

# UNITED KINGDOM

2016 Index<sup>1</sup>: **20<sup>th</sup>**



## HOUSING COSTS

**Housing cost overburden rate<sup>2</sup>:**

Among the total population:  
**12.1%**

Among poor households:  
**41.7% (+15.7 percentage points since 2012-2014)**

- **18.3%** of young people (20-29 years) and **58%** of poor young people are overburdened by housing costs; poor young people are **4 times** more likely to be overburdened by housing costs than the rest of the population.

- Non-EU citizens are **2.7 times** more likely (**29.5%**) to be overburdened by housing costs than British citizens (**10.9%**).

Non-poor households exposed to market fluctuations: **57.4%** (poor households: **41.3%**, on the increase).



## UNFIT HOUSING

Rate of overcrowding is average (**7.3%**). Non-EU citizens are **4 times** more likely (**18.4%**) to live in overcrowded conditions than British citizens (**4.6%**).

Severe deprivation is low. Poor households are **3 times** more likely (**5.4%**) to face severe housing deprivation than non-poor households (**1.8%**). Households with dependent children (3.9%) are **4 times** more affected than households without children (1%).

**9.4%** of the population and **20.2%** of poor households experience financial difficulty in maintaining adequate household temperatures.

**16.6%** of the population and **23.6%** of poor households are living in damp conditions (on the increase since 2009).



## CONTEXT

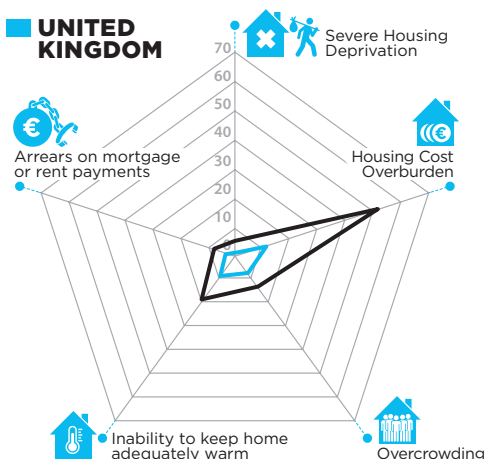
**Significant differences** between England<sup>3</sup>, Scotland<sup>4</sup>, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Price-to-income ratio reached a peak during the 2008 financial crisis, then fell over the following years before starting to increase again since 2013; **2015 = 124.**

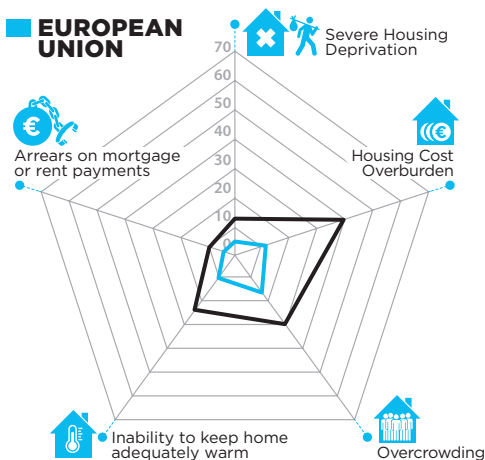
## Housing Exclusion indicators in 2014 (%)

— Total population — Poor people (below 60% of median equalised income)

### UNITED KINGDOM



### EUROPEAN UNION



<sup>1</sup> See FEANTSA and the Foundation Abbé Pierre.

<sup>2</sup> European Index of Housing Exclusion<sup>3</sup>: <http://www.feantsa.org/en/report/2016/09/17/an-overview-of-housing-exclusion-in-europe>.

<sup>3</sup> People spending more than 40% of their disposable income on housing.

<sup>4</sup> For England, see the February 2017 White Paper on Housing, Fixing our broken housing market, which gives a worrying assessment of the housing market: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/housing-white-paper>

<sup>5</sup> For example, Scotland has a lower poverty rate than England, and Scottish people spend a smaller proportion of their income on housing.