

UNITED KINGDOM

2016 Index¹: **20th**



HOUSING COSTS

Housing cost overburden rate²:

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).



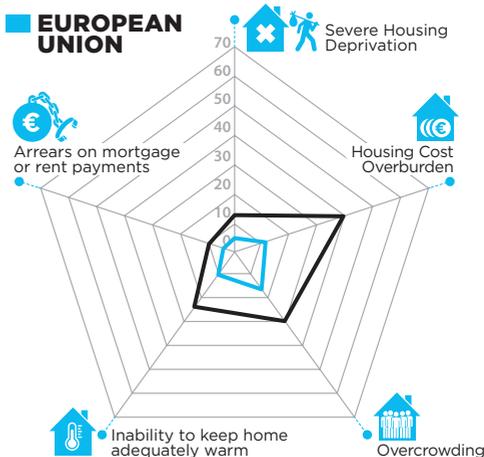
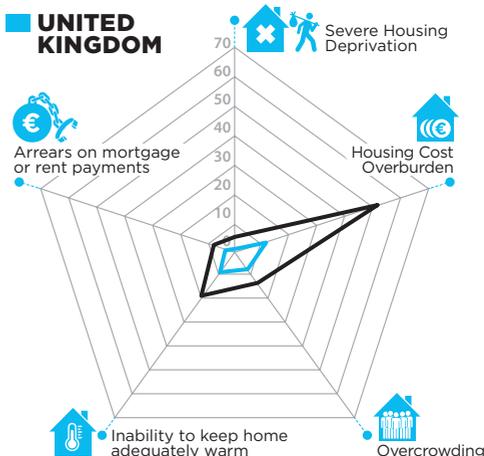
CONTEXT

Significant differences between England³, Scotland⁴, 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)



¹ See FEANTSA and the Foundation Abbé Pierre.

² European Index of Housing Exclusion³: <http://www.feantsa.org/en/report/2016/09/17/an-overview-of-housing-exclusion-in-europe>.

³ People spending more than 40% of their disposable income on housing.

⁴ 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>

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