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**HOMELESSNESS AMONG  
MOBILE EU CITIZENS  
IN BRUSSELS**

# THE STUDY

- ❑ Objective: collecting qualitative data about mobile EU citizens who are homeless or poorly housed in Brussels
- ❑ The three studies are based on anonymous data collected by DIOGENES in 2018, 2019 and 2020
- ❑ Representativeness of the study: data about 314 mobile EU citizens accompanied by DIOGENES
  - 112 rough sleepers (of which 26 in encampments) out of 719 counted (15.6%)
  - DIOGENES accompanied 198 rough sleepers in 2020 (27,5%):
    - 47.8% mobile EU citizens, 30.6% Belgian citizens, 21.7% third country nationals
  - 22 in emergency accommodation (of which 4 in “COVID hotels”) out of 1928 (1,1%)
  - 11 in shelters out of 706 (1,6%)



# REGISTERING IN BELGIUM

EU law (directive 2004/38):

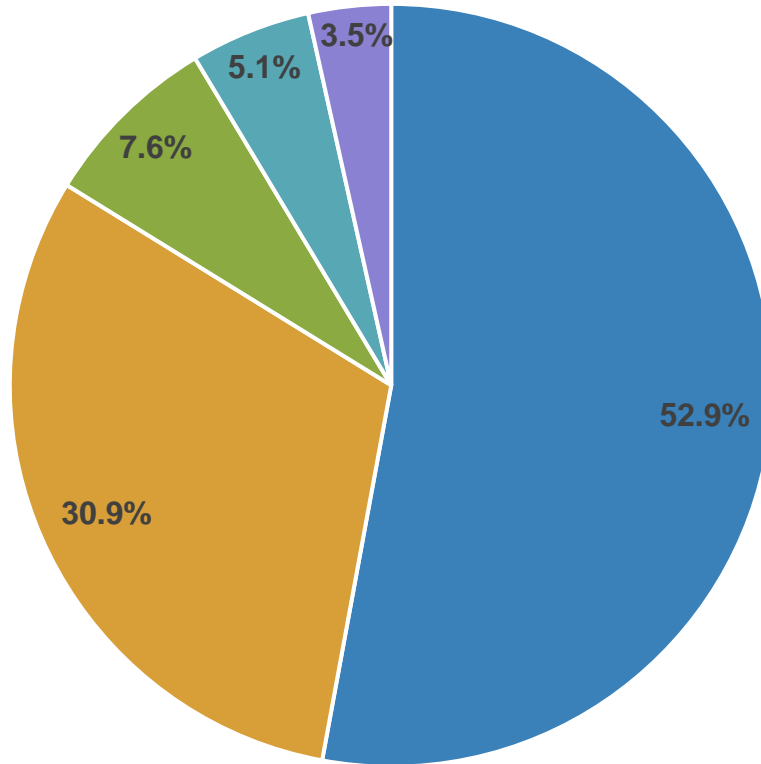
- ❑ for periods of residence longer than three months, the host Member State may require Union citizens to register with the relevant authorities. (article 8.1)
- ❑ (...) A registration certificate shall be issued immediately, stating the name and address of the person registering and the date of the registration (article 8.2)

To register in a Belgian municipality, you need to prove your habitual residency, thus you need a postal address.

Homeless people can get a reference address in a Public Social Service Centre but they need to be regularly residing.



# Address (n: 314)



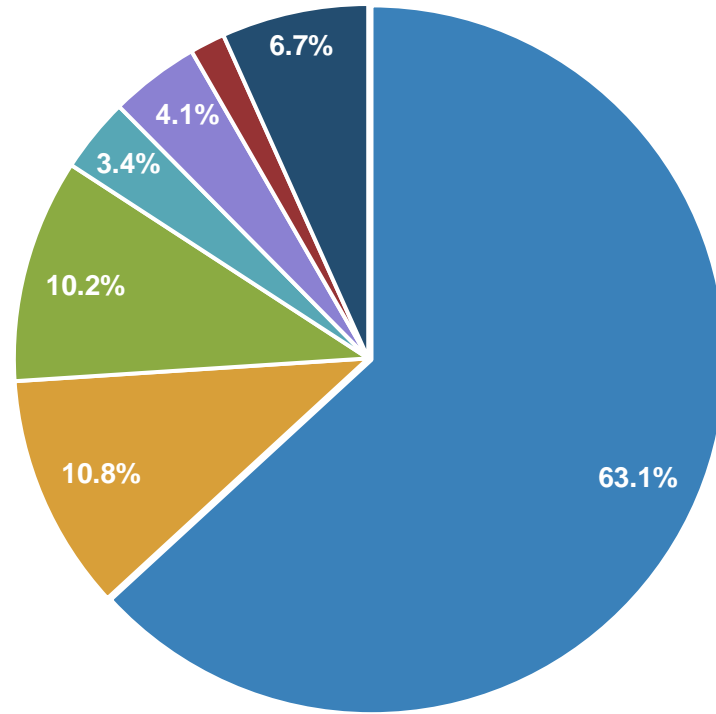
■ No address ■ With an address ■ Unknown ■ Address possible ■ Reference address

# LACK OF ADDRESS IMPLICATIONS

- No residence permit
- No access to services, including:
  - Shelters
  - Employment services
  - Bank account



# Residence Permit (n: 314)



■ Irregularly residing

■ E+ card

■ E card

■ Other residence permits

■ In the registration process

■ Complaint against expulsion

■ Unknown

# Living conditions according to the administrative status

