

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. It 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 and it is increasing for age groups 0-19 years and 65 years and older, where the demand for municipal services is higher². Lund occupies the 2nd place regarding education level in Sweden³, where 52% of inhabitants have higher education due to Lund University’s recruitment of academics and students. In addition to the academic migrant population, the city received 2.965 refugees in the period 2015-2019. 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 Source⁵ that will open in 2023 and the new neighbourhood “Brunnshög”. 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%

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,

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/>

LKF and the Service Management department at Lund’s municipality 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 connects cultural and sports associations with refugees through project Prisma in collaboration with the municipality. Due to the pandemic, activities had to be re-organised and carried out in the respective housing areas built for refugees. This approach was very successful because of adapting to the pandemic and for reaching out more refugees. Save the Children and others had a project denominated Living concept that was implemented in Linero. 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). Other activities organised by the municipality to support integration are Children at start, and Building bridges, even though these activities are not directly connected to housing. According to KOMVUX Lund, 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*¹⁵ whilst civil society organizations could use those places to support the development of capacities and skills of refugees.
- The possibility of allocating land for developing new forms of **affordable collaborative housing** projects in different parts of the city (e.g. Brunnsbögs neighbourhood) should be considered. Thus, enabling projects aiming at **tackling social isolation** of older adults and young people and **segregation** of refugees through collaboration with the municipal housing company LKF.

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 market¹⁶.
- 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://publicartagencysweden.com/konstnaren-har-ordet-sandi-hilal-om-prastholmen/>

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