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## Multiscale contextual poverty in the Netherlands

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## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

## **Multiscale contextual poverty in the Netherlands**

0. New Housing Researchers Colloquium (NHRC)

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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.