

**Living Conditions Survey (LCS)
Module on housing conditions
Year 2012**

88.1% of households indicate that they are generally satisfied with the dwelling in which they reside. Principado de Asturias (93.6%), Galicia (93.4%) and Aragón (93.1%) register the greatest percentages; Comunidad de Madrid (76.8%), Canarias (84.6%) and País Vasco (85.8%), the lowest percentages

12.6% of households claimed to suffer from lack of space in the main dwelling in 2012 . This percentage was 15.9% in 2007

The most noteworthy problem is the noise from the street or from the neighbours, affecting 14.6% of the households

Lack of space in the dwelling and size of the municipality.

The percentage of households with lack of space varies according to the size of the municipality where the dwelling is located. Thus, the municipalities with more than 500,000 inhabitants registered a higher percentage of dwellings with lack of space (17.2% in 2012) and municipalities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants registered the lowest percentage of dwellings with lack of space (7.9%).

Households with lack of space in the dwelling by size of the municipality

Percentages

	2007	2012
TOTAL	15.9	12.6
Up to 10,000 inhabitants	11.2	7.9
10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	13.8	12.0
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	15.3	12.6
100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants	19.1	13.7
More than 500,000 inhabitants	20.3	17.2

Availability of a warm enough temperature in winter and income in households

17.9% of the households expressed that they cannot keep a warm enough temperature during the cold months. This percentage was 4.3 points higher than that registered in 2007.

The percentage of households that cannot keep the dwelling at an adequate temperature registers a decrease, as the average household income increases.

Thus, 25.6% of the households with a net average annual income below 15,000 euros could not keep the a warm enough temperature in winter in 2012. This percentage was reduced up to 10.8% for the households with an average income higher than 28,000 euros.

Household that cannot keep a warm enough temperature during the cold months by annual household income brackets

Percentages

	2007	2012
TOTAL	13.6	17.9
Up to 15,000 euros	20.4	25.6
15,000 to 28,000 euros	11.9	16.3
More than 28,000 euros	7.5	10.8

Households, by satisfaction with the dwelling and Autonomous Community

In general terms, 88.1% of household expressed that they were satisfied with the dwelling in which they lived in 2012.

Households, by satisfaction with the dwelling and Autonomous Community

Percentages

Autonomous Community	Satisfied	Autonomous Community	Satisfied
Total	88.1	Comunitat Valenciana	88.3
Andalucía	92.3	Extremadura	92.7
Aragón	93.1	Galicia	93.4
Asturias, Principado de	93.6	Madrid, Comunidad de	76.8
Balears, Illes	86.5	Murcia, Región de	92.1
Canarias	84.6	Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	92.0
Cantabria	92.1	País Vasco	85.8
Castilla y León	90.2	Rioja, La	92.7
Castilla-La Mancha	90.6	Ceuta	62.1
Cataluña	87.6	Melilla	98.4

The Autonomous Communities with the highest percentage of households considered satisfied were Principado de Asturias (93.6%), Galicia (93.4%) and Aragón (93.1%).

In turn, the Autonomous Communities that registered the lowest percentages of households satisfied in 2012 were Comunidad de Madrid (76.8%), Canarias (84.6%) and País Vasco (85.8%).

Difficulty accessing certain services, by the size of the municipality

Access to different services from the dwelling was an important factor in assessing the household living conditions.

In 2012, the services that were the most difficult to access for the households were the postal (16.3% had difficult access), primary health care services (14.0%) and compulsory education (13.8%).

In small municipalities small, the main problems of access were registered in banking services (22.7%), food stores (22.6%) and primary health care services (22.0%).

In general terms, the difficulty accessing certain services decreased considerably when the size of the municipality is bigger.

Households, according to the difficulty accessing certain services, by the size of the municipality. Percentages

	Food stores	Banking services	Postal services	Public transport	Primary health care services	Compulsory education
Total	12.3	13.7	16.3	10.0	14.0	13.8
Up to 10,000 inhabitants	22.6	22.7	19.7	21.7	22.0	18.8
10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	12.8	14.6	17.7	13.4	17.0	14.6
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	11.6	13.9	19.6	11.8	12.7	12.0
100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants	8.8	10.2	14.8	7.3	9.4	12.6
More than 500,000 inhabitants	5.9	6.7	11.3	4.3	7.4	9.5

Thus, 21.7% of the households residing in municipalities with less than 10,000 inhabitants had difficulties to access public transport in 2012, as compared with only 4.3% of the households in municipalities with more than 500,000 inhabitants.

Specific problems in relation to the dwelling and the size of the municipality

74.8% of households stated not having any problems related to their dwelling in the year 2012. In turn, 14.6% of the households stated that they were affected by noise, 10.0% by crime and vandalism and 7.8% by pollution.

In contrast with the situation regarding the access to certain services, a greater size of the municipality means greater problems within the dwelling.

Thus, pollution affected 2.2% of the households in small municipalities and 12.6% in large municipalities. Noise affected 5.9% of the households in small municipalities and 18.0% of the households in municipalities with more than 500,000 inhabitants.

Households in small municipalities suffered less crime (4.3%) than those located in larger municipalities (16.5%)

Households that suffered certain problems in the dwelling, by size of the municipality
Percentages

	Lack of natural light	Noise from the neighbours or from outside	Pollution and other environmental problems	Crime or vandalism	No problems
Total	4.4	14.6	7.8	10.0	74.8
Up to 10,000 inhabitants	3.3	5.9	2.2	4.3	87.1
10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	3.1	13.3	5.7	8.6	78.1
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	5.2	18.2	10.4	9.9	71.4
100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants	4.1	18.7	10.0	11.5	69.4
More than 500,000 inhabitants	7.3	18.0	12.6	16.5	66.0

Methodological note

The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) is an annual statistical operation targeting households, and it is carried out in all European Union countries. Pursuant to European Regulations, each year, a module aimed at specific aspects of living conditions is included in the survey.

On this occasion the module is concerned with the conditions of the main dwelling, in other words, the dwelling about which the household is being surveyed. This module was also carried out in 2007, and in a number of cases it was also possible to perform a comparative analysis between the results for 2007 and 2012.

Questions included in the module relate to facilities and equipment in the dwelling (heating, air conditioning etc.) and to accessibility of basic services (public transport, primary health care services, compulsory education centres etc.). In addition, it collects information regarding overall satisfaction with the dwelling, in other words, to what extent the dwelling meets the needs or expectations of the household in terms of size, price, space, quality etc.

The dwelling is an essential pillar in social inclusion of persons and households. When determining the suitability of a dwelling, not only its size or its facilities are taken into account, but also its location and surroundings.

The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) for 2012 was conducted between the months of April and July 2012. These statistics are harmonised with the European Union (EU), supported by Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 June 2003, regarding community statistics on income and living conditions.

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