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Socio-economic segregation in Nordic cities

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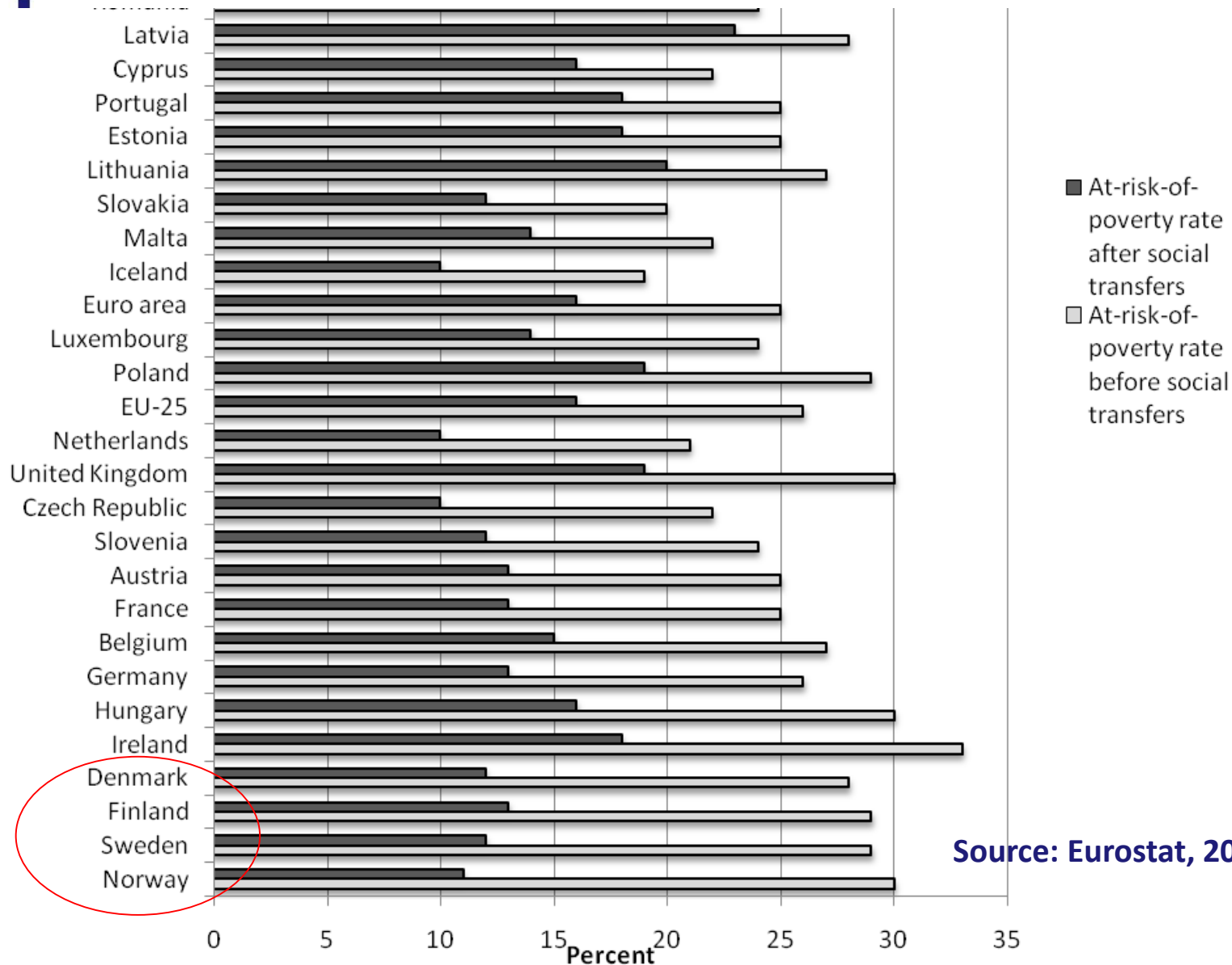
Four research findings about segregation

- Employment and ethnic hierarchies
- Housing market segmentation
- Flight and avoidance
- Revisit to the changing patterns of segregation in Helsinki (2016)

Nordic welfare states and the dynamics and effects of ethnic residential segregation (NODES / Norface)

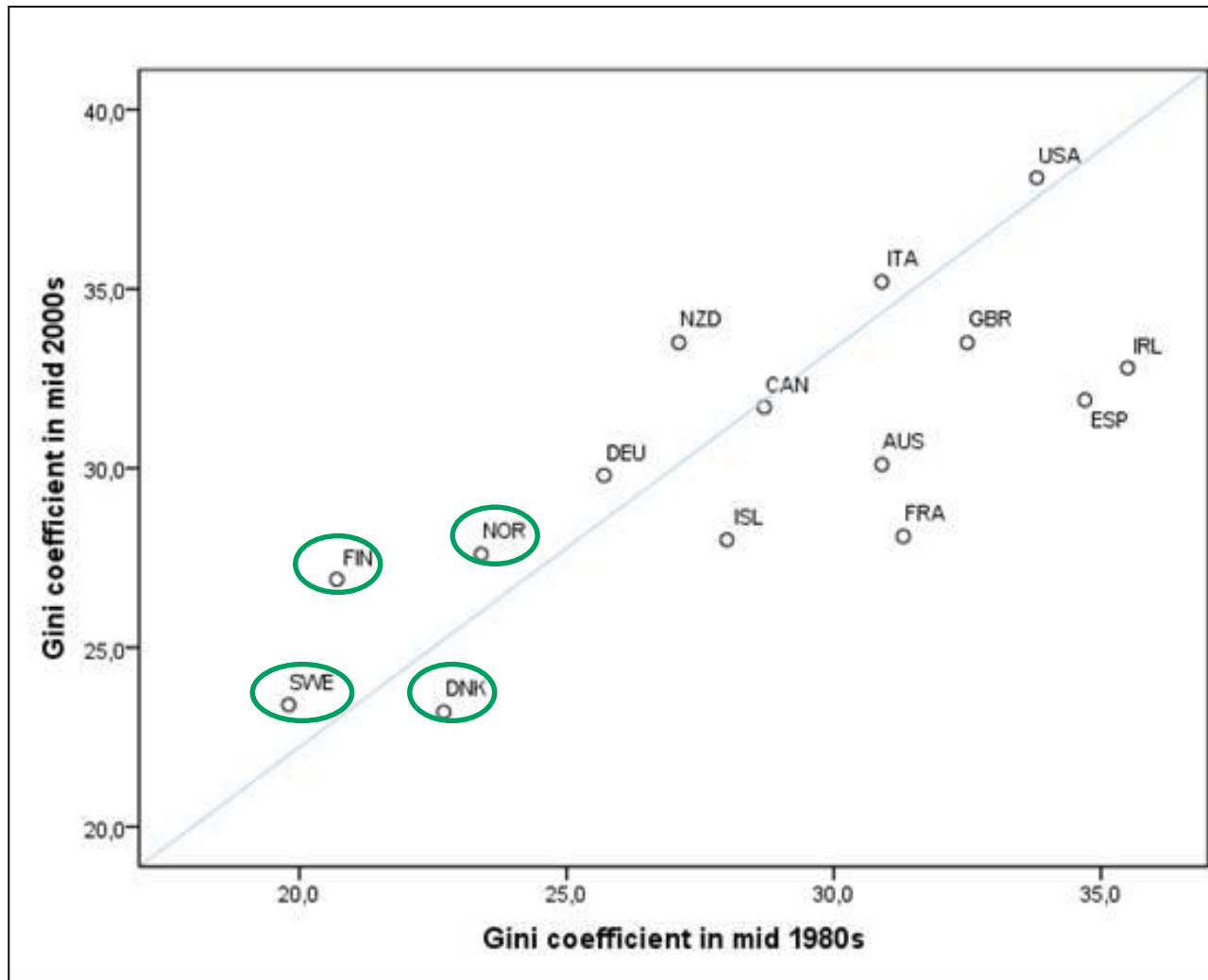
- University of Helsinki:
 - Mari Vaattovaara, Professor
 - Katja Vilkama, PostDoc
 - Hanna Dhalmann, PostDoc
- Uppsala University / IBF:
 - Roger Andersson, Professor
 - Lena Magnusson-Turner, Professor
 - Emma Holmqvist, PostDoc
 - Lina Bergström, PostDoc
- University of Turku
 - Timo Kauppinen, Professor
- University of Oslo:
 - Terje Wessel, Professor
 - Ingar Brattbakk, PhD-stud. / PostDoc
- Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research
 - Susanne Søholt, Senior Researcher
- Danish Building Research Institute
 - Hans Skifter Andersen, Senior Researcher
 - Rikke Skovgaard Christensen, PhD-stud.

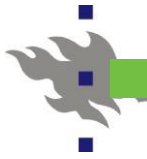
A comparative study, but still the similarity of welfare structures positions the countries in a similar way



Source: Eurostat, 2007

Income inequality from the mid-1980s until the mid-2000s (OECD 2010)

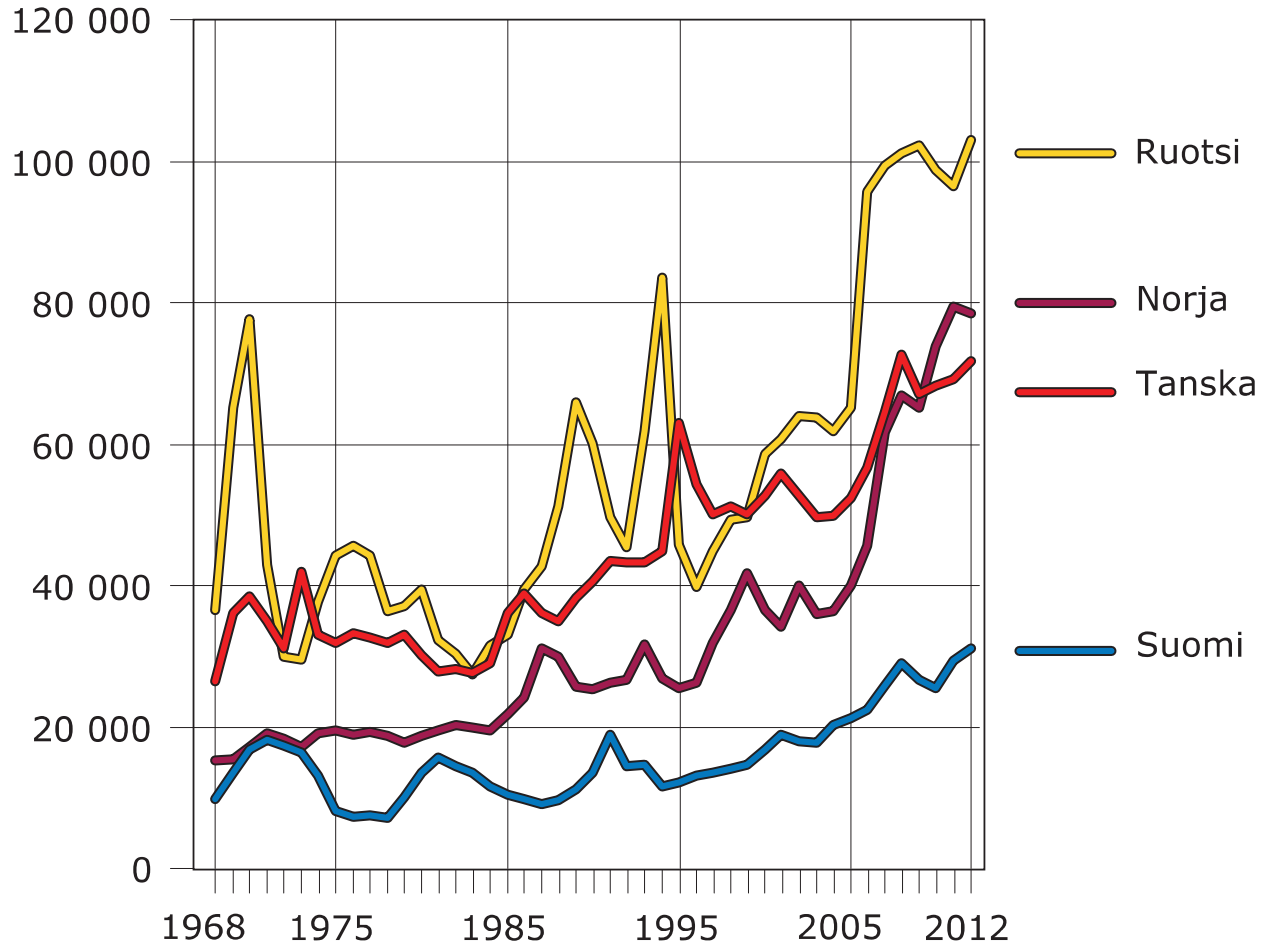




Number of Immigrants in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland

a

Maahanmuuttaneiden
lukumäärä

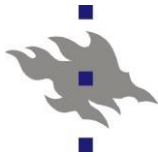


(Aineisto: Tilastokeskus; StatBank Denmark; Statistics Norway; Statistics Sweden).



Immigrants (foreign born) in the four Nordic capital regions 2008

The capital regions	Copenhagen	Helsinki	Oslo	Stockholm
Population in regions, 1000 inhabitants	1.369	1.022	1.079	1.849
Proportion of population born outside the country. per cent	11.7	8.8	14.3	21.3
Per cent of population. coming from Eastern Europe	1.9	3.5	3.0	3.5
Per cent of population coming from Non-European countries	6.8	3.6	9.3	11.1
Non-Western immigrants total	8.7	7.1	12.3	14.6

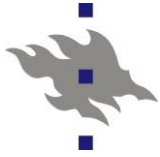


How are our cities doing? Terje Wessel et al. (2016)

Table 2. Demographic and Economic Indicators for Copenhagen, Helsinki, Oslo, and Stockholm.

	Copenhagen	Helsinki	Oslo	Stockholm
Population in 1,000 inhabitants 2000	1,420	956	975	1,823
Population in 1,000 inhabitants 2008	1,369	1,022	1,079	1,974
% immigrants 2000	9.5	4.9	10.4	17.6
% immigrants 2008	11.7	8.9	14.3	21.3
GDP per capita 2008 in U.S. dollars PPP	44.7	38.3	58.0	46.8
Unemployment: average 2000–2008	3.9	5.8	3.4	5.0
Employment rate: average 2000–2008	78.8	75.8	81.8	78.3
Dissimilarity index, non-Western immigrants, 2008	36	27	37	48

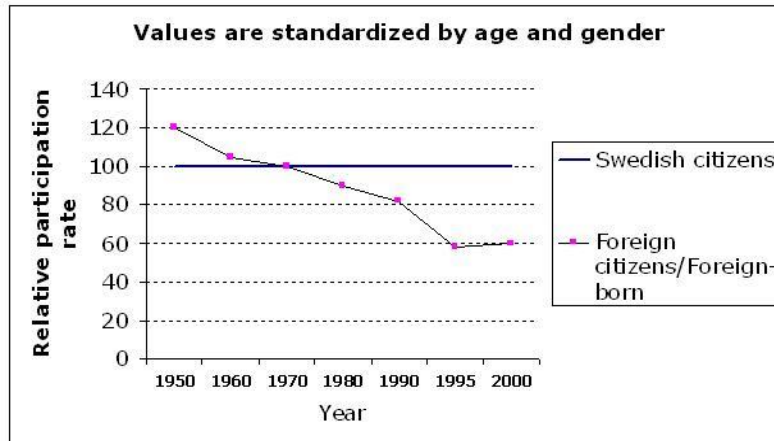
Source. OECD Metropolitan Database, NORDSTAT, national statistical registers, and Skifter Andersen et al. (2015).



Employment as an important pillar of the Welfare State



... and a factor behind segregation



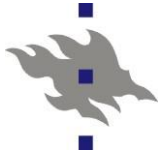
Relative labour market participation rates for immigrants in Sweden 1950–2000

Employment rate by world region and gender. Immigrants/descendants compared to the whole population in Norway (Statistics Norway).

	Total 2001	Total 2008
Total population	70.9	71.6
All immigrants/descendants	59.3	64.2
Nordic countries	73.7	75.6
Rest of Western European countries	68.1	73.4
EU-countries in Eastern European	60.0	73.5
Rest of Eastern Europe	56.6	63.2
North America and Oceania	55.0	65.7
Latin America	62.3	66.1
Asia including Turkey	52.5	56.8
Africa	46.2	49.7

Employment rates by country of birth in Finland in 2008

Country of birth	Employment rate (%)
Finland	75
Rest of Nordic	70,9
Rest of Western Europe	60,5
Eastern Europe	58,3
North African and Western Asian	40,2
Sub-Saharan African	43,7
Other Asian	50,6
Latin America	51,8
North American, Australian, Oceanian	55,4

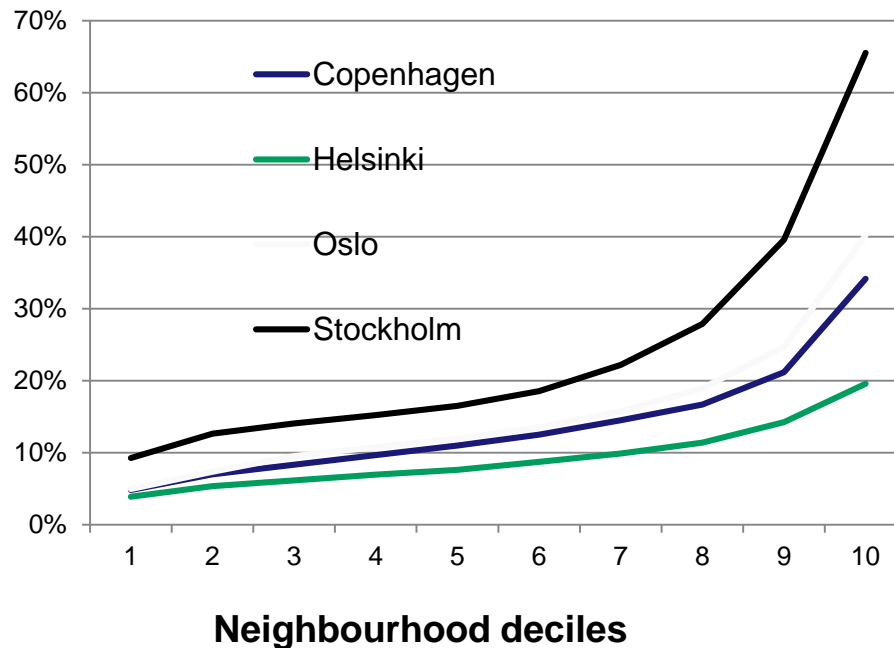


Ethnic hierarchies?



Ethnic segregation or concentration: % of immigrants in neighbourhoods ordered in deciles after increasing proportion

All immigrants



DEC10 neighborhoods

Helsinki: immigrant proportions 11-21%

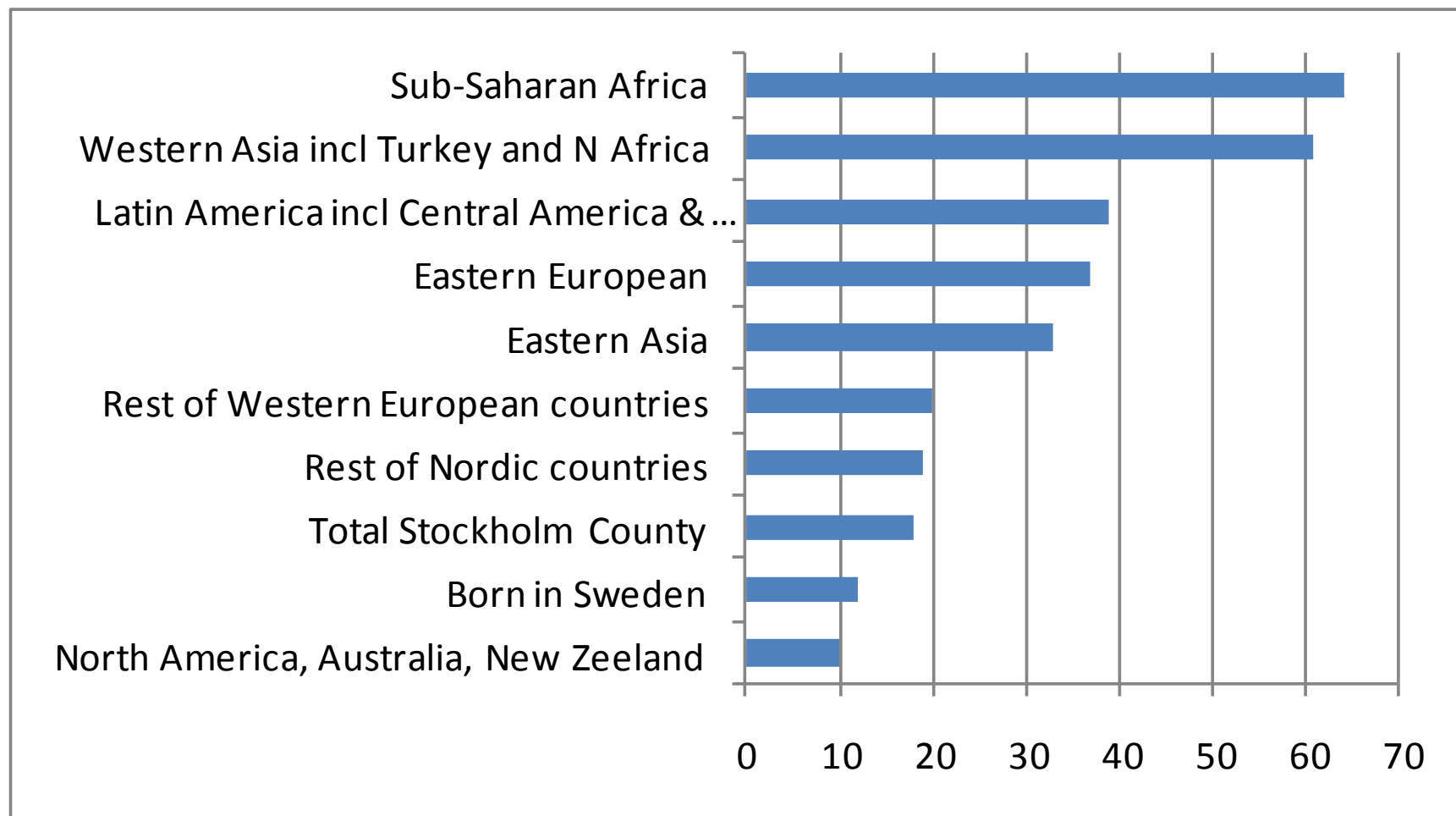
Stockholm: 24-67%

Oslo: 39-64%

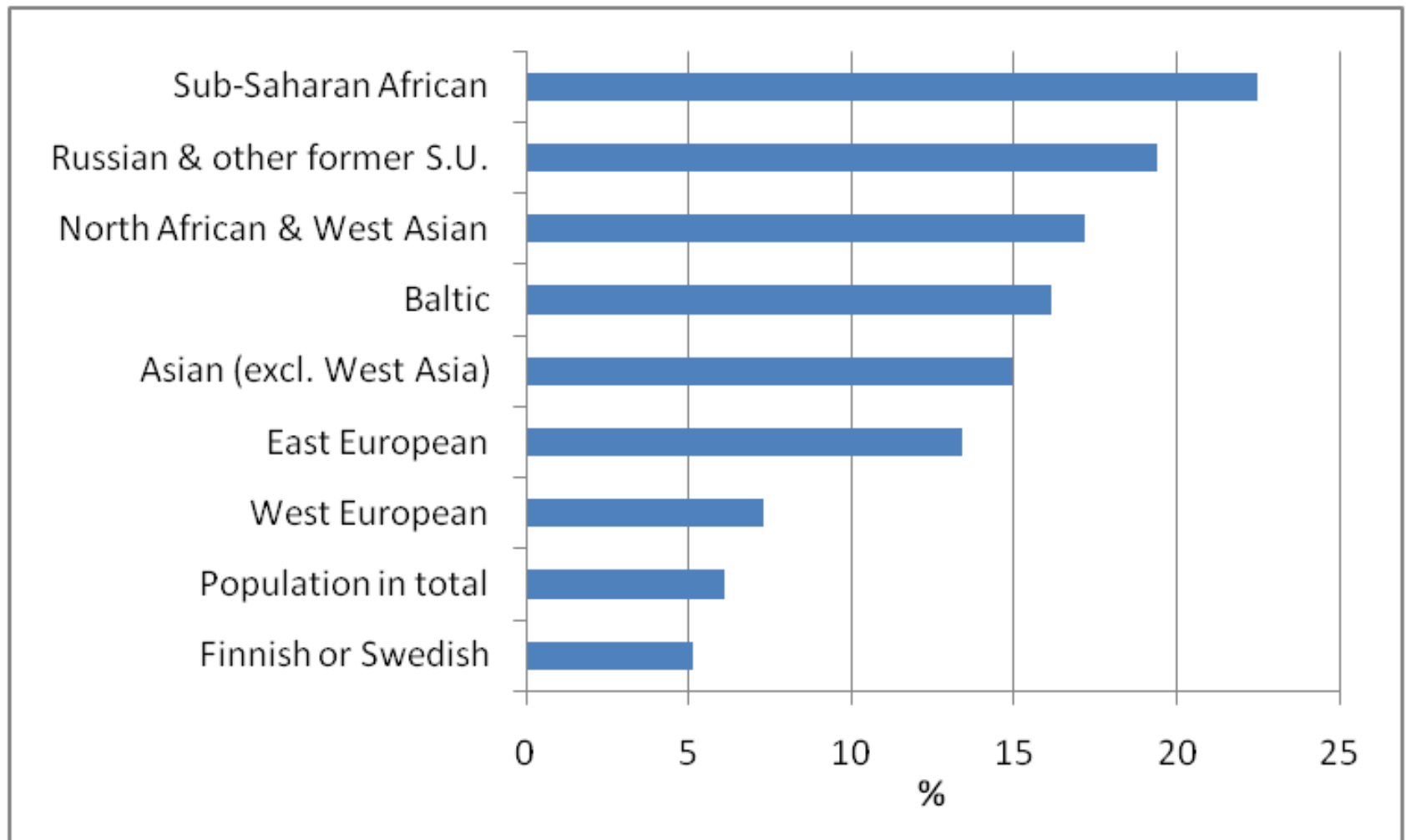


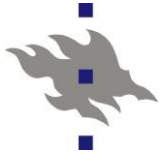
Ethnic hierarchies? Who are residing in these immigrant dense neighborhoods?

- Per cent per nationality (country of birth) residing in **Stockholm** County neighbourhoods having 30 per cent immigrants or more, 2008 (Geosweden database).



- Per cent per group (by native language) residing in **Helsinki** Metropolitan neighbourhoods having 20 per cent immigrants or more, 2009 (Statistics Finland).





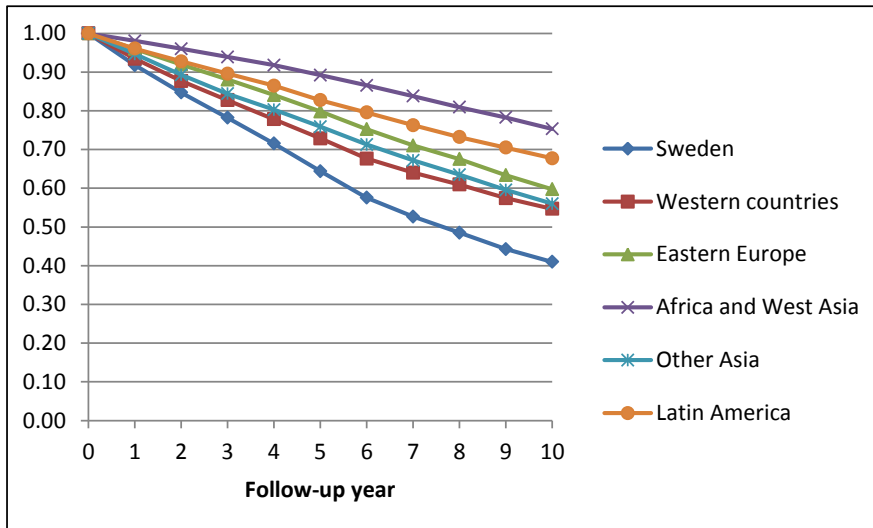
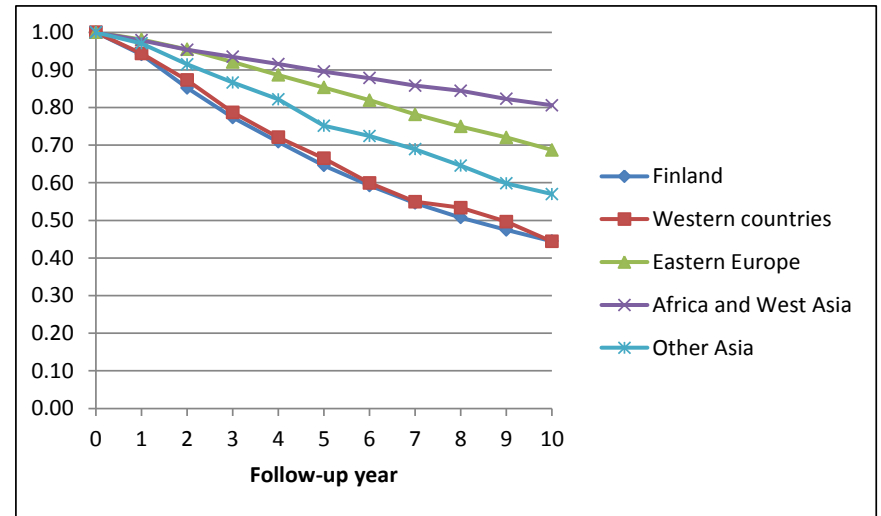
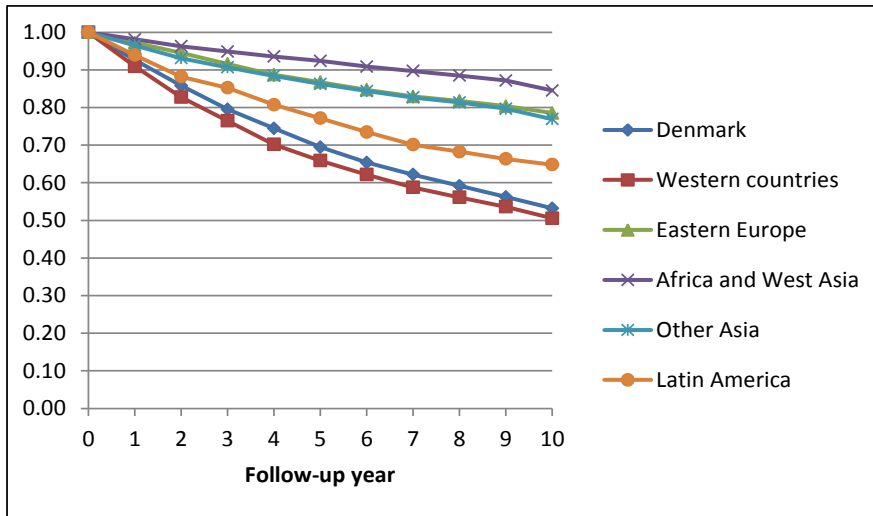
Housing market segmentation



Non-Western immigrants distributed on housing tenures in the Nordic capital regions (Skifter Andersen)

Distribution %	Copenhagen	Helsinki	Oslo	Stockholm
Housing tenures	Non-Western immigrants			
Owner-occupied	19	18	27	14
Co-operatives	8	-	30	20
Private renting	14	16	25	24
Social/public housing	58	62	13	41
Other	1	4	4	0
Total	100	100	99	100
Over-representation				
Owner-occupied	-55	-69	-52	-59
Co-operatives	-48	-65	37	-31
Private renting	-11	4	66	41
Social/public housing	131	182	306	141
Other	18	23	70	57
Index of tenure segmentation	33	42	30	32

The situation does not change much over time - Entering homeownership in the capital regions 1991-2008



- Natives: 50-60% enter homeownership within 10 years
- Western countries: close to natives, except in Stockholm
- Africa and West-Asia: 15-25% homeowners within 10 years



Flight and avoidance

- attention to the behavior of the natives

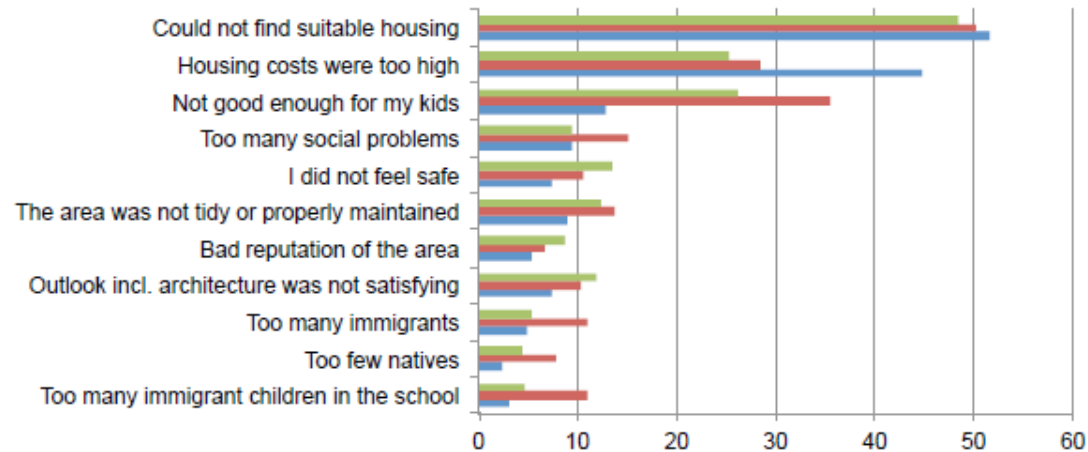
White Flight: Natives tend more often to move away from *multi-ethnic neighbourhoods*

White Avoidance: Natives tend to avoid moving to multi-ethnic neighbourhoods

Why did you move from your neighbourhood?

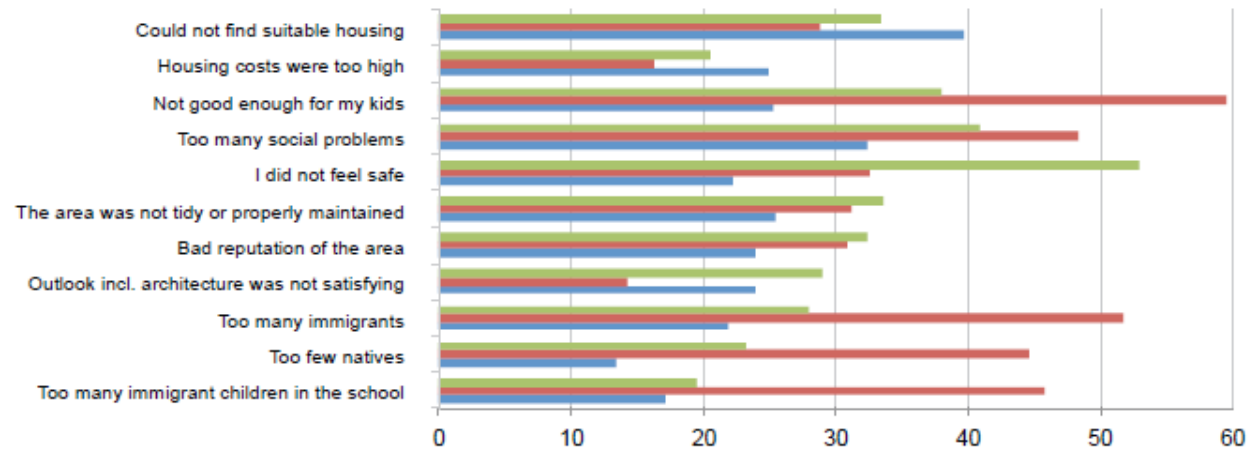
Decile 1-9 movers

- Sweden
- Norway
- Finland



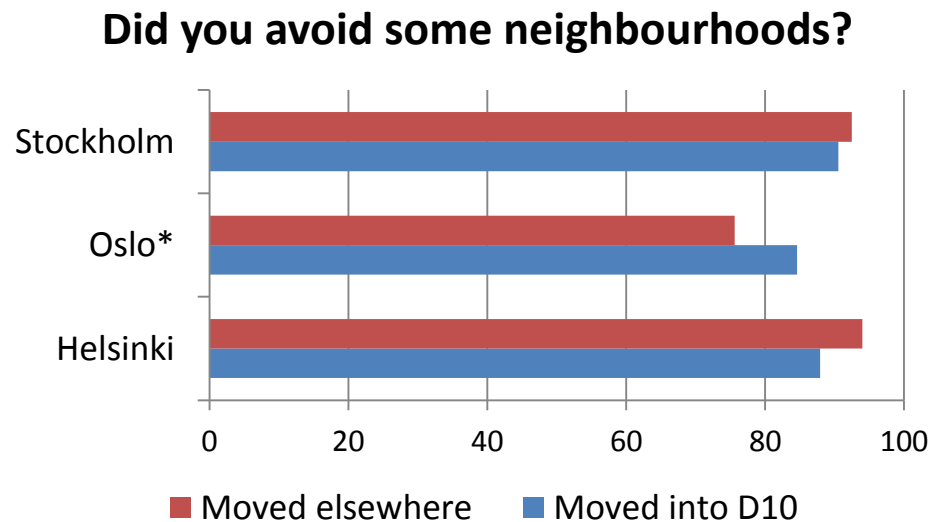
Decile 10 movers

- Sweden
- Norway
- Finland



Avoidance is an important factor

- 76-95% of movers - in all countries and both mover categories - report that they avoided some neighbourhoods when looking for new housing



Revisiting the pockets of poverty:
Matti Kortteinen & Mari Vaattovaara
(2015): Time of Segregation
(Segregaation aika)

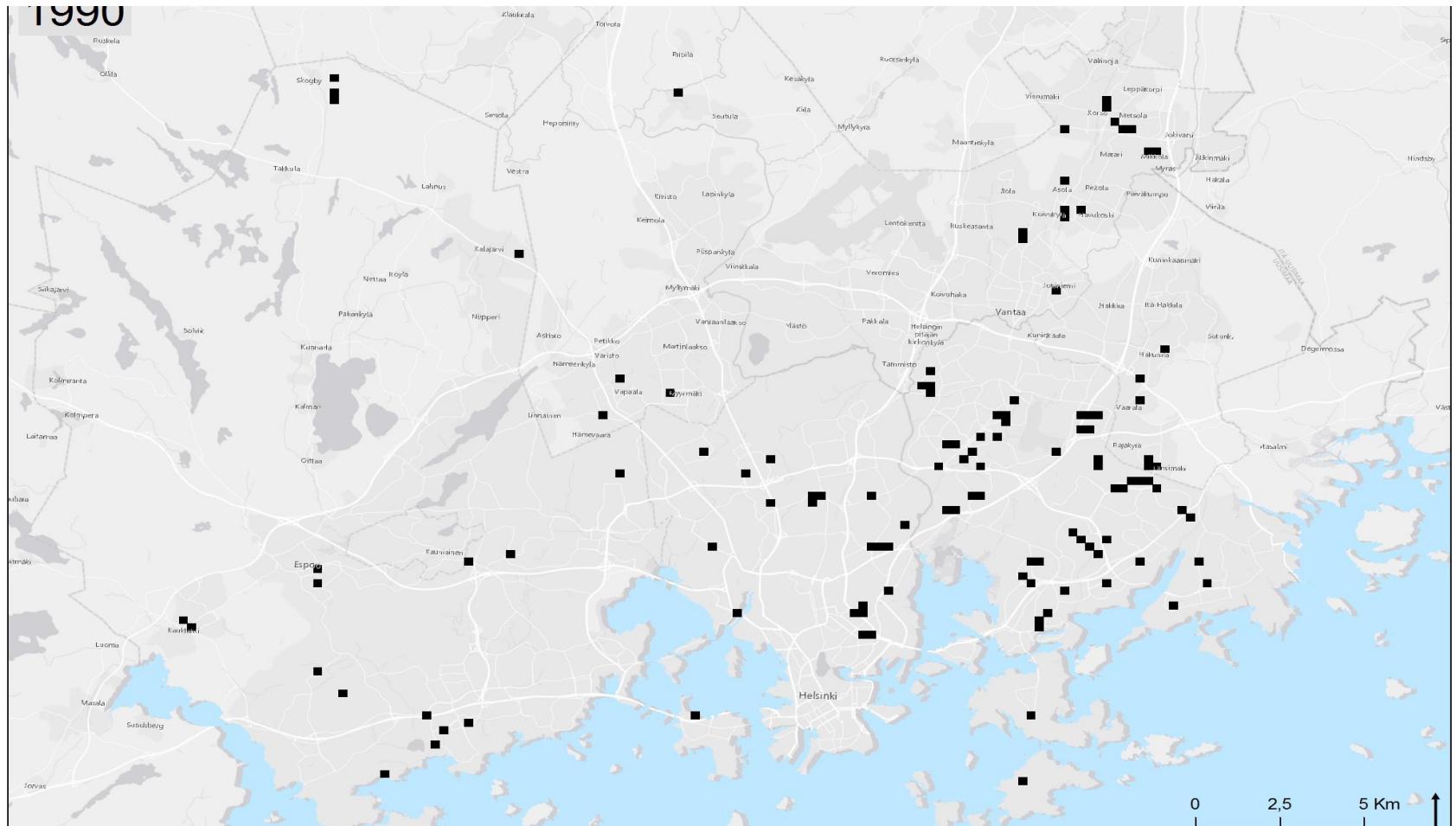
- What has happened in the pockets of poverty over time? (the bottom quintile in income, education AND employment) during 1990- 2010
- Two results

Result 1: Segregation increases

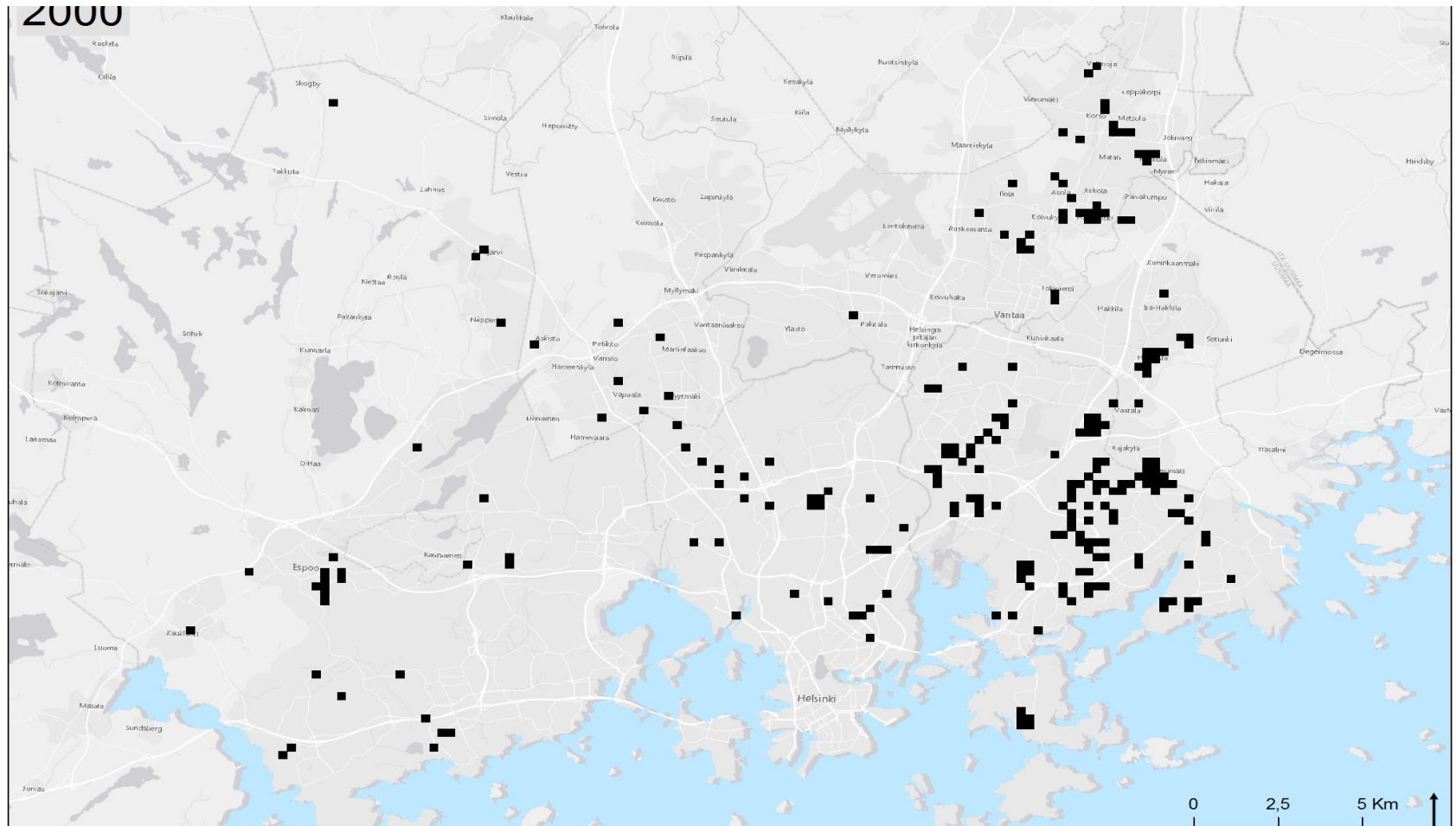
- Spatial divisions have increased
- In the share of people living in areas of accumulative deprivation tripled during the years 1990-2000 and continued to increase 2000-2010 but by more moderate change (+32 %).

Result 2: There is a clear spatial pattern in the clustering of the pockets of poverty

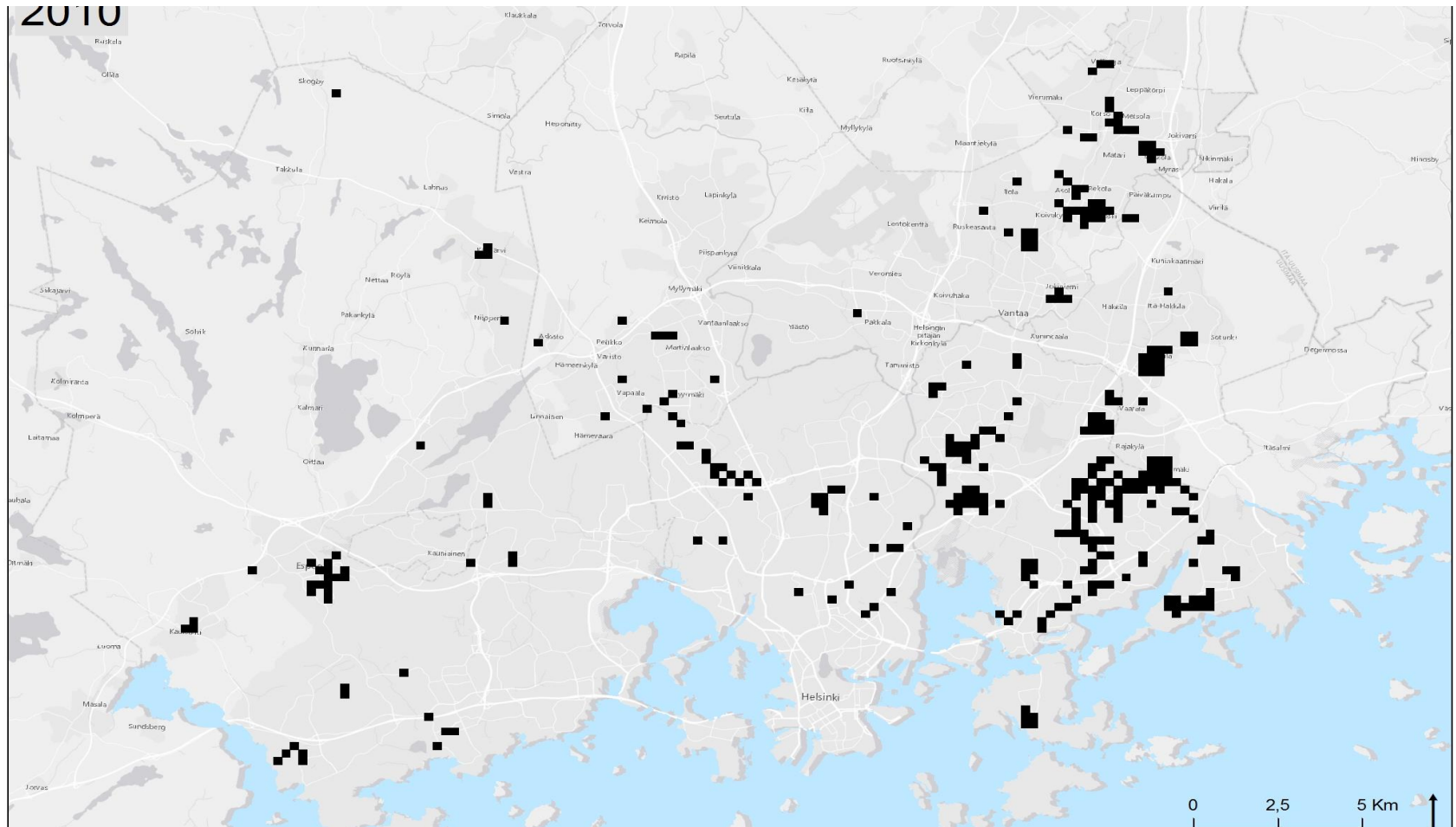
The Helsinki Capital District 1990: the spatial structure of multiple deprivation



The Helsinki Capital District 2000: the spatial structure of multiple deprivation



The Helsinki Capital District in 2010: spatial structure of multiple deprivation



To conclude:

- Residential integration is an important step in the process of immigrant integration.
- Based on our Nordic studies there is a lot to do in integration of different immigrant groups on the national level - and even more so on the local spatial level.