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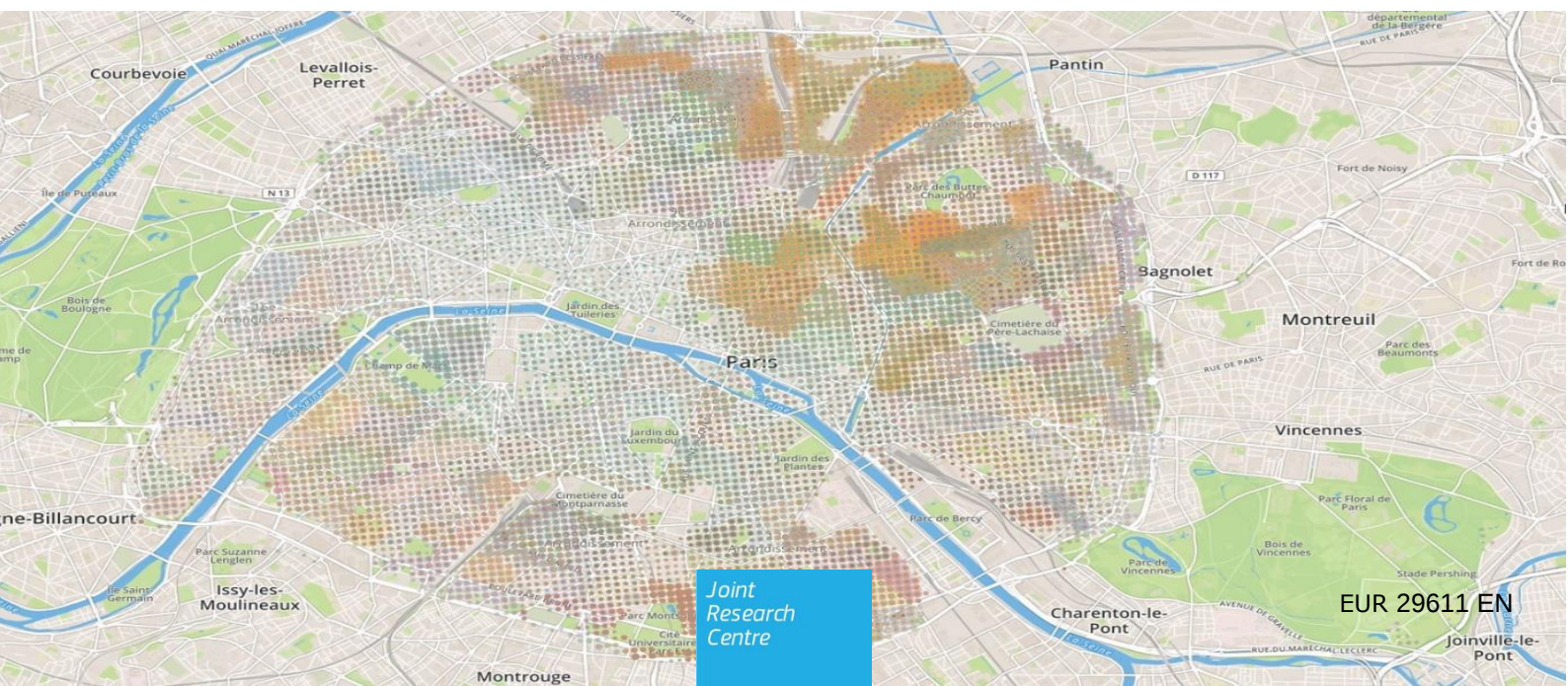
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Diversity, residential segregation, concentration of migrants: a comparison across EU cities

*Findings from the Data
Challenge on
Integration of Migrants
in Cities (D4I)*

Tintori, Guido
Alessandrini, Alfredo
Natale, Fabrizio

2018



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2.6 Multiscale and multidimensional segregation of non-Western migrants in seven European capitals

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The project investigated ethnic segregation in seven European capitals, namely Amsterdam, Berlin, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris, and Rome. These cities present a mix of immigration and welfare contexts in Europe. The study looked at the levels of ethnic segregation in each city and how these levels vary between them, how segregation manifests itself at different geographical scales and how it varies between the cities, and whether segregation varies between metropolitan cores and hinterlands.

The project examined three dimensions of segregation - centralisation, evenness and exposure - in the entire urban regions of the seven capitals, coinciding with their Functional Urban Areas. Centralisation measures the relative concentration of two groups in the urban core. Evenness captures the distribution of the population across the urban space. Exposure complements the second measure, in that registers the possibility of interaction between two groups in residential spaces at various spatial scales. Together, these dimensions make it possible to compare different aspects of segregation across all the cities. To investigate the effects of scale, the research adopted the methodology of increasingly large bespoke areas, that is considering multiple spatial scales, delineated by drawing circles of various radii around each person's home.

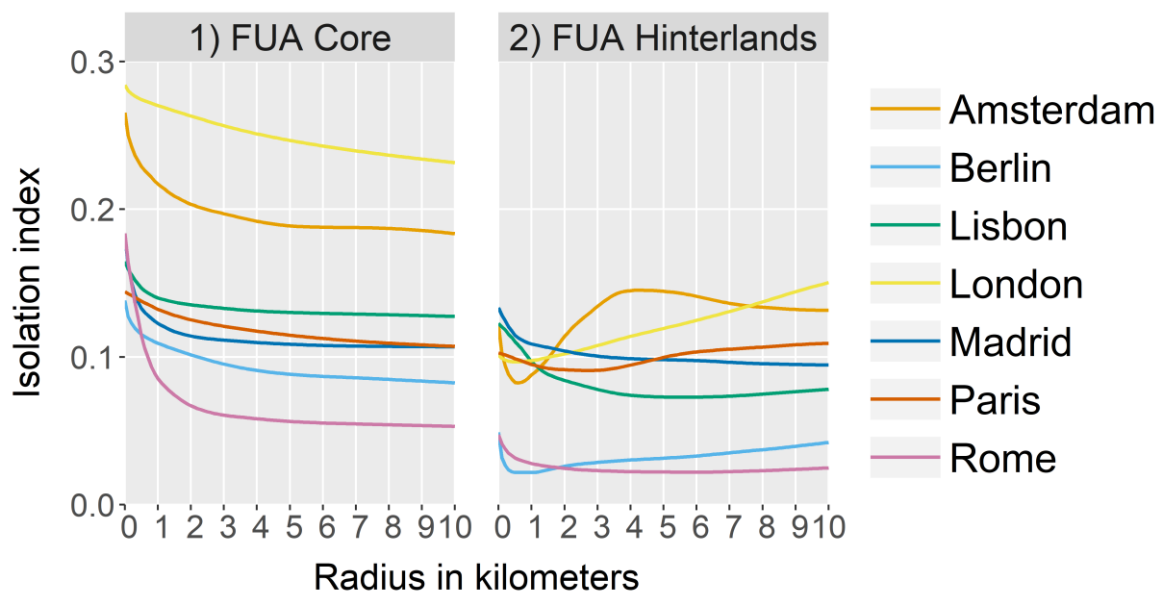


Figure 7 Exposure as a dimension of segregation

Overall, the findings gave insight into segregation at a range of spatial scales. The project identified differencing levels of segregation and potential exposure, and that neighbourhood size and local context in terms of the share of non-Western migrants mattered in how ethnic groups potentially experience segregation. Non-Western migrants concentrate in urban cores in most of the cities, even though in the South European capitals, non-Western migrants are more equally scattered in the core and hinterlands. In most of the cities, non-Western migrants are more unevenly distributed in the hinterlands than in the urban core. Hinterlands generally have less non-Western people than the urban cores, but these people locate in specific parts of the hinterlands, most likely in places

where they can access and afford housing or settle close to family. This occurs at different spatial scales in different cities.

The results for the range of scales suggest that measuring evenness at single administrative scales may obscure smaller-scale neighbourhood level ethnic compositions. Non-Western population is less likely to be exposed to other ethnic groups in their neighbourhood of residence. The meeting potential between Western and non-Western people in the same neighbourhood is conditional of the overall size of the group in the given city. Persistent segregation at multiple spatial scales is a common phenomenon on Europe but, at the same time, spatial patterning of segregation is very different and thus needs to be measured both along multiple scales and multiple dimensions.