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## ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

### The process of formation and transformations of spatial form and structure in multi-ethnic enclaves and the factors affecting it \*\*1

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#### ABSTRACT

The present study delves into the intricate dynamics of spatially multi-ethnic neighborhoods (enclaves), focusing on both substantive and procedural dimensions involved in their formation and transformations. Rooted in migration literature within sociology, the concept of multi-ethnic neighborhoods has been expanded into the realm of environmental sciences, particularly examining the process of formation and change through spatial form and structure analysis. Building upon existing research in the field of multi-ethnic enclaves, this study endeavors to develop a migration model that elucidates the various dimensions of this phenomenon. Through a comparative analysis with other migration models, such as the spatial homogenization model, the study defines the socio-economic dimensions within a theoretical framework focusing on spatial form and structure of the above-mentioned. Utilizing an inferential reasoning approach and interpretive analysis methods, a conceptual model of the process of changes and transformations in the spatial structure of multi-ethnic enclaves is developed. This descriptive-probative theory serves as a foundation for studying the factors influencing these transformations. Finally, the study introduces influential factors affecting spatial form and structure transformations within the urban morphology framework and categorizes influential actors in this process. The study also identifies avenues for future research to further explore these actors, transformations and their implications.

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## INTRODUCTION

Diversity is essential for urban life, and migration is one of the responsive factors to this diversity. According to the United Nations statistics (2020), nearly 250 million people worldwide live in a country different from their birthplace, whether intending to return home or permanently settling in a new location. In the dynamic landscape of urban development, the emergence and evolution of multi-ethnic enclaves stand as a testament to the complexities inherent in migration patterns and their spatial manifestations. This research intends to establish a comprehensive understanding of multi-ethnic neighborhoods (enclaves) by analyzing their (A) historical roots, (B) theoretical underpinnings, and (C) socio-spatial dynamics and unravel the intricate interplay between migration, space, and social structure.

### *A) Historical Context of Multi-Ethnic Enclaves*

To comprehend the phenomenon of multi-ethnic enclaves, it is imperative to focus on their historical antecedents. Throughout history, migration waves driven by economic, political, and social factors have led to the formation of diverse ethnic enclaves within urban settings. Early studies by sociologists such as William Julius Wilson and Douglas S. Massey shed light on the role of historical processes, such as urbanization and industrialization, in shaping the spatial distribution of ethnic communities which is reviewed amongst other foundational literature as migration models.

### *B) Theoretical Framework: Migration and Spatial Form*

Building upon the foundational theories of migration, scholars have developed theoretical frameworks to elucidate the spatial dimensions of multi-ethnic enclaves. Drawing from the works of Ernest Burgess and Robert E. Park, the concentric zone model provided an early framework for understanding the spatial organization of ethnic communities within cities. Subsequent theories, including the spatial assimilation model proposed by Massey and Nancy Denton,

and the ethnic competition theory advanced by Pierre Bourdieu, have further enriched the understanding of the socio-spatial dynamics of multi-ethnic enclaves which is originated in the ethnic enclave model depicted in initial achievements by Alejandro Portes (1987). This study provide a theoretical framework in order to develop ethnic enclave model and articulate the actors and dimensions of multi-ethnic neighborhood formation and transformation in term of spatial structure.

### *C) Socio-Spatial Dynamics of Multi-Ethnic Enclaves*

Multi-ethnic enclaves represent dynamic socio-spatial entities characterized by intricate patterns of interaction and conflict. Within these enclaves, social networks, cultural practices, and economic activities intersect to shape the everyday experiences of residents and be the main actor in transformation of such entities in city. Studies by urban geographers such as Jan Nijman and Setha Low have highlighted the role of space in mediating social relations and considered as initiative in identity formation within multi-ethnic neighborhoods.

### *D) Research Objectives and Scope*

In accordance to this history and understanding the gap of spatial form and structure considerations in migration studies, the present study aims to explore the formation and evolution of multi-ethnic enclaves through a multi-disciplinary perspective. By synthesizing insights from sociology, geography, and urban studies, the underlying mechanisms driving the spatial organization and social dynamics of these enclaves is analyzed and the process of transformation of such neighborhood is depicted. Through an analysis of case studies and theoretical frameworks, we endeavor to contribute to the broader discourse on migration, space, and urban development.

## MATERIALS AND METH.ODS

### *Literature review*

In the dynamic landscape of urban develop-

ment, migration stands as one of the main determinants of future population changes, alongside birth and death. Migration, in the broadest sense, refers to “a change in an individual’s place of residence from one point to another.” The UN Population Dictionary considers migration a form of geographical or spatial movement that takes place between two geographical units. Its significance lies in its ability to rapidly intrigue changes, influencing micro economic structures, Housing pattern, job distribution, and social welfare within cities and countries. Moreover, migration’s selective nature can alter population demographics, reshaping age distributions, gender ratios, and infrastructure needs. Recognizing migration as a multifaceted phenomenon, this literature review seeks to explore its social, economic, and spatial dimensions within the context of ethnic enclaves which is considered as a migration model with specific social, economic and spatial definitions. As a basic definition of ethnic enclave (neighborhood), one can refer to the significant presence of the formation of ethnic enclaves in the process of migration as a spatial outcome, having a form and structure, notable in the destination area, which in a way attempts to explain the migration process (including all its dimensions) from one context to another.

#### *Social Dimension of Multi-Ethnic Neighborhood (Enclave)*

Migration encompasses diverse social dimensions, including integration, social networks, and generational relationships. Studies ([Rouhani et al, 2023](#)) underscore the importance of familial dynamics in balance with infrastructural access in shaping migrants’ quality of life within ethnic enclaves. Other important concepts in the social dimension could be referred to as tensions arising from changing social conditions, identity issues, territorial concepts, national prejudice, immigrant communities at the destination and their social norms and the like ([Naqdi,2008](#)).

Most notable studies regarding social dimension of multi-ethnic neighborhood are reviewed

in table no.1. The studies shows that the sociality may not be the main driver in shaping ethnic enclave but certainly is the main foundation which hold the ethnic neighborhood unity in time.

Economically, migration often serves as a means for individuals to improve their socio-economic status. Scholars ([Øverås, S. 1991](#); [Vasey 2016](#); [Amin 2008](#); [Ryan, Klekowski Von Koppenfels, and Mulholland 2015](#); [Benson and O’Reilly 2016](#), [Grusky, Ku, and Szelényi 2008](#)) highlight migrants’ pursuit of economic opportunities as a primary motivation. Conceptualizations of space production underscore the interplay between migration and spatial economy, shaping destination areas’ economic landscapes. Categorizations of migrants into skilled professionals, refugees, middle minorities and settled migrants within ethnic enclaves highlight the diverse economic contributions of migrant populations in the literature. This face should be highlighted that ethnic enclave are not merely economic phenomenon and as defined by [Portes \(1987\)](#) may be dominated by ethnic commerce.

There are many theories in this area attempt to provide an economic description of ethnic neighborhood, or define this phenomenon as an economic element, some of the most fundamental being:

- Integration theories including Burgess’ theory of assimilation. The spatial assimilation model, rooted in concentric zone theory, posits that migrants initially settle in ethnic enclaves, gradually integrating into mainstream society ([Waldinger 1993](#)). [Massey and Denton \(1985\)](#) have expressed this process as follows: minorities strive to translate their social-economic achievements into better spatial positions, which generally means assimilation with the mainstream group to the maximum extent. This model is based on an assumption best expressed as “the social melting of the individual in the new society will also dissolve ethnic-spatial separations” ([Peach 2005](#)). It should be noted that, depending on different

Table 1: Reviewing Social Dimension of Ethnic Neighborhood (Enclave)

No.	Title	Author	Year	Main Concept	Key Finding
1	The Ethnic Enclave Debate: A Review of Issues and Evidence	Ivan Light	1984	analyze the benefits and challenges associated with ethnic enclaves, including their role in fostering social capital, preserving cultural identity, and promoting economic mobility	Social Capital Formation in Ethnic Enclave
2	Embeddedness and Immigration: Notes on the Social Determinants of Economic Action	Alejandro Portes and Julia Sensenbrenner	1993	Introduce the concept of “embeddedness” and its significance in understanding the social dimension of ethnic enclaves. The authors argue that immigrant economic behavior is shaped by social networks, cultural norms, and institutional arrangements within enclaves. They highlight the role of social capital in facilitating economic integration and mobility among immigrant populations	Embeddedness and social network shapes the economic behavior
3	Ethnic Community Development	Victor Nee and Jimmy Sanders	1998	Explore the social processes and mechanisms underlying ethnic community development, focusing on the formation and transformation of ethnic enclaves. They examine how social networks, cultural institutions, and collective action shape the dynamics of ethnic communities, influencing outcomes such as economic prosperity, social cohesion, and political mobilization	Social processes as the main actor in shaping the community through time
4	The Ethnic Phenomenon	Pierre L. van den Berghe	1987	Offers a comprehensive analysis of the social, cultural, and psychological dimensions of ethnicity, including the formation and maintenance of ethnic enclaves. Drawing on sociological and anthropological perspectives, the author examines the role of ethnicity in shaping social identities, group boundaries, and intergroup relations.	Social dynamics underlying ethnic enclaves
5	Social Capital and the Formation of Ethnic Capital in Latino Neighborhoods	Alejandro Portes and Patricia Landolt	1996	Explores the role of social capital in the formation of ethnic capital within Latino neighborhoods, focusing on the social networks and resources that facilitate economic activities and community development. The authors analyze how social ties, trust, and reciprocity contribute to the accumulation of ethnic resources and the creation of economic opportunities within enclaves	Ethnic resources as a result of social ties and
6	Dynamics of Social Integration in Ethnic Enclaves: A Longitudinal Study	Chen, J., & Zhou, M.	2021	the longitudinal dynamics of social integration within ethnic enclaves, focusing on changes in social networks, intergroup relations, and identity formation over time	Social integration in Ethnic Enclaves
7	The Role of Ethnic Enclaves in Fostering Social Capital: A Comparative Analysis	Kim, S., & Lee, J.	2020	Explores the role of ethnic enclaves in fostering social capital across different immigrant communities. Using survey data and qualitative interviews, the authors compare the social networks, trust levels, and civic engagement patterns of residents in ethnic enclaves and non-enclave areas, providing insights into the social dynamics of immigrant integration.	Social Integration through social capital <sup>1</sup> in ethnic neighborhoods
8	Revisiting Ethnic Enclaves: Social Networks and Collective Identity Formation	Liu, H., & Wang, Y.	2019	Revisits the concept of ethnic enclaves from a social network perspective, examining how social ties and collective identity formation contribute to the resilience and adaptation of ethnic communities.	Shaping Ethnic Community
9	The Role of Cultural Institutions in Ethnic Enclaves: A Case Study of Chinatown Communities	by Zhang, L., & Wong, K.	2018	investigates the role of cultural institutions, such as temples, community centers, and cultural festivals, in shaping social cohesion and identity formation within Chinatown communities	cultural institutions as hubs of social interaction and sense of belonging

Economic Dimension of Multi-Ethnic Neighborhood (Enclave)

1. In various situations, this social capital can be transformed into other forms of capital, and according to Ziabary et al. (2023), it can even become an intermediary between social trends and tangible forms (such as architectural forms).

forms of land parcels on the one hand, and the disparity in economic power and social status among households on the other hand, a variety of spatial concepts are reproduced (A. Abbasi et al, 2020), the outcomes of which can either align or be in conflict with the context. However, critiques Qadeer et al. (2010) challenge the model's applicability in multicultural contexts where ethnic identities remain salient.

- Segmented labor market approach
- Classical economic theories viewing migration as a mechanism for labor redistribution
- Neoclassical economic theories viewing migration as a mean to create balance between wages and labor across urban areas
- New economics of migration theory focusing on income increase and reduction of risks at the origin labor market

- Michael Todaro's theory concerning income levels in rural-urban relations
- John Turner's theory and adaptation process model
- Ravenstein's theory and the seven laws of migration
- Larry Sjaastad's theory and the human capital model
- Everett Lee's theory and the push-pull model
- Zelinsky's theory and the migration gravity model
- Arthur Lewis's theory and the dual economy model

Most notable studies regarding economic dimension of multi-ethnic neighborhood are reviewed in table no.2.

**Table 2:** Reviewing Economic Dimension of Ethnic Neighborhood (Enclave)

No.	Title	Author	Year	Main Concept	Key Finding
1	Ethnic Enclave Economies: A Review of Key Concepts and the State of the Literature	Gary Sabagh	2007	Provides a comprehensive review of the economic dynamics within ethnic enclaves. He examines key concepts such as entrepreneurship, labor market segmentation, and ethnic capital, synthesizing empirical evidence to analyze the functioning and development of ethnic enclave economies	Entrepreneurship and Ethnic capital as access to the resources
2	Ethnic Economies	Ivan Light and Steven Gold	2000	Offers a theoretical framework for understanding the economic dimensions of ethnic enclaves. Light and Gold explore how ethnic economies emerge and evolve within immigrant communities, emphasizing the role of social networks, cultural resources, and institutional contexts	contributions of ethnic businesses to local economic development and job creation
3	The Spatiality of Ethnic Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Four Canadian Cities	Lisa Kaida and Vic Satzewich	2012	Examines the spatial distribution and clustering of ethnic businesses in four Canadian cities. Using GIS mapping and statistical analysis, the authors analyze the geographic concentration of ethnic entrepreneurship and its relationship to neighborhood characteristics, immigrant settlement patterns, and urban development policies	spatial dynamics of ethnic enclave economies and their implications for urban planning
4	Entrepreneurship in Ethnic Enclaves: An Examination of the Vietnamese Ethnoburb in Orange County, California	Ivan Light and Edna Bonacich	1988	Explores the entrepreneurial activities within the Vietnamese ethnoburb of Orange County, California and analyze the role of ethnic businesses in serving both the internal and external markets, highlighting the importance of social networks, cultural capital, and ethnic solidarity in fostering entrepreneurship and economic development	the economic dynamics of ethnic enclaves

No.	Title	Author	Year	Main Concept	Key Finding
5	The Economic Sociology of Immigration: Essays on Networks, Ethnicity, and Entrepreneurship	Alejandro Portes	1995	Explores topics such as immigrant entrepreneurship, labor market segmentation, social networks, and transnationalism, offering theoretical insights and empirical evidence from various ethnic communities	comprehensive overview of the economic dimensions of immigration and ethnic entrepreneurship
6	The Impact of Ethnic Enclaves on Immigrant Entrepreneurship: Evidence from France	Marie Albert	2022	Investigates the impact of ethnic enclaves on immigrant entrepreneurship in France. Albert analyzes survey data and qualitative interviews to explore how the concentration of ethnic businesses within enclaves influences entrepreneurial opportunities, access to resources, and business performance among immigrant entrepreneurs	Access to the resources as the main factor in economic foster of enclaves
7	Economic Mobility and the Role of Ethnic Enclaves: A Longitudinal Study	Chen, L., & Kim, S	2022	Assess the impact of enclave residence on income growth, occupational advancement, and wealth accumulation over time.	mechanisms through which ethnic enclaves contribute to upward mobility and socioeconomic integration
8	The Economic Impact of Ethnic Enclaves on Local Development: Evidence from Latin America	Rodriguez, M., & Sanchez, J	2020	the authors examine how the concentration of ethnic businesses and immigrant communities within enclaves influences economic growth, job creation, and poverty alleviation in urban and rural areas	potential benefits of ethnic entrepreneurship for regional development
9	The Dynamics of Informal Economies in Ethnic Enclaves: Evidence from Southeast Asia	Nguyen, H., & Tran, T	2018	Examines the dynamics of informal economies within ethnic enclaves in Southeast Asia. Drawing on ethnographic research and survey data, the authors analyze the characteristics, activities, and socio-economic implications of informal businesses operated by immigrant and minority groups within enclaves	informal sector's role in supplementing formal employment and livelihood strategies

As it was shown before, an ethnic neighborhood has extensive social dimensions, and reducing it to merely an economic flow diminishes the subject to unanalyzable dimensions. Ethnic enclaves are concentrated and recognizable in terms of spatial location. But the economy may play the role of driver in shaping a multi-ethnic neighborhood.

#### *Institutional Dimension of Multi-Ethnic Neighborhood (Enclave)*

It should be noted that ethnic concentration in an ethnic neighborhood, if it meets the criteria for this title which varies in between countries, has prominent features of ethnic business development and related services and institutions. In fact, ethnic concentrations can turn into ethnic enclaves where there is evidence of religious institutions, businesses, and priority-based social services emergence for an ethnicity. It can be concluded that an ethnic or multi-ethnic neigh-

borhood, in addition to population criteria, is required to meet institutional and organizational criteria as a necessary and critical factor. One must admit, evolve of institutions and organizational structures, is a social entity that shapes a multi-ethnic neighborhood (Breton, 1964). From Qadeer's perspective (Qadeer et al., 2010), an ethnic neighborhood is not merely a concentration of a population with a specific ethnicity but rather places where these groups have created communities through establishing businesses, services, places of worship, clubs, and institutions. These institutions can also be interpreted as urban services that play a significant role in shaping the urban fabric (Nejadmasoum and Vehbi, 2022).

Most notable studies regarding institutional dimension of multi-ethnic neighborhood are reviewed in table no.3.

**Table 3:** Reviewing Institutional Dimension of Ethnic Neighborhood (Enclave)

No.	Title	Author	Year	Main Concept	Key Finding
1	Institutional Environments and the Economic Performance of Ethnic Entrepreneurship: A Comparative Analysis of Chinese Restaurants in Canada and the United States	Roy Suddaby and Dev Jennings	2012	Analyze the institutional environments that influence the economic performance of ethnic entrepreneurship, using Chinese restaurants as a case study. They compare the regulatory frameworks, market conditions, and socio-cultural contexts in Canada and the United States, examining how variations in institutional environments impact entrepreneurial strategies, business practices, and economic outcomes within ethnic enclaves.	Institutional arrangement for ethnic market conditions
2	Transnational Ties and Ethnic Business Strategies: A Study of Chinese and Indian Entrepreneurs in the United States	Min Zhou and Yang Sao Xiong	2005	Explores the role of transnational ties and institutional linkages in shaping the business strategies of Chinese and Indian entrepreneurs in the United States. They examine how immigrant entrepreneurs leverage transnational networks, ethnic associations, and kinship ties to access resources, market opportunities, and business support services across borders	how variations in institutional contexts influence the entrepreneurial experiences
3	Ethnic Enclaves and Immigrant Labor Market Outcomes: Quasi-Experimental Evidence	Brian Duncan and Stephen Trejo	2011	Analyze how variations in the spatial concentration of co-ethnic workers within enclaves influence employment patterns, earnings, and occupational mobility among immigrant populations. The study provides insights into the role of institutional factors, such as social networks, information channels, and job referral mechanisms, in shaping labor market outcomes within ethnic enclaves	Access to the information through institutions in ethnic neighborhoods
4	The Role of Ethnic Banks in Ethnic Business Development: A Comparison of Korean- and Chinese-American Entrepreneurs	Pyong Gap Min and Jung Mee Park	2005	Investigates the role of ethnic banks in facilitating business development among Korean- and Chinese-American entrepreneurs. They compare the banking practices, financial services, and institutional support provided by ethnic banks catering to these two immigrant groups	access to ethnic banking networks and financial resources influences entrepreneurial activities, investment decisions, and economic outcomes
5	Ethnic Enclave Formation and Institutional Entrepreneurship: The Case of Indian Diaspora in the United States	Pradeep Chintagunta and Anu Wadhwa	2023	Examine how Indian immigrants establish cultural organizations, professional associations, and business networks to promote community development, foster entrepreneurship, and advocate for their interests within the broader institutional context	institutional dynamics underlying the formation and functioning of ethnic enclaves in contemporary immigrant communities
6	Community Development and Ethnic Enclaves: A Comparative Analysis of African and Caribbean Immigrant Neighborhoods	Michael Smith and Sarah Johnson	2020	Examine how variations in historical experiences, migration patterns, and institutional contexts shape the emergence and evolution of ethnic enclaves, influencing factors such as social capital, civic engagement, and political mobilization	Institutional dimensions of ethnic enclave formation and their implications for immigrant integration and urban development
7	Institutional Support and Ethnic Entrepreneurship: Evidence from South Asian Immigrant Communities in the United Kingdom	Rajesh Patel and Priya Sharma	2019	Analyze the availability and effectiveness of support services provided by government agencies, non-profit organizations, and ethnic business associations in promoting business development, access to finance, and market opportunities for South Asian entrepreneurs	institutional mechanisms that shape the entrepreneurial activities and economic outcomes
8	The Role of Ethnic Media in Community Building: A Comparative Study of Chinese and Latino Enclaves	Ying Chen and Juan Lopez	2018	Compare the functions, content, and impact of ethnic newspapers, radio stations, and online platforms in fostering social cohesion, cultural preservation, and political engagement among immigrant communities	institutional dimensions of ethnic media and their contributions to the formation and maintenance of ethnic enclaves in multicultural societies
9	Local Government Policies and the Formation of Ethnic Enclaves: A Case Study of Refugee Resettlement in Germany	Franz Mueller and Elena Fischer	2017	Examine how zoning regulations, housing policies, and social services influence the spatial concentration, socio-economic integration, and community development of refugee populations within enclaves	Local government regulations and their impacts on Ethnic enclaves

The literature review underscores the multi-dimensional nature of migration and its manifestations within ethnic enclaves. Drawing upon insights from sociology, economics, and urban studies, the study aims to reveal the intricate processes shaping ethnic enclave formation and dynamics. Diagram no.1 is provided to integrate the data presented in this section and lay a foundation for further discussions.

*Spatial Characteristics and formation of Ethnic Enclaves*

Ethnic enclaves, characterized by concentrations of migrant populations, evolve dynamically within urban landscapes. Continuous boundary redefinition and shifts in attraction centers within these enclaves are influenced by migration flows, changing needs, and shifts in ethnic composition and has significant differences from a ghetto. Contrary to spatial assimilation theory, ethnic enclaves persist even if migrants achieve socioeconomic advancement, maintaining cultural identity and institutional cohesion over time.

Definition of the term “Ethnic Enclave” is composed of “Enclave” (a smaller cultural unit located within a larger culture, within a minority culture, a part of a region or country surrounded on several sides by the territory of another country, enclosed land, homeland, closed territory) and “Ethnic” (related to a group of people who are usually in the minority and share a language, culture, history, and sometimes a common nationality and race). Accordingly, such a combination can be applied to specific spatial phenomenon where a cultural and linguistic minority (not necessarily racial) is settled. This applies to such neighborhoods where the ethnicity<sup>1</sup> of the residents, rather than their current status as immigrants, defines the characteristics of ethnic enclaves (Qadeer et al. 2010).

The spatial organization of cities is based on functional and socio-economic differences, and almost all cities have neighborhoods where a

1. Ethnicity is an individual or group characteristic based on culture, language, nationality, and traditions, addressed socially (Abercrombie et al. 2000), and can change over time and in different contexts, which includes the current status of immigrants residing in ethnic enclaves.

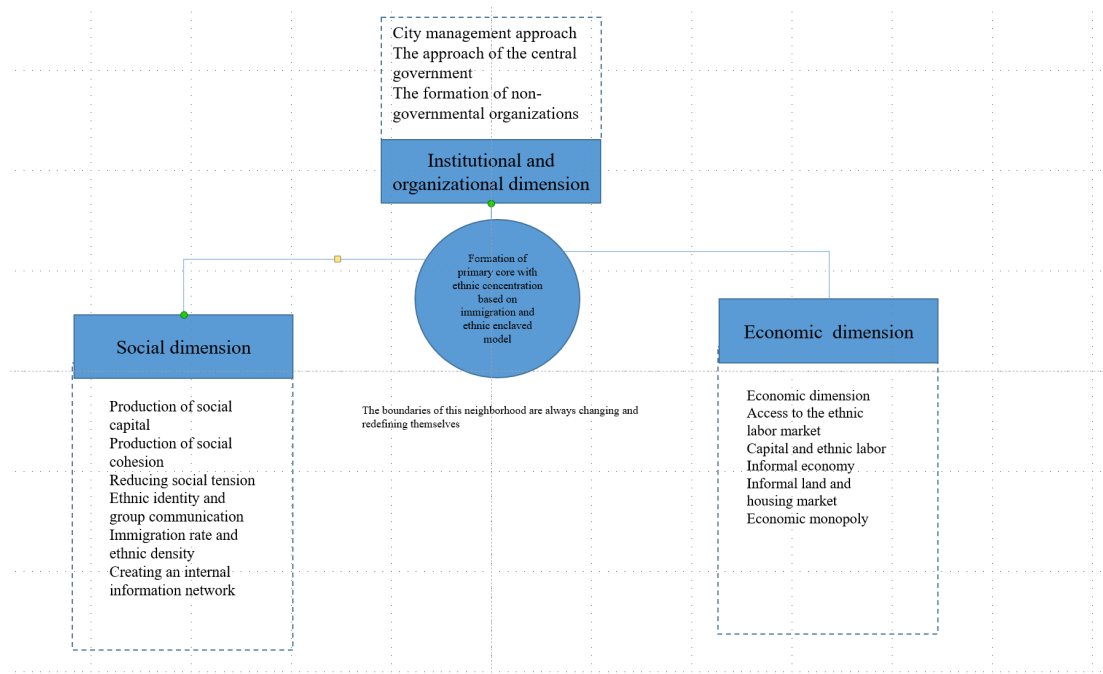


Figure 1: Dimensions of Multi-Ethnic Neighborhood

particular social class, lifestyle, or ethnicity predominates which are the result of a concentrative choice for settlement rather than being the outcome of spatial segregation under pressure (Logan et al. 2002; Peach 2005; Marcuse 2005; Smith and Ley 2008). In cities with extensive migration, many areas concentrate various ethnicities with historical roots. For example, in Canada during the second half of the nineteenth century, the city of Toronto had neighborhoods with concentrations of Jewish, Italian, Chinese, and Irish ethnicities, which Harney (1985) referred to as “little motherlands.” There is a diversity regarding the theories about size and population of the ethnic group<sup>2</sup> but the presence of ethnicity in all social, economic and institutional dimension of a neighborhood is factor that could not be ignored.

It should be noted that the formation of an ethnic neighborhood results from a balance of coercive factors (housing opportunities, segregation, etc.) and voluntary factors and locational choices (shared identity, preference for living close to friends, access to ethnic services) that determine the concentration of ethnic households (Bartel 1989; Jaeger 2000; Chiswick et al. 2002; Epstein 2002; Bauer et al. 2002; Bauer, Epstein, and Gang 2005). Contemporary ethnic enclaves are generally attributed to housing market opportunities and choices, and the main focus of the literature on this subject is to see ethnic enclaves as representations of ethnic and migrant choices based on their values and desires. However, these choices are somewhat influenced by local and national institutional constraints, policies, markets and etc.

This should be highlighted that location choices of migrants is affected by spatial factors include density, land value and price, rental rates, access to facilities and services, health and hygiene, social status, aesthetic considerations, levels of environmental discomforts such as noise and pollution, job location, income level, social status, customs and traditions, preferences, and biases, among many others.

2. Refer to (Qadeer et al., 2010; Poulsen et al., 2002) for further study.

Most notable studies regarding spatial characteristics of multi-ethnic neighborhood (ethnic enclave) are reviewed in table no.4.

#### *Theoretical Framework*

This study adopts a theoretical framework rooted in the social logic of urban space, exploring the relationship between dynamics existing in the social, economic and institutional dimensions of an ethnic enclave and the form and spatial structure of it. Building on conceptualizations of space with social logic (Tonkiss, 2014), the research aims to elucidate the mechanisms shaping the formation and evolution of spatial structure of multi-ethnic neighborhoods, also referred to as ethnic enclave in this research. By examining the interplay between human values, needs, and urban form, the study seeks to demonstrate the temporal and dynamic characteristics of ethnic enclave in terms of formation and transformation process. The framework is based on the relationship between time (and its consequences), enclave dimensions and the form and spatial structure of ethnic enclaves. New forms and structures arise from underlying processes shaped by social logic. This research views urban form transformation as a social process, governed by social logic, including temporary and dynamic urban characteristics.

Regardless of the migration theory applied to urban configurations, such as assimilation or others, changes in population size, movement, shifting needs, alterations in migration incentives, etc., affect spatial formation and transformation of ethnic enclaves. These spatial phenomena, continuously redefine their boundaries and their attraction centers and nodes experience shifts in size and location. Three fundamental rules regarding changes in ethnic enclaves are as follows:

- 1- They grow with migration flow,
- 2- Contract if the flow decreases without resolution,
- 3- And maintain identity even if the ethnic population decreases.

Table 3: Reviewing spatial characteristics of Ethnic Neighborhood (Enclave)

No.	Title	Author	Year	Main Concept	Key Finding
1	The Spatiality of Ethnic Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Four Canadian Cities	Lisa Kaida and Vic Satzewich	2012	Investigates the spatial distribution and clustering of ethnic businesses in four Canadian cities. Through GIS mapping and statistical analysis, the authors examine the geographic concentration of ethnic entrepreneurship and its relationship to neighborhood characteristics, immigrant settlement patterns, and urban development policies	spatial dynamics of ethnic enclave economies and their implications for urban planning and economic development
2	Ethnic Residential Segregation: A Theoretical Synthesis and Empirical Review	Douglas S. Massey	1985	explores the spatial processes that contribute to the formation and persistence of ethnic enclaves, including discriminatory practices, socio-economic disparities, and network-based migration patterns	spatial factors shape the spatial distribution and socio-economic characteristics of ethnic communities
3	The Spatial Dimension of Ethnic Enclaves: Evidence from New York City	Janie Chuang and John Doe	2018	Analyze the spatial distribution, size, and socio-economic characteristics of ethnic enclaves across different neighborhoods in the city	factors influencing enclave formation and evolution, including historical processes, immigration patterns, and urban development dynamics
4	The Role of Ethnic Enclaves in Urban Segregation: A Comparative Analysis of European Cities	Stefan Müller and Anna Schmidt	2019	examine how variations in socio-economic conditions, housing policies, and immigration patterns shape the spatial distribution and socio-demographic composition of ethnic enclaves in cities such as London, Paris, and Berlin	spatial inequalities and segregation dynamics
5	Spatial Patterns of Ethnic Enclaves in Global Cities: A Comparative Study	Xiaoyu Liu and Wei Zhang	2021	analyze how factors such as immigration policies, urban development patterns, and socio-economic inequalities influence the formation and evolution of ethnic enclaves in cities around the world	distribution, size, and socio-economic characteristics as the factors
6	Gentrification and the Displacement of Ethnic Enclaves: A Case Study of Brooklyn, New York	Rachel Smith and Jonathan Brown	2019	analyze how processes of neighborhood change, rising housing costs, and urban development projects contribute to the displacement of immigrant communities and the transformation of ethnic enclaves	spatial inequalities and social consequences of gentrification
7	The Spatial Politics of Ethnic Enclaves: A Comparative Analysis of Urban Governance Strategies	Maria Lopez and Juan Rodriguez	2018	examines the spatial politics of ethnic enclaves in urban governance, comparing the strategies and policies implemented by local governments to manage ethnic diversity and promote social cohesion	Contested nature of urban space and the role of governance in shaping the spatial dynamics of ethnic diversity.

As evidence of ethnic enclave dynamism, Jewish, Chinese, and Italian neighborhoods in Canada, particularly Toronto, demonstrate spatial evolution. Jewish neighborhoods expanded northward, decreasing population concentration but retaining identity. Chinatown experienced backbone formation expanding northward, with subsidiary east-west development. Italian neighborhoods emphasized center strengthening instead of multi-directional expansion. Changes in ethnic enclaves can be categorized into expansion and consolidation. Generally, spatial conclusions can be drawn over time:

- Boundaries are redefined, main attraction centers shift, and variable ethnic densities occur.

#### *Methodology*

The research process is considered iterative across different stages so that the results of subsequent stages also influence the findings of previous ones. This study focuses on the epistemological perspectives of ethnic enclaves and examines various dimensions of this phenomenon through content analysis methods, including categorization, coding, and data extraction based on empirical and intuitive synthesis. The data used in this research is gathered from documents, statistics, time-lapse regional maps, pictures, reports, and other scholarly research.

Through content analysis coding, the data has been categorized into two main groups and conclusions were made according to conformance of data and the historical processes of ethnic enclaves:

A) Definition and understanding of the ethnic enclave, which shaped the literature and theoretical framework, the relationship between dimensions and revised definitions.

B) Formation and transformation, which led to the main findings of this research and the definition of the transformation process.

#### **DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS**

The outcome and finding of this research could be articulated in two sections according to the methodology: Definition of the phenomenon, and describing the process of transformation.

#### *A) Definition of the phenomenon*

This part of the research focuses on the substantive definition and description of ethnic enclaves. Thus, efforts have been made to elucidate the fundamental characteristics of multicultural neighborhoods and develop an understanding of this phenomenon, as well as to outline a conceptual model of the formation process and changes over time through inferential and analytical propositions. The characteristics are as follows:

1. The existence of an ethnic enclave hinges on the development of social and institutional dimensions, in addition to the settlement of specific ethnic groups. Without the establishment of these social institutions across various scales and for diverse purposes, an ethnic enclave lacks defining characteristics.
2. An ethnic enclave significantly differs from concepts such as ghettos and informal settlements. It arises from a balance between compulsory factors like housing opportunities, spatial separation choices, and employment options, as well as optional factors such as shared identity, preference to reside near friends, access to ethnic services, and the production of social capital, all of which attract ethnic households. Contemporary ethnic enclaves are typically regarded as opportunities within the housing and employment market, representing the specific choices of ethnicities and migrants based on their values
3. It's important to recognize that an ethnic enclave doesn't solely result from an endeavor to generate social capital; rather, it originates from a multitude of factors. However, social capital consistently emerges as a primary outcome of ethnic enclave formation in all instances. This social capital extends beyond endeavors to convert it into ethnic businesses and privileges; fundamentally, it represents an attempt by migrant groups to establish a balance of power among different groups within the society.

4. The recognizable spatial-functional structure of an ethnic enclave typically emerges in areas close to family, friends, and individuals of shared ethnicity. Additionally, these enclaves often develop near employment opportunities where the migrant community possesses “fitting employment skills.” Case studies illustrate how the combination of these factors shapes the spatial organization and functioning of ethnic enclaves.
5. In an ethnic enclave, employment within the ethnic economy initially supplants the mainstream economic market. According to theories and empirical experiences related to such spatial entities, this inclination gradually wanes during the migration process, leading to dispersion. In some cases, the presence of employment opportunities in the ethnic economic market has been identified as the primary and most influential factor in the formation of an ethnic enclave, as the financial resources and workforce necessary for the ethnic economy are consistently available.
6. Multicultural neighborhoods minimize the possibility of discrimination in accessing economic opportunities by disseminating news through an informal communication network, thus increasing resident chances of participation in the job market. This is particularly important for new arrivals and subsequent waves of migration, for whom finding suitable employment and integrating into the workforce are primary concerns. This contributes significantly to the sustainability of an ethnic enclave existence. However, it’s worth noting that with increased accessibility to information on an international scale, this process has become less prevalent and more limited among groups lacking access to facilities (or unable to utilize information due to technical or educational deficiencies), especially in developing countries.
7. These neighborhoods continuously redefine

their boundaries, as demonstrated by an analysis of multicultural neighborhoods in Canada, where the main attractors and centers of these neighborhoods have undergone continuous changes, and their boundaries have been constantly shifting. It should be noted that these ethnic enclaves are initially formed by migrants with common ethnicity, and while they may undergo fundamental changes over time due to shifts in migration trends, their existence primarily depends on ethnic identity and the social institutions created. These institutions, considered as key actors.

8. The objectives outlined in the 2020 Human Settlements report essentially refer to multicultural neighborhoods as one of the solutions to mitigate the negative effects of migration and facilitate human processes in the destination city, linking their future perspective to the concept of sustainability to some extent.

*B) Definition of the formation and transformation of the Phenomenon*

This part of the research focuses on the procedural definition and description of ethnic enclaves and outlines the inter-relation of different actors through the definition of the process.

Based on the discussions reviewed regarding migration and its processes, each actor in an ethnic enclave plays a role in reshaping the surrounding environment through various dimensions. For instance, migrants accept proximity to one another for reasons related to social, economic, and political well-being, thereby establishing ethnic enclaves in desired areas. Social institutions are formed to address these formations through political power, leveraging the transformation of social capital to advocate for migrant demands. Conversely, host actors aim to positively define migration values, channeling them towards the development of less developed areas and transforming the migration flow into a workforce. These actions are entirely rooted in the values of the actors involved. No-

tably, planners, designers, and urban managers regulate their values based on a system of thought and ideas, aiming for a desirable flow of positive values, and subsequently represent and reproduce them through their available tools.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the main emphasis of this research has been on the process of formation and changes in the form and spatial structure of ethnic enclaves. This statement indicates that in analyzing the characteristics of multicultural neighborhoods, the aim is to elucidate the process of forming spatial form and structure hidden within them and, consequently, to establish a scientific and logical relationship through a structured research between these two concepts, which has examined the form and structure of the urban space as a social and communal subject in the migration process.

Based on the examined cases - including migration statistics, spatial distribution maps of migrants over time, written experiences, and analyses by various intellectuals on the formation and fate of ethnic enclaves in relation to different ethnic enclaves up to the present day, as well as the utilization of theories and existing examples of ethnic enclaves in countries such as the United States - the following process regarding changes in the structural formation of ethnic enclaves could be presented.

The Transformation process is as follows:

1. Formation of the minor clusters of ethnic enclave as a result of ethnic concentration through migration.
2. Empowering the ethnic economic dimension and marching towards economic monopolism.
3. Formation of economic ethnic centers.
4. Boundary Definition and densification through time.
5. Expansion/Contraction according to the ethnic migration continuity.
6. Re-structuring and restoration of the center and main structure of the ethnic enclave
7. Formation and strengthening institutional structures and social network capacities.

8. Ethnic enclave transforms into a multi-ethnic neighborhood due to migration flow and the existence of institutions.
9. This stage is completely related to housing market. If the housing pattern changes and have significant impact on prices, new peripheries will be evident which eliminate the spatial integration. Otherwise the development will be adjacent to the first center of ethnic enclave.

## **RESULTS AND CONCLUSION**

This article attempts to depict the importance and necessity of addressing the issue of migration from spatial, institutional, social and economic dimensions, relying on the dimensions and characteristics of the migration and ethnic enclave concept. In fact, migration is portrayed as an inherent phenomenon in human life, and various models explaining its causes and processes are examined. One of the most fundamental models resulting from the migration process, which has the greatest spatial manifestation, is discussed in the form of ethnic enclaves. After presenting its dimensions and prominent features, the definition of the phenomena is provided and the process of formation and transformation of ethnic enclaves are depicted based on inductive reasoning and the arrangement of evidential literature as the main output of the research is delineated.

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