

HOMELESS HOUSING

IN DENMARK

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



Vänstla, a supported housing unit in Espoo, Finland_01

Astrid Lykke	HOMELESS HOUSING	2
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To design homes for homeless people it is important for the architect to understand who the people are, and what needs they have. When this is said, it is even more important to understand, that most of these people are ‘just’ in need of an affordable housing solution.¹

This program is based on a thorough investigation through research of who the homeless people in Denmark are and what needs they have. Everything is supported by empiric data, and hereby the investigation becomes the starting point for future development of the architecture.

My motivation for this project comes from the 10 ECTS written assignment I delivered in December 2021, touching the same subject and creating a base for further development. Through the assignment I made a profiling exercise of homeless people in Denmark. This I am using as a reference throughout the entire program.²

I have, based on the profiling, narrowed it down to **3 different groups of people with 3 different design needs**. Throughout the program I will explain the categorization of the different scenarios and in the end I will collect and explain all **3 scenarios** in a catalogue.

My future focus will be on **scenario_03**, where I will design “skæve boliger” on Jena-gade 19-21 in Copenhagen. The design of the houses will be substantiated by, amongst others, the reports: *Livet på hjemløseboformer: brugerundersøgelse på § 110-boformer*,³ and *EVALUERING AF SKÆVE BOLIGER OG DERES ANVENDELSE*,⁴ made from experiences with homeless people and their living situations.

Alongside the development of “skæve boliger” I will create conceptual solutions for **scenario_01** and **02** as a part of a national strategy for Denmark.

The reason for placing “skæve boliger” in Copenhagen is because this is the place in Denmark where there is most homeless people pr. inhabitant and at the same time the most expensive place to rent an apartment.⁵ Therefore I have concluded Copenhagen to be the place with the largest need of more initiatives for homeless people.

1 See figure #08

2 See figure #01

3 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).

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

5 See figure #06 and #07

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_scenarios

01

CTI

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with short term need of support

72% (4573 people)

apartment in regular housing unit

private

02

IMC

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with long term need of support

8% (504 people)

collective living with other former homeless people

semi private

03

ACT

very vulnerable people not capable of living in an apartment in a regular housing unit with long term need of intensive support

7% (432 people)

‘skæve boliger’

semi private

_scenarios	HOMELESS HOUSING	8
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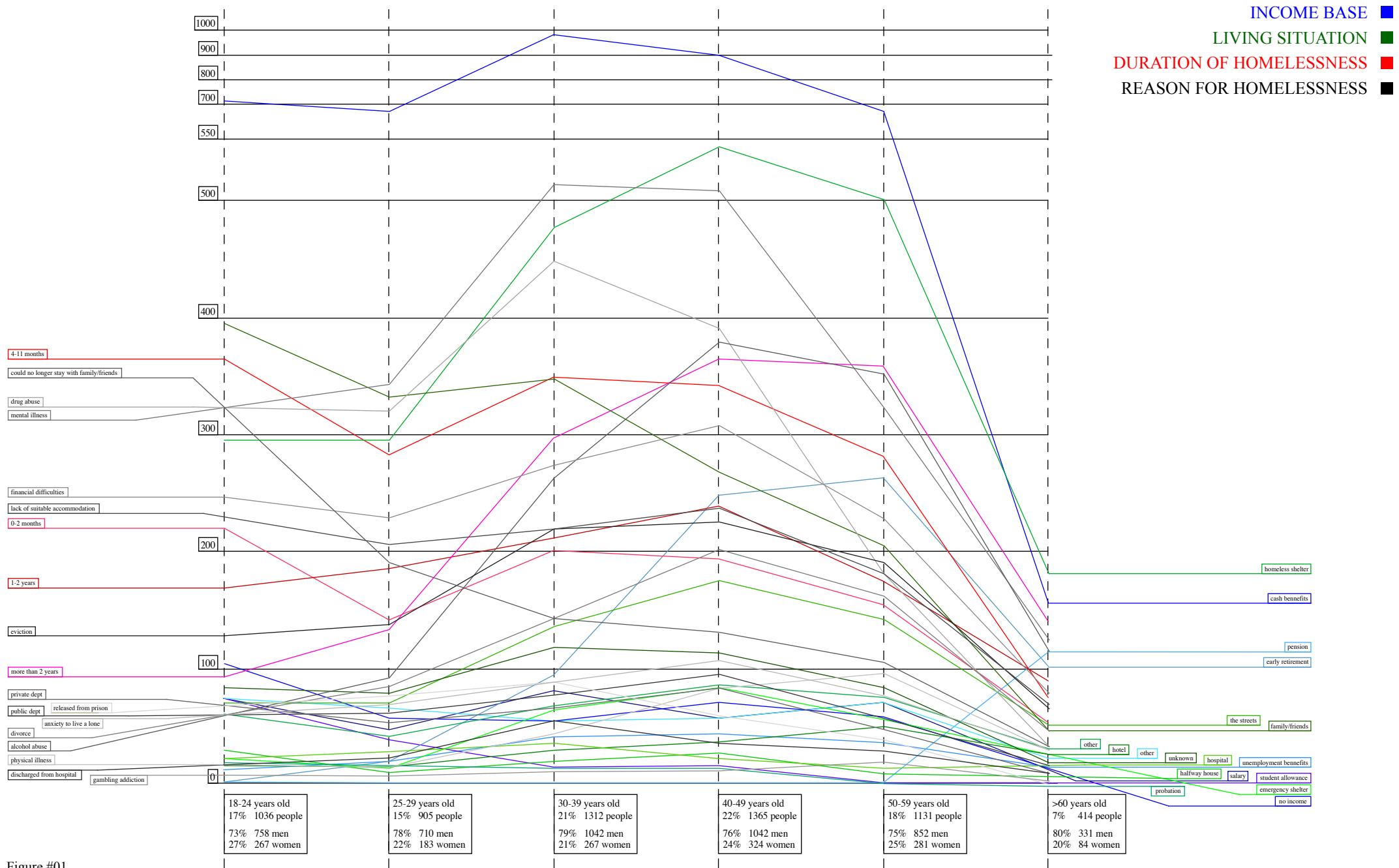


Figure #01

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INTRODUCTION

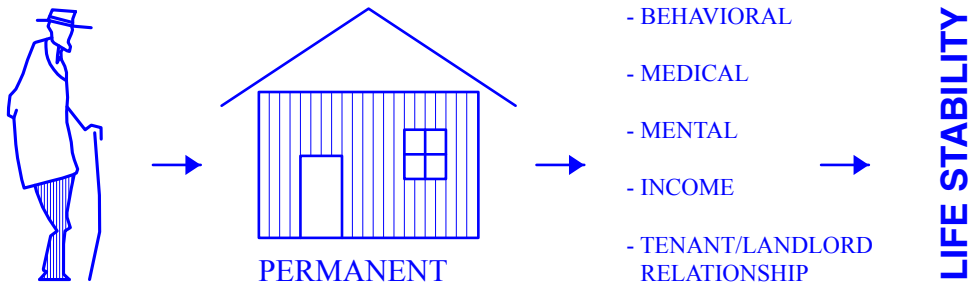
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INTRODUCTION

Homelessness in Denmark has since 2007 increased by almost 30%.⁶ The issue was, politically, of great debate in 2021, and still is. If Denmark were to look towards Finland, numbers would show, that Finland, as the only European country, has been able to lower the number of homeless people. This, by using the Housing First-method, where a homeless person instantly is offered a permanent housing solution alongside support based on evidence based action methods.⁷

Architecturally, Finland has come up with a housing strategy for some of the most vulnerable people in their society, and has prioritized to create affordable accommodations for the people in need.

Denmark has begun to use the Housing First-strategy, but only few municipalities has managed to streamline it properly. Danish studies has shown, when using the Housing First-method, 9 out of 10 people are capable of retaining their assigned dwelling, and reengage in society.⁸



HOUSING FIRST

Figure #02

6 VIVE - Det Nationale Forsknings- og Analysecenter for Velfærd, *Hjemløshed i Danmark 2019: National kortlægning* (Cph, 2019).
 7 See figure #05
 8 Rambøll & SFI, *Hjemløsestrategien. Afsluttende rapport*. Cph (Rambøll & SFI – Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd, 2013).

HOMELESS PEOPLE IN DENMARK

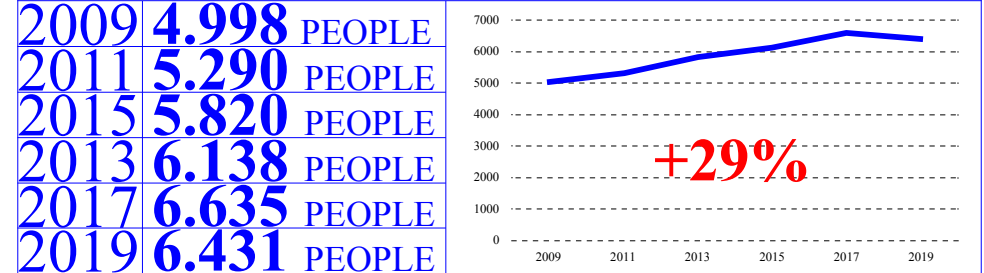


Figure #03

HOMELESS PEOPLE IN FINLAND

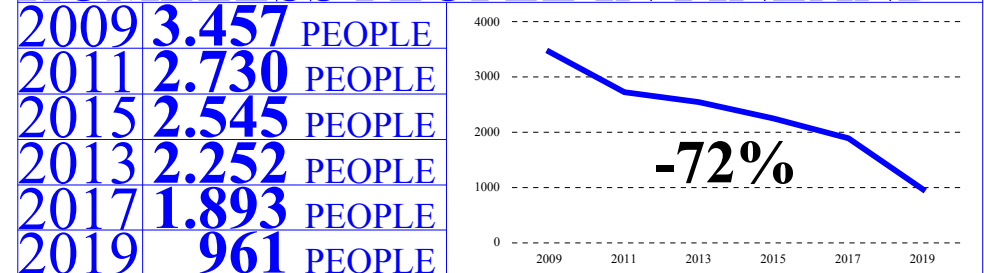


Figure #04

INTRODUCTION

CTI	<i>Addressed to citizens able to participate in already established support programs and who primarily need support in a shorter transition period.</i>
IMC	<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>
ACT	<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>

EVIDENCE BASED ACTION METHODS

Figure #5

From the evidence based action methods from the Housing First-strategy I have divided it into **3 scenarios** of homeless people with different needs →

_scenarios

01

CTI

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with short term need of support

02

IMC

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with long term need of support

03

ACT

very vulnerable people not capable of living in an apartment in a regular housing unit with long term need of intensive support

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_scenarios	HOMELESS HOUSING	16
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EXISTING INITIATIVES

Currently (2022) the Danish system offers various housing solutions such as housing security, offers in form of long-term, but temporary, shelters, emergency shelters and “skæve boliger”. All of the above is managed by the municipalities, and is not a part of a national strategy.

“SKÆVE BOLIGER”

“Skæve boliger” (crooked housing) is a Danish housing initiative for very vulnerable people. The initiative started in 1999 with “puljen til støtte af boliger til social udsatte borgere” (The Pool for Supporting Housing for Social Disadvantaged Citizens), and since then, 565 houses has been constructed.⁹

It is an alternative housing solution for citizens experiencing difficulties living in traditional accommodation offers. The people assigned a “skæv bolig” are vulnerable, socially and mentally challenged people with more specific needs than the average resident.

Architecturally it is small one-story independent houses in clusters of maximum 15 housing units.

For this project “Skæve boliger” will be appropriate for the people of **scenario_03** →

⁹ See appendix #01

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_scenarios

_01

CTI

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with short term need of support

_02

IMC

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with long term need of support

_03

ACT

very vulnerable people not capable of living in an apartment in a regular housing unit with long term need of intensive support

“skæve boliger”

_scenarios	HOMELESS HOUSING	18
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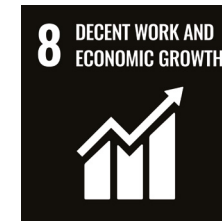
UN GOALS IN FOCUS

A home is a human right, as stated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

“Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”¹⁰



Housing homeless people is a part of getting them out of poverty and hereby reduce inequalities.



It will help them not to starve, increase their physical and mental health at the same time as give them an opportunity to re-engage in society by, for instance, getting a job.

¹⁰ United Nations, 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights', United Nations (United Nations), accessed 26 February 2022, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>.

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SOCIETAL THEME

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SOCIETAL THEME

When looking at the demographic distribution of homelessness in Denmark, it is clear that the big cities have the largest issues.

The city of Copenhagen has the most homeless people pr. inhabitant (2,3). Odense has the lowest numbers of homeless people pr. inhabitant (0,6). This is a result of the Housing First-strategy. The city of Odense has 'housing security', meaning that every citizen without a permanent residence is provided accommodation for the maximum rent of 3500DKK a month.

Not every municipality in Denmark provides this service, and for Copenhagen, it is more difficult, since there already is a lack of affordable housing, and the housing prices are a lot higher than they are in Odense.

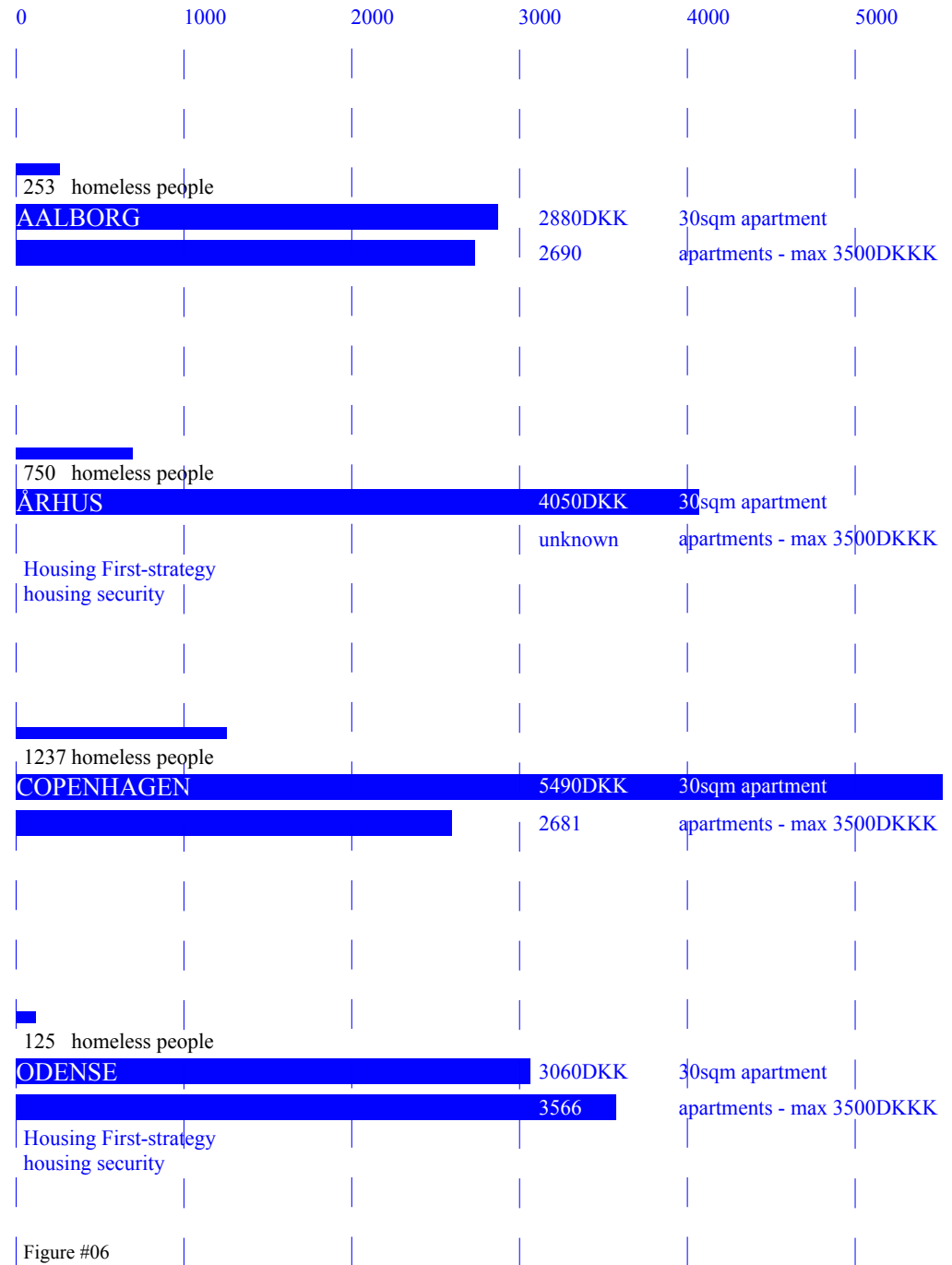
The average rent pr. sqm. for a single bedroom apartment in Copenhagen is 183DKK, where it in Odense is 102DKK pr. sqm. This, for a 30sqm apartment, equals a rent of 5490DKK a month in Copenhagen, and 3060DKK a month in Odense.¹¹

Common for most (66%) homeless people in Denmark is that they live from cash benefits¹² (between 3639DKK and 15547DKK pr month before tax¹³). This makes it difficult to impossible to pay a rent higher than 3500DKK, meaning that if the municipality are not capable of offering a solution like this, the people will continue to be homeless and the Housing First-strategy is not possible.

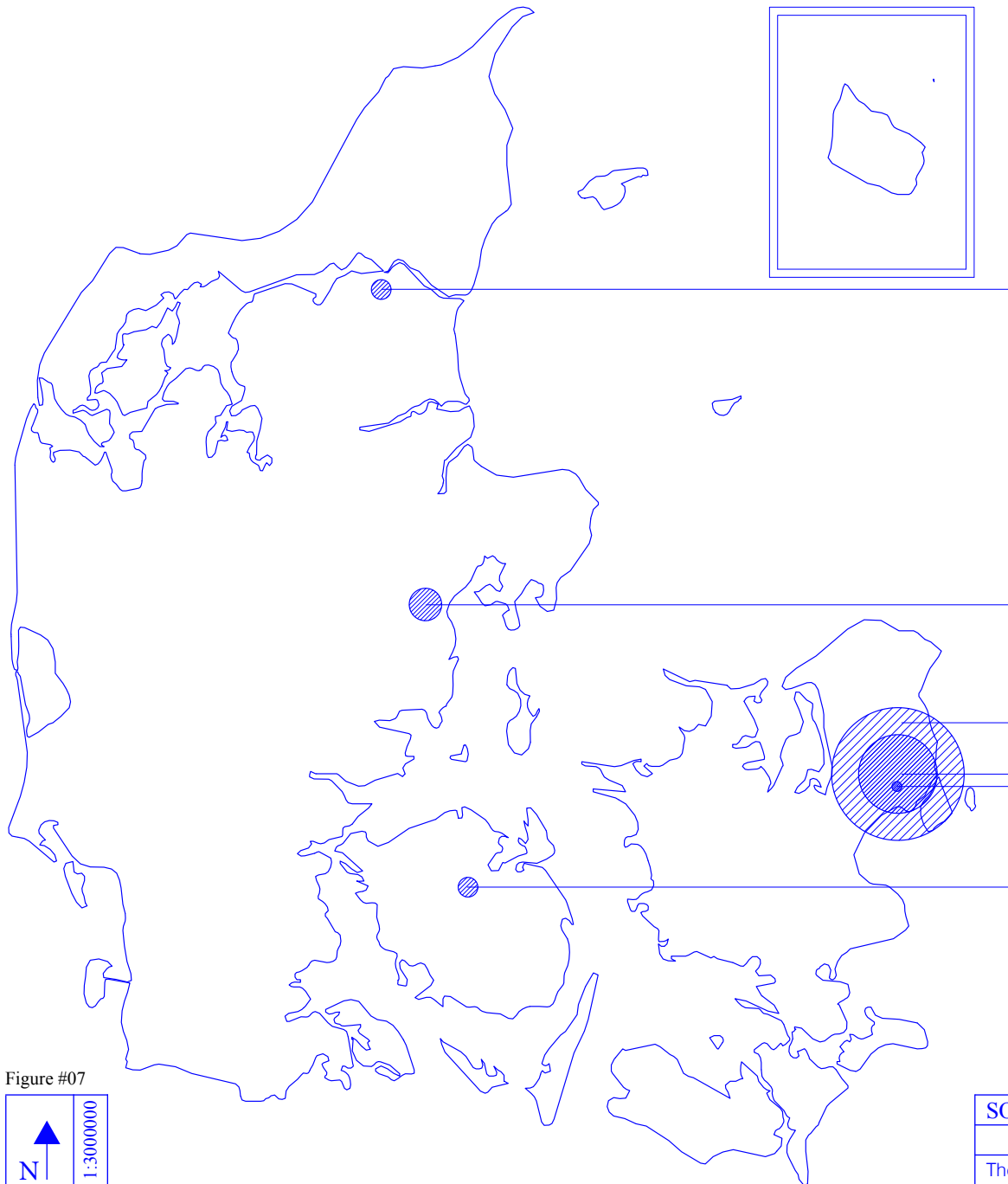
11 'Gennemsnitlig kvadratmeterpris på lejebolig 2020 | Tjek din leje her', BoligPortal Blog (blog), 21 January 2021, <https://blog.boligportal.dk/boligsoegning/gennemsnitlig-kvadratmeterpris-for-lejebolig/>.

12 See figure #01

13 'Satser for 2021', accessed 26 February 2022, <https://bm.dk/satser/satser-for-2021/>.



DEMOGRAPHY



AALBORG

211.684 inhabitants
 253 homeless people
 16% increase from 2009-2019
 1,2 homeless person pr. 1.000 inhabitant

ÅRHUS

336.411 inhabitants
 750 homeless people
 61% increase from 2009-2019
 2,2 homeless person pr. 1.000 inhabitant

THE URBAN AREA OF COPENHAGEN

552.651 inhabitants
 1237 homeless people
 76% increase from 2009-2019
 2,2 homeless person pr. 1.000 inhabitant

COPENHAGEN

804.675 inhabitants
 1442 homeless people
 -3% increase from 2009-2019
 2,3 homeless person pr. 1.000 inhabitant

FREDERIKSBERG

105.037 inhabitants
 167 homeless people
 -28% increase from 2009-2019
 1,6 homeless person pr. 1.000 inhabitant

ODENSE

200.703 inhabitants
 125 homeless people
 -40% increase from 2009-2019
 0,6 homeless person pr. 1.000 inhabitant

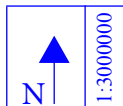
OTHER CITY MUNICIPALITIES

2.200.000 inhabitants
 1481 homeless people
 40% increase from 2009-2019
 0,7 homeless person pr. 1.000 inhabitant

COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES

1.200.000 inhabitants
 976 homeless people
 57% increase from 2009-2019
 0,8 homeless person pr. 1.000 inhabitant

Figure #07



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SOCIETAL THEME

_scenarios

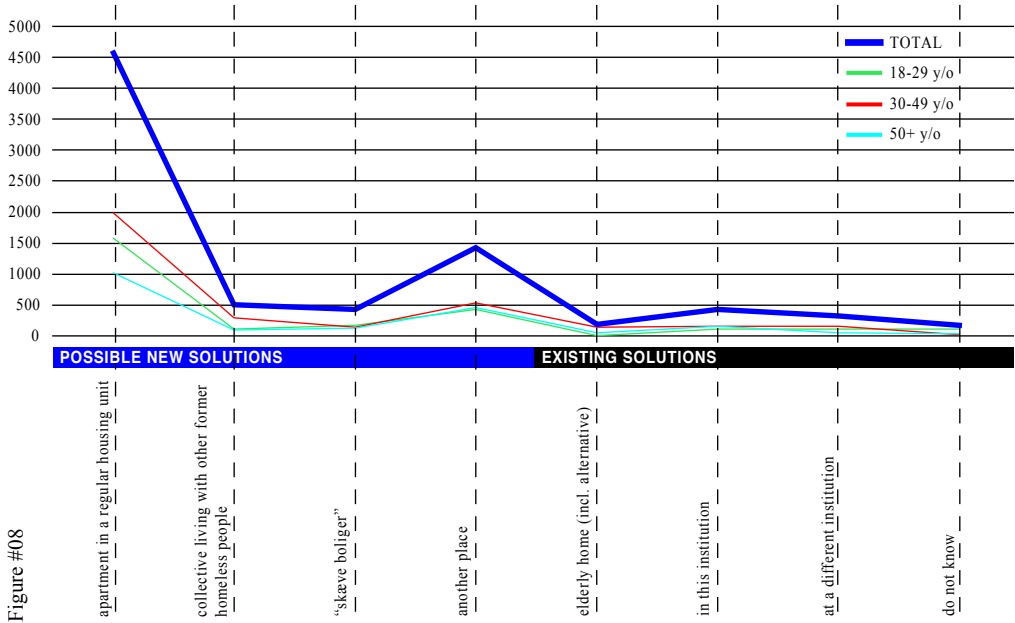


Figure #08

When looking at studies of homeless peoples preferences, these are the answers to where they would prefer to live.

It is clear that most of the people wish to live in apartments in regular housing units. But for the rest of the group “possible new solutions” there are still more people seeking these possibilities compared to the people answering “existing solutions”.

No matter where a homeless person wishes to live, the waiting list is long, and there is an urgent need for more affordable and suitable housing.¹⁴

From this analysis I have pointed the different housing solutions from the chart to the **3 scenarios** of homeless people. →

¹⁴ Lars Benjaminen 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).

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01

CTI

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with short term need of support

72% (4573 people)

apartment in regular housing unit

private

02

IMC

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with long term need of support

8% (504 people)

collective living with other former homeless people

semi private

03

ACT

very vulnerable people not capable of living in an apartment in a regular housing unit with long term need of intensive support

7% (432 people)

‘skæve boliger’

semi private

X

24% (1426 people)

another place

the people pointing to this solution could possibly be a part of **group 02** or **03**, since they possibility of them not knowing can be a symptom of them needing help to realize what they wish for. Or for them to try out something before being able to answer. But bottom line is, they are not interested in the existing solutions.

Købfælde Strøde, Høngade 19-21, Copenhagen_05



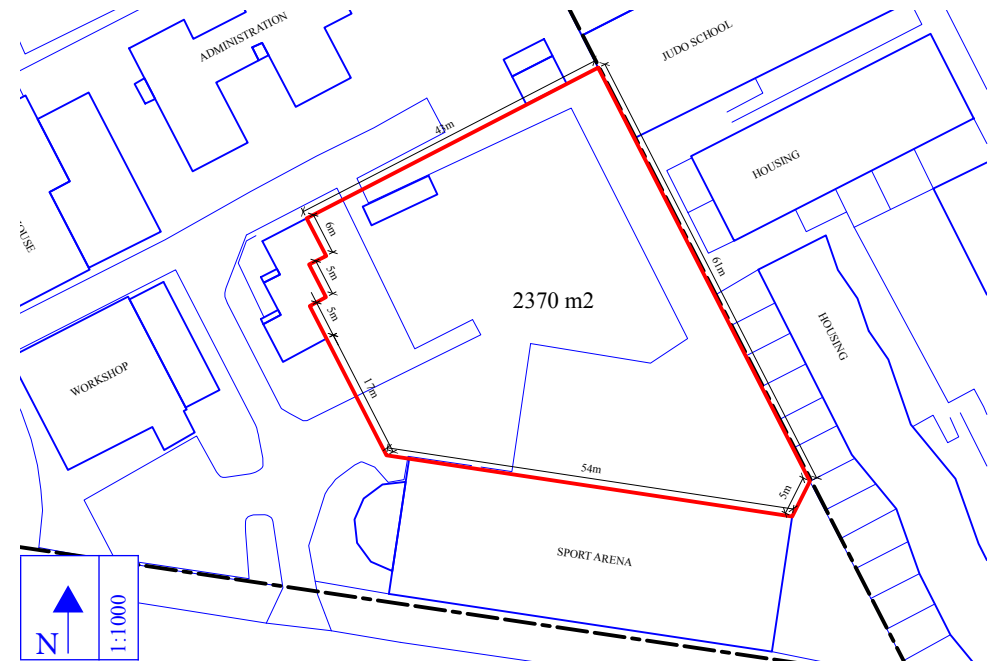
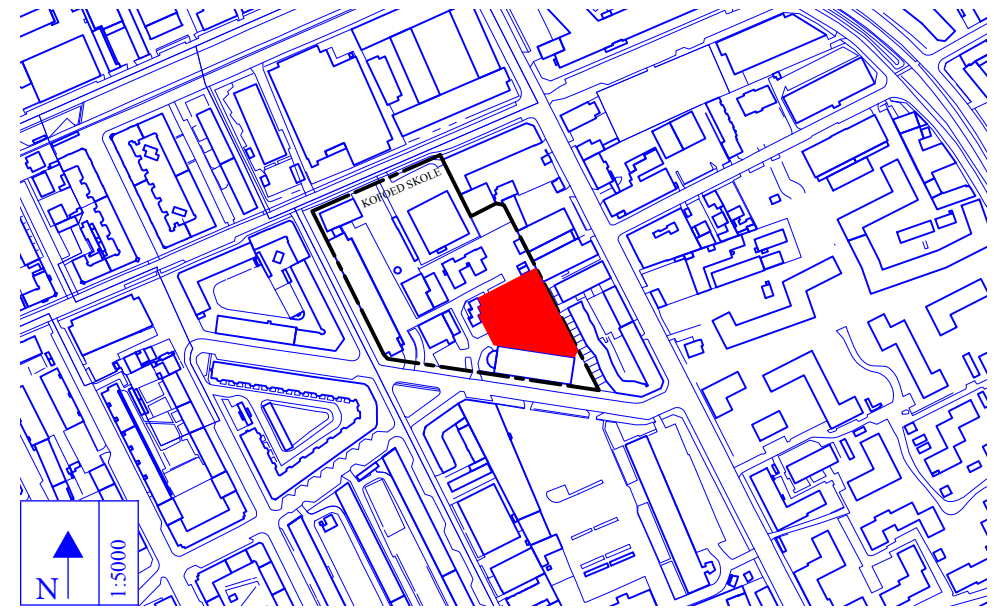
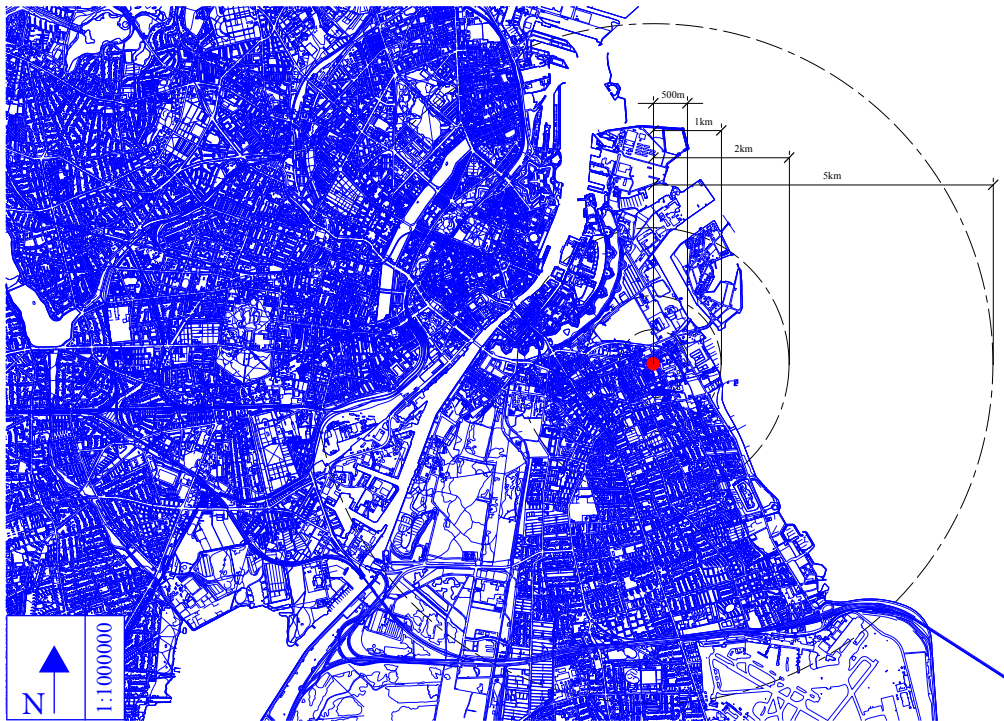
SITE

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JENAGADE 19-21

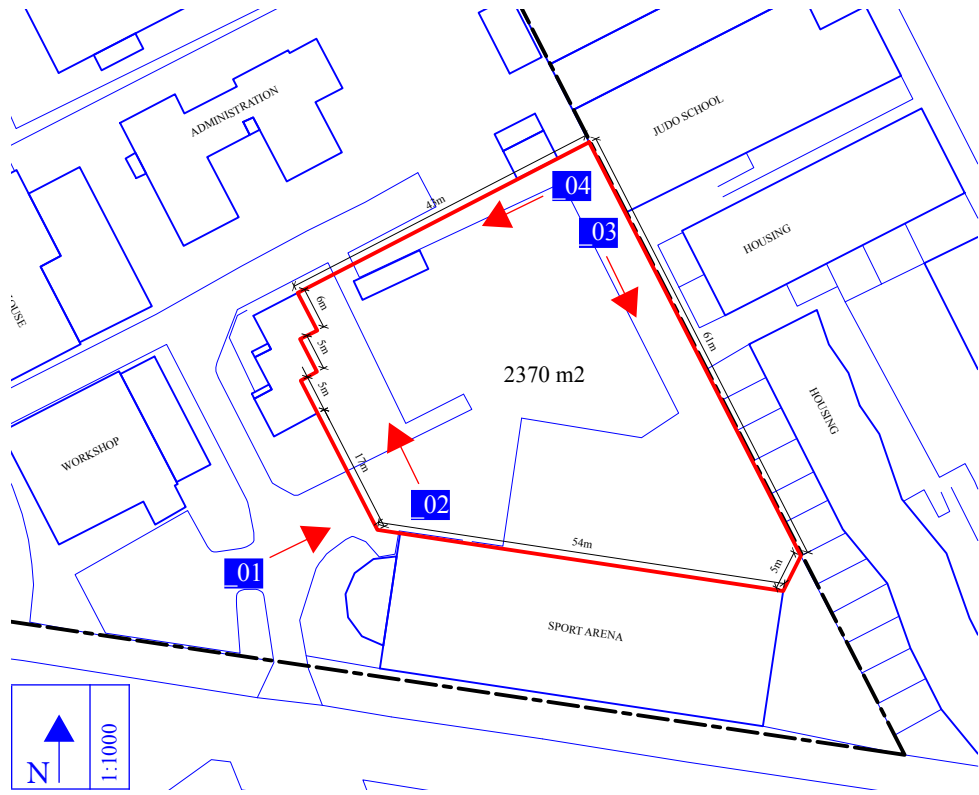
Since Copenhagen is the place in Denmark with most homeless people pr. inhabitant, and the place with the highest rents, I have decided that my site should be situated within the municipality of Copenhagen.

The largest challenge of building affordable housing in Copenhagen is the price of the building site. The same goes for “skæve boliger”. The municipality of Copenhagen has pointed out 3 sites, where “skæve boliger” is to be build in the future. I have chosen one of these sites for my project. More specific, Jenagade 19-21, Copenhagen. The site has been bought from the municipality, and is a little piece of land between a public hall and a social initiative called Koføeds Skole, where challenged and homeless people can come and engage in various activities as well as small employments, to earn a little money.



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JENAGADE 19-21



01



02



03



00



04

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PROGRAM

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PROGRAM

The introductory research presented in the program has resulted in the division an illumination of the **3 scenarios** →

I have from the research created a catalogue, presented on the following pages, describing more detailed, what kind of accommodation the people from the **3 different scenarios** are in need of.

I will focus primarily on **scenario _03** since I have a personal desire to design homes for the most vulnerable people in our society and find evidence based design approaches and data substantiated decisions important and interesting.

For this group of people (see the catalogue) I will develop a detailed solution situated in Jenagade 19-21 in Copenhagen.

For **scenario _01** and **_02** I will develop conceptual proposals.

From the 3 different housing typologies and the existing municipal needs I will make a national strategy for Denmark.

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_scenarios

01

CTI

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with short term need of support

72% (4573 people)

apartment in regular housing unit

private

02

IMC

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with long term need of support

8% (504 people)

collective living with other former homeless people

semi private

03

ACT

very vulnerable people not capable of living in an apartment in a regular housing unit with long term need of intensive support

7% (432 people)

'skæve boliger'

semi private

Figure #05

CTI	<i>Addressed to citizens able to participate in already established support programs and who primarily need support in a shorter transition period.</i>
IMC	<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>
ACT	<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>

_scenarios	HOMELESS HOUSING	38
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scenario 01

01

CTI

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with short term need of support

72% (4573 people)

apartment in regular housing unit

private

Peter

_age	48 y/o
_reason for homelessness	divorce
_challenges	depression
_living situation	sleeps on couches at friends and family
_duration of homelessness	4 months (short-term homeless)
_income base	unemployment benefits
_children	2 children
_pets	none

example: väinölä

New build affordable housing facility in Finland. 36sqm, studio apartments with low rental costs. This example is build to house former homeless people and has low-threshold activities for the residents. The activities is not necessarily needed for this group of people.

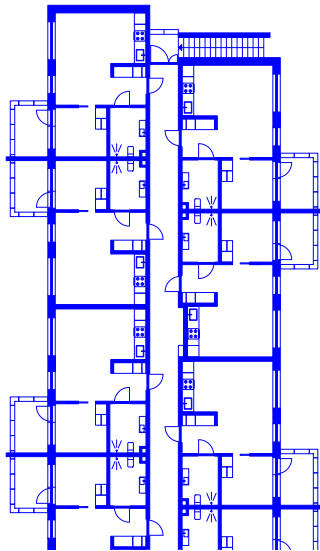
The most important factor for this group is the low rent, to be able to retain life stability and hereby re-engage in society. Therefore the apartments for this group should also be situated close to or with people not coming from homelessness for them to feel like they are not on the edge of society.

future perspective

The issue of facilitating housing solutions for this group is currently being taken seriously by the Danish government, who just announced the new proposal: "Alle skal have et hjem" (Everyone shall have a home)¹⁵

A proposal paying for rent reduction (to 3500DKK) of 2900 apartments. The result is a part of the prevalence of the Housing First-strategy in Denmark.

¹⁵ "Alle skal have et hjem", Regeringen.dk, accessed 25 February 2022, <https://www.regeringen.dk/aktuelt/publikationer-og-afsaetekster/alle-skal-have-et-hjem/>.



plan väinölä_1:400
Figure #09

PROGRAM_scenario_01	HOMELESS HOUSING	39
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scenario 02

02

IMC

people able to live in an apartment in a regular housing unit with long term need of support

8% (504 people)

collective living with other former homeless people

semi private

Nanna

_age	20 y/o
_reason for homelessness	dropped out of gymnasium and lost her dorm room
_challenges	depression, anxiety
_living situation	lives in different emergency shelters
_duration of homelessness	2 years
_income base	cash benefits
_children	none
_pets	none

example: alppikatu 25

A former shelter for 250 men in Finland, transformed into apartments for homeless people in need of support. The apartments varies from 18-36sqm and all has access to common facilities, laundry rooms and communal kitchens as well as a canteen on the ground floor run by the residents.

This group of people need more support than group _01, and in this example they also have the possibility of engaging in social encounters with other former homeless people.

manifest for future development

_facilities

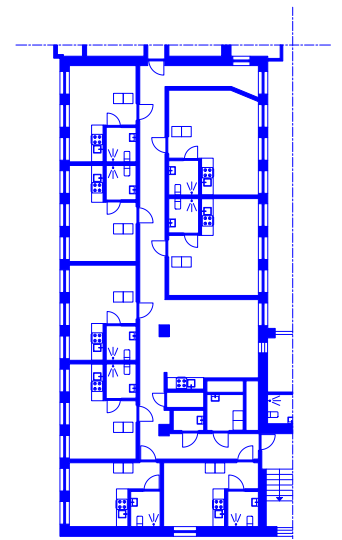
- laundry room
- common rooms

_location

- close to public transport
- close to grocery shopping
- a part of society (not in the middle of nowhere)

_architectural intention

- proper kitchens
- separate sleeping- and living room
- no institutional character
- build-in furniture



plan alppikatu 25_1:400
Figure #10

PROGRAM_scenario_02	HOMELESS HOUSING	40
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scenario 03

03

ACT

very vulnerable people not capable of living in a regular housing unit with long term need of intensive support

7% (432 people)
‘skæve boliger’
semi private

Franz

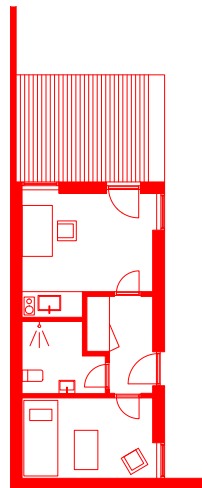
_age	50 y/o
_reason for homelessness	eviction due to drug abuse
_challenges	drug addiction, mentally ill
living situation	lives on the streets
duration of homelessness	15 years
income base	sells “Hus Forbi”
children	none
pets	a dog, Diana

example: “skæv bolig”

A lot of studies has been made from experiences with “skæve boliger” where the research concludes what the manifest describes.

The initiative is of great success, and 9 out of 10 people assigned a “skæv bolig” cocurrently with evidence based aftion methods, are capable of retaining their house.

“Puljen til støtte af boliger til social udsatte borgere” (The Pool for Supporting Housing for Social Disadvantaged Citizens) is not being applied for to its fullest. This means there is a lot of unspent funds for this particular initiative.¹⁶



plan “skæv bolig”_1:200
Figure #11

manifest for future development

facilities

- social caretaker
- social support (CTI, IMC, ACT)
- common facilities
- laundry room

architectural intention

- max 15 individual housing units
- small windows (for privacy but still allowing sunlight inside)
- max 30sqm
- possibility of exterior extension
- private outside facilities
- proper kitchens
- separate sleeping- and living room
- no institutional character
- build-in furniture

tectonic strategy

- small windows (cheap and easy to change)
- enforced doors
- interior walls of robust materials (not gypsum)
- steel sinks and tables
- as little maintaining as possible

location

- close to public transport
- close to grocery shopping
- carefully placed in terms of neighbours
- a part of society (not in the middle of nowhere)

“Skav Bølg”, Pt. Spætt, Amtager, Copenhagen, Realdania_07



DELIVERABLES

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DELIVERABLES

_architectural scale

housing typology for “skæve boliger”

1:50 + 1:200

A proposal for 12-15 individual housing units of 30m² each, on Jenagade 19-21, Copenhagen, based on **scenario_03**

_strategic scale

catalogue of housing typologies

1:500

A study of housing typologies for **scenario_01** and **02** from the catalogue. These are to be the ground work for the strategic map on a national scale.

_national scale

strategic map

1:500000

An investigation of existing initiatives in Denmark and where the new initiatives from **scenario_01**, **02** and **03** are needed.

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EDUCATION

EXPERIENCE

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EDUCATION

MA - The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture
Urbanism and Societal Change
Sep 2020 - Jun 2021

MA - The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture
Settlement, Ecology and Tectonics
Sep 2020 - Jun 2021

BA - The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture
Institute of Architecture and Technology
Sep 2015 - Feb 2019

Krabbesholm højskole
Architecture
Jan 2015 - Jul 2015

EXPERIENCE

GUN architects
Project leading architect
Jul 2019 - Jun 2020

Leth & Gori
Architect (project employee)
Jun 2019 - Jul 2019

COBE
Architecture student employee
Jul 2018 - Jan 2019

Astrid Lykke (freelance as self employed)
Architect
Sep 2016 - Current

The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture
Student employee at the Institute of Architecture and Technology
Sep 2017 - Jan 2019

Assistant for artist Tina Maria Nielsen
Competition proposal
May 2017 - Aug 2017

Assistant for artist Karin Lorentzen
Assistant on landscape architecture project based in Hvidovre Strand in Copenhagen
Sep 2016 - Jul 2017

Lykke & Nielsen
Architecture student employee
Aug 2015 - Current

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Figure #01

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 #02

BY AUTHOR. Housing First principles.

Figure #03

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 #04

BY AUTHOR. Homelessness in Finland.

Data conducted from:

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

Figure #05

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 #06

BY AUTHOR. Rent around Denmark.

Data conducted from:

'Gennemsnitlig kvadratmeterpris på lejebolig 2020 | Tjek din leje her', BoligPortal Blog (blog), 21 January 2021, <https://blog.boligportal.dk/boligsoegning/gennemsnitlig-kvadratmeterpris-for-lejebolig/>

Figure #07

BY AUTHOR. Mapping of homelessness 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 #08

BY AUTHOR. Statistics of where homeless people in Denmark wish to live.

Data conducted from:

Benjaminsen, Lars, 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.

Figure #09

BY AUTHOR. Plan of Väinölä.

Figure #10

BY AUTHOR. Plan of Alppikatu.

Figure #11

BY AUTHOR. Plan of "Skæv Bolig"

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APPENDIX #01

“NOTAT OM BOLIGTYPER TIL HJEMLØSE”

Document received from Bolig og Planstyrelsen

p. 58-60

Sagsnr.
IM 448950

Notat om boligtyper til hjemløse

Doknr.

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.

Dato
30.09.21

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.

Tabel 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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