



Technical appendix to: **Home at What Cost?**

**A global report on how housing shapes
safety, well-being and life's biggest decisions**

OCTOBER 2026



Global Housing Research

Appendix A: Full methodological details

This report is based on public opinion research conducted by Edelman Intelligence on behalf of Habitat for Humanity. The survey explored people's views and experiences of housing access, affordability, safety and stability and their future housing outlook.

Sample overview

The survey was designed to be completed in approximately 20 minutes and was conducted across 22 countries using a combination of online survey and targeted face-to-face interviews.

All respondents were recruited through specialist best-in-class survey research partners. Online respondents were recruited via double opt-in online access panels, sourced through a blend of panel providers selected per countries to ensure adequate reach and sample quality across all countries; some panel providers covered multiple countries. Panellists were recruited through a mix of methods, including partner networks, referrals and targeted campaigns, and opted to participate in market research in exchange for incentives. They were then screened against the study's eligibility criteria and demographic quotas. Once a quota was filled — for example, the required number of men respondents in a country — additional respondents in that category were not included. Meanwhile, face-to-face respondents were recruited locally in selected major cities and completed the survey in person.

The online sample was designed to reflect the adult population in each country where feasible, while the targeted face-to-face sample was included to better represent people who may be experiencing housing insecurity or living in informal or vulnerable housing conditions.

Country	Total sample	Global sample (online, nationally representative*)	Living in informal arrangements targeted sample (face-to-face)**	Low-income targeted sample (online)***
Argentina	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Australia	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Barbados	N=1,358	N=1,000	N=58	N=300
Brazil	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Canada	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Côte d'Ivoire	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Egypt	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Ethiopia	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Guatemala	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Indonesia	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Ireland	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Kenya	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Mexico	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Nigeria	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Poland	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
South Africa	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
South Korea	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Trinidad and Tobago	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Nepal	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Türkiye	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
United Kingdom	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300

United States	N=1,400	N=1,000	N=100	N=300
Total	N=30,758	N=22,000	N=2,158	N=6,600

***Main sample (online, nationally representative)** refers to the global general population surveyed online. Quotas were set to reflect the national adult population where feasible, including age; gender; region; income; and, where legally possible, ethnicity/racial background. Results from this sample were weighted to improve alignment with target demographic profiles.

****People living in informal arrangements targeted sample (face-to-face)** refers to recruitment focused on individuals more likely to be experiencing housing insecurity or living in informal or vulnerable housing conditions. This sample is included to elevate the experiences of groups who may be underrepresented in online research. These respondents were surveyed in person across various key cities without consideration of any demographic representation or targets. As such, it should be interpreted as a targeted quantitative sample and contextual enrichment sample, not as a standalone nationally representative sample. It has been incorporated into this report by adding the targeted sample (of 100 respondents per market – apart from Barbados where there were 58) to the existing people living in informal arrangements who were captured naturally within the main sample. For the full breakdown of where people living in informal arrangements were recruited, please see the table below:

Country	Targeted sample recruitment from key cities
Argentina	Buenos Aires, Resistencia, Posadas, Moreno
Australia	Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne
Barbados	Bridgetown
Brazil	São Paulo, Salvador, Jaboatão dos Guararapes
Canada	Toronto, Vancouver
Côte d'Ivoire	Bouake, Abidjan, Ville
Egypt	Cairo, Alexandria, Giza
Ethiopia	Dubti, Afar
Guatemala	Guatemala City, Quetzaltenango, Escuintla
Indonesia	Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya
Ireland	Kerry, , Offaly, Westmeath
Kenya	Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu
Mexico	Mexico City, Ecatepec de Morelos
Nepal	Kathmandu, Kavre, Bhaktapur, Tokha
Nigeria	Abuja, Kano, Ibadan, Brigade
Poland	Warsaw, Kraków, Łódź
South Africa	Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban
South Korea	Seoul, surrounding suburbs in Gyeonggi Province
Trinidad and Tobago	San Raphael, Hardbargain, Basse Terre, Scarborough, Crown Point
Türkiye	Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir
United Kingdom	Leicester, London, Manchester
United States	New York City, Phoenix, Los Angeles

*****Low-income online targeted sample** refers to additional respondents surveyed online who met the study's low-income criteria in each market. This targeted sample was designed to increase the analytical robustness of findings among lower-income respondents, who may experience housing pressures differently from the general population. Low-income targeted sample respondents are included in relevant subgroup analyses, such as analysis of low-income groups, but should not be interpreted as a standalone nationally representative sample.

Final sample sizes are shown after data cleaning and quality checks. Some countries used a mixed-mode approach for selected sample components. In Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, parts of the main and low-income sample were collected through a mix of online and face-to-face interviews, and targeted face-to-face fieldwork followed country-specific arrangements.

Fieldwork timing

- Fieldwork took place between **10 April 2026 and 30 June 2026**.
- Because fieldwork was conducted across multiple countries, using both online and face-to-face interviews, the exact timing of responses may have varied by country and interview mode. The survey results should therefore be read as a reflection of public opinion during this wider fieldwork period, rather than as a single-day snapshot.

Events during fieldwork that may have influenced responses

During the fieldwork period, there were ongoing cost-of-living pressures, housing affordability challenges, policy debates, extreme weather events, disasters, and wars or armed conflicts in several regions. These included the Russia-Ukraine war, the war in Gaza and wider Middle East instability, the war in Sudan, insecurity in parts of Africa, and the 2026 Iran war, which raised regional security concerns and contributed to volatility in global oil and energy markets. National elections also formed part of the political context in some surveyed countries. Barbados held a general election in February 2026, and Nepal held a parliamentary election in March 2026, shortly before fieldwork began, while Ethiopia held a parliamentary election during the fieldwork period (1 June 2026). Although none of the 22 surveyed countries held a presidential election immediately before or during fieldwork, election campaigns, political transitions and associated policy debates may have influenced public attitudes in some countries. These wider conditions may have shaped how people answered questions about housing affordability, stability, safety, migration, public support and trust in institutions. The survey was not designed to measure the impact of any single event, so these factors should be treated as important context rather than as direct explanations for specific results. Findings should therefore be interpreted alongside both long-term housing conditions and the specific social, economic, political and environmental events taking place before or during fieldwork.

Respondent privacy and well-being

- All respondents were informed that taking part was voluntary and that their answers would be confidential, anonymous and used only for research purposes. Respondents were also informed that they could withdraw consent at any time.
- For face-to-face interviews, additional safeguards were used to protect respondent privacy and comfort. These included interviewer training, local compliance procedures, password-protected devices, privacy screen protectors, appropriate distance between interviewer and respondent, and clear explanation of the purpose of the research before the interview began.

Data quality checks

- Fieldwork quality was monitored throughout the survey. This included daily checks against quotas, such as age, gender and region, to help avoid sample skews.
- Responses were also checked for quality. Poor-quality responses could be removed if they showed signs of:
 - Completing the survey unrealistically quickly or slowly.
 - Straight-lining or repetitive answering patterns.
 - Inconsistent or contradictory answers.
 - Low-quality open-ended responses, such as gibberish, copy-paste answers or irrelevant responses.
 - All removals and data fixes were documented before the final dataset was produced.

Weighting

- To strengthen the reliability and comparability of findings across markets, the main survey data were reviewed, cleaned and weighted at the market level before analysis. Weighting was applied to align the achieved sample as

closely as possible with target population profiles for each market, using core demographic variables (according to census data) such as gender, age, income and region where the achieved sample supported robust correction.

- Weighting was not applied mechanically. Before final tables were produced, weighting efficiencies were reviewed to ensure that the weighting approach improved representativeness without placing excessive influence on a small number of respondents. Where the achieved sample did not support stable correction across every target variable, the weighting approach prioritized the variables that could be corrected reliably, rather than forcing low-efficiency weights that could make findings less stable.
- Results in the report are shown as weighted percentages. Percentages are displayed as whole numbers, with no decimal places. As a result, some percentages may not add up exactly to 100%. Sample sizes shown in methodology notes and appendices refer to weighted base sizes.

Significance testing

- Significance testing was conducted on the final tables at the 95% confidence level, using column-based proportion and mean tests. Where significance testing is shown in accompanying tables, lowercase letters indicate statistically significant differences between relevant comparison groups, and table footnotes identify which columns were tested.

Notes on interpretation

- All survey results represent the views of respondents at the time of fieldwork. Results should be interpreted as public opinion research rather than as a direct measurement of housing conditions in each country.
- Some questions were only asked to specific groups of respondents, depending on their answers earlier in the survey. For this reason, the base size may vary by question.

Appendix B: Definition of subgroups

Throughout the report, we look at different groups of people to understand how housing experiences vary across the surveyed population.

These groups are based on answers people gave in the survey, such as their age, gender, income, housing situation and household type. Some groupings also follow the agreed-upon data-processing rules used for the final dataset.* Unless stated otherwise, subgroup findings are based on the main sample only.

Subgroup	Definition
Age/generation	Age groups are based on respondents' age at the time of survey. Gen Z refers to those aged 18–29 (born in 1997–2008); Millennials to those aged 30–45 (born in 1981–1996); Gen X to those aged 46–61 (born in 1965–1980); and Boomers/Silent Generation to those aged 62+ (born in 1964 or earlier). Where used, “younger generations” refers to Gen Z and Millennials combined, while “older generations” refers to Gen X, Boomers and Silent Generation combined.
Gender	Gender is based on respondents' self-reported gender. “Women” refers to respondents selecting Woman/Female, while “Men” refers to respondents selecting Man/Male. Some countries were also offered other gender options (e.g. non-binary), but this was avoided in countries where gender is a sensitive issue. Please refer to the table below to see the full gender breakdown by country.
Household income	Household income groups are based on country-specific income bands, split into approximately the top 25%, middle 50% and bottom 25% of the population. “Low income” includes respondents classified as low income in the main sample, as well as the dedicated low-income targeted sample. Medium- and high-income groups are based on the main sample only. Please refer to the table below for the full breakdown of income bands.
GNI PPP country income classification	Countries are grouped using the World Bank gross national income at purchasing power parity, or GNI PPP, classification applied in the data-processing specification. GNI PPP high-income countries include Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, Ireland, Poland, South Korea, Türkiye and the U.S. GNI PPP middle-income countries include Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, and Trinidad and Tobago. GNI PPP low-income countries include Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal and Nigeria.
Global region	Countries are grouped into five regions: Africa : Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa; Asia-Pacific, or APAC : Australia, Indonesia, Nepal and South Korea; Europe and Middle East : Egypt, United Kingdom, Ireland, Poland and Türkiye; Latin America and Caribbean : Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago; North America : Canada and the U.S.
Ethnicity/racial background	Ethnic and racial background is based on how people described themselves in the country-specific ethnicity/racial background question. Exploratory ethnicity comparisons were conducted in selected countries where locally relevant racial/ethnic categories, appropriate demographic or contextual reference points, and sufficient sample bases were available. For these comparisons, country-specific ethnic/racial reference groups were compared with other ethnic/racial groups combined. Groupings were developed to support a consistent global equity lens while recognizing that racial and ethnic dynamics vary substantially by country and cannot be reduced to a single universal definition. They should not be interpreted as definitive measures of numerical majority, political power, social status or individual advantage/disadvantage. Countries where the available categories or benchmarks

	did not support a robust comparison were excluded. Comparisons are noted as “historically disadvantaged ethnic/racial groups” vs. “non-historically disadvantaged ethnic/racial groups” and are included for Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, United Kingdom and the United States. Ethnicity/racial background was not asked in Côte d’Ivoire or Egypt.
Homeowners	Homeowners are respondents who self-reported that they own their home outright, own their home with a mortgage or loan, or live in cooperatively structured housing where they share ownership. Egypt uses a country-specific tenure recode, in line with the data-processing specification.
Renters	Renters are respondents who self-reported that they rent from a private landlord, rental company, government, social housing provider or public housing authority. Egypt uses a country-specific housing classification where relevant.
Non-homeowners	Non-homeowners are all respondents who are not classified as homeowners according to self-reporting. This includes renters; respondents in informal housing, dependent living arrangements or temporary accommodation; and those without a fixed place to live.
People living in informal arrangements	People living in informal arrangements includes respondents who self-reported that their current housing arrangement is informal, temporary or non-standard. This includes those living with family or friends while paying rent, living without a formal rental agreement or recognized proof of ownership, staying in temporary or emergency accommodation, or renting from a hotel or boarding house. For Egypt, this follows the Egypt-specific housing classification. This group includes both people identified in the main sample and those included through the dedicated “people living in informal arrangements” face-to-face additional samples. Detailed definitions: • [Excluding Egypt] Live at the home of a family member or friend and pay rent. • [Excluding Egypt] Live in housing where there is no formal rental agreement or proof of ownership recognized by local authorities or in a place that is not officially recognized by local authorities (for example, no official address or no housing papers). • Stay in temporary or emergency accommodation (for example, a shelter, hostel or camp). • Rent from a hotel or boarding house. • [Egypt only] Live in a home that I or a family member owns and built on unoccupied land.
Migrant status	“Local” refers to respondents who were born in the country where they currently live. “Migrant” refers to respondents who were born outside the country where they currently live.
Parental/guardian status	Parents/guardians are respondents with at least one child or dependent under the age of 18 living in their household. Non-parents/guardians are respondents with no children or dependents under the age of 18 living in their household.
Urban/rural	Urban respondents are those living in central urban, urban or suburban areas. Rural respondents are those living in semi-rural or rural areas.
Single-place residents	Single-place residents are respondents who live in one place only and spend almost all their time there. This classification is based on the residence question asked of homeowners, renters and those living in employer-provided housing.

Dual-/multi-place residents	Dual-/multi-place residents are respondents who regularly live or stay in more than one place. This includes those who mainly live in one place but regularly stay in another place they rent or own, those who divide their time evenly between two places they rent or own, and those who live or stay in several places they rent or own during the year.
Housing instability (number of times housing situation changed)	Housing instability is based on the number of times respondents say their housing situation has changed in the past five years. This includes moving to a different place or dwelling; changing the type of housing they live in; moving to a different area, neighbourhood, community, city, town or country, whether by choice or necessity; and not having a fixed place to stay. Categories used in reporting are: not moved = housing situation has not changed in the past five years; 1–2 times = housing situation changed once or twice; 3–4 times = housing situation changed three or four times.
Household size	Household size is based on the total number of people living in the respondent's household, including the respondent. Categories used in reporting are: lives alone = one person in the household; 2–3 people = two or three people in the household; 4–5 people = four or five people in the household; 6–9 people = six to nine people in the household.

**Subgroups are based on survey answers and the agreed-upon processing rules used for the final dataset. “Prefer not to answer,” “Don’t know” and “Not applicable” responses are not included in subgroup classifications unless stated otherwise.*

Gender split was in line with national representation across countries, which was generally a 50/50 split. If the percentage of men and women does not add up to 100%, this could be due to people answering an alternative gender or “prefer not to say.”

Country	Men	Women	Multiple gender categories offered
Argentina	51%	49%	Yes
Australia	51%	49%	Yes
Barbados	51%	47%	Yes
Brazil	51%	49%	Yes
Canada	51%	48%	Yes
Côte d’Ivoire	53%	47%	Only male/female
Egypt	48%	50%	Only male/female
Ethiopia	54%	45%	Only male/female
Guatemala	48%	52%	Only man/woman
Indonesia	50%	50%	Only male/female
Ireland	51%	49%	Yes
Kenya	51%	49%	Only male/female
Mexico	52%	48%	Yes
Nepal	52%	48%	Only male/female
Nigeria	50%	50%	Only male/female
Poland	52%	48%	Only male/female
South Africa	52%	48%	Only male/female
South Korea	50%	50%	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	48%	52%	Yes

Türkiye	49%	49%	Only male/female
United Kingdom	51%	48%	Yes
United States	51%	49%	Yes

Income bands were tailored to be country-specific. They are based on monthly income before tax, apart from Argentina and Mexico, where tax was not part of the question:

Country	Low-income household	Middle-income household	High-income household
Argentina	Less than AR\$ 800,000	AR\$ 800,000–AR\$ 2,999,999	AR\$ 3,000,000 or more
Australia	Less than AU\$ 3,000	AU\$ 3,000–AU\$ 8,999	AU\$ 9,000 or more
Barbados	Less than BB\$ 3,000	BB\$ 3,000–BB\$ 8,999	BB\$ 9,000 or more
Brazil	Less than 3,000 BRL	3,000 BRL–7,999 BRL	8,000 BRL or more
Canada	Less than CA\$ 3,000	CA\$ 3,000–CA\$ 7,999	CA\$ 8,000 or more
Côte d'Ivoire	Less than 160,000 CFA	160,000 CFA–649,999 CFA	650,000 CFA or more
Egypt	Less than 12,500 EGP	12,500 EGP–39,999 EGP	40,000 EGP or more
Ethiopia	Less than 7,500 ETB	7,500 ETB–17,499 ETB	17,500 ETB or more
Guatemala	Less than Q 3,199	Q 3,200–Q 17,499	Q 17,500 or more
Indonesia	Less than Rp 6,000,000	Rp 6,000,000–Rp 24,999,999	Rp 25,000,000 or more
Ireland	Less than €2,000	€2,000–€6,999	€7,000 or more
Kenya	Less than KES 12,000	KES 12,000–KES 79,999	KES 80,000 or more
Mexico	Less than MX\$ 8,000	MX\$ 8,000–MX\$ 34,499	MX\$ 35,000 or more
Nepal	Less than NPR 20,000	NPR 20,000–NPR 59,999	NPR 60,000 or more
Nigeria	Less than 80,000 NGN	80,000 NGN–799,999 NGN	800,000 NGN or more
Poland	Less than 6,000 PLN	6,000 PLN–11,999 PLN	12,000 PLN or more
South Africa	Less than 5,000 ZAR	5,000 ZAR–39,999 ZAR	40,000 ZAR or more
South Korea	Less than 3,000,000 KRW	3,000,000 KRW–6,999,999 KRW	7,000,000 KRW or more
Trinidad and Tobago	Less than TT\$ 8,000	TT\$ 8,000–TT\$ 24,999	TT\$ 25,000 or more
Türkiye	Less than 30,000 TRY	30,000 TRY–79,999 TRY	80,000 TRY or more
United Kingdom	Less than £2,000	£2,000–£4,999	£5,000 or more
United States	Less than US\$2,000	US\$2,000–US\$7,999	US\$8,000 or more

Note: Country-specific household-income bands were developed using locally relevant census, official statistics and market-research benchmarks. The thresholds were designed to identify lower-, middle- and higher-income groups within each market; support appropriate survey quotas; and allow the nationally representative online sample to be monitored against local population profiles.

This is a standard market research approach for multinational studies, where income levels and reporting conventions vary substantially across countries. The bands are therefore intended to support meaningful within-market analysis and broadly comparable cross-market segmentation. They should not be interpreted as official poverty thresholds, exact population quartiles or equivalized disposable-income measures, and they do not adjust for household size.

Appendix C: Question-to-finding map

Executive summary

Key finding	Question number	Question text	Statement
Nearly 9 in 10 respondents (89%) say that safe, comfortable, reliable housing helps people stay mentally healthy.	Q14J	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Having a safe, comfortable and reliable place to live helps me stay mentally healthy. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
Nearly as many parents (87%) say it's important to have a home they can pass along to children.	Q14M	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	It is important to have a house that I can pass on to the children under my care when I die. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
Nearly half of respondents globally (48%) worry that one unexpected setback could threaten their ability to stay housed, a figure that rises to 55% among people surveyed in low-income groups.	Q12E	Still thinking about your housing costs, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	I worry that one unexpected problem could threaten my ability to stay housed. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
Three-quarters of respondents globally (75%) say they have cut back on at least one expense in the past year to afford housing costs.	Q11	In the past 12 months, to help afford housing costs, have you had to do any of the following for yourself or for those you support? <i>(Multiple choice)</i>	<i>Derived metric: Selected at least one option at Q11 (excluding "I have not had to cut back on any of the above").</i>
One-third (33%) have spent less on food or groceries.	Q11-1		Spend less on food or groceries.
32% have used savings or emergency funds.	Q11-4		Use savings or emergency money.
31% have taken on additional work.	Q11-9		Work more or take on additional income-generating work.
13% have delayed or avoided medical care.	Q11-3		Delay or avoid medical care, including taking smaller doses, skipping doses or delaying refills.
Among people living in informal arrangements, 89% have made at least one cutback, and 18% have delayed or avoided medical care.	Q11		<i>Derived metric: Selected at least one option at Q11 (excluding "I have not had to cut back on any of the above").</i>
	Q11-3		Delay or avoid medical care, including taking smaller doses, skipping doses or delaying refills.
40% say they accept some housing safety risks because safer options are out of reach.	Q13B	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the	I accept some housing safety risks because safer options are out of reach. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>

30% say extreme weather makes it harder to feel safe where they live.	Q13I	following statements about safety and housing?	Extreme weather makes it hard to feel safe where I live. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
18% say their home does not protect them from extreme weather such as heat, cold or flooding.	Q3B	Thinking about your housing situation right now, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	The place where I live protects me from extreme weather (for example, heat, cold, flooding). <i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Disagree + Neutral.)</i>
38% say remaining in their current home means giving up things they had hoped for, such as personal projects or development opportunities.	Q12C	Still thinking about your housing costs, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Staying where I currently live means giving up things I hoped for (for example, personal projects or development). <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
56% say housing costs make it difficult to consider starting a family.	Q12A		Housing costs make it difficult to consider starting a family. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
Among parents and guardians, 58% worry that housing costs limit the opportunities they can provide for children under their care.	Q12F		I worry that housing costs are limiting the opportunities I can give the children under my care. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
More than half of respondents globally (56%) say the housing system in their country is broken or does not work.	Q10G		The housing system in my country is broken./[MX] The housing system in my country does not work. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
42% say housing decisions feel unfair.	Q10C	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Housing decisions in my country feel fair (such as who gets help). <i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Disagree.)</i>
41% say housing decisions do not protect people most at risk.	Q10D		Housing decisions in my country protect people who are most at risk. <i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Disagree.)</i>
43% say housing policies are not effective in addressing housing problems.	Q10B		Housing policies in my country are effective in addressing housing problems. <i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Disagree.)</i>

Introduction: The world united

Key finding	Question number	Question text	Statement
89% agree that safe and decent housing is a human right.	Q10J	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the	Safe and decent housing is a basic human right. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>

77% would welcome more social or affordable housing in their own neighborhood.	Q10N	following statements?	I would welcome more affordable or social housing in the area where I live. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
46% say the national/federal government is mainly responsible for improving housing conditions.	Q16-1	In your view, who do you think should be mainly responsible for improving the housing conditions in your country? <i>(Top 3 most important.)</i>	National or federal government.
43% say local government is mainly responsible.	Q16-2		Local or city government.
28% say public or social housing providers are mainly responsible.	Q16-3		Public or social housing providers.
89% agree that safe, comfortable housing supports mental health.	Q14J	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Having a safe, comfortable and reliable place to live helps me stay mentally healthy. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
87% agree that safe, comfortable housing supports physical health.	Q14I		Having a safe, comfortable and reliable place to live helps me stay physically healthy. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
85% say stable housing makes it easier to build community.	Q14F		Having stable housing makes it easier for people to build community. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
87% say it is important to have a home to pass on to their children.	Q14M		It is important to have a house that I can pass on to the children under my care when I die. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
93% say they had access to water, and 94% to sanitation.	Q2A	To what extent do the following apply to your current housing situation?	I have reliable access to safe drinking water. <i>(Reported as Yes.)</i>
	Q2B		I have access to hygienic sanitation facilities where I live (for example, a flushable toilet or pit toilet). <i>(Reported as Yes.)</i>
More than 1 in 3 respondents globally (35%) report lack of satisfaction with their current housing. This rises to 47% among respondents in low-income groups, 40% among Gen Z and Millennials, and 67% among people living in informal arrangements.	Q1	Overall, how satisfied are you with your current housing situation?	<i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Dissatisfied + Neutral.)</i>
Respondents who lack access to basic housing services, such as sanitation, are nearly twice as likely as those with access to these services to report low satisfaction with their housing — 21% compared with 12%.	Q2B	To what extent do the following apply to your current housing situation?	I have access to hygienic sanitation facilities where I live (for example, a flushable toilet or pit toilet). <i>(Reported as No.)</i>
	Q1	Overall, how satisfied are you with your current housing situation?	<i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Dissatisfied + Neutral.)</i>

Lack of satisfaction also varies substantially by country. It reaches 66% in Côte d'Ivoire and 63% in Ethiopia, compared with 16% in Indonesia and 18% in both Egypt and Poland.	Q1	Overall, how satisfied are you with your current housing situation?	<i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Dissatisfied + Neutral.)</i>
Nearly half of respondents globally (48%) worry that one unexpected setback could threaten their ability to stay housed. Among people living in informal arrangements whom we spoke to, the number sharing that concern rises to almost 7 in 10 (67%).	Q12E	Still thinking about your housing costs, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	I worry that one unexpected problem could threaten my ability to stay housed. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
Feeling safe is the strongest global priority for better housing (40%).	Q15-1	When you think about "better housing," which of the following matters the most to you? <i>(Top 3 most important.)</i>	Feeling safe where I live and in the area around it.
Having enough space and privacy to live comfortably (32%).	Q15-2		Having enough space and privacy to live comfortably.
Being able to afford housing costs without constant stress (32%).	Q15-5		Being able to afford housing costs without constant stress (for example, housing costs are stable and predictable).
Living somewhere in good condition (30%).	Q15-6		Living somewhere that is in good condition and well-maintained.
In surveyed lower-income countries, as grouped by gross national income at purchasing power parity, or GNI PPP, reliable access to basic services such as safe drinking water, sanitation and electricity is the leading priority (37%).	Q15-8		Having reliable access to basic services (for example, water, electricity, internet)/ [KE] (for example, water, sanitation, electricity, drainage).
Affordability, on the other hand, is especially prominent in Canada (48%).	Q15-5		Being able to afford housing costs without constant stress (for example, housing costs are stable and predictable).
Space and privacy stand out in South Korea (53%).	Q15-2		Having enough space and privacy to live comfortably.
Protection from extreme weather is a stronger priority in Indonesia (33%), South Africa (32%), Barbados (31%) and Mexico (31%).	Q15-3	Looking ahead, what makes you hopeful or optimistic about your housing situation? <i>(Open-ended.)</i>	Having housing that can protect me from extreme weather.
Approximately 15% mention public support, social housing and clearer housing policy as what would make them feel more optimistic about their housing future.	Q18		Open-ended response. <i>(Coded theme: public support, social housing and clearer housing policy.)</i>
Approximately 13% mention stability, security, safety and the ability to stay.	Q18		Open-ended response. <i>(Coded theme: stability, security, safety and ability to stay.)</i>

Approximately 11% mention affordability and lower housing costs.	Q18	Open-ended response. (Coded theme: <i>affordability and lower housing costs.</i>)
Approximately 11% mention income and work.	Q18	Open-ended response. (Coded theme: <i>income and work.</i>)
Approximately 11% mention ownership pathways.	Q18	Open-ended response. (Coded theme: <i>ownership pathways.</i>)

Chapter 1: The full cost of housing includes what people give up

Key finding	Question number	Question text	Statement
75% have cut back on at least one expense in the past year to afford their housing costs. This rises to 89% among respondents living in informal arrangements, 85% among low-income groups, and 81% among younger generations.	Q11	In the past 12 months, to help afford housing costs, have you had to do any of the following for yourself or for those you support? (Multiple choice.)	<i>Derived metric: Selected at least one option at Q11 (excluding "I have not had to cut back on any of the above").</i>
33% have spent less on food or groceries to afford housing costs.	Q11-1		Spend less on food or groceries.
32% have dipped into savings or emergency money.	Q11-4		Use savings or emergency money.
Among people living in informal arrangements, 89% have made at least one cutback. The same is true for 85% of low-income groups and 81% of younger generations.	Q11		<i>Derived metric: Selected at least one option at Q11 (excluding "I have not had to cut back on any of the above").</i>
Parents are also more likely to have drawn on savings to meet housing costs, at 36% compared with 27% for non-parents.	Q11-4		Use savings or emergency money.
13% have delayed or avoided medical care, including taking smaller doses, skipping doses or delaying refills because of housing costs. Among respondents living in informal arrangements, this rises to 18%.	Q11-3		Delay or avoid medical care, including taking smaller doses, skipping doses or delaying refills.
18% have delayed resting or taking time off because of housing pressures.	Q11-10		Delay resting or taking time off.
31% have taken on additional work to afford housing costs, rising to 45% in surveyed GNI PPP low-income countries, compared with 33% in middle-income and 20% in high-income countries.	Q11-9		Work more or take on additional income-generating work.

Additional work is also more common among younger generations than older generations, at 37% compared with 21%, and among respondents living in informal arrangements, at 42%.	Q11-9		Work more or take on additional income-generating work.
36% have cut back on going out or social activities to afford housing costs.	Q11-11		Cut back on going out or social activities.
Those who make that sacrifice are also more likely to say housing is one of their biggest sources of stress, at 44% compared with 30% among those who do not.	Q3D	Thinking about your housing situation right now, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	My housing situation is one of the biggest sources of stress in my life. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>

Chapter 2: Housing's hidden cost to health

Key finding	Question number	Question text	Statement
35% say their housing situation is one of the biggest sources of stress in their lives. This rises to 64% among respondents living in informal arrangements, 42% among low-income groups and 39% among younger generations.	Q3D	Thinking about your housing situation right now, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	My housing situation is one of the biggest sources of stress in my life. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
In some countries, the stress is especially acute, including Nepal, where 68% identify housing as one of their biggest sources of stress, and Ethiopia, where 58% say the same, compared with only 21% in Indonesia, 23% in Brazil and 24% in South Korea.	Q3D	Thinking about your housing situation right now, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	My housing situation is one of the biggest sources of stress in my life. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
89% agree that having a safe, comfortable and reliable place to live helps people stay mentally healthy.	Q14J	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Having a safe, comfortable and reliable place to live helps me stay mentally healthy. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
23% say their home could have a negative impact on their health. This rises to 46% among people living in informal arrangements and 29% among low-income groups. Renters are nearly 1.5 times as likely as homeowners to report negative health impacts, at 28% compared with 19%.	Q2H	To what extent do the following apply to your current housing situation?	The place where I live has no issues that could affect my health (for example, dampness or mold). <i>(Reported as Yes.)</i>
85% agree that stable housing makes it easier for people to build community, one of the strongest areas of agreement in the research. Agreement on that point rises to 88% in African countries	Q14F	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the	Having stable housing makes it easier for people to build community. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>

surveyed, reaching 94% in Kenya, 93% in Egypt and 92% in Nigeria.		following statements?	
79% agree that strong communities make it easier to achieve housing stability.	Q14G		Having strong community makes it easier for people to have stable housing. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
61% say their sense of safety depends on being able to rely on people in their community.	Q14E		My sense of safety where I live depends on being able to rely on people in my community. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>

Chapter 3: When home isn't your safe place

Key finding	Question number	Question text	Statement
62% say many people in their country live in housing where feeling safe is not guaranteed. That concern rises to 74% in countries surveyed in Latin America and the Caribbean and 67% in African countries.	Q13C	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about safety and housing?	Many people in my country live in housing where feeling safe is not guaranteed. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
40% say they accept some housing-related safety risks because safer options are out of reach. This rises to 61% among respondents living in informal arrangements and 45% among low-income respondents.	Q13B		I accept some housing safety risks because safer options are out of reach. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
Younger generations are also more likely than older generations to accept housing-related risks because safer options are out of reach, at 44% compared with 33%. A gender difference also emerges, with men more likely than women to accept these risks, at 41% compared with 38%.	Q13B		I accept some housing safety risks because safer options are out of reach. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
Respondents from historically disadvantaged ethnic groups in their country are more likely to say they accept housing-related risks because safer options are out of reach, at 49% compared with 38% for other ethnic groups.	Q13B		I accept some housing safety risks because safer options are out of reach. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
32% say a lack of secure doors, windows or boundaries makes it difficult to feel safe where they live. This rises to 47% among respondents living in informal arrangements and 45% of respondents in low-income countries.	Q13J	Thinking about your housing situation right now, to what extent do	Lack of secure doors, windows or boundaries makes it hard to feel safe where I live. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
18% do not report feeling that their home protects them from extreme weather such as heat, cold or flooding.	Q3B		The place where I live protects me from extreme weather (for example, heat, cold, flooding). <i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Disagree + Neutral.)</i>

Lack of protection is highest among those surveyed in Africa, at 24%, compared with 18% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 16% in Europe and the Middle East, 15% in Asia-Pacific and 14% in North America.	Q3B	you agree or disagree with the following statements?	The place where I live protects me from extreme weather (for example, heat, cold, flooding). <i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Disagree + Neutral.)</i>
30% of respondents say extreme weather makes it hard to feel safe where they live, rising to 45% among those living in informal arrangements.	Q13I	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about safety and housing?	Extreme weather makes it hard to feel safe where I live. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
30% expect extreme weather to make it harder to live where they are over the next three years. Among respondents living in informal arrangements, that rises to 41%. Expectations are also higher in Asia-Pacific, where 39% anticipate greater difficulty.	Q4C	Thinking ahead, to three years from now, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	I expect extreme weather to make living where I am harder (for example, more extreme heat, storms or flooding). <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
16% have delayed or avoided improvements that could reduce the effects of extreme weather because of housing costs. This is most pronounced in Nepal (35%), Kenya (24%), and Trinidad and Tobago (23%).	Q11-13	In the past 12 months, to help afford housing costs, have you had to do any of the following for yourself or for those you support? <i>(Multiple choice.)</i>	Delay or avoid making improvements to where I live or stay that offset the impact of extreme weather.
24% say protection from extreme weather is one of their top priorities for better housing.	Q15-3	When you think about “better housing,” which of the following matters the most to you? <i>(Top three most important.)</i>	Having housing that can protect me from extreme weather.
21% report feeling that they do not have enough privacy where they live. This rises to 46% among respondents living in informal arrangements.	Q14A	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	I have enough privacy where I live. <i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Disagree + Neutral.)</i>
Country differences are also visible, with lack of privacy highest in Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire, and Trinidad and Tobago, and lower in United Kingdom, Australia and Indonesia.	Q14A	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	I have enough privacy where I live. <i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Disagree + Neutral.)</i>
Concern is higher among respondents who are part of a historically disadvantaged ethnic group, at 43% compared with 35%. Among low-income respondents, women are also more likely than men to avoid raising concerns because of	Q13K	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about	I avoid raising safety concerns with my landlord because I worry it could affect my housing (for example, my lease not being renewed, rent increasing, repairs being delayed or being asked to leave). <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>

possible housing consequences, at 38% compared with 32%.		safety and housing?	
51% worry that authorities would not respond quickly if something unsafe happened where they live. The concern rises to 60% in low-income countries, compared with 39% in high-income countries.	Q13E		I worry that authorities would not respond quickly if something unsafe happened where I live. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
74% agree that when housing units are not safe, women and girls are at greater risk of harm at home. This rises to 79% among people surveyed in informal arrangements.	Q13D		When housing units aren't safe, women and girls are at greater risk of harm at home. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
66% say people without formal housing often face stigma or are treated with less respect.	Q14L	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	People without formal housing often face stigma or are treated with less respect. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>

Chapter 4: Costs of today limit plans for tomorrow

Key finding	Question number	Question text	Statement
38% say remaining where they live means giving up things they had hoped for, such as personal projects.	Q12C		Staying where I currently live means giving up things I hoped for (for example, personal projects or development). <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
The pressure to sacrifice to maintain their housing is sharper among those with fewer resources or less control over their housing: 56% among people living in informal arrangements, 43% among low-income respondents and 45% among renters, compared with 33% among homeowners. Younger generations also feel this more sharply, with 44% of Gen Z and Millennials reporting these sacrifices, compared with 30% of older generations.	Q12C		Staying where I currently live means giving up things I hoped for (for example, personal projects or development). <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
56% say housing costs make it difficult to consider starting a family. The concern is especially high among Gen Z and Millennials, at 62%, compared with 46% among older generations, and it's at 55% for renters.	Q12A	Still thinking about your housing costs, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Housing costs make it difficult to consider starting a family. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
The link is stronger among those less satisfied with their housing. 64% say costs make starting a family difficult, compared with 54% of those who are satisfied. This perspective is also high among non-homeowners who still expect to own a home one day, at 63%, compared with 55% among those who do not expect to own a home one day.	Q12A		Housing costs make it difficult to consider starting a family. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>

58% worry that housing costs limit the opportunities they can provide to children under their care. This rises to 64% among surveyed low-income parents, compared with 52% among high-income parents.	Q12F		I worry that housing costs are limiting the opportunities I can give to the children under my care. <i>(Parents/guardians only.) (Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
The pressure is also sharper for renters, 68% of whom worry that housing costs limit their children's opportunities, compared with 54% of homeowners.	Q12F		I worry that housing costs are limiting the opportunities I can give the children under my care. <i>(Parents/guardians only.) (Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
Renters are also more likely than homeowners to say they make personal sacrifices to ensure their housing situation works for children under their care (86% vs. 80%).	Q12G		I'm determined to make my housing situation work for the children under my care, even if it means making personal sacrifices. <i>(Parents/guardians only.) (Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
87% say it is important to have a house they can leave to children under their care.	Q14M	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	It is important to have a house that I can pass on to the children under my care when I die. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
Among non-homeowning parents and guardians, 84% say this is important, while almost 1 in 5 (16%) do not expect to ever own a home.	Q14M		It is important to have a house that I can pass on to the children under my care when I die. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
	Q3E		I expect to own a home at some point in my life. <i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Disagree + Neutral.)</i>
81% agree that rising housing costs make it difficult to become a homeowner. 79% of homeowners themselves say the same.	Q12B	Still thinking about your housing costs, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Rising housing costs make it difficult for people to become homeowners. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
53% say homes are too expensive.	Q5-1	What are the main reasons you do not expect to own a home? <i>(Multiple choice)</i>	Homes are too expensive.
50% say their income is not high enough.	Q5-4		My income is not high enough.
41% lack enough savings for a deposit.	Q5-2		I do not have enough savings for a deposit.
A further 26% cite unstable income, rising to 31% among respondents from historically disadvantaged ethnic groups, compared with 23% among the non-historically disadvantaged ethnic group.	Q5-3		My income is not stable.
	Q5-1		Homes are too expensive.

In GNI PPP high-income countries, ownership is more often blocked by property prices and deposits: 58% say homes are too expensive, and 44% lack enough for a deposit.	Q5-2	Which of the following best describes what you think your future housing situation will be? Thinking ahead, to three years from now, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	I do not have enough savings for a deposit.
In GNI PPP low-income countries, unstable income is more prominent, cited by 34%, compared with 24% in high-income countries.	Q5-3		My income is not stable.
Among Gen Z and Millennial non-homeowners, 81% still expect to own a home one day.	Q3E		I expect to own a home at some point in my life. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
Despite facing greater affordability pressures, 79% expect to own a home one day, compared with 61% of respondents from the non-historically disadvantaged ethnic group.	Q3E		I expect to own a home at some point in my life. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
People from historically disadvantaged ethnic groups are also more optimistic about the near future: 75% believe their housing situation will improve over the next three years, compared with 55% from the non-historically disadvantaged ethnic group.	Q4E		I expect my housing situation will improve (for example, more comfort, quality, space). <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>

Chapter 5: Recommendations for action

Key finding	Question number	Question text	Statement
56% say the housing system in their country is broken or does not work.	10G	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	The housing system in my country is broken / does not work. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
43% say housing policies are ineffective in addressing problems.	Q10B		Housing policies in my country are effective in addressing housing problems. <i>(Reported as Bottom 2 Box Disagree.)</i>
77% of people would welcome more affordable or social housing in their communities.	Q10N		I would welcome more affordable or social housing in the area where I live. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>
75% of respondents report cutting back on at least one expense to meet housing costs.	Q11	In the past 12 months, to help afford housing costs, have you had to do any of the following for yourself or for those you support? <i>(Multiple choice.)</i>	<i>Derived metric: Selected at least one option at Q11 (excluding "I have not had to cut back on any of the above").</i>
33% identify housing as one of the greatest sources of stress in their lives.	Q3D	Thinking about your housing situation right now, to what extent do	My housing situation is one of the biggest sources of stress in my life. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>

		you agree or disagree with the following statements?	
13% of respondents have delayed or avoided medical care because of housing pressures.	Q11-3	In the past 12 months, to help afford housing costs, have you had to do any of the following for yourself or for those you support? <i>(Multiple choice.)</i>	Delay or avoid medical care, including taking smaller doses, skipping doses or delaying refills.
58% of parents worry that housing costs limit the opportunities they can provide for their children.	Q12F	Still thinking about your housing costs, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	I worry that housing costs are limiting the opportunities I can give to the children under my care. <i>(Reported as Top 2 Box Agree.)</i>



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