

PH1.1. POLICY INSTRUMENTS AND LEVEL OF GOVERNANCE

Definitions and methodology

This indicator summarises the types of policy measures towards affordable housing that exist in countries that responded to the 2023, 2021, 2019, and 2016 OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH).¹ This indicator also provides an overview of the different levels of government involved in the administration and funding of housing policy measures. Further detail on the different policy measures can be found in other indicators in the OECD Affordable Housing Database section, “Public policies towards affordable housing.” Surveyed policy measures here included have been classified as follows:

Support for homeownership and homeowners:

- **Subsidies, subsidised mortgages and mortgage guarantees to homebuyers to facilitate home ownership:** These measures include one-off grants for the purchase of a residential dwelling, covering part or all the value of the dwelling. They are often reserved for first-time homebuyers with income levels below a given threshold who purchase dwellings with certain characteristics. These also include subsidised mortgages provided by or subsidized by the government, for the purchase of a residential dwelling; measures can also consist of down payment assistance or mortgage guarantees provided by the government (see indicator PH2.1).
- **Mortgage relief for over-indebted homeowners:** Subsidies and measures to avoid foreclosure on residential dwellings that are owned by households in financial distress. These include subsidies towards mortgage payments and payment of arrears, postponement of payments, refinancing mortgages, and mortgage-to-rent schemes (see indicator PH2.1).
- **Tax relief for homeowners:** Tax deductions or tax credits granted to individual taxpayers for the purchase of their main residence. These may include tax relief measures such as mortgage tax relief or tax relief to first-time homebuyers for the costs (e.g. legal fees, disbursements and land transfer taxes) associated with the purchase of a home (see indicator PH2.2).
- **Support to finance housing regeneration:** Tax deductions, tax credits and/or grants to finance the regeneration of existing residential dwellings (e.g. energy efficiency improvements, quality upgrades, etc.) (see indicator PH7.1).

¹ 45 countries responded to all or part of the 2023 OECD Questionnaire on Affordable Housing (QuASH); 39 countries responded to all or part of the 2021 OECD QuASH; 40 countries responded to all or part of the 2019 OECD QuASH; 35 countries responded to all or part of the 2016 OECD QuASH.

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The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

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Support for homeowners and tenants:

- **Housing allowances:** means-tested income transfers to households paid to either owners or tenants towards their housing costs. Housing allowances can include rent, payment of mortgage and/or interest, utilities, insurance, and services (see indicators PH3.1, PH3.2, PH3.3).
- **Subsidies to develop affordable housing:** Measures providing grants, tax relief or subsidised land to developers to finance the development of new affordable housing. Such measures may also include rental housing, “shared ownership” and “rent-to-buy” schemes (see indicator PH5.1). These schemes do not account for measures to help finance the development of social housing (which are reported under PH4.1).

Support for tenants and the rental market:

- **Social rental housing:** residential rental accommodation provided at sub-market prices and allocated according to specific rules rather than according to market mechanisms. Programmes in this area can cover construction, regeneration, management, maintenance, and financing of social rental housing (see indicators PH4.1, PH4.2, PH 4.3).
- **Tax relief measures for rental costs:** Tax deductions or tax credits to individual taxpayers for rental housing-related expenditures in the market rental sector. Tax relief measures may aim to benefit tenants and/or owners of rental dwellings.
- **Rent guarantees and deposits:** Publicly provided guarantees on rents or deposits in the market rental sector.
- **Rent regulations:** These include rent controls or ceilings on initial levels of rent or rent increases; minimum quality regulations for rental dwellings; as well as measures to regulate short-term holiday rentals (see PH6.1).

Supplementary housing support introduced in response to the COVID-19 pandemic:

- **Various types of support**, which were either introduced as new measures or as adaptations of existing measures, including, *inter alia*:
 - grants, loans, or mortgage relief for homeowners and/or home buyers
 - eviction moratoria, caps on rental price increases, and automatic lease extensions for tenants
 - supplementary housing allowances
 - tax relief for homebuyers and/or affordable housing developers.

COVID-related supports are presented in this indicator and described in detail in the corresponding policy indicator of the OECD Affordable Housing Database.

Key findings

Most countries provide housing allowances, social housing and support to homeowners

Countries surveyed in the 2023, 2021, 2019, and 2016 OECD QuASH report a variety of policy tools for the housing market. These may include demand-side supports to individuals and households to i) facilitate the purchase of a home, ii) provide support to households in financial distress, or iii) access subsidised housing or housing in the private rental market (e.g. through housing allowances). Supply-side interventions, on the other hand, aim to stimulate (affordable) housing construction through subsidies and incentives to housing developers. In addition, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, many countries introduced a range of housing supports; these included new measures, as well as adaptations of existing measures.

Overall, the most widespread types of housing policy measures that were in place prior to the COVID-19 pandemic in OECD countries include support to homeowners and homebuyers, housing allowances, and social housing, which are each reported in over 35 countries (Figure 1.1.1).

OECD countries report several tools to support to prospective and existing homeowners, which were already place prior to the COVID-19 pandemic:

- 32 countries offer **tax relief for homeowners**, which is most often in the form of one-off tax relief for buying a home, tax relief for mortgage payments, or tax deductions on mortgage interest payments.
- 37 countries offer **mortgage support** to households, most often in the form of subsidised mortgages or mortgage guarantees.
- 25 countries provide some form of **grant subsidy to households to facilitate home ownership**. Some countries offer more than three different types of subsidies to households (e.g. Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ireland, Mexico, South Africa and Spain).
- 25 countries offer **mortgage relief to homeowners** in financial distress.
- 38 countries offer **support to finance housing regeneration**.

To support tenants and in some countries homeowners, 37 countries provide **housing allowances** to households towards their housing costs. In addition, 24 countries provide **financial support to developers of affordable housing** (other than social housing), for which the end-users may be owner-occupiers or tenants.

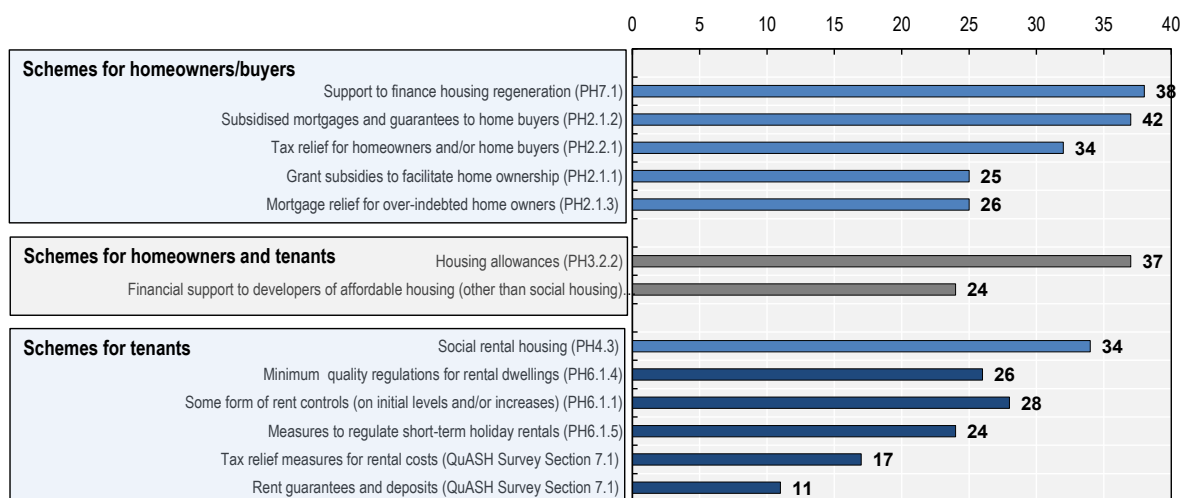
To support tenants, **subsidised (social) rental housing** is by far the most common tool, which is provided in 34 countries. Governments may support the subsidised rental housing supply through direct provision of social housing, or by incentivising the supply through grants, tax credits, loans and/or loan guarantees to social housing providers.

Public support in the private rental market is much more piecemeal across countries, spanning tax relief, rent guarantees or deposits, and regulations (at national, regional and/or local level):

- 17 countries offer **tax relief measures of rental costs for individual taxpayers**; in most cases, the tax relief is for owners of rental properties to boost the supply of rental housing, though in some countries tenants can benefit.
- 11 countries offer **rent guarantees and deposits**; some measures are designed to protect landlords against loss of rent, while others are to support tenants who cannot afford initial rental deposits.
- 26 countries report that there is a legal requirement to ensure a **minimum level of quality of dwellings** available for rent.
- 24 countries report the existence of **measures to regulate short-term holiday rentals**; in some cases, measures have been implemented by large municipalities rather than at national level.
- Some form of **rent controls** on initial rent levels and/or on rent level increases are reported in 26 countries (controls on initial rent levels are reported in 14 countries, whilst some controls on rent level increases during the term of a contract, including increases in line with inflation, are reported in 24 countries). Rent controls, where they exist, are not uniformly applied within all countries, in some places applying only to certain jurisdictions and/or segments of the rental housing stock.

Figure PH1.1.1. Overview of housing policy instruments

Number of countries reporting each policy type^{1,2}



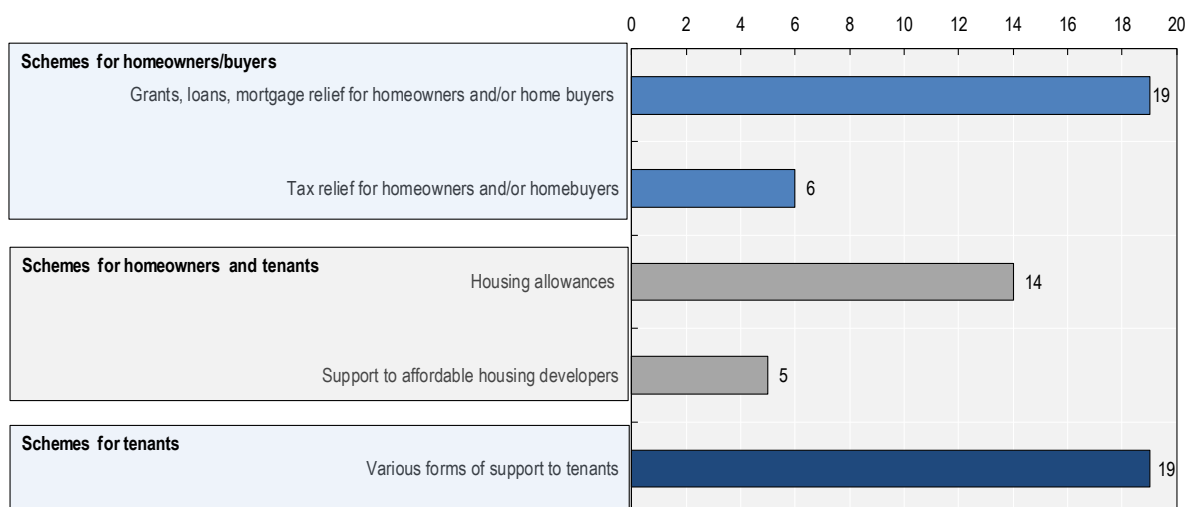
Note: 1. The list of policy types refers to those surveyed through the 2023, 2021, 2019 and 2016 Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH), which gathered information from up to 49 countries; not all countries responded to all sections of the QuASH. 2. Where relevant, information was drawn from responses to previous rounds of the OECD QuASH (2021, 2019 and 2016).

Source: Country responses to the 2023, 2021, 2019 and 2016 OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH).

A number of countries introduced new housing support measures, or adapted existing measures, to provide additional support in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (Table PH1.1.1b). The most common types of COVID-related housing supports included financial support to homeowners and/or home buyers (such as grants, loans or mortgage relief) and various forms of support to tenants (such as eviction moratoria, caps on rental price increases, automatic lease extensions), each reported in 19 countries. The introduction of new housing allowances, or the modification of existing schemes, was reported in 14 countries. A smaller number of countries reported tax relief measures for homeowners and homebuyers (6 countries) and financial support to affordable housing developers (5 countries). Additional details on COVID-related housing support schemes are included in the relevant policy indicators of the OECD Affordable Housing Database.

Figure PH1.1.1b. Overview of new housing support schemes, or adaptations to existing housing schemes, in response to COVID-19

Number of reporting countries introducing and/or adapting each policy type^{1,2}



Note: 1. The list of policy types refers to those surveyed through the 2021 OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH).

2. Not all countries responded to all sections of the OECD QuASH.

Source: 2021 OECD Questionnaire on Social and Affordable Housing.

Lead ministry for housing matters

In 2023, 17 OECD countries had a dedicated housing ministry (Table PH1.1.1). In other countries, the lead ministry for housing policy varies widely, falling under the authority of ministries of Economy, Finance, Economic Development, Environment, Regional Development or Social Affairs. Further, in some countries, housing policies are fragmented across multiple ministries. For instance, housing-related taxation may be handled by the Ministry of Finance; energy efficiency regulations by the Ministry of Environment; and issues relating to housing benefits, homelessness by the Ministry of Social Welfare. This is the case in Sweden, for instance, where a handful of ministries have authority for different dimensions of housing policy (Ministry of Finance; Ministry for Gender Equality and Housing, within the Ministry of Employment; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Health and Social Affairs; Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of Culture; Ministry of Infrastructure; and the Ministry of Enterprise and Environment), as well as in Czechia (Ministry of Regional Development; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Ministry of Industry and Trade; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture; and Ministry of Interior). This diversity reflects the many implications of housing on both individuals and the economy but can generate challenges to effective policy coordination.

Table PH1.1.1. The lead housing ministry varies considerably across countries

Lead ministry at national level responsible for housing policy

Lead ministry for housing policies	Countries
Ministry of Economy and/or Finance (Treasury)	Australia, Estonia, Italy, and Latvia
Ministry of Interior	Cyprus* and the Netherlands
Housing/Urban Development	Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Malta* (Social and Affordable Accommodation), Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia* (Environment and Spatial Planning), South Africa (Human Settlements), Switzerland, Türkiye* (Environment and Urbanization), United Kingdom (England)* (Housing, Communities and Local Government), and the United States
Environment	Greece and Lithuania
Regional Development/Territorial Cohesion/Local Government	Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Norway and Romania
Economic Development/Infrastructure/Construction	Croatia (Physical Planning, Construction), Hungary, Japan (Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism), Korea, Poland, and Spain* (Transport, Mobility and the Urban Agenda), the Slovak Republic* (Transport and Construction)
Social Affairs	Greece, Iceland, and Malta
Shared across ministries	Austria, Denmark* (Interior and Housing, Social Affairs), Germany* (Interior and Building, Housing / Urban Development) Iceland (Social Affairs, Infrastructure), Portugal, and Sweden
Not a direct national competency; handled at subnational level	Belgium

Note: * For some countries, the competencies of the ministry reported as lead for housing may fall into multiple categories of this table; these cases have been marked with an asterisk and cross-posted in the relevant categories.

Footnote by Türkiye: The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Türkiye recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Türkiye shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”;

Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Türkiye. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Existing measures often involve different levels of public administration

The level of public administration responsible for the different instruments of housing policy presents a complex picture, as illustrated by Tables PH 1.1.2 – Panels A, B and C in Annex I.

Several countries have more centralised housing policy approaches, although usually national programmes are implemented in close cooperation with local authorities. For instance, in Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland and the Russian Federation, the central government plays a significant role in housing policy implementation.

In other countries, regional/state governments play a key role. For example, in Austria, Belgium and Germany responsibility for housing policy measures (such as the provision of social housing and financial support to households to purchase a home) is almost entirely devolved to the regions/states, even though in Germany the main housing allowance programme is administered at the federal level. In Australia, Canada and the United States, federal funding to support access to affordable housing is made available to provincial/state governments to help them implement different housing programmes (including the development of affordable housing, and direct support to households through grants and housing allowances). In the United Kingdom, housing policy measures are a responsibility of the devolved administrations (e.g. England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales); information for England is reported in this indicator. Housing benefits are an exception, as they are part of social security, which is not a devolved competency (except in Northern Ireland) and are therefore available across the United Kingdom through national funding and administered by the local authorities. In Switzerland, most housing policy measures are organised differently in the different cantons.

A number of countries, such as Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Portugal, South Africa and Switzerland report joint responsibility for different housing policies, involving national, regional and/or municipal authorities.

The degree of decentralisation also varies across the different policy measures:

- **Mortgage support** (including the provision of mortgage guarantees or loans at preferential conditions) usually involves central-level administration or specific publicly owned credit institutions at national level.
- **Tax relief for homeowners** usually tends to be administered at national level.
- **Subsidies for homebuyers** are available through national programmes in most countries. There are regional programmes in Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Germany, Hungary and the United States. In the Netherlands and Norway, subsidies for homeowners are provided by municipal governments (in Norway, with funding from the national level).
- **Housing allowances** are funded by the national level in most countries, with the exception of Austria and Spain, where they are mainly regional measures. Housing allowances are jointly funded by the national, regional and/or municipal governments in Canada.

Social housing programmes are primarily a responsibility of regional governments in Australia, Austria, Canada, Germany, Japan, and Spain; in Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Lithuania and Romania, social rental is often provided by municipalities. Municipalities also play an important role in supporting the development of new social dwellings by providing land at discounted prices. Social housing is a joint responsibility across national, regional and/or municipal authorities in Estonia, France, Ireland, Korea, Latvia, the Netherlands, Slovenia and the United States. In England (United Kingdom), social housing is the responsibility of the national government, except in London where it is managed by the Greater London Authority.

While public investment in housing fell after the Great Financial Crisis (GFC), it has been increasing since 2016

Data on public investment in “housing and community investment” cover a broad range of investment in housing- and community-related development, including, *inter alia*, housing development, community development, water supply and street lighting. On average across 31 OECD countries for which data are available, public investment (capital transfers as well as direct investment) in housing and community development increased gradually from 2005 up until the Global Financial Crisis, followed by a significant decline in the years after the GFC. Since 2016, however, public investment has increased on average. In 2021, public investment in housing and community amenities returned to similar levels as the first decade of the 2000s. Between 2005 and 2020, Direct investment made up a larger share of the overall public investment in housing and community development, relative to public capital transfers. However, in 2021, public capital transfers (0.15% of GDP) exceed direct investment (0.11% of GDP) for the first time since 2005.

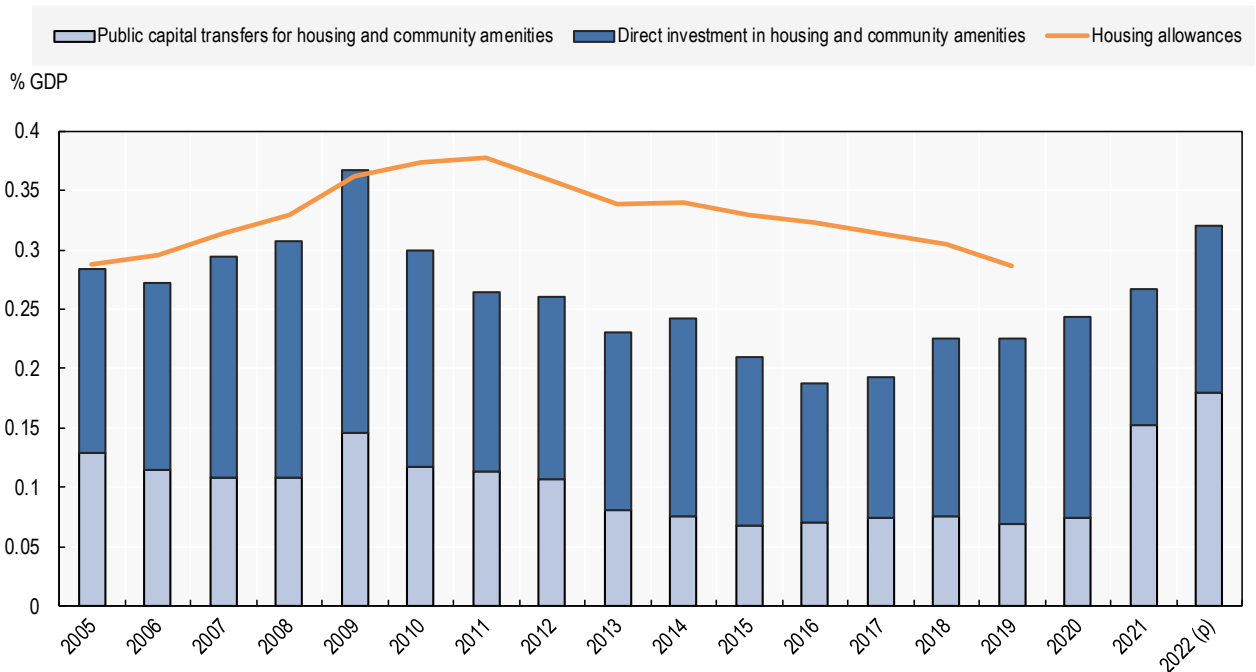
Looking only at public investment in “housing development” – a sub-category of “housing and community investment,” which includes construction, purchase, extension, improvement or maintenance of dwellings and the associated land for the general public or for people with special needs – provides additional insights. After a gradual increase in public investment in dwellings from 2005 to 2009 across the OECD on average, it dropped significantly following the GFC. Figure PH1.1.2 – Panel B shows that between 2009 and 2016, government spending on capital transfers and gross capital formation for “housing development” dropped from around 0.15% of GDP in 2009 to 0.06% of GDP in 2016 across the OECD on average. In particular, direct investment in dwellings had faded away, while the volume of capital transfers had fallen to a lesser extent. The decline in direct public investment during the 2009 to 2016 period in housing development is one factor that has contributed to housing supply failing to keep pace with housing demand in many parts of the OECD.

Between 2016 and 2021, public investment in “housing development” has slowly increased. In 2021, public investment in housing development was roughly 0.15% of GDP, similar to the peak in 2009. The increase in public investment is largely caused by a growth in direct investment, which reached a high of 0.13% of GDP in 2021.

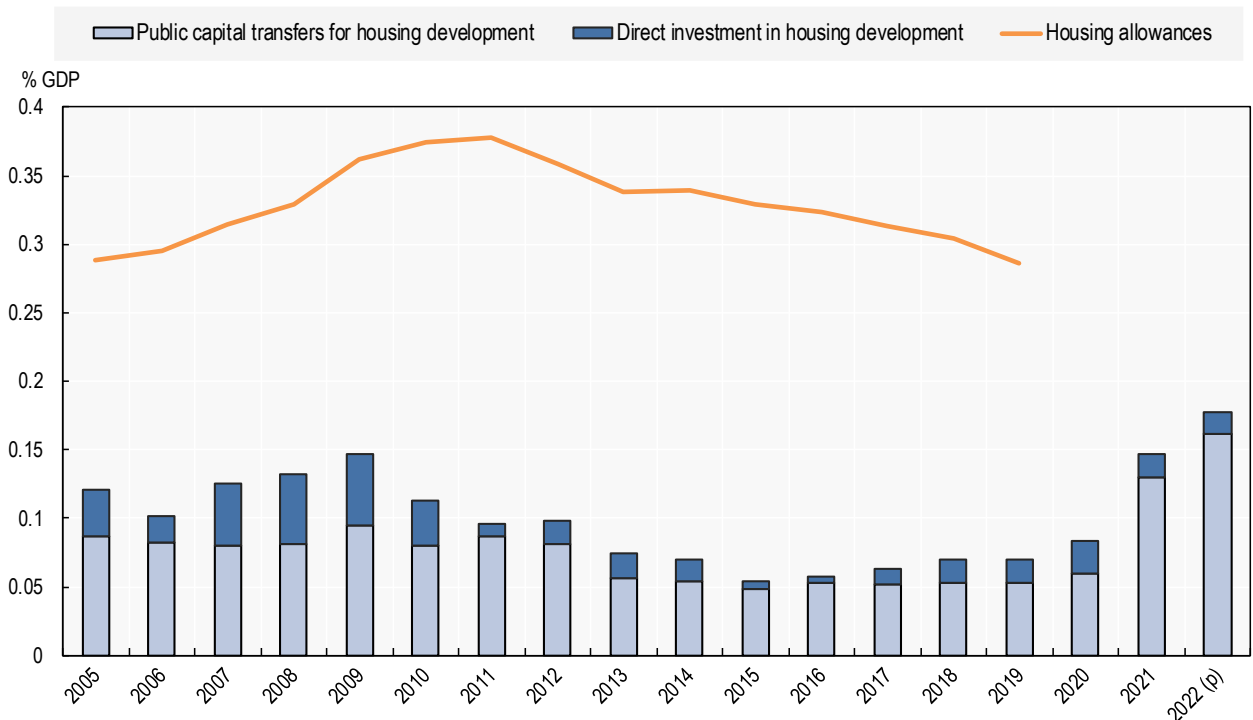
Public expenditure on housing allowances has followed a similar trend to public investment in housing. After increasing between 2005 and 2011, public expenditure on housing allowances slowly decreased from 2011 to 2019. In 2019, public expenditure on housing allowances was similar to the level of public expenditure in 2005 (0.29 % of GDP) (OECD Social Expenditure Database, SOCX).

Figure PH1.1.2. Public investment in housing and community amenities

Panel A. Public capital transfers and public direct investment in housing and community amenities, and public spending on housing allowances and rent subsidies, OECD-31 average, as % GDP, 2000 to 2022



Panel B. Public capital transfers and public direct investment in housing development, and public spending on housing allowances and rent subsidies, OECD-30 average, as % GDP, 2000 to 2022



Note: 1. Direct investment (COFOG series P5_K2CG) refers to government gross capital formation in housing and community amenities (Panel A) and housing development (Panel B). Public capital transfers (COFOG series D9CG) refers to indirect capital expenditure made through transfers to organisations outside of government towards housing and community amenities (Panel A) and housing development (Panel B). See the Eurostat Manual on sources and methods for the compilation of COFOG Statistics (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5917333/KS-RA-11-013-EN.PDF>) for more detail.

2. Spending on housing allowances does not include spending on mortgage relief, capital subsidies towards construction and implicit subsidies towards accommodation costs. No data available on housing allowances after 2019. Data on housing allowances exclude Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Korea, New Zealand, Slovak Republic, Switzerland and Türkiye.

3. Panel A: The OECD-31 average is the unweighted average across the 31 OECD countries with capital transfer and gross capital formation data available for all years between 2000 and 2021. It excludes Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, New Zealand and Türkiye. Data for 2022 are provisional, and exclude Australia, Czechia (capital transfers), Korea, and the United Kingdom. Direct investment in housing and community amenities (COFOG series P5_K2CG) refers to government gross capital formation in housing and community amenities. Public capital transfers for housing and community amenities (COFOG series D9CG) refers to indirect capital expenditure made through transfers to organisations outside of government. Housing and community amenities includes, among other things, housing development; community development; water supply; street lighting; R&D housing and community amenities; and housing and community amenities N.E.C.

4. Panel B: The OECD-30 average is the unweighted average across the 30 OECD countries with capital transfer and gross capital formation data available for all years between 2000 and 2021. It excludes Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Israel, Korea, New Zealand, Türkiye and the United States. Data for 2022 are provisional and also exclude Australia, Czechia (capital transfers), and the United Kingdom. Housing development includes, among other things, the acquisition of land needed for the construction of dwellings, the construction or purchase and remodelling of dwelling units for the general public or for people with special needs, and grants or loans to support the expansion, improvement or maintenance of the housing stock.

Source: OECD National Accounts Database, www.oecd.org/sdd/na/ and OECD Social Expenditure Database, www.oecd.org/social/expenditure.htm.

Data and comparability issues

Information in this indicator summarises existing policy measures as reported by countries responding to the 2023, 2021, 2019 and 2016 OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing. It illustrates the complex mix of policies and instruments in place across surveyed countries and the combination of different levels of administration in the funding and provision of each measure.

Sources and further reading

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OECD (2020), *Housing and Inclusive Growth*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/6ef36f4b-en>.

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OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX), www.oecd.org/els/soc/expenditure.htm.

Salvi del Pero, A. et al. (2016), *Policies to promote access to good-quality affordable housing in OECD countries*. OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 176, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5jm3p5gl4djd-en>

Annex

Table PH1.1.2. Overview of measures and governance

Panel A. Support for homeowners and home buyers¹

	Grant subsidies to households to facilitate home ownership	Subsidised mortgages and guarantees to homebuyers	Mortgage relief for over-indebted home owners	COVID-related support for homeowners and/or home buyers (grants, loans, mortgage relief)	Tax relief to facilitate home ownership	COVID-related support for homeowners and/or home buyers (tax relief)	Support to finance housing regeneration
Australia	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (National/Federal and Regional/State)	Yes (National/Federal and Regional/State)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal, Regional/State)	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (National/Federal)
Austria	Yes (Joint)	Yes (National/Federal and Regional/State)					Yes (National/Federal, Regional/State)
Belgium		Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (Regional/State)		Yes (Regional/State)
Brazil	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Joint			Yes (Municipal, with funding from national level)
Bulgaria		Yes (National/Federal)					Yes (Municipal, with funding from national level)
Canada	Yes (Regional/State, with funding from national level)	Yes (National/Federal and Regional/State)	Yes (National/Federal)	Joint	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Chile	Yes (Regional/State, with funding from national level)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National, with regional service providers)
Colombia	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Costa Rica	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Local/municipal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Croatia	Yes (Joint)	Yes (National/Federal and state / municipal)			Yes (Local/municipal)		
Cyprus	Yes (National/Federal)						Yes (National/Federal)

Czechia		Yes (National/Federal)			Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Denmark					Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Estonia	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Finland		Yes (National/Federal)			Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (State and local, with funding from Federal level, and National/Federal)
France		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal, Local/Municipal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Germany	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Regional/State)					Yes (National/Federal)
Greece		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Hungary	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Iceland		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Ireland	Yes (Local/Municipal)	Yes (Local / Municipall)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (Municipal, with funding from Federal level, and National/Federal)
Israel	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)
Italy		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Japan	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (joint: national and municipal)
Korea		Yes (National/Federal)					Yes (National/Federal)
Latvia	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)			Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)
Lithuania		Yes (National / Local)	Yes (National/Federal)				Yes (National/Federal)
Luxembourg	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Malta	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)			Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Mexico	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)			Yes (National/Federal)
The Netherlands	Local/municipal	Yes (National/Federal and Local/Municipal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal and Municipal)

New Zealand	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Funded by national government; administered by local government)		Yes (National/Federal)
Norway	Yes (Municipal, with funding from national level)	Yes (Municipal, with funding from national level)	Yes (Municipal, with funding from national level)		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Peru							
Poland		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Portugal			Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (Joint: national, regional and municipal)
Romania		Yes (National/Federal)					
Slovak Republic		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Slovenia		Yes (National/Federal)			Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
South Africa	Joint (shared across levels of government)	Yes (National/Federal)					
Spain	Yes (National/Federal)				Yes (Regional/State)		Yes (National/Federal)
Sweden			Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)
Switzerland	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)			Yes (Federal, Regional/State or Municipal)		Yes (Joint: national, regional and municipal)
Türkiye	Yes (Joint)	Yes (National/Federal, and Joint)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)			Yes (Joint: national, regional and municipal)
United Kingdom	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)
United States	Yes (State and local, with funding from Federal level)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal and Joint with regional / state)

Panel B. Support for homeowners and renters¹

	Housing allowances	COVID-related housing allowances	Subsidies for the development of affordable rental housing (other than social housing)	COVID-related subsidies to developers of affordable housing
Australia	Yes (National/Federal, Regional/State)	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Regional/State)
Austria	Yes (Regional/State)		Yes (Regional/State)	
Belgium	Yes (Regional/State)			
Brazil				
Bulgaria	Yes (National/Federal)			
Canada	Yes (Jointly funded by federal, provincial and territorial governments)		Yes (National/Federal)	
Chile	Yes (Regional/state with funding from national level)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Joint, National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)
Colombia			Yes (National/Federal)	
Costa Rica	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)
Croatia	Yes (National, Regional, Municipal)		Yes (National/Federal)	
Cyprus	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	
Czechia	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	
Denmark	Yes (Municipal)			
Estonia	Yes (Municipal, with funding from national level)			
Finland	Yes (National/Federal)			
France	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	
Germany	Yes (National, Regional, Municipal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	
Greece	Yes (National and Municipal)			
Hungary	Yes (Municipal/Local but regulated nationally)			
Iceland	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	
Ireland	Yes (Joint across levels of government)		Yes (National/Federal)	
Israel	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	
Italy	Yes (Regional /State and National/Federal)	Yes (Regional/State)		
Japan	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		
Korea	Yes (Municipal / National)			
Latvia	Yes (Municipal)			

Lithuania	Yes (Municipal)			
Luxembourg	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	
Malta	Yes (National/Federal)			
Mexico	Yes (National/Federal)			
The Netherlands	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (Joint, National/Federal)	
New Zealand	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)
Norway	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	
Peru	Yes (National / Federal)			
Poland	Yes (Municipal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Municipal)	
Portugal	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	
Romania	Yes (National/Federal and local/municipal)			
Slovak Republic	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	
Slovenia	Yes (National/Federal)			
South Africa			Yes (National/Federal)	
Spain	Yes (Joint, shared across levels of government)	Yes (Joint)	Yes (Municipal)	
Sweden	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		
Switzerland	Yes (Local determines eligibility, Federal disburses payment)		Yes (Municipal)	
Türkiye	Yes (National / Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	
United Kingdom (8)	Yes (National/Federal, with day-to-day administration by local)		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)
United States (9)	Yes (State and local, with funding from Federal level)	Yes (Joint)	Yes (State and local, with funding from Federal level)	

Panel C. Support for renters¹

	Social rental housing	Some form of rent controls (on initial level and/or increases) ²	Rent guarantees and deposits	Minimum quality regulations for rental dwellings	Tax relief measures for rental costs	Measures to regulate short-term holiday rentals	COVID-related support for renters
Australia	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (Regional/state)		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Regional/state)	Yes (Regional/state)
Austria	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (National/Federal)				Yes (some regions, municipalities)	Yes (National/Federal, Regional/state)
Belgium	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Regional/state)	Yes (Regional/State)			Yes (Regional/state)
Brazil		Yes (National/Federal)				Yes (National/federal)	
Bulgaria	Yes (Municipal)						
Canada	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Regional/State)		Yes (Joint)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (in some municipalities)	Yes (Local/municipal)
Chile	Yes (Regional / Municipal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/federal)			
Colombia	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/federal)		Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)
Costa Rica		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/federal)	
Croatia		Yes (National/Federal)					
Cyprus							
Czechia	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)				Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)
Denmark	Yes (Municipal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (Joint)	Yes (joint: national and municipal)	Yes (National/federal)	
Estonia	Yes (joint: national and municipal)			Yes (Local/municipal)	Yes (National/Federal)		
Finland	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		
France	Yes (joint: national and municipal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/federal and municipal)	
Germany	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Local/municipal)	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (joint: national, regional and municipal)	Yes (in some municipalities)	Yes (Joint)
Greece						Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)
Hungary	Yes (Municipal)						
Iceland	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/federal)	
Ireland	Yes (Municipal, with funding and legislative framework set by national level)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (Joint)	Yes	Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)
Israel	Yes (National/Federal)			Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)	Yes (in some municipalities)	

Italy	Yes (National and Regional / Local)	Yes		Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)	Yes
Japan	Yes (Regional/State)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Joint)	Yes (Joint)			Yes (Regional/state)
Korea	Yes (both municipal and national)						
Latvia	Yes (Municipal, with funding from national level)						
Lithuania	Yes (Municipal)			Yes (National/federal)			
Luxembourg	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/federal)			Yes (National/federal)
Malta	Yes (National/Federal)						
Mexico			Yes		Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)	
The Netherlands	Yes (national, municipal and housing associations)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/federal)		Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)
New Zealand	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/federal)	Yes
Norway	Yes (Municipal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Local/municipal)			Yes (National/federal)	
Peru	Yes (National / Federal)						
Poland	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)				Yes (National/federal)	Yes
Portugal	Yes (Joint: national, regional and municipal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Local/municipal)	Yes (National/federal)	Yes (Local/municipal)	Yes (National/federal)
Romania	Yes (Municipal)				Yes		
Slovak Republic	Yes (National/Federal)			Yes (National/federal)			
Slovenia	Yes (both municipal and national)			Yes (National/federal)		Yes (National/federal)	
South Africa	Yes (National/Federal)						
Spain	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (Joint)	Yes (National/federal)		
Sweden		Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Local, with funding from National level)	Yes (Joint)			
Switzerland	Yes (Municipal)	Yes (National/Federal)					
Türkiye		Yes (National/Federal)		Yes (National/federal)		Yes	Yes (National/federal)
United Kingdom	Yes (National, except in London)	Yes (National/Federal)	Yes (Local/municipal)	Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)	Yes (National/federal)
United States	Yes (State and local, with funding from Federal level)	Yes (In a few major cities)				Yes (in some municipalities)	Yes (National/federal)

Note: 1. The list of policy types refers to those surveyed through the 2023, 2021, and 2019 Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH), which gathered information from up to 49 countries. Not all countries responded to all sections of the QuASH. 2. Some form of rent controls include restrictions on initial rent levels and/or rent level increases (for sitting tenants and/or for new tenants) in the private rental market.

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH)