

Large housing estates in Sweden

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RESTATE



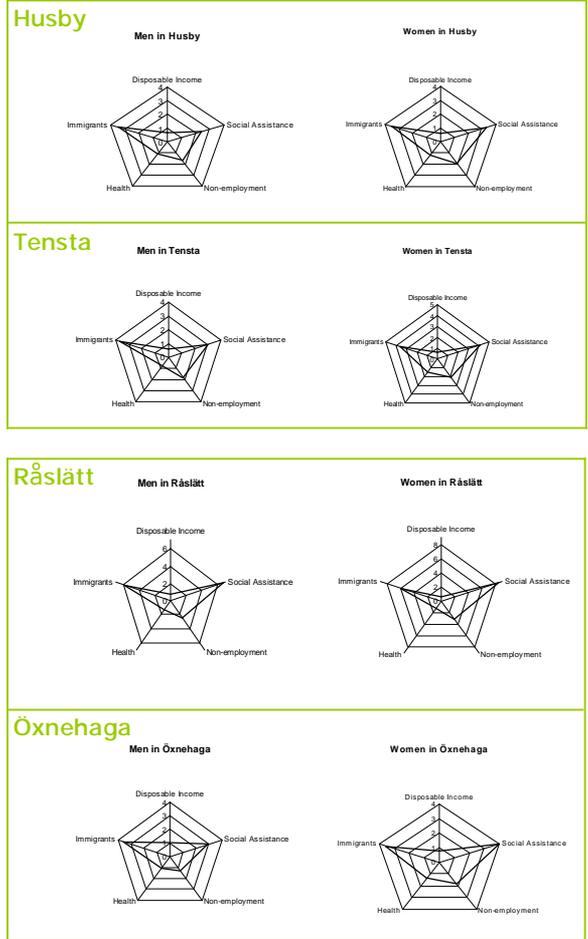
UNEMPLOYMENT Social and Economic segregation in Sweden

The aim of this poster is to highlight the importance of combating socio-economic segregation and unemployment for a whole neighbourhoods well being. Helping residents back into the labour market is a key strategy of neighbourhood improvement. With employment comes many other things than just an improved economy, such as things that prevent feelings of social exclusion. This then benefits residents as well as the estate itself.

Introduction

This poster shows four estates in Sweden, Husby and Tensta in Stockholm and Råslätt and Öxnehaga in Jönköping. They were all constructed during the so called "Million Program of 10 years" when 1 million dwellings were produced in Sweden. 25 percent of the Swedish population lives in houses from the Million Programme today. Many of these large scale housing estates has a socio economically weak population and unemployment is often a severe problem. The estates are often regarded as socio-economically segregated areas.

This poster illustrates some indicators of this kind of segregation, compared to the mean of the municipality. We argue that unemployment can be seen as one of the most important factors behind exclusion and a factor that also affects the whole neighbourhood. Social exclusion is revealed in index form with respect to the local market perspective. The figures below comprise five perspectives of indicators which are presented in polar diagrams, where the local market average in each perspective is equal to 1.



Conclusions

In all four estates the disposable income is less than the average in the local market. The disposable income is on average around 60 per cent compared to the rest of the local market in three of the four estates (Husby, Tensta and Råslätt). The income also correlates with the share of the population receiving social assistance, being unemployed and outside the labour market (non-employed) and foreign origin. Health, measured as payment from the health insurance system due to sickness is less significant, also explained by the lower rate of employment. As seen in the polar figures the estates are in some dimensions very different from the rest of the local markets. The indices are high and the relative segregation is present in both the large and the medium sized urban regions.

