



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

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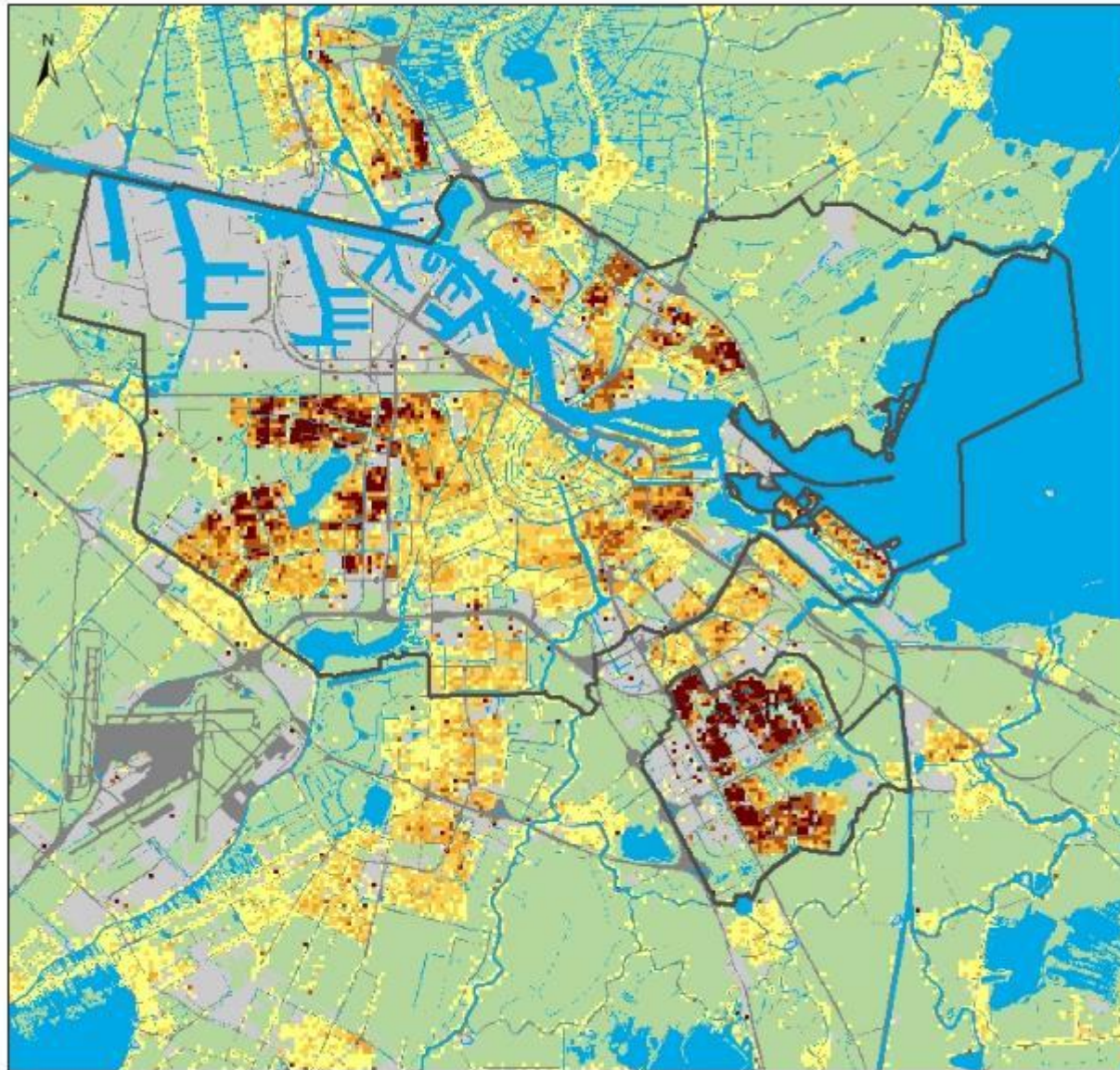
D4I Data Challenge Final Workshop

Brussels, 27 November 2018

Ethnic segregation is increasing

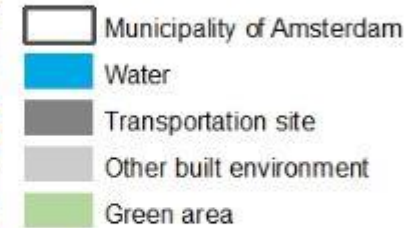
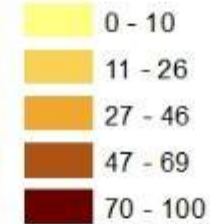
- Migration to Europe is increasing.
- Immigrants tend to go to cities.
- Immigrants tend to go to certain neighbourhoods.

(Arbaci, 2007; Tammaru, van Ham, Marcińczak, & Musterd, 2016)

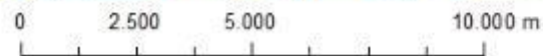


Share of people with a non-Western background in Amsterdam in 2013

Share of people with a non-Western background (%):



Data source: Statistics Office Netherlands - CBS



Petrović, van Ham, & Manley, 2018

Why does ethnic segregation concern us?

Small-scale
segregation


Urban form


Large-scale
segregation

- Meeting neighbours
- Inter-group contacts
- Integration
- School segregation
- Stigmatisation
- Access to jobs

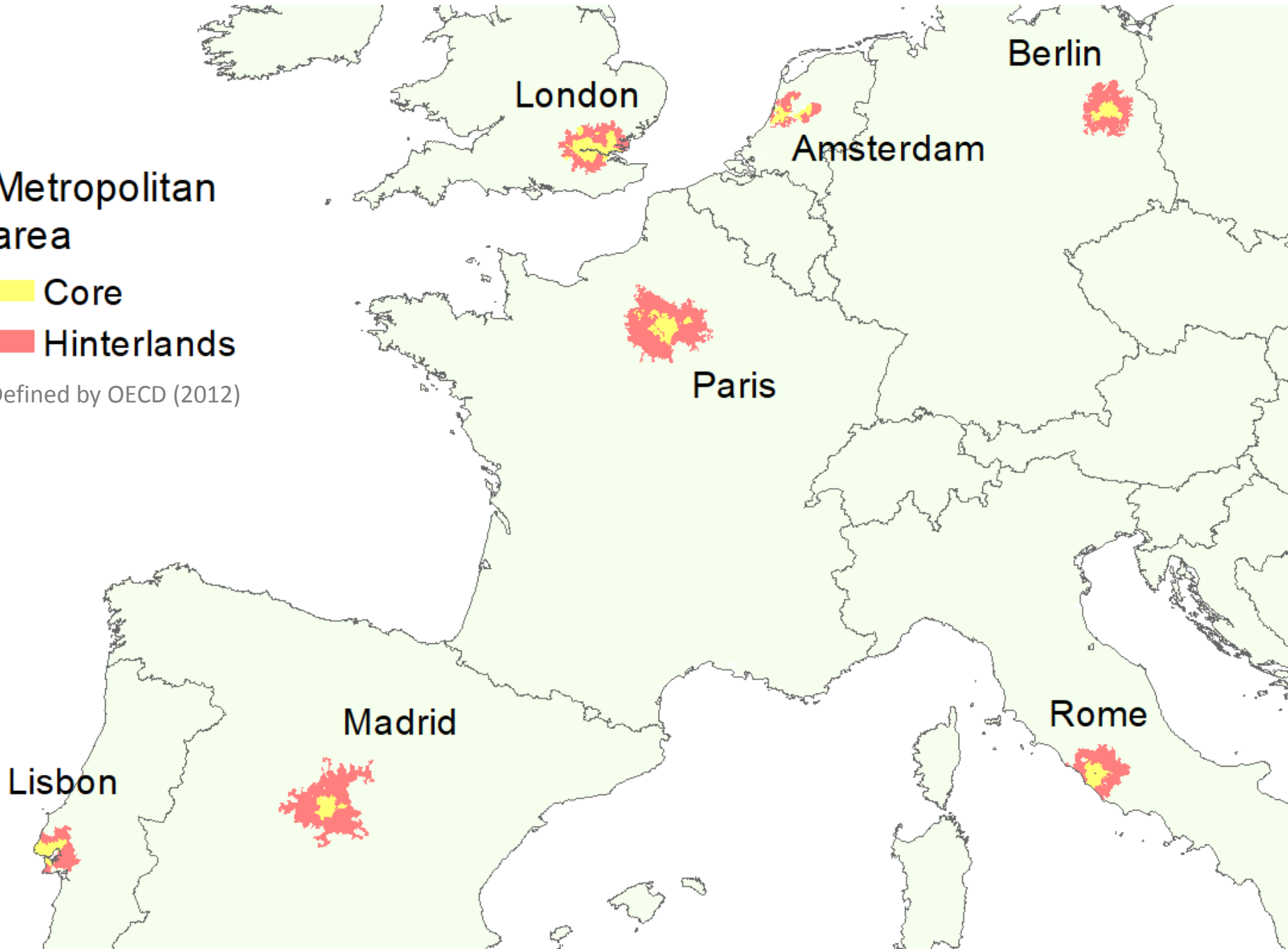
Study of
**seven European
capitals**

**Metropolitan
area**

 Core

 Hinterlands

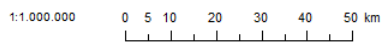
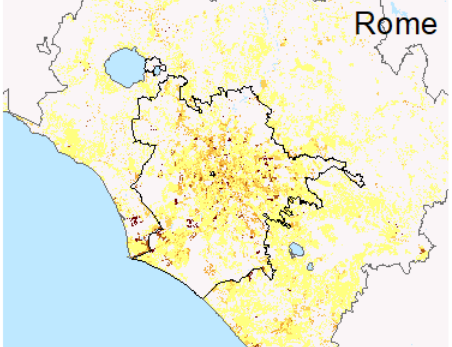
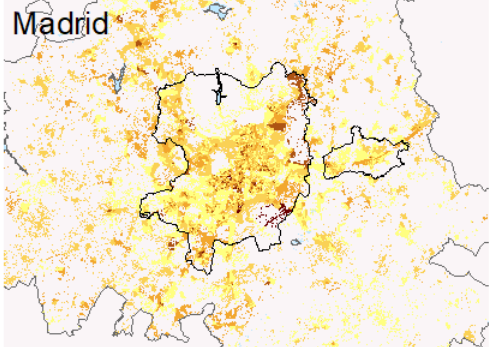
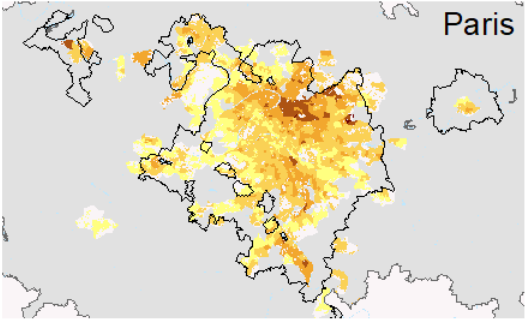
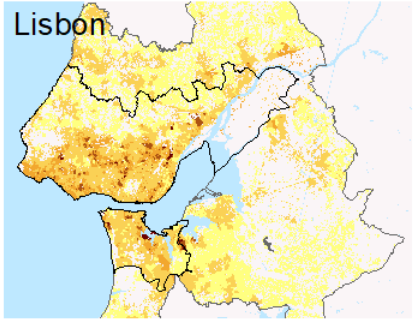
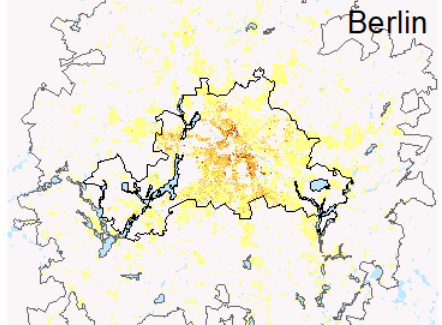
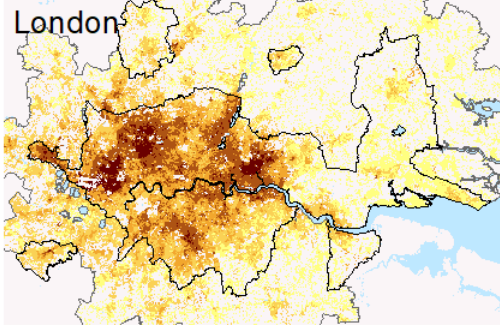
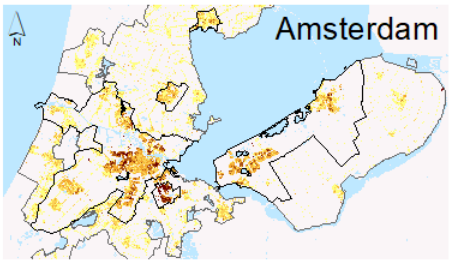
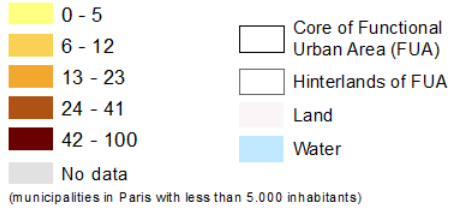
Defined by OECD (2012)



Research questions

- What are the **levels of ethnic segregation** in the **seven European capitals**?
- How does segregation manifests itself at **different spatial scales**, and how does this vary between the cities?
- How do levels of segregation vary between **metropolitan cores and hinterlands**?

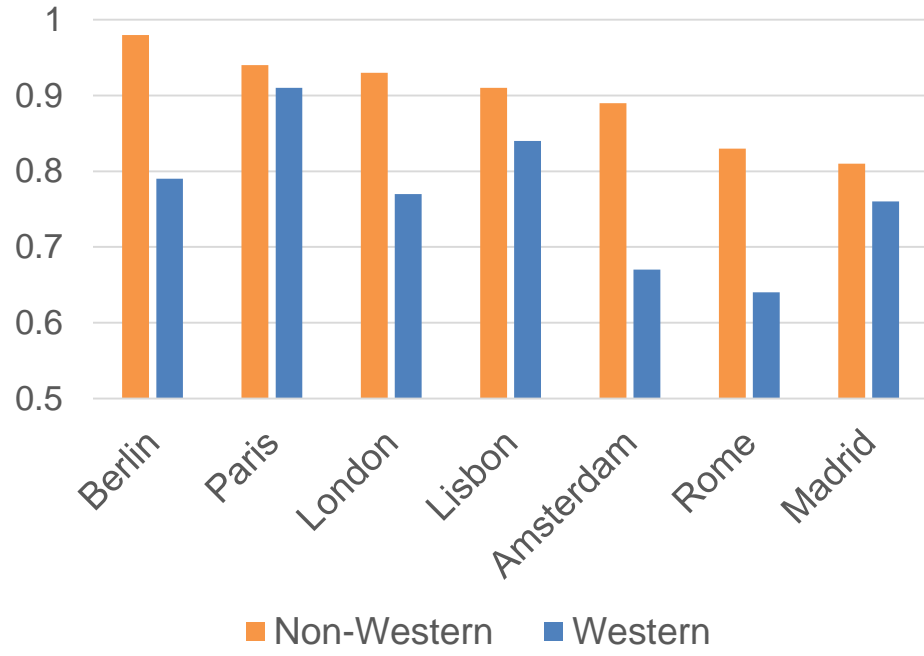
Share of non-Western people (%)




Authors' calculations based on D4I Challenge data from the European Commission
 Functional Urban Areas (FUA): Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
 Land and water: European Environment Agency (EEA)

Centralisation as a dimension of segregation

Index of centrality

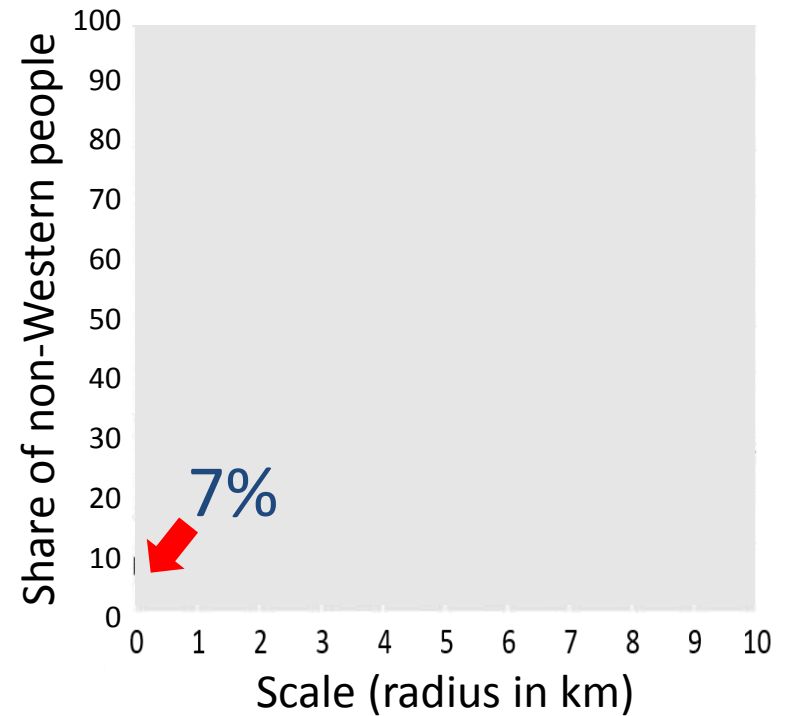


Share of non-Western people at 101 scales



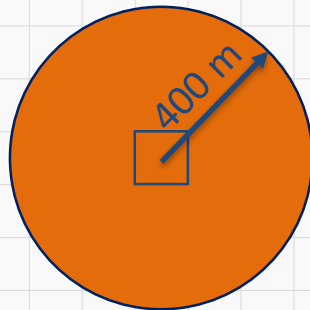
100 m 100 m

7% non-Western

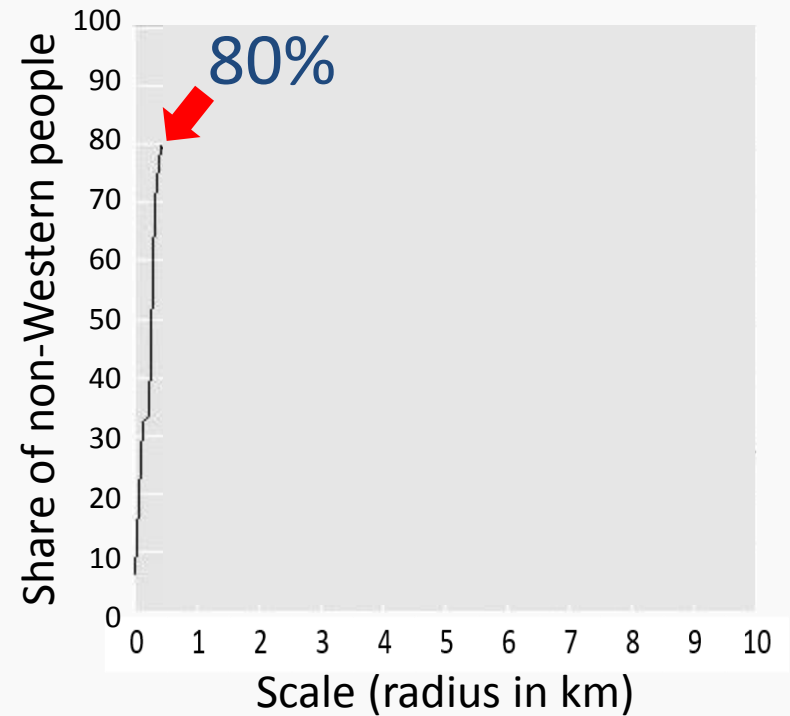


(see Petrović, van Ham, & Manley, 2018)

Share of non-Western people at 101 scales

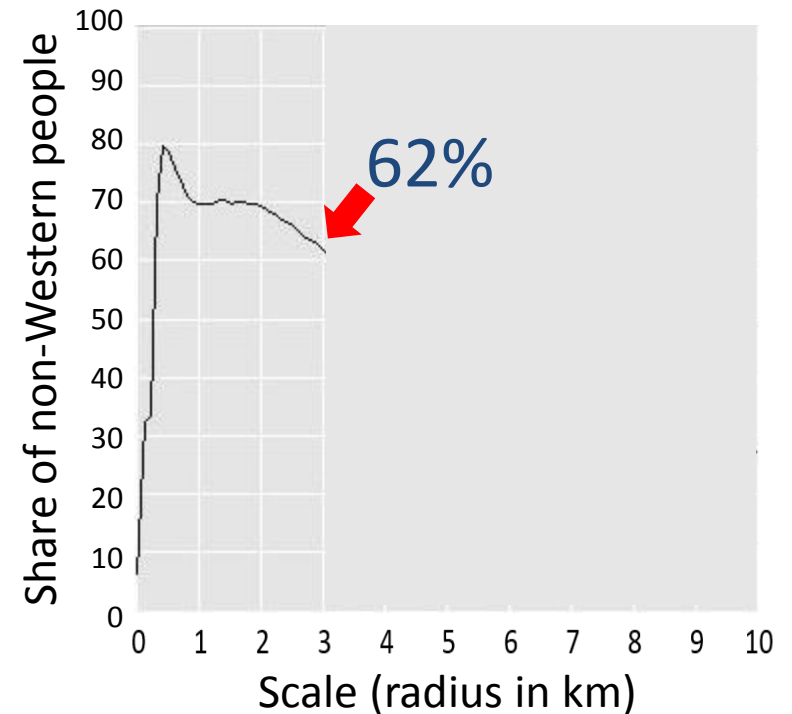
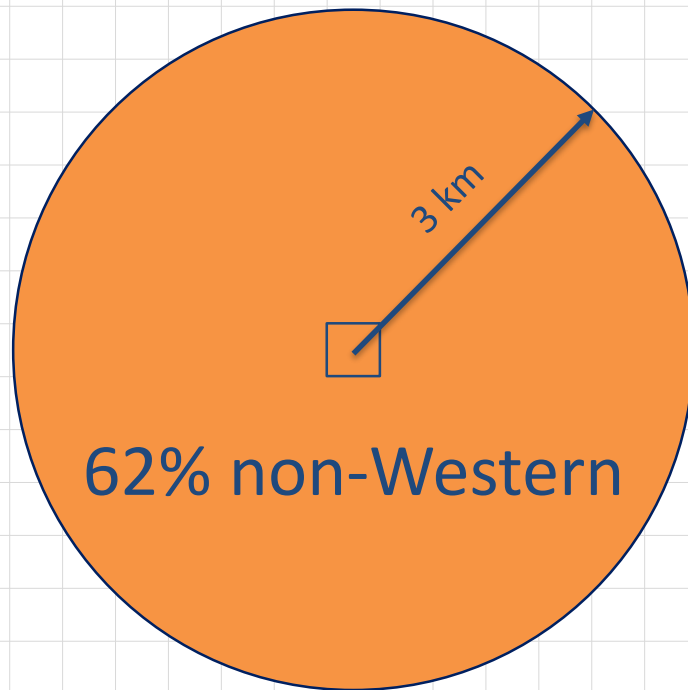


80% non-Western



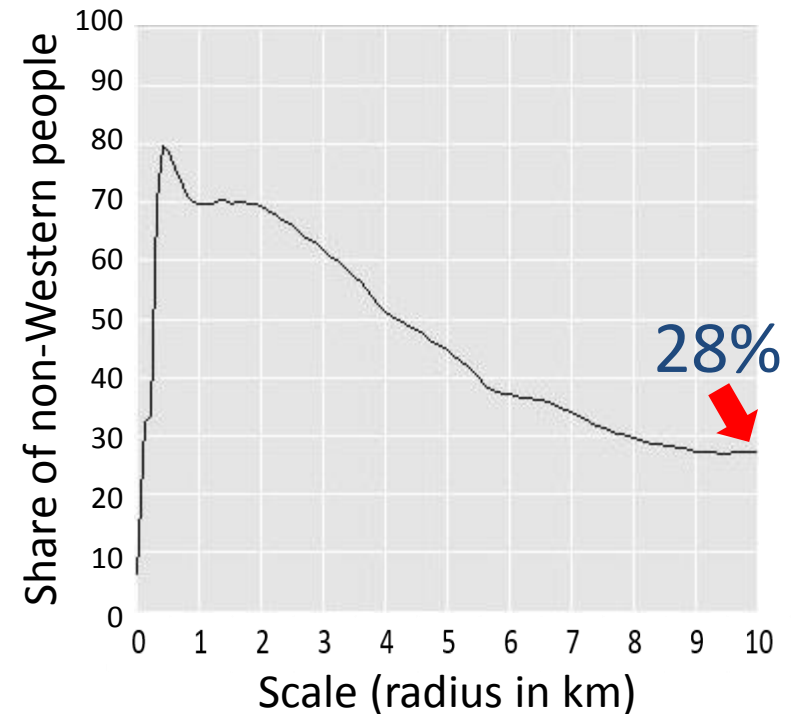
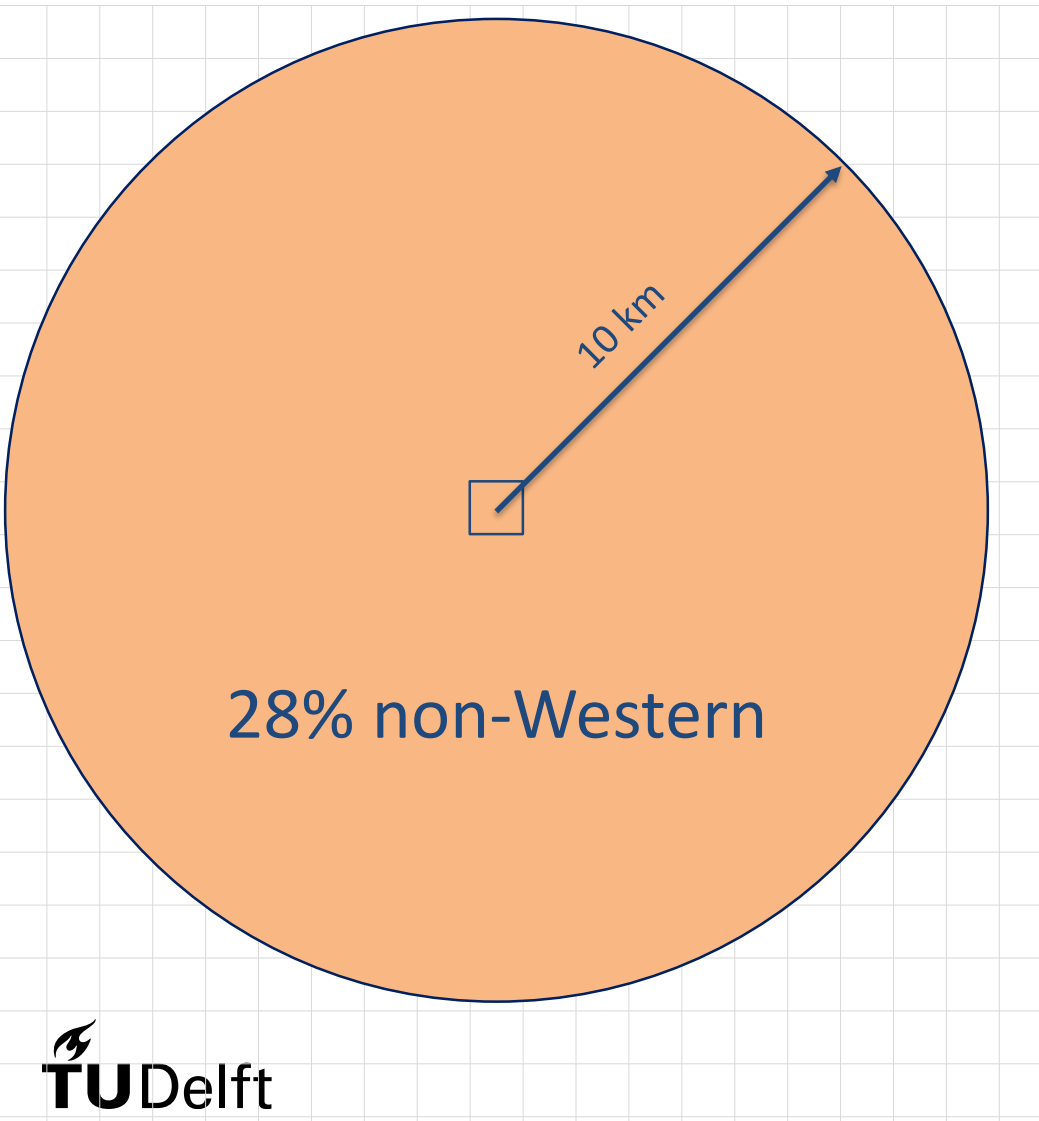
(see Petrović, van Ham, & Manley, 2018)

Share of non-Western people at 101 scales



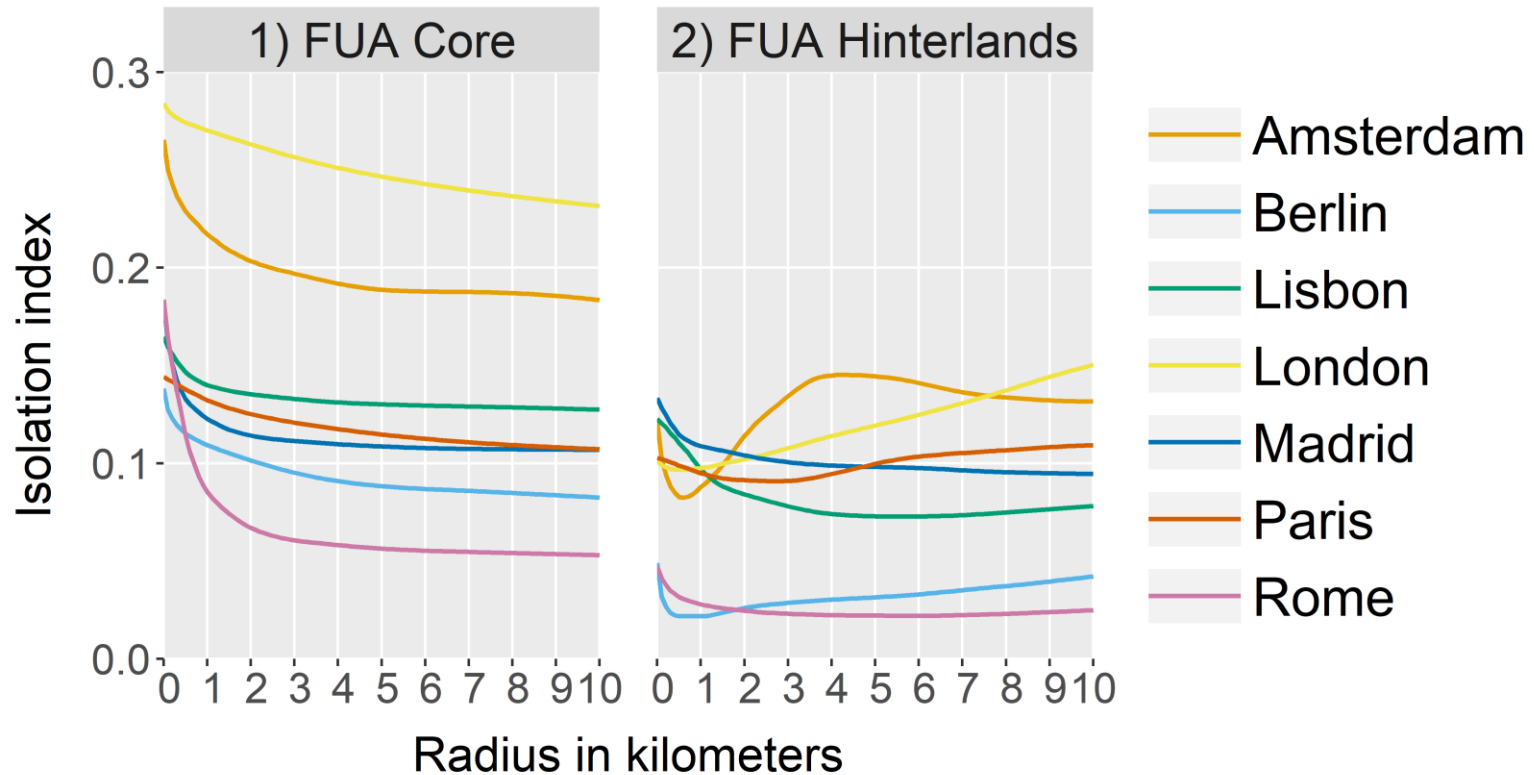
(see Petrović, van Ham, & Manley, 2018)

Share of non-Western people at 101 scales



(see Petrović, van Ham, & Manley, 2018)

Exposure as a dimension of segregation



Conclusions

- Segregation levels vary with spatial scale...
 - ... which is also affected by the urban form (metropolitan cores and hinterlands).
- High levels of segregation at different spatial scales require different policy responses.

Thank you!

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Recent publication:

Petrović, Ana, Maarten van Ham & David Manley (2018): **Multiscale Measures of Population: Within- and between-City Variation in Exposure to the Sociospatial Context**, *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*



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