

Housing costs and affordability ratio (2016-2023): a comparison between Luxembourg, France, Germany and Belgium

Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning | 13.11.2025





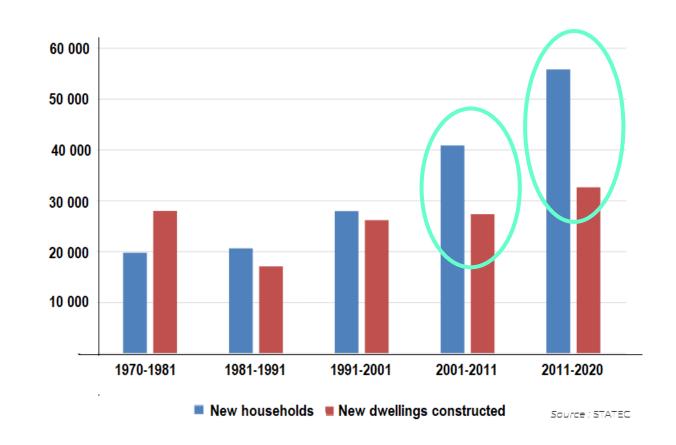






A strong demographic pressure

- Population +100% since 1970 (681,000 in 2025)
- 78,000 new households
 (2001–2021) vs 60,000
 dwellings built
- Structural imbalance between demand and









Tight supply, rising costs, and new ways of living

Rents still rising despite market slowdown

- 2010-2024: Housing price > (X2) Private rents > (X1.75)
- 2022-2024 : Housing price > (-14%) while private rents continue to > (+9.7%)

Emergence of new forms: coliving, short-term rentals, furnished rooms



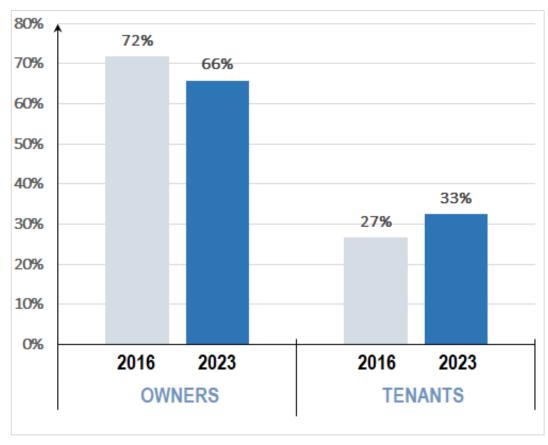




Ownership vs. Renting (1/2)

Distribution of households by housing tenure 2016-2023 - LU

- ➤ 66% homeowners (2023), gradually declining
- ➤ 33% tenants (2013: 28%), rising due to high housing prices
- ➤ Trend: Increasing demand for rental market.



Source: EU SILC



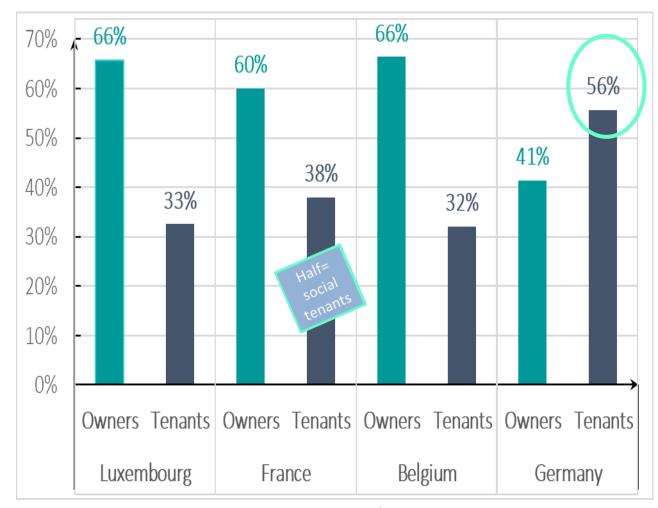




Ownership vs. Renting (2/2)

Distribution of households by housing tenure in 2023 LU F B D

- > **Belgium**: Homeownership rate similar to Luxembourg.
- ➤ **Germany**: Renters are predominant (only 41% homeowners).
- ➤ **France**: 60% homeowners; ~50% of tenants in social housing



Source: EU SILC







Affordability rate – Luxembourg







Affordability rate – definition

→ Indicator of the ability to access and remain in housing

EUROSTAT DEFINITION

Cost of housing — Housing allowances

Disposable Income — Housing allowances

- Cost of housing = Loan (with interest) / rent + usual financial charges (electricity, etc.)
- Disposable income = income available to consume and save (after compulsory deductions and taxes).
- Housing allowances = interventions by public authorities to help households meet the cost of housing (rent allowance, aid to construction, etc.)







Affordability rate – Tenure status - LU

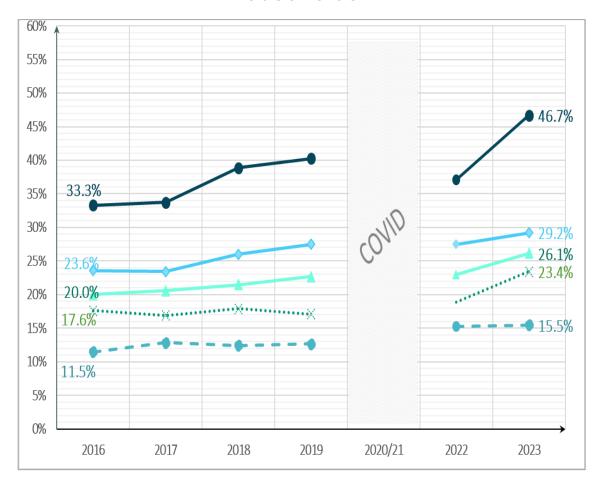






Affordability rate – Equivalised disposal income - LU

All households



Tenants at market

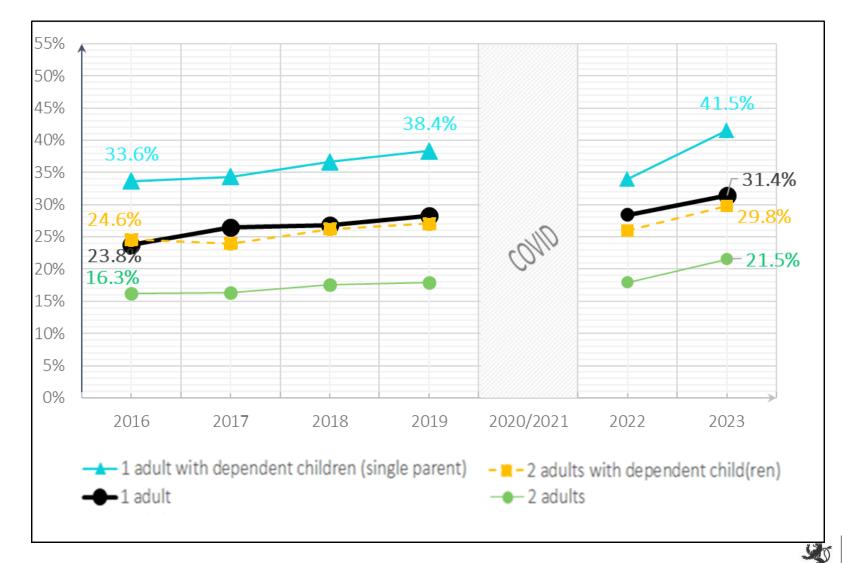








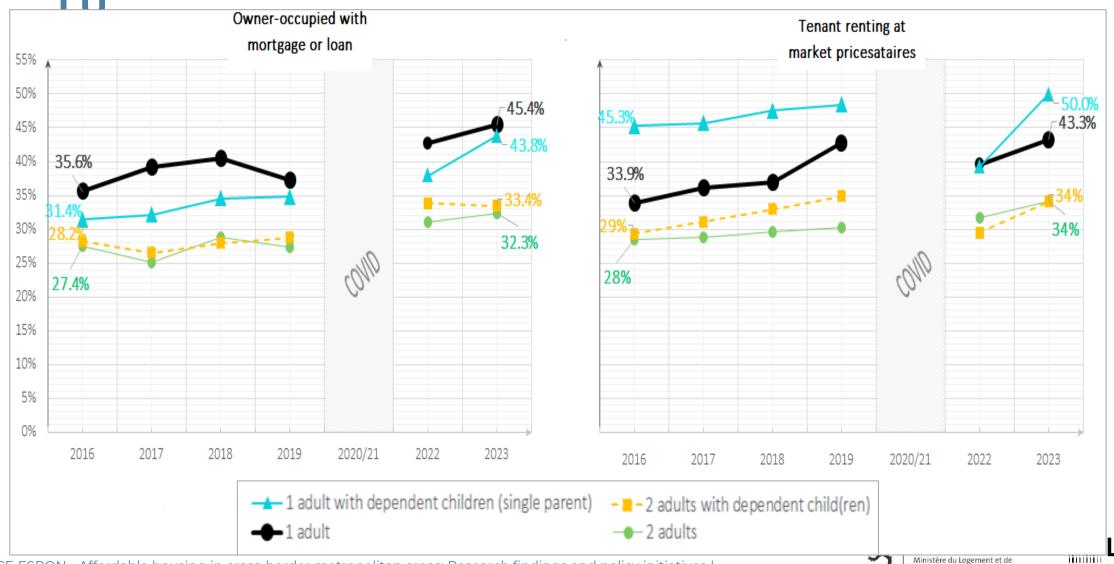
Affordability rate - household composition - LU





l'Aménagement du territoire

Observatoire Affordability rate - household composition and tenure status



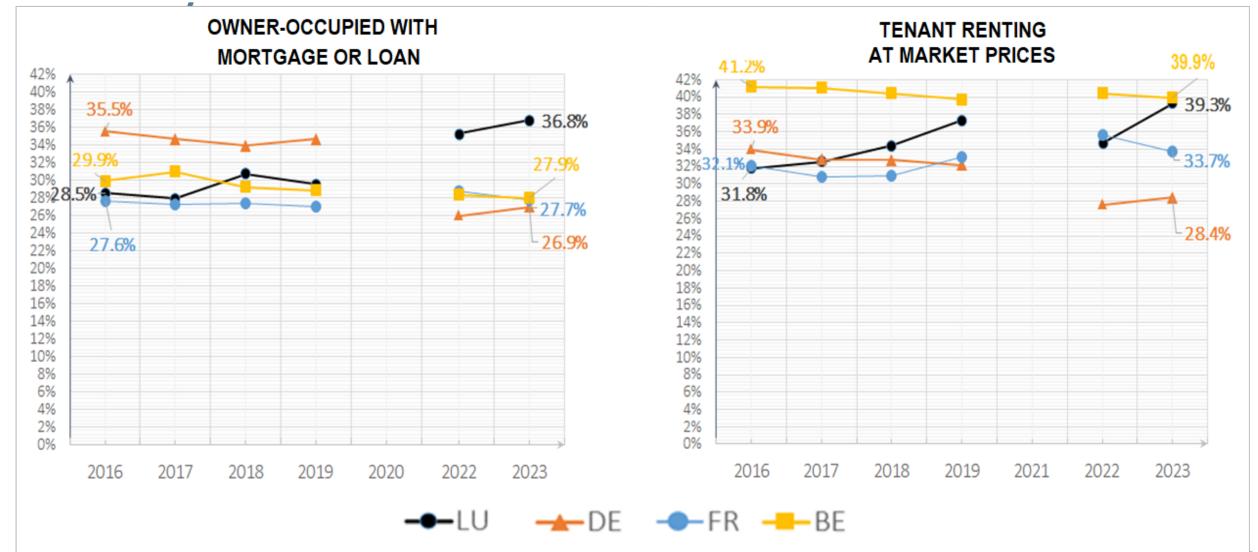


Affordability rate – Comparison LU / F / B / D





Affordability rate – Tenure status – Comparison LU / F / E



Observatoire de Habitat

13.11.2025

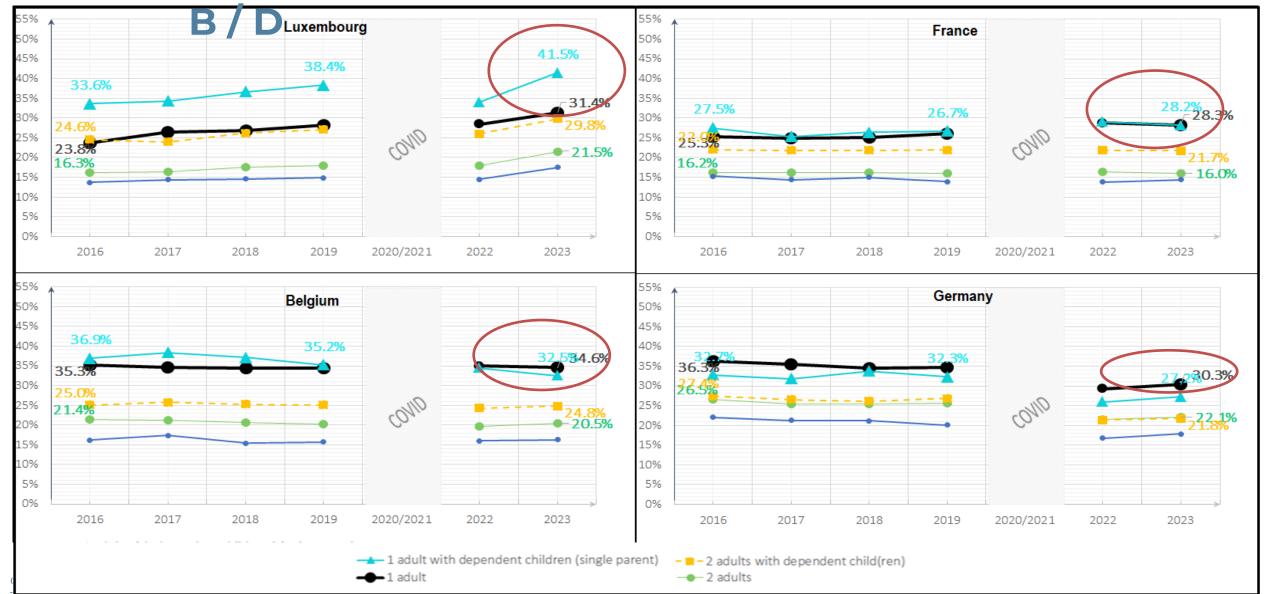
Affordability rate – Equivalised disposal income – LU / F /





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Affordability rate - household composition - LU / F /





A paradox...

Luxembourg:

- → Highest equivalised disposal income (EDI) (2023)
- ⇒ Highest growth EDI (2016–2023)



S Largest increase affordability rate (2016-2023) + highest level in 2023



Role of public policies Well-developed social housing

Rent control

Diversified local/regional initiatives regional







Issues / Challenges

Ongoing pressure on the housing market (rental) and Luxembourg's unique situation lead to clear priorities:

- Further regulating the rental market
- Accelerating the production of affordable and public housing
- Better coordinate housing, transportation, and employment policies at the metropolitan level

A pressure beyond the national borders

- Shared challenge across the Greater Region
- Cross-border observatories
- Partnerships to develop affordable housing across the Greater Region







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Note 40

Coût du logement : Une comparaison du Luxembourg avec la France, la Belgique et l'Allemagne





Note 44

Le marché locatif au Luxembourg : dynamiques récentes, taux d'effort, et comparaison avec les







