UNITED KINGDOM

2016 Index\(^1\): \(20^{\text{th}}\)

**HOUSING COSTS**

**Housing cost overburden rate\(^2\):**

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\(^3\), Scotland\(^4\), 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; \(2015 = 124\).