European Housing Exclusion Index
DENMARK
Overall rank[1] : **14th**

Population in housing cost overburden (spending more than 40% of disposable income in housing)	EU Average		
18,9%	**11%**		27th

Evolution of housing cost overburden 2008-2013	EU Average		
+1,8 pts	**+0,5 pts**		21st

Poor households' exposure to the housing market[2]	EU Average		
70,9%	**21,8%**		28th

Rent and mortgage arrears (among poor households)	EU Average		
11,5%	**10,1%**		17th

Utilities arrears (among poor households)	EU Average		
9,9%	**21,2%**		4th

Likelihood (subjective) of having to leave housing in the next six months due to increasing costs	EU Average		
8,8%	**5,5%**		24th

Overcrowding	EU Average		
9,4%	**17,3%**		12th

Severe housing deprivation	EU Average		
2,6%	**5,2%**		13th

Inability to keep home adequately warm	EU Average		
3,9%	**10,8%**		7th

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[1] Average results of tables 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 from the report *An Overview of Housing Exclusion in Europe 2015*.

[2] Poor tenants on the private market and poor people with mortgages to pay.

Evolution of inability to keep home adequately warm 2008-2013	EU Average
+2,2 pts	+0,7 pts

20th

Rural population encountering difficulties in accessing public transport	EU Average
27,5%	35%

6th

Gender effect : Risk for women of experiencing housing cost overburden compared to men, among poor households[3]	EU Average
+9%	+13%

10th

Age/youth effect : Risk for young people of experiencing housing cost overburden, among overall poor population	EU Average
+67%	+29%

28th

Age/ageing effect : Risk for older people of experiencing housing cost overburden, among overall poor population	EU Average
+30%	-6%

25th

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[3] Gender and age effects are watched among poor population, in order to counteract the difference in income between social groups and to assess if there are aggravating factors for housing exclusion, regardless of income issues.