as a bedroom.

Accommodation in a public space Accommodation in a public transport station (bus, metro, train, etc.), parking, park and/or garden, vacant lot, etc.

Makeshift lodgings: Accommodation in a space of a property not intended for use as a bedroom (property hall, corridor, staircase), garage, cave, abandoned car, etc.

Frequency of lodgings: More or less repetition in sleeping in a specific place.

Eat: Eating the main meal of the day.

Food (or Sandwich) in a social dining room or restaurant: Prepared foods, except fruit, provided by the owner of the dining room and that are consumed either in the same or outside of it.

Food in the home of a relative or friend: Food provided by a family member, except parents and spouses, or a friend.

Food cooked at home and purchased by the person: The food prepared by the person, or their parents or spouses, in their own home.

Food donated by individuals: Prepared or unprepared food donated by individuals to the interested party.

Reclaimed food: Food processed or not rescued from waste from markets or restaurants.

Bedroom: In a house, a room intended for sleeping.

Berths: Each one of the narrow and simple beds that are used in ships, trains, barracks, bedrooms, etc., and that, due to economy of space, are usually placed one on top of the other.

Hammock: Lounger, net or fabric hung by the ends.

Sharing bed: Use of a bed by two or more people.

Individual bed: Bed used by one person.

Consideration: Benefit that a contracting party owes by reason of what it has received or should receive from the other

Hosting Center: Collective accommodation, which can be either a hostel or a residence.

Place where one usually stops: Place of high frequentation by the individual, which can be a place or a centre, both care and otherwise.

Browsing the Internet and using email: Possibility of using these electronic media.

Payment of a small amount: Delivery of an amount of money lower than the market price of the good or service provided.

Unoccupied dwelling: Housing where there are no tenants or owners who are using it.

Organism: Institution that, among its activities, is dedicated to caring for homeless people.

NGO: Association or foundation that, among its activities, is dedicated to caring for homeless people.

Adoption of legal measures: Presentation of a complaint before a court.

Adoption of police measures: Filing a complaint with the police, without submitting it to the court.

Their things: Personal belongings.

Personal accommodation: Accommodation that the person considers their own, whether it is rented or owned.

Social worker: Person in charge of providing information, guidance and psychosocial help to individuals and family groups in a situation of crisis, violence, disorganization, family, job or housing losses.

On-going work: Work for more than six continuous months.

Unemployed: Unemployed are all those persons aged 16 or over who, during a given reference period (reference week, current period...), declared that they were unemployed or looking for a job.

Retired: Person who has left their job and reached the end of their employed life due to age.

Retired: See retired

Disability: In labor or civil servant relationships, situation of permanent incapacity.

Refugee: Person who, as a result of wars, revolutions or political persecution, is forced to seek refuge outside their country.

Employment regulation: Process by which a company adjusts the number of employees to its real needs, producing a series of dismissals.

Minimum insertion income: Benefit of a variable amount that is granted as social assistance after meeting minimum requirements according to the Autonomous Community of residence.

Minimum living income: Economic benefit that is part of the protective action of Social Security, and guarantees a minimum level of income to those who are in a situation of economic vulnerability.

Unemployment benefit: Benefit that is received when you are unemployed, and have contributed to social security for a contribution period equal to or greater than one year.

Disability pension Economic benefit that tries to cover the loss of income suffered by a worker when, due to illness or accident, their working capacity is reduced or cancelled.

Retirement Pension: Pension that is received upon cessation of work activity after meeting certain age and social security contribution requirements.

Widow or Widower Pension: Pension received on the death of an active spouse or beneficiary of a pension.

Non-contributory pensions: Economic benefits that are recognized to those citizens who, being in a situation of protectable need, lack sufficient resources for their subsistence in the legally established terms, even if they have never contributed or long enough to achieve the benefits of the contributory level. Within this modality, there are disability and retirement pensions.

Course of education or training: Training activity, regulated or not, lasting more than 10 hours.

Health condition: Subjective perception of the person of their health situation.

Health card: Accrediting document with which you can go to a health center or hospital of the National Health System.

Serious or chronic illness: Serious or recurrent alteration, in the case of being chronic, of health.

Low alcohol drinks: Alcoholic beverage such as wine, beer, cava, cider, etc. and their cocktails with soft drinks.

High alcohol drinks: Alcoholic beverage such as brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, etc. and their cocktails with soft drinks. .

Drugs: Drug substance or preparation with a stimulant, depressant, narcotic or hallucinogenic effect.

Joint: Cigarette made with a mixture of tobacco and some type of drug such as hashish.

Games: Those whose result does not depend on the ability or skill of the players, but exclusively on chance or luck; i.e. Monte or dice.

Legal marital status: The legal marital status is defined as that which each individual has according to the matrimonial legislation (or the matrimonial customs) of the country (i.e.the legal situation).

Single: That you are not married.

Married: Said of a person who has married.

Widowed: Said of the person whose spouse has died and has not remarried.

Legally separated: Said of a person who has interrupted life together with their spouse, preserving the marriage bond with a judicial decision.

Divorced: Said of a person whose marriage bond has been legally dissolved.

Friend: Trusted person with no family relationship to the respondent.

Institution for the reception of minors: Institution where minors live their lives without legal guardians, under the tutelage of the competent authorities.

Day centre Care center for homeless people, where accommodation or restoration activities are not carried out.

Social services: Resources from public institutions to help disadvantaged people.

Subsidy: Public assistance provision of an economic nature and of a fixed duration.

Crime Victim: Person who suffers damage due to fault or violation of the law.

Assault Victim: Person who suffers damage by act contrary to the right of another person.

Juvenile Court: Court oriented to people from 14 to 17 years old in their criminal relations.

Other courts or tribunals: Refers to all types of courts or tribunals, except those for minors.

Juvenile internment center: Place where the re-educational measures ordered by the juvenile courts are carried out.

5.2 Identification of variables

Centre Identification

Province: The 50 provinces and the 2 autonomous cities into which the state territory is divided are considered.

Municipality: The municipality in which the selected center is located is considered.

Centre code: Five-digit identification of the center according to the directory of the Survey of Centers and Services for the Homeless (ECAPSH).

5.3 Classification Variables

Geographic characteristics

Autonomous Community of reference: Autonomous community where the center where the interview is conducted is located.

Place of birth: In case of birth in Spain, it will be the Autonomous Community. If the place of birth is abroad, the country of birth will be considered.

Nationality: Residence of the interviewee. The following options will be considered: Spanish, foreign and both.

For the purposes of survey, persons with double nationality will be considered as Spanish.

Characteristics related to the person

Sex: This refers to the biological sex of the person.

Age: The age of the person interviewed as of December 31, 2021 will be considered, stratified according to the following detail:

From 18 to 29 years

From 30 to 44 years

From 45 to 64 years

More than 64 years

Disability: Situation resulting from the interaction between the health condition and the contextual factors that restrict the participation of the person.

Time of residence in Spain: The residence time will be considered following the following scale:

From 0 to 12 months

From 13 to 35 months

From 3 to 5 years

More than 5 years

Time of residence in Autonomous Communities of reference: The residence time will be considered following the following scale:

From 0 to 12 months

From 13 to 35 months

From 3 to 5 years

More than 5 years

Census: Registration in the Municipal Register of Inhabitants.

Mother tongue: First language or language that a person learns.

Languages other than mother tongue: Other languages acquired by a person after their mother tongue.

Employment: The occupation will be classified, according to the National Classification of Occupations 2011 (CNO-11) to one digit, according to the following detail:

0 Armed forces occupations

1 Directors and managers

2 Scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals

3 Technicians; support professionals

4 Accounting, administrative and other office employees

5 Workers in catering, personal, protection and retail services

6 Skilled agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishing sector workers

- 7 Craftspersons and skilled workers manufacturing industries and construction (except installation and machinery operators).
- 8 Installation and machinery operators and assemblers
- 9 Basic occupations

For operating purposes, the above headings have been grouped as follows:

- Managers, technicians and professionals (0+1+2+3)
- Administrative type employees; catering service workers; personal, protection and security services workers; trade dependents and assimilated (4+5)
- Skilled workers in agriculture, fishing, industry and construction (6+7+8)
- Unskilled workers (9)

Level of education: The typology of study levels of the National Classification of Education 2014 (CNED 2014) -Classification of programs in training levels- has been considered, as follows:

- Z Does not know how to read or write (illiterate)
- A Incomplete primary education (Has attended school less than 5 years)
- B Primary education
- C First stage of secondary education without graduate qualification in Compulsory Secondary Education and similar (BGE, Elementary Bacallaureate)
- C First stage of secondary education with graduate qualification in Compulsory Secondary Education and equivalent (BGE, Elementary Bacallaureate)
- E Level 1 or level 2 certificates of professionalism and similar (social guarantee, Initial Professional Qualification Programme,)
- F Bacallaureate and similar (BUP, COU, PREU)
- G Vocational training, visual arts and design and sports education of middle level and similar
- H Professional education in music and dance and similar Certificates of official language schools, advanced level and similar Basic Vocational Training (BVT)
- I Level 3 professional certificates; short-term programmes requiring second stage of secondary education and similar
- J Vocational training, visual arts and design and sports training of a high level and equivalent. University qualifications that require a bachelor's degree of two years or more
- K University degrees of 240 ECTS credits and equivalent. University diplomas and equivalent Expert or specialist University qualifications, of less than 60 ECTS credits, with access requiring a university degree
- L University degrees of 240 ECTS credits and equivalent. Graduates and equivalent

M Official University Masters and equivalent Specialities in Health Sciences for the residence system and similar University Master's qualifications, of 60 or more ECTS credits, with access requiring a university degree

N University PhD

For operating purposes, the above headings have been grouped as follows:

- Primary education or lower (Z+A+B)
- 1st stage of secondary education (C+D+E)
- 2nd stage of secondary education Baccalaureate and similar (F)
- 2nd of secondary education, training with vocational orientation (G+H+I)
- Advanced vocational training (J)
- University studies (K+L+M+N)

Alcohol consumption Consumption will be classified into four categories based on the amount of pure alcohol consumed per week, according to the following criteria:

Light, from 1 to 175 cc of pure alcohol/week

Moderate, from 176 to 525 cc of pure alcohol/week

High, from 526 to 700 cc of pure alcohol/week

Excessive, more than 700 cc of pure alcohol/week

Drug use: We will take into account the use of drugs.

Marital status: The legal marital status of the person on the day of the interview will be considered according to the following categories:

Single

Married

Widowed

Legally separated

Divorced

6 Sample design

6.1 Introduction

The sample has been designed to obtain information at a national level on the group considered to be homeless, both in terms of their number and the socioeconomic characteristics of this population.

The lack of a framework for the direct selection of the population under study makes it necessary to use indirect sampling, in which the elementary sampling units are the services, both accommodation and restaurants, offered to this type of population. Through the demand for these services, the total number of people included in the category of homeless will be estimated.

The criteria used in the design of the sample are similar to those of the survey carried out by the INE in 2012, which in turn are based on the French experience adapted to the characteristics of our country.

6.2 Sample type

A two-stage sampling with stratification of the first stage units has been used.

The first stage units are made up of the centres located in municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants that provide their services to the population under study.

As a framework of primary units, the directory of centers has been used, which is derived from the Survey on Centers and Services for the Homeless (ECAPSH) carried out by the INE in 2020.

The centres have been stratified according to a double criterion: type of service they provide and number of services.

According to the type of service, the centres are stratified according to whether they provide lodging or restaurant services, in such a way that a centre that provides both services is in both strata.

Of the 1,131 centres in the framework, 143 have been removed for being from municipalities with less than 20,000 inhabitants. Of the rest and considering only the centres for which information is available on the types of services analysed, 799 centers, 450 are restaurants and 661 accommodation (there are 312 in both types).

In order for the sample to be representative and given that it is not possible to keep an interviewer in a centre for a long period of time or to interview all the people who request services in the centre, in the sample design it is necessary to take into account account the following:

1. **Survey days**, during the collection period assigned to each centre, in order to distribute the sample evenly over time.
2. **Time intervals on survey days**. This refers to the time interval in which the interviewer carries out data collection. These are defined in such a way that an individual cannot receive more than one service in said period.
3. **Persons who demand the services** on the day and selected intervals. The selection of these persons depends on the information provided by the centers,

depending on whether or not there is a list of users, a waiting list, etc. Whenever possible, a selection criterion has been applied with equal probability and using a sampling fraction that takes into account the reasonable number of interviews that can be carried out by an interviewer in the selected period.

The second stage units are made up of the services provided by the centres.

6.3 Sample size Allocation

In accordance with the French experience and taking into account the difficulties of the survey, the high non-response rate that could occur, as well as the impossibility of establishing a uniform criterion for the selection of people in the centres, the size has been established at **3,539 services**.

To determine the sample size of first-stage units (centres), the following aspects have been taken into account:

- The number of daily interviews. This has been set at **three**, taking into account that the average time to complete the questionnaire is 30 minutes.
- The structure of the centres (there are few large centres and many very small ones). Within each type of service provided, the centres have been stratified according to size and number of days visited during fieldwork. This has been carried out over **six weeks**.

The strata considered and the number of visits per stratum are defined as follows:

1. Centres selected for providing accommodation services:

Stratum 1: Centers with less than 10 services: 2 days

Stratum 2: Centers between 10 and 20 services: 3 days

Stratum 3: Centers between 20 and 50 services: 8 days

Stratum 4: Centers between 50 and 80 services: 12 days

Stratum 5: Centers between 80 and 300 services: 14 days

Stratum 6: Centers with more than 300 services: 18 days

2. Centres selected for providing restaurant services:

Stratum 1: Centers with less than 15 services: 2 days

Stratum 2: Centers between 15 and 40 services: 5 days

Stratum 3: Centers between 40 and 90 services: 10 days

Stratum 4: Centers between 90 and 150 services: 12 days

Stratum 5: Centers between 150 and 250 services: 15 days

Stratum 6: Centers between 250 and 400 services: 16 days

Stratum 7: Centers with more than 400 services: 18 days

The allocation between the different types of services has been made proportionally to the number of services, obtaining a sample size of 1,556 and 1,983 accommodation and restaurant services, respectively.

In order to reach the objective of 3,539 services and taking into account the structure of the framework, a sample of 151 centers will be selected, of which accommodation services are investigated in 71 centers and restaurant services in 80. Of these, 135 are different and there are 8 centres in the sample in which both accommodation and restaurant services are investigated.

The size of the sample of centers in each Autonomous Community is as follows:

Distribution of the sample of centres

Autonomous Community	Total	Accommodations	Restaurants, cafés and the like
Andalucía	21	7	14
Aragón	6	3	3
Asturias (Principado de)	8	3	5
Baleares (Islas)	4	2	2
Canarias	5	2	3
Cantabria	3	1	2
Castilla y León	11	6	5
Castilla-La Mancha	5	3	2
Cataluña	11	6	5
Comunitat Valenciana	4	3	1
Extremadura	3	1	2
Galicia	13	5	8
Madrid (Comunidad de)	14	6	8
Murcia (Región de)	8	4	4
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	2	1	1
País Vasco*	27	15	12
La Rioja	2	1	1
Ceuta y Melilla	2	1	1
Total	151	71	80

*In País Vasco, the sample has been expanded and 61 centres have been investigated (44 for accommodation and 28 for restaurants, one for both types of services), in accordance with the Agreement signed with Eustat.

6.4 Sample selection

The sample of centres is selected at the national level, within each stratum.

Since the sample of services (persons) in the centres is fixed, they have been selected with probability proportional to the number of services they provide.

The centres that provide less than **four services** have not been considered in the selection of the sample.

For the selection, the centres have been ordered in each stratum, according to the province to which they belong.

The selection of the sample of services is carried out with equal probability.

According to the different situations, and taking into account that persons are the research units selected through the services they demand, the way to act in the selection of the sample is as follows:

- In centres that **provide accommodation services** - and in the event that a list of people who are accommodated for one night is available - the interviewer selects the sample of services from it. The criteria is as follows: If m is the number of people on the list and n is the size of the sample to select, in our case $n=3$, calculate p as the integer part of the quotient m/n , and randomly choose a number i , with $1 \leq i \leq n$, then interviewing individuals who are in position $i, i+p, i+2, \dots, i+(n-1)p$.

In the event that the centre, for whatever reason, does not provide or does not have such a list, the individuals will be chosen according to their order of arrival or departure, according to the time of the interview, that is, the first n . If several of them arrive to or leave the centre simultaneously, preventing the above mechanisms from being put into practice, the interviewer will randomly select the n individuals to be interviewed, for example, selecting one in each group of those who enter or leave simultaneously until the sample size is completed.

- In the centres that offer **a restaurant service**, the choice of the interviewees is made in order of arrival at the center to receive said service. If the massive influx of people to the centre prevents carrying out such a selection mechanism, the interviewer will also resort to choosing the interviewees as randomly as possible. For example, selecting during the meal and ensuring that they wait until the end to carry out the interview or making the selection according to arrival at the time the interviewer is available.

6.5 Estimators

The characteristics estimated are totals, or quotients of two totals, and the estimates refer to the behavior of the population on a typical day.

The estimator of the total of a characteristic $X = \sum_{i \in U} x_i$ where U is the homeless population will be a linear type estimator of the form $\hat{X} = \sum_{i \in M} w_i \cdot x_i$ where M is the sample of homeless people and w_i is the elevation factor of that homeless person which is interpreted as the number of homeless people in the population who are represented by homeless person i in the sample.

The calculation of the elevation factor of the homeless population has been carried out in two phases: first the elevation factors of the sampled services have been calculated and then the elevation factors of the homeless people who have demanded these services have been calculated.

This calculation must take into account that, in order for the sample to be representative, the selected centres have been distributed throughout the days of the week, from Monday to Friday, and between the different weeks that the survey has lasted.

6.5.1 ELEVATION FACTOR OF SERVICES.

The elevation factor of the services is the inverse of the probability of their selection.

Taking into account that the services have been selected in two stages: first the centres have been selected by strata and later, within each of these centres, the services (accommodation or food) have been selected, the probability of final selection is the product of the probability of selection of the centre by the probability of selection of the service within the center.

The selection probability of center c, P_c , in stratum h is given by:

$$P_c = n_h \frac{s_c}{S_h}$$

where:

S_h is the total number of services offered by the centers in stratum h in an average day according to the framework.

n_h is the number of centres selected in stratum h.

s_c is the number of services offered at center c in an average day according to the framework.

The probability of selection of the service i in the center c is:

$$P_{i/c} = \frac{d_c}{42 \cdot s_c}$$

where:

d_c is the number of theoretical services assigned to center c (theoretical sample) and $42 \cdot s_c$ is the estimated total number of services offered over the six weeks that the field research lasts.

Factor 42 is a temporary elevation factor used to estimate the total services provided by the center over six weeks, based on the behavior of the center on an average day.

The final elevation factor of service i of center c is therefore:

$$w_i = w_c \cdot w_{i/c} = 1/P_c \cdot 1/P_{i/c}$$

6.5.2 ELEVATION FACTOR OF PEOPLE.

To proceed to obtain the elevation factor of the people, we start from the previous factor and use the method of shared weights. The shared weights method allows unbiased estimates to be obtained when the sample (Services) is selected from a different framework than the research units (Persons).

This method was presented by Ernst in 1989 applied to the calculation of longitudinal elevation factors in panel surveys. Later its scope was extended to a more general context by P.Lavallé in 1995.

To go from the services factor to the people factor, this procedure assigns to each person the services elevation factor, deflated by the total number of services demanded by said person during a given period of time. This is due to the fact that a person can demand more than one service in the period of time considered, in our case a week.

The elevation factor of person k , who demands services i , is of the form:

$$f_k = \frac{1}{6 \cdot (sd_k)} \sum_i w_i$$

where:

sd_k is the number of services demanded by person k in the week prior to the interview and $6 \cdot (sd_k)$ is the estimated total services demanded by person k throughout the six weeks that the investigation lasts.

(The value 6 is a temporary lifting factor, introduced by the fact that people are asked about the demand for services in a week.)

The sum is spread over the sample services demanded by person k .

6.5.3 REWEIGHTING BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY.

Given that the sample has been designed to provide estimates at the national level, the estimates at the autonomous community level may present high sampling errors.

To correct this lack of precision as far as possible, the sample has been calibrated so that the estimated accommodation services coincide with the external value obtained from the framework, at the Autonomous Community level.

The total number of accommodation services is used, considering that this type of service is demanded almost exclusively by homeless people, which does not occur in the case of restaurant services.

To carry out the calibration, the INSEE Macro SAS CALMAR has been used.

6.6 Sampling errors

For the estimation of sampling errors, the Bootstrap method will be used.

7 Collection of information

7.1 Introduction

Given the particularities of this research, such as the situation of the people to whom it is directed, the type of information requested, as well as the difficulties in accessing the informant, make the data collection of this survey complex.

The situation of the informants advises that the interviewer who deals directly with them meets a series of requirements that are not considered necessary in other studies. Thus, it is essential to find sensitized interviewers with the ability to communicate with the members of this group, so the interview staff was selected from among social workers, psychologists and sociologists.

7.2 Geographical and temporal scope

Data collection was carried out for 6.5 weeks, beginning on February 3 and ending on March 18. So the data collection took place in the period in which the greatest demand for accommodation and restaurant services is concentrated. The interviews were conducted in the time slots adapted to the operating hours of the centers.

The data collection extends to the entire Spanish territory in the centers located in municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, although in the territorial scope of the Basque Country it was carried out by EUSTAT.

7.3 Organisation of fieldwork

The collection of information, within the scope of action of the INE, was carried out by the company TYPESA Statistics and Services SL, using 46 interviewers and 16 inspectors.

The data collection method used was the computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) in the accommodation and/or catering centers, and, exceptionally, by telephone (CATI) or internet (CAWI) for the group of women. victims of violence. The questionnaire has been translated into English, French and Arabic in order to facilitate the development of the interviews with those informants with linguistic difficulties.

With the aim of improving the collaboration of the selected centers, letters were sent to the centers explaining the importance of the Survey and the upcoming visit by accredited personnel. Prior to the visits of the interviewers, a contact was also established with said centers to gather additional information (availability of lists of users, suitability of a place to carry out the interviews, etc.) and ensure the collaboration of those responsible for the same.

8. Processing of information

During the collection of the information, as the answers are entered on the tablets, a first purification of the data is carried out by means of errors implemented in the collection application that allow inconsistencies to be detected and provide warnings of strange values. In this way, the correction/confirmation of the information is carried out at the same time as the interview.

The information collected is downloaded from the tablets to the server of the company in charge of collecting it. In the Central Services, we proceed to download the information by theoretical collection period for centralised processing. This processing consists of the following phases:

- Coverage Phase: It detects duplicates, compares the number of questionnaires theoretically collected (according to the computer application for monitoring fieldwork) and effectively received for each household.
- Quality Control Phase: It is verified that the information collected does not contain inconsistencies or serious errors detected in the questionnaire.
- Filtering and Imputation Phase: It consists of detecting inconsistencies that have not been included in the electronic questionnaire, as well as obtaining marginal tables, variable analysis tables, etc. The correction of possible mismatched or lost values is carried out automatically and, exceptionally, manually.

Once all the sample information has been collected and refined, it is added to the information relating to the Basque Country and results are obtained according to the previously designed tabulation plan. For this purpose, the following tasks are carried out:

- Calculation of raising factors and estimators: Ratio estimators, to which reweighting techniques are applied, are used to estimate the sample's characteristics. The auxiliary information used depends on the characteristic under study.
- Tabulation of the results: On the basis of the theoretical tabulation plan initially designed according to the survey objectives, we obtain the raised tables with the calculated factors. These tables are cleaned in such a way that in those that do not have sufficient sample information to provide estimates with a minimum of statistical reliability, we add categories, delete cells or delete them from the final tabulation.
- Calculation of sampling errors: Variation coefficients are calculated for the main variables studied and disaggregations.

9. Diffusion

Detailed results are published in October 2022.

Annex 1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire in attached file "EPSH2022 Questionnaire.pdf".

Annex 2. Classifications used in the survey

- **List of autonomous communities and cities with their codes** (www.ine.es; Inebase; Classifications)
- **List of provinces with their codes** (www.ine.es; Inebase; Classifications)
- **List of municipalities and codes by provinces as of 01-01-2021** (www.ine.es; Inebase; Classifications)
- **Standard list of countries** (www.ine.es; Inebase; Classifications)
- **Typology of accommodation places**
 - 1. Collective accommodation**
 11. Shelter, residence or reception centre.
 12. Shelters for women victims of gender violence.
 13. Refugee assistance centres and centres for asylum seekers.
 14. Immigrant internment centres.
 15. Hospitals and health centres.
 16. Prisons
 17. Senior centres
 - 2. Flat or house**
 21. Apartment provided by a public administration, an NGO or organization (includes the apartment paid by the person who receives the minimum insertion income or the Minimum Vital Income).
 22. Apartment rented by the person (excludes the apartment paid for by the person who receives the minimum insertion income or the Minimum Vital Income)
 23. Occupied flat.
 24. Own flat.
 25. Accommodation in the home of a relative or friend.
 - 3. Pension or hostel**
 31. Pension paid by an NGO or organization (includes the pension paid by the person who receives the minimum insertion income or the Minimum Vital Income)
 32. Pension paid by the person (excludes the pension paid by the person who receives the minimum insertion income or the Minimum Vital Income)
 - 4. Places not provided for accommodation**
 41. In public space (train station, bus station, metro, car park, public garden, open space...)
 42. Makeshift accommodations (hall of a building, cave, car...)
 - 99 Does not know.
- **Typology of meals**
 1. Food in a community dining room or restaurant, from the place where you sleep.
 2. Meals in a community dining room or restaurant, except from the place where you sleep.

3. Food in the home of a relative or friend:
 4. Food cooked in the informant's home.
 5. Purchased food (in a bar, cafeteria, supermarket... or requested from fast food services such as telepizza, chinese, etc.).
 6. Food donated by individuals.
 7. Recovered food.
 8. Others.
 9. Does not know.
 10. Has not eaten.
- **National Classification of Occupations 2011 (CNO-11)** (www.ine.es; Inebase; Classifications)
 - **National Classification of Education 2014 (CNED-2014) Classification of programs in training levels (CNED-A)** (www.ine.es; Inebase; Classifications)
 - **Classification of Languages**

Annex 3. Derived variables

Mental Health

To evaluate the prevalence of depression, the questionnaire uses the instrument Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-8).

Mental Health

- A. Little interest or joy in doing things
- B. Feeling of being down, depressed, or hopeless
- C. Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much
- D. Feeling tired or having low energy
- E. Poor appetite or eating too much
- F. Feeling bad about themselves, feeling like they are a loser or have disappointed their family or themselves.
- G. Trouble concentrating on something, such as reading the newspaper or watching television
- H. Moving or speaking so slowly that others may have noticed. O. Or the opposite: being so restless or excited that they have been moving around more than usual.

Possible answers to indicate frequency are:

- Never (scored 1)
- Several days (scored 2)
- More than half of the days (scored 3)
- Almost every day (scored 4)

The derived variables are generated from the answers to this question:

- Severity of depressive symptomatology:
 - None: the sum of the points of the answers to the different situations A to H is between 8 and 12.
 - Mild: the sum of the points of the answers to the different situations A to H is between 13 and 17.
 - Moderate: the sum of the points of the answers to the different situations A to H is between 18 and 22.
 - Moderately serious: the sum of the points of the answers to the different situations A to H is between 23 and 27.
 - Serious: the sum of the points of the answers to the different situations A to H is between 28 and 32.
- Prevalence of active depressive symptoms:
 - Major depressive diagnosis: the score of situations A or B is 3 or 4 and there must be five or more situations with scores 3 or 4.

- Other depressive diagnoses: the score of situations A or B is 3 or 4 and there must be between 2 and 4 situations with scores 3 or 4.
- No other diagnosis: a case different from the previous ones.