



**Abstracts**

## **W13- Housing and Minority Ethnic Groups**

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## **Living with diversity: Multi-ethnicity and the relationship with perceived residential satisfaction**

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In earlier work an outcome measure was developed, named the Residential Environmental Satisfaction Scale (RESS). First pattern detection in (dis)satisfaction groups points out that the satisfaction with the sub domain 'residential social climate', is the most significant for the overall residential satisfaction (Adriaanse 2006). The paper that will be presented at the ENHR-conference in Rotterdam, describes the outcomes of quantitative multivariate analyses with the RESS as the dependent variable. The hypotheses for these analyses are based on the following theoretical and empirical insights:

Dutch public housing research shows a negative relationship between place attachment, identity and ethnic diversity; native Dutch people in particular feel less attached to their neighborhood when they perceive ethnic diversity as a problem (Dekker and Rowlands 2006). Is it indeed true that the appreciation of the social climate in Dutch neighbourhoods is highly correlated with a mono-ethnic characteristic of the population composition?

In New York, Toronto, and other American cities an increasing proportion of stable integrated communities are 'newly engendered neighborhoods with different forms of racial and ethnic integration marked by multiethnic and multiracial character, and expanding without the conscious efforts of the prointegration movement' (Maly 2005: p. viii; see also Nyden and Maly 1997; and Qadeer 2005). Also case study research in the Dutch post-Second World War midrise neighbourhood Buitenveldert-Amsterdam points out that unless ethnic and religious diversity a stable and favourable social climate can occur that is not based on intensive bonding, but on bridging social networks: broadly accepted 'unwritten rules' express a spirit of mutual tolerance and trust by which a multi ethnic integrated community can work. Which factors promote a favourable social climate and what lessons can be drawn from these neighbourhoods for areas where inter-group tensions and hostilities are commonplace?

## **Housing segmentation and ethnic residential segregation in Uppsala, Sweden**

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This paper aims to analyse continuity and change in ethnic residential patterns in the middle-sized Swedish city of Uppsala. Of 180,000 residents, 25,000 are born outside Sweden and another 6,700 are Swedish-born with two foreign-born parents. Like the rest of the country, Uppsala has experienced an influx of non-European refugees over the last couple of decades and there is concern over their integration in different spheres of society, such as the labour and housing markets.

Ethnic segregation is partly shaped by uneven access to different housing types and tenure forms. Based on longitudinal, geocoded information for the entire population of Uppsala, we employ multivariate statistical techniques for estimating the importance of tenure segmentation for explaining current segregation patterns. We demonstrate that although the geography of tenure distribution across neighbourhoods partly explains ethnic segregation patterns, it is far from the only explanation. We seek explanations to these findings among factors such as differences in economic resources, voluntary ethnic clustering and discrimination.

Discrimination, but also the wider role of the Swedish majority (i.e. flight and avoidance behaviour), are much more important aspects than they are usually thought to be in current explanations of immigrants' residential patterns.

## **Race, housing and sustainable neighbourhoods in England: Towards a radical approach**

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Housing, integration and sustainable neighbourhoods have become key issues for many housing providers across Europe. Fervent debates on meeting and managing the needs of diverse communities have followed major global events such as the attacks on New York and Washington on September 11 2001, the subsequent 'War on Terror' and more recently the attacks on London on 7 July 2005. Community Cohesion has been the most important policy driver in England with the emphasis being on the creation of mixed tenure, mixed income and critically ethnically diverse neighbourhoods across the country. This paper will critically analyse community cohesion and suggest that it is conceptually and empirically flawed. Different types of immigration to the UK have led to fragmented neighbourhoods that demand a much more nuanced discussion. Typically housing markets contain a number of different groups that may compete spatially, politically and importantly in terms of access to housing. Community cohesion neither provides a basis to explore housing and integration nor provides the solutions to sustainable neighbourhoods. The paper will conclude by providing an alternative perspective towards managing diverse communities in changing housing markets in England.

## **Allocation policy as a solution to urban problems: The case of Rotterdam**

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In the 1970s the city of Rotterdam has launched a dispersal program to prevent the concentration of minority ethnic groups in certain neighbourhoods. Members of minority ethnic groups were not allowed to move into neighbourhoods that had already reached a certain maximum quota of ethnic minorities. In this way, Rotterdam tried to avoid tensions between minority groups and the native Dutch. Moreover, spatial dispersal was seen a means to stimulate the integration of ethnic minorities. Due to the conflicts with the constitution, the dispersal policy was abolished soon after it had started.

Recently, Rotterdam has again proposed to change the allocation policy to deal with the problematic concentrations in certain neighbourhood. As it is legally not possible to apply ethnicity as a criterion in allocation policy, the focus is now on low income groups. In 2004 Rotterdam was allowed to start an experiment in which low income groups from outside Rotterdam were not allowed to move into certain deprived neighbourhoods. After the positive evaluation of this experiment a new law (the 'Rotterdam-law'), that included many of the proposals of Rotterdam, was enforced.

In this paper we will deal with the following questions:

1. How is the problem of concentration and segregation defined by the city council of Rotterdam and other key players?
2. Which positive effects are expected from the 'Rotterdam-law'?
3. How valid are the implicit and explicit assumptions of policymakers with regard to the positive effects of the Rotterdam-law?

## **Housing the fulbe nomads in Nigeria - The cultural perspectives**

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The nomads are a group of organized and culturally motivated mobile people. They jealously guide their culture, defend their profession and are absolutely committed to the demands of nature. The pastoral Fulbe nomads in Nigeria are in constant mobility in search of grazing for their animals. The pastoral Fulbe nomads of Adamawa and Taraba states of Nigeria have

suffered great neglect especially in the area of housing policies and implementation. The 'Agenda 21' of the United Nations had no specific provisions for the nomadic housing schemes. Likewise, the federal government of Nigeria's new housing policy in line with the Global Shelter Strategy (GSS) has absolutely no plan for them.

The paper considered the place of culture in the formulation of nomadic architectural style and growth. It concluded that every nomadic group is unique in identity and cultural outlook. To the Fulbe nomads in Nigeria, the loss of identity amounts to loss of existence.

This paper adopted the concept of spatial interaction and associated theory of complementarity and intervening opportunities in the study. A systematic comparative and in-depth study of the nomads is undertaken. Using the factor analytic method for explanation, and prediction, it was established that age structure, size of the family and the nature of movement are the three major factors that influence housing needs of the Fulbe nomads. A study was carried out on about 114 nomadic Fulbe pastoralists in Adamawa and Taraba states, North-East, Nigeria. All materials required for their housing (tent structures) are collected on each site they visit. The nomads appreciate their tent structure in order to keep their cultural identity.

The paper concluded that there is a need for the government to attend to their housing needs in order to curb the incessant waves of clashes between the sedentary and nomadic communities in Nigeria.

### **Foreign immigration in Spain: Towards multi-ethnic metropolises**

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Foreign immigration is a very recent phenomenon in Spain. Over the last few years, and especially since 2001, there has been strong growth in the number of non-EU immigrants changing the historical characterisation of Spain as a country of emigration, above all in the 1960s and 1970s. As in other countries with a high degree of foreign population, one of the principal consequences has been the transformation of the social structure, with a special focus on the larger cities. In this way, the main metropolises (Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Sevilla, Malaga, Bilbao and Zaragoza) have been the principal areas for the settlement of those migration waves. Between 1999 and 2005, these metropolises have absorbed some 45% of the 3,000,000 immigrants who have arrived in Spain.

This phenomenon has led to these metropolises becoming more diverse over a short time, generating different kinds of problems relating to housing and the residential segregation of such immigrants. This paper seeks to analyse the immigrants' settlement in the main metropolitan areas of Spain and identify the main territorial effects. In order to do this, the paper will focus on segregation indexes, the immigrants' settlement in the metropolitan system and the function of central city and the metropolitan cities upon the spatial residential distribution of the immigrants. In order to isolate the recent evolution, the analysis will be restricted to the period 2001-2005.

### **Ethnic organization, network governance and the prospects for political integration**

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Integration of ethnic minorities is in many respects a critical test of the democratic potentials of network modes of urban governance. New and more decentralized and horizontal modes of policy making is often argued for in terms of openness and inclusion. But do they have a real potential to deliver what they promise?

In this paper I discuss this from the perspective of political integration of ethnical minorities. I try to identify some crucial issues of ethnic organization and their implications for political integration in network modes of governance.

After a brief introduction, in section two I present two contradicting perspectives on the relationship between ethnic organization and political integration. In the third section I discuss what political integration could mean from a democratic network governance perspective. The section ends with a proposal on how political integration should be defined in multidimensional terms to be fruitfully analyzed from a network governance perspective.

In the fourth section, I present a theoretical framework for empirical analysis of the potential of ethnic organizations as a mechanism of political integration, distinguishing between a direct and collective and an indirect and individual aspect of ethnic associations as mechanisms for political integration. What are the implications for these integration mechanisms of ethnic associations within a context of network governance? The analysis outlines and illustrates some fundamental dilemmas of ethnic association and other actors participating in local governance networks and their potential impact on ethnic organization as a mechanism for political integration. The theoretical arguments are illustrated with references to the opportunities and strategies of ethnical associations in sub-urban Stockholm. The final section summarizes the theoretical framework developed.

### **Residential patterns of the Pontic Greeks of the Soviet Union in rural and urban areas of Greece**

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The paper analyses some aspects of the settlement of the Pontic Greeks from the former Soviet Union in the urban and rural areas of Greece reflecting not only cultural and identity aspects but also, the State's housing policy. To understand the nature of this development attention must be directed to the residential patterns and especially to the residential mobility in the rural province of Thrace and in the Greek capital, Athens. The analysis of residential mobility demand the explanation of personal, collective and spatial factors which permit or encourage the persons to change residence.

Thrace was the only area where a policy of settlement had been activated since 1990. The consequences of the migration of Pontic Greeks in the region can be grouped as follows: a. effects on the demographic balance between Greek Muslims and Greek Christians, b. effects on human resources (skills, abilities) and economic growth, c. effects on the multiethnic culture in the area of Thrace, d. transformation of rural areas to residential districts.

The transformations of Athenian urban space after the settlement of immigrants are significant. The Pontic Greeks from the former Soviet Union are dispersed in the space of the suburbs of Athens and in some municipalities of the centre which are districts of traditional settlement of this ethnic group in the 1960s. The main characteristics that we will present can be grouped as follows: a. in the absence of any public housing policy, the ethnic group chooses the district of settlement according to the land's prices, b. their residential communities are based on migratory networks and not on economical ones. The choice of their place of settlement in Greece influences the duration and the efficiency of the network.

### **'It's all in the mix' - Immigrant integration by means of housing policies?**

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The role of housing policies in generating and shaping ethnic and social segregation has been highly underrated by urban and migration studies. Most studies imply that a combination of constraints (selective allocation mechanisms of the housing market) and individual preferences on behalf of the immigrants have led to the concentration of immigrant households in inner city districts or high-rise estates on the outskirts of cities. By contrast, many European countries such as Sweden, The Netherlands or Germany, try to intervene and pursue an ethnic and/ or social mix on the neighbourhood level, although scholars have underlined that it remains

controversial whether and to what extent living among co-ethnics has a negative effect on integration. Nevertheless, there seems to be a shared political scepticism towards ethnic enclaves, an accordance in terms of assessment, but at the same time a divergence in implementation: Whereas some German cities have tried to prevent ethnic concentration by moving-in bans or quotas for foreigners in certain quarters, still maintained under the recent anti-discrimination legislation, other countries take a more subtle approach by targeting ethnic segregation indirectly by means of social, tenure or housing mix. The paper takes a comparative perspective and tries to forecast future prospects for de-segregative housing policies against the background of demographic realities, the entrance of financial investors in the (German) housing market and the ongoing shrinkage of the social housing sector in many countries.

### **Development of a satellite town - Challenges in a multicultural neighbourhood**

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The aim of the paper is to discuss different aspects of local and belonging, and how belonging and identity creates in a multicultural neighbourhood. The neighbourhood used as case is located in one of the satellite towns of Oslo. A public development programme started in 2007 to strengthen both physical and social conditions in some of the areas in this satellite town. How can different local initiatives influence on feeling of belonging for people living in these multicultural neighbourhoods? Belonging and identity can be seen in different ways: in a perspective of inclusion, in a perspective of power, in a perspective of democracy and governance, and in a perspective of local networks. Another aim in the paper is to discuss different methodological ways to identify local belongings and identity, and to what extend local belonging can be used in strategic planning and development of a neighbourhood.

### **How comparable? Ethnic minorities and structural integration in housing across the Nordic countries**

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Structural integration of ethnic minorities in the housing market is of great importance for the wellfunctioning of the Nordic welfare states. By studying similarities and differences across the Nordic states, we can get knowledge of how different aspects concerning the relationship between ethnic minorities and housing, influence on the minorities possibilities for integration in the housing market. The objective of the paper is to investigate how we can compare the ethnic minorities' integration in housing across the Nordic countries. How do differences in housing market, immigration, integration and housing policy influence the minorities' possibilities to take care of their own situation and be part of the housing structure? How do differences in the ethnic populations influence the overall housing situation of the minorities? And how does these aspects together influence on the settlement and moving patterns among minorities? Why does or does not the same ethnic group settle and succeed in the same way according to housing across the Nordic countries? In addition to comparative knowledge of politics and housing markets, we need information about how the objects of study are identified (named/labelled) in the different countries. Do our statistics cover the same areas of information; do we have equal possibilities and rights in using the statistics? Do we have common categories of tenure and the same distribution of housing and tenure between countries? Do we have statistics that cover other roles in the housing structure than residents? To which degree may we be able to make comparisons? In the paper we want to discuss if and how we can overcome such differences across the Nordic countries.

## **Housing policy and the spatial concentration of immigrants in Helsinki, Finland**

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In this paper, I focus on the processes of spatial concentration of immigrant population in Helsinki. The aim of my research is to study the extent of spatial concentration of immigrants, and to analyse the impact of selective migration patterns on the development of ethnically differentiated neighborhoods. The influence of housing policy on the development of ethnic segregation is also discussed. The data of the study consists of population, migration and housing statistics and housing policy documents of Helsinki municipality. I analyse the spatial concentration of immigrants at district and building levels using statistical and cartographical methods. The main focus is on the changes taken place in the 2000's but the patterns of spatial concentration in the 1990's are also studied.

Despite the spatial dispersion policy of Helsinki municipality, immigrant population is concentrated in eastern, north-eastern and north-western suburbs of Helsinki. The spatial pattern of concentration was shaped already at the beginning of the 1990's when immigration to Finland peaked. New immigrant groups were housed in suburbs where public housing was available at the time. The concentration of immigrant population has continued in Helsinki at the beginning of the 2000's, although the pace and intensity of it has slowed down somewhat. Dispersion to new areas has taken place mainly within the eastern and north-eastern parts of the city and has been strongly influenced by the location of new public housing. At the same time, changes in the housing market have favoured owner-occupied housing and generated migration of dual family households to the fringe cities of the metropolitan area. The amount and share of immigrant population has risen especially in the neighbourhoods from which native population has been moving out. In Helsinki, the concentration of immigrant population is a phenomenon which is a feature of the public housing sector.

## **Somalis' housing choices and preferences in Finland**

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My research concerns the housing preferences and needs of Somali immigrants in Finland. The research also examines the effect of these preferences and needs on immigrants' housing choices.

The amount of immigrants has multiplied during the last 15 years in Finland, which poses new challenges to the cities. Very few studies concerning immigrants' housing issues have been made in Finland. These studies have proven the significance of structural and institutional factors in explaining the formation of residential concentrations. Nevertheless, (housing) authorities usually point out immigrants' preferences and individual choices as key factors in their residential patterns. Thus, this research approaches immigrants' housing more from a choice-oriented perspective. The main research questions are:

- What kind of housing preferences and needs Somalis living in Finland have?
- How these preferences manifest themselves in Somalis' housing choices and residential patterns?

Somalis living in Helsinki region will be interviewed for the study. This group is chosen, because it is one of the biggest immigrant groups in Finland and it's highlighted by housing officials as problematic group concerning housing issues. The interviewees consist of Somalis who have immigrated to Finland in adulthood as well as of the young Somalis who have been born in Finland or who have been small children when arriving to Finland. Also officials involved with immigrants' housing issues are interviewed for the study.

Finnish people's housing preferences have traditionally been very homogeneous and the housing stock and residential areas have developed accordingly. Now there is a growing amount of people whose needs and preferences may differ from customary. Striving for ethnically mixed neighborhoods has dominated the discussions and measures concerning

immigrants' housing in Finland. In these discussions and actions immigrants' point of view has often been forgotten. This study tries to fill this deficiency.