

Data Factsheet – BELGIUM

This factsheet presents ten charts with selected indicators offering a concise, comparable overview of the housing affordability situation in Belgium.

The charts aim to give a quick snapshot and allow straightforward comparison within the EU-27. Where relevant, a grey band illustrates the full distribution of values across Member States, highlighting annual minimum and maximum levels. Additional notes clarify where necessary — for example, the housing cost overburden rate is based on averages that may conceal higher burdens in particular areas, such as major cities.

All data are sourced from Eurostat, including *ad hoc* extractions where indicated. For more detailed information, readers can consult:

[European Affordable Housing Plan | Housing](#)

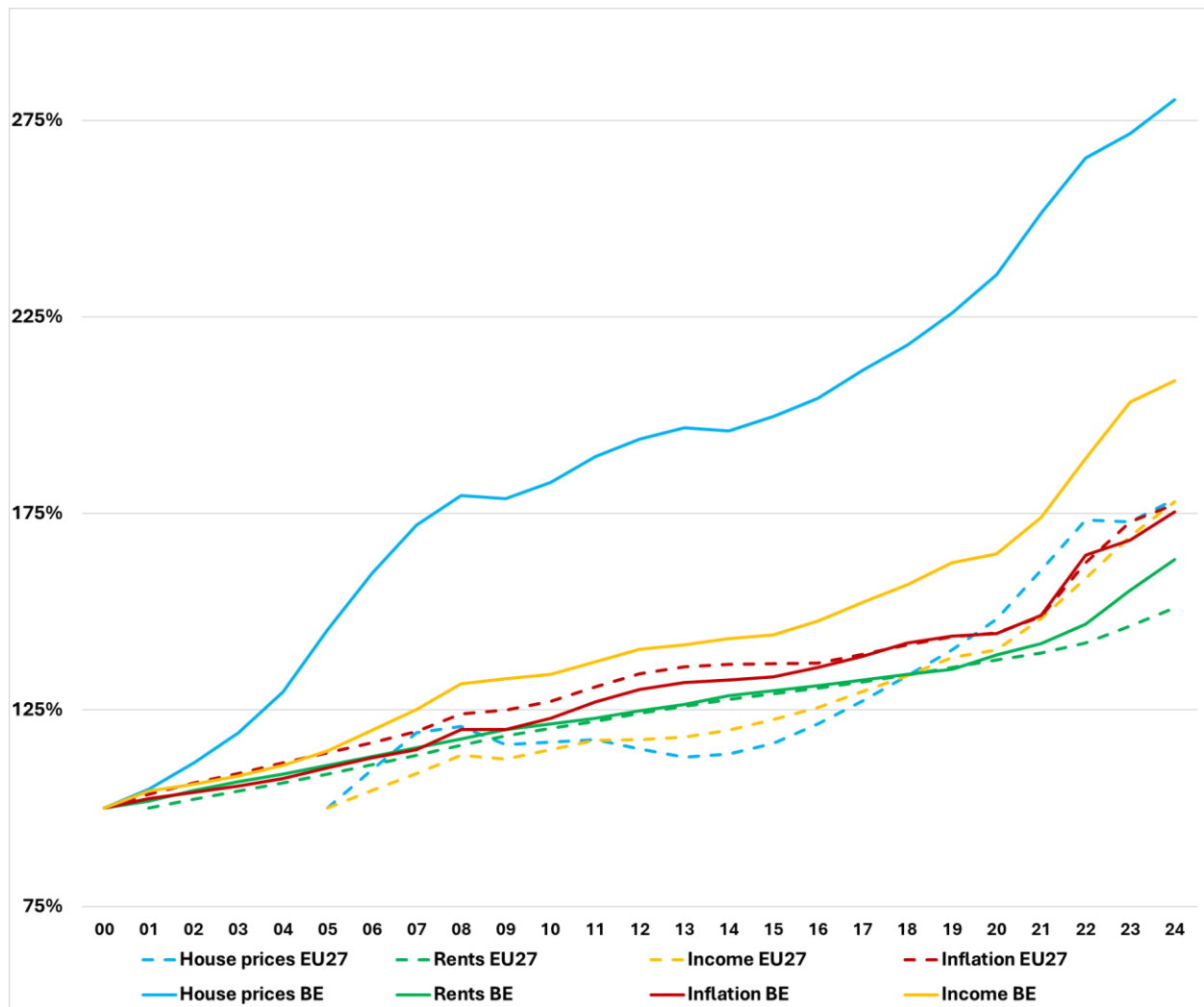
[European Affordable Housing Plan - Staff Working Document | Housing](#)

[European Affordable Housing Plan - Open Public Consultation Synopsis Report | Housing](#)

For further reference on housing statistics, please consult Eurostat's housing statistics landing page [Overview - Housing - Eurostat](#), and the interactive publication [Housing in Europe – 2025 edition - Interactive publications - Eurostat](#)

For questions on Eurostat statistics, please contact: eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu

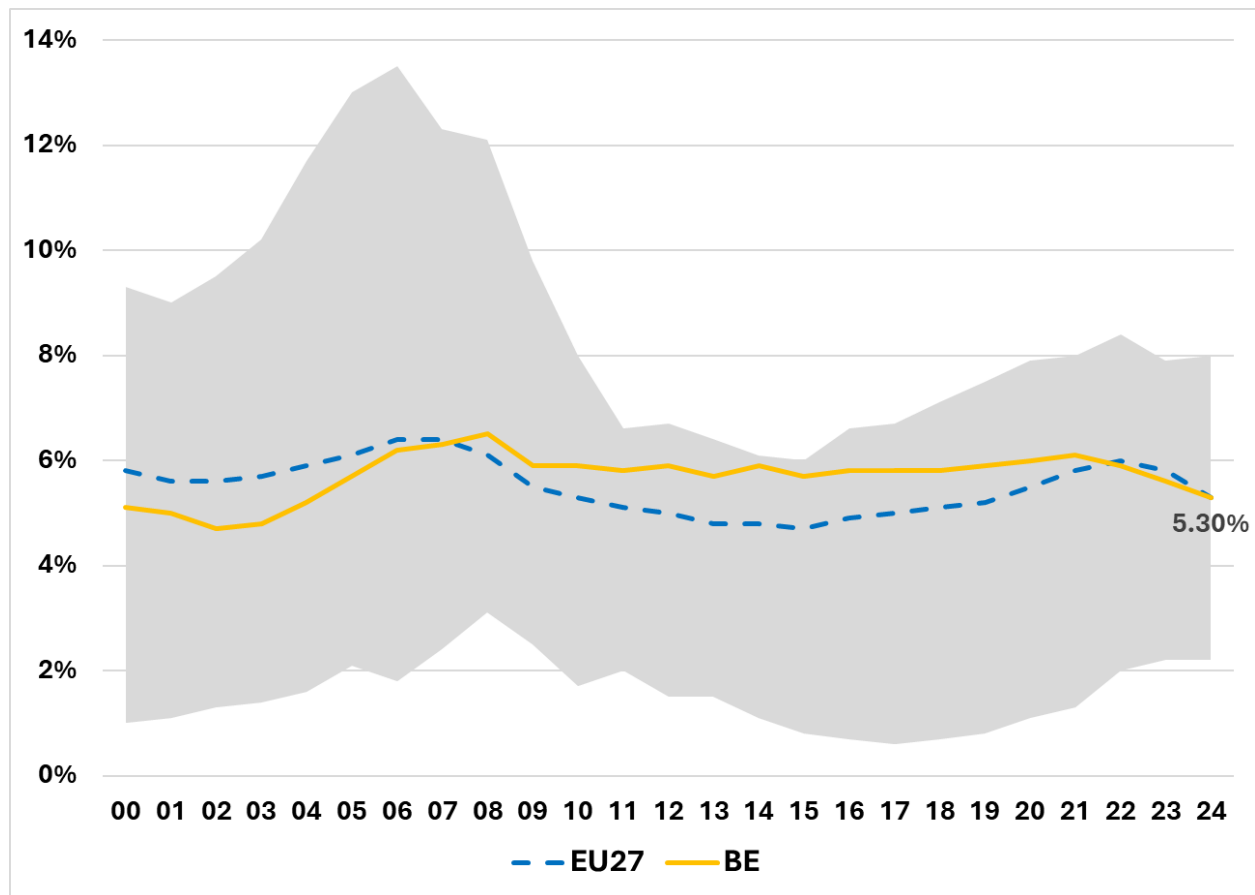
Figure 1: House Prices, Rents, Income and Inflation, 2000=100



Source: Eurostat ([prc_hicp_aind](#)) and DG ECFIN own calculations.

Notes: Earliest available year used if data for 2000 are missing.

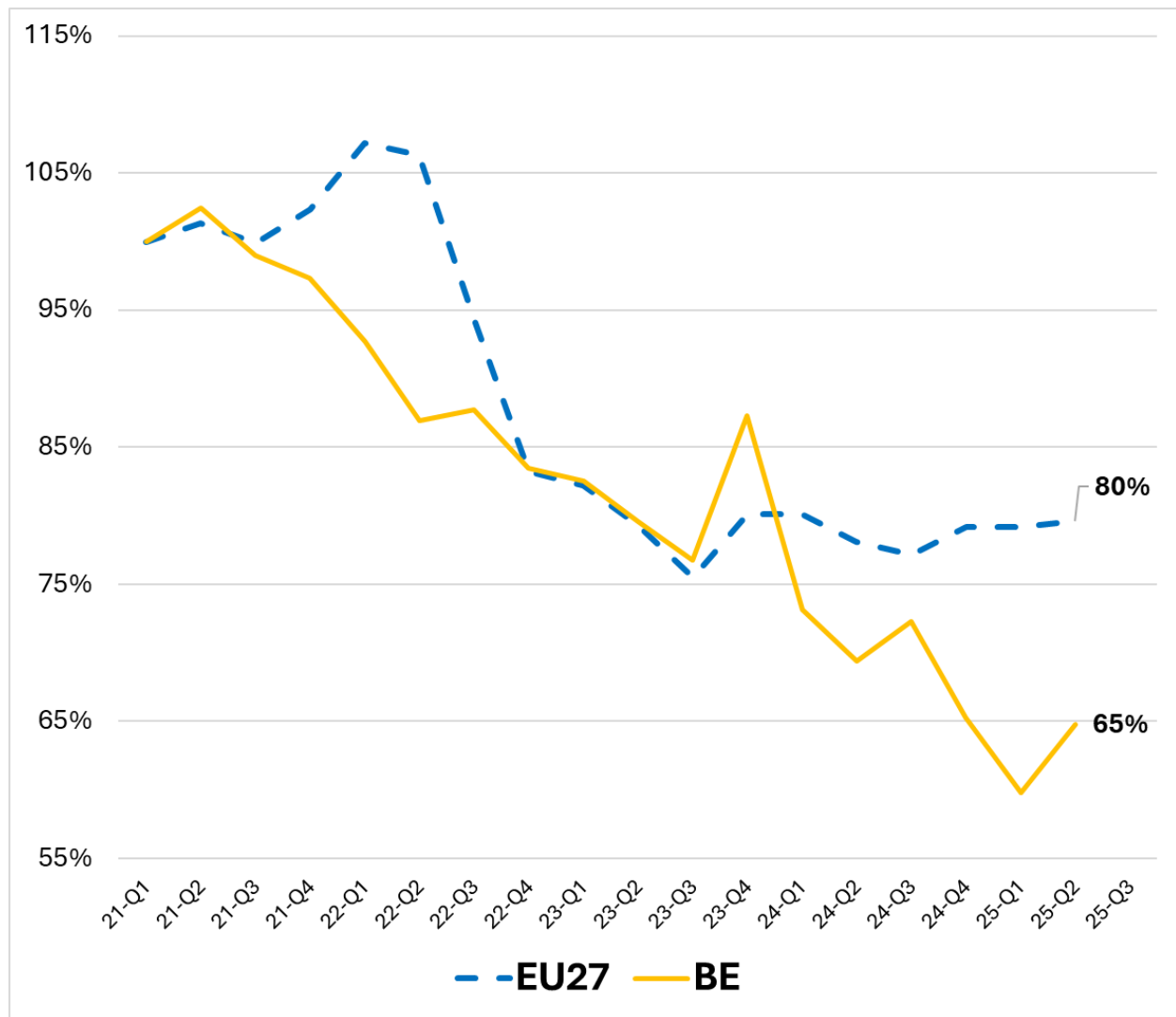
Figure 2: Investment in dwellings, % of GDP



Source: Eurostat ([nama_10_an6](#)), accessed 28/10/25.

Notes: The grey band represents the complete distribution of indicator values (e.g., severe housing deprivation) across the 27 EU Member States for each year. It highlights the minimum and maximum values recorded among Member States, with all other national observations situated within this range.

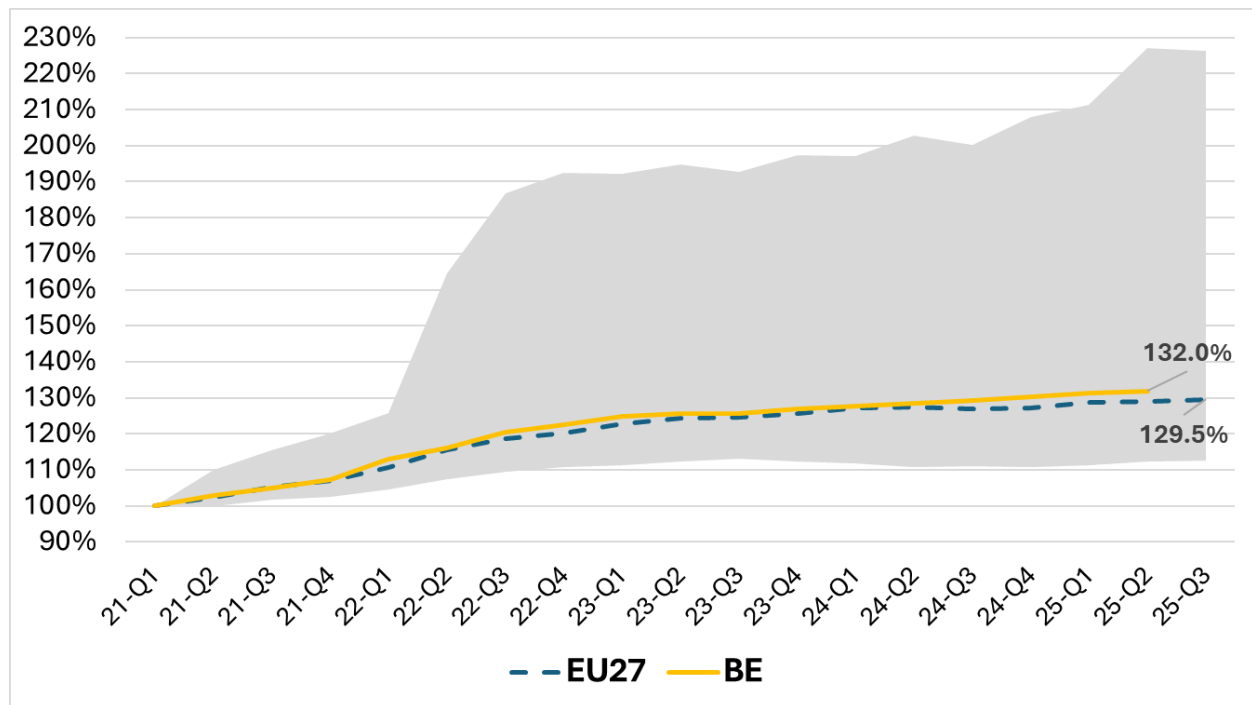
Figure 3: Building permits, 2021=100)



Source: Eurostat, ([sts_cobp_q](#)), accessed 03/11/25.

Note: “Dwellings” cover residential buildings, except residences for communities.

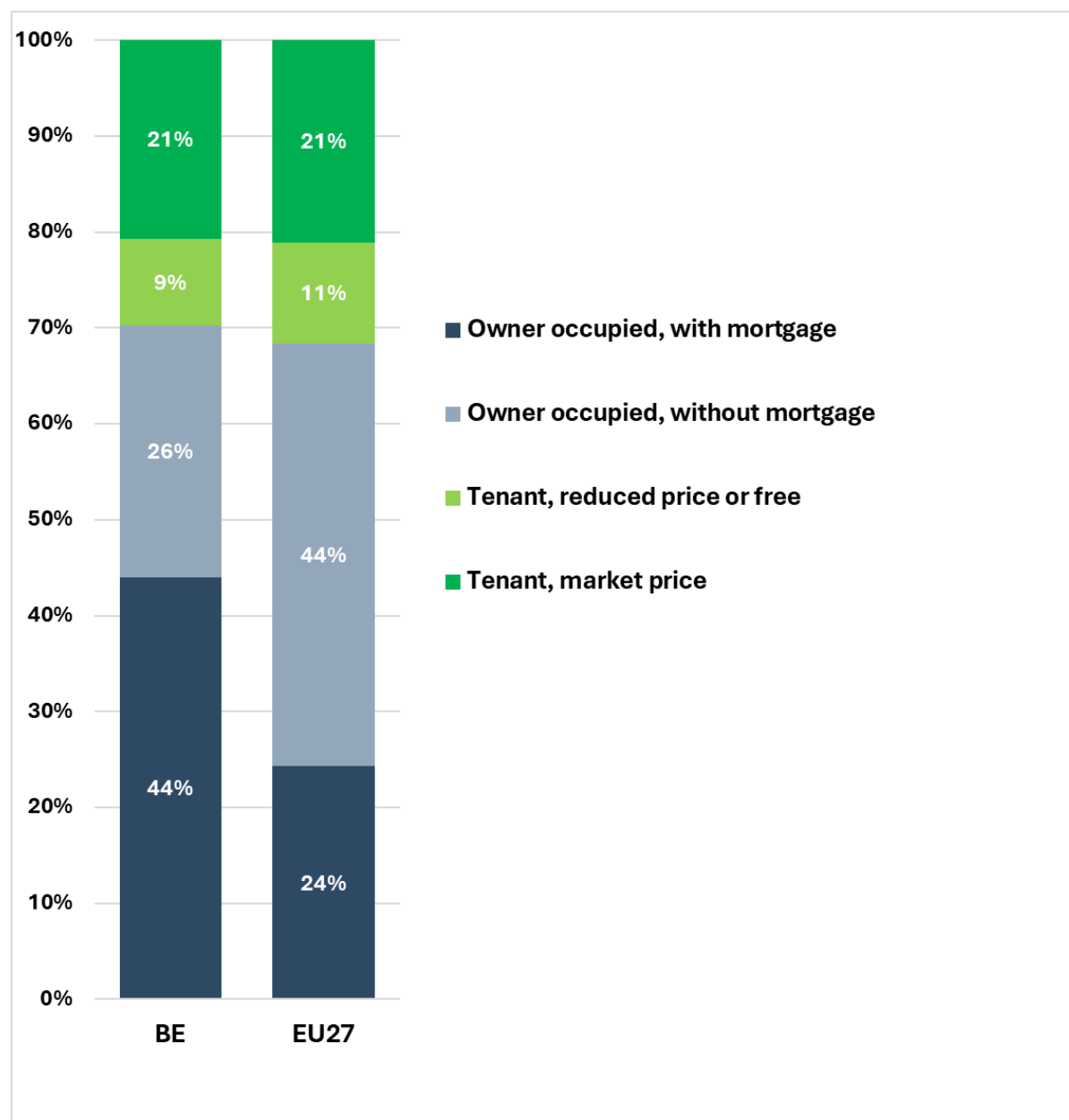
Figure 4: Construction prices of new residential buildings in selected countries (2021-Q1=100)



Source: Eurostat, ([sts_copi_q](#)), accessed 10/12/25.

Notes: The grey band represents the complete distribution of indicator values (e.g., severe housing deprivation) across the 27 EU Member States for each year. It highlights the minimum and maximum values recorded among Member States, with all other national observations situated within this range.

Figure 5: Distribution of population by tenure status, 2024 (% of population)



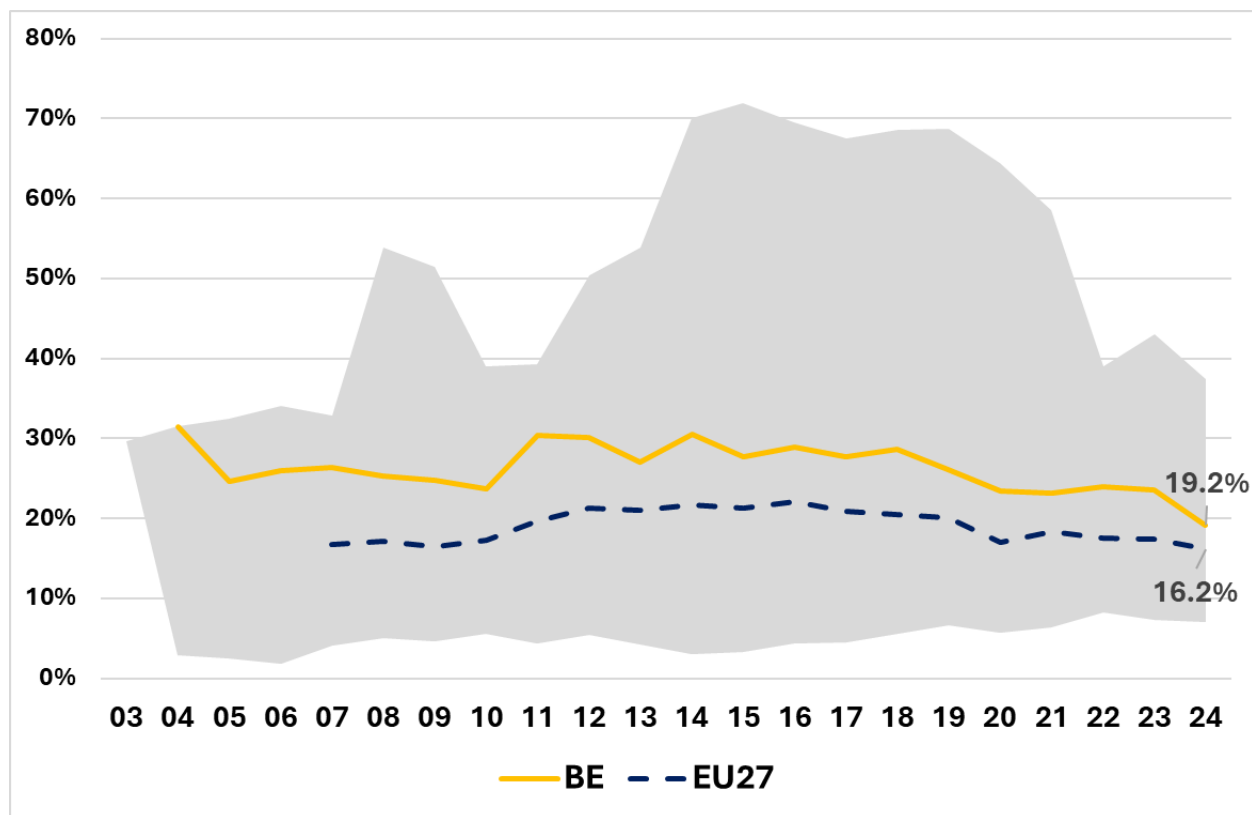
Source: Eurostat ([ilc_lvho02](#)), accessed 12/12/25.

Figure 6: Homeownership by income quintile, 2024 (% of population)



Source: Eurostat *ad hoc* extraction (based on ilc_lvho02), data extracted on 15/10/25.

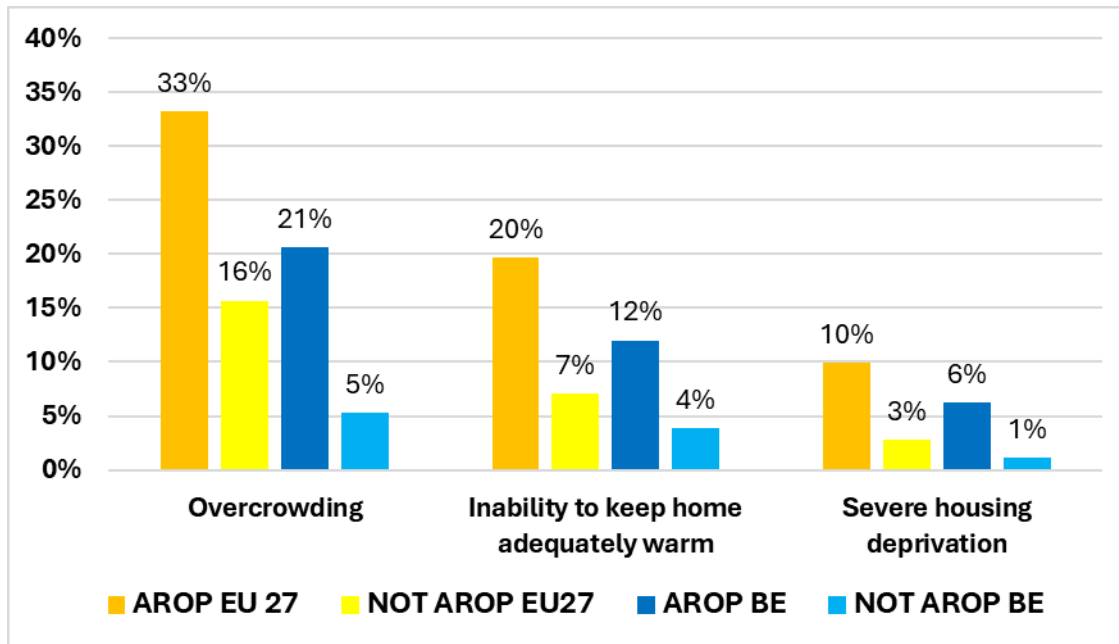
Figure 7: Housing cost overburden rate for tenants



Source: Eurostat *ad hoc* extraction (based on [ilc_lvho07c](#)), data extracted on 05/12/25.

Notes: The category “Tenants” covers “Tenant, rent at market price” and “Tenant, rent at reduced price or free”. The grey band represents the complete distribution of indicator values (e.g., severe housing deprivation) across the 27 EU Member States for each year. It highlights the minimum and maximum values recorded among Member States, with all other national observations situated within this range.

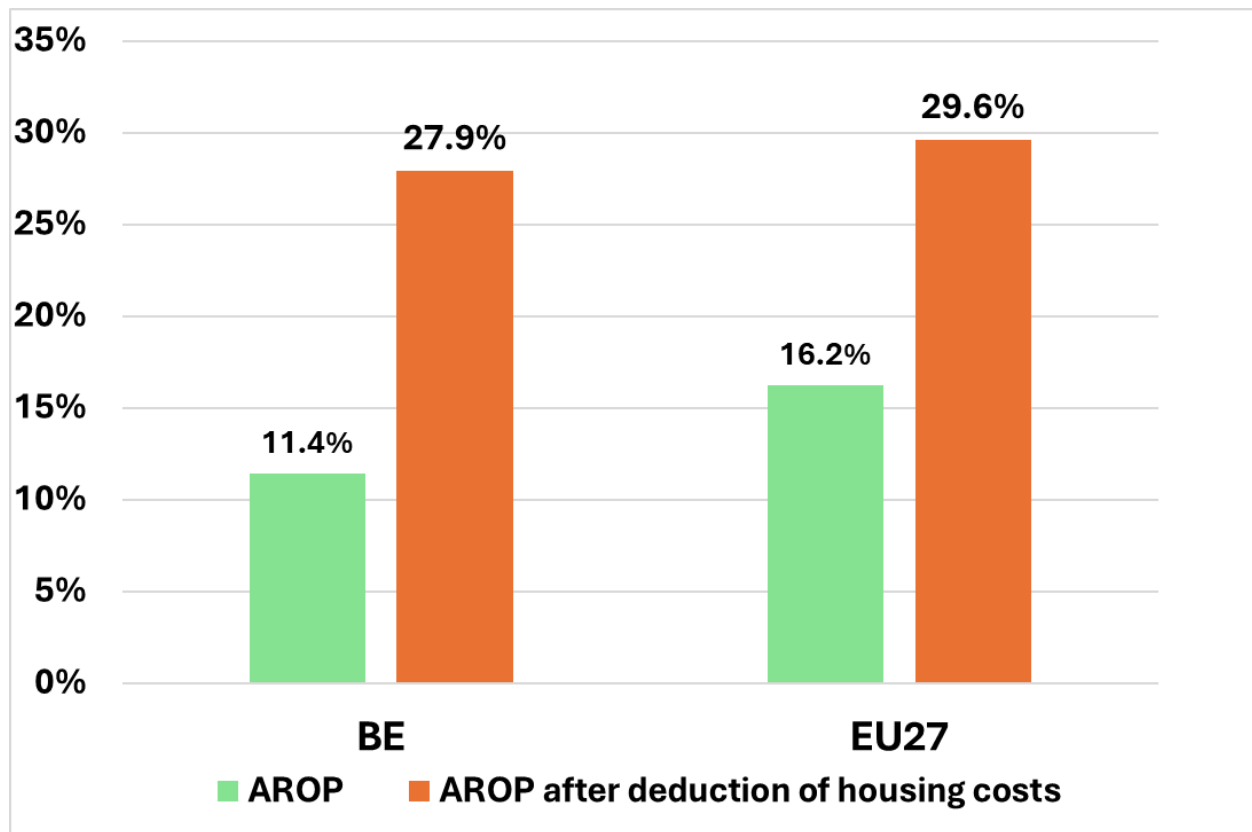
Figure 8: Access to adequate housing by At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) status on average in the EU in 2024 (2023 for housing deprivation)



Source: Eurostat, ([tessi178](#), [ilc_mdcs01](#) & [sdg_11_11](#)), accessed 12/12/25.

Notes: AROP threshold: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers.

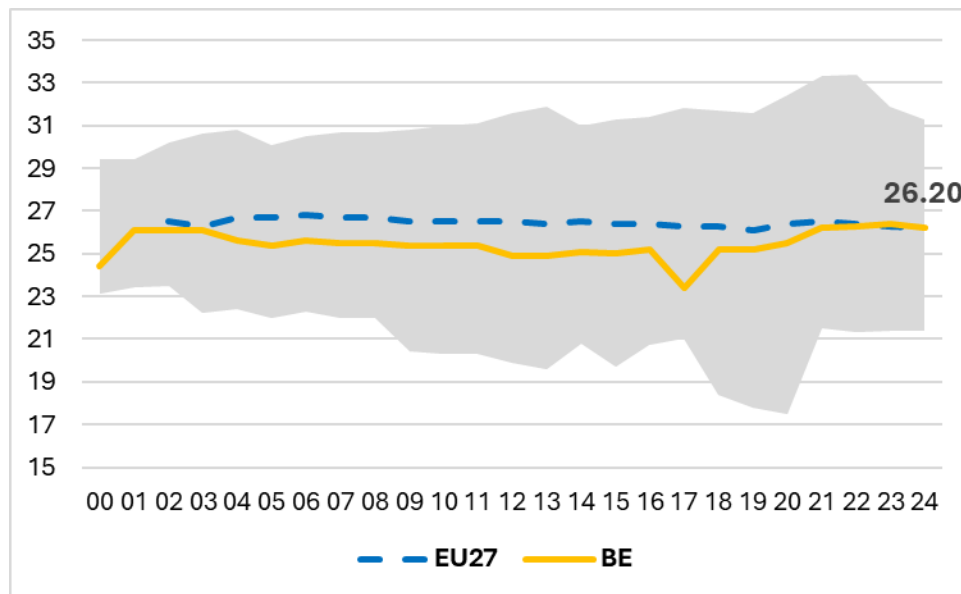
Figure 9: At-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP) before and after deducting housing costs, 2024



Source: Eurostat, ([ilc_li45](#) & [tespm010](#)), accessed 27/10/25.

Notes: AROP threshold: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers. AROP after deduction of housing costs shows how much disposable income remains for the household after housing costs: it therefore provides an adjusted assessment of households' financial situation.

Figure 10: Estimated average age of young persons leaving the parental household



Source: Eurostat, ([yth_demo_030](#)), accessed 10/12/25.

Notes: The grey band represents the complete distribution of indicator values (e.g., severe housing deprivation) across the 27 EU Member States for each year. It highlights the minimum and maximum values recorded among Member States, with all other national observations situated within this range.