

2 0 1 9
F O C U S

RIGHTS VIOLATION: Housing

Technical Committee of the FOESSA Foundation



FUNDACIÓN FOESSA
FOMENTO DE ESTUDIOS SOCIALES
Y DE SOCIOLOGÍA APLICADA

SUMMARY

Introduction

1. Unsafe housing
2. Inadequate housing
3. Inadequate and unsafe housing
4. Appendix

Introduction

10 years after the start of the economic crisis, we analyse the current social reality from the observation of improvements, worsening and stagnation of social situations that weaken our social cohesion. The reality of housing to this day, although it has improved during the last few years, continues to be one of the main reasons for social exclusion, together with employment. Today we continue to witness the violation of the right to housing, leaving the population suffering from this situation in a very weak state.

EINSFOESSA 2018¹ allows the analysis of those factors of exclusion from housing that occur in households (it does not collect homelessness information), that is, those situations related to housing that hinder the social integration of many people.

We therefore analyse residential exclusion as a situation reached by not having decent and adequate housing, that is to say, not having access to housing that meets the necessary conditions for adequate development, in direct relation to the environment in which people live. This residential exclusion is analysed through the following situations: living in substandard housing, serious construction failures, damp, overcrowding, tenancy in uncertain housing, deteriorating surroundings, architectural obstacles in housing with people with disabilities or excessive expenses in the home.

Taking these factors gathered by EINSFOESSA into account, we can see that housing exclusion affects **24%**² of the general population, **60%** of which live in situations of exclusion and **69%** of the population are in severe exclusion. To a larger extent, these situations of housing exclusion affect households with the following characteristics: **51%** of households with somebody from a non-EU country, **36%** of households with an unemployed person and **29%** of households with somebody under the age of 18.

¹ Foessa 2018 Foundation's Survey on Integration and Social Needs

² The data in bold is listed by the Autonomous Communities in the attached tables.

We consider residential exclusion to be a violation of the right to housing. For this we rely on the ETHOS³ typology, in which, in addition to the situation of being "homeless", the situations of "unsafe housing" and "inadequate housing" are also categorised as situations of residential exclusion.

Classification of situations of residential exclusion

Homeless: Living in a public space (with no home address), spending the night in a hostel or forced to spend the rest of the day in a public place.
Homeless: Staying in welcome centres or specific shelters, living in womens shelters, in temporary accommodation for immigrants and asylum seekers, living in institutions (prisons, health care centres, hospitals, juvenile facilities, without having anywhere to live once they leave those institutions), living in emergency housing (without rental contract), etc.
Unsafe housing: Living somewhere without a legal title (temporarily living with family or friends out of necessity, living in housing without a rental contract, etc.), without legal notice of leaving the housing, living under the threat of violence from a family member, or a partner, etc.
Inadequate housing: Living in a temporary construction, settlements, shacks, caves, etc., without adequate access to public supplies (such as water, electricity, or gas), living in overcrowded places, living in unsuitable housing according to state legislation, etc.

EINSFOESSA, being a survey of family homes, does not provide information on homeless people, but it does allow us to analyse and measure the phenomenon of unsafe and inadequate housing. As well as allowing us to analyse the confluence of both situations, meaning those people who live in both unsafe and inadequate housing, and which we could call severe residential exclusion.

1. Unsafe housing

“What's happening with me is that I don't know whether or not I will be living on the streets next month”

Almost **800,000** households and **2.1 million** people suffer from unsafe housing. A reality that affects 4 in every 100 households in Spain. Feeling unsafe within the home causes major life instability, associated with the uncertainty as to whether it's possible to continue living in such housing in the short or medium term.

³ The ETHOS classification (European Typology of Homelessness and Residential Exclusion) classifies people according to their exposure to residential exclusion.

People who live in unsafe housing may find themselves without a home for the following reasons:

- Not having legal security over the use of the dwelling within an established period of time (not having a rental contract or legal title, transfer of the housing, etc.).
- Losing the rights that they had to live there (threat of eviction from the housing, termination of contract, etc.).
- Living in a domestic violence situation which forces them to leave the home.

2. Inadequate housing

“The house does not have the appropriate conditions to live in, we would like to move, but we can't”

Around **1,300,000** households and **4.6** million people suffer from inadequate housing. A reality that affects 7 in every 100 households in Spain. Inadequate housing causes a lack of comfort due to the lack of suitable living conditions.

Inadequate housing is characterised by not having suitable living conditions. These could be:

- Not having the appropriate construction features to be lived in (serious deficiencies in the construction, in a state of ruin, etc.).
- Not providing the appropriate supplies and resources to allow proper hygiene and health standards (running water, hot water, electricity, draining of dirty water, etc.).
- Not having adequate conditions to live in comfort and privacy (overcrowding, having architectural obstacles in houses which disabled people live in, etc.).

3. Inadequate and unsafe housing

Around 150,000 households and half a million people simultaneously suffer both unsafe and inadequate housing. A reality that affects almost 1 in every 100 households in Spain. The sum of unsafe and inadequate conditions in the housing causes experiences of severe residential exclusion.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE:

All of the information published is based on the Foessa 2018 Foundation's Survey on Integration and Social Needs, and is based on a global sample of 11,655 households and 29,953 people, which means a margin of error of less than 1%. The sample of the Autonomous Communities is made up of a minimum of 650 households and a minimum of 1,500 people, which means maximum margin of error of 5.5%.

Household and population estimates are indicative and have been calculated on the statistical basis of 1 January 2018.

4. Appendix

Table 1. Population affected by residential exclusion for the total population and for the population in social exclusion, according to the Autonomous Communities

<i>Autonomous Communities</i>	<i>Total population</i>	<i>Population in exclusion</i>	<i>Population in severe exclusion</i>
<i>Galicia</i>	35%	65%	66%
<i>Canary Islands</i>	32%	66%	68%
<i>Region of Murcia</i>	30%	82%	91%
<i>Catalonia</i>	28%	65%	70%
<i>Balearic Islands</i>	28%	59%	75%
<i>Community of Madrid</i>	27%	67%	69%
<i>Extremadura</i>	25%	57%	65%
<i>Asturias</i>	24%	63%	82%
<i>Castilla-La Mancha</i>	24%	61%	83%
<i>Basque Country</i>	22%	58%	51%
<i>Cantabria</i>	21%	60%	82%
<i>Castile and León</i>	20%	56%	61%
<i>Aragon</i>	19%	62%	75%
<i>Navarre</i>	18%	62%	71%
<i>Valencian Community</i>	18%	59%	73%
<i>Andalusia</i>	17%	46%	67%
<i>La Rioja</i>	13%	52%	56%
<i>The whole of Spain</i>	24%	60%	69%

Table 2. Households affected by residential exclusion, according to the type of home and Autonomous Communities

<i>Autonomous Communities</i>	<i>Households with somebody from a non-EU country</i>	<i>Households with somebody unemployed</i>	<i>Households with somebody under the age of 18.</i>
<i>Canary Islands</i>	64%	46%	36%
<i>Region of Murcia</i>	64%	51%	32%
<i>Catalonia</i>	61%	55%	33%
<i>Basque Country</i>	60%	44%	39%
<i>Community of Madrid</i>	56%	34%	31%
<i>Castilla-La Mancha</i>	50%	35%	30%
<i>Galicia</i>	50%	39%	50%
<i>Navarre</i>	50%	40%	22%
<i>Valencian Community</i>	45%	37%	22%
<i>Balearic Islands</i>	38%	39%	34%
<i>Cantabria</i>	38%	33%	24%
<i>Andalusia</i>	37%	24%	22%
<i>Castile and León</i>	37%	29%	23%
<i>Aragon</i>	36%	28%	21%
<i>Asturias</i>	33%	34%	30%
<i>La Rioja</i>	33%	22%	22%
<i>Extremadura</i>	29%	37%	33%
<i>The whole of Spain</i>	51%	36%	29%

Table 3. Unsafe housing according to households and people and Autonomous Communities

<i>Autonomous Communities</i>	<i>Percentage of households</i>	<i>Percentage of people</i>	<i>Estimation of households</i>	<i>Estimation of people</i>
<i>Balearic Islands</i>	8	8	36,000	85,000
<i>Region of Murcia</i>	7	7	38,000	101,000
<i>Galicia</i>	6	8	61,000	205,000
<i>Canary Islands</i>	6	6	47,000	125,000
<i>Castilla-La Mancha</i>	5	5	41,000	97,000
<i>Valencian Community</i>	5	7	104,000	341,000
<i>Navarre</i>	5	5	12,000	29,000
<i>Castile and León</i>	5	6	48,000	143,000
<i>Catalonia</i>	4	4	128,010	304,000
<i>Asturias</i>	4	5	17,440	50,000
<i>Extremadura</i>	4	4	15,800	40,000
<i>Basque Country</i>	4	4	31,867	76,000
<i>Community of Madrid</i>	4	4	90,000	228,000
<i>Cantabria</i>	3	4	7,000	21,000
<i>Andalusia</i>	3	3	96,000	226,000
<i>La Rioja</i>	2	3	3,000	10,000
<i>Aragon</i>	2	2	11,000	24,000
<i>The whole of Spain</i>	4	5	795,000	2,107,000

Table 4. Inadequate housing according to households and people and Autonomous Communities

<i>Autonomous Communities</i>	<i>Percentage of households</i>	<i>Percentage of people</i>	<i>Estimation of households</i>	<i>Estimation of people</i>
<i>Canary Islands</i>	12	13	99,000	267,000
<i>Catalonia</i>	11	16	330,000	1,210,000
<i>Region of Murcia</i>	9	11	47,000	168,000
<i>Community of Madrid</i>	9	15	221,000	958,000
<i>Balearic Islands</i>	8	11	38,000	120,000
<i>Asturias</i>	8	10	36,000	98,000
<i>Aragon</i>	8	13	42,000	167,000
<i>Extremadura</i>	7	9	28,000	93,000
<i>Basque Country</i>	6	10	54,000	219,000
<i>Navarre</i>	6	9	14,000	59,000
<i>Cantabria</i>	5	8	12,000	45,000
<i>Castile and León</i>	5	7	52,000	163,000
<i>La Rioja</i>	5	7	6,000	21,000
<i>Galicia</i>	4	6	47,000	149,000
<i>Andalusia</i>	4	5	137,000	433,000
<i>Valencian Community</i>	4	7	82,000	339,000
<i>Castilla-La Mancha</i>	4	6	31,000	117,000
<i>The whole of Spain</i>	7	10	1,287,000	4,641,000

Table 5. Unsafe and inadequate housing according to households and people and Autonomous Communities

<i>Autonomous Communities</i>	<i>Percentage of households</i>	<i>Percentage of people</i>	<i>Estimation of households</i>	<i>Estimation of people</i>
<i>Region of Murcia</i>	2.1	2.9	11,000	42,000
<i>Canary Islands</i>	1.7	1.8	14,000	39,000
<i>Catalonia</i>	1.6	2.1	49,000	160,000
<i>Balearic Islands</i>	1.4	2.3	6,000	25,800
<i>Navarre</i>	1.2	1.4	3,000	9,000
<i>Valencian Community</i>	1.0	1.9	19,000	96,000
<i>Castile and León</i>	0.6	1.1	6,000	26,000
<i>Castilla-La Mancha</i>	0.6	1.1	4,800	21,000
<i>Aragon</i>	0.6	1.2	3,100	15,000
<i>Andalusia</i>	0.5	0.7	17,000	56,000
<i>Galicia</i>	0.4	0.6	4,700	15,000
<i>Extremadura</i>	0.4	0.6	1,600	6,000
<i>Asturias</i>	0.3	0.5	1,600	4,900
<i>Community of Madrid</i>	0.2	0.4	6,300	29,000
<i>Cantabria</i>	0.1	0.3	200	1,500
<i>Basque Country</i>	0.1	0.1	900	1,700
<i>La Rioja</i>	0.1	0.5	100	1,400
<i>The whole of Spain</i>	0.8	1.2	149,000	554,000