
Report

Demographic report on 96 terminated households in Nøjsomhed-Sydvej

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Introduction

This report will describe the demographic of the 301 residents from the 96 households that were terminated from the Nøjsomhed-Sydvej housing area in the beginning of 2020. The report is produced by Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research on the request of Open Society Justice Initiative.

1.0 Background

Nøjsomhed-Sydvej is a residential area under the housing association Boliggården located in Helsingør. On December 1, 2018 the area got status as a “ghetto” area and was still considered a ghetto area on December 1, 2019. In order to remove Nøjsomhed-Sydvej from the ghetto list, a group of representatives from Helsingør Municipality and from Boliggården was put together. To remove the area from the ghettolist, they could either attempt to bring down the number of immigrants or descendants of immigrants from so-called “non-western countries” in the area, or they could attempt to change the other criteria, which defined the area as a ghetto (residents with low income, only primary education, and a criminal record). Documents from meetings within the group indicate that the group chose to attempt to decrease the number of immigrants and descendants from non-western countries in the housing area (see Danish Institute for Human Rights, 2020).

On January 31, 2020 a letter of termination was sent to 96 households in Nøjsomhed-Sydvej on the addresses: Nordvej 9B, 15, 23, 25, 31, 33 and 37. This report will explore the demographic data of these residents. The 96 households that were evicted contained a total of 301 persons. In this report, we will report on the demographics of this population, based on data from Statistics Denmark on these households on December 31, 2019, one month prior to the letter of termination was sent.

1.1/ *Statistical concepts and definitions*

In the report, definitions by Statistics Denmark of immigrants, descendants, country of origin and western/non-western countries have been used. These definitions are:

Immigrant: An immigrant is defined as a person born abroad whose parents are both (or one of them if there is no available information on the other parent) foreign citizens or were both born abroad. If there is no available information on either of the parents and the person was born abroad, the person is also defined as an immigrant.

Descendant: A descendant is defined as a person born in Denmark whose parents (or one of them if there is no available information on the other parent) are either immigrants or descendants with foreign citizenship. If there is no available information on either of the parents and the person in question is a foreign citizen, the person is also defined as a descendant.

Person of Danish origin: A person – regardless place of birth – where at least one parent is a Danish citizen and also born in Denmark.

Country of origin: Country of origin is defined as following:

When no parents are known, the country of origin is defined from the persons own information. If the person is an immigrant, it's assumed that the country of origin is equal to the country of birth. If the person is a descendant, it's assumed that the country of origin is equal to the country of citizenship.

When only one parent is known, the country of origin is defined as the country of birth of the parent. If this is Denmark, the country of citizenship is used.

When both parents are known, the country of origin is defined as the country of birth of the mother respectively country of citizenship.

Western/Non-western countries: Western countries: All 28 EU countries and Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland, Vatican State, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand.

Non-western countries: All other countries.

(Statistics Denmark, 2017)

1.2/ *Anonymization*

Statistics Denmark had to anonymize the data set on which this analysis is based. This means that some information is omitted to prevent it from being traced back to individuals. This means, for example, that a shared category has been created for a range of countries, as sufficiently few residents had these as their country of origin, that it would not be possible to maintain their anonymity. This category has been named: 'Middle East others'. This category includes: United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Middle East undisclosed, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Israel, Oman, Bahrain.

In order to be able to retain as much information as possible about the individual residents' countries of origin, Statistics Denmark has had to divide citizenship into three categories: 1) Denmark, 2) Western countries and 3) Non-Western countries. This has been done on the basis of a consideration that the variable "country of origin" contributes more information about the individual

residents' background than the variable "citizenship" as a resident may have Danish citizenship but have a country of origin that is not Denmark. In addition, it is the "country of origin" that determines whether the residents are categorized 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.

1.3/ Statistical uncertainty

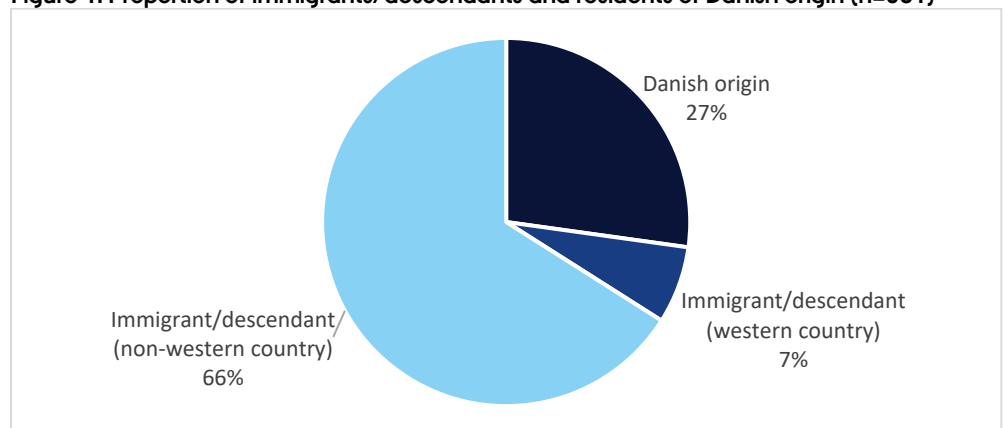
The anonymization of the data also means that there is some statistical uncertainty in the analyses. In instances where 3 or fewer persons share immigrant status, country of origin and citizenship the exact number of persons has been anonymized by Statistics Denmark. In those instances, we have used the average for all of the anonymized cells. For this dataset the average used for estimating is 1.4. In that regard, it should be stressed that the numbers reported in this publication should be considered close approximations rather than exact measurements.

2.0 Immigrant status, citizenship and country of origin

2.1/ *Proportion of immigrants and descendants from non-western countries*

From the figure below (figure 1), we can see that 66% of the evicted residents were immigrants/descendants from a non-western country, 7% were immigrant/descendants from a western country and 27% had Denmark as their country of origin (see definitions above). In that regard, non-western immigrants were overrepresented among the evicted residents compared to proportion of non-western immigrants in Nøjsomhed-Sydvej, which was 54.6% on December 1, 2019 according to the "ghettolist" (Danish Ministry of Transport and Housing, 2019).

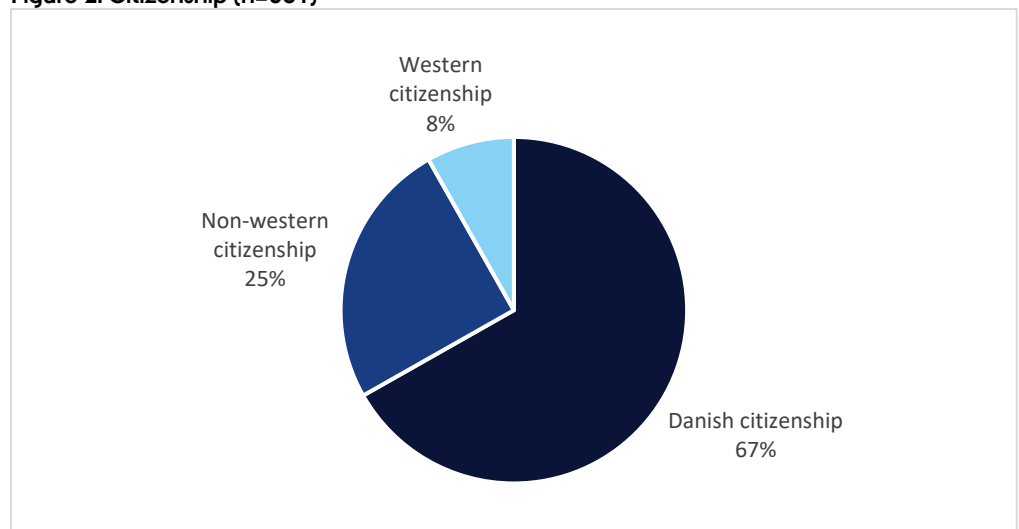
Figure 1: Proportion of immigrants/descendants and residents of Danish origin (n=301)



2.2/ *Citizenship*

From the figure below (figure 2), we can see that most of the evicted residents had a Danish citizenship, making up 67% of those evicted. There was 25% who had a citizenship from a non-western country and 8% who had a citizenship from a western country.

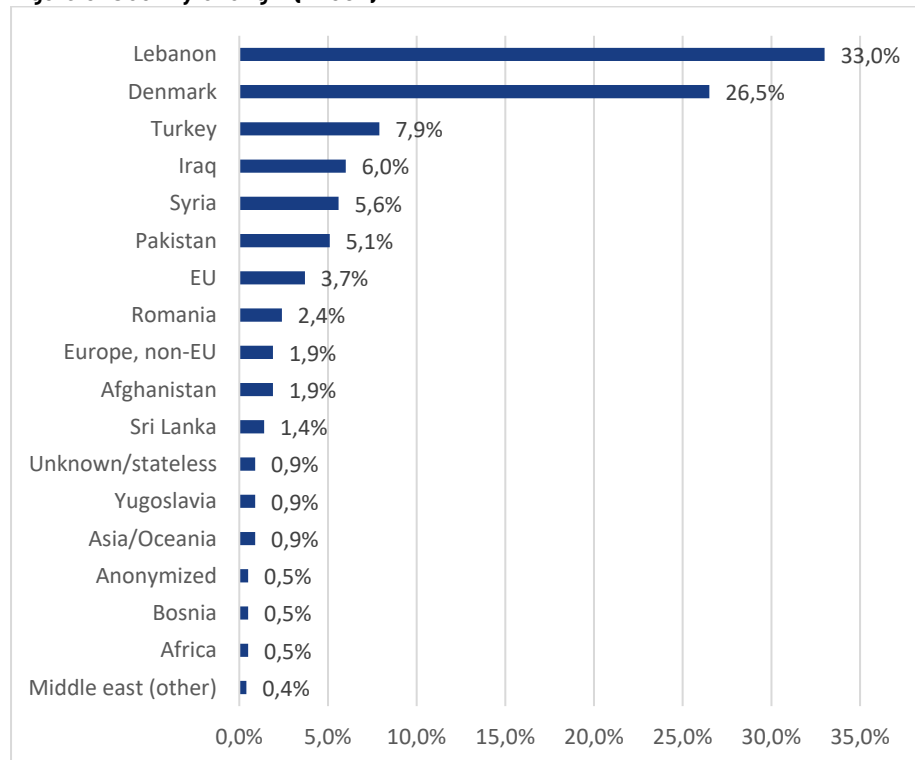
Figure 2: Citizenship (n=301)



2.3/ Country of origin

From the figure below (figure 3) we can see that the most prevalent country of origin among the evicted residents was Lebanon with 33% having this as their country of origin. After this, the most prevalent country of origin was Denmark with 26.5% of the evicted residents having this as their country of origin. Other prevalent countries of origin include Turkey (7.9%), Iraq (6%), Syria (5.6%) and Pakistan (5.1%).

Figure 3: Country of origin (n=301)



3.0 Age and gender

3.1/ Age distribution

From the figure below (figure 4) we can see that about a third of the evicted residents (32.5%) was 0-19 years old. A little more than a third (35.6%) was 20-39 years old and a little less than a third (31.9%) was 40 years or older. If we compare with the general age distribution for residents in Nøjsomhed-Sydvej in 2020 (figure 5), we can see that more of the evicted citizens belonged to the younger age groups, compared to the general population in Nøjsomhed-Sydvej. There is an overrepresentation of the evicted residents from the age groups 0-9, 10-19, 20-29 and 30-39 years, and an underrepresentation from the age groups 40-49, 50-59, 60-74, and 75+ years.

Figure 4: Age for evicted residents (n=301)

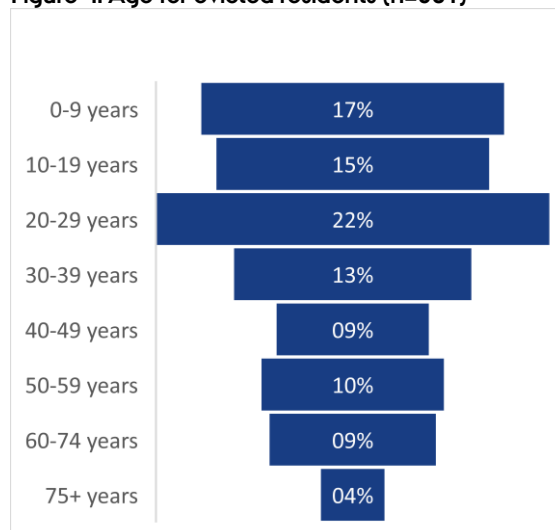
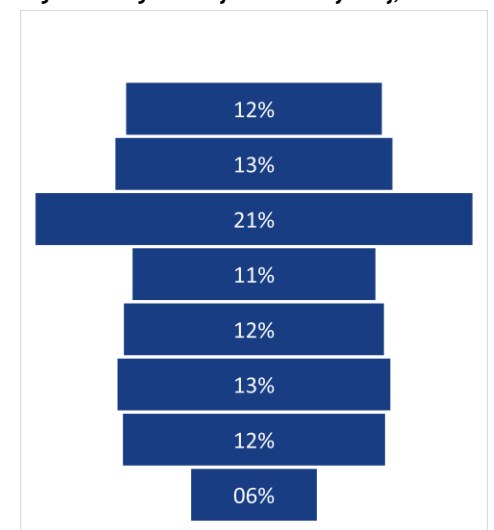


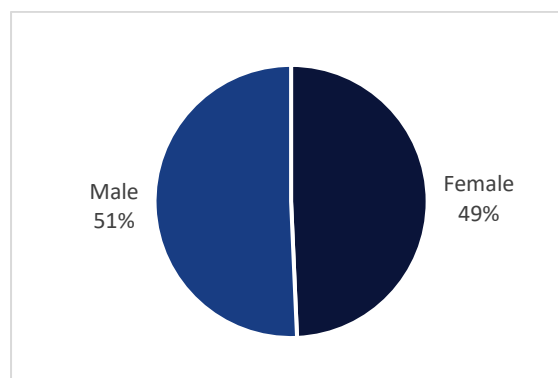
Figure 5: Age in Nøjsomhed-Sydvej, 2020



3.2/ Gender distribution

From the figure below (figure 6) we can see that the gender distribution among the evicted residents was very equal with 51% of the residents being male and 49% of the residents being female.

Figure 6: Gender distribution (n=301)



4.0 Conclusion

The aim of this report has been to describe the demographic of the 301 residents from 96 households that were evicted from Nøjsomhed-Sydvej in 2020. The report shows that 66% of the evicted residents had the status of immigrant/descendant from a non-western country, 27% were considered as being of Danish origin, and 7% were immigrants/descendants from a western country. In that regard, non-western immigrants were overrepresented among the evicted residents compared to the proportion of non-western immigrants in Nøjsomhed-Sydvej, which was 54.6% on December 1, 2019 according to the "ghettolist" (Danish Ministry of Transport and Housing, 2019). The most prevalent country of origin, aside from Denmark, was Lebanon with 33% of the evicted citizens having this as their country of origin. Aside from this country, the most prevalent countries of origin were Turkey (7.9%), Iraq (6%), Syria (5.6%) and Pakistan (5.1%).

Furthermore, we can see that the majority of the evicted residents had a Danish citizenship encompassing 67% of them. 25% had a citizenship from a non-western country and 8% had a citizenship from a western country other than Denmark. Furthermore, we can see that the evicted residents were composed of many different age groups with a third (32.5%) being between 0 and 19 years, a little more than a third (35.6%) being between 20 and 39 years old, and a little less than a third (31.9%) being 40 years or older. Furthermore, if we compare with the general age distribution for residents in Nøjsomhed-Sydvej in 2020, we can see that more of the evicted citizens belonged to the younger age groups, compared to the general population in Nøjsomhed-Sydvej. Lastly, we can see that the gender distribution among the evicted residents was more or less equal with 51% of the evicted residents being male and 49% female.

References

Danish Ministry of Transport and Housing (2019). *Liste over ghettoområder pr. 1. december 2019*. Danish Ministry of Transport and Housing.