

Case Study Profile: Lund

The City of Lund is one of the oldest towns in Scandinavia, founded around 990 A.D. as part of Denmark and became part of Sweden in 1720 A.D. The City of Lund is part of the “Öresund region” that promotes cross-border collaboration with Greater Copenhagen, Danish cities and southern Sweden. Lund has an area of 427 km², a population of 125.941 inhabitants and a density of 292,9 inhabitants¹ per km². The population is composed by 50,6% women and 49,4% men with an average age of 38,9 years. Lund’s population is increasing for age groups 0-19 years and 65 years and older, where the demand for municipal services is higher². The migrant population is mainly “academic migrants”, both researchers and international students. Lund received 2.965 refugees in the period 2015-2019. Regarding education level, 52% of inhabitants have higher education, placing Lund in 2nd place at country level³. The population is expected to increase to around 145.000 inhabitants until 2030.⁴ Major urban developments include the MAX IV Laboratory (opened in 2016) and the European Spallation Source (ESS)⁵ that will open in 2023 and the new neighbourhood “Brunnhög”. Lund’s housing market consists of municipal rental housing, housing cooperatives and owner-occupied housing⁶ (see table).

Basic Facts and Figures

	Lund	Sweden
Inhabitants total	125.941	10.379.295
Inhabitants with migrant background (foreign-born) ⁷	22,5%	19,7 %
Share of welfare recipients ⁸	10,2%	13,4%
Tenure structure and share in 2020 ⁹		
1) Share of rental housing	23%	20%
2) Share of housing cooperative	42%	29%
3) Share of owner-occupied housing	35%	50%
4) Other	0%	1%
Average monthly income (in €) ¹⁰	€2.723	€2.811
Average monthly expenses on housing (% of disposable income) -2013 ¹¹		
Owned – freehold	16,1%	15,7%
Owned – leasehold	19,5%	19,5%
Rental	27,2%	27,9%
All types of tenure	21,9%	20,8%

1 <https://www.regionfakta.com/skane-lan/geografi/areal-och-befolkningstathet/>

2 <https://lund.se/kommun-och-politik/kommunens-ekonomi-och-budget/framtid-och-utveckling>

3 <https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/utbildning-och-forskning/befolkningens-utbildning/befolkningens-utbildning/>

4 <https://moten.lund.se/welcome-sv/namnder-styrelser/barn-och-skolnamnden/barn-och-skolnamnden-2020-12-15/agenda/lund-befolkningsprognos-2020-2030pdf>

5 <https://www.lunduniversity.lu.se/research-innovation/max-iv-and-ess>

6 https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START__BO__BO0104__BO0104D/BO0104T03/

7 <https://kommunsiffror.scb.se/?id1=1281&id2=null>

8 <https://www.ekonomifakta.se/Fakta/Regional-statistik/Alla-lan/Skane-lan/Lund/?var=24962>

9 https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START__BO__BO0104__BO0104D/BO0104T03/

10 <https://kommunsiffror.scb.se/?id1=1281&id2=null>

11 <https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/statistics-by-subject-area/household-finances/income-and-income-distribution/households-finances/pong/tables-and-graphs/housing-costs/housing-expenditures-housing-expenditures-as-a-percentage-of-disposable-income-average-disposable-income-minus-net-housing-expenditures-etc.-by-tenure-and-type-of-household-2013/>

Core developments related to the Nexus of Housing and Integration

Lunds kommuns fastighets AB (LKF) is the municipal housing company that owns and manages around 10,200 municipal rental apartments. Accessing a rental apartment from LKF requires queuing for about 5-10 years for applicants who live, work or study in Lund. Due to the lack of available units, LKF developed new housing projects for refugees through collaboration with the private sector (company OBOs Sverige) and the cooperative housing association Riksbyggen. The 228 newly built apartments are located in both temporal and permanent housing projects as follows.

- Temporal modular housing in Linero¹², Dalby, Veberöd och Väster (24 apartment units each, in total 96 units for around 300 inhabitants¹³)
- Permanent housing project Ängsladan in Dalby (100 apartments, OBOs Sverige)
- Permanent housing project in Genarp¹⁴ (duplex housing, 32 apartment units, Riksbyggen)

The **housing strategy** of the City of Lund has been to develop new housing projects whilst supporting integration of newly arrived refugees through collaboration with civil society organizations. EOS Cares (project Prisma) works with the municipality to connect cultural and sports associations with refugees through activities carried out in the respective housing areas built for refugees. Save the Children had a project denominated Living concept (Livskonceptet) that was implemented in the modular housing project located in Linero. Moreover, several civil society organizations have been conducting activities for fostering integration of refugees and other migrants at city level (e.g. Network of language cafés in Lund, Flyktingar Lund, Red Cross, Individuell Människohjälp and many others). However, from around 3,000 refugees settling down in Lund since 2015, only 20% are able to support themselves economically. The other 80% relies on financial support from the municipality.

Potentials

- Lund is the first “human rights city” in Sweden with a programme aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals, which details how Lund will work with **human rights and public health** whilst focusing on urgent social needs of its inhabitants. There is the potential of connecting future housing development and social integration within this programme.
- Actors should collaborate for co-creating shared meeting places around the city, so that migrants could regain their right to host whilst civil society organizations could use those places to support the development of capacities and skills of refugees.
- Allocating land for developing new forms of collaborative housing projects with the purpose of social integration in collaboration with the municipal housing company LKF in different parts of the city (e.g. Brunshögs neighbourhood or other new urban developments).

Challenges

- Decrease the number of **structural homeless** from 122 adults and 57 children (year 2020) to 68 adults and 33 children (year 2021). The main reason for homelessness in Lund is people such as refugees who lack anchoring in the housing market¹⁵.
- Introduce new forms of **affordable housing** that **tackle isolation** of older adults and young people, segregation of refugees and shelter needs of homeless.
- Local policy for enabling community-led housing, different forms of non-speculative housing forms, in collaboration with civil society organizations, foundations and the private sector.

12 <https://www.lkf.se/om-oss/nyheter/2018/pilotprojekt-for-etablering-av-nyanlanda-startar-pa-linero/>

13 <https://tamam.se/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Kartlaggning.pdf>

14 <https://www.riksbyggen.se/om-riksbyggen/press-och-opinion/pressrum/2018/2753608/>

15 <https://moten.lund.se/welcome-sv/namnder-styrelser/socialnamnden/socialnamnden-2021-12-08/agenda/bilag-1-kartlaggning-hemloshet-2008-2021-oktpdf?downloadMode=open>