APPENDICES

RECENT DATA ON HOMELESSNESS IN EU COUNTRIES

These data are neither comparable nor exhaustive. For more information on methodologies, country-specific definitions for tracking the number of homeless people, and data sources, please refer to the first chapter of the 2017 edition of this report: https://www.feantsa.org/download/gb_housing-exclusion-report_complete_20178613899107250251219.pdf

Please refer also to the FEANTSA country profiles http://www.feantsa.org/en/resources/resources-database?search=&theme=&type=Country+profile&year=

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</table>
| Germany      | 256,000 homeless people, i.e. an increase of 8% on 2018 figures. Including refugees and asylum seekers in reception centres, 417,000 people in total were considered homeless, a drop of 40% on 2018 figures (in line with the reduction in the number of refugees admitted to Germany during this period). | BAGW
There were no official data at national level. The Federal Association for the Support of the Homeless in Germany, BAG W, publishes annual national estimates based on its own monitoring methodologies which rely on regional statistics (for example, the regular and comprehensive data released by North Rhine-Westphalia) and surveys by BAG W. Estimates for 2019 relied on a broad definition of housing deprivation, which included all ETHOS light categories and people living with third parties.
A new national count was conducted on 31 January 2022 as part of the new strategy and also as part of the aim to eradicate homelessness by 2030. This count covered people housed in emergency accommodation as well as temporary accommodation specifically for homeless people; it did not include people living rough or with third parties. | Year 2020 |
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<td><strong>Germany</strong></td>
<td>36,082 people were staying in local authority-run emergency or temporary accommodation (ETHOS 2.1 and 3.2). This represented a 210% increase on 2016 and a 10.6% increase on 2019.</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Affairs, North Rhine-Westphalia</td>
<td>Flash survey on 30 June 2020</td>
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<td><strong>North Rhine-Westphalia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Austria</strong></td>
<td>22,038 people were registered as homeless (does not cover all services or people who are not registered as homeless). This represented a 15% increase on 2009 and a 2.9% drop on 2018.</td>
<td>Austrian Ministry of Social Affairs</td>
<td>Year 2019</td>
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<td><strong>Vienne</strong></td>
<td>12,550 users of homeless services were counted in 2020, i.e. a 53% increase on 2010. This was due not only to a higher number of people in need of these services, but also to an expansion of the services themselves.</td>
<td>Vienna Social Welfare Report</td>
<td>Year 2020</td>
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<td><strong>Salzburg area</strong></td>
<td>1,342 homeless people were counted during a survey conducted locally in October 2020, including 14% who were homeless people sleeping rough, 20% who were homeless, 41% who were experiencing housing insecurity, and 65% who were staying in inadequate or insecure housing. 41.5% of those counted were children and young people (up to 30 years old).</td>
<td>Holzner G., Linhuber P., Schoibl H. (2021), Wohnbedarfserhebung 2020 für das Bundesland Salzburg, p. 3</td>
<td>October 2020</td>
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<td><strong>Vorarlberg</strong></td>
<td>1,862 homeless people were counted during a survey conducted locally in October 2020, of which 11% were homeless people sleeping rough, 55% were houseless, 41% were experiencing housing insecurity and 34% were in inadequate or insecure housing. 31% of those counted were children under 18 years of age.</td>
<td>Beiser C., Hämmerle M., Jagschitz E. (2021), ARGE Wohnungslosenerhebung 2020, p. 5-19.</td>
<td>October 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Belgium</strong></td>
<td>5,313 homeless people were counted in one night (eight out of 13 ETHOS categories), of which 17% (933) were children. A 208% increase from 2008 to 2020. Between 2018 and 2020, a 102% increase in people living in emergency accommodation was observed alongside a 323% increase in people living in squats.</td>
<td>Bruss’Help</td>
<td>One night in November 2020</td>
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<td><strong>Brussels</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Wallonia</strong></td>
<td>4,395 people benefited from the emergency accommodation scheme (Ethos 2.1) organised by partner services of the Relais Sociaux Urbains de Wallonie in 2020.</td>
<td>IWEPS (Walloon Institute for Evaluation, Foresight and Statistics) Detailed (unofficial) data are also available for several Belgian cities including Arlon, Liège, Ghent, Charleroi, Namur, the southern part of West Flanders, and Limburg Province.</td>
<td>Year 2020</td>
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<td><strong>Belgium</strong></td>
<td>764 people in winter emergency accommodation (Ethos 2.1), 4,694 homeless people (1,675 of whom were children under 16 years of age) (Ethos 3, 4 &amp; 7) and 599 people at risk of eviction (Ethos 9), counted during a one-month survey conducted in 2014.</td>
<td>Meys E., Hermans K. (2015), <em>Nulmeting dak-en thuisloosheid</em> [Baseline Measurement Homelessness]</td>
<td>One-month survey from 15 January to 15 February 2014</td>
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<td><strong>Flanders</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Denmark</strong></td>
<td>6,431 homeless people (majority of ETHOS categories). Fall of 3% between 2017 and 2019. One third of homeless people in Denmark were young people aged 18 to 29 years. From 2009 to 2017, the number of homeless young people aged 18 to 24 increased by 102%; this increase stabilised between 2017 (1,278) and 2019 (1,023). A considerable number of people also had complex needs: four out of five homeless people had mental health problems, substance abuse problems, or both.</td>
<td>The Danish National Centre for Social Research</td>
<td>One week in 2019</td>
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<td><strong>Spain</strong></td>
<td>An average of 17,772 people per day were staying in emergency accommodation centres, a drop of 1.3% on 2018 and an increase of 30% on 2010.</td>
<td>Spanish National Institute of Statistics</td>
<td>Year 2020</td>
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<td><strong>Barcelona</strong></td>
<td>3,941 people were counted in a flash survey carried out in May 2021, including 895 homeless people sleeping rough (a 36% increase on 2008), and 3,046 accommodated in shelters.</td>
<td>Network of Attention to Homeless People, Barcelona City Council</td>
<td>One-night flash survey carried out in May 2021</td>
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<td><strong>Finland</strong></td>
<td>4,341 lone people and 201 homeless families, including 721 homeless people sleeping rough or in night shelters (ETHOS 1.1 &amp; 2.1), 489 accommodated in homeless hostels (ETHOS 3.1), 358 in medical institutions (ETHOS 6.2) and 2,773 temporarily accommodated with family or friends (ETHOS 8.1). A continued decline in lone homeless people has been observed since 2012 (20,000 homeless people were counted in Finland in the 1980s).</td>
<td>ARA, Centre for Housing Financing and Development</td>
<td>One-night flash survey carried out on 15 November 2020</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>143,000 people were considered to be homeless, including 81,000 homeless adults accompanied by 30,000 children who used accommodation and catering services at least once in urban areas (with 20,000 or more inhabitants), as well as 8,000 homeless people in rural areas and small towns (with less than 20,000 inhabitants), and another 22,500 people dependent on the national reception centres for foreigners (mainly CADA). This means an increase of more than 50% in the number of people estimated to have been homeless between 2001 and 2012. According to the 2013 housing survey, 5.1 million people have experienced an episode of homelessness in their lifetime. According to the Foundation Abbé Pierre, more than 300,000 people were homeless in 2022, whether sleeping rough, in homeless accommodation, or asylum seeker accommodation, i.e. twice as many as in 2012.</td>
<td>INSEE\textsuperscript{13} The Foundation Abbé Pierre\textsuperscript{14}</td>
<td>One-night survey carried out in 2012</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td><strong>Province of Attica (Including Athens):</strong> Estimated number of people sleeping rough: 17,000. Estimate of the number of homeless people across all categories in the ETHOS typology: 500,000. 2,279 unaccompanied minors were counted in Greece in November 2021, 1,578 of whom were living in emergency shelters.</td>
<td>INE observatory\textsuperscript{15} National Center for Social Solidarity\textsuperscript{16}</td>
<td>Year 2015</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>6,753 people were estimated homeless in a flash survey conducted in several cities, including 1,447 homeless people sleeping rough (ETHOS 1.1) and 5,306 housed in emergency accommodation or hostels (ETHOS 2.1, 3.1).</td>
<td>BMSZKI, Budapest methodological centre of social policy\textsuperscript{17}</td>
<td>One night in February 2021</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
<td>9,492 people in emergency accommodation financed by the State (of whom 6,825 adults and 2,667 children).\textsuperscript{18} Following a 151% increase in the number of homeless people and a 300% rise in the number of children in homeless accommodation between February 2015 and February 2018, numbers had been falling since the end of 2019, but a rapid increase of 19% was recorded between May 2021 and February 2022.</td>
<td>Irish Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government\textsuperscript{19}</td>
<td>February 2022</td>
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### Member State | Data on the number of homeless people and changes over time | Sources & definitions | Reference period
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**Italy** | 50,724 people requested basic assistance (e.g. showering facilities, food, shelter, etc.) from one of the 768 service providers in the 158 cities surveyed. In 2020, 1.9 million people used the services of Caritas Italiana. The number of homeless service users decreased from 20% in 2019 to 16% in 2020 (22,527). | ISTAT\(^{20}\) Caritas Italiana\(^{21}\) | One-month survey between November and December 2014 Year 2020
**Lithuania** | 4,015 homeless people counted in 2019, of whom 1,858 staying in emergency and temporary accommodation (ETHOS 2.1 and 3.1) and 2,157 people accommodated in shelters for women and children (ETHOS 4.1). | Statistics Lithuania\(^{22}\) | Year 2019
**Luxembourg** | 2,763 people housed in the accommodation facilities of the 20 adult reception services in the Greater Luxembourg Region. This represented a 107% increase from 2012 to 2017. | Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region, Luxembourg\(^{23}\) | One-day survey in March 2017
**The Netherlands** | 32,000 people were considered homeless on 1 January 2021. This was 4,000 less than in 2020 but almost double the figure recorded in 2009 (17,800). One in five homeless people had a ‘non-western’ immigrant background. | CBS - official statistics of the Netherlands\(^{24}\) The statistics do not take into account people over 65 years and undocumented migrants. | 1 January 2021
**Poland** | 30,330 homeless people were counted in a flash survey conducted in February 2020, 6,007 of whom were homeless people sleeping rough (ETHOS 1.1) and 24,323 who were housed in emergency or temporary accommodation (ETHOS 2.1 and 3.1). The annual statistics of this ministry’s social services estimated that 23,610 homeless people had been accommodated and 37,705 people had received social benefits due to homelessness over the course of 2020. These prevalence data indicate that since the 2013-2014 peak (when over 45,000 people were homeless), the number of homeless people fell slightly (to about 37,705 in 2020). The homeless population in Poland is ageing: the proportion of homeless people over 60 increased from 21.7% in 2013 to 33% in 2019. | Polish Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy | One night in February 2020 Year 2020
**Portugal** | 8,209 homeless people, 4,786 of whom were located in the Lisbon metropolitan area. Of the total number of homeless people, 3,420 were without shelter (living rough or in public spaces) and 4,789 were housed in emergency or temporary accommodation. | ENIPSSA\(^{25}\) (National Strategy for the Integration of Homeless People, headed up by the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security) Methodology for data collection through local services across Portugal: questionnaires distributed to 278 local boards for social action (CLAS). Response rate 98.9%. | 31 December 2020
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<td><strong>Czech Republic</strong></td>
<td>21,230 homeless people were estimated in a one-week count in spring 2019; 2,600 were minors.</td>
<td>Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs\textsuperscript{26} Survey conducted in the emergency reception services for homeless people and the hospital or prison services of 403 municipalities.\textsuperscript{27}</td>
<td>One week in spring 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sweden</strong></td>
<td>33,250 homeless people (majority of ETHOS categories), including 5,935 homeless people sleeping rough or housed in emergency accommodation.</td>
<td>Swedish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs\textsuperscript{28}</td>
<td>One week in 2017</td>
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<td><strong>United Kingdom</strong></td>
<td><strong>England:</strong> 67,820 households were recognised as legally homeless, a fall of 4.4% on 2020. On 30 September 2021, 96,060 people were living in temporary accommodation, a 1.5% increase on 2020 and a 20% increase on 2017. <strong>Scotland:</strong> 27,571 households were recognised as legally homeless, a fall of 13% on the previous year. This amounts to a total of 42,149 people, 30,345 of whom were adults and 11,804 of whom were children. <strong>Wales:</strong> 28,833 households were eligible for social benefits for homeless people and identified as having priority needs, a reduction of 8% compared to 2019-2020. 3,729 households were living in temporary accommodation; a 60% increase compared to the same period in 2020.</td>
<td>Housing Ministry\textsuperscript{29} Scottish Government and national statistics\textsuperscript{30} Welsh Government &amp; Office for National Statistics\textsuperscript{31}</td>
<td>Three months from July to September 2021 One year from April 2020 to March 2021 One year 2020-2021 From January to March 2021</td>
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APPENDICES


2. The results were not yet published at the time of finalizing this report. European Social Policy Network (2019), Germany: Act on reporting homelessness, https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=22044&langId=en

3. https://www.sozialministerium.at


8. Which is related to the significant drop in responses to the surveys.


17. https://www.bmazki.hu/en

18. In March 2018, the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government decided to change the definition of homeless people which had been used to compile statistics, leading to the removal of 1,066 people from the statistics who had previously been recognised as homeless. The data from May 2018 are therefore not comparable with the data from the preceding months and years.


The data used to draw up this report were collected from the sources referred to below, and in particular from:
- Questionnaires and interviews with national/local members of FEANTSA and partner organisations
- Direct testimonials from individual supported by FEANTSA members
- Testimonials from sources described in footnotes
- Official FEANTSA publications, Foundation Abbé Pierre and the European Observatory on Homelessness
- Eurostat/EUSILC 2020 database
- Bibliography described below

1. WORKS AND DATABASES FROM INSTITUTIONS AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

AUSTRIA
Statistik Austria:

Fonds Soziales Wien:

BELGIUM
Observatoire de la Santé et du Social de Bruxelles Capitale:

IWEPS:

DENMARK
Danmarks Statistik:

SPAIN
INE:

FINLAND
ARA (Finnish Housing Finance and Development Centre):
FRANCE

ADIL 75:

Ville de Paris:

Caisse des Allocations Familiales:

Cour des Comptes:
- ‘La conception et la mise en œuvre du dispositif de réduction de loyer de solidarité (RLS)’, 2021, available at: https://www.ccomptes.fr/fr/publications/la-conception-et-la-mise-en-oeuvre-du-dispositif-de-reduction-de-loyer-de-solidarite

INSEE:

IRELAND

Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government:

Department of Public Expenditure and Reform:

Central Statistics Office:

ITALY

ISTAT:
- ‘Le persone senza dimora’, 2015, available at: https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/175984

LITHUANIA


THE NETHERLANDS

Statistics Netherlands (CBS):

PORTUGAL


CZECH REPUBLIC

Czech Statistical Office (ČSÚ), available at: https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/o-csu

Labour and Social Research Institute:
- SČITÁNÍ OSOB BEZ DOMOVA V ČESKÉ REPUBLICE 2019/ Census of homeless persons in the Czech Republic 2019, available at: https://www.mpsv.cz/documents/20142/225517/S%C4%8D%C3%ADt%C3%A1n%C3%A9%20osob%20bez%20domova+v%2C%4%8Cesk%C3%A9+republiku+2019%2B8V%C3%9APS%2C+v%2C+i%2C+pdf/5addddd29-8010-1c75-49f6-24ea82721436
UNITED KINGDOM


Office for National Statistics (ONS):

Department for Work and Pensions:

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government:

National Audit Office:

Welsh Government:

Scottish Government:

SWEDEN

National Office of Health and Social Affairs:

EUROPEAN UNION


European Commission:

Sustainable Finance Platform:

European Parliament:
- “‘Housing First’ as urgent action to address the situation of homeless people in Europe: extracts from the debate (13/01) and illustrative footage’, 2020, available at: https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/fr/situation-of-homeless-people-in-europe-debate_I182850-V_v

Eurofound:

Eurostat:

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA):

European Social Policy Network (ESPN):
- ESPN Thematic Reports on National strategies to fight homelessness and housing exclusion, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=8243&furtherPubs=yes
European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE):

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

UN
Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing:

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR):

INTERNATIONAL
OECD:
- HC3.3 Evictions, OECD Affordable Housing Database, available at: https://www.oecd.org/els/family/HC3-3-Evictions.pdf

2. WORK OF FEDERATIONS, FOUNDATIONS, OPERATORS, AND ASSOCIATIONS

GERMANY
BAGW:

DIE LINK:
**BELGIUM**

**Bruss’help:**

**King Badouin Foundation:**

**Front Anti-Expulsions:**

**DENMARK**

**VIVE:**

**KRAKA:**

**SPAIN**

**Hogar Si:**
- ‘Espacio Multiactor Para el Fomento de Housing First’, available at: https://hogarsi.org/housing-first/cooperacion-multiactor

**Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca:**
- ‘Documento para acogerte a la moratoria de desahucios’, 2022, available at: https://afectadosporlahipoteca.com/2022/04/05/documento-para-acogerte-la-moratoria-de-desahucios/

**FRANCE**

**Foundation Abbé Pierre:**

**Observatoire des expulsions de lieux de vie informels:**

**Observatoire National de la Précarité Énergétique:**

**Secours Populaire:**
Morts de la Rue:

IRELAND

Focus Ireland:

Simon Communities:

ITALY

fio.PSD:
- ‘Osservatorio fio.PSD’, available at: https://www.fiopsd.org/osservatorio/

Caritas Italiana:

THE NETHERLANDS

AEDES:

PORTUGAL


UNITED KINGDOM

Crisis:

National Housing Federation:

Resolution Foundation:

Shelter:
- ‘14,000 renters face eviction as living costs soar’, Press release, 2022, available at: https://england.shelter.org.uk/media/press-release/14000_renters_face_eviction_as_living_costs_soar

Shelter Scotland:
- ‘Understanding the true cost of evictions in Scotland’, 2021, available at: https://assets.ctfassets.net/6sqqfr11lsfj/3ZG9xUBsS10nDG5C3CVbg/0c1d1281ff5b2666ee9c3356e70bc707b5/Final_cost_of_evictions_report.pdf
UNITED STATES

Eviction Lab:

EUROPE & INTERNATIONAL

FEANTSA:

FEANTSA & Foundation Abbé Pierre:

Housing First Europe Hub:
- Resources & research section, available at: https://housingfirsteurope.eu/research/

Migreurop:
Housing Europe:

European Action Coalition for the Right to Housing and to the City:

Médecins Sans Frontières:

Greens/EFA:

Human Rights Watch:

Human Rights Watch:


3. BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND JOURNALS
