

Abstract

Title: *Neighbourhood diversity in "ghettos" and their surroundings in Denmark*

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The study background: The Danish Ministry of Transport and Housing publishes every year a list of most deprived housing areas in the country called "ghetto list". A lot of public attention focuses on this topic every year. However, there is a little research describing socio-economic and ethno-cultural characteristics of the areas, their development in time and reasons behind deprivation and segregation of these places. Moreover, the method used in distinguishing the areas is unable to study an impact of ghetto on surrounding areas (e.g. a ghetto cannot grow or diminish territorially).

Objectives and/or research question(s): Our study aims at filling the gap in knowledge about development of areas that later receive "ghetto" status in Denmark with a special focus on changes in terms of socio-economic and ethno-cultural characteristics of population. The study consists of the following steps: (a) descriptive analysis of neighbourhood diversity in ghettos in 1990-2017. For example, are ghettos homogenous in terms of migrants' country of origin?, (b) descriptive and comparative analysis of spatial soundings of ghetto areas. Are ghetto areas "islands" surrounded by people with different characteristics? Are ghettos spreading in time? (c) exploratory and inferential analysis of ghettos. We investigate reasons of creation of ghettos, for example testing "native flight" and "native avoidance" hypothesis and evaluating impact of *international* and *nation migration*.

Data and methods: We use Danish population register with geocoded data administered by Statistics Denmark. Our data on place of residence is the grid cell of the individual's residence, which measures location down to a 100x100m area. In our calculations of neighborhood characteristics, we used the specialized software EquiPop, developed by John Östh (2013). It allows efficient and convenient calculation of k-nearest-neighbor indicators based on counts of individuals.

Results and Main conclusions: *Work in progress.* We distinguished 54 areas in 27 municipalities in Denmark that were considered as "ghetto" by the Danish government. In these areas we study migration flows and a change in ethno-cultural and SES composition in time. We also explore the surrounding areas of the "ghettos" using ego-centric neighbourhoods of different size, and reasons of ghetto creation.