



D4I - Data Challenge on Integration of Migrants in Cities

Comparing residential segregation: selected origins in selected EU metropolitan areas

Federico Benassi**

(with S. Strozza^o, C. Bonifazi*, G. Gabrielli^o, F. Heins*, F. Lipizzi**, E. Paluzzi**)

^o University of Naples «Federico II»

* Irpps-Cnr, Rome

** Istat, Rome

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D4I - Data Challenge on Integration of Migrants in Cities
Final Workshop

Background

- Residential segregation is a multi-dimensional phenomenon referring to the distribution of groups compared to the majority or autochthonous population.
- The D4I data challenge: working with estimated and standardized data.
- Analysing data by nationality (France and Italy) or by country of birth – we are using the term ‘foreign population’ for both categories.
- Analysing residential segregation using the Functional Urban Areas (**FUA**).
- The basic indicators: the incidence (**I**) of the foreign population and the index of dissimilarity (**ID**).

Findings (1)

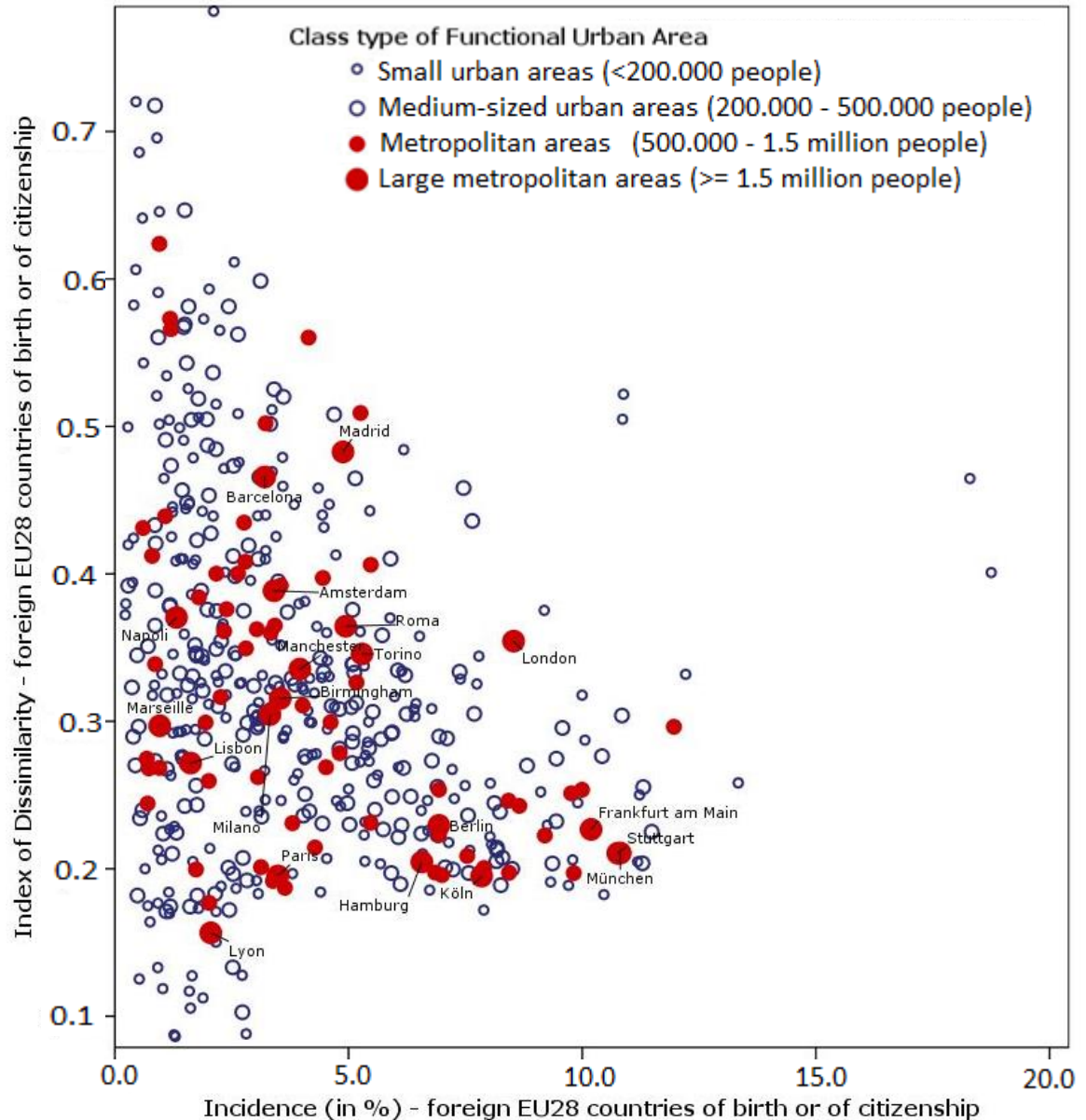
- The Incidence (**I**) varies considerably between the FUAs analysed. The large metropolitan areas are the areas with the largest share of foreigners. This is true for all the countries analysed. A similar pattern, with a certain variations, is observed for the foreign EU28 and Non-EU28 population.
- The Index of Dissimilarity (**ID**) is calculated for the entire foreign population, for categories (EU and Non-EU) and some single nationalities. In most countries and FUAs the level of residential segregation is higher for the Non-EU foreign population.
- Even if the large metropolitan areas have a higher incidence, the highest levels of residential segregation are recorded in the minor urban areas.

Findings (2)

- We observe a division between the 'new' immigration countries (Italy and Spain) and 'old' ones that record comparatively lower levels of residential segregation of the foreign population.
- The economic situation is an (obvious) cause of the levels residential segregation: a simple regression analysis for the metropolitan FUAs (81 areas) show that the level of residential segregation is positively correlated with the unemployment rate: economic opportunities facilitate residential integration!

Residential segregation – foreign EU28 countries

- Incidence (**I**) varies considerably. There is a quite high level of heterogeneity ... class type matters but not always ...
- Residential segregation (**ID**) shows quite a high level of heterogeneity, and again, class type matters but not always ...
- Which relation between **I**, **ID** and class type of FUA?
- Examples:
 - Madrid (I medium; ID high)*
 - London (I high; ID medium)*
 - Berlin (I high; ID low)*
 - Rome (I medium; ID medium)*
 - Paris (I low; ID low)*
 - Amsterdam (I low; ID medium)*
 - Lisbon (I low; ID low)*



Residential segregation – foreign Non-EU28 countries

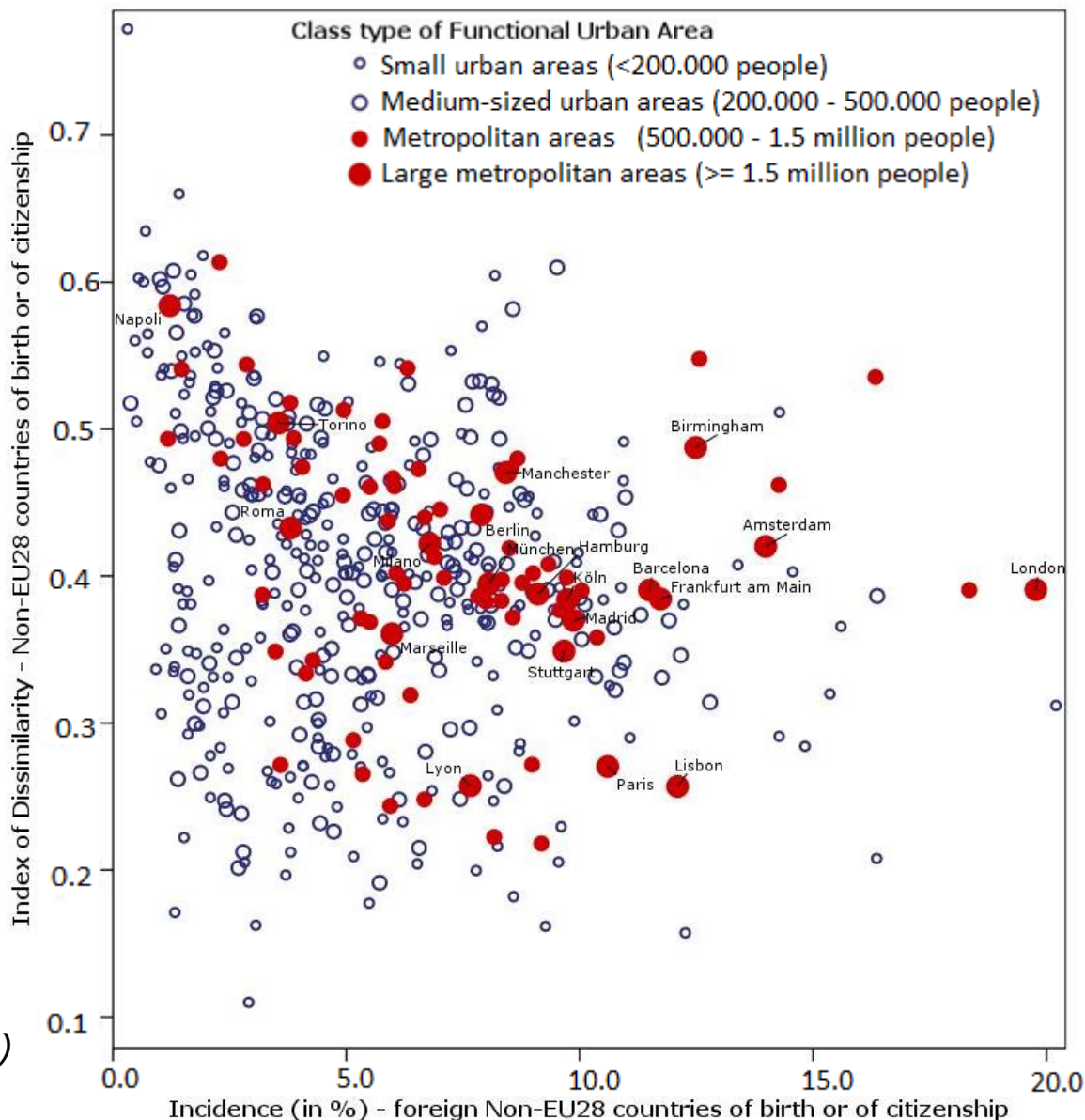
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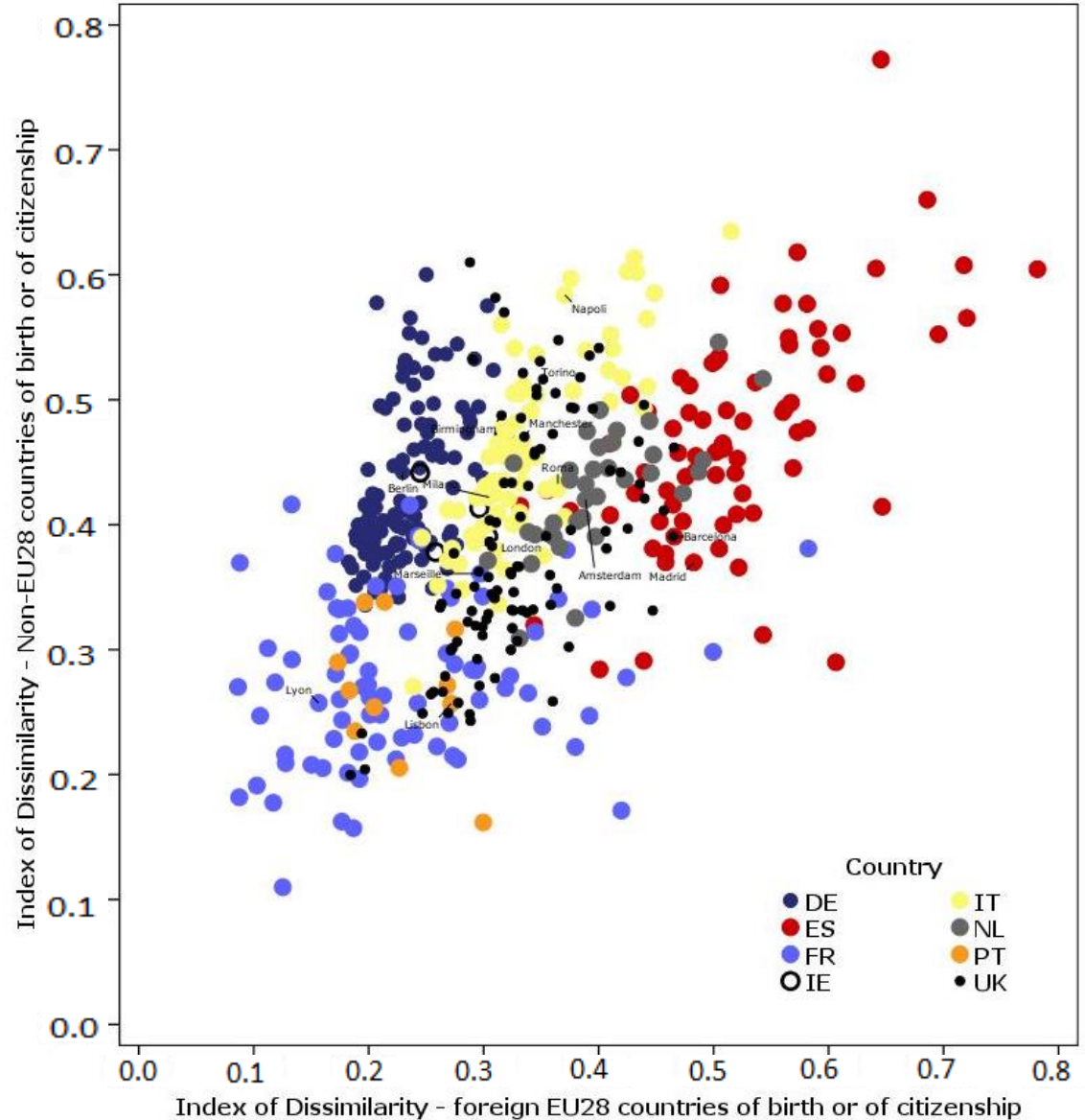
- Examples:

Madrid (I high; ID medium)
London (I high; ID medium)
Berlin (I medium; ID medium)
Rome (I medium; ID medium)
Paris (I high; ID low)
Amsterdam (I high; ID medium)
Lisbon (I high; ID low)



Residential segregation of the foreign EU28 and Non-EU28 populations – FUAs by countries compared

- Countries are forming specific clusters. The national level is of importance.
- Having the citizenship of or being born in an EU or Non-EU country is relevant for residential segregation.
- The local level adds great variation to the values of the Index of dissimilarity.
- We observe two opposite situations in the graph ...



Conclusions

- The exceptional data of the D4I data challenge allow detailed comparisons between countries and between the single functional areas.
- Residential segregation seems to have a clear country specific component.
- But the local context and the country of origin (of citizenship or of birth) influences the importance of residential segregation.
- Residential segregation itself and its valuation are complex issues. Qualitative information on the single communities and local contexts could improve our knowledge.

Thank you
for your attention

benassi@istat.it