



The European Commission's science and knowledge service

Joint Research Centre

Residential segregation of migrants in EU cities: empirical evidence and drivers

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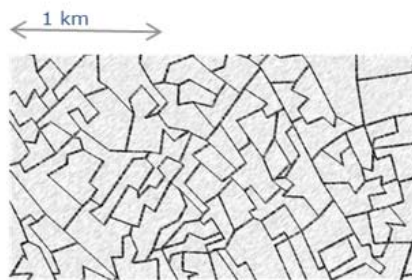
Segregation and integration



- Ethnic diversity is generally seen as positive, but is there a 'threshold' for high concentration of migrants in specific neighborhoods?
- How does concentration relate to deprivation and public attitudes towards migrants?
- How does residential spatial segregation relate to integration outcomes (income, education)?
- How does residential segregation relate to the dynamic process of dispersal, assimilation, vertical social mobility.
- Is segregation good or bad for integration?

Need for data and indicators at local level to compare across countries, cities, nationalities of origin

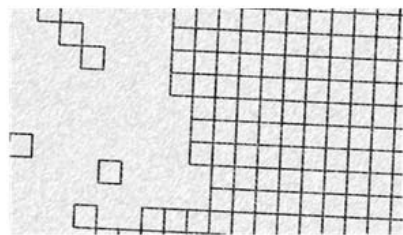
Data



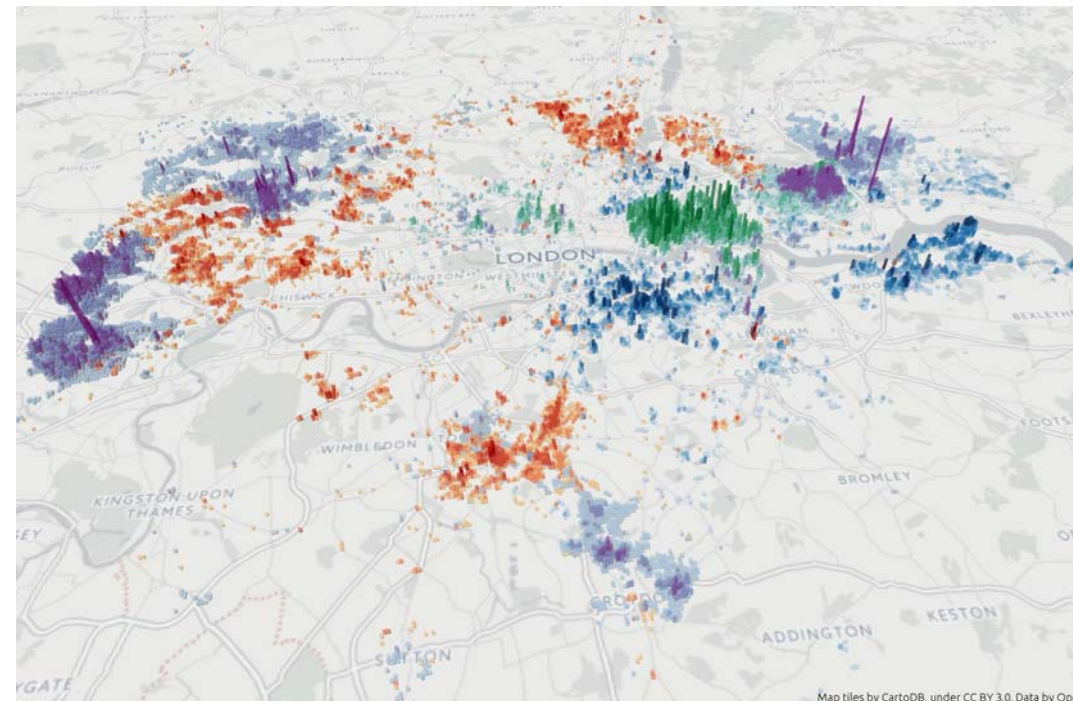
Census tract: ES, IT, IE, UK, FR, PT



Postal codes: NL



Grid 100x100 m: DE

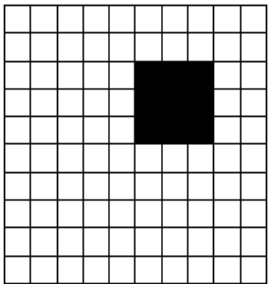


Ad hoc extractions of 2011 Census data from National Statistical Institutes ISTAT (Italy), INE (Spain), INE (Portugal), DESTATIS (Germany), INSEE (France), CBS (Netherlands). Data for Ireland and UK was downloaded from publicly available platforms at UK data Archive and IE National archives

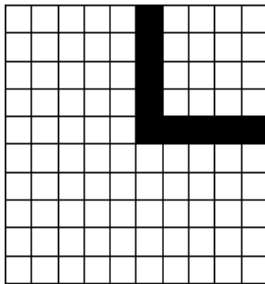
Uniform map at 100x100 m
45,000 Local Administrative Units
130 countries of origin

Indicators

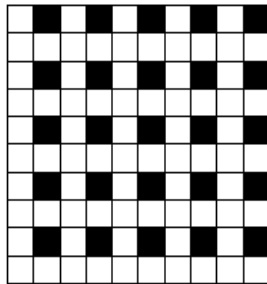
a - clustering: 0.59 isolation: 0.76



b - clustering: 0.5 isolation: 0.68



c - clustering: 0.17 isolation: 0.59



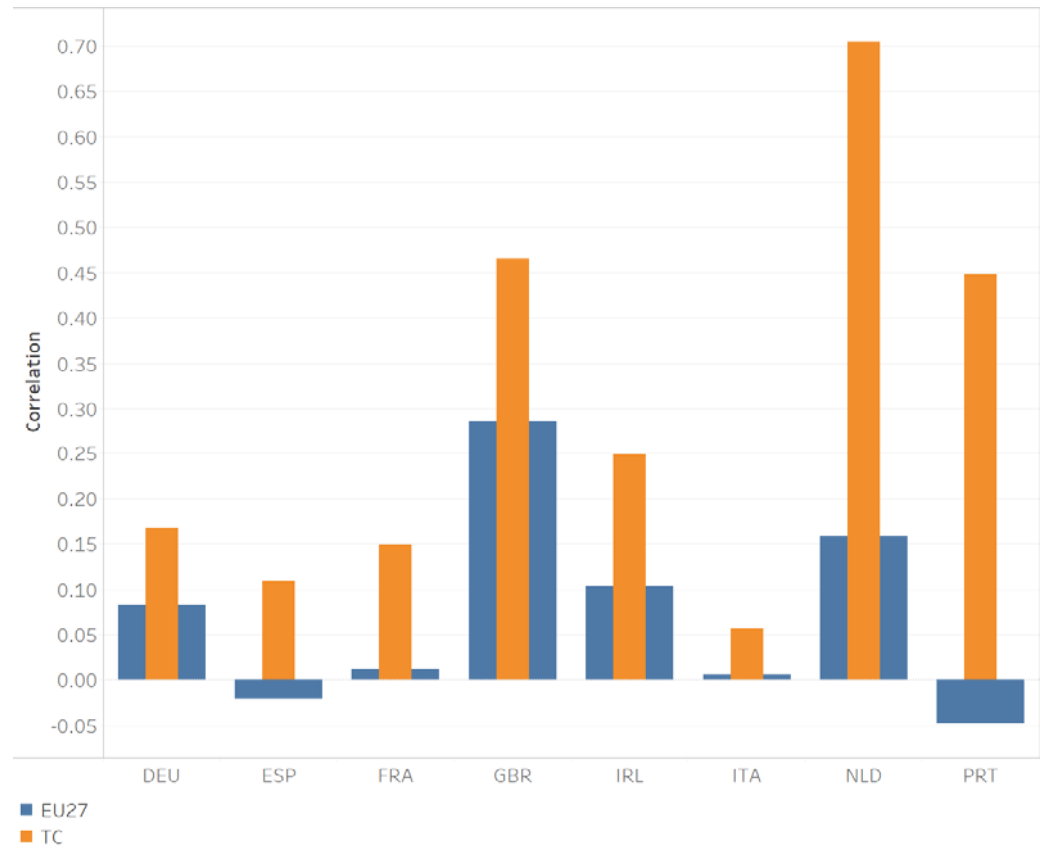
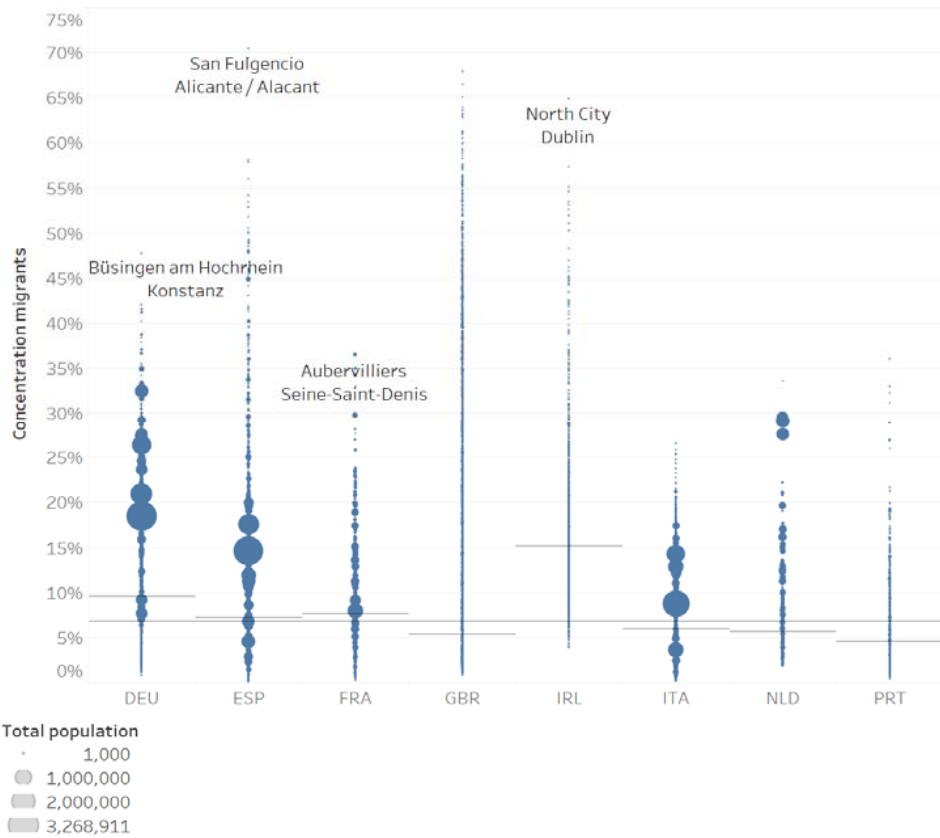
Concentration by origin

Diversity by LAU

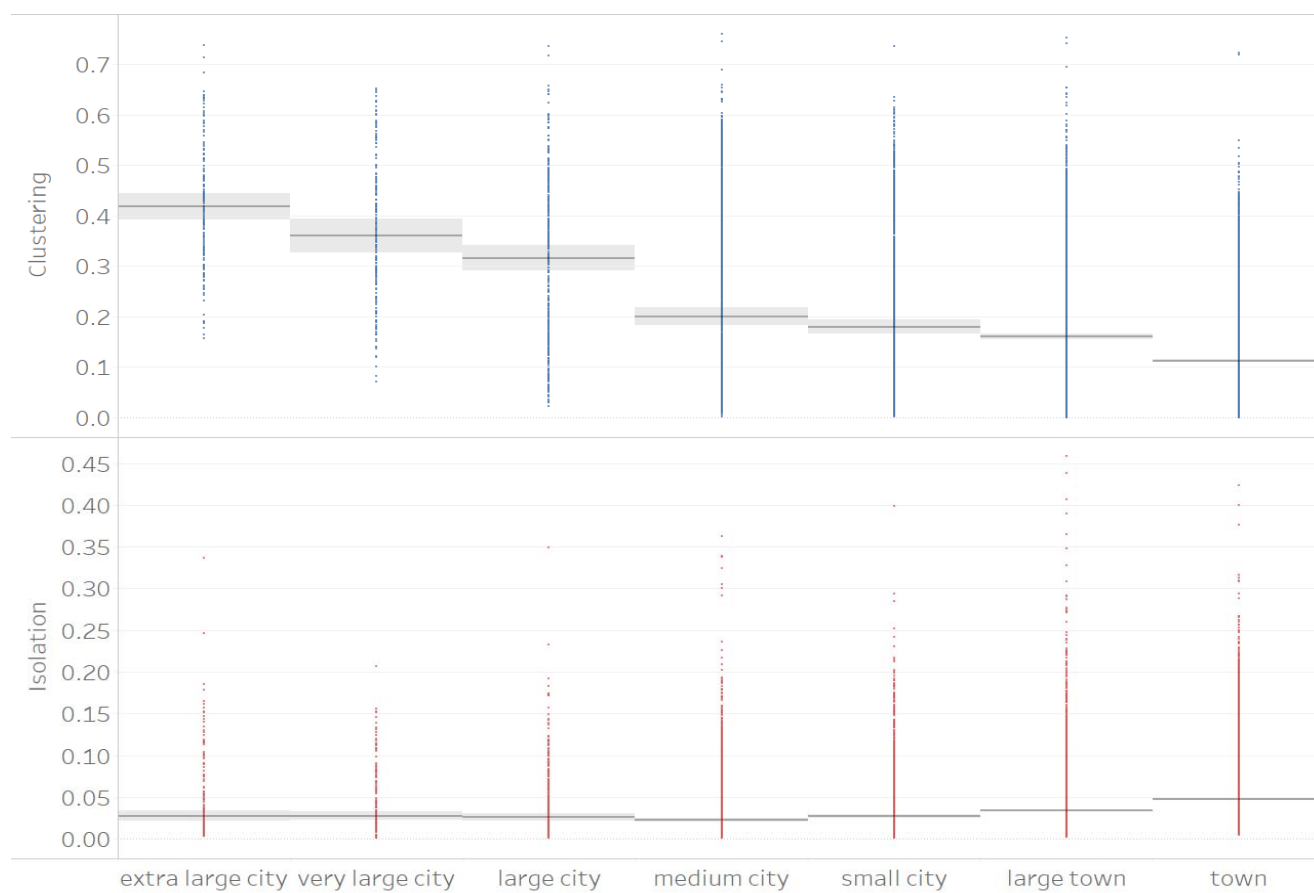
Segregation (by origin)

- Isolation
- Clustering

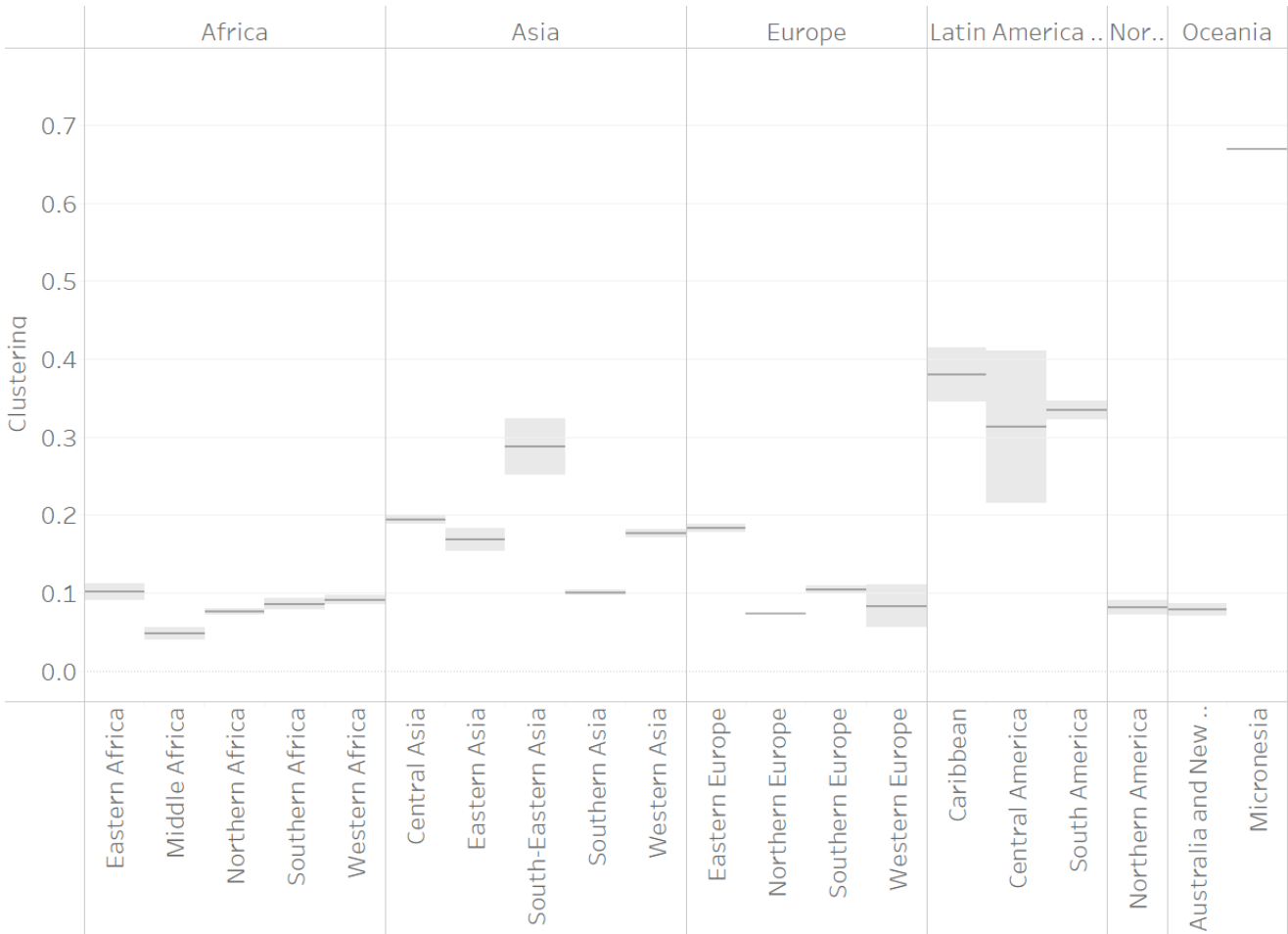
Concentration and size of the city



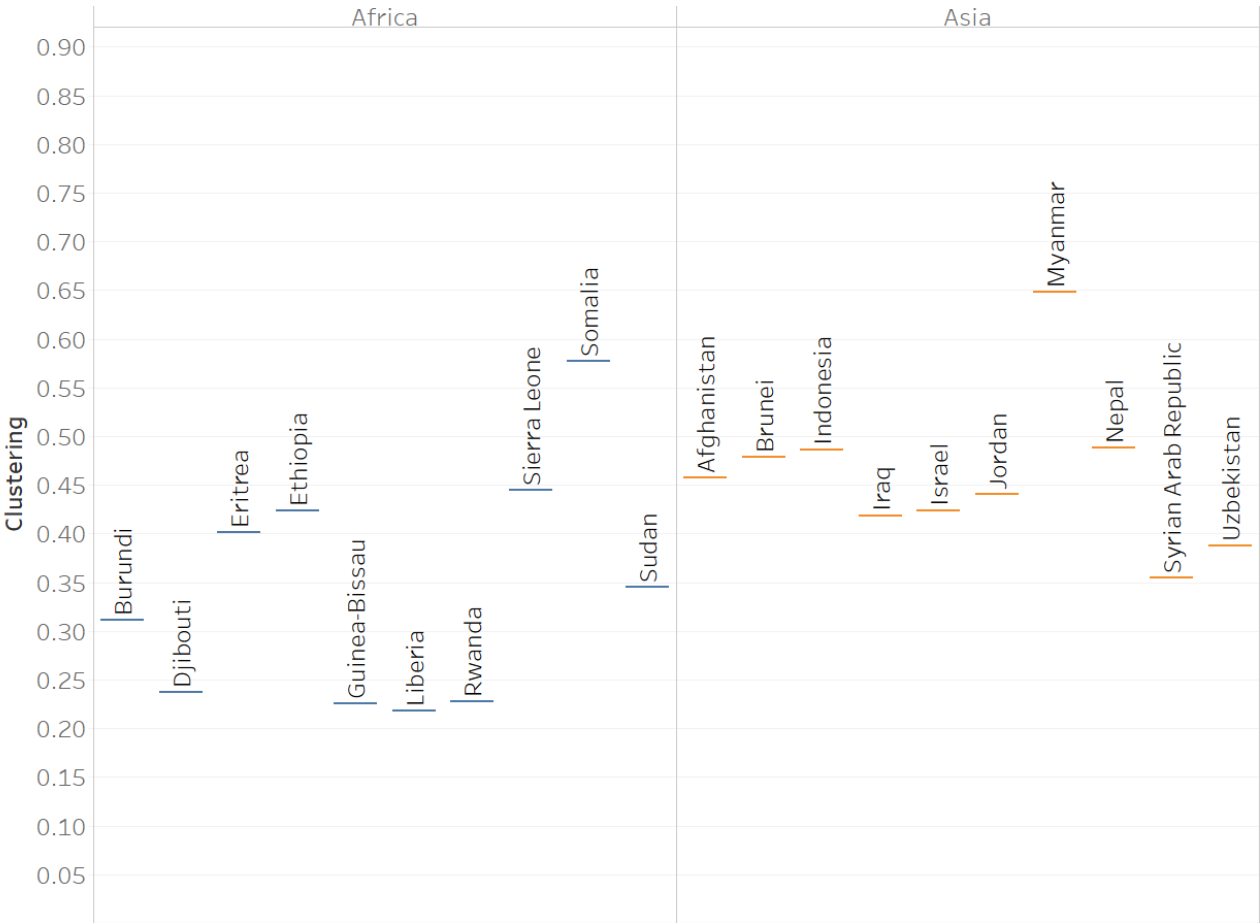
Clustering and isolation by size of the city



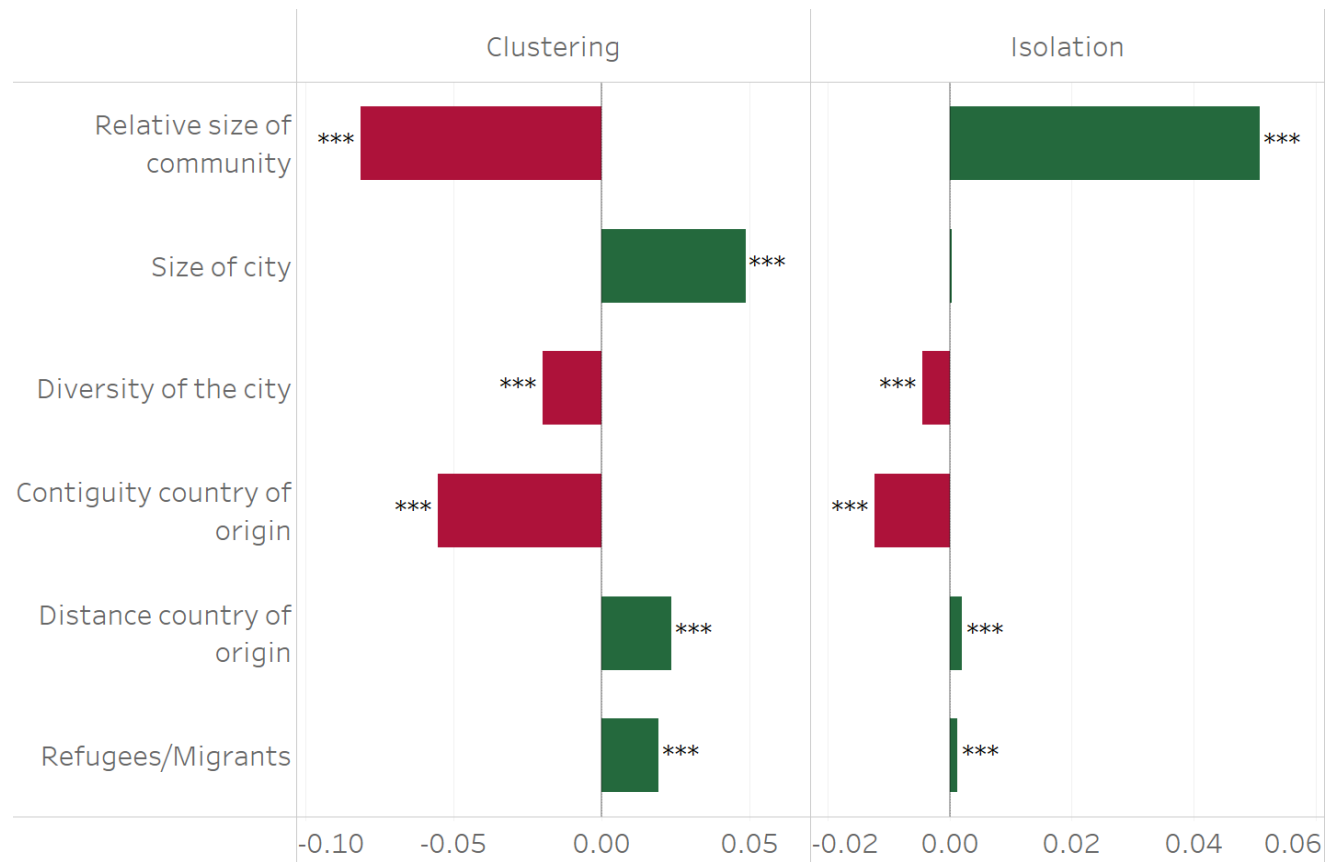
Clustering by world regions of origin



Clustering by countries of origin



Drivers of segregation



Conclusions

- Diversity and concentration not only characteristics of global and very large cities
- Differences across countries in the relation between concentration of migrants and size of the city point to a geographical substitution effect of migration
- Clustering is higher in general for migrants from Third Countries, for migrants from South America and South-East Asia and for specific countries of origin which have a recent history of conflicts
- The large size of the migrant community reduces the clustering, but it increases its isolation
- The likelihood for segregation is increasing for migrants coming from countries of origin which are geographically far from the receiving country

Next steps

- At JRC further research on segregation and electoral outcomes, housing, income and education
- D4I data challenge with 21 projects - workshop in Nov 2018 <https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/datachallenge/>