

Statistical release: BIS residential property price statistics in Q1 2025

- In the first quarter of 2025, global real house prices fell by 1.0% year on year (yoy), representing a slower pace of decline compared with the second half of 2024 (–1.6%).
- Prices in advanced economies (AEs) continued to recover, rising by 1.2% yoy in real terms. Meanwhile, emerging market economies (EMEs) experienced a slower decrease (–2.6%, relative to –3.5% in previous quarter), mainly driven by a continued fall in Asia.
- Price developments showed greater variability across jurisdictions. Sharp yoy declines in Hong Kong SAR (–8%), China (–7%) and Türkiye (–6%) contrasted with significant increases in some European countries, namely North Macedonia (+18%), Portugal (+14%) and Bulgaria (+11%).
- Since the Great Financial Crisis (GFC) of 2007–09, global real house prices have risen by 21% (34% in AEs and 11% in EMEs).
- To access the full data set, visit [Residential property prices - overview | BIS Data Portal](#).

Summary of latest developments

In first quarter of 2025, global house prices, adjusted for consumer prices, fell by 1.0% yoy, extending the downward trend that started in 2022. However, this evolution marked some improvement compared with the larger 1.6% decline registered in the previous quarter (Graph 1).¹

The continued decline of real global prices has been driven by developments in EMEs, where prices declined again in Q1 2025, although at a somewhat slower pace than in the previous quarter (2.6% versus 3.5%). The fall was primarily observed in emerging Asia (–4.4%) and was only partially offset by increases in central and eastern Europe (2.5%) and Latin America (1.9%) (Table 1).

In contrast, real house prices in AEs increased by 1.2% yoy in aggregate, continuing their recovery observed since mid-2024. The rise was particularly notable

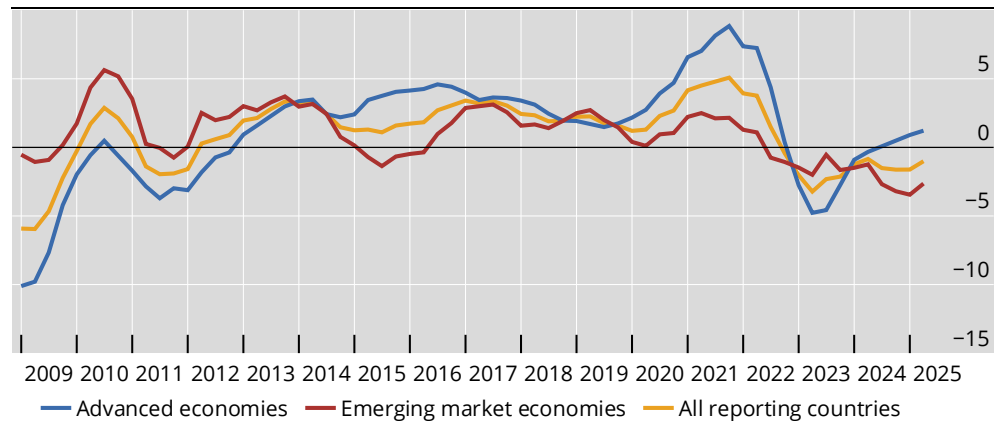
¹ Real residential property prices refer to nominal residential property prices (which in Q1 2025 grew by 2.1%) deflated by the consumer price index. Global figures are weighted aggregates of selected AEs (Australia, Canada, Denmark, the euro area, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States) and EMEs (Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechia, Hong Kong SAR, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, North Macedonia, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Türkiye and the United Arab Emirates), based on PPP exchange rates. Regional aggregates have been available since 2007.

in the euro area and other European AEs (around 3% in both cases). Outside Europe, AEs experienced almost flat prices (–0.1%) (Table 1).

Aggregate developments in real residential property prices¹

Year-on-year changes, in per cent

Graph 1



¹ Based on quarterly averages; CPI-deflated.

Source: BIS selected residential property price series.

Regional developments in real residential property prices, in per cent, Q1 2025

Table 1

	Cumulative from 2010 ¹	Year on year
All reporting countries	20.7	–1.0
Advanced economies	33.6	1.2
Non-European countries	51.7	–0.1
Euro area	9.4	3.0
European countries outside the euro area	22.7	3.1
Emerging market economies	11.5	–2.6
Latin America	19.5	1.9
Asia	10.0	–4.4
Central and eastern Europe ²	15.5	2.5
Middle East and Africa	3.9	–0.4

Estimated weighted quarterly averages based on rolling GDP and PPP exchange rates.

¹ 2010 = 100. ² Not including members of the euro area.

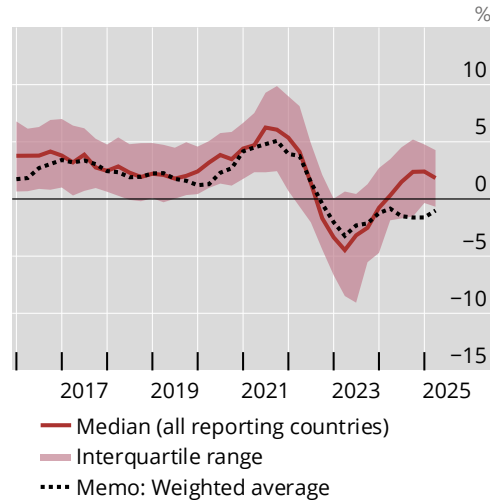
Source: BIS calculations.

Global developments in real residential property prices¹

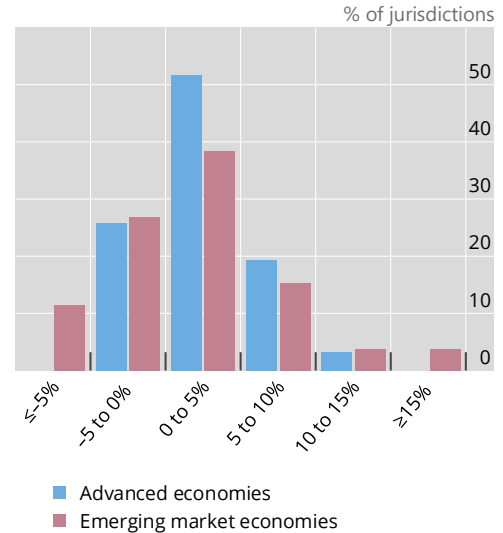
Year-on-year changes

Graph 2

A. Developments over time



B. Distribution in Q1 2025



¹ Based on quarterly averages; CPI-deflated.

Source: BIS calculations based on selected residential property price series.

Although real global residential property prices decreased in aggregate, country-level data show growth in most jurisdictions in Q1 2025,² with a median yoy increase of 1.8% (Graph 2.A). Indeed, prices increased significantly in the large majority of economies (over two thirds of AEs and half of EMEs).

House price inflation was relatively stable in AEs, with no jurisdictions observing price changes below –5% or above 15% (Graph 2.B). In contrast, prices in EMEs were more volatile, with jurisdictions there recording both the steepest declines (–8% in Hong Kong, –7% in China and –6% in Türkiye) and highest growth (18% in North Macedonia) (Graph 3).

Since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, inflation-adjusted house prices in G20 jurisdictions have generally risen. Compared with Q4 2019, they have increased by 4% globally and, in particular, by 112% in Türkiye and 21% in the United States. In contrast, they have fallen by 16% in China and 10% in India.

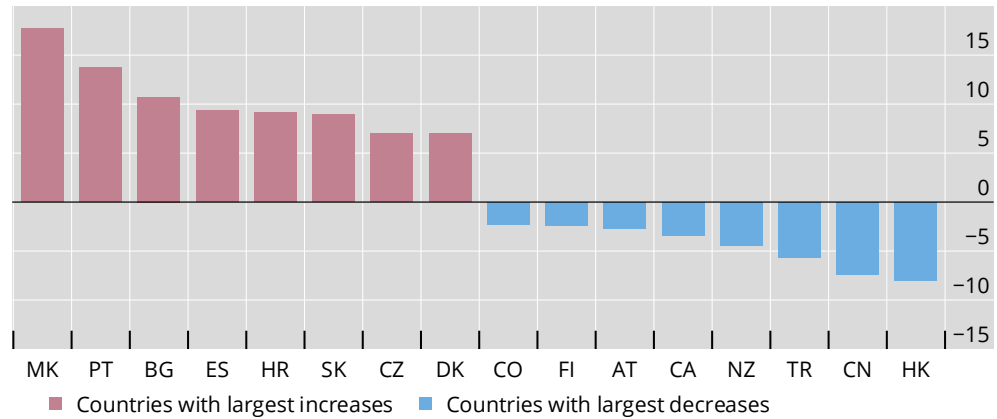
From a longer-term perspective, global real house prices exceed their levels immediately after the GFC by 21% (by 34% for AEs and 11% for EMEs). Compared with 2010, prices have more than doubled in Türkiye and have risen by over 50% in the United States, India and Canada. However, they remain significantly below 2010 levels in Italy (–27%) and South Africa (–12%) (Graph 4).

² As regional aggregate developments (calculated using rolling GDP and PPP exchange rates) are driven mainly by changes in major economies, they can mask the detailed country-level features, as analysed in Graph 2.

Countries with the largest increases and decreases of real residential property prices in Q1 2025¹

Year-on-year changes, in per cent

Graph 3



AT = Austria; BG = Bulgaria; CA = Canada; CN = China; CO = Colombia; CZ = Czechia; DK = Denmark; ES = Spain; FI = Finland; HK = Hong Kong SAR; HR = Croatia; MK = North Macedonia; NZ = New Zealand; PT = Portugal; SK = Slovakia; TR = Türkiye.

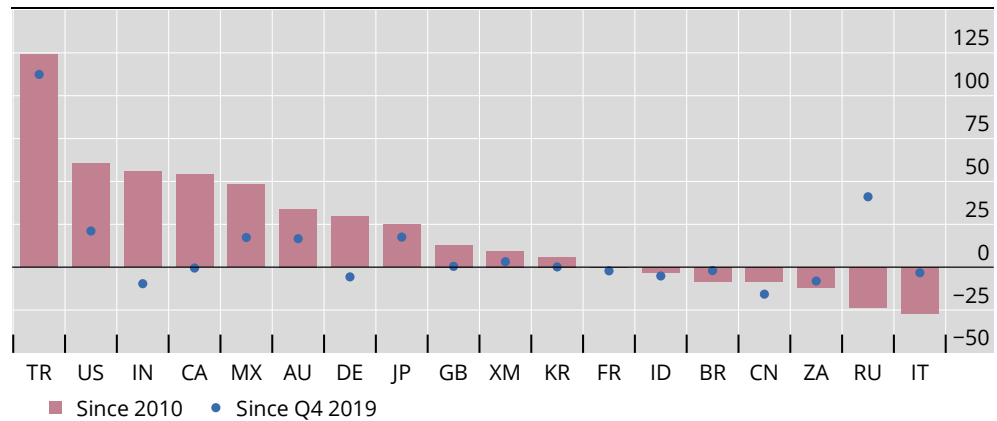
¹ Based on quarterly averages; CPI-deflated.

Source: BIS selected residential property price series.

Real residential property prices in selected G20 jurisdictions: developments since the GFC and Covid-19 pandemic¹

Cumulative changes, in per cent

Graph 4



AU = Australia; BR = Brazil; CA = Canada; CN = China; DE = Germany; FR = France; GB = United Kingdom; ID = Indonesia; IN = India; IT = Italy; JP = Japan; KR = Korea; MX = Mexico; RU = Russia; TR = Türkiye; US = United States; XM = euro area; ZA = South Africa.

¹ Based on quarterly averages; CPI-deflated.

Source: BIS calculations based on selected residential property price series.

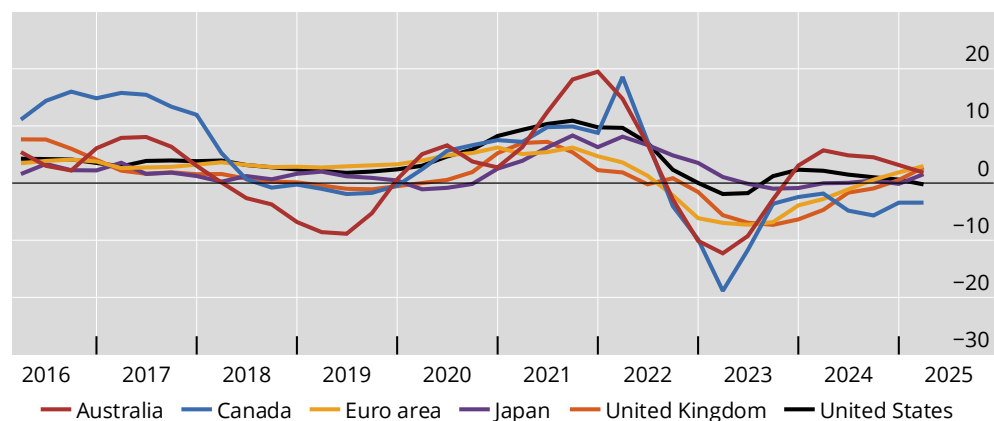
Advanced economies

In aggregate, AEs recorded a 1.2% yoy increase in real residential property prices in Q1 2025, marking the fourth consecutive quarter of growth. Most major jurisdictions saw price increases, notably the euro area (3%), the United Kingdom (3%), Australia (2%) and Japan (2%). Prices continued to decline in Canada (–3%) and were stable in the United States (0%) (Graph 5).

Real residential property prices in selected advanced economies¹

Year-on-year changes, in per cent

Graph 5



¹ Based on quarterly averages; CPI-deflated.

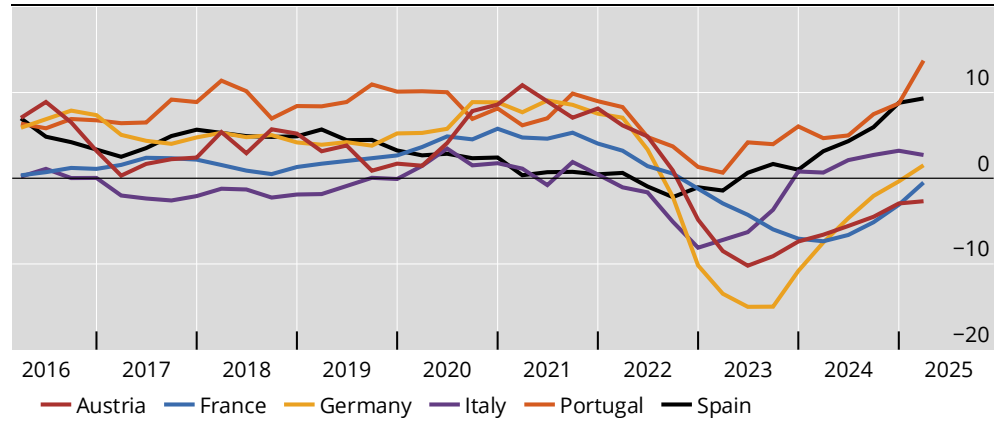
Source: BIS selected residential property price series.

Within the euro area, real house prices tended to increase further in Q1 2025 or at least stabilised. Portugal and Spain recorded significant rises, with prices up by 14% and 9%, respectively. Prices grew moderately in Italy (3%) and, for the first time since 2022, in Germany (2%). They stabilised in France (0%) after an extended period of decline (Graph 6).

Real residential property prices in selected euro area member states¹

Year-on-year changes, in per cent

Graph 6



¹ Based on quarterly averages; CPI-deflated.

Source: BIS selected residential property price series.

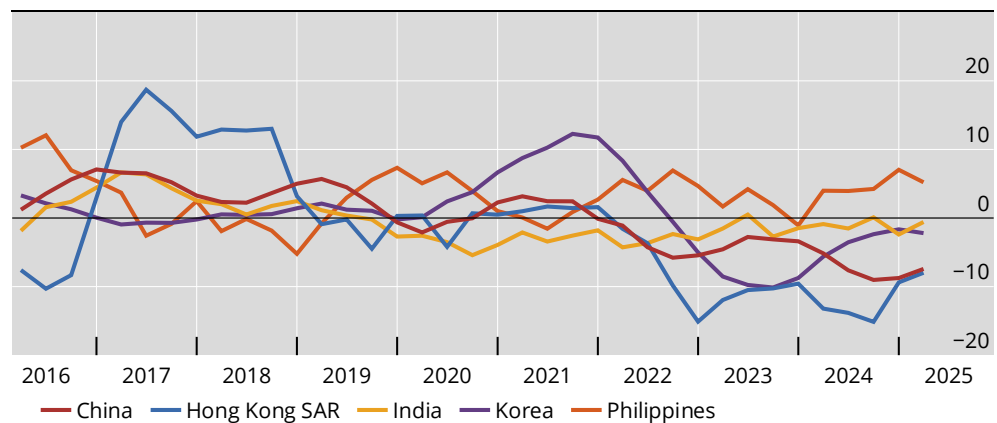
Emerging market economies

Real residential property prices in EMEs fell by 2.6% yoy in Q1 2025, driven by a continued decline in Asian jurisdictions, especially China (-7%). Nevertheless, prices remained broadly stable in Korea (-2%) after an extended period of decline as well as in India (-1%). They continued to rise significantly in the Philippines (5%) (Graph 7).

Real residential property prices in selected Asian emerging market economies¹

Year-on-year changes, in per cent

Graph 7



¹ Based on quarterly averages; CPI-deflated.

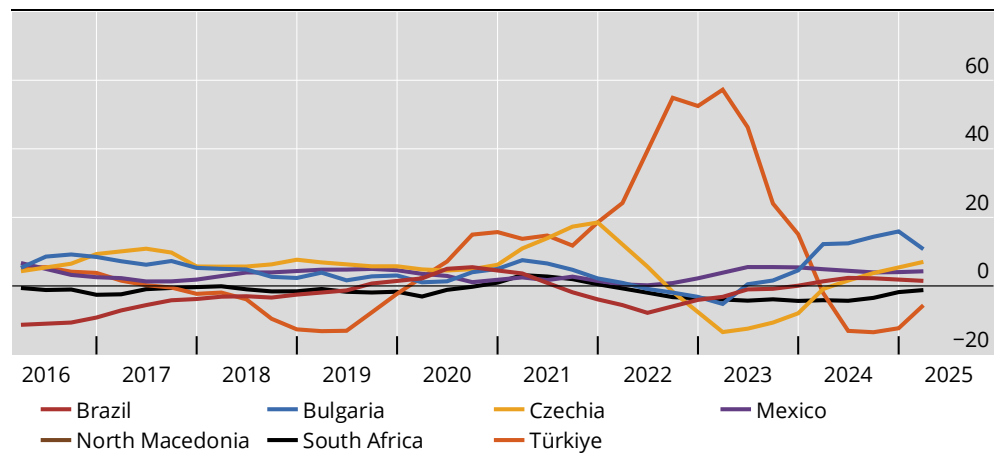
Source: BIS selected residential property price series.

In Latin America, real house prices grew by 1.9% in aggregate in Q1 2025, led by a modest but continued expansion in Mexico (4%) and, to a lesser extent, in Brazil (1%). In central and eastern Europe, they rose by 2.5% in aggregate, with notable growth in North Macedonia (18%), Bulgaria (11%) and Czechia (7%). Prices fell further in Türkiye (–6%) and almost stabilised in South Africa (–1%) (Graph 8).

Real residential property prices in selected other emerging market economies¹

Year-on-year changes, in per cent

Graph 8



¹ Based on quarterly averages; CPI-deflated.

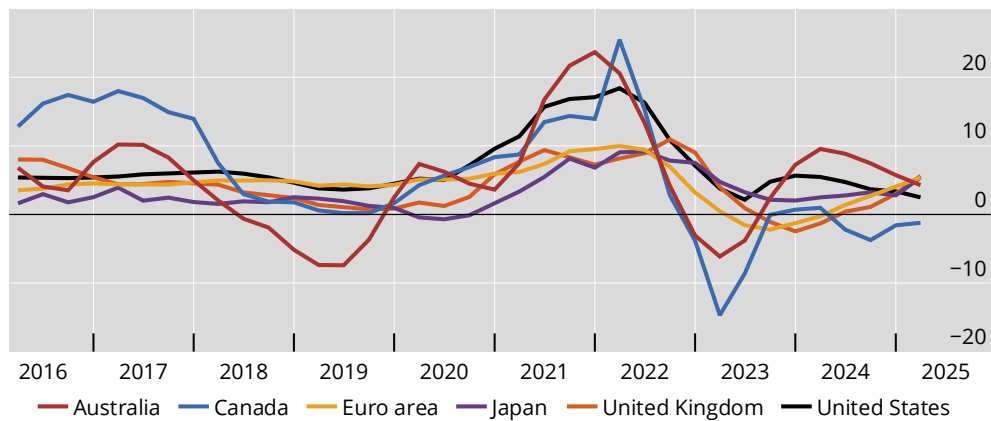
Source: BIS selected residential property price series.

Annex: Nominal house price developments

Nominal residential property prices in selected advanced economies¹

Year-on-year changes, in per cent

Graph A.1



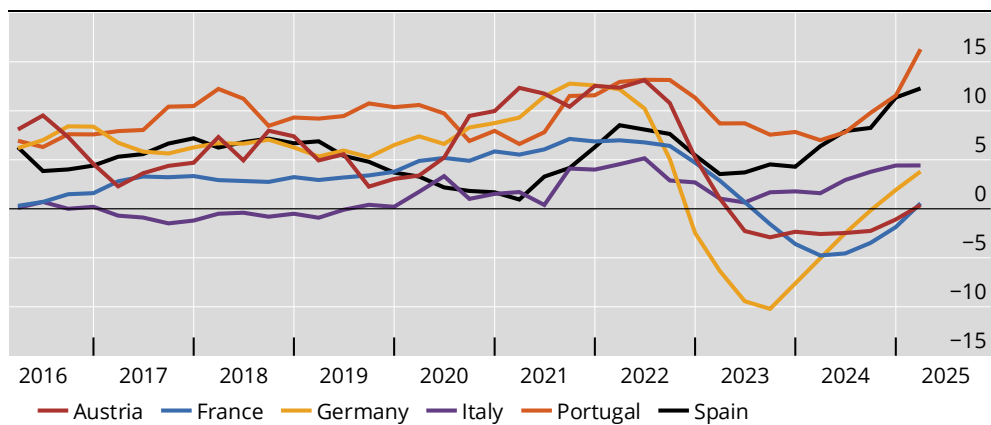
¹ Based on quarterly averages.

Source: BIS selected residential property price series.

Nominal residential property prices in selected euro area member states¹

Year-on-year changes, in per cent

Graph A.2



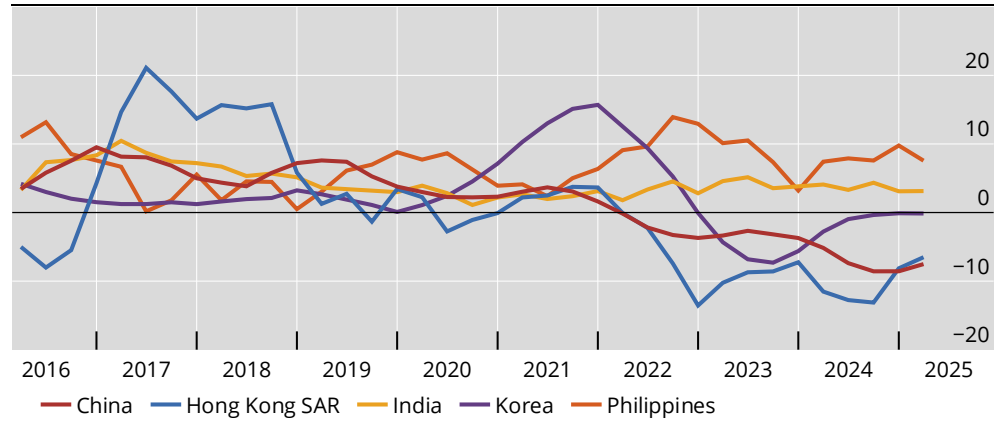
¹ Based on quarterly averages.

Source: BIS selected residential property price series.

Nominal residential property prices in selected Asian emerging market economies¹

Year-on-year changes, in per cent

Graph A.3



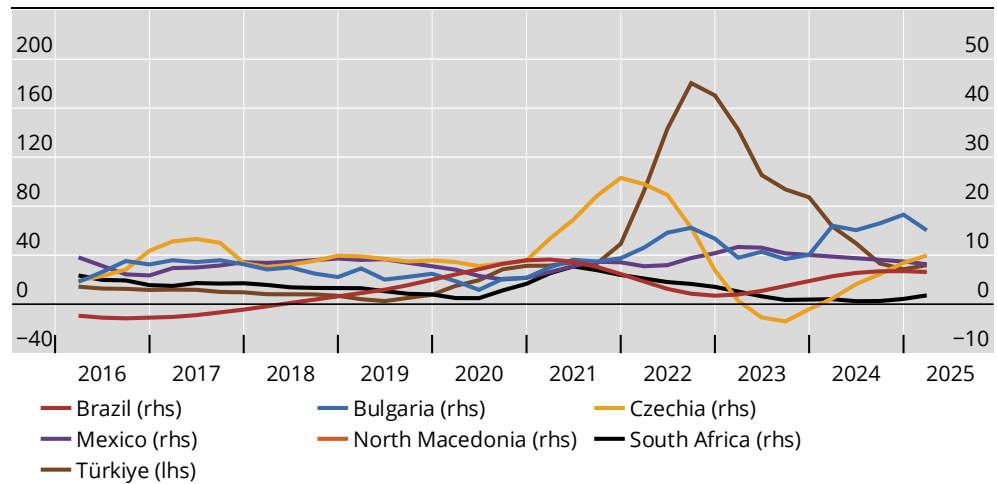
¹ Based on quarterly averages.

Source: BIS selected residential property price series.

Nominal residential property prices in selected other emerging market economies¹

Year-on-year changes, in per cent

Graph A.4



¹ Based on quarterly averages.

Source: BIS selected residential property price series.