

# HOMELESS HOUSING

IN DENMARK

A study of how to accommodate some of the most vulnerable people in our society.



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# ABSTRACT

Homelessness in Denmark has increased by almost 30% since 2007. In Europe, in general, numbers are rising, and the only country who has managed to lower the numbers of homeless people is Finland. In Finland they have focused the initiatives on the Housing First-strategy where an affordable housing solution is provided alongside with intense and targeted evidence-based action methods. Danish studies show that with these initiatives, 9 out of 10 homeless people are capable of retaining their accommodation and reengage in society.

This paper illuminates the initiatives in Finland and Denmark, and suggests how, in Denmark, to proceed from this point. It analyzes already established dwellings for former homeless people, discusses how these work and how to design and build for the most vulnerable people in society. A thorough profiling of the people living in homeless can be a way of designing targeted housing for people living in homelessness as a part of the already established Housing First-strategy. This should, though, be a part of a national strategy, and not only local initiatives.

# INTRODUCTION

The interest for this paper originates from a project I made on my 8<sup>th</sup> semester at The Royal Academy. The project was a study on how to design homes for the most vulnerable in our society. It sharpened my interest for the issue of homelessness. Why is it only Finland, in the European context, who are able to lower the number of homeless people?

Further research within the field illuminated to me how comprehensive and growing the issue is. In Denmark, for instance, homelessness has increased by almost 30% since 2007. Affordable housing is in short supply, and it creates great issues for the less fortunate. Therefore, I decided to write this paper on the subject of homelessness.

In this paper I will explore the current situation of homelessness in Denmark. By collection empiric data from public reports and databases I will illuminate the problem. Furthermore, I will analyze the methods used in Finland and how they have implemented the Housing First strategy with great success. By comparison of the Danish and the Finish model, I will discuss how Denmark can learn from Finland, and possibly define and conclude which approaches would be more effective in the state of Denmark.

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# RESEARCH FIELD

Homelessness in Denmark and analysis of the initiatives in Denmark until now, as well as analysis of the initiatives implemented in Finland.

## RESEARCH QUESTION

Can the growing problem of homelessness in Denmark be lowered with architectural and urban means?

How can architecture and planning together with social initiatives turn around the development and lower the number of homeless people in Denmark?

How have Finland dealt with the problem of homelessness? What initiatives have they implemented, and how have they succeeded?

Who are the people suffering from homelessness in Denmark, what issues do they deal with, and what architectural needs do they have?

Based on experiences from Denmark and Finland, how can the state of Denmark, most efficiently, proceed from this point?

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# METHOD, THEORY AND EMPIRIC

In this paper I will explore the current situation of homelessness in Denmark. By collection empiric data from public reports and databases I will illuminate the problem. Furthermore, I will analyze the methods used in Finland and how they have implemented the Housing First strategy with great success. By comparison of the Danish and the Finnish model, I will discuss how Denmark can learn from Finland, and possibly define and conclude which approaches would be more effective in the state of Denmark.

The reason why this paper will only investigate Scandinavian approaches is reasoned by the similarities in environment. Both weather conditions and social aspects. Every European country, except from Finland, is dealing with increasing problems of homelessness, but these might need different initiatives than those used in Scandinavia. It is also a matter of people, and people from the Scandinavian countries come from similar cultures. Therefore, this is a place to start, and for this paper, the best possibility for comparison.

The theory used in this paper is based on practical experiences. It is an analysis of reports evaluating implemented initiatives in Denmark and Finland. Furthermore, it is an analysis of existing buildings and evidence-based action methods used for social support.

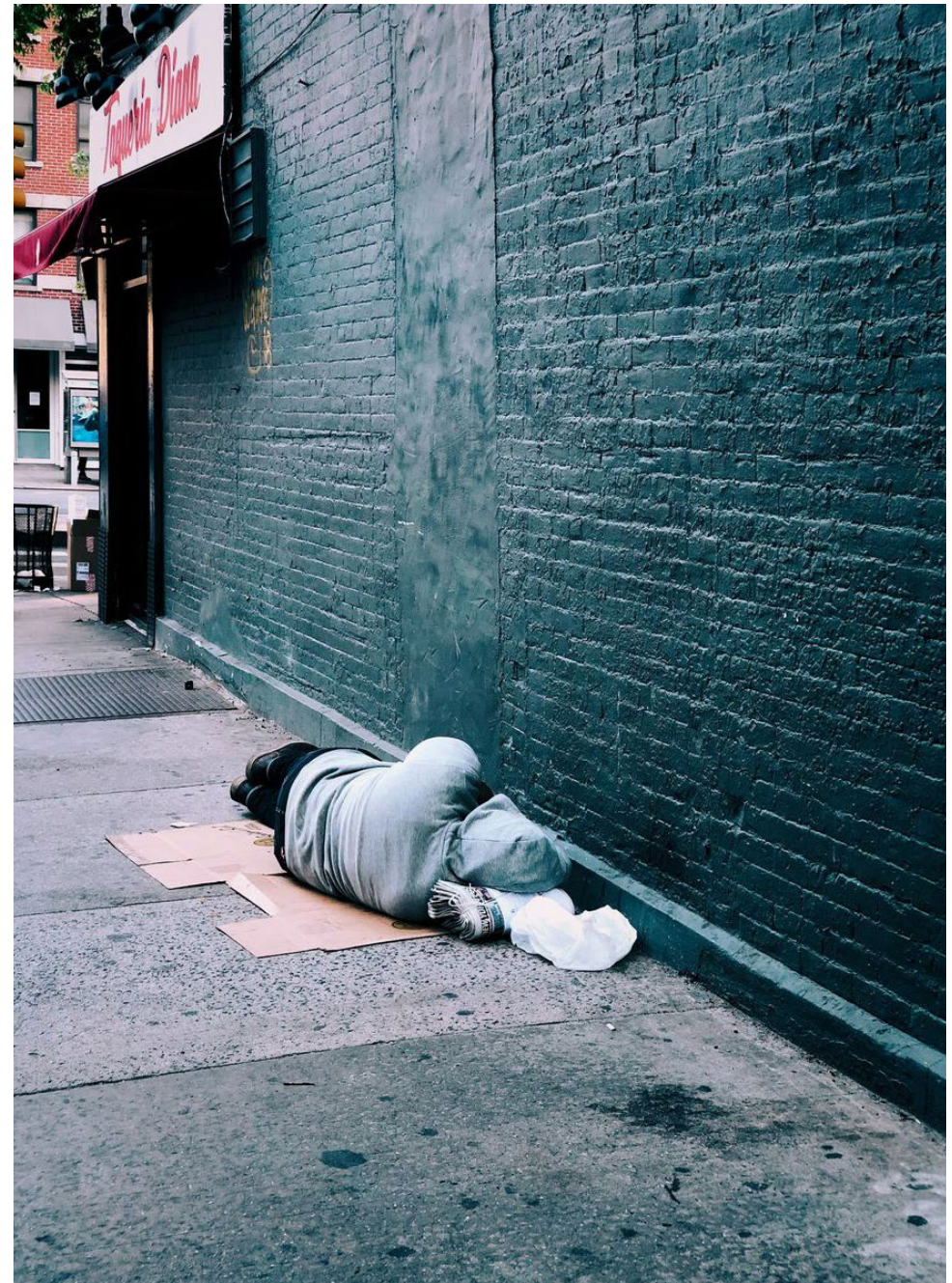
The numeric data on homeless people used in this paper is retrieved from the annual Danish homeless count,<sup>1</sup> and the analyses and conclusions are made on basis of the reports: *Livet på hjemløseboformer: brugerundersøgelse på § 110-boformer*,<sup>2</sup> and *EVALUERING AF SKÆVE BOLIGER OG DERES ANVENDELSE*,<sup>3</sup> which analyses and discusses the current architectural initiatives based on quantitative and qualitative interviews of homeless people in Denmark. As a part of this assignment, I have compared the quantitative and qualitative data and hereby created new uses of the data.

The paper starts with an illumination of the Housing First-strategy, the current situations in Denmark and Finland, and what initiatives has been implemented to this point. During the illumination, sub-analyses are made, leading to a profiling of who the homeless people in Denmark are, and an analysis of the architectural initiatives implemented in the two countries. The purpose is to make a profiling of the people and hereby being able to design more targeted housing. This leads to the discussion and conclusion. During the paper, sub-analyses, sub-discussions and sub-conclusions are made.

1 VIVE - Det Nationale Forsknings- og Analysecenter for Velfærd, *Hjemløshed i Danmark 2019: National kortlægning* (Cph, 2019).

2 Lars Benjaminsen et al., *Livet på hjemløseboformer: brugerundersøgelse på § 110-boformer*, SFI - Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd, 15:02 (Cph.: SFI - Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd, 2015).

3 Rambøll, *EVALUERING AF SKÆVE BOLIGER OG DERES ANVENDELSE*, (Denmark: Transport-, Bygnings- og Boligudvalget, 2017).



Person sleeping on sidewalk by Mika Baumeister for Unsplash\_02

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Figure #01

<b>CTI</b>	<i>Addressed to citizens able to participate in already established support programs and who primarily need support in a shorter transition period.</i>
<b>ICM</b>	<i>Addressed to citizens who in some degrees can participate in already established support programs next to targeted support and who has long-term support needs.</i>
<b>ACT</b>	<i>Addressed to citizens with intensive and long-term support needs who usually can not participate in already established support programs but need targeted intensive care.</i>

# HOUSING FIRST (IN DENMARK)

There are two central core elements in the Housing First strategy. First, in the beginning of an action process, an establishment of a permanent (not-temporary) housing situation. Secondly, concurrently, an intensive social support based on evidence-based action methods.

In the original, American, Housing First-model, the social support was given based on the two housing support methods: Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) and Intensive Case Management (ICM) and were to help the people to retain their provided residential. Concurrently, in America as well, the method Critical Time Intervention (CTI) was being used independently from the Housing First-strategy. A method with the same purpose, but a time limited effort focusing on social support in the transition between emergency shelter and a permanent residence.<sup>4</sup>

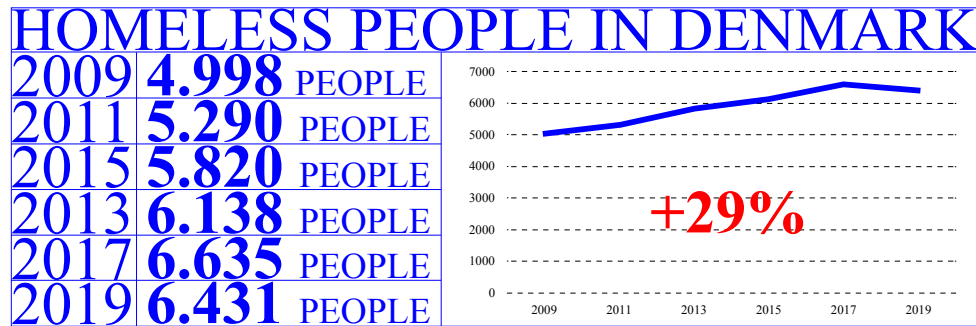
Different from the original Housing First-model, the Danish Housing First-model has incorporated the CTI-method. The reason for this is to establish a larger possibility for differentiation between the citizens complexity and following needs. This creates a larger span and a more targeted effort in the process of social support. For the citizens receiving support from the CTI-model, the support comes from already established support systems within the Danish welfare system.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Lars Benjaminsen et al., *Udbredelsen af Housing First: muligheder og barrierer i implementeringen af Housing First på hjemløshedsområdet i Danmark* (VIVE, 2020), p. 17.

<sup>5</sup> Lars Benjaminsen et al., *Udbredelsen af Housing First: muligheder og barrierer i implementeringen af Housing First på hjemløshedsområdet i Danmark* (VIVE, 2020), p. 17.

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Figure #02



## CURRENT SITUATION IN DENMARK

In Denmark, the initiative to lower the level of homelessness is of great debate in 2021. Even though initiatives have been made, the numbers keep rising. The initiative to deal with the problem started in 2007.

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## HJEMLØSESTRATEGIEN 2009-2013

“Hjemløsestrategien” (The Homeless Strategy) was launched in 2007 alongside with the first results of mapping homelessness in Denmark. This was the first attempt, in Denmark, to build a national homelessness strategy on the Housing First-principles including CTI. The program ran from 2009-2013.

The Danish results showed that 9 out of 10 citizens who received a permanent residence alongside with the social support could retain their housing.<sup>6</sup>

## IMPLEMENTERINGS- OG FORANKRINGSPROJEKTET 2014-2016

“Implementerings- og forankringsprojektet” (The Implementation and Anchoring Project), build on results from “Hjemløsestrategien”, ran from medio 2014 to medio 2016. The purpose of the project was to spread, implement and anchor the positive results and experiences from the, already tried out, processes of using Housing First, simultaneously with the evidence-based housing support methods. Also, the new project was to increase the effort by including more municipalities.

The experience of the Danish strategies was that implementing Housing First is demanding for the organization of the effort. This applies for securing the intensity and flexibility of the social support, but especially in providing affordable and differentiated housing.<sup>7</sup>

The groups receiving the CTI and ICM support are mainly in need of affordable accommodation in traditional housing units. Affordable public housing is in short supply in Denmark, and many of the municipalities participating in the program did not have programs for municipal housing-security, where citizens are assigned a dwelling if they cannot find one on their own.

<sup>6</sup> Rambøll & SFI, *Hjemløsestrategien. Afsluttende rapport*. Cph (Rambøll & SFI – Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd, 2013).

<sup>7</sup> Lars Benjaminsen et al., *Udbredelsen af Housing First: muligheder og barrierer i implementeringen af Housing First på hjemløhedsområdet i Danmark* (VIVE, 2020), p. 27.

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# RESULTS

In 2017 a conclusive analysis of “Hjemløsestrategien” and “Implementerings- og forankringsprojektet” was made. Results showed that very few citizens had been participating in the programs. The greatest numbers were to find in the group of people having stayed long-term at a §110-boform,<sup>8</sup> where only 11% had been a part of the Housing First-effort.<sup>9</sup>

Even though the Housing First-strategy is showing promising results, some municipalities experience that some of the citizens need more targeted help. This group of people include, amongst others, severely vulnerable drug addicts and people who lived on the streets for so long, that living in public housing is challenging. For these people “Skæve Boliger”, “§107”<sup>10</sup>- and “§108-botilbud”<sup>11</sup> are alternatives to take into consideration, when creating the strategies within the municipalities. Alternative accommodations, as mentioned above, are as well as public housing, a shortage in most municipalities.

8 See wordlist #02

9 Lars Benjaminsen et al., *Veje ind og ud af hjemløshed - en undersøgelse af hjemløshedens forløb og Dynamik* (Cph: VIVE, 2017), p. 111.

10 See wordlist #03

11 See wordlist #04

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## SKÆVE BOLIGER (CROQUET HOUSING)

“Skæve boliger” are in many ways different from other alternative housing initiatives established in existing or newly constructed multi-story buildings. They are characterized as a new housing type and became a part of the housing market since the establishment of “puljen til støtte af boliger til social udsatte borgere” (The Pool for Supporting Housing for Social Disadvantaged Citizens) in 1999.<sup>12</sup> The purpose of “Skæve Boliger” is to create alternatives to the traditional housing market for citizens experiencing difficulties living in traditional accommodations. They are to accommodate socially vulnerable citizens who earlier has been standing outside of the housing market and has had difficulties retaining their residence. It is for a group of people who need greater spaciousness in their nearby surroundings than norms and rules in traditional housing allows.

Architecturally it is small one-story, independent houses. Often in clusters, though a maximum of 15 houses in the same cluster.

“Puljen til støtte af boliger til social udsatte borgere” functioned as an economic contribution for the project’s overall economy. In 2008 the pool became permanent, after 9 years of trial. In 2021 the pool is managed by “Bolig- og Planstyrelsen” (The National Board of Housing and Planning) and offers contributions, based on an application process, up to 500.000 DKK per housing unit. The pool in total distributes over 14,1 million DKK annually.<sup>13</sup> Since the establishment of the initiative in 1999, 325,6 million DKK has been available for distribution for the municipalities, but only 183,7 million DKK has been applied for and granted. This has resulted in construction of 621 houses.<sup>14</sup> If all the resources had been applied for, this number could have been almost twice as high.

12 Højring, Laura Helene. *UDVIKLING AF SÆRBOLIGER. Fra herberg/gaden til egen bolig. Fysisk teknisk analyse.* (Cph: Kuben Management, 2008), p. 79.

13 ‘Tilskud til skæve boliger’, accessed 15 December 2021, <https://www.tbst.dk/da/Bolig/Lister/Puljer/Puljer/2019/10/Tilskud-til-skaeve-boliger>.

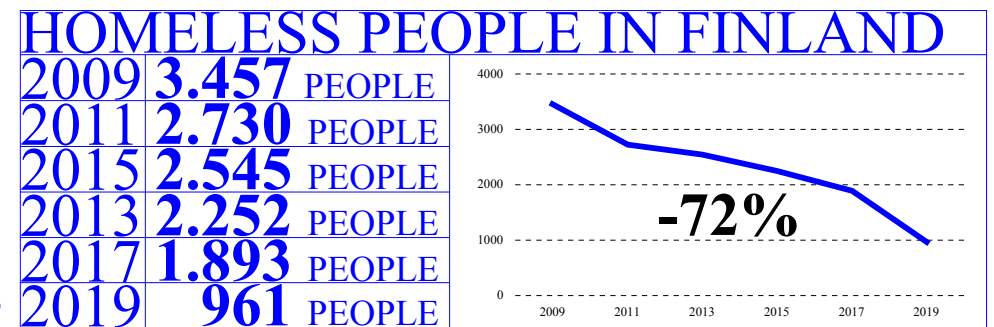
14 See appendix #01



# CURRENT SITUATION IN FINLAND

Finland has a historically low level of homelessness. In a Scandinavian context, Finland and Sweden has previously had higher levels than Denmark and Norway. The Scandinavian countries do though have some of the lowest levels in Europe. Even though, it is still an increasing problem.

The Finnish strategy has, to this date, 3 stages. All national homeless strategies. 1st stage being Paavo I, 2nd stage being Paavo II and 3rd stage being The Action Plan.



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## PAAVO I (2008-2011)

Overall goal: halve the number of long-term homeless people by 2011

The strategy was to implement 1250 new houses in 10 cities to replace emergency shelters and instead offer permanent housing with social support building on the Housing First strategy. This was the first development of a national homelessness strategy in Finland.

## PAAVO II (2012-2015)

Overall goal: eliminate long-term homelessness by 2015

This strategy was an extension of the Paavo I strategy and had extended focus on preventing homelessness and expansion of preventative services. 280 evictions were prevented from 2012-2013 in Helsinki.<sup>15</sup> Furthermore, they expanded the gathering of data on the subject, and hidden homelessness, such as people in temporary living situations, living with friends or family, was now being counted as people in homelessness.

According to an international review of the Finnish National Homelessness Strategy, evaluated by academics from Finland, Sweden, the UK and the USA, the strategy was by the end of 2015 a success. Even though homelessness had not been eliminated completely in Finland by 2015, they were by 2017 the only European country to downgrade levels of homelessness.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Nicholas Peace et al., *The Finnish Homelessness Strategy: An International Review*, 2015.  
<sup>16</sup> Feantsa – The Foundation Abbé Peirre, *Chap. 1. Europe and homelessness. Alarming trends. Second overview of housing exclusion in Europe 2017*. (Brussels: Feantsa – The Foundation Abbé Peirre, 2017).

## THE ACTION PLAN (2019-2023)

Overall goal: “...designed to effectively eradicate all forms of homelessness from an entire society.”<sup>17</sup>

The Action Plan is a cooperation between cities all over Finland. Every town are obligated to reflect on any local issue and challenge regarding implementation of the program in their area. A great focus as well is to ensure people not to drown in debt. Therefore the “Pienlaina”, small loans to prevent low-income households being overwhelmed by debt, is a part of the focus. This is to prevent evictions and works along with a new project called “Riskivakuutus” (Risk Insurance) by the Ministry of the Environment, to provide insurance for those who have lost their credit rating.

The Action Plan also contains development of housing “social work” services. These are a part of providing the residents with a support package for them to reintegrate with society. It is described as a key element in the future strategic planning in Paavo II and were then implemented in The Action Plan. Furthermore, the plan states an intention of constructing houses for asylum seekers with residence permits. These are, as well, to receive social support to ensure a good transition to their new society, and to prevent migrants with a residence permit of becoming homeless.

Everyone will be participating in a greater support system, helping people managing independent living. This includes education and employment services helping former homeless people to either get a job or participate in work-related and/or “meaningful” activities.

*“...there is evidence, not least from Housing First, that the more choices and control homeless people have, the more effective services tend to be, at least in terms of reducing experience of homelessness, even if the evidence is still a little ambiguous in terms of other outcomes (Quilgars and Peace, 2016).”<sup>18</sup>*

<sup>17</sup> Nicholas Peace, ‘The Action Plan for Preventing Homelessness in Finland 2016-2019 : The Culmination of an Integrated Strategy to End Homelessness?’ 11, no. 2 (2017): 23. p. 103.  
<sup>18</sup> Nicholas Peace, ‘The Action Plan for Preventing Homelessness in Finland 2016-2019 : The Culmination of an Integrated Strategy to End Homelessness?’ 11, no. 2 (2017): 23. p. 111.

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# RESULTS

Annual counts showed numbers to continually fall and by 2020, 1054 people were registered as long-term homeless compared to 2628 people in 2012.<sup>19</sup> A drop of 60%. This shows that if, as many other European countries, Finland define homeless people as only people living in rough and emergency accommodations, they almost have no homeless people anymore.

Actually, Finland has never used the Housing First strategy 100%. But the plans implemented are built on the model. The models used in Finland is a political plan. It is a cooperation between local, regional and national policies. It is a carefully developed plan, made from experiences – both in Finland and around the world – and gathering the Housing First strategy, prevention, social services, intensification on illuminating the problem. Not just talk about it but act on it and try out various possible solutions.

<sup>19</sup> The Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland, *Homelessness in Finland 2020*. (Finland: ARA, 2021).

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## DENMARK VERSUS FINLAND

In Finland, when implementing the strategy at first, and fast delivering quite a few affordable, appropriate and sustainable housing units, many thought it to be the wrong way to go. The arguments were that when not using the original “Pathways” Housing First-model from New York, and hereby creating housing “outside” of “normal” housing, the residents would not be a part of the local society/community.

When comparing these experiences to the data concluded in Danish context, one of the largest problems in solving the issue of homelessness is the shortage of affordable housing. Data are indicating when the welfare system and social housing initiatives are well functioning, homeless levels are lower. Though the data is not conclusive.<sup>20</sup>

Additional to the Finnish initiatives is the Danish initiative “Skæve Boliger”. When implementing initiatives like these, the support system broadens, and it becomes possible to reach the entire spectrum even more. The long-term perspective includes, by such initiatives, more people, and hopefully creates a greater success-rate in terms of including everyone in society.

In the report: *Udbredelsen af Housing First*<sup>21</sup> investigations, made from interviews, states that “Skæve Boliger” are, by the interviewed, in higher demand than what is currently (2020) available.

Though “Skæve Boliger” is in high demand amongst some of the interviewed people, some also states the demand to be a consequence of lack of opportunities for targeted support prior to their current situation, where this kind of housing is needed. Several states that an assignment of a “Skæve Bolig” for many homeless people would be a suboptimal solution since residency in a traditional form of housing alongside with intensive support methods, for the majority, would be a better solution.

An interviewee points for instance to the existents of citizens who, ten years ago, was assigned a “Skæve Bolig” but never would be a part of that category today. This because experiences from the Housing First-strategy have shown if these people, early in the process, get offered sufficient social support, they are able to retain a traditional form of housing. This also questions the need for social caretakers<sup>22</sup> (on-site staff), since the initiative was created before the evidence-based support methods was being used in the Danish homeless strategy. It, as well, leads to the challenge that these people are having so difficult needs that a 24-hour institution may would be a better fit for them.

<sup>20</sup> Lars Benjaminsen, ‘Homelessness in a Scandinavian Welfare State: The Risk of Shelter Use in the Danish Adult Population’, *Urban Studies*, 2016, 23, p. 2041-2063.

<sup>21</sup> Lars Benjaminsen et al., *Udbredelsen af Housing First: muligheder og barrierer i implementeringen af Housing First på hjemløshedsområdet i Danmark* (VIVE, 2020).

<sup>22</sup> See wordlist #5.

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Despite these barriers, municipalities also experience that “Skæve Boliger” constitutes an important supplement for the citizens who cannot, or not wish to, live in a traditional form of housing. As an interviewee expresses; can “Skæve Boliger” be a solution for those who face great difficulties living in a traditional form of housing but who does not have severe health issues.

In conclusion it is important to have a various range of housing to meet every citizen in need’s needs. Experiences from the Housing First-strategy show that with a well-functioning and well-implemented strategy it is possible to reduce the group of people who need alternative housing like “Skæve Boliger”. Instead, these people, by receiving targeted support concurrently, can retain a traditional accommodation in a regular housing unit.<sup>23</sup>

To succeed it is crucial to not simplify and gentrify homeless people’s needs. Many different people are represented in these numbers, and to help everyone, every person’s needs must be looked in to. The categorization must be thoroughly thought trough and be as precise as possible.

TARGET GROUP	
1	NEWLY HOMELESS
2	LONG-TERM HOMELESS
3	PEOPLE AT RISK OF BECOMING HOMELESS
4	PEOPLE BURDENED BY DEBT
5	PEOPLE AT RISK OF EVICTION
6	YOUNG PEOPLE MOVING AWAY FROM HOME
7	PEOPLE IN MENTAL HEALTH REHABILITATION
8	PEOPLE IN REHABILITATION FROM SUBSTANCE ABUSE
9	CLIENTS FROM INSTITUTIONS
10	CHILD WELFARE AFTER-CARE SERVICE CLIENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE WHOSE CHILD WELFARE AFTER-CARE ENDS WHEN TURNING 21
11	ASYLUM SEEKERS WITH A RESIDENCE PERMIT
12	HOMELESS RELEASED PRISONERS
13	PRISONERS ON PAROLE

Figure #04

The Action Plan categorizes homeless people in different groups, and hereby creates a support system, where few initiatives must be made, for those who maybe “just” got evicted, whereas people with greater problems as substance abuse or mental health problems will get more targeted support through intensive social work and peer support. Then there are those facing the risk of once again becoming homeless. A high-risk group of people who are not yet homeless, but possibly will be in the future.

The Finnish data are, though, not as accurate as it could be. Here, Denmark can benefit from data merging and longitudinal tracking made. Hereby the effort can be more accurate and targeted and reach results faster than what has been seen in Finland. Finland can here learn from Denmark on how to collect data.

An issue in mapping homeless people and hereby meet their needs are oversimplification of data. The data needs to be thorough and detailed and not generalized information. For example, men and women in this sector has different needs, to whom many initiatives do not differentiate between<sup>24</sup>. The Action Plan, opposite to the Danish Homeless strategy and homeless count, does not take these factors into consideration, for instance, that women react differently to homelessness than men. Many women are homeless caused by domestic violence and such, whereas many of these act single parents. The women often seek shelter at family and friends. The social strategy should also reflect genders and target the support more efficiently. When women become homeless, they avoid social help in a larger scale than men, when they are with family and friends and rely on help from these. It is vital that the right services are offered to the right people.

<sup>23</sup> Lars Benjaminsen et al., *Udbredelsen af Housing First: muligheder og barrierer i implementeringen af Housing First på hjemløhedsområdet i Danmark* (VIVE, 2020), p. 53.

<sup>24</sup> Joanne Bretherton and Paula Mayock, 'Women's Homelessness: European Evidence Review', PDF (FEANTSA, 2021), <https://doi.org/10.15124/YAO-3XHP-XZ85>.

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# PROFILING

Since the analysis so far points to the fact, that the categorization of homeless people is vital for giving them as targeted help, socially and architectural, as possible, I have in this paper created more significant profiles. This analyzing chart is a categorization of homeless people in Denmark. The chart separates and analyses the people by age. The reason for this is that the Danish Homeless Count<sup>25</sup> shows increasing numbers of homelessness between the youngest and oldest people.<sup>26</sup> Though it could be categorized by other factors as well. When isolating one age group, it is possible to see, what issues they deal with, where they live, for how long they have been homeless and from where their monthly payments come from. This gives a more precise picture of who these people are, and hereby a better basis for creating targeted housing offers and social help for them.

<sup>25</sup> VIVE - Det Nationale Forsknings- og Analysecenter for Velfærd, *Hjemløshed i Danmark 2019: National kortlægning* (Cph, 2019).

<sup>26</sup> See appendix #02 & #03

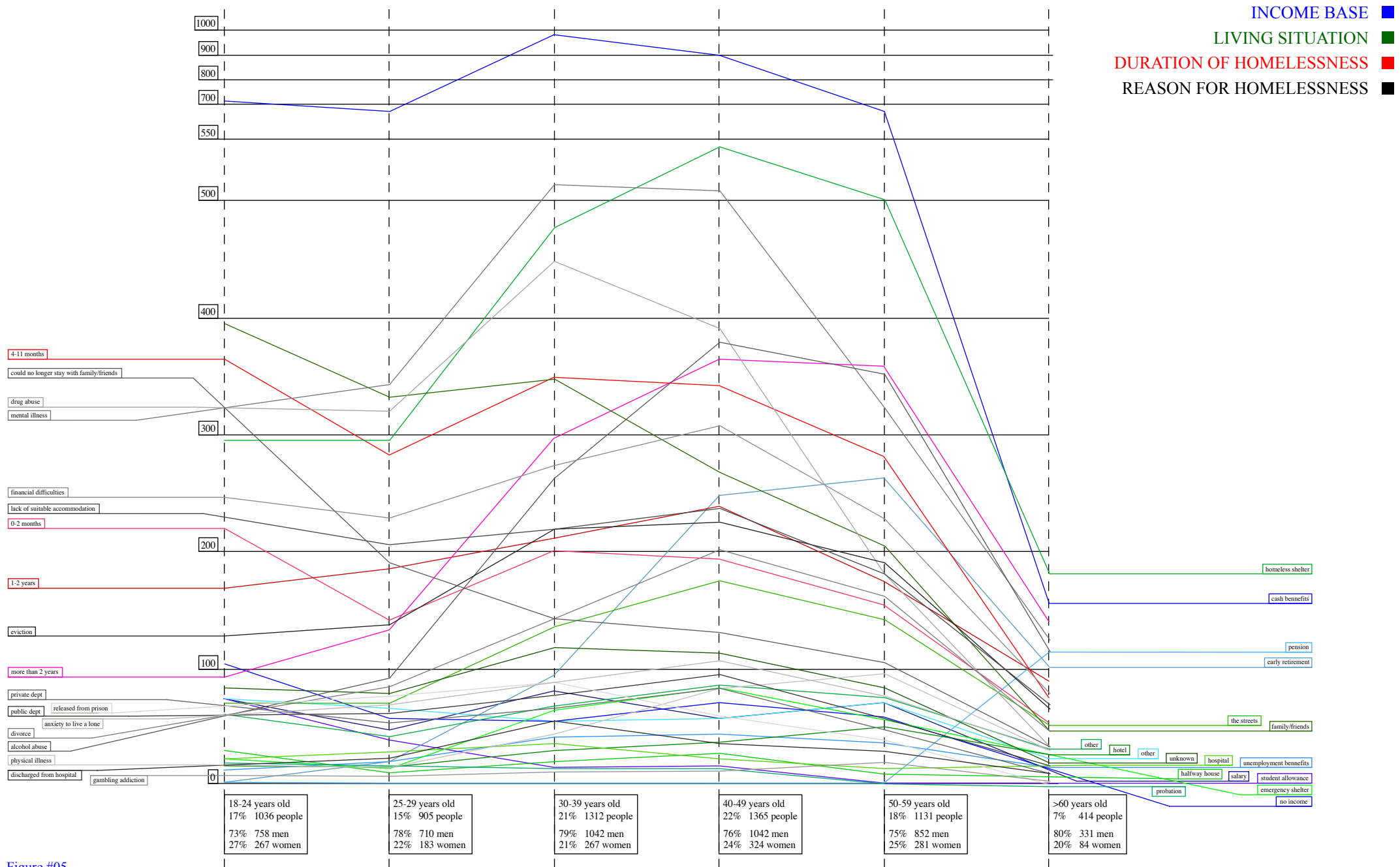


Figure #05

From the data retrieved from the Danish annual homeless count in 2019,<sup>27</sup> this analysis compares data in a more detailed way. This is an attempt to create more specific profiles of who the people are, and from the results, being able to create living situations specific for the different groups. It is a way of categorizing the homeless people, to make more efficient and targeted housing solutions. Alongside this could also be a method to specify the social services to specific groups. The social help and housing solution a 20-year-old homeless person need is probably not the same as what a 60-year-old homeless person need. Using this method of categorization, it could be possible to create initiatives more efficient from the start, to help as many people as possible. As it is now, a visitation is the start of the process for a homeless person to engage in the public initiatives, and from there, the process starts. But if the initiatives were already established and targeted, maybe minor modification had to be made, when the person in need got involved with social services and the Housing First-system. Hereby the basis for helping would be easier and faster for both the municipalities and the homeless people receiving the help.

## PROFILING SPECIFIC AGE GROUPS

When zooming in on the 30-39-year-olds, for instance, 21% of the people living in homelessness was in this age category. 1321 people, where 79% where men and 21% were women. The major issues for this group of people, and the reasons for them being homeless, were drug abuse, mental illness and financial difficulties. The duration of their homelessness is mainly either more than two years or 4-11 months. Their main way of earning money is from cash benefits and most of the people within the group live in homeless shelters or with family and friends.

From this data, it becomes clear that many of the people in this group does not suffer from long-term homelessness, and that the majority lives in homeless shelters or with family or friends – short-term solutions in desperate situations. The social help can then target people before they engage in the support system, and already have pre-made solutions ready, for a more targeted effort and a, hopefully, higher success rate. Since they have not been homeless for that long, there is possibly a smaller effort needed.

The long-term homeless people in this group maybe need more efficient help and could possibly be the target group for “Skæve Boliger”, since they suffer from drug abuse, mental illness and financial difficulties. This offer could be a better solution for them, than a traditional form of housing.

When these data are compared, it gives a basis for the social workers and the architects to create a targeted strategy and housing solutions for the people.

<sup>27</sup> VIVE - Det Nationale Forsknings- og Analysecenter for Velfærd, *Hjemløshed i Danmark 2019: National kortlægning* (Cph, 2019).

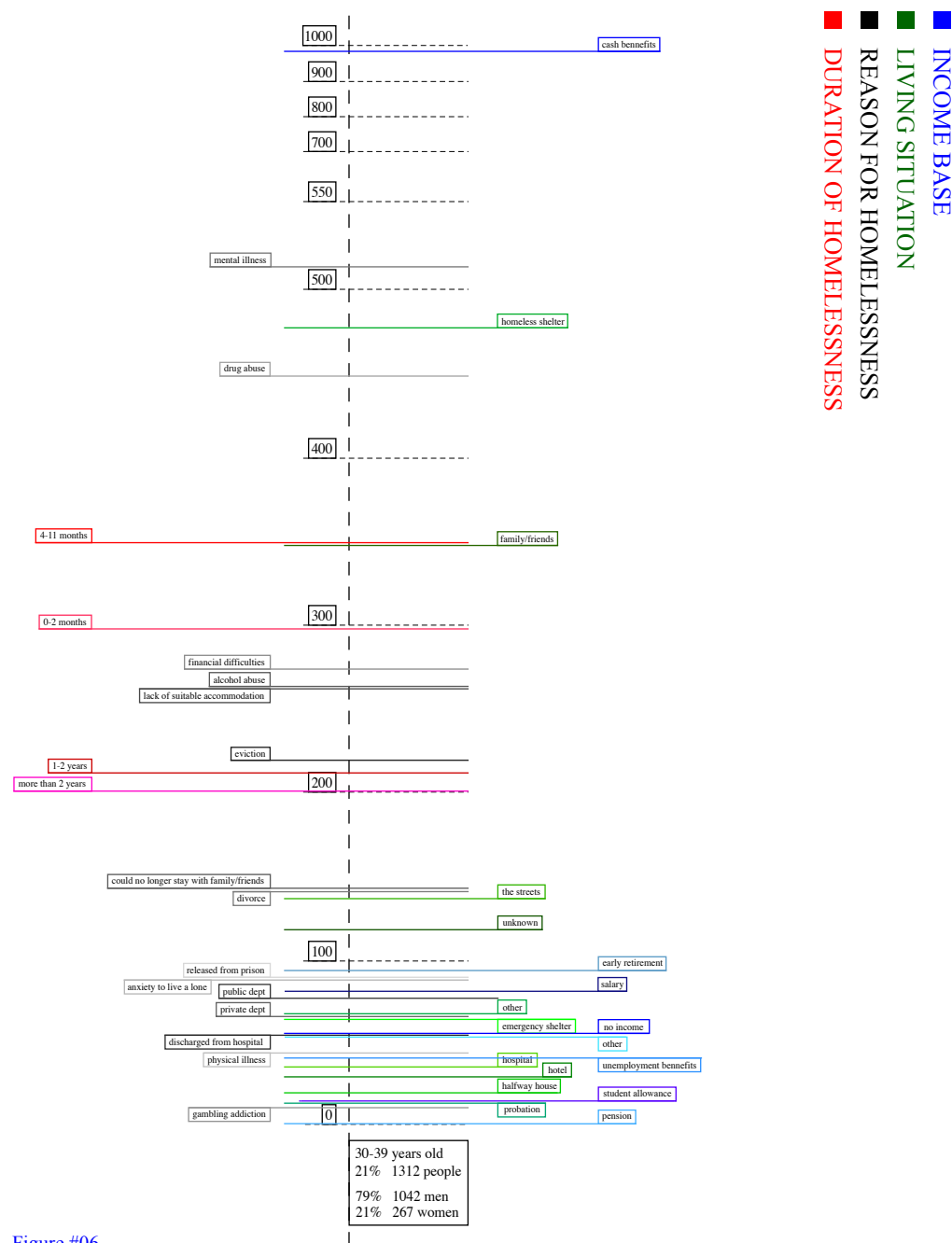


Figure #06

PROFILING	HOMELESS HOUSING	28
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# ARCHITECTURAL INITIATIVES

When looking at the finish strategy as an example for Denmark, again, it is important to notice the different ways of categorizing homeless people. The Finnish strategy does not have the same amount of data as retrieved in Denmark. Therefore, the homeless housing in Finland is more homogeneous than what we see in, for instance, the case of “Skæve Boliger” in Denmark. When implementing initiatives like “Skæve Boliger”, it differentiates the cases of homeless people in terms of living conditions, and possibly by doing this, it will be possible to reach the more vulnerable homeless people, who are not able to live in traditional accommodations, and hereby get a larger amount of people out of homelessness.

Experiences from the reports: *Livet på hjemløseboformer: brugerundersøgelse på § 110-boformer*,<sup>28</sup> and *EVALUERING AF SKÆVE BOLIGER OG DERES ANVENDELSE*,<sup>29</sup> states that the people wish for separate bed- and living-rooms, storage space in the housing units, and kitchens of a reasonable size. These factors are important for the people since they wish to live in their dwellings for a long time. It is difficult for them to create a home, if the right facilities are not present. They are in general open to common facilities, but it is crucial that these are being taken good care of. If the facilities are defaulted, they are creating problems for the relationships between the residents. The reports show that the common facilities are not often used in the extend they are indented to. This can be a question of where the facilities are placed and what they are. For example, if the common areas are situated where people pass through, the possibility of these being used, and people engaging in the spaces, are larger, than if the common areas are separate from the living facilities.

Private outside facilities are in high demand, and is, for the people to see, an opportunity for creating their own homes. For instance, some wish to build a shed. Others dream of their own utility garden. It is for these people a manageable size of project, and an easy way for them to create something that makes it their own.<sup>30</sup>

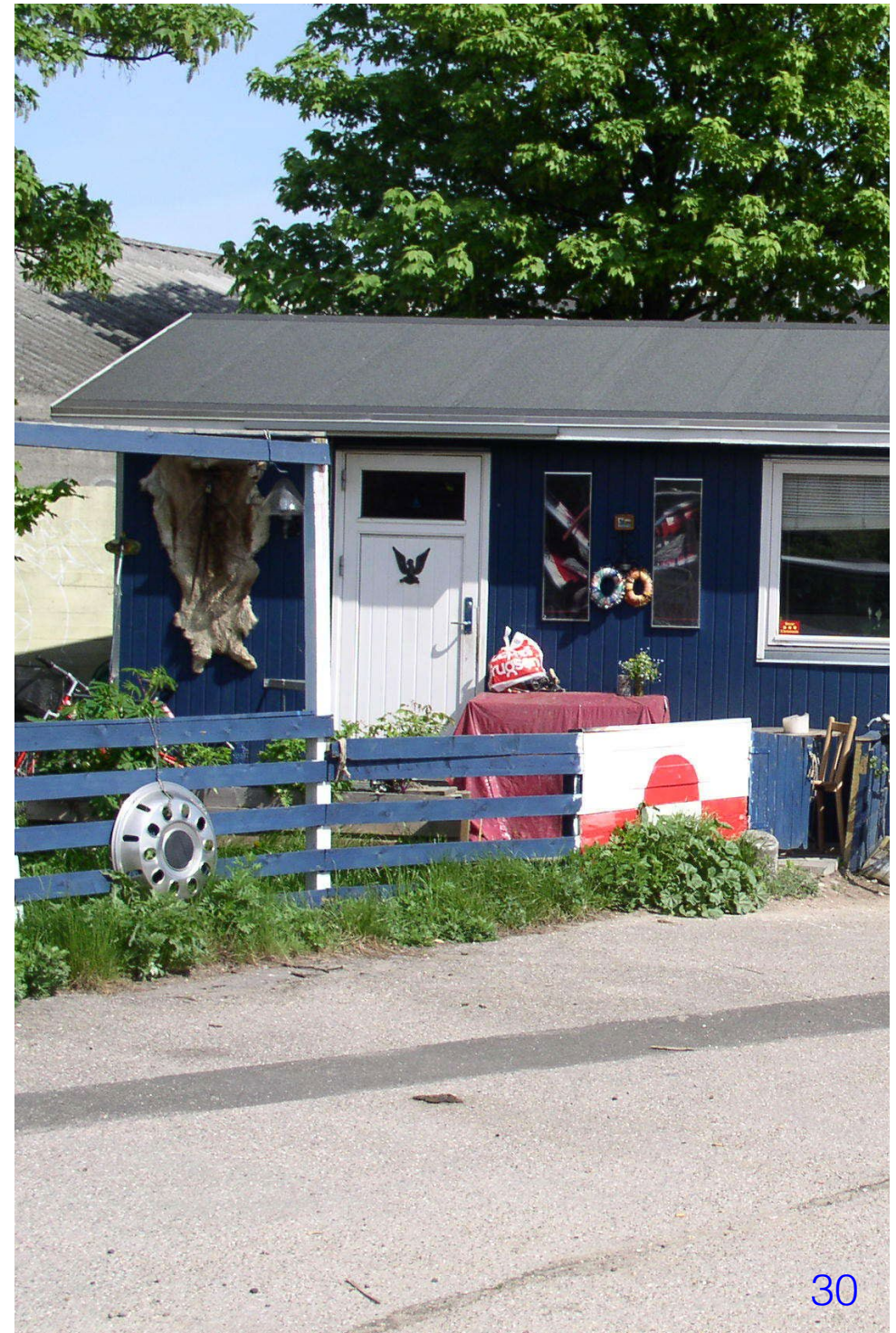
The following is an analysis and discussion of the plan-solution of 6 different housing facilities for homeless people in Denmark and Finland.

28 Lars Benjaminsen et al., *Livet på hjemløseboformer: brugerundersøgelse på § 110-boformer*, SFI - Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd, 15:02 (Cph.: SFI - Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd, 2015).

29 Rambøll, *EVALUERING AF SKÆVE BOLIGER OG DERES ANVENDELSE*, (Denmark: Transport-, Bygnings- og Boligudvalget, 2017).

30 Rambøll, *EVALUERING AF SKÆVE BOLIGER OG DERES ANVENDELSE*, (Denmark: Transport-, Bygnings- og Boligudvalget, 2017).

ARCHITECTURAL INITIATIVES	HOMELESS HOUSING	29
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“Skæve Bolig”, På Sporet, Amager, Copenhagen. Realdania\_05

# VÄINÖLÄ

NEW BUILD SUPPORTED HOUSING FACILITY
CONSTRUCTED IN 2014
33 APARTMENTS
31 36m2 studios
2 50m2 two-room apartments
SUBSTANCE ABUSE NOT ACCEPTED
LOW-THRESHOLD WORK ACTIVITIES FOR THE RESIDENTS

Figure #08

## NEW-BUILD MULTI-STORY BUILDING, FINLAND.

The 36m<sup>2</sup> apartments are designed with in-build storage and a separate living- and bedroom. The apartments are furnished and has a balcony. As seen in the residential floor of the housing unit, the square meters are utilized well. This is a positive approach, since units like this is supposed to be cheap in construction and rent in relation to helping as many people as possible.

ANALYSIS OF HOUSING TYPES	HOMELESS HOUSING	31
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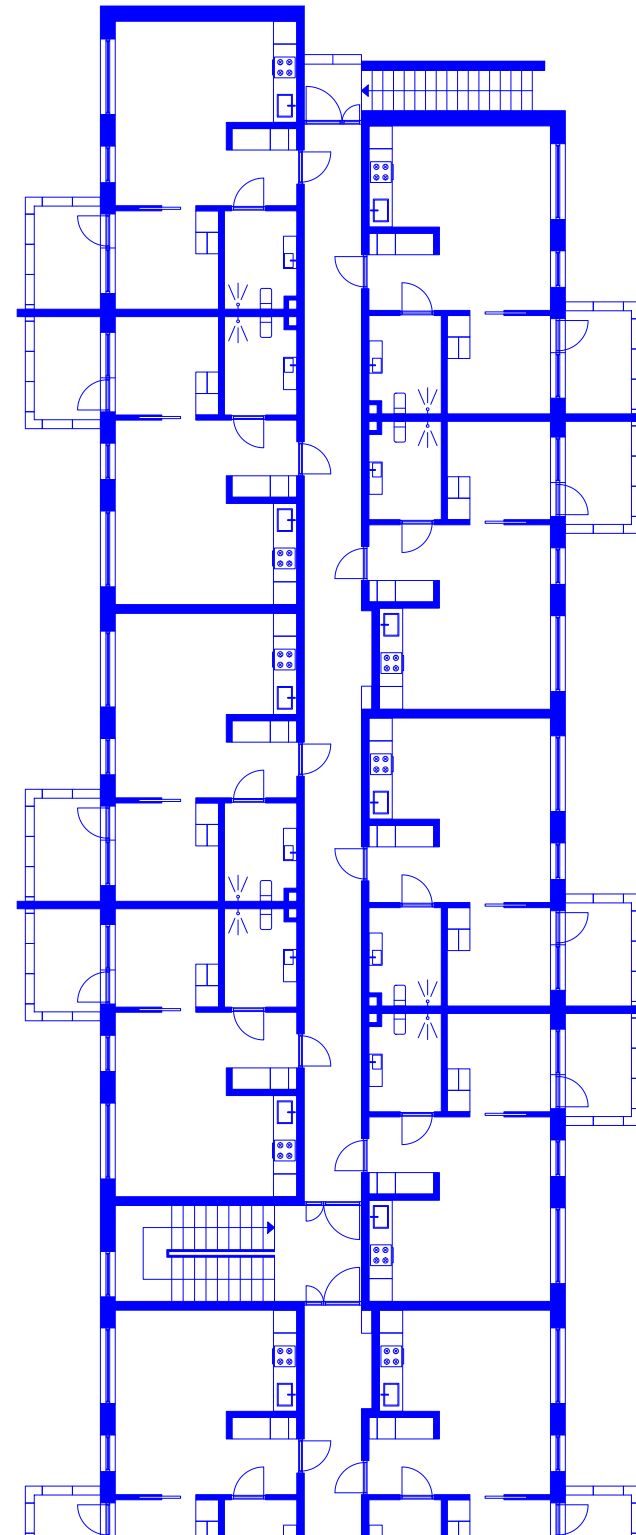


Figure #07

Väinölä	FINLAND	32
PLAN		
1:200	20211220	



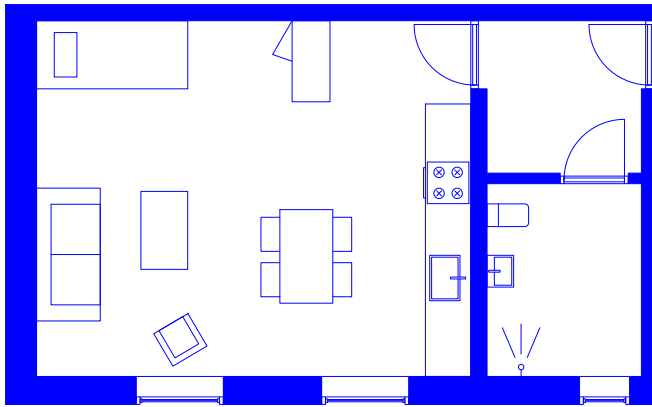
## NEW-BUILD MULTI-STORY BUILDING, DENMARK.

The apartment is a 40 m<sup>2</sup> studio in a new-build housing unit. The use of the square meters is poorer utilized than what seen in the Väinölä apartments. Here bed- and living room/ kitchen is in the same room, and there is no built-in storage. Many of these people spend a lot of their time in their living room, which makes it problematic if they must sleep in there as well.<sup>31</sup> It is a discussion of how to build as cheap as possible, but as seen in the Finnish example, it is possible to build smaller and better.

A reason for the higher number of square meters in the Danish example could be that it is accessible for people with disabilities, but every apartment in the Väinölä example meets the same requirements. In conclusion the Väinölä utilizes the square meters more efficiently and at the same time satisfies the needs of the residents to a greater extend,<sup>32</sup> if the wishes from the residents in the Danish reports<sup>33 34</sup> are taken into consideration.

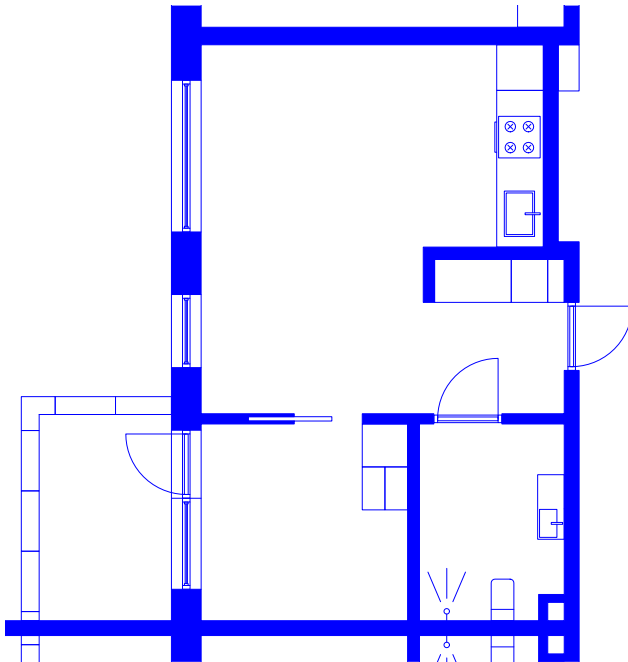
The Finnish example has no entrance hall, but a built in furniture, separating the entrance hall from the living room, where some square meters are saved. In an apartment of this size, it could be argued, that the square meters from the entrance hall in the Danish example could be used more efficiently elsewhere or be removed from the apartment completely to lower square meters and hereby the costs of rent.

Figure #09



Apartment in new-build multi-story building	DENMARK
PLAN	40 m <sup>2</sup>
1:100	20211220

Figure #07



Apartment in Väinölä (new-build)	FINLAND	33
PLAN	36 m <sup>2</sup>	
1:100	20211220	

<sup>31</sup> Højring, Laura Helene. *UDVIKLING AF SÆRBOLIGER. Fra herberg/gaden til egen bolig. Fysisk teknisk analyse.* (Cph: Kuben Management, 2008). p. 57.

<sup>32</sup> Lars Benjaminsen, Torben Gliese, and Theresa Dyrvig, *Livet på hjemløseboformer : brugerundersøgelse på § 110-boformer*, SFI - Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd, 15:02 (Cph.: SFI - Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd, 2015).

<sup>33</sup> Lars Benjaminsen, Torben Gliese, and Theresa Dyrvig, *Livet på hjemløseboformer : brugerundersøgelse på § 110-boformer*, SFI - Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd, 15:02 (Cph.: SFI - Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd, 2015).

<sup>34</sup> Rambøll, *EVALUERING AF SKÆVE BOLIGER OG DERES ANVENDELSE*, (Denmark: Transport-, Bygnings- og Boligudvalget, 2017).

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## DWELLINGS IN EXISTING MULTI-STORY BUILDING, FINLAND

The 19-21m<sup>2</sup> apartments are small studio-apartments, all containing kitchens and bathrooms. The very low number of square meters does make it difficult to separate the living- and the bedroom. It could be argued whether these apartments are too small for people to live in for a long time. Everything in these apartments, except for bathroom visits, must happen in the same room. Even in the larger apartments, there has not been implemented any form of separation between the living- and bedroom. Even if it was/is a possibility.

Different from the Vainölä example, Alppikatu has communal spaces, kitchens and laundry rooms on the residential floor. According to Danish experiences,<sup>35</sup> common areas are not being used in the extend they were thought to. With this knowledge, it could be argued, if the square meters would be of greater use inside the apartments, to achieve more private space for the residents. Then again, these common areas are designed, so that the people living in this unit must go through the common areas, to enter their own apartment. This can possibly make it successful, since it forces people to walk through the area, and meet each other.

It could be argued that age can have something to say in whether, there should be common spaces, and if so, how they should be designed. For instance, young people would possibly benefit more from common areas than older people, since young people tend to be more social.

As seen in the Vainölä example, the entrance hall is not a room itself, but a furniture separating the entrance from the living room. Again, this saves square meters in the apartments, and gives possibilities for these to be used elsewhere.

<sup>35</sup> Rambøll, *EVALUERING AF SKÆVE BOLIGER OG DERES ANVENDELSE*, (Denmark: Transport-, Bygnings- og Boligudvalget, 2017).

ANALYSIS OF HOUSING TYPES	HOMELESS HOUSING	35
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# ALPPIKATU 25

FUNCTIONED AS A SHELTER FOR 250 MEN FROM 1936-2008
TRANSFORMED IN 2012
SUPPORTED HOUSING UNIT
81 APARTMENTS
19-36 m <sup>2</sup>
COMMON ROOMS, LAUNDRY ROOMS AND COMMUNAL KITCHENS
CANTEEN IS RUN BY THE RESITENTS

Figure #11

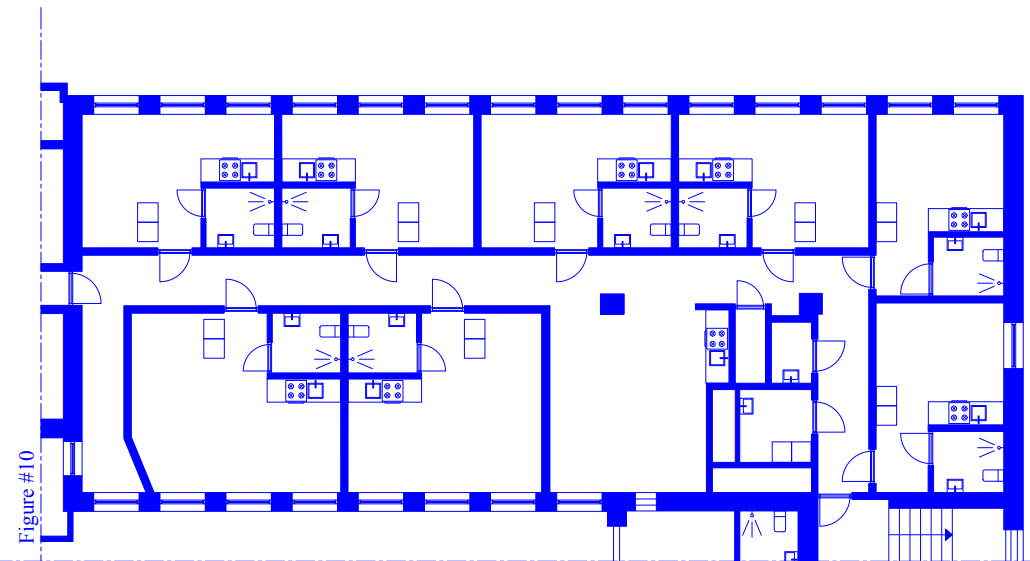


Figure #10

Alppikatu 25	FINLAND	36
PLAN		
1:200	20211220	

## DWELLINGS IN EXISTING MULTI-STORY BUILDINGS, DENMARK

The apartment is a 43m<sup>2</sup> studio apartment. As in previous examples, the living- and bedroom is the same room, and the entrance hall takes up a lot of square meters. It is an apartment established in an already existing housing unit, which makes it difficult to change the placement of the bathroom and the kitchen, and hereby creating more rooms. When this is said, 43 m<sup>2</sup> is more than double the size of many of the apartments in the Alppikatu project, and still it is a studio apartment where everything is situated in the same room. In this case it can be questioned why the niche in the entrance hall is not being utilized for build-in furniture.

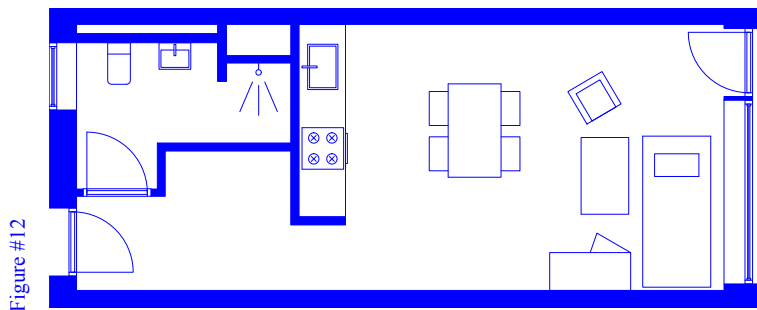


Figure #12

Apartment in existing building_01	DENMARK	37
PLAN	43 m2	
1:100	20211220	

In this example, the kitchen is separate from the living room, but the living- and bedroom is still the same. This apartment is 35m<sup>2</sup>. Regarding daily use, most activities still take place in the non-separated living- and bedroom. The entrance hall is not too big, but the plan solution of this makes it difficult to utilize it for storage.

In general, these plan solutions are poorly utilized when it comes to use of square meters, I would argue. A problem for bringing these to greater use is the placement of the windows and the water shafts. It makes it difficult to separate the apartments into more rooms, when the water shafts are placed along the façade, and the other façade is one large window. Though other methods could be used. A possible solution to the separated bed- and living room could be an alcove, build-in furniture or curtains. Small initiatives creating possibilities for separation of these studio apartments. Another important factor is storage. When living in a 19m<sup>2</sup> apartment, it is needed to be able to store your things for it not to become an unmanageable mess. Especially for these people, where most of them are in more vulnerable states, and are participating in programs to organize and routinize their life.

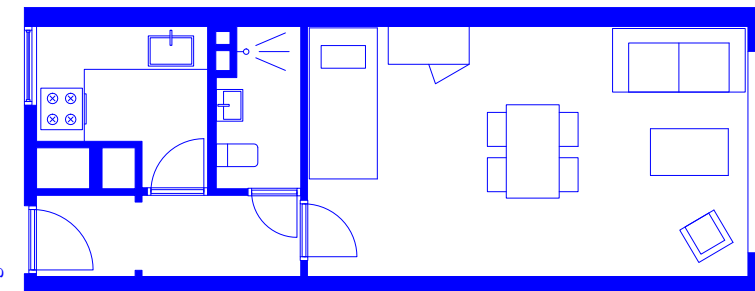


Figure #13

Apartment in existing building_02	DENMARK	38
PLAN	35 m2	
1:100	20211220	

## “SKÆVE BOLIGER” (CROQUET HOUSING)

A different approach to the housing strategy is the Danish initiative “Skæve Boliger”. These are different from the other examples since they are one-story independent houses in clusters of maximum 15 housing units. Since these are independent houses, the water shafts and windows are independent from any façade structures or common water supply as in a multi-story housing complex.

The first example is 31m<sup>2</sup>. It has a quiet large entrance hall compared to the total amount of square meters. Again, there is room for storage, but no build-in storage. The kitchen, bed- and living room is situated in the same room, and the kitchen has little to no room for storage.

The second example is 30 m<sup>2</sup>. The entrance hall is designed with build-in storage, and the bedroom is separated from the living room. The rooms are small, but there is an additional terrace as an extension of the kitchen/living room. The kitchen has little room for storage, and so does the bedroom.

When looking at the examples of “Skæve Boliger”, the second plan is the best utilized of the two in terms of separating bed- and living room, and for utilizing the few square meters provided. It also has private outside space, which, in Danish studies,<sup>36</sup> shows to be highly valued by the residents. In both cases the kitchens are very small and has little to no possibility for storage. These houses are thought to be homes, the residents are to live in for as long as they wish. Therefore, it would highly appreciated with storage space and an oven in the kitchens.<sup>37</sup> In the first example<sup>38</sup> there is room for storage in the entrance hall, and a built-in storage furniture in the living- and bedroom. In the second example<sup>39</sup> there is built-in storage in the entrance hall, but no storage space in the bedroom. Again, if this is a home for people to live in for many years, they should have the opportunity of having a wardrobe storage space.

36 Rambøll, *EVALUERING AF SKÆVE BOLIGER OG DERES ANVENDELSE*, (Denmark: Transport-, Bygnings- og Boligudvalget, 2017) p. 34.

37 Rambøll, *EVALUERING AF SKÆVE BOLIGER OG DERES ANVENDELSE*, (Denmark: Transport-, Bygnings- og Boligudvalget, 2017) p. 28.

38 Figure #14

39 Figure #15

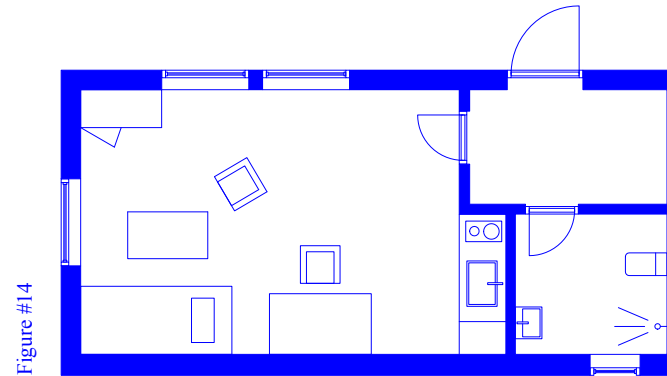


Figure #14

“Skæve Bolig”_01	DENMARK
PLAN	31 m2
1:100	20211220

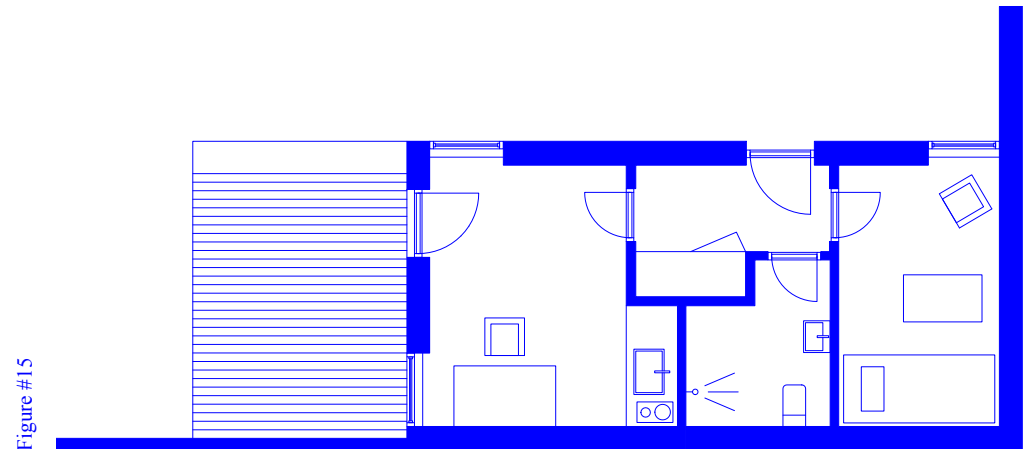


Figure #15

“Skæve Bolig”_02	DENMARK	40
PLAN	30 m2	
1:100	20211220	

ANALYSIS OF HOUSING TYPES	HOMELESS HOUSING	39
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## DISCUSSION OF HOUSING TYPES

It is an architectural challenge, how to live in small houses, but still have the facilities needed for living there for a long time and having the possibility of making it a home. It is not an impossible task, and it can be done, also with few square meters available.

When looking at the plans, it can be questioned whether there should be an entrance hall. Especially, if it is not being utilized for storage. It could be argued that the square meters could be of better use elsewhere. The Finnish examples shows a reasonable way of creating an entrance hall with storage, but without spending a lot of square meters. Of course, when it is individual housing units, and Danish weather conditions, a windbreak or entrance hall can be a necessary implementation. But maybe, this could be drawn, using fewer square meters, or an outside windbreak, not taking up square meters inside the houses.

In my opinion, the kitchens in general are of reasonable size in the apartment units. In the independent units (“Skæve Boliger”), the kitchens are very small. In a 30m<sup>2</sup> house, it is architecturally possible to distribute the square meters differently, I would argue. In terms of spaces increasing living quality, the size of the kitchen should be valued higher than the size of the entrance hall. When constructing independent housing, it is possible to decide where the water supply is situated, and hereby the planning is freer and should be able to reach higher quality than these examples show. When it comes to placement of the windows, again, of course with neighbors and context taken into consideration, independent housing allows for the architect to place the windows, so it benefits the solution of the plan. Of course, the exterior should be important as well, but with housing in these terms, the solution of the plan is to be the most important thing, since this is for people to increase their quality of living.

Another way to free square meters, or to optimize the housing units, in all the 6 examples is to think in built-in furniture. This could be in terms of storage, but also the bedrooms could be thought differently. If there is very little space, and factors makes it impossible to separate living- and bedroom, maybe an alcove could be a useful solution. This could be furniture, separating the kitchen from the rest of the living room, and/ or a furniture not only consisting of a bed, but also storage, table space etc. This could be designed as prefab solutions, possible to implement in every house, to take costs into consideration, since this, after all, is meant to be affordable housing.

# CONCLUSION

Comparing the analyzed examples, it becomes clear, that various housing types has been implemented and tested out. Denmark could benefit from the housing experiences in Finland, and create similar housing types in Denmark, since it has shown to be a success. It should though just be a part of the offered solutions. The municipalities need to find or create affordable public housing and the government should implement the Housing First-strategy nationally, since it shows to be a great solution.

During the process of writing this paper, it became clear to me, that many of the people living in homelessness in Denmark “just” wish to live in a regular, traditional accommodation. The issue of making the Housing First strategy work in Denmark lays mainly in lack of affordable, available housing options within the municipalities.

The majority of the people are looking to live in a regular housing unit in a traditional neighborhood or multi-story building. They wish to live alongside people with regular lives and engage in these communities. For the people without server mental issues or substance abuse, this probably is a more efficient solution if they still get the social help needed.

At the same time, the government could in a greater extend make it transparent for the municipalities, what the possibilities for applying for the pool for constructing “Skæve Boliger” are. Campaigns could be made, making it visible for every municipality, what the possibilities are, since the money, so far, is not fully being applied for.<sup>40</sup>

For the future, data about where people wish to live, could be retrieved, and hereby an estimate of how many affordable public housing facilities the municipalities must come up with could be illuminated. At the same time, it could become clearer, what the need for “Skæve Boliger” is around the country. Right now, the existing data concludes who the people living in homelessness are, but it does not ask, where these people wish to live. The comparison chart<sup>41</sup> can illuminate how many people, in general, has severe issues, and need extra help, but where the line between wanting to live in a traditional accommodation or a “Skæv Bolig” is still unclear. The chart can help the people working in the public system, to create a basis for the targeted help they are to provide.

Possibly there is need for a third or fourth housing type additional to the traditional accommodation and “Skæve Boliger”, for those not yet ready to live in traditional housing. This could be the made from experiences from the Finnish examples, where people live together in a housing unit with common areas and where the facilities offer the people to work in the housing units, creating a sense of community and purpose for their everyday life. Possibly this is a better solution for young people, and possibly for the elder homeless, a more private solution is more appropriate.

My suggestion is that a national strategy must be made in Denmark. The Finnish initiative, where the municipalities oversee the homeless people in their area, could be implemented in Denmark as well. The municipalities are then responsible for contributing housing to the people. The responsibility of illumination where what kind of housing is necessary could be national. The money should then be distributed by municipal needs, and the municipalities then are responsible of helping the people within their region. The social services should be a national strategy, but provided within the municipalities, so that the people do not have to travel far, to get the help they need.

It is not only a matter of providing the right housing types, but a question of profiling the people right, so that everyone gets targeted help. Both architecturally and socially. Denmark is on the right track and has made great initiatives. The next step is now to implement it everywhere, so that every homeless person gets the help they need.

40 See appendix #01  
41 Figure #05

CONCLUSION	HOMELESS HOUSING	44
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# FIGURES

## Figure #01

BY AUTHOR. Evidence-based action methods.

### Data conducted from:

Benjaminsen, Lars, Rune Agerskov Christensen and Mikkel Stamp Hundahl. *Udbredelsen af Housing First: muligheder og barrierer i implementeringen af Housing First på hjemløshedsområdet i Danmark*. VIVE, 2020. p. 18.

## Figure #02

BY AUTHOR. Homelessness in Denmark.

### Data conducted from:

VIVE - Det Nationale Forsknings- og Analysecenter for Velfærd. *Hjemløshed i Danmark 2019: National kortlægning*. Cph, 2019.

## Figure #03

BY AUTHOR. Homelessness in Finland.

### Data conducted from:

The Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland. *Homelessness in Finland 2020*. Finland: ARA, 2021.

## Figure #04

BY AUTHOR. Target group.

## Figure #05

BY AUTHOR. Profiling of homeless people in Denmark.

### Data conducted from:

Benjaminsen, Lars, Rune Agerskov Christensen and Mikkel Stamp Hundahl. *Udbredelsen af Housing First: muligheder og barrierer i implementeringen af Housing First på hjemløshedsområdet i Danmark*. VIVE, 2020. p. 18.

## Figure #06

BY AUTHOR. Profiling of 30-39 y/o homeless people in Denmark.

### Data conducted from:

Figure #05

## Figure #07

BY AUTHOR. Plan of Väinölä.

## Figure #08

BY AUTHOR. Information about Väinölä.

### Data conducted from:

*A Home of Your Own: Housing First and Ending Homelessness in Finland*. Helsinki: Y-Foundation, 2017.

## Figure #09

BY AUTHOR. Plan of dwelling in new-build multi story building.

## Figure #10

BY AUTHOR. Plan of Alppikatu.

## Figure #11

BY AUTHOR. Information about Alppikatu.

### Data conducted from:

*A Home of Your Own: Housing First and Ending Homelessness in Finland*. Helsinki: Y-Foundation, 2017.

## Figure #12

BY AUTHOR. Plan of dwelling in existing multi story building\_01

## Figure #13

BY AUTHOR. Plan of dwelling in existing multi story building\_02

## Figure #14

BY AUTHOR. Plan of “Skæv Bolig”\_01

## Figure #15

BY AUTHOR. Plan of “Skæv Bolig”\_02

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# WORD LIST

## Word list #01

### LONG-TERM HOMELESS

*“Long-term homelessness refers to a homeless person who has a significant social or a health problem, such as debt, substance abuse or mental health problems, and whose homelessness has been prolonged or is in danger of being prolonged due to a lack of conventional housing solutions and appropriate support services. Homelessness is considered long-term if it has lasted for at least one year or if the individual has repeatedly experienced homelessness over the last three years. In cases of long-term homelessness, the emphasis is on the need for assistance and treatment – the length of time is of secondary importance.”<sup>1</sup>*

## Word list #02

### “§110-BOFORM”

*“The municipal council must offer temporary accommodation in forms of housing to people with special social problems who do not have or cannot stay in their own housing, and who need housing and offers of activating support, care and subsequent help.”<sup>2</sup>*

## Word list #03

### “§107-BOFORM”

*“The municipal council can offer temporary accommodation in forms of housing to persons who, due to significantly reduced physical or mental functioning or special social problems, need it.”<sup>3</sup>*

## Word list #04

### “§108-BOFORM”

*“The municipal council must offer accommodation in forms of housing that are suitable for longer stays to persons who, due to significant and permanent impairment of physical or mental functioning, need extensive help with ordinary, daily functions or care, treatment, and who cannot get these needs covered in another way.”<sup>4</sup>*

## Word list #05

### SOCIAL CARETAKERS

*“A social caretaker is an outreach worker who has a special focus on socially disadvantaged and resource-poor residents. Among other things, the social caretaker must ensure that the residents receive the support and advice they need. A number of social caretakers work, among other things, to prevent bailiff evictions. It can potentially save housing organizations, municipalities and society a lot of money.”<sup>5</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> The Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland, Homelessness in Finland 2020. (Finland: ARA, 2021), p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Serviceloven § 110’, Danske Love, accessed 21 December 2021, <https://danskelove.dk/serviceloven/110>.

<sup>3</sup> ‘Serviceloven § 107’, Danske Love, accessed 21 December 2021, <https://danskelove.dk/serviceloven/107>.

<sup>4</sup> ‘Serviceloven § 108’, Danske Love, accessed 21 December 2021, <https://danskelove.dk/serviceloven/108>.

<sup>5</sup> Larsen, Kristine, Lasse Kjeldsen and Stephanie Bernth Ahrenkiel. *SOCIALE VICEVÆRTER – en effektevaluering af sociale viceværter arbejder mod fagedudsættelser*. (Cph: Center for boligsocial udvikling, 2017). p. 4.

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# APPENDIX

## APPENDIX #01

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“NOTAT OM BOLIGTYPER TIL HJEMLØSE”

Document received from Bolig og Planstyrelsen

## APPENDIX #02

p. 55-68

DATA (NUMBERS) ON HOMELESS PEOPLE IN DENMARK 2019.

Data conducted from:

VIVE - Det Nationale Forsknings- og Analysecenter for Velfærd. *Hjemløshed i Danmark 2019: National kortlægning*. Cph, 2019.

## APPENDIX #03

p. 69-82

DATA (PERCENT) ON HOMELESS PEOPLE IN DENMARK 2019.

Data conducted from:

VIVE - Det Nationale Forsknings- og Analysecenter for Velfærd. *Hjemløshed i Danmark 2019: National kortlægning*. Cph, 2019.

Sagsnr.  
IM 448950

Doknr.

Dato  
30.09.21

### Notat om boligtyper til hjemløse

Dette notat vil redegøre for antals- og bevillingsmæssige forhold vedrørende forskellige typer af almene boliger, der kan anvendes af hjemløse eller andre udsatte grupper samt flygtninge boliger.

### Flygtningeboliger

I 2016 blev der afsat en pulje på 640 mio. kr. til støtte til kommunernes betaling af kommunalt grundkapitalindskud i mindre, fleksible almene familieboliger. Tilsagn skulle afgives i 2016 eller 2017. Det var anslået, at ordningen ville medføre nybyggeri i størrelsesordenen 10.000 boliger.

Pr. 31. marts 2021 er der aktive tilsagn til 3.113 boliger i 99 projekter i 32 kommuner. Af disse er 4 regnskabsmæssigt afsluttede. Der er givet tilskud på i alt 195,9 mio. kr.

Tablet 1: Tilsagn til etablering af flygtningeboliger i perioden 2016 - 2017

Til-sagsår	Antal boliger	Bevil-ling (mio. kr.)	An-vendt (mio. kr.)
2016	219	640,0	14,8
2017	2.894		181,1
I alt	3.113	640,0	195,9

Note: Opgjort pr. 31. marts 2021

Kilde: Bolig- og Planstyrelsen og Statsregnskabet, forskellige år

### Startboliger

Startboligordningen blev etableret som et tilbud til unge, der har behov for voksenstøtte i tilknytning til boligen/bomiljøet på baggrund af bevillinger fra satspuljen på i alt 131,2 mio. kr. (2012-pl) i perioden 2012-2015. Derudover blev der i 2013 tilført 12,5 mio. kr. (2013-pl) i uforbrugte midler fra Energibesparelser i den almene boligsektor og i 2014 5,0 mio. kr. (2014-pl) i uforbrugte midler fra Støtte til boliger til unge.

Der er givet engangstilskud til ombygning af almene ungdomsboliger, der skal anvendes som startboliger (fx til indretning af fælleslokale) og til løbende tilskud til sociale viceværter. Tilskud til viceværter er givet for en 15 årig periode, dvs. frem til og med 2030.

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Der har været tildelt følgende tilsagn om tilskud til startboliger:

Til puljen er der søgt om tilskud til ca 600 boliger i mere end 30 projekter. Inden for bevillingerne er der givet tilskud til 335 startboliger, fordelt på 26 kommuner.

Tabel 2: Tilsagn til etablering af startboliger i perioden 2012 - 2016

Til-sagnsår	Antal boliger	Bevil-ling (mio. kr.)	An-vendt (mio. kr.)
2012		49,2	49,0
2013		52,5	52,7
2014		45,5	44,0
2015		4,2	5,5
2016			0,1
I alt	335	151,5	151,3

Kilder: Bolig- og Planstyrelsen og Statsregnskabet, forskellige år

### Inklusionsboliger

Inklusionsboligordningen blev etableret på baggrund af bevillinger fra satspuljen på i alt 30,0 mio. kr. (2016-pl) i perioden 2016-2019.

Der er givet engangstilskud til ombygning af boliger, der blev ommærket som startboliger og til løbende tilskud til sociale viceværter. Tilskud til viceværter er givet for en 15 årig periode, dvs. frem til og med 2033.

Inden for bevillingerne er der givet tilskud til 17 inklusionsboliger i to projekter

Tabel 3: Tilsagn til etablering af inklusionsboliger i perioden 2016 - 2020

Til-sagnsår	Antal boliger	Bevil-ling (mio. kr.)	An-vendt (mio. kr.)
2017	9	10,1	8,9
2018	13	10,2	9,4
2019		10,0	0,0
2020	-5		-3,2
I alt	17	30,3	15,1

Kilder: Bolig- og Planstyrelsen og Statsregnskabet, forskellige år

### Skæve boliger

Skæve boliger er en særlig boligtype, som er målrettet til borgere, der ikke er i stand til at bo i en almindelig bolig. Ordningen har eksisteret først som forsøgsordning fra 1999 og siden 2009 som en permanent ordning.

Til og med 2019 skete finansieringen ved midler fra satspuljen, fra 2009 som en permanent bevilling. Med satspuljens bortfald sker bevillingen efter 2020 ved almindelig finanslovsbevilling.



Der afsættes i dag årligt en bevilling til ordningen på finansloven på ca. 14,4 mio. kr. (FL 2021). bevillingen anvendes dels til tilskud til etablering eller renovering af boligerne, dels som tilskud til sociale viceværter til støtte til beboerne.

Skæve boliger kan oprettes af kommuner, regioner, almene boligorganisationer, selvejende institutioner eller andre private aktører. Boligerne kan dog kun drives af kommuner, regioner, almene selvejende institutioner og almene boligorganisationer.

Der er dags dato givet tilsagn til 628 boliger fordelt i 30 kommuner, hvoraf det skønnes, at ca. 565 boliger fordelt i 27 kommuner i dag er i brug.

Tabel 4: Tilsagn til etablering af skæve boliger i perioden 1999 - 2021

Til-sagnsår	Antal boliger	Bevil-ling (mio. kr.)	An-vendt (mio. kr.)
1999	84	10,0	0,1
2000	42	10,0	1,6
2001	32	20,0	6,9
2002	89	10,2	15,5
2003	23	8,0	13
2003	-	10,4	-
2005	8	16,1	4,0
2006	20	16,5	-2,7
2007	10	16,8	0,5
2008	-	8,5	10,8
2009	31	12,6	6,4
2010	2	12,8	4,3
2011	39	20,0	16,8
2012	29	17,8	11,5
2013	42	22,4	22,6
2014	18	22,5	9,6
2015	6	13,9	11,0
2016	40	14,0	9,7
2017	30	17,2	15,0
2018	30	17,5	15,6
2019	6	14,1	3,1
2020	19	14,3	8,4
2021	21	14,4	12,2
I alt	621	325,6	183,7

Kilder: Bolig- og Planstyrelsen og Statsregnskabet, forskellige år.

For 2021 er oplysninger om antal boliger og anvendte midler opgjort i september 2021.

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Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness.	
Situation of homelessness	number of persons
The street	732
Emergency shelter	313
Homeless shelter	2290
Hotel	191
Family/friends	1630
Halfway house	121
Probation	72
Hospital	148
Other	380
Unknown	554
Total	6431

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. 2009-2019.							
Situation of homelessness	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	change 2009-2019
The street	506	426	595	609	648	732	226
Emergency shelter	355	283	349	345	305	313	-42
Homeless shelter	1952	1874	2015	2102	2217	2290	338
Hotel	88	68	70	113	165	191	103
Family/friends	1086	1433	1653	1876	2177	1630	544
Halfway house	164	277	211	178	169	121	-43
Probation	86	88	64	90	68	72	-14
Hospital	172	173	119	138	149	148	-24
Other	316	367	370	339	258	380	64
Unknown	273	351	374	348	479	554	281
Total	4998	5340	5820	6138	6635	6431	1433

Homeless citizens categorized after age. 2009-2019.							
Age	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	change 2009-2019
< 17 years old	200	204	144	96	39	13	-187
18-24 years old	633	1002	1138	1172	1278	1023	390
25-29 years old	490	596	617	799	1014	905	415
30-39 years old	1221	1155	1189	1261	1328	1312	91
40-49 years old	1357	1263	1414	1423	1270	1365	8
50-59 years old	744	734	833	951	1057	1131	387
> 60 years old	235	232	289	301	347	414	179
Total	4880	5186	5624	6003	6333	6163	1283
Unknown age	118	104	196	135	302	268	150
	4998	5290	5820	6138	6635	6431	1433

Homeless citizens categorized after age. Homeless situation.							
Situation of homelessness	18-24 y/o	25-29 y/o	30-39 y/o	40-49 y/o	50-59 y/o	> 60 y/o	number in total
The street	72	72	137	176	143	52	650
Emergency shelter	24	16	65	84	57	27	271
Homeless shelter	295	295	477	545	500	182	2272
Hotel	18	17	31	39	52	28	184
Family/friends	395	332	348	269	205	47	1580
Halfway house	31	13	22	29	12	9	115
Probation	21	18	16	15	2	0	72
Hospital	24	29	37	24	16	18	147
Other	62	43	69	87	76	33	362
Unknown	84	80	119	114	84	20	497
Total	1026	914	1320	1381	1147	415	6150

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Genders.			
Situation of homelessness	Men	Women	Number in total
The street	568	127	730
Emergency shelter	237	84	311
Homeless shelter	1657	535	2289
Hotel	142	42	188
Family/friends	1184	366	1624
Halfway house	95	28	121
Probation	47	0	72
Hospital	95	42	148
Other	284	98	376
Unknown	426	98	518
Total	4735	1407	6377

Homeless citizens categorized after age. Gender.		
Age	Men	Women
18-24 years old	758	267
25-29 years old	710	183
30-39 years old	1042	267
40-49 years old	1042	324
50-59 years old	852	281
> 60 years old	331	84
Total	4735	1407

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Duration of homelessness.					
Situation of homelessness	0-2 months	4-11 months	1-2 years	more than 2 years	number in total
The street	66	132	132	271	602
Emergency shelter	47	52	54	85	236
Homeless shelter	403	706	424	484	2017
Hotel	32	44	32	53	162
Family/friends	252	477	292	318	1326
Halfway house	13	36	32	27	108
Probation	15	18	10	11	54
Hospital	50	42	24	16	131
Other	60	95	48	95	298
Unknown	57	108	57	92	317
Total	996	1710	1105	1452	5251

Homeless citizens categorized after age. Duration of homelessness.					
Age	0-2 months	4-11 months	1-2 years	more than 2 years	number in total
18-24 years old	220	364	169	93	847
25-29 years old	141	283	186	134	744
30-39 years old	201	349	212	297	1059
40-49 years old	194	342	239	364	1139
50-59 years old	155	281	175	359	970
> 60 years old	54	76	90	141	361
Total	966	1695	1071	1388	5120

Homeless citizens categorized after gender. Duration of homelessness.					
Age	0-2 months	4-11 months	1-2 years	more than 2 years	number in total
Men	679	1278	839	1198	3993
Women	301	451	263	251	1254
Total	980	1729	1102	1449	5247

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Income base.									
Situation of homelessness	salary	unemployment benefits	cash benefits	student allowance	early retirement	pension	other	no income	total number
The street	15	7	447	7	95	22	37	95	732
Emergency shelter	6	3	178	6	63	9	16	34	313
Homeless shelter	115	69	1580	69	321	46	92	46	2290
Hotel	2	2	124	4	19	10	17	6	191
Family/friends	98	49	1190	33	98	16	114	82	1630
Halfway house	17	6	77	7	11	1	2	1	121
Probation	2	4	31	0	6	1	4	27	72
Hospital	3	3	87	0	34	9	7	4	148
Other	34	19	179	8	65	15	30	34	380
Unknown	50	11	277	11	39	11	22	61	554
Total	341	173	4170	145	749	141	341	391	6431

Homeless citizens categorized after age. Income base.									
Age	salary	unemployment benefits	cash benefits	student allowance	early retirement	pension	other	no income	total number
18-24 years old	72	10	716	72	0	0	72	102	1023
25-29 years old	45	18	670	36	18	0	63	54	905
30-39 years old	79	39	971	13	92	0	52	52	1312
40-49 years old	55	41	901	14	246	0	55	68	1365
50-59 years old	68	34	667	0	260	0	68	57	1131
> 60 years old	12	12	153	0	99	112	21	12	414
Total	330	155	4078	135	715	112	331	346	6150

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Children.			
Situation of homelessness	Men	Women	total
The street	3	1	4
Emergency shelter	0	1	1
Homeless shelter	17	44	61
Hotel	5	4	9
Family/friends	32	22	54
Halfway house	4	3	7
Probation	1	0	1
Hospital	0	0	0
Other	8	11	19
Unknown	1	2	3
Total	71	88	159

Homeless citizens categorized after area. 2009-2019.							
Area	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	change 2009-2019
Copenhagen	1494	1507	1581	1562	1482	1442	-52,00
Frederiksberg	233	203	178	226	242	167	-66,00
Copenhagen region	701	1028	1341	1364	1518	1237	536,00
Aarhus	466	588	617	668	767	750	284,00
Odense	208	178	110	173	113	125	-83,00
Aalborg	218	231	259	241	261	253	35,00
Other cities	1056	1053	1198	1300	1457	1481	425,00
Country municipalities	622	502	536	604	795	976	354,00
Total	4998	5290	5820	6138	6635	6431	1433



Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Physical illness.			
Situation of homelessness	Physical illness	No physical illness	total number
The street	128	330	458
Emergency shelter	48	171	219
Homeless shelter	519	1336	1855
Hotel	32	79	111
Family/friends	246	983	1229
Halfway house	11	88	99
Probation	9	40	49
Hospital	17	111	128
Other	62	176	238
Unknown	29	104	133
Total	1101	3418	4519

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Mental illness.			
Situation of homelessness	Mental illness	No mental illness	total number
The street	310	175	485
Emergency shelter	122	89	211
Homeless shelter	1035	780	1815
Hotel	61	44	105
Family/friends	653	535	1188
Halfway house	54	38	92
Probation	15	27	42
Hospital	132	5	136
Other	144	96	240
Unknown	98	55	153
Total	2625	1843	4467

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Substance abuse.							
Situation of homelessness	Alcohol	Hash/khat	Narcotics	Medicin	At least one of the 4 categories	Substitution	total
The street	252	236	181	88	384	49	548
Emergency shelter	119	92	61	32	180	22	243
Homeless shelter	848	827	496	165	1510	165	2068
Hotel	41	22	7	2	52	4	104
Family/friends	254	447	266	85	689	85	1208
Halfway house	32	21	18	0	49	9	99
Probation	12	26	23	4	43	6	54
Hospital	35	37	37	10	73	9	122
Other	72	79	49	22	138	22	247
Unknown	46	53	41	14	107	16	157
Total	1709	1840	1179	421	3224	387	4850

<b>Homeless citizens categorized after reasons for homelessness. Gender.</b>			
Reasons for homelessness	Men	Women	total
Mental illness	1457	587	2044
Drug abuse	1376	349	1726
Alcohol abuse	1012	275	1287
Physical illness	202	62	265
Divorce	486	212	698
Financial difficulties	1093	312	1405
Public debt	283	75	358
Private debt	283	62	346
Released from prison	324	12	336
Discharged from hospital	121	37	159
Eviction	729	250	978
Lack of suitable accomodation	891	287	1178
Could no longer stay with family/friends	688	262	950
Anxiety to live alone	324	125	449
Gambling addiction	81	12	93
Total	4048	1248	5296

<b>Homeless citizens categorized after reasons for homelessness. Age.</b>						
Reasons for homelessness	18-24 y/o	25-29 y/o	30-39 y/o	40-49 y/o	50-59 y/o	> 60 y/o
Mental illness	322	342	513	507	322	124
Drug abuse	322	319	447	389	180	33
Alcohol abuse	59	91	262	378	351	114
Physical illness	17	15	44	83	95	29
Divorce	59	83	142	201	161	46
Financial difficulties	246	228	273	307	228	78
Public debt	59	61	76	94	57	16
Private debt	68	53	65	83	47	10
Released from prison	68	76	87	59	38	0
Discharged from hospital	17	23	55	35	28	10
Eviction	127	137	218	224	190	65
Lack of suitable accomodation	229	205	218	236	180	68
Could no longer stay with family/friends	322	190	142	130	104	33
Anxiety to live alone	59	68	87	106	76	29
Gambling addiction	8	8	11	12	19	3
Total	847	759	1091	1180	948	325

Homeless citizens categorized after reasons for homelessness. Homeless situation.										
Reasons for homelessness	The street	Emergency shelter	Homeless shelter	Hotel	Family/friends	Halfway house	Probation	Hospital	Other	Unknown
Mental illness	294	115	869	49	500	49	11	117	116	71
Drug abuse	206	87	826	12	365	40	25	47	73	57
Alcohol abuse	181	85	720	20	162	29	8	26	47	26
Physical illness	38	16	148	4	54	2	3	6	15	2
Divorce	56	22	318	24	203	14	1	10	41	19
Financial difficulties	181	87	530	34	406	26	13	10	70	33
Public debt	50	8	170	15	95	8	5	0	20	9
Private debt	44	11	148	13	95	5	5	1	15	7
Released from prison	31	14	106	7	135	5	16	0	6	12
Discharged from hospital	25	8	85	3	27	7	2	8	3	0
Eviction	119	52	466	16	216	18	6	23	47	33
Lack of suitable accommodation	131	46	530	21	297	25	9	39	41	19
Could no longer stay with family/friends	94	33	466	8	243	29	5	12	23	19
Anxiety to live alone	38	38	233	3	81	8	0	3	17	5
Gambling addiction	0	5	42	3	0	0	1	0	3	0
Total	625	273	2119	132	1352	113	52	138	291	237

Homeless citizens categorized after reasons for homelessness. Duration of homelessness.				
Reasons for homelessness	0-2 months	4-11 months	1-2 years	more than 2 years
Mental illness	339	615	432	531
Drug abuse	258	450	336	433
Alcohol abuse	205	315	250	396
Physical illness	36	75	48	74
Divorce	160	225	134	124
Financial difficulties	232	405	288	321
Public debt	62	105	77	99
Private debt	62	105	67	87
Released from prison	53	75	58	87
Discharged from hospital	36	45	38	25
Eviction	232	345	192	161
Lack of suitable accommodation	160	315	221	334
Could no longer stay with family/friends	178	330	192	148
Anxiety to live alone	62	105	96	124
Gambling addiction	9	30	19	12
Total	891	1501	960	1236

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness.	
Situation of homelessness	percent of all homeless citizens
The street	11
Emergency shelter	5
Homeless shelter	36
Hotel	3
Family/friends	25
Halfway house	2
Probation	1
Hospital	2
Other	6
Unknown	9
Total	100

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. 2009-2019.							
Situation of homelessness	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	percentage change 2009-2019
The street	10	8	10	10	10	11	1
Emergency shelter	7	5	6	6	5	5	-2
Homeless shelter	39	35	35	34	33	36	-3
Hotel	2	1	1	2	2	3	1
Family/friends	22	27	28	31	33	25	4
Halfway house	3	5	4	3	3	2	-1
Probation	2	2	1	1	1	1	-1
Hospital	3	3	2	2	2	2	-1
Other	6	7	6	6	4	6	0
Unknown	5	7	6	6	7	9	3
Total	4998	5290	5820	6138	6635	6431	29%

Homeless citizens categorized after age. 2009-2019.							
Age	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	percentage change 2009-2019
< 17 years old	4	4	3	2	1	0	-4
18-24 years old	13	19	20	20	20	17	4
25-29 years old	10	11	11	13	16	15	5
30-39 years old	25	22	21	21	21	21	-4
40-49 years old	28	24	25	24	20	22	-6
50-59 years old	15	14	15	16	17	18	3
> 60 years old	5	4	5	5	5	7	2
Total	4880	5186	5624	6003	6333	6163	26%
Unknown age	118	104	196	135	302	268	
	4998	5290	5820	6138	6635	6431	

Homeless citizens categorized after age. Homeless situation.								
Situation of homelessness	18-24 y/o	25-29 y/o	30-39 y/o	40-49 y/o	50-59 y/o	> 60 y/o	% total	number in total
The street	11	11	21	27	22	8	100%	650
Emergency shelter	9	6	24	31	21	10	100%	271
Homeless shelter	13	13	21	24	22	8	100%	2272
Hotel	10	9	17	21	28	15	100%	184
Family/friends	25	21	22	17	13	3	100%	1580
Halfway house	27	11	19	25	10	8	100%	115
Probation	29	25	22	21	3	0	100%	72
Hospital	16	20	25	16	11	12	100%	147
Other	17	12	19	24	21	9	100%	362
Unknown	17	16	24	23	17	4	100%	497
Total	16	15	21	22	18	7	100%	6150

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Genders.			
Situation of homelessness	Men	Women	Number in total
The street	12	9	730
Emergency shelter	5	6	311
Homeless shelter	35	38	2289
Hotel	3	3	188
Family/friends	25	26	1624
Halfway house	2	2	121
Probation	1	0	72
Hospital	2	3	148
Other	6	7	376
Unknown	9	7	518
Total	4735	1407	6377

Homeless citizens categorized after age. Gender.			
Age	Men	Women	Total %
18-24 years old	16	19	17
25-29 years old	15	13	15
30-39 years old	22	19	21
40-49 years old	22	23	22
50-59 years old	18	20	18
> 60 years old	7	6	7
Total %	100	100	100
Total number	4735	1407	6142

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Duration of homelessnes.						
Situation of homelessness	0-2 months	4-11 months	1-2 years	more than 2 years	% total	number in total
The street	11	22	22	45	100%	602
Emergency shelter	20	22	23	36	100%	236
Homeless shelter	20	35	21	24	100%	2017
Hotel	20	27	20	33	100%	162
Family/friends	19	36	22	24	100%	1326
Halfway house	12	33	30	25	100%	108
Probation	28	33	19	20	100%	54
Hospital	38	32	18	12	100%	131
Other	20	32	16	32	100%	298
Unknown	18	34	18	29	100%	317
Total	19	33	21	27	100%	5251

Homeless citizens categorized after age. Duration of homelessnes.						
Age	0-2 months	4-11 months	1-2 years	more than 2 years	% total	number in total
18-24 years old	26	43	20	11	100%	847
25-29 years old	19	38	25	18	100%	744
30-39 years old	19	33	20	28	100%	1059
40-49 years old	17	30	21	32	100%	1139
50-59 years old	16	29	18	37	100%	970
> 60 years old	15	21	25	39	100%	361
Total %	16	33	21	27	100%	5120

Homeless citizens categorized after gender. Duration of homelessnes.						
Age	0-2 months	4-11 months	1-2 years	more than 2 years	% total	number in total
Men	17	32	21	30	100%	3993
Women	24	36	21	20	100%	1254
Total %	19	33	21	27	100%	5247

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Income base.									
Situation of homelessness	salary	unemployment benefits	cash benefits	student allowance	early retirement	pension	other	no income	total number
The street	2	1	61	1	13	3	5	13	732
Emergency shelter	2	1	57	2	20	3	5	11	313
Homeless shelter	5	3	69	3	14	2	4	2	2290
Hotel	1	1	65	2	10	5	9	3	191
Family/friends	6	3	73	2	6	1	7	5	1630
Halfway house	14	5	64	6	9	1	2	1	121
Probation	3	5	43	0	8	2	5	38	72
Hospital	2	2	59	0	23	6	5	3	148
Other	9	5	47	2	17	4	8	9	380
Unknown	9	2	50	2	7	2	4	11	554
Total	5	3	66	2	12	2	5	6	6431

Homeless citizens categorized after age. Income base.									
Age	salary	unemployment benefits	cash benefits	student allowance	early retirement	pension	other	no income	total number
18-24 years old	7	1	70	7	0	0	7	10	1023
25-29 years old	5	2	74	4	2	0	7	6	905
30-39 years old	6	3	74	1	7	0	4	4	1312
40-49 years old	4	3	66	1	18	0	4	5	1365
50-59 years old	6	3	59	0	23	0	6	5	1131
> 60 years old	3	3	37	0	24	27	5	3	414
Total %	5	3	66	2	12	2	5	5	6150

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Children.			
Situation of homelessness	Men	Women	number total
The street	4	1	4
Emergency shelter	0	1	1
Homeless shelter	24	50	61
Hotel	7	5	9
Family/friends	45	25	54
Halfway house	6	3	7
Probation	1	0	1
Hospital	0	0	0
Other	11	13	19
Unknown	1	2	3
Total number	71	88	159

Homeless citizens categorized after area. 2009-2019.							
Area	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	percentage change 2009-2019
Copenhagen	30	28	27	25	22	22	-7
Frederiksberg	5	4	3	4	4	3	-2
Copenhagen region	14	19	23	22	23	19	5
Aarhus	9	11	11	11	12	12	2
Odense	4	3	2	3	2	2	-2
Aalborg	4	4	4	4	4	4	0
Other cities	21	20	21	21	22	23	2
Country municipalities	12	9	9	10	12	15	3
Total	4998	5290	5820	6138	6635	6431	29%

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Physical illness.			
Situation of homelessness	Physical illness	No physical illness	total number
The street	28	72	458
Emergency shelter	22	78	219
Homeless shelter	28	72	1855
Hotel	29	71	111
Family/friends	20	80	1229
Halfway house	11	89	99
Probation	18	82	49
Hospital	13	87	128
Other	26	74	238
Unknown	22	78	133
Total	24	76	4519

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Mental illness.			
Situation of homelessness	Mental illness	No mental illness	total number
The street	64	36	485
Emergency shelter	58	42	211
Homeless shelter	57	43	1815
Hotel	58	42	105
Family/friends	55	45	1188
Halfway house	59	41	92
Probation	36	64	42
Hospital	97	4	136
Other	60	40	240
Unknown	64	36	153
Total	59	41	4467

Homeless citizens categorized after situation of homelessness. Substance abuse.							
Situation of homelessness	Alcohol	Hash/khat	Narcotics	Medicin	At least one of the 4 categories	Substitution	total
The street	46	43	33	16	70	9	548
Emergency shelter	49	38	25	13	74	9	243
Homeless shelter	41	40	24	8	73	8	2068
Hotel	39	21	7	2	50	4	104
Family/friends	21	37	22	7	57	7	1208
Halfway house	32	21	18	0	49	9	99
Probation	22	48	43	7	80	11	54
Hospital	29	30	30	8	60	7	122
Other	29	32	20	9	56	9	247
Unknown	29	34	26	9	68	10	157
Total	35	38	24	9	66	8	4850



<b>Homeless citizens categorized after reasons for homelessness. Gender.</b>			
Reasons for homelessness	Men	Women	total
Mental illness	36	47	41
Drug abuse	34	28	33
Alcohol abuse	25	22	24
Physical illness	5	5	5
Divorce	12	17	13
Financial difficulties	27	25	26
Public debt	7	6	7
Private debt	7	5	6
Released from prison	8	1	6
Discharged from hospital	3	3	3
Eviction	18	20	19
Lack of suitable accomodation	22	23	22
Could no longer stay with family/friends	17	21	18
Anxiety to live alone	8	10	8
Gambling addiction	2	1	1
Total	4048	1248	5296

<b>Homeless citizens categorized after reasons for homelessness. Age.</b>						
Reasons for homelessness	18-24 y/o	25-29 y/o	30-39 y/o	40-49 y/o	50-59 y/o	> 60 y/o
Mental illness	38	45	47	43	34	38
Drug abuse	38	42	41	33	19	10
Alcohol abuse	7	12	24	32	37	35
Physical illness	2	2	4	7	10	9
Divorce	7	11	13	17	17	14
Financial difficulties	29	30	25	26	24	24
Public debt	7	8	7	8	6	5
Private debt	8	7	6	7	5	3
Released from prison	8	10	8	5	4	0
Discharged from hospital	2	3	5	3	3	3
Eviction	15	18	20	19	20	20
Lack of suitable accomodation	27	27	20	20	19	21
Could no longer stay with family/friends	38	25	13	11	11	10
Anxiety to live alone	7	9	8	9	8	9
Gambling addiction	1	1	1	1	2	1
Total	847	759	1091	1180	948	325

Homeless citizens categorized after reasons for homelessness. Homeless situation.										
Reasons for homelessness	The street	Emergency shelter	Homeless shelter	Hotel	Family/friends	Halfway house	Probation	Hospital	Other	Unknown
Mental illness	47	42	41	37	37	43	21	85	40	30
Drug abuse	33	32	39	9	27	35	48	34	25	24
Alcohol abuse	29	31	34	15	12	26	15	19	16	11
Physical illness	6	6	7	3	4	2	6	4	5	1
Divorce	9	8	15	18	15	12	2	7	14	8
Financial difficulties	29	32	25	26	30	23	25	7	24	14
Public debt	8	3	8	11	7	7	10	0	7	4
Private debt	7	4	7	10	7	4	10	1	5	3
Released from prison	5	5	5	5	10	4	31	0	2	5
Discharged from hospital	4	3	4	2	2	6	4	6	1	0
Eviction	19	19	22	12	16	16	12	17	16	14
Lack of suitable accomodation	21	17	25	16	22	22	17	28	14	8
Could no longer stay with family/friends	15	12	22	6	18	26	10	9	8	8
Anxiety to live alone	6	14	11	2	6	7	0	2	6	2
Gambling addiction	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	0
Total	625	273	2119	132	1352	113	52	138	291	237

Homeless citizens categorized after reasons for homelessness. Duration of homelessness.				
Reasons for homelessness	0-2 months	4-11 months	1-2 years	more than 2 years
Mental illness	38	41	45	43
Drug abuse	29	30	35	35
Alcohol abuse	23	21	26	32
Physical illness	4	5	5	6
Divorce	18	15	14	10
Financial difficulties	26	27	30	26
Public debt	7	7	8	8
Private debt	7	7	7	7
Released from prison	6	5	6	7
Discharged from hospital	4	3	4	2
Eviction	26	23	20	13
Lack of suitable accomodation	18	21	23	27
Could no longer stay with family/friends	20	22	20	12
Anxiety to live alone	7	7	10	10
Gambling addiction	1	2	2	1
Total	891	1501	960	1236