COUNTRY NOTE: DATA ON HOMELESSNESS IN LUXEMBOURG

Summary of key findings

Official statistical definition of homelessness (Table 1.LUX)

The official statistical definition of homelessness in Luxembourg is based on the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion and specifically includes category 1 (people living rough), category 2 (people in emergency accommodation) and category 3 (People in accommodation for the homeless).

Latest national estimates of homelessness (Table 2.LUX)

- 696 individuals, representing 0.11% of the total population (2022)
- Flow based on the Annual Activity Report

ETHOS Light groups included:
- ☐ ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces
- ☒ ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)
- ☒ ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women’s refuges)
- ☐ ETHOS 4: People in institutions
- ☐ ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)
- ☐ ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

Note: Table 2.LUX does not feature data from the homelessness count in the Luxembourg capital region, as it employs a different methodology (point-in-time) and encompasses a more restricted jurisdiction compared to the Annual Activity Report.

The homelessness count in the Luxembourg capital region enumerated people experiencing homelessness in ETHOS 1 (159 individuals) and ETHOS 2 (38 individuals) in 2022.

Legal framework to collect data on homelessness (Table 3.LUX)

There is no legal obligation to collect data on homelessness in Luxembourg.

National homelessness strategy (Table 4.LUX)

Luxembourg does not have a national homelessness strategy.

Approaches to collect data on homelessness (Table 5.LUX)

- Annual Activity Report: The Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees,\(^1\) collects homelessness data from service providers every year (Table 5.1.LUX)
- Homelessness Count in the Luxembourg capital region: Street count with a questionnaire in Luxembourg city to be expanded in future editions (Table 5.2.LUX)

\(^1\) Given the change in the Ministry’s title after the 2023 legislative elections, and to facilitate the reading of this document, any reference in the document to activities/publications in 2022 associated with the Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together, and Reception of Refugees shall be understood as a reference to the Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration, and the Greater Region.

This project was funded by the European Union. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of the OECD member countries or the European Union.
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Table 1.LUX. Official statistical definition of homelessness

| Homelessness                          | As of 2022, year of the first homeless count in the city of Luxembourg, the definition of homelessness in Luxembourg is based on the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion (ETHOS). Statistics are based on the following categories: - ETHOS 1: people living rough (sleeping in public space or external space) - ETHOS 2: people in emergency accommodation (sleeping in night shelters) In addition, an annual activity report is published by the Ministry of Family Affairs, monitoring the offers of accommodation for homeless people as well as the occupancy of these offers, so that data from ETHOS 2 (people in emergency accommodation (night shelter)) and ETHOS 3 (People in accommodation for the homeless) can be collected for statistical purposes. |

Table 2.LUX. Data on people experiencing homelessness

National data, presented according to ETHOS Light Typology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headline estimate of homelessness (Individuals)</th>
<th>% of total population</th>
<th>ETHOS 1 People living rough</th>
<th>ETHOS 2 People in emergency accommodation</th>
<th>ETHOS 3 People in accommodation for the homeless</th>
<th>ETHOS 4 People living in institutions</th>
<th>ETHOS 5 People living in unconventional dwellings</th>
<th>ETHOS 6 People staying with family/friends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>696</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
<td>Not included</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>Not included</td>
<td>Not included</td>
<td>Not included</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of count: Point-in-time ☐ Flow ☒

Included in headline estimate: Children (<18): ☐

Temporary accommodation for: Asylum seekers ☐ Refugees ☐ Victims of domestic violence ☐

Year: 2022

Note: Table 2.LUX does not feature data from the homelessness count in the Luxembourg capital region, as it employs a different methodology (point-in-time) and encompasses a more restricted jurisdiction compared to the Annual Activity Report. In 2022, the homelessness count in the Luxembourg capital region enumerated people experiencing homelessness in ETHOS 1 (159 individuals) and ETHOS 2 (38 individuals).

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH), 2023; Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region (2022), Annual Activity Report.

Table 3.LUX. Legal framework to collect data on homelessness

| Law that governs data collection on homelessness | None. |
| Legal obligations                               | None. |

Table 4.LUX. National homelessness strategy

| National homelessness strategy in place | ☐ Yes |
| ☐ No, but regional and/or local strategies exist | ☒ No |
Table 5.LUX. Approaches to collect data on homelessness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of count generated</th>
<th>Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Point-in-time</td>
<td>• Service-based method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Flow (period)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead authority(ies)</th>
<th>Source(s) of information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees</td>
<td>• Service providers provide data on the capacity and use of services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Depth of data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• National level</td>
<td>• Data disaggregated by: type of service provided, space available (in shelters, etc) and the age, gender and nationality of people experiencing homelessness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>ETHOS Light groups included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Annual</td>
<td>☐ ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☒ ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☒ ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women’s refuges)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ETHOS 4: People in institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Each ETHOS Light group includes one or more sub-categories of living situations. ETHOS Light groups are considered as “included” in the data collection approach if at least one of the sub-categories is counted.

Notes

Rapport d’activité 2022 du ministère de la Famille, de l’Intégration et à la Grande Région (gouvernement.lu)

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### 5.2.LUX. Homelessness Count in the Luxembourg capital region

#### Description

Street count performed by the Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees in cooperation with Inter-Actions, which is the social partner responsible for coordinating and implementing the street count. The street count includes a questionnaire to better understand the causes of homelessness and the needs of people experiencing homelessness. Over 66 professionals working for various social services participated in the street count in 2022.

#### Type of count generated

| ☒ | Point-in-time |
| ☐ | Flow (period) |

#### Methods

- Street count

#### Lead authority(ies)

- Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees

#### Source(s) of information

- People experiencing homelessness provide information directly

#### Scope

- The first count only took place in the capital City. The count will be expanded to the national level in future versions.

#### Frequency

- Biannual

#### Depth of data

- Where people experiencing homelessness are sleeping, period of homelessness experienced, causes of homelessness, health status, needs, future plans or goals and concerns.

#### ETHOS Light groups included

- ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces
- ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)
- ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women’s refuges)
- ETHOS 4: People in institutions
- ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)
- ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

Note: Each ETHOS Light group includes one or more sub-categories of living situations. ETHOS Light groups are considered as “included” in the data collection approach if at least one of the sub-categories is counted.

#### Notes