

Frans national contribution to the Fundamental Rights Report – Challenges and achievements in 2025

Housing crisis and people experiencing homelessness

Sweden

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1. Legal framework

Please briefly elaborate on the legal framework to protect tenants or owners from homelessness and forced eviction. Please include respective provisions in the case of an execution order and in case an eviction takes place. Please consider specific provisions for vulnerable person, legal safeguards which prevent or limit evictions and intervention system in the case of eviction and early interventions before evictions.

Legal framework protecting tenants

The main legislative framework governing tenancy rights is contained in chapter 12 of the Land Code (*Jordabalk (1970:994)*),¹ often referred to as the “Tenancy Act” (*Hyreslag*). Under chapter 12, section 46, tenants generally enjoy protected tenancy (*besittningsskydd*) after a certain period of tenancy. However, there are exceptions to this protection. The tenancy may be terminated by the landlord on specific grounds. The grounds for termination are exhaustive and are set out in chapter 12, section 46, first paragraph, points 1–10 of the Land Code.

These grounds include situations where the tenancy has been forfeited (point 1) or the tenant has seriously breached their contractual obligations (point 2). Termination may also occur where the building is to be demolished (point 3) or undergo major reconstruction (point 4). Further grounds relate to the landlord’s use of the dwelling. Termination may be permitted where the landlord has a legitimate interest in using the dwelling for another purpose, provided that termination is reasonable in relation to the tenant (point 5). Tenants in one- or two-family houses do not enjoy the right to renewal of the tenancy where the landlord intends to occupy or otherwise use the dwelling personally (point 6). Similarly, protected tenancy may be set aside where a dwelling is let by a tenant-owner, and the owner intends to dispose of or use the apartment (point 7). Termination is also permitted where the tenancy is linked to employment and the employment has ended (points 8-9). Finally, a general clause allows termination where, following an overall assessment, it would not be contrary to good practice or unreasonable towards the tenant (point 10).

For the purposes of this report, two of the ten grounds for termination are examined in greater detail: forfeiture (*förverkande*)² and situations where the tenant has failed to fulfil their obligations to such an extent that renewal of the lease cannot reasonably be required.³ *Forfeiture*

¹ Sweden, Land Code (*Jordabalk (1970:994)*), 17 December 1970.

² Sweden, Land Code (*Jordabalk (1970:994)*), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 46, first paragraph, point 1.

³ Sweden, Land Code (*Jordabalk (1970:994)*), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 46, first paragraph, point 2.

The grounds for forfeiture are regulated in chapter 12, section 42 of the Land Code. These include, inter alia, non-payment of rent exceeding one week after the due date, serious neglect of the dwelling, disturbances to neighbours, or criminal use of the premises.

In cases of forfeiture, the landlord may apply for an official decision requiring the tenant to vacate the premises—an enforcement order (*exekutionstitel*).⁴ To obtain such an order, the landlord may turn to the Rent Tribunal (*Hysesnämnd*), the Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), or the District Court (*Tingsrätt*). The next step may be for the landlord to proceed to the Enforcement Authority's summary procedure which examines whether the provisions on termination and regaining the tenancy have been followed.⁵ The decision issued in this procedure then forms the basis for the application for enforcement of the eviction. See further information on the eviction process below.

There are formal requirements that the landlord must fulfil in order to terminate a tenancy on the grounds for forfeiture. Before serving notice, the landlord must request the tenant to rectify the issue that constitutes the basis for forfeiture—for example, to cease causing disturbances, pay the rent, or clean the apartment.⁶ The landlord must also notify the Municipal Social Welfare Board (*socialnämnden*) if the tenancy is terminated due to non-payment of rent⁷ or disturbances in the dwelling.⁸ If the tenant fails to comply with the request, the tenancy becomes forfeited. In cases of particularly serious neglect or severe disturbances, termination may take place immediately. In such cases, the landlord is required to send a copy of the termination notice to the Municipal Social Welfare Board.⁹

⁴ Sweden, Act on payment orders and summary proceedings ([Lag \(1990:746\) om betalningsföreläggande och handräckning](#)), 14 June 1990, sections 10 and 14.

⁵ Sweden, Enforcement Code ([Utsökningsbalk \(1981:774\)](#)), 25 June 1981, chapter 3, section 1, point 1 and 8.

⁶ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 43.

⁷ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 44.

⁸ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 25 (a).

⁹ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 25 (a) and chapter 12, section 42.

In Sweden, *avhysning* is the legal term for the word *vräkning* which is more commonly used in everyday language. Both terms translate as eviction in English.¹⁰ According to the Enforcement Authority, the most common reason for eviction (*avhysning*) is unpaid rent.¹¹ The tenant is generally responsible for ensuring that the rent is paid on time, and the landlord may terminate the tenancy as early as one week after the due date.¹² However, the tenant may regain the tenancy (*återvinna hyresrätten*) by paying the outstanding rent within three weeks of the termination notice.¹³ As mentioned above, in situations of unpaid rent, the landlord must notify the Municipal Social Welfare Board about the termination and its reason. In addition, the Municipal Social Welfare Board may intervene by assuming responsibility for paying the rent to prevent an eviction.¹⁴ This is the only situation in which the Municipal Social Welfare Board can formally intervene to stop an eviction. In rent-setting disputes (*hyressättningsmål*), a tenant may, in certain situations, be required to pay a higher rent retroactively. In cases concerning such retroactive rent adjustments the tenancy is not forfeited if the additional amount resulting from the retroactive rent increase is paid within one month after the decision becomes legally binding.¹⁵

Failure by the tenant to fulfil their obligations

As mentioned above, another ground for termination of a tenancy is if the tenant fails to fulfil their obligations to such an extent that renewal of the lease cannot reasonably be required. This applies even when such misconduct does not constitute grounds for forfeiture.¹⁶ Reasons that may justify termination on this ground include, among others, repeated late rent payments; unauthorised subletting or charging excessive rent;

¹⁰ The term “*vräkning*” was removed from the legislation in 1981, see Sweden, National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*), The Knowledge Guide: preventing evictions ([Kunskapsguiden: förebygga avhysningar](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

¹¹ See for example, Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), Evictions – developments since 2018 ([Vräkningar– utvecklingen sedan 2018](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

¹² Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 46, first paragraph, point 1.

¹³ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 44, first paragraph.

¹⁴ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 44, fourth paragraph.

¹⁵ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 55 (e). There are however exceptions to this provision, for example if the tenant is required to vacate the premises within a period shorter than two months from the mentioned date.

¹⁶ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 46, first paragraph, point 2.

disturbances to neighbours; failure to maintain order, hygiene, or proper condition; and refusal to grant the landlord access to the apartment.¹⁷ Unlike most cases of forfeiture, a prior warning is not formally required for the tenancy to be terminated on this basis.¹⁸ However, as a general rule, a tenancy agreement will not be terminated due to a failure by the tenant to fulfil their obligations unless the termination has been preceded by a warning. If the landlord has not informed the tenant that the agreement may be terminated in the event of non-compliance, or if the failure by the tenant to fulfil their obligations results from being subjected to a crime by a current or former close relation, this must be taken into account in the court's assessment of reasonableness (*skälighetsbedömning*) as grounds for continuing the lease.¹⁹

It should be noted that the general rule on protected tenancy under chapter 12, section 46 of the Land Code applies only to tenants holding a primary tenancy agreement (*förstahandskontrakt*). However, a subtenant acquires protected tenancy in relation to the primary tenant when the subletting (*andrahandsupplåtelsen*) has lasted for more than two consecutive years. Tenants renting a holiday home obtain protected tenancy after the rental has continued for more than nine consecutive months. Tenants renting a specific part of the landlord's own residence, while the landlord continues to live there, never acquire protected tenancy.²⁰

Similarly, tenants renting a co-operative apartment (*bostadsrätt*), single-family house, or other private residence as subtenants do not have protected tenancy.²¹ It is also possible to contractually waive the right to protected tenancy for residential premises. Such an agreement must be made in addition to the lease itself and, in some cases, requires approval from the Rent Tribunal (*Hyresnämnden*) to be valid.²²

Tenants have the right to have their case reviewed by the Rent Tribunal before enforcement. The Rent Tribunal mediates in tenancy disputes and may also settle many

¹⁷ Holmqvist, L., Thomsson, R., Ahlinder, E. (2025) '*Hyreslagen – En kommentar*', Nordstedts Juridik, Chapter 12, Section 46, point 2.

¹⁸ Holmqvist, L., Thomsson, R., Ahlinder, E. (2025) '*Hyreslagen – En kommentar*', Nordstedts Juridik, Chapter 12, Section 46, point 2.

¹⁹ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 46, paragraph 2.

²⁰ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 45.

²¹ Sweden, Act on the renting of private residences ([Lag \(2012:978\) om uthyrning av egen bostad](#)), 20 December 2012.

²² Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 45 (a).

of these disputes through binding decisions. Among other matters, the Tribunal may decide on disputes concerning the renewal of a residential lease agreement and delay of the tenant's obligation to vacate the dwelling.²³ If the landlord has terminated the lease and the tenant does not agree to vacate the apartment, the termination is invalid unless the landlord refers the renewal dispute to the Rent Tribunal no later than one month after the lease term has expired.²⁴ Members of the Swedish Union of Tenants (*Hyresgästföreningen*) can receive assistance in disputes with landlords seeking to terminate a lease agreement. The Union may also represent tenants before the Rent Tribunal.²⁵

While the provisions described above concern the relationship between landlords and tenants, Swedish law also contains specific regulations governing owners of co-operative apartments (*bostadsrättsinnehavare*) in co-operative housing associations (*bostadsrättsföreningar*).

Legal framework protecting owners of co-operative apartments

The main legislative framework governing ownership and use of co-operative apartments is contained in chapter 7, sections 18–30 of the Act on housing co-operatives (*Bostadsrättslag (1991:614)*).²⁶ In general, owners of co-operative apartments enjoy stronger legal protection than tenants. However, owners may also forfeit their right of use (*nyttjanderätt*) if they seriously neglect their obligations. The grounds for forfeiture are exhaustive and set out in chapter 7, section 18 of the Act. These grounds are similar to those applicable to tenants and include failure to pay the capital contribution (*insats*), leasehold or annual fee (*upplåtelseavgift eller årsavgift*), unauthorised subletting, disturbances of neighbours, neglecting the maintenance of the apartment, or refusing the association access to the premises.²⁷

There are formal requirements that the co-operative association (*bostadsrättsförening*) must meet for forfeiture to gain legal effect. In most cases, the association must first

²³ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, sections 49 and 52.

²⁴ Sweden, Land Code ([Jordabalk \(1970:994\)](#)), 17 December 1970, chapter 12, section 49.

²⁵ Swedish Union of Tenants (*Hyresgästföreningen*) What does the Rent Tribunal do ([Vad gör hyresnämnden?](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

²⁶ Sweden, Act on housing co-operatives ([Bostadsrättslag \(1991:614\)](#)), 31 May 1991.

²⁷ Sweden, Act on housing co-operatives ([Bostadsrättslag \(1991:614\)](#)), 31 May 1991, chapter 7, section 18.

send a written request for correction to the owner before termination may occur.²⁸ In cases involving disturbances, the association must also notify the Municipal Social Welfare Board prior to termination. If the disturbances are of a particularly serious nature, no prior request for correction or notification to the Municipal Social Welfare Board is required. The association must, however, always send a copy of the termination notice to the Municipal Social Welfare Board, which may be done simultaneously with the notice of termination.²⁹

Cases concerning the forfeiture of a co-operative apartment are not handled by the Rent Tribunal³⁰ but by the District Court (*Tingsrätten*). If the owner of a co-operative apartment disputes the forfeiture, the co-operative association may bring the matter before the District Court for adjudication.³¹

Enforcement procedure and safeguards during eviction

The Enforcement Code (*Utsökningsbalk (1981:774)*)³² regulates the procedural aspects of evictions (*avhysningar*) by the Enforcement Authority.³³ Eviction refers to the obligation of a former owner or holder of a right of use to vacate real estate, a residential apartment, or any other space within a building.³⁴ In addition to the owner or holder of a right of use, family members and third parties such as subtenants are, as a general rule, also subject to evictions.³⁵

²⁸ Sweden, Act on housing co-operatives ([Bostadsrättslag \(1991:614\)](#)), 31 May 1991, chapter 7, sections 20-21.

²⁹ Sweden, Act on housing co-operatives ([Bostadsrättslag \(1991:614\)](#)), 31 May 1991, chapter 7, section 20.

³⁰ The Rent Tribunal handles only certain specifically designated matters under the Act on housing co-operatives.

³¹ Sweden, Sveriges Domstolar (*Courts of Sweden*) Termination of a owner of a co-operative apartment ([Uppsägning av bostadsrättshavare](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

³² Sweden, Enforcement Code ([Utsökningsbalk \(1981:774\)](#)), 25 June 1981.

³³ The Enforcement Code also regulates the procedure for enforcement (*utsökning*). Foreclosure or compulsory sale (*utmätning / tvångsförsäljning*) means that a co-operative apartment or house is sold by the Enforcement Authority due to outstanding debts, which in practice results in the person losing their home.

³⁴ Sweden, Enforcement Code ([Utsökningsbalk \(1981:774\)](#)), 25 June 1981, chapter 16, section 1.

³⁵ Sweden, Enforcement Code ([Utsökningsbalk \(1981:774\)](#)), 25 June 1981, chapter 16, section 8.

As mentioned above, in order for the Enforcement Authority to carry out an eviction, an official decision requiring the tenant to vacate the premises is necessary. This is referred to as an enforcement order, as set out in the Act on payment orders and summary proceedings (*Lag (1990:746) om betalningsföreläggande och handräckning*).³⁶ Chapter 3, section 1 of the Enforcement Code specifies the types of enforcement titles upon which enforcement may be based. These include rulings or decisions by the Enforcement Authority in matters concerning payment orders or summary proceedings. They also include judgments or decisions by a court.³⁷ The Enforcement Authority cannot review an enforcement order. However, tenants can request reinstatement or appeal the decision or judgment to a court if they consider it to be incorrect.³⁸ Once an enforcement order has been issued, the landlord or co-operative association may apply for the Enforcement Authority to carry out the eviction. Chapter 16, sections 1–9 of the Enforcement Code regulate the eviction process, including notifications, deadlines, and the practical enforcement. Before an eviction is carried out, the authority must notify the tenant or owner of a co-operative apartment of the enforcement and allow them the opportunity to respond.³⁹ The tenant or owner must also be informed of the date and time of the eviction proceedings.⁴⁰ In addition to notifying the respondent, the Enforcement Authority must inform the Municipal Social Welfare Board, as well as notify the board of the scheduled time for the eviction.⁴¹

According to chapter 16, section 3 of the Enforcement Code, evictions must be conducted “with due regard to both the applicant’s interests and the respondent’s

³⁶ Sweden, Act on payment orders and summary proceedings ([Lag \(1990:746\) om betalningsföreläggande och handräckning](#)), 14 June 1990, sections 10 and 14.

³⁷ Sweden, Enforcement Code ([Utsökningsbalk \(1981:774\)](#)), 25 June 1981, chapter 3, section 1, point 1 and 8.

³⁸ Sweden, Act on payment orders and summary proceedings ([Lag \(1990:746\) om betalningsföreläggande och handräckning](#)), 14 June 1990, sections 52 and 55; Sweden, Enforcement Code ([Utsökningsbalk \(1981:774\)](#)), 25 June 1981, chapter 3, section 11-12. See also Sweden, National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*) (2022), Guidance for social services in preventing evictions ([Stöd för socialtjänsten i arbetet med att förebygga avhysningar](#)), p. 41.

³⁹ Sweden, Enforcement Code ([Utsökningsbalk \(1981:774\)](#)), 25 June 1981, chapter 16, section 2.

⁴⁰ Sweden, Enforcement Ordinance ([Utsökningsförordning \(1981:981\)](#)), 22 October 1981, chapter 16, section 4.

⁴¹ Sweden, Enforcement Ordinance ([Utsökningsförordning \(1981:981\)](#)), 22 October 1981, chapter 16, section 2.

situation”. This means that the Enforcement Authority must balance the landlord’s right to reclaim the property with consideration for the owner’s or tenant’s circumstances. Chapter 16, section 4 regulates the possibility of delay (*anstånd*) if warranted by the circumstances of the tenant or the owner. Delay may be granted when justified, for example, if the respondent is about to obtain new housing, if the social services need additional time to arrange accommodation, or if there are social or humanitarian reasons to delay, such as acute illness or similar circumstances.⁴²

The Enforcement Authority’s internal Handbook on Enforcement (*Handbok Utmätning*) stipulates that the best interests of the child must be given primary consideration in all enforcement actions involving children.⁴³ While the authority cannot legally refrain from enforcing an eviction when children are affected, it may adapt the procedure to mitigate negative impacts. For example, by choosing appropriate timing, improving communication, offering parental support, and ensuring effective cooperation with the Municipal Social Services. The handbook further recommends that the social welfare administration be contacted proactively before an eviction if children are involved, in addition to the legal requirement⁴⁴ on notification of eviction to the Municipal Social Welfare Board mentioned above.

The Enforcement Code, the Land Code and the Social Services Act contain no provisions establishing a moratorium on evictions, whether during the winter period or on any other grounds.

Preventive and support measures by the municipal social services

According to the Instrument of Government (*Regeringsformen*), “[t]he personal, economic and cultural welfare of the individual shall be fundamental aims of public activity. In particular, the public institutions shall secure the right to work, housing and education, and promote social care and security and good conditions for health.”⁴⁵ The obligation to secure the right to housing forms part of the fundamental aims of public activity. However, this provision is formulated as a general objective and does not give rise to any individually enforceable right.

⁴² Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogdemyndigheten*) (2025), Handbook on Enforcement (*Handbok Utmätning*), 30 April 2025, p 630.

⁴³ Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogdemyndigheten*) (2025), Handbook on Enforcement (*Handbok Utmätning*), 30 April 2025, pp 632-633.

⁴⁴ Sweden, Enforcement Ordinance (*Utsökningsförordning (1981:981)*), 22 October 1981, chapter 16, section 2.

⁴⁵ Sweden, Instrument of Government (*Regeringsform (1974:152)*), 28 February 1974, chapter 1, section 2.

Municipal Social Welfare Boards have a statutory obligation under the Social Services Act (*Socialtjänstlag (2025:400)*)⁴⁶ to promote the individual's right to housing.⁴⁷ Municipal Social Welfare Boards also have a statutory obligation to work with prevention. This includes having knowledge of the living conditions in the municipality, providing information to residents about the social services availability, and informing residents about the support the social services can offer. The Social Welfare Boards must also, through outreach activities and other measures, contribute to creating conditions for good living standards. Where appropriate, the boards must cooperate with other public authorities and with civil society organisations.⁴⁸ In the government bill preceding the Social Services Act, the government emphasises that cooperation between municipal social services and the Enforcement Authority may take place to prevent the evictions of families with children and thereby reduce the risk of homelessness.⁴⁹ The National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*) has developed several forms of guiding documents for social services, including guidance on preventing evictions⁵⁰ and on outreach work targeting adults who are homeless or at risk for homelessness.⁵¹ It should be noted, however, that these are guiding documents and not legally binding.

In addition, Municipal Social Services are responsible for providing individuals with various forms of support and assistance under the Social Services Act. Some of these measures can serve as indirect prevention against homelessness and evictions by increasing individuals' ability to obtain or retain stable housing.⁵² Assistance may be provided in different forms and through various means, such as counselling, care,

⁴⁶ Sweden, Social Services Act (*Socialtjänstlag (2025:400)*), 22 May 2025.

⁴⁷ Sweden, Social Services Act (*Socialtjänstlag (2025:400)*), 22 May 2025, chapter 6, section 5.

⁴⁸ Sweden, Social Services Act (*Socialtjänstlag (2025:400)*), 22 May 2025, chapter 6, sections 1–3.

⁴⁹ Sweden, Regeringen (Government) (2025), A preventive Social Services Act – for strengthened rights, obligations, and opportunities (*En förebyggande socialtjänstlag – för ökade rättigheter, skyldigheter och möjligheter*), 28 January 2025, pp. 211–212.

⁵⁰ Sweden, National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*) (2022), Guidance for social services in preventing evictions (*Stöd för socialtjänsten i arbetet med att förebygga avhysningar*).

⁵¹ Sweden, National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*) (2025), Outreach work targeting adults who are homeless or at risk of homelessness (*Uppsökande arbete riktat till vuxna som är eller riskerar att bli hemlösa*).

⁵² Sweden, National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*), The Knowledge Guide: indirect preventive measures (*Kunskapsguiden: indirekt förebyggande insatser*), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

treatment, or support.⁵³ Individuals are entitled to interventions necessary to meet their personal needs, including ensuring a reasonable standard of living (*skäliga levnadsförhållanden*).⁵⁴ Individuals have the right to receive financial assistance (*försörjningsstöd*) to achieve a reasonable standard of living.⁵⁵ The Social Welfare Board may also provide additional interventions or financial assistance beyond what is set out in these provisions.⁵⁶

Forms of support that can help individuals obtain or retain permanent housing include tenancy counselling, household financial advice, budget and debt counselling, financial assistance for persons with insufficient means, and home support (*boendestöd*).⁵⁷ In some cases, municipalities may also provide special housing arrangements (*särskilda boendelösningar*) under the Social Services Act for individuals unable to secure housing on their own. These so-called social contracts (*sociala kontrakt*) typically involve sublet apartments in ordinary housing with limited protected tenancy. According to the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (*Boverket*), in 2024 a total of 262 municipalities (out of 290) sublet housing under the Social Services Act to individuals who were unable to obtain permanent housing on their own.⁵⁸

Municipalities have a statutory obligation under the Social Services Act to provide housing for certain groups of individuals. These include housing for older persons (*särskilda boendeformer för äldre*);⁵⁹ housing with support for persons with disabilities (*bostad med särskilt stöd för personer med funktionsnedsättning*);⁶⁰ sheltered housing

⁵³ Sweden, Social Services Act ([Socialtjänstlag \(2025:400\)](#)), 22 May 2025, chapter 10, section 1.

⁵⁴ Sweden, Social Services Act ([Socialtjänstlag \(2025:400\)](#)), 22 May 2025, chapter 11, section 1.

⁵⁵ Sweden, Social Services Act ([Socialtjänstlag \(2025:400\)](#)), 22 May 2025, chapter 12, section 1.

⁵⁶ Sweden, Social Services Act ([Socialtjänstlag \(2025:400\)](#)), 22 May 2025, chapter 11, section 4 and chapter 12, section 2.

⁵⁷ Sweden, National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*), The Knowledge Guide: indirect preventive measures ([Kunskapsguiden: indirekt förebyggande insatser](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

⁵⁸ Sweden, National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (*Boverket*) Municipal special housing solutions ([Kommunernas särskilda boendelösningar](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

⁵⁹ Sweden, Social Services Act ([Socialtjänstlag \(2025:400\)](#)), 22 May 2025, chapter 8, section 4.

⁶⁰ Sweden, Social Services Act ([Socialtjänstlag \(2025:400\)](#)), 22 May 2025, chapter 8, section 11; and Sweden, Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Impairments ([Lag \(1993:387\) om stöd och service till vissa funktionshindrade](#)), 27 May 1993.

(*skyddat boende*) for victims of domestic violence;⁶¹ residential care home for young persons (*Hem för vård eller boende*); and supported housing for young people.⁶²

In addition, municipalities have a statutory responsibility to provide housing for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children under the Act on the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Others (*Lag (1994:137) om mottagande av asylsökande m.fl.*).⁶³ Municipalities also have responsibility for individuals who have been granted residence permits and are registered as residents in Sweden. This responsibility includes arranging housing for newly arrived persons who are assigned to the municipality by the Migration Agency (*Migrationsverket*) in accordance with the Act on the reception of certain newly arrived immigrants for settlement (*Lag (2016:38) om mottagande av vissa nyanlända invandrare för bosättning*).⁶⁴

⁶¹ Sweden, Social Services Act ([*Socialtjänstlag \(2025:400\)*](#)), 22 May 2025, chapter 9, sections 5-6.

⁶² Sweden, Social Services Act ([*Socialtjänstlag \(2025:400\)*](#)), 22 May 2025, chapter 9, sections 1, 3-4.

⁶³ Sweden, Act on the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Others ([*Lag \(1994:137\) om mottagande av asylsökande m.fl.*](#)), 30 April 1994, section 3.

⁶⁴ Sweden, Act on the reception of certain newly arrived immigrants for settlement ([*Lag \(2016:38\) om mottagande av vissa nyanlända invandrare för bosättning*](#)), 4 February 2016, section 5.

2. Major developments in 2025

Table 1 – Major legislative/policy measures on eviction and homelessness in 2025

	Reference/name/weblink	Short description and reference to the paragraph / page in the referenced document	Authorities responsible to implement
a) Legislative act / Policy measure	Sweden, Social Services Act (Socialtjänstlag (2025:400)), 22 May 2025.	On 1 July 2025, a new Social Services Act entered into force. While almost all provisions of the previous Social Services Act have been transferred to the new Act, several significant changes have been introduced. Among other things, the new Act strengthens the child rights perspective (chapter 3) and requires the social services to work more preventively (chapter 6-7). These provisions are relevant to homelessness and evictions. However, the Act does not include a specific legal obligation for municipalities to take preventive measure against homelessness and evictions. The Act outlines goals for the social services that are relevant to homelessness and evictions: to promote equal (<i>jämnliska</i>) and	Sweden's 290 municipalities (<i>kommuner</i>).

		gender-equal (<i>jämställda</i>) living conditions (chapter 2, section 1) and to ensure that individuals can live a dignified life and experience well-being (chapter 2, section 3).	
	Sweden, Regeringen (<i>Government</i>) (2024), Measures to improve housing provision (<i>Åtgärder för en bättre bostadsförsörjning</i>), 12 November 2024.	On 1 March 2025, amendments to the Act on Municipal Housing Supply Responsibilities (<i>Lag (2000:1383) om kommunernas bostadsförsörjningsansvar</i>) entered into force. The Act sets out the responsibilities of municipalities for ensuring the provision of adequate housing. The amendments were introduced to improve municipal planning and coordination regarding housing supply. A key change in the Act is that the term “guidelines for housing supply” has been replaced with the term “housing supply action plan”. Another key change requires municipalities, through the action plan, to report the actual need for new housing in the municipality — not only their planning processes as before. The action plan must also set out the measures the municipality intends to	Sweden’s 290 municipalities.

		take to achieve its housing goals.	
<p>Sweden, Regeringen (Government) (2022), Government's strategy for preventing and combating homelessness 2022–2026 (Regeringens strategi för att motverka hemlöshet 2022–2026), 2 July 2022.</p> <p>Sweden, Regeringen (Government) (2022), Budget bill for 2026 (Budgetpropositionen för 2026), 22 September 2025.</p> <p>Sweden, Regeringen (Government) (2022), Government assignment to announce funding for municipalities to strengthen efforts to prevent homelessness (Uppdrag att utlysa medel till kommuner för att stärka arbetet att motverka hemlöshet), 16 May 2022.</p> <p>Sweden, Regeringen (Government) (2025), Work to combat homelessness shall be evaluated and further developed (Arbetet mot hemlöshet ska utvärderas och</p>	<p>The strategy outlines measures aimed at reducing the number of adults and children experiencing homelessness and presents the government's initiatives to prevent people from becoming homeless. The government's goals are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • homelessness should be prevented; • no one should have to live or sleep on the streets; • the Housing First approach should be implemented nationwide; and • the social dimension in urban and community planning should be strengthened. <p>The national strategy for preventing and combating homelessness was adopted in 2022 and is in effect until the end of 2026.</p> <p>In the budget bill for 2026, the government announced its intention to strengthen efforts</p>	<p>Sweden's 290 municipalities have the primary responsibility to implement the strategy.</p> <p>Other authorities responsible for implementation include the County Administrative Boards (Länsstyrelserna), which are responsible for supporting municipalities in their efforts to prevent homelessness.</p> <p>The National Board of Health and Welfare has several ongoing government assignments related to the national homelessness strategy. Among other tasks, the Board is mandated to promote coordinated efforts to achieve the objectives of the government's national homelessness strategy. The Board is also designated</p>	

	<p><u>utvecklas</u>), 23 June 2025.</p>	<p>through a renewed homelessness strategy. The government emphasises the importance of continuing and further developing this work, particularly by preventing evictions of families with children and supporting municipalities in implementing the Housing First approach. Additional funding is proposed to extend and reinforce the initiative, see government bill expenditure area 9, page 181.</p> <p>In 2025, the government also assigned the National Board of Health and Welfare to follow up the implementation of the strategy and to propose measures for the future. This assignment should be coordinated with the Boards’s ongoing work to strengthen efforts to prevent evictions of families with children, see further information under question c below.</p>	<p>as the national body providing support for the implementation of the Housing First method and is responsible for announcing and distributing government grants to municipalities for initiating, expanding, or improving activities based on the Housing First method. For more information on Housing First, see information under promising practices below.</p>
	<p>Sweden, Regeringen (Government) (2025), A more accurate and correct housing allowance (Ett mer träffsäkert och korrekt</p>	<p>In June 2025, the government presented a draft legislative proposal (<i>lagrådsremiss</i>) aimed at making the housing allowance</p>	<p>The Social Insurance Agency (<i>Försäkringskassan</i>)</p> <p>The Pensions Agency</p>

	bostadsbidrag), 27 June 2025.	<p>(<i>bostadsbidrag</i>) more accurate and correct. The proposals seek to reduce the risk of incorrect payments, repayment demands, and consequent indebtedness related to the housing allowance.</p> <p>According to the government, the current structure of the housing allowance often results in recipients facing repayment claims when the final amount is determined. The proposed changes are estimated to reduce repayment claims by approximately 90 percent.</p>	(<i>Pensionsmyndighe ten</i>)
	Sweden, Regeringen (<i>Government</i>) (2025), Assignment to the Social Insurance Agency to prepare for the introduction of monthly calculation of the housing allowance (Uppdrag till Försäkringskassan att förbereda införandet av månadsberäkning av bostadsbidrag), 13 June 2025.	In June 2025, the government tasked the Social Insurance Agency with preparing for the introduction of monthly calculation of the housing allowance, to ensure that a more accurate and correct housing allowance can be calculated and managed automatically from 1 January 2027.	The Social Insurance Agency
	Sweden, Government (<i>Regeringen</i>) (2025), Strengthened safety in tenant-owned apartments (Stärkt	On 28 November, a memorandum on safety in co-operative apartments was submitted to the	The legislative amendments are proposed to enter into force on 1 January 2027 but

	<p><u>trygghet i bostadsrätter</u>), 28 November 2025.</p>	<p>government. The memorandum proposes introducing provisions on forfeiture in the Act on housing co-operatives, corresponding to those applicable to rental apartments. Among other things, a new overarching concept of misconduct (<i>bristande skötsamhet</i>) would be introduced to cover various forms of non-compliance. Where an owner of co-operative apartment is guilty of such misconduct, the right to the co-operative apartment may be forfeited. Forfeiture would apply where the owner engages in criminal activity that significantly deteriorates the surrounding living environment, or where the co-operative apartment or associated premises are used to commit serious or repeated criminal offences. However, the proposal has not yet been adopted.</p>	<p>have not yet been adopted.</p>
<p>b) Developments of safeguards to limit or prevent evictions</p>		<p>Apart from the provisions on preventive measures in the new Social Services Act and the aim to better harmonise the new law with the Convention on the</p>	

		Rights of the Child, no new legal safeguards to limit or prevent evictions were identified in 2025.	
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	Sweden, Regeringen (Government) (2024), Assignment to the National Board of Health and Welfare to strengthen efforts to prevent the eviction of families with children (Uppdrag till Socialstyrelsen att förstärka arbetet mot vräkningar av barnfamiljer), 24 October 2024.	As part of the government's homelessness strategy, the National Board of Health and Welfare has, since October 2024, been tasked with analysing the reasons behind the increasing number of evictions involving families with children and examining how municipalities work to prevent evictions, with a particular focus on the perspective of the child. The assignment also includes reporting on how different municipalities work to prevent evictions and what measures are taken after an eviction has been carried out, with special attention to the child's perspective. The Board is further instructed to propose measures to reduce the number of such evictions. In addition, the Board is to support municipalities in their efforts to reduce evictions of families with children through close dialogue and to disseminate knowledge	The National Board of Health and Welfare

		<p>about the results of the assignment.</p> <p>The National Board of Health and Welfare published an interim report on 3 December 2025, see further information under chapter 3 below. A final report is to be submitted no later than 31 May 2027.</p>	
	<p>Sweden, Regeringen (<i>Government</i>) (2024), Appropriation Directions for the 2025 budget year concerning the Enforcement Authority (Regeringsbrev för budgetåret 2025 avseende Kronofogdemyndigheten), 19 December 2024.</p>	<p>As part of the government's homelessness strategy, the Enforcement Authority (<i>Kronofogden</i>) has been tasked with promoting the establishment of eviction-prevention cooperation (<i>avhysningsförebyggande samarbete</i>) between social services and landlords in all municipalities. The work has been particularly focused on preventing evictions involving children, see annex 1. The results of this initiative were reported in February 2025.</p>	<p>The Enforcement Authority (<i>Kronofogden</i>)</p>
	<p>Sweden, Regeringen (<i>Government</i>) (2024), Extension of the temporary supplementary housing allowance (Förlängning av tillfälliga tilläggssbidraget i bostadsbidraget), 29 August 2024.</p>	<p>On 30 June 2025, the supplementary allowance for families with children receiving housing allowance—introduced during the pandemic—was abolished. Between 1 January to 30 June 2025, the supplementary</p>	<p>The Social Insurance Agency is responsible for administering the payment of housing benefits to families with children.</p>

		allowance was 25 percent of the housing allowance.	
	<p>Sweden, Regeringen (<i>Government</i>) (2025), Increased housing allowance for low-income families with children facing high housing costs (Höjt bostadsbidrag för ekonomiskt utsatta barnfamiljer med höga boendekostnader), 3 September 2025.</p> <p>Sweden, Regeringen (<i>Government</i>) (2022), The Budget bill for 2026 (Budgetpropositionen för 2026), 22 September 2025.</p>	<p>In the budget bill for 2026, the government announced an increase in the housing allowance. The government intends to raise the maximum housing cost limits for families with children. The purpose is to ensure that the housing allowance more accurately reflects actual housing costs. According to the government, the increase supports low-income families with children — most often single mothers. The increase is scheduled to enter into force on 1 January 2026, see budget bill pages 13 and 15.</p>	<p>The Social Insurance Agency is responsible for administering housing benefit payments to families with children.</p>
	<p>Sweden, Regeringen (<i>Government</i>) (2022), The budget bill for 2026 (Budgetpropositionen för 2026), 22 September 2025, budget area 18, p. 26 and budget area 25, p. 22.</p>	<p>In the budget bill for 2026, the government proposed making it compulsory for municipalities, under certain conditions, to provide rent guarantees to families with children in order to improve access to first-hand rental contracts. However, the legislative proposal has not yet been adopted. To facilitate the proposal, the government has</p>	<p>The legislative proposal is currently being prepared within the Government Offices (<i>Regeringskansliet</i>). No decision has yet been taken by the Parliament (<i>Riksdag</i>), but the government has already reallocated funds in the budget bill for 2026.</p>

		reallocated funds in the budget bill for 2026, increasing the general state grant to municipalities by SEK 34.5 million.	
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3. Number of execution orders and actual evictions for private households

Please provide data or estimates for 2025 or published in 2025, and as available for different categories (tenants/owners and as outlined in 2b and 2c) and any trends. Please indicate data limitations and justification for the choice of source(s) or lack of data

In February 2025, the Enforcement Authority published annual statistics on applications for evictions and completed evictions of tenants and owners of a co-operative apartment.⁶⁵ The statistics below include both rental apartments (*hyresrätter*) and co-operative apartments (*bostadsrätter*). The authority does not have available data distinguishing between the number of rental apartments and co-operative apartments.⁶⁶

The Enforcement Authority reports that the overall level of indebtedness among individuals registered with the Authority continues to rise, following several economically challenging years. As a consequence, the number of completed evictions has increased. During 2024, the authority received 7,359 applications for evictions and carried out a total of 3,042 evictions.⁶⁷ Of the eviction applications, 2,581 concerned women and 4,778 men, while enforced evictions involved 918 women and 2,124 men.⁶⁸

Among women, eviction applications were most common in the age groups 35–44 years (674 applications, 239 evictions) and 23–34 years (533 applications, 190 evictions), followed by women aged 45–54 years (483 applications, 161 evictions) and 55–64 years (363 applications, 131 evictions). Younger women aged 18–25 accounted for 292 applications and 94 evictions, while women aged 65 and older accounted for 236 applications and 103 evictions. Among men, the highest numbers were recorded in the

⁶⁵ The Enforcement Authority also publishes annual statistics on the number of properties and tenant-owned apartments sold through enforcement. In 2024, a total of 903 properties were sold, of which 485 were real estate properties and 418 were co-operative apartments, see Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), Statistics on sold properties and co-operative apartments ([Statistik om sålda fastigheter och bostadsrätter](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

⁶⁶ Email correspondence with representative of the Enforcement Authority, 15 October 2025.

⁶⁷ Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), Statistics on evictions ([Statistik om vräkningar](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

⁶⁸ Email correspondence with representative of the Enforcement Authority, 9 December 2025.

age groups 35–44 years (1,234 applications, 585 evictions) and 23–34 years (1,189 applications, 524 evictions), followed by men aged 45–54 years (871 applications, 368 evictions) and 55–64 years (597 applications, 246 evictions). Men aged 18–25 accounted for 522 applications and 225 evictions, while men aged 65 and older accounted for 365 applications and 176 evictions.⁶⁹

As mentioned in chapter 1 above, the most common reason for eviction is non-payment of rent.⁷⁰ The number of completed evictions in 2024 increased by 10 percent compared with 2023, and by 21 percent compared with 2022. Furthermore, the number of applications for evictions submitted to the Enforcement Authority for assistance in enforcing evictions rose by just over 6 percent compared with 2023. Of all applications for evictions submitted in 2024, 59 percent were withdrawn before enforcement.⁷¹ The reasons for such withdrawals may include that the tenant has paid the rent, moved out voluntarily, or reached an agreement with the landlord on an instalment plan.⁷² Between January and June 2025, a total of 1,845 evictions were carried out in Sweden — representing an increase of almost 50 percent compared with these months 2022, when just over 1,250 evictions were enforced.⁷³ The Enforcement Authority also publishes statistics on the number of children affected by evictions. In 2024, 391 children were evicted from their permanent homes — slightly fewer than in 2023, when 411 children were affected. However, the number has increased since 2021 and 2022, when 316 and 292 children, respectively, were evicted from their permanent residences.⁷⁴ The total number of children affected by evictions — including both those living permanently in the household and those who are alternating or visiting children — increased by 5 percent in 2024 compared to 2023, affecting 711 children.⁷⁵ During

⁶⁹ Email correspondence with representative of the Enforcement Authority, 9 December 2025.

⁷⁰ Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), The number of evictions is increasing ([Antalet vräkningar ökar](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

⁷¹ Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), The number of evictions is increasing ([Antalet vräkningar ökar](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

⁷² Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), Eviction prevention efforts ([Vräkningsförebyggande arbete](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

⁷³ Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), The number of evictions is increasing – more children are affected ([Antalet vräkningar ökar – fler barn berörs](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

⁷⁴ Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), Statistics on evictions ([Statistik om vräkningar](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

⁷⁵ Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), The number of evictions is increasing ([Antalet vräkningar ökar](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

the period January to June 2025,⁷⁶ a total of 422 children were affected by evictions. This is an increase compared to the same period 2024, when 342 children were affected by evictions.⁷⁷

It should be noted that other types of evictions or involuntary moves are not captured in the official statistics. This includes evictions from temporary contracts or subletting arrangements within the secondary housing market as well as involuntary moves taking place outside the formal eviction process. Several researchers have pointed out that the recorded number of formal evictions in Sweden likely underestimates the actual scale of the phenomenon.⁷⁸

On 3 December 2025, the National Board of Health and Welfare published a register study under the government assignment to strengthen efforts to prevent the eviction of families with children (see chapter 2 above).⁷⁹ The study presents new data on households with children who were at risk of eviction and those who were evicted during 2021–2024.⁸⁰ The findings show, among other things, that: the number of applications submitted to the Enforcement Authority’s summary procedure is around five times higher than the number of applications in the eviction enforcement process; in most cases, the household remains in the dwelling—this applies to roughly six out of ten applications in the summary procedure during 2021–2023; and contact with healthcare due to mental health conditions and previous debts with the Enforcement

⁷⁶ It should be noted that as of 2025, the Enforcement Authority has introduced a new method for registering children in connection with evictions. Previously, data specified whether a child lived permanently, alternately, or had visitation at the address. The statistics now rely on the official population register, indicating whether or not the child is registered as residing at the address.

⁷⁷ Sweden, Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), The number of evictions is increasing – more children are affected ([Antalet vräkningar ökar – fler barn berörs](#)), official webpage, accessed 22 October 2025.

⁷⁸ See for example: Nilsson, L. (2024), ‘[Self-initiated moves during the formal eviction process: Findings from Swedish Register Data](#)’, *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 33, No. 4.

⁷⁹ Sweden, National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*) (2025), Families with children at risk of eviction or who have been evicted – interim report under the government assignment to strengthen efforts to prevent the eviction of families with children ([Barnfamiljer som riskerat att bli eller som blivit avhyrta – Delredovisning i regeringsuppdraget att förstärka arbetet mot vräkning av barnfamiljer](#)).

⁸⁰ The basic data come from the Enforcement Authority’s operational register and cover the period from 2 January 2021 to 17 December 2024. These data have been supplemented with information from Statistics Sweden and from several of the National Board of Health and Welfare’s registers.

Authority are very common among persons at risk for eviction. During 2021–2023, just over 40 percent of households remained in the dwelling after an application for enforcement, just over 20 percent moved, and just over 30 percent was evicted. The study also shows that the number of children affected by the enforcement process is higher in the National Board of Health and Welfare’s register study compared with the Enforcement Authority’s statistics.⁸¹

⁸¹ This includes children who were either registered at the address from which the eviction was carried out, or who were the children of adults living there but registered at another address.

Annex – Promising practice

Promising practice	
Title (original language)	Bostad först
Title (EN)	Housing First
Organisation (original language)	Socialstyrelsen Kommuner
Organisation (EN)	The National Board of Health and Welfare Municipalities
Government / Civil society	Government
Funding body	Government
Reference (incl. URL, where available)	Bostad först - Socialstyrelsen
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	2022 and ongoing. One of the goals in the government’s strategy for preventing and combating homelessness 2022–2026 is for the Housing First method to be implemented nationwide. A targeted government grant has been available since 2022 to encourage municipalities already applying the Housing First method to further develop or expand their activities, and to motivate more municipalities to adopt the method. Municipalities can apply for this grant through the National Board of Health and Welfare (<i>Socialstyrelsen</i>).
Type of initiative	Method for combating homelessness
Main target group	People experiencing homelessness who suffer from mental illness and/or substance abuse. Data from 2024, published in May 2025 by the National Board of Health and Welfare, show that 31 municipalities receiving state grants for Housing First provided housing to 108 people. Most beneficiaries were individuals in long-term acute homelessness, including those living in sheltered housing or in public spaces. Some beneficiaries were also persons in institutional care or individuals due for release from the Prison and Probation Service (<i>Kriminalvården</i>). ⁸²

⁸² Sweden, National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*) (2025), Report on the 2024 state grants to municipalities for strengthening work to prevent homelessness under the Housing First model ([Redovisning av 2024 års statsbidrag till kommuner för att stärka arbetet med att motverka hemlöshet enligt modellen Bostad först](#)).

<p>Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National</p>	<p>Local</p> <p>The National Board of Health and Welfare (<i>Socialstyrelsen</i>) is responsible for distributing government grants to municipalities to prevent homelessness through initiatives based on the Housing First method. Municipalities applying for the grant are responsible for implementing the Housing First method.</p>
<p>Brief description (max. 1000 chars)</p>	<p>The purpose of the Housing First method is to reach and offer long-term housing solutions to people experiencing homelessness who often also suffer from mental illness or face other challenges such as substance abuse.</p> <p>The method is based on the principle that people experiencing homelessness are encouraged to define their own needs and goals. They are then immediately offered their own housing if they wish — without any preconditions such as undergoing psychiatric treatment or demonstrating sobriety from alcohol or drugs.</p> <p>Although the housing offer is connected to integrated treatment, individuals may accept the apartment while declining treatment. The security of housing is kept strictly separate from all forms of treatment. Motivational work, however, remains a central part of the needs-based, integrated social support surrounding the individual.</p> <p>The National Board of Health and Welfare describes Housing First not as a fixed manual, but rather as a method grounded in a philosophy. In practice, programmes labelled Housing First vary — for example, regarding the groups of individuals targeted, the types of housing solutions offered, and how care and support services are organised.</p> <p>The scope and intensity of each programme depend on how it is implemented, but the Housing First method is fundamentally based on providing long-term housing.</p> <p>The eight core principles of Housing First are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housing is a human right. 2. The right to choice and self-determination. 3. Housing and treatment are separated. 4. Support is oriented toward recovery. 5. Support is based on harm reduction. 6. Active engagement without coercion. 7. Participant-driven support based on individual strengths, needs, and personal goals. 8. Flexible support for as long as the individual wishes and needs.
<p>Highlight any element of the actions that is</p>	<p>The method itself is transferable but needs to be adjusted to the local context and to target groups' specific needs.</p>

transferable (max. 500 chars)	
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	<p>Given the political ambition to implement the Housing First method nationwide, combined with a four-year targeted government grant to support its expansion, the initiative can be considered sustainable rather than a one-off activity.</p> <p>Its sustainability is further reinforced by the fact that it is anchored within national policy frameworks, implemented through municipal structures, and supported by government agencies including the National Board of Health and Welfare and the County Administrative Boards. The National Board of Health and Welfare has, for example, developed knowledge-support material to facilitate the implementation and use of the Housing First method.⁸³</p>
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	<p>Several evaluations of the Housing First model have been conducted in Sweden, including one by the City Mission (<i>Statsmissionen</i>) in 2020.⁸⁴</p> <p>The model is described by the National Board of Health and Welfare (<i>Socialstyrelsen</i>) as an evidence-based method and is recommended in its national guidelines.</p> <p>According to the 2025 Housing Market Survey (<i>Bostadsmarknadsenkäten</i>) conducted by the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (<i>Boverket</i>), an increasing number of municipalities are applying the <i>Housing First</i> approach as a measure to combat homelessness. In total, 107 municipalities reported using the method in 2025 — an increase of 18 compared to 2024 — demonstrating a clear and measurable expansion of the practice across the country.</p> <p>According to the National Board of Health and Welfare's open data for 2025, 37 percent of Swedish municipalities report that they can provide Housing First support to individuals experiencing homelessness combined with substance use and/or mental health conditions.⁸⁵</p>

⁸³ Sweden, National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*) Knowledge-support material on the Housing First model ([Kunskapsstödande material om modellen Bostad först](#)), official website, accessed 4 December 2025.

⁸⁴ Housing First (*Bostad Först*), Experiences of Housing First in Sweden ([Erfarenheter av Bostad först i Sverige](#)), official webpage, accessed 16 December 2025.

⁸⁵ Sweden, National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*), Open comparisons on preventing homelessness and exclusion from the housing market ([Öppna jämförelser av att](#)

<p>Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferable to other settings and/or Member States?</p>	<p>The Housing First model was originally developed in the United States and has since been successfully adapted and implemented in various countries and contexts. Its holistic and person-centred approach, combined with strong beneficiary ownership and flexibility in implementation, makes the model transferable to other settings and EU Member States.</p>
<p>Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice</p>	<p>Beneficiaries are at the centre of the process, as the Housing First method is based on the individual's right to make their own choices. One of the key success factors for effective implementation is collaboration — both internally within the social services and externally with stakeholders such as landlords, healthcare providers, and other relevant actors. This participatory and coordinated approach ensures that beneficiaries and stakeholders are actively involved throughout the practice.</p>

[*motverka hemlöshet och utestängning från bostadsmarknaden*](#)), official website, accessed 4 December 2025.