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# Report

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## **The Demographic Developments in Mjølnerparken compared with Three Vulnerable Housing Estates in the Period 2013-2019**

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## Introduction

This report will describe the demographic developments in the so-called “tough ghetto area” of Mjølnerparken (Copenhagen) compared with three selected vulnerable housing estates: Byparken/Skovparken (Svendborg), Hedelundgårdparken (Esbjerg), and Løvvangen (Aalborg). In order to delimit the areas, the Transport, Construction and Housing Authority’s list of addresses has been used, which is also being used for drawing up the official annual lists of ghetto areas and vulnerable housing estates.

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## 1.0 Background

In 2004, the government at the time published its first strategy against so-called “ghettoization”, which aimed at preventing the emergence of areas that were “physically, socially, culturally, and economically secluded from the rest of society” (Government, 2004, p. 7). According to the government this “ghettoization” constituted a serious obstacle to the integration of immigrants and descendants in the Danish society. The focus on the so-called “ghettos” has persisted in Danish politics throughout the 2000s and 2010s regardless of changing governments.<sup>1</sup>

Since 2010, the government has published annual lists of 1) vulnerable housing estates, 2) ghetto areas, and 3) tough ghetto areas. The definition of a vulnerable housing estate or a ghetto has changed over time. But in 2019, an area must fulfil at least two of the following requirements to be defined as a vulnerable housing estate:

1. The share of residents aged between 18 and 64 years with no connection to the job market or the educational system exceeds 40%, calculated as an average of the last two years.
2. The share of residents convicted of violations of the Criminal Code, the Weapons Act, or the Controlled Substances Act exceeds three times the national average, calculated as an average of the last two years.
3. The share of residents aged between 30 and 59 years with only lower secondary education exceeds 60%.
4. The average gross income for taxpayers aged between 15 and 64 years in the area, excluding students, is less than 55% of the average gross income for the same group in the region.

(Ministry of Transport and Housing, 2019)

**Ghetto areas:** are defined as housing estates that fulfil the requirements for being vulnerable housing estates, but at the same time have more than 50 % residents who are immigrants or descendants from so-called “non-Western countries”.

**Tough ghetto areas:** defined as housing estates that for the last four years have fulfilled the requirements for being ghetto areas.

In 2019, there were, in total, 40 vulnerable housing estates in Denmark, 28 of which were also defined as ghetto areas, and finally, 15 of these were also defined as tough ghetto areas.

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<sup>1</sup> The current government, however, has decided to stop using the term “ghetto” in everyday speech, but the concept is still present in the ghetto lists and the special legislation applying to these areas (Villesen, 2019)

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### 1.1/ Definitions

The analysis applies Statistics Denmark's definitions of immigrants, descendants, country of origin, and Western/non-Western countries. They are as follows:

**Immigrant:** An immigrant is born abroad. Neither of the parents is both a Danish citizen and born in Denmark. Where there is no information on either of the parents, and the person is born abroad, that person is considered to be an immigrant.

**Descendant:** A descendant is born in Denmark. Neither of the parents is both a Danish citizen and born in Denmark. Where there is no information on either of the parents, and the person is a foreign citizen, that person is considered to be a descendant. When one or both of the parents, who are born in Denmark, achieve Danish citizenship, their children will not be classed as descendants. If, however, Danish-born parents both maintain a foreign citizenship, their children will be classed as descendants.

**Person of Danish origin:** A person of Danish origin is a person who – regardless of place of birth – has at least one parent, who is both Danish citizen and born in Denmark.

**Country of origin:** Country of origin is defined according to the following rules: When neither of the parents is known, the country of origin is defined on the basis of information from the person in question. When the person is an immigrant, the country of origin is assumed to be the country of birth. When the person is a descendant, the country of origin is assumed to equal the country of citizenship. When only one parent is known, the country of origin is defined on the basis of their place of birth. If this is Denmark, the country of citizenship is used. When both parents are known, the country of origin is defined on the basis of the mother's place of birth or country of citizenship, respectively.

**Western countries:** All 28 EU countries, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Lichtenstein, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland, the USA, and the Vatican State.

**Non-Western countries:** All other countries.

(Statistics Denmark, 2017)

### 1.2/ Selection of housing estates for analysis

In order to compare the demographic developments in Mjølnerparken with other areas, three housing estates have been selected, which resemble Mjølnerparken the most on a range of parameters that define a vulnerable housing estate, but where there is not a high share of immigrants and descendants. In this connection, the following vulnerable housing estates have been selected: Byparken/Skovparken (Svendborg), Hedelundgårdparken (Esbjerg), and Løvvangen (Aalborg). The reason why vulnerable housing estates in larger Danish cities (such as Odense or Aarhus) have not been selected is that all the vulnerable housing estates located in these cities have been categorised as “ghetto” areas, because the share of immigrants and descendants from “non-Western” countries exceeds 50 %. Below there is an overview of the demographic data, on the basis of which the areas have been selected, which are based on information about the areas published annually by the Ministry of Transport and Housing. The numbers are from the latest report of 1 December 2019. As it can be seen, the share of descendants and immigrants from “non-Western” countries in the vulnerable housing estates is not featured, since this does not constitute a criterion for being on the list of vulnerable housing estates.

Area	Municipality	Residents (1,000 +)	Outside labour market (> 40 %).	Convicted (≥ 2.03 %)	Only lower secondary education (> 60 %)	Average gross income (< 55 %)	Non-Western I & D (> 50 %)
Mjølnerparken	København	1.659	38,0	2,02	75,2	49,6	80,5
Byparken/Skovparken	Svendborg	1.422	50,5	1,88	68,9	58,6	N/A
Hedelundgårdparken	Esbjerg	2.403	45,1	2,01	63,4	63,0	N/A
Løvvangen	Aalborg	1.843	41,3	1,64	63,3	67,1	N/A

### 1.3/ The purpose of the study

The purpose of this report is to expand the basis of comparison, which makes it possible to look at differences and similarities between four selected housing estates. On the basis of a custom request from Statistics Denmark, this report will contribute with further information on the demographic development in the four selected housing estates, which goes beyond the data about the areas that are published annually by the Ministry of Transport and Housing. Specifically, this report will document the ethnic extraction as well as the gender and age composition of the residents in the four housing estates from 2013 to 2019.

### 1.4/ Protection of confidentiality [Danish: *diskretionering*]

It has been necessary for Statistics Denmark to take steps to protect confidentiality in the data set, on which this analysis is based. This means that certain information has been omitted in order to avoid that it could be traced back to individuals. This means that there has been created a category for countries, from which so few residents originate that it would not be possible to maintain their anonymity otherwise. This category has been given the name: "Middle East miscellaneous". The category Middle East miscellaneous comprises the following countries: United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, "Middle East undisclosed", Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Israel, Oman, Bahrain.

In order to maintain as much information as possible about the individual residents' country of origin, Statistics Denmark has needed to divide citizenship into three categories: 1) Denmark, 2) Western countries, 3) Non-Western countries. This has been done on the grounds that the variable "country of origin" provides more information about the individual residents' ethnic extraction than the variable "citizenship", since a resident may have Danish citizenship but have a country of origin, which is not Denmark. Furthermore, the "country of origin" is decisive for whether the residents are categorised as being immigrants/descendants from non-Western countries. However, if information about country of origin has been anonymized, we have used information about the person's citizenship in order to most closely approximate the proportion of non-western immigrants/descendants in the housing area.

### 1.5/ Statistical uncertainty

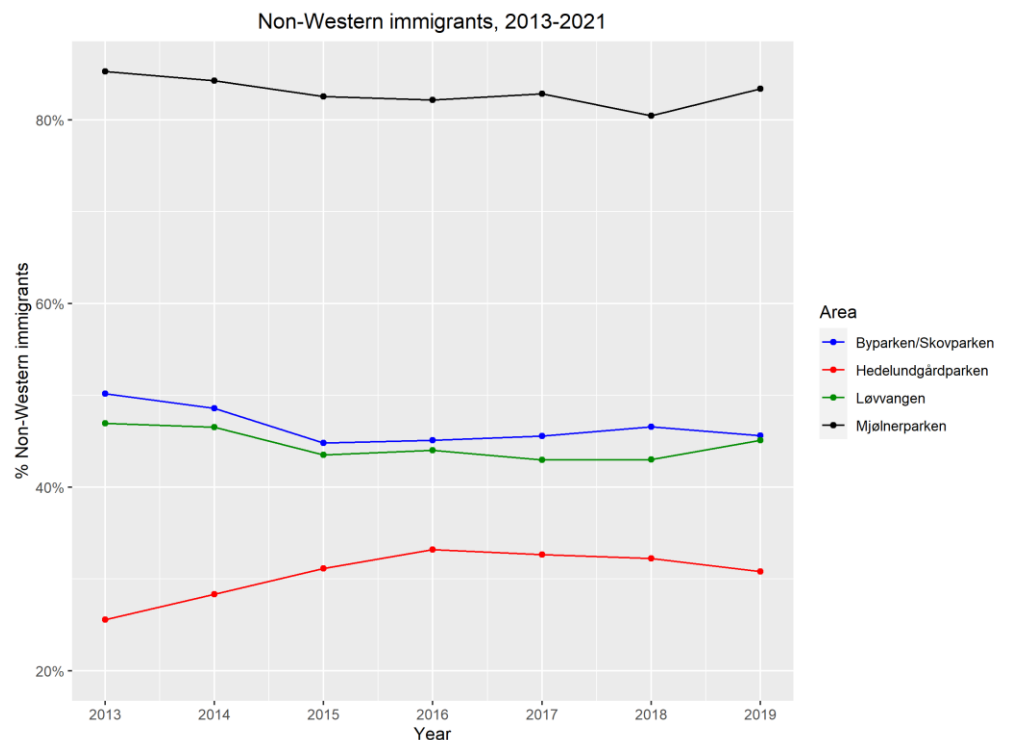
The anonymization of the data also means that there is some statistical uncertainty in the analyses. In instances where 3 or fewer persons share immigrant status, country of origin and citizenship the exact number of persons has been anonymized by Statistics Denmark. In those instances, we have used the average for all of the anonymized cells. For this dataset the average

used for estimating is 1.31. In that regard, the numbers reported in this publication should be considered close approximations rather than exact measures.

## 2.0 The share of immigrants and descendants among the residents in the four housing estates

### 2.1/ The share of immigrants and descendants from non-Western countries

Since the Ministry of Transport and Housing does not publish figures for the share of non-Western immigrants and descendants in the so-called vulnerable housing estates, we will begin by looking at the distribution of these persons in the four surveyed housing estates. As it can be seen below, for all years there have been, not surprisingly, markedly more immigrants and descendants from so-called non-Western countries in Mjølnerparken compared to the three other housing estates. Thus, in Mjølnerparken during all the years from 2013 to 2019, there have been more than 80 % residents with immigrant background from so-called non-Western countries, while there in the remaining housing estates have been below 50 % during all the years from 2013 to 2019 (except in Byparken/Skovparken in 2013, where there was 50.2 % in 2013). However, the share of immigrants/descendants from non-Western countries in Mjølnerparken has decreased slightly from 85.27 % in 2013 to 83.39 % in 2019.



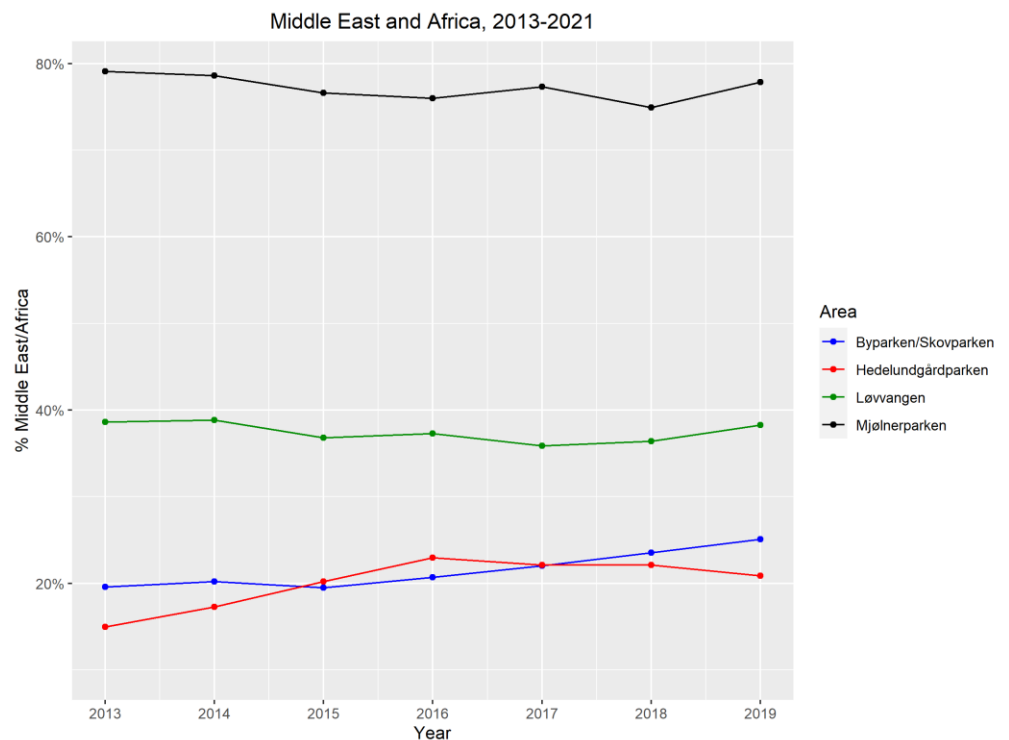
The highest share of immigrants/descendants of non-Western origin of all the years in the three vulnerable housing estates was in Byparken/Skovparken in 2013, where there were 50.2 %. Since then, however, the share has decreased, so that in 2019, only 45.6 % of the residents were



immigrants/descendants from non-Western countries. The housing estate with the fewest immigrants/descendants from non-Western countries was Hedelundgårdsparken in 2013, where only 25.57 % were immigrants/descendants from non-Western countries. However, the share of immigrants/descendants from non-Western countries in Hedelundgårdsparken has increased so that in 2019, 30.8 % of residents had this background. Generally, it appears that the differences between the shares of immigrants/descendants from non-Western countries in the three housing estates equalize slightly, so that the figures are closer to each other in 2019 than they were in 2013. There are, however, still significantly fewer immigrants/descendants from non-Western countries in Hedelundgårdsparken in 2019 compared with other vulnerable housing estates, where there were 30.8 % in 2019.

## 2.2/ The share of immigrants from the Middle East and North Africa<sup>2</sup>

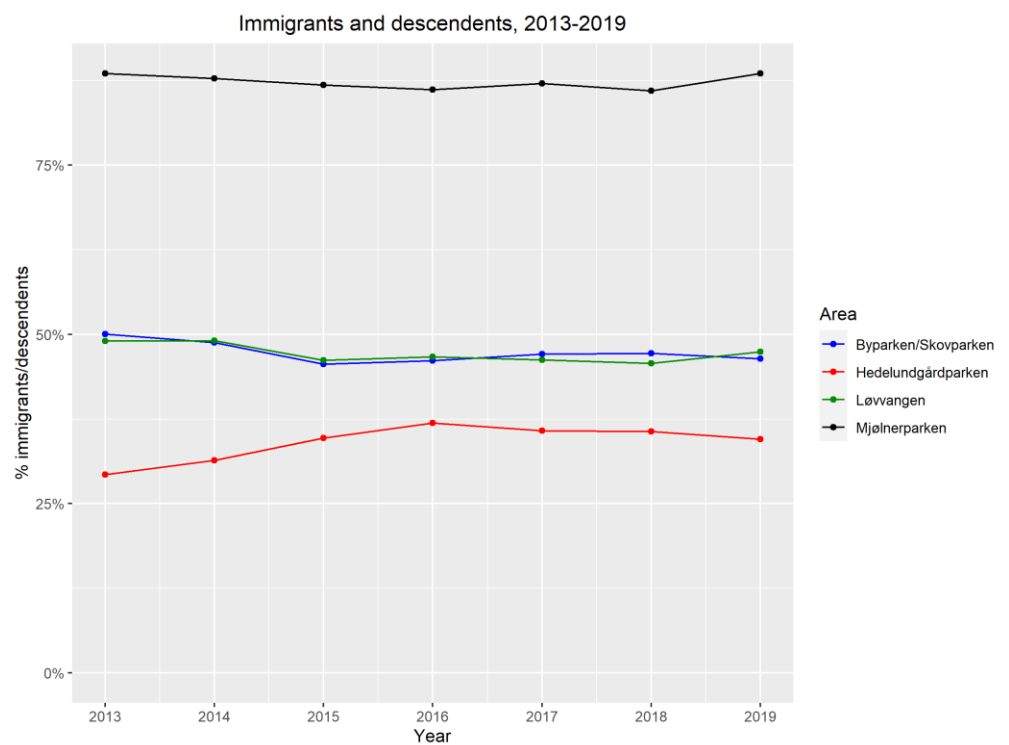
Non-Western countries are a relatively broad category comprising all countries besides the EU/EFTA and Canada, the USA, Australia, and New Zealand. In order to more accurately reflect who lives in the four housing estates, a special overview of the developments with regard to immigrants/descendants from the Middle East and North Africa is presented, since exactly these regions constitute the countries of origin for a significant share of the residents in the areas. Thus, it appears that 79.1 % of the residents in Mjølnerparken in 2013 originated from the Middle East/North Africa and 77.9 % in 2019. This is very close to the 85.7 % and 84.1% of the residents from non-Western countries in Mjølnerparken in 2013 and 2019, respectively (see figure 1). At the same time, it appears that the housing estate with the second-most immigrants/descendants from the Middle East is Løvvangen, which therefore has a relatively larger share of residents from the Middle East and North Africa, compared to the two other vulnerable housing estates. Thus, in 2013 there were 38.6 % residents with origin in the Middle East/North Africa in Løvvangen and 38.3 % in 2019.



<sup>2</sup> In this case, the Middle East and North Africa comprise the following: Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Israel, Oman, Bahrain, the category "Middle East undisclosed" as well as persons whose country of origin is indicated as stateless, since these persons are presumed predominantly to comprise stateless Palestinians.

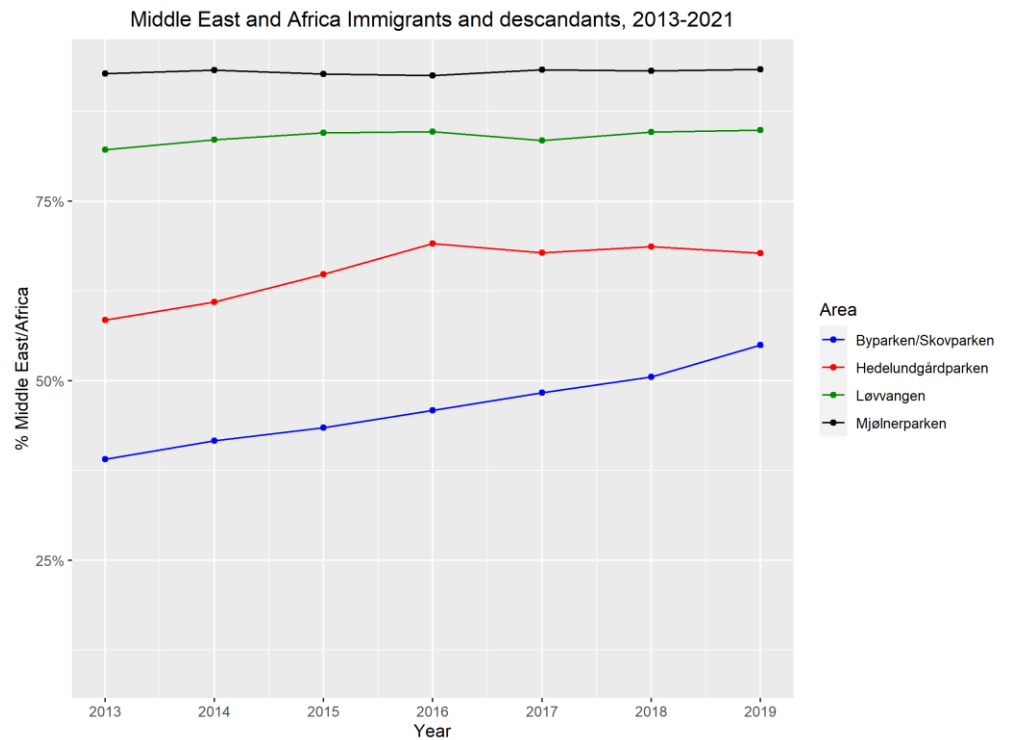
### 2.3/ The share of immigrants and descendants from all countries

Looking at the share of immigrants and descendants from all countries reveals that this share is not significantly higher in some of the housing estates, which indicates that most of the immigrants and descendants, who live in the areas, are from so-called non-Western countries. The development of the share of immigrants/descendants from all countries is largely identical to the development in the share of immigrants/descendants from non-Western countries. The share appears to be only a few percentage points higher in all the housing estates, which indicates that there is only a very small share of immigrants/descendants from so-called “Western” countries in the housing estates.



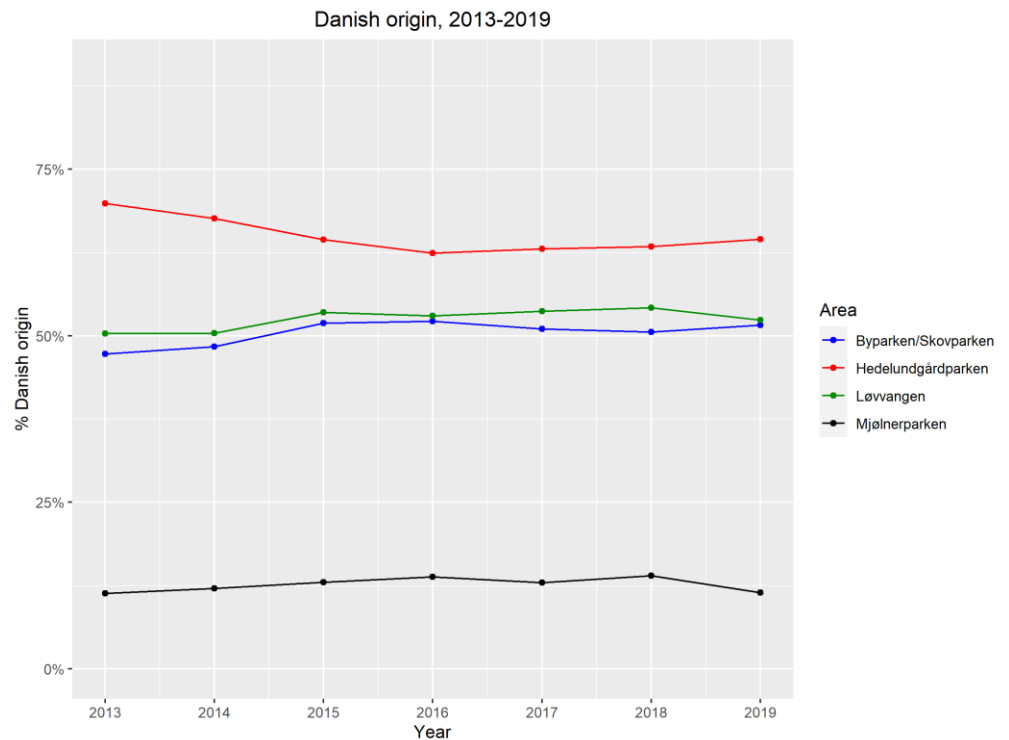
#### 2.4/ The share of non-Western immigrants from the Middle East and North Africa

Looking at the share of non-Western immigrants in the areas who originate from the Middle East or North Africa reveals that these constitute about 92-93 % of the non-Western immigrants in Mjølnerparken, which at the same time is the area with the absolute highest number of non-Western immigrants (figure 1). Likewise, in Løvvangen it appears that 82-84 % of the non-Western immigrants originate from a Middle Eastern or North African country. For the other housing estates, there appears to be a larger dispersion in relation to where the non-Western immigrants originate from, and thus 39.04 % of the non-Western immigrants in Byparken/Skovparken were from the Middle East or North Africa in 2013, and 58.46 % in Hedelundgårdparken. However, the share of non-Western immigrants from the Middle East/North Africa had increased in both areas by 2019 to 54.97 % in Byparken/Skovparken and 67.76 % in Hedelundgårdparken.



### 2.5/ The share of residents with Denmark as country of origin<sup>3</sup>

Looking at the share of residents with Denmark as their country of origin in the four housing estates reveals a clear difference between Mjølnerparken and the three vulnerable housing estates. Thus, the share of residents with Denmark as country of origin in Mjølnerparken was 11.33 % in 2013 and 11.44 % in 2019. By way of comparison, the share of residents with Denmark as country of origin was between 47 % and almost 70 % in all the other housing estates all the years. Byparken/Skovparken was the area with the fewest residents with Denmark as country of origin with 47.28 % in 2013, but since then the share has increased and was 51.61 % in 2019. The housing estate with the most residents with Denmark as country of origin was Hedelundgårdparken in 2013, where 69.91 % of the residents had Denmark as country of origin. However, the share of residents with Denmark as country of origin in Hedelundgårdparken has decreased, and thus in 2019, the share was 64.49 %.



<sup>3</sup> In the calculations of Statistics Denmark, a person of Danish origin is a person who – regardless of place of birth – has at least one parent who is both a Danish citizen and born in Denmark.

## 3.0 Overview of the distribution of countries of origin in the four housing estates

In this section, we will take a closer look at the countries of origin that the residents of the four housing estates had in 2019.

### 3.1/ *Mjølnerparken*

In Mjølnerparken, it appears that the most common country of origin is Lebanon, which 24.4 % of the residents had, and next Somalia, which 14.5 % of the residents had, and then Denmark, which 11.4 % of the residents had. Moreover, it appears that many residents have Pakistan as their country of origin, which with 10.7 % was the fourth-most common country of origin, as well as residents with Iraq as country of origin, which was the fifth-most common country of origin with 9.5 %. After this, there is distance down to Turkey and Syria, which 4.4 % and 3.3 % of the residents, respectively, had as country of origin. Then there are residents with a country of origin within "Middle East others"<sup>4</sup>, who constitute 3.5 % of the residents. Moreover, there were 3 % with an EU-28 country as country of origin, and 3 % with an African country as country of origin (excluding the above-mentioned North African countries).

### 3.2/ *Løvvangen*

In Løvvangen, Denmark was the country, which the absolute highest number of residents had as their country of origin with 52.4 %. Next, Iraq was the second-most common country of origin with 8.6 %. Then Lebanon with 6.2 % and then Iran with 5.7 %. The fifth-most common country of origin was Somalia with 4.7 %. 3.7 % of the residents had Afghanistan as their country of origin, and 2.6 % had Syria as country of origin.

### 3.3/ *Hedelundgårdparken*

In Hedelundgårdparken, by far the most residents had Denmark as country of origin with 64.5 %. The second-most common country of origin was Syria with 6.8 %, and the third-most common country of origin was one of the countries in Asia and Oceania with 4.3 %. The fourth-most common country of origin was Iraq with 2.6 %, and the fifth-most common country of origin was Afghanistan with 2.7 %.

### 3.4/ *Byparken/Skovparken*

In Byparken/Skovparken, Denmark was likewise the most common country of origin among the residents with 51.6 %. The second-most common country of origin was Turkey with 8.9 %, and the third most common was Syria with 8.3 %. The fourth-most common country of origin was Yugoslavia with 8 %. The fifth-most common country of origin was one of the European countries

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<sup>4</sup> This category comprises: United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, "Middle East undisclosed", Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Israel, Oman, Bahrain.

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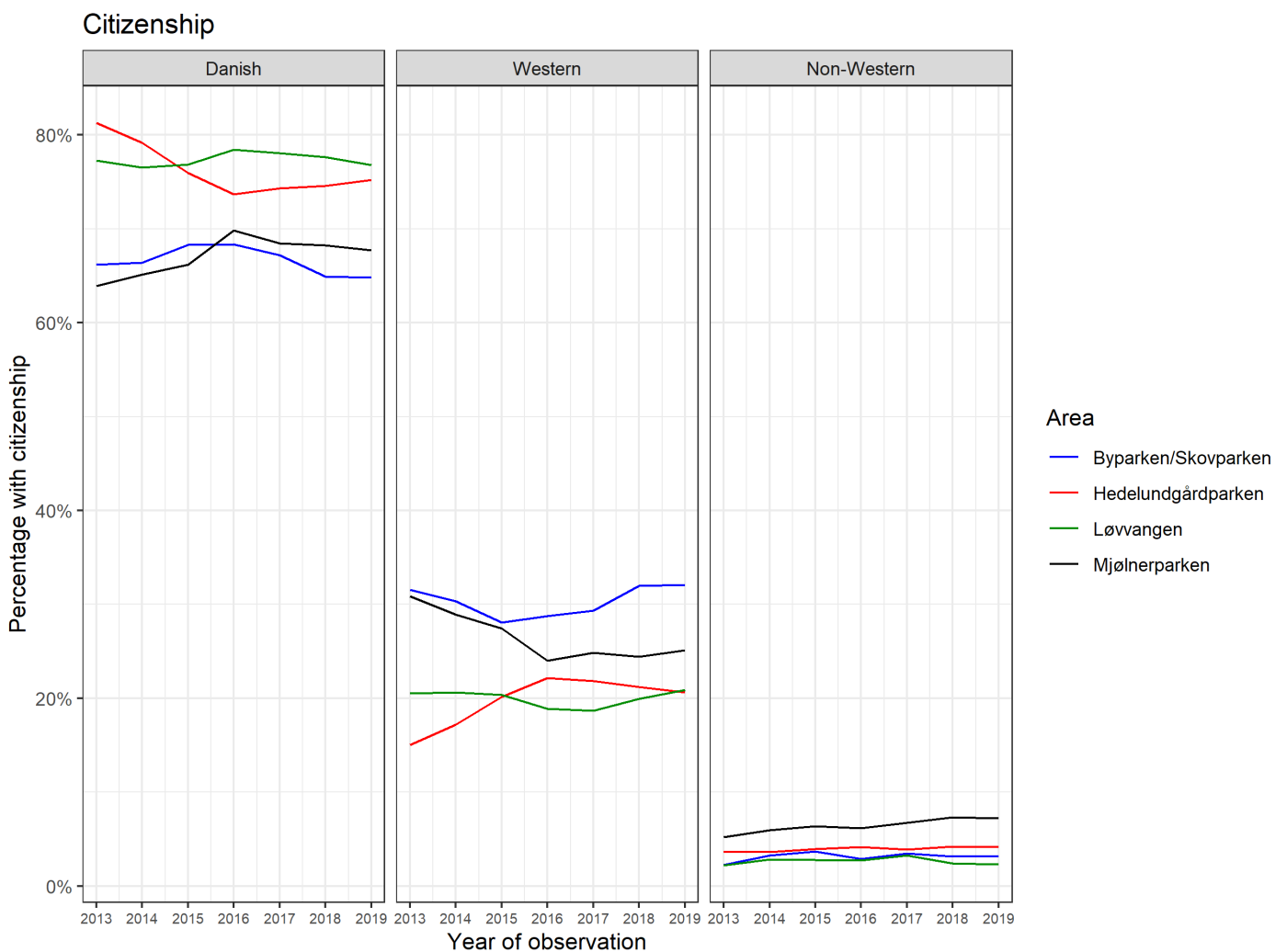
outside the EU-28 with 4.9 %, and the sixth-most common country of origin was one of the countries in Asia and Oceania with 3.6 %. The seventh-most common country of origin was one of the countries in Africa (excluding the above-mentioned North African countries) with 2.8 %.

### Countries of origin 2019



## 4.0 Citizenship in the four housing estates

Most of the residents in the four housing estates had Danish citizenship. In 2013, the lowest share of residents with Danish citizenship was in Mjølnerparken with 63.9 %. In Byparken/Skovparken, however, the share of residents with Danish citizenship was also relatively low with 66.2 %. However, the share of residents with Danish citizenship in Mjølnerparken has increased to 67.7 %, and thus in 2019 there were more residents with Danish citizenship in Mjølnerparken than in Byparken/Skovparken, where there were 64.8 % in 2019. In Hedelundgårdparken, the share of residents with Danish citizenship decreased from 81.3 % in 2013 to 75.2 % in 2019. In Løvvangen, the share of residents with Danish citizenship decreased from 81.3 % in 2013 to 75.2 % in 2019. In Løvvangen the proportion with Danish citizenship has been relatively stable but has decreased slightly from 77.3 % in 2013 to 76.8 % in 2019.





Looking at the share of residents in the areas who had citizenship from a non-Western country reveals that the share was largest in Mjølnerparken and Byparken/Skovparken in 2013 with 30.9 % and 31.6 %, respectively. Since then, however, the share of residents with non-Western citizenship has decreased in Mjølnerparken to 25.1 % in 2019, whereas it has increased a little in Byparken/Skovparken to 32.1 % in 2019. I Hedelundgårdparken and Løvvangen, the share with non-Western citizenship has increased from 15 % and 20.5 %, respectively, to 20.6 % and 20.9 % in 2019.

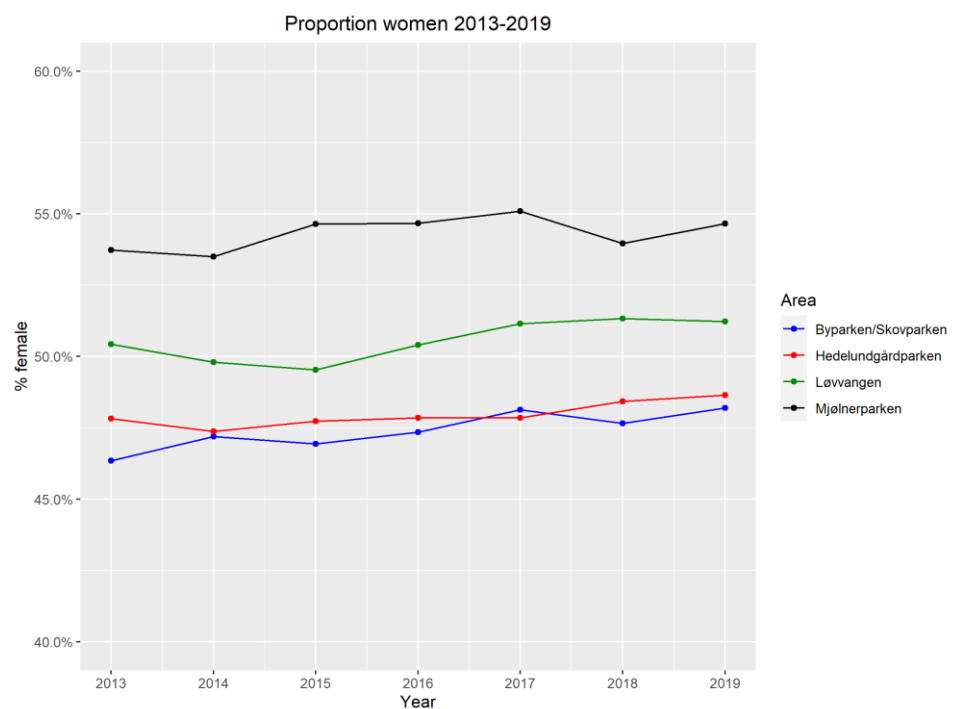
Finally, looking at the share of residents in the areas with a Western citizenship other than Danish reveals that these persons constitute a very small group. However, the highest number of persons with a Western citizenship was found in Mjølnerparken with 5.2 % in 2013 and 7.2 % in 2019. The smallest number of persons with Western citizenship is found in Byparken/Skovparken and Løvvangen with 2.2 % in 2013 in both areas, which had risen to 2.3 % in Løvvangen in 2019 and 3.1 % in Byparken/Skovparken.

## 5.0 Comparison of other demographic characteristics for the housing estates

In the first part, we have exposed the difference between Mjølnerparken and the three vulnerable housing estates in relation to the residents' ethnic extraction and their countries of origin. In that connection, it could be seen that Mjølnerparken distinguishes itself from the three vulnerable housing estates quite markedly. That comes as no surprise, however, because the other vulnerable housing estates were chosen exactly as the basis for comparison, since they all have a relatively small share of residents, who are immigrants and descendants from non-Western countries. In the following, we will examine whether Mjølnerparken also distinguishes itself from the other areas by looking at the age and gender composition in the housing estates.

### 5.1/ Gender composition in the housing estates

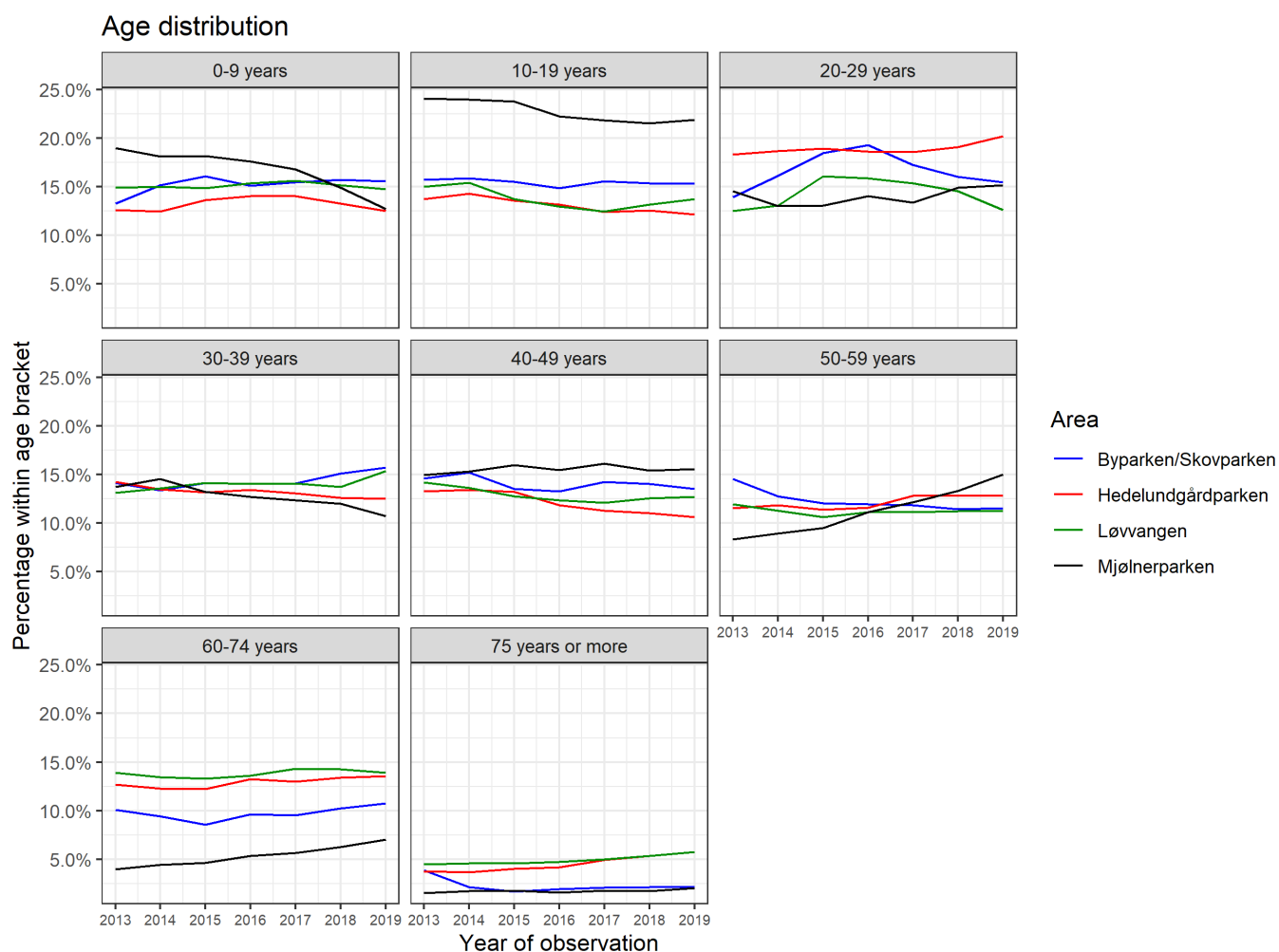
Looking at the gender composition in the areas reveals that there is a larger share of women in Mjølnerparken compared to the three vulnerable housing estates. Thus, in 2013, 53.7 % of the residents in Mjølnerparken were women and 54.7 % in 2019. The area with the smallest share of women in their resident composition is Byparken/Skovparken, where 46.3 % of the residents were women in 2013. However, this has increased to 48.2 % in 2019. Generally, there is a tendency towards an increase in the share of women in all housing estates between 2013 and 2019. In the total population of Denmark, there are more women than men due to men's shorter life expectancy; thus, there were 50.24 % women in the total population in 2019.<sup>5</sup> Thus, there appears to be a slight overrepresentation of women in Mjølnerparken and a slight underrepresentation of women in some of the other surveyed housing estates.



<sup>5</sup> Data drawn from the Statistics Bank, Statistics Denmark, <https://statistikbanken.dk/bef5>.

### 5.2/ Age composition in the areas

In the following, we will further examine the age composition in the areas. To do that, we look at the development between 2013 and 2019 in a number of age ranges: 0-9 years, 10-19 years, 20-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, 60-74 years, 75+ years. If we begin by looking at the share of residents in the age range 0-9 years in the housing estates, we can see that there were somewhat more persons in that age range in Mjølnerparken in 2013. Thus, in 2013 there were 19.0 % 0-9-year-olds in Mjølnerparken. However, the share of 0-9-year-olds has decreased to 12.7 % in 2019, whereas it has stayed roughly the same or increased in the other areas, so the difference has equalised. The share of the total Danish population in the age range 0-9 years was 10.65 % in 2019.<sup>6</sup> Thus, there is a slight overrepresentation of 0-9-year-olds in the surveyed housing estates compared with the national average.



<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

Looking at the share of 10-19-year-olds in the four housing estates likewise reveals a larger share in Mjølnerparken. Thus, in 2013 there were 24.1 % 10-19-year-olds in Mjølnerparken, which was nearly twice the share in the other housing estates, where there were 13-16 %. Since then, however, the difference has equalised, and in 2019 the share of 10-19-year-olds in Mjølnerparken had flattened to 21.9 %, likewise the share has decreased slightly in the other housing estates. The share of 10-19-year-olds in the entire Danish population was 11.78 % in 2019.<sup>7</sup> Thus, there is a slight overrepresentation of 10-19-year-olds in the surveyed housing estates compared to the national average.

The share of 20-29-year-olds in the housing estates fluctuates somewhat more. The highest share was in Hedelundgårdparken, where 18.3 % 20-29-year-olds lived in 2013 and 20.2 % in 2019. The share was slightly smaller in Mjølnerparken and the two other housing estates. Thus, in 2013 there were 14.5 % 20-29-year-olds in Mjølnerparken and 15.2 % in 2019. The share of 20-29-year-olds in the entire Danish population was 13.5 % in 2019.<sup>8</sup> Thus, the share of 20-29-year-olds in Mjølnerparken is slightly higher than the national average.

The share of 30-39-year-olds was approximately the same in all the housing estates in 2013 and was around 13-14 %. However, the share of 30-39-year-olds in Mjølnerparken has decreased and was 10.7 % in 2019. Thus, the share of 30-39-year-olds in Mjølnerparken was the lowest among the four housing estates in 2019. The share of 30-39-year-olds in the entire Danish population was 11.73 % in 2019.<sup>9</sup> Thus, there is a slight underrepresentation of 30-39-year-olds in Mjølnerparken and a slight overrepresentation in the other surveyed housing estates.

The share of 40-49-year-olds was likewise approximately the same in all the housing estates in 2013 and was about 13-15 %. However, a minor dispersion has taken place. Thus, the share of 40-49-year-olds in Mjølnerparken has increased to 15.6 % in 2019, whereas it has decreased in the other housing estates. The share of 40-49-year-olds in the entire Danish population was 13.14 % in 2019.<sup>10</sup> Thus, there is a slight overrepresentation of 40-49-year-olds in Mjølnerparken compared to the national average.

The share of 50-59-year-olds in Mjølnerparken has increased quite significantly from 8.3 % in 2013 to 15 % in 2019. At the same time, the share has remained fairly stable in the other housing estates with a slight decrease in Løvvangen and Byparken/Skovparken and a slight increase in Hedelundgårdparken from 2013 to 2019. The share of 50-59-year-olds in the entire Danish population was 13.74 % in 2019.<sup>11</sup> Thus, there is a slight overrepresentation of 50-59-year-olds in Mjølnerparken compared to the national average, whereas there is a slight underrepresentation in the other surveyed housing estates.

The share of 60-74-year-olds has been somewhat lower in Mjølnerparken than in the other housing estates. Thus, there were 4 % 60-74-year-olds in Mjølnerparken, whereas there were 10-

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

14 % in the other areas. However, this share has increased, and in 2019 there were 7 % 60-74-year-olds in Mjølnerparken, whereas the share in the other housing estates has remained fairly stable from 2013 to 2019. The share of 60-74-year-olds in the entire Danish population was 17.07 % in 2019.<sup>12</sup> Thus, there appears to be a slight underrepresentation of 60-74-year-olds in the surveyed housing estates compared to the national average

The share of 75+-year-olds in Mjølnerparken has been very low during all the years. Thus, in 2013 there were 1.5 % 75+-year-olds, and in 2019 there were 2 %. This is somewhat lower than in the other areas, where there were 3-5 % in 2013 in all the areas. This share has decreased to 2.2 % in Byparken/Skovparken in 2019, whereas it has increased to 5.8 % and 5.7 % in Løvvangen and Hedelundgårdparken, respectively. The share of 75+-year-olds in the entire Danish population was 8.39 % in 2019.<sup>13</sup> Thus, there is a slight underrepresentation of 75+-year-olds in the surveyed housing estates, and particularly in Mjølnerparken, compared to the national average.

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

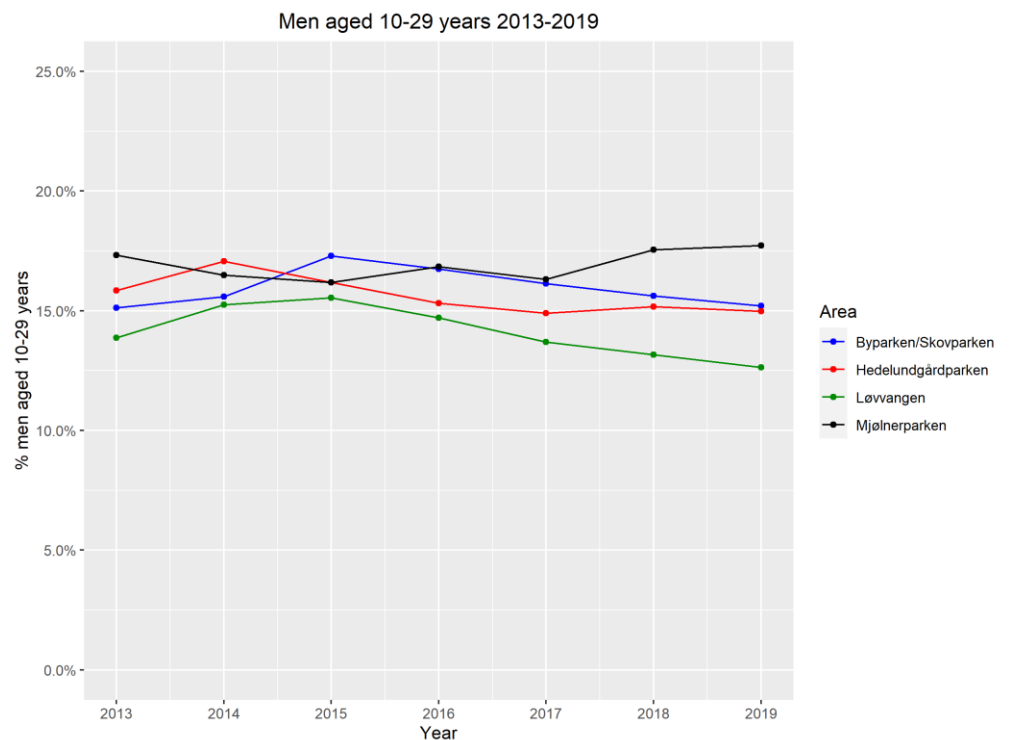
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## 6.0 Examination of the correlations between gender, age, and ethnicity in the housing estates

Sometimes it is in the intersection of different characteristics that the largest differences between groups or areas appear. In that connection, we will now examine the correlation between gender, age, and ethnicity and see whether this can tell us something about the differences between the four housing estates.

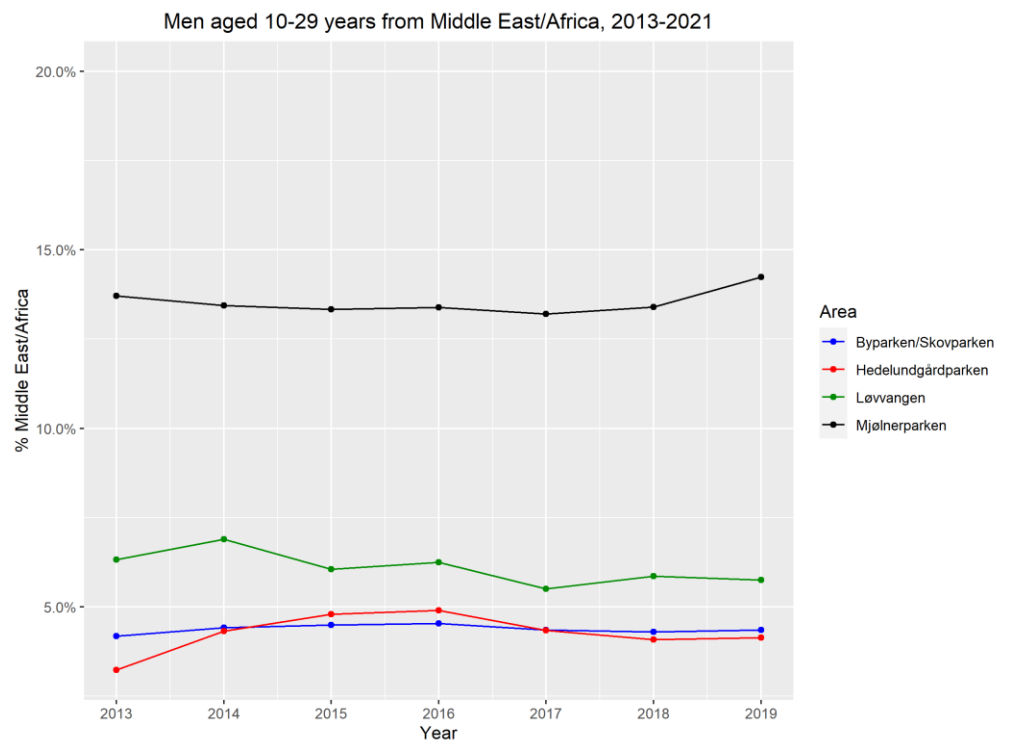
### 6.1/ Share of young men/boys in the age range 10-29 years in the areas

In that connection, we have examined whether there is a difference between the share of young men/boys in the four housing estates by looking at the share of 10-29-year-old men/boys. However, it appears that the difference is relatively low with slightly more 10-29-year-old men in Mjølnerparken in both 2013 and 2019. Thus, there were 17.32 % 10-29-year-old men in Mjølnerparken in 2013 and 17.73 % in 2019, whereas the share in the other housing estates was around 12-16 % all the years.



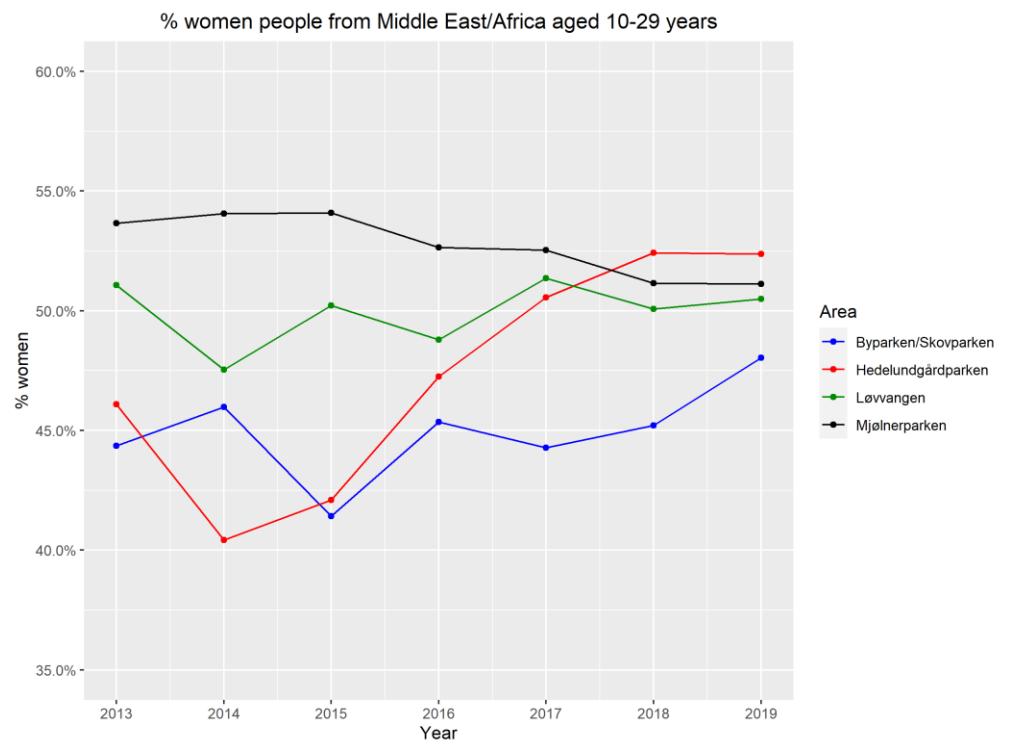
### 6.2/ Share of young men/boys in the age range 10-29 years originating the Middle East/North Africa in the areas

However, when we look at the share of 10-29-year-old men/boys with the Middle East/North Africa as country of origin, we can see that the share is somewhat higher in Mjølnerparken with 13-14 % all the years, while there were 3-6 % in the other areas all the years. However, this is not so surprising, given that more persons originating from the Middle East/North Africa live in Mjølnerparken, generally speaking.



### 6.3/ Gender distribution for 10-29-year-olds originating from the Middle East/North Africa

Looking at the gender distribution for the 10-29-year-olds originating from the Middle East/North Africa, reveals that there is a majority of women/girls in Mjølnerparken with 53.7 % in 2013 against 46.1 % in Hedelundgårdparken, 44.4 % in Byparken/Skovparken, and 51.1 % in Løvvangen. Since then, however, this difference has been equalised, and in 2019 the share of female residents originating from the Middle East/North Africa had decreased to 51.1 % in Mjølnerparken, whereas in Hedelundgårdparken it had increased to 52.4 % and in Byparken/Skovparken it had increased to 48 %. In Løvvangen the share stayed almost the same, although with some fluctuations, but had decreased slightly to 50.5 % in 2019.





## 7.0 Conclusion/summary

The purpose of this report has been to shed light on differences and similarities between Mjølnerparken and three selected vulnerable housing estates. The purpose has been to expand the possibility of comparing the areas beyond the figures and data about the so-called ghettos and vulnerable housing estates that are published annually by the Ministry of Transport and Housing. For this purpose, the report has specifically examined how the resident composition in the four areas looks with respect to ethnic extraction, gender, and age. Generally, it can be concluded that Mjølnerparken not only distinguishes itself by having a larger share of residents with “non-Western” countries of origin, but also by the fact that the majority of these residents have countries of origin located in the Middle East or North Africa. Thus, as many as 93 % of the immigrants from the so-called non-Western countries in Mjølnerparken originate from a Middle Eastern or North African country. In Mjølnerparken, there are particularly many residents who originate from Lebanon (24.4 %), Somalia (14.5 %), Pakistan (10.7 %), or Iraq (9.5 %). In total, these four Middle Eastern or North African countries make up as much as 59.1 % of the residents in Mjølnerparken. Moreover, it appears that the share with Danish citizenship has increased from 63.9 % in 2013 to 67.7 % in 2019, so that there were more residents with Danish citizenship in Mjølnerparken than in Byparken/Skovparken in 2019. Moreover, Mjølnerparken distinguishes itself by having a larger share of female residents (53-55 %) compared to the surveyed vulnerable housing estates (46-52 %). At the same time, there are more young residents (10-19 years) in Mjølnerparken and fewer elderly ones (60-74 years and 75+ years) compared to the surveyed vulnerable housing estates, whereas the areas resemble each other a lot with respect to other age ranges. Finally, it appears that there is not a large difference between Mjølnerparken and the surveyed vulnerable housing estates with respect to the share of young men/boys (10-29 years) who live in the areas. However, there are more young men/boys (10-29 years) with a Middle Eastern or North African country of origin in Mjølnerparken compared to the surveyed vulnerable housing estates. However, this is not surprising, given that more persons with country of origin in the Middle East/North Africa live in Mjølnerparken generally speaking. In fact, there appears to be a slight majority of women/girls in Mjølnerparken when looking at the gender distribution for the 10-29-year-olds originating from the Middle East/North Africa, whereas there is a slight majority of men/boys in several of the other housing estates. This difference, however, is equalised between 2013 and 2019.

### References

- Statistics Denmark (2017). Statistical documentation for immigrants and descendants 2017.
- Villesen, K. (2019). Ordet ghetto er ikke problemet [English: The Word Ghetto Is Not the Problem]. Dagbladet Information.
- Ministry of Transport and Housing (2019). List of ghetto areas as of 1 December 2019. Memorandum.

## 8.0 Appendix

### Non-Western origin

<b>omr_tx</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Byparken/Skovparken	50.20	48.59	44.83	45.10	45.58	46.59	45.60
Hedelundgårdparken	25.57	28.33	31.15	33.22	32.64	32.23	30.80
Løvvangen	46.97	46.52	43.51	44.03	42.96	43.00	45.09
Mjølnerparken	85.27	84.28	82.55	82.16	82.84	80.45	83.39

### Origin Middle East/Africa

<b>omr_tx</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Byparken/Skovparken	19.60	20.22	19.49	20.67	22.03	23.54	25.07
Hedelundgårdparken	14.95	17.27	20.20	22.96	22.13	22.13	20.87
Løvvangen	38.60	38.86	36.78	37.28	35.86	36.39	38.28
Mjølnerparken	79.10	78.60	76.62	76.01	77.31	74.94	77.85

### Immigrants/descendants

<b>omr_tx</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Byparken/Skovparken	50.04	48.78	45.60	46.13	47.08	47.23	46.43
Hedelundgårdparken	29.30	31.41	34.71	36.91	35.80	35.66	34.50
Løvvangen	49.05	49.07	46.18	46.70	46.22	45.72	47.42
Mjølnerparken	88.54	87.84	86.85	86.19	87.09	86.01	88.56

### Nonwestern Immigrants from Middle East/Africa

<b>omr_tx</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Byparken/Skovparken	39.04	41.61	43.47	45.84	48.32	50.53	54.97
Hedelundgårdparken	58.46	60.97	64.84	69.10	67.81	68.65	67.76
Løvvangen	82.18	83.54	84.54	84.66	83.48	84.62	84.89
Mjølnerparken	92.77	93.27	92.73	92.52	93.33	93.16	93.36

## Danish Origin

<b>omr_tx</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Byparken/Skovparken	47.28	48.39	51.90	52.22	51.05	50.55	51.61
Hedelundgårdparken	69.91	67.61	64.43	62.40	63.07	63.40	64.49
Lovvangen	50.35	50.43	53.53	53.01	53.70	54.21	52.37
Mjølnerparken	11.33	12.09	13.00	13.81	12.91	13.99	11.44

## Citizenship,Mjølnerparken

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Denmark	63.9	65.1	66.2	69.8	68.4	68.2	67.7
Non-Western Countries	30.9	28.9	27.4	24.0	24.8	24.4	25.1
Western Countries	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.2

## Citizenship,Lovvangen

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Denmark	77.3	76.5	76.9	78.4	78.1	77.6	76.8
Non-Western Countries	20.5	20.6	20.3	18.9	18.7	19.9	20.9
Western Countries	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.3

## Citizenship,Hedelundgårdparken

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Denmark	81.3	79.2	75.9	73.7	74.3	74.6	75.2
Non-Western Countries	15.0	17.2	20.1	22.2	21.8	21.2	20.6
Western Countries	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2

## Citizenship,Byparken/Skovparken

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Denmark	66.2	66.4	68.3	68.4	67.2	64.9	64.8
Non-Western Countries	31.6	30.4	28.1	28.8	29.3	32.0	32.1
Western Countries	2.2	3.2	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.1

% Women

<b>omr_tx</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Byparken/Skovparken	46.3	47.2	46.9	47.3	48.1	47.7	48.2
Hedelundgårdparken	47.8	47.4	47.7	47.8	47.8	48.4	48.6
Lovvangen	50.4	49.8	49.5	50.4	51.2	51.3	51.2
Mjølnerparken	53.7	53.5	54.6	54.7	55.1	54.0	54.7

Age groups, Mjølnerparken

<b>Age</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
0-9 years	19.0	18.1	18.2	17.6	16.8	14.9	12.7
10-19 years	24.1	24.0	23.7	22.2	21.8	21.5	21.9
20-29 years	14.5	13.0	13.1	14.0	13.4	14.9	15.2
30-39 years	13.7	14.5	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.0	10.7
40-49 years	14.9	15.3	15.9	15.4	16.1	15.4	15.6
50-59 years	8.3	8.9	9.5	11.1	12.1	13.3	15.0
60-74 years	4.0	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.7	6.3	7.0
75 years or more	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0

Age groups, Lovvangen

<b>Age</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
0-9 years	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.4	15.6	15.2	14.7
10-19 years	15.0	15.4	13.7	13.0	12.4	13.2	13.7
20-29 years	12.5	13.1	16.1	15.8	15.3	14.5	12.6
30-39 years	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.0	14.1	13.7	15.4
40-49 years	14.2	13.6	12.7	12.3	12.1	12.5	12.7
50-59 years	11.9	11.3	10.6	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2
60-74 years	13.9	13.5	13.3	13.6	14.3	14.3	13.9
75 years or more	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.8

## Age groups, Hedelundgårdsparken

Age	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-9 years	12.6	12.4	13.6	14.0	14.0	13.3	12.5
10-19 years	13.7	14.3	13.6	13.2	12.4	12.6	12.2
20-29 years	18.3	18.7	18.9	18.6	18.6	19.1	20.2
30-39 years	14.2	13.5	13.1	13.4	13.1	12.6	12.5
40-49 years	13.2	13.4	13.2	11.8	11.2	11.0	10.6
50-59 years	11.5	11.8	11.4	11.6	12.8	12.8	12.8
60-74 years	12.7	12.3	12.2	13.2	13.0	13.4	13.5
75 years or more	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.7

## Age groups, Byparken/Skovparken

Age	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-9 years	13.2	15.2	16.1	15.1	15.5	15.7	15.6
10-19 years	15.7	15.9	15.5	14.9	15.6	15.3	15.3
20-29 years	13.9	16.1	18.5	19.3	17.2	16.0	15.5
30-39 years	14.1	13.4	14.1	14.0	14.1	15.1	15.7
40-49 years	14.6	15.2	13.5	13.3	14.2	14.0	13.5
50-59 years	14.5	12.8	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.4	11.5
60-74 years	10.1	9.4	8.6	9.6	9.5	10.2	10.7
75 years or more	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2

## Men, ages 10-29

omr_tx	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Byparken/Skovparken	15.12	15.59	17.29	16.75	16.13	15.62	15.20
Hedelundgårdsparken	15.85	17.06	16.19	15.32	14.90	15.18	14.98
Løvvangen	13.87	15.25	15.55	14.71	13.69	13.17	12.63
Mjølnerparken	17.32	16.48	16.19	16.84	16.31	17.55	17.73

Men aged 10-29 years from Middle East/Africa

<b>omr_tx</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Byparken/Skovparken	4.18	4.42	4.49	4.54	4.36	4.30	4.36
Hedelundgårdparken	3.24	4.32	4.80	4.90	4.34	4.08	4.13
Løvvangen	6.33	6.89	6.05	6.25	5.51	5.86	5.76
Mjølnerparken	13.71	13.45	13.34	13.39	13.21	13.39	14.23

% women people from Middle East/Africa aged 10-29

<b>omr_tx</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Byparken/Skovparken	44.37	45.98	41.42	45.35	44.27	45.21	48.04
Hedelundgårdparken	46.10	40.42	42.10	47.25	50.56	52.42	52.37
Løvvangen	51.08	47.53	50.23	48.79	51.35	50.07	50.49
Mjølnerparken	53.65	54.06	54.09	52.65	52.53	51.15	51.12