



Delft University of Technology

Multiscale contextual poverty in the Netherlands

Petrovic, Ana; van Ham, Maarten; Manley, David

Publication date

2018

Document Version

Final published version

Citation (APA)

Petrovic, A., van Ham, M., & Manley, D. (2018). *Multiscale contextual poverty in the Netherlands*. 30-30. Abstract from ENHR Conference 2018, Uppsala, Sweden.

Important note

To cite this publication, please use the final published version (if applicable). Please check the document version above.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download, forward or distribute the text or part of it, without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license such as Creative Commons.

Takedown policy

Please contact us and provide details if you believe this document breaches copyrights. We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET



ENHR 2018

UPPSALA • JUNE 26–29

EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR HOUSING RESEARCH

MORE TOGETHER, MORE APART:
MIGRATION, DENSIFICATION, SEGREGATION

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Multiscale contextual poverty in the Netherlands

0. New Housing Researchers Colloquium (NHRC)

Ana Petrović¹

*Maarten van Ham*¹, *David Manley*²

¹ Delft University of Technology, OTB – Research for the Built Environment, The Netherlands

² University of Bristol, School of Geographical Sciences, UK

Contextual poverty is a multiscale phenomenon which affects socioeconomic outcomes of people as well as individual decisions to move in or out of the neighbourhood. Large-scale contextual poverty reflects regional economic structures and labour markets. Meso-scale concentrations of poverty within cities are related to city-specific social, economic and housing characteristics. Exposure to poverty at small spatial scales influences individuals through social mechanisms such as role models or social networks. Particularly these smaller scales, but also the interaction between smaller and larger scales in different places, are often neglected in the empirical research, largely due to the lack of data. Register data for the full population of the Netherlands, geocoded to 100m by 100m grid cells, makes it possible to consider a wide range of spatial scales, starting from the immediate exposure to poverty just around one's home up to a large urban area in which people's daily activities take place. However, altering scale yields different empirical results, as stated within the modifiable areal unit problem (MAUP), which distorts the spatial representation of poverty. Our measure of contextual poverty, therefore, embraces a range of spatial scales of contexts which people are exposed to and compares different places within and between cities. This study reveals spatial patterns of poverty considering multiple scales simultaneously and quantifying both scalar variability and inequality between places. The overall goal is to provide a more complete picture of exposure to poverty across spatial scales and a more differentiated picture of various places within and between cities.