Segregation, Focal Distances & Neighbourhood Scales for EU and non-EU migrants in European Cities

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EU D4I Final Workshop

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Introduction

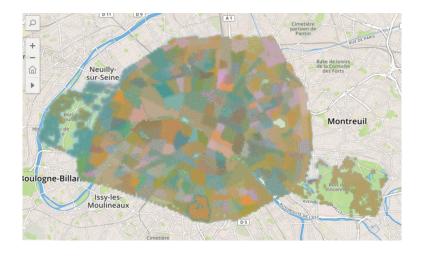
Multiscalar trajectories

Focal distances & Distortion coefficients

Distortion coefficients in 4 European capitals

Conclusions & Perspectives

Introduction - Spatial dissimilarities: EU inhabitants in central Paris



non-uniform spatial distribution \Rightarrow (large) differences in perception

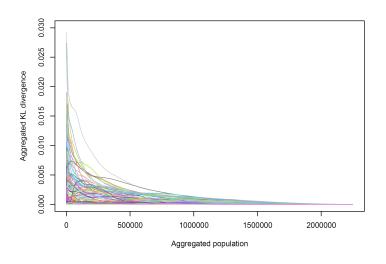
What does the city *look* like from a given point?

Multiscalar trajectories

Building "continuous" multiscalar trajectories for all points

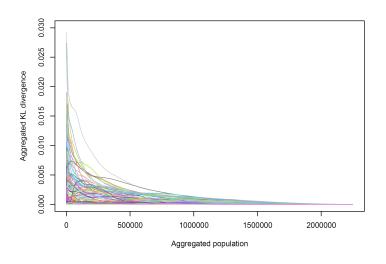
Fine-grained data (eg D4I) ⇒ Closer to real life experience

Multiscalar trajectories: a fingerprint of the city



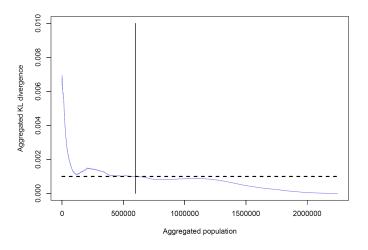
- ▶ Kullback-Leibler divergence between distributions ("relative entropy")
- ▶ reference distribution = whole city / metropolitan area
- ► KL trajectories: a fingerprint of the city

Multiscalar trajectories: a fingerprint of the city



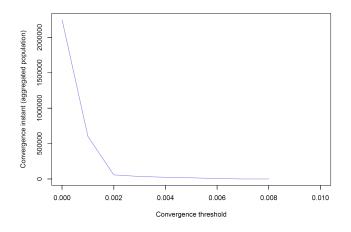
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Focal distances and distortion coefficients



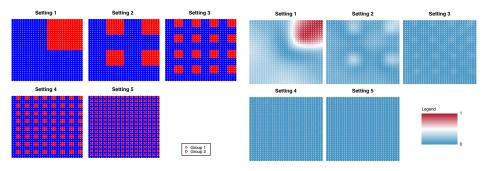
 \blacktriangleright Convergence at threshold $\Delta \to \text{focal distances}$

Focal distances and distortion coefficients



- lackbox For every threshold $\Delta
 ightarrow$ focal distance
- ightharpoonup Then : integral of Δ trajectory, ie
- \blacktriangleright Sum of focal distances for all $\Delta \rightarrow$ distortion coefficient

Distortion coefficients - identifying hot-spots of segregation



Simulated Configurations

Distortion Coefficients

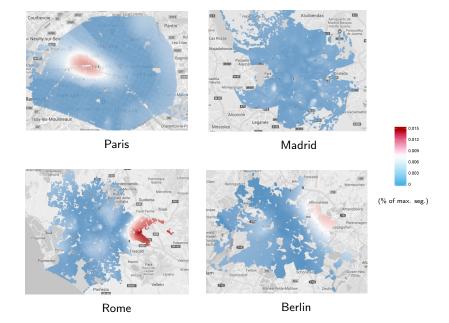
Distortion coefficient close to 1 = Perception close to maximal segregation

Orders of magnitude:

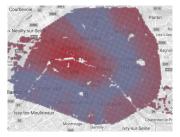
EU cities \sim 0.3-0.5% of maximum possible (vs 10-25% in Los Angeles)

Low values \rightarrow "Smoothing out" due to the number of communities

Distortion coefficients for EU migrants in 4 European capitals

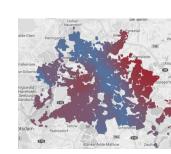


Distortion coefficients for EU migrants in 4 European capitals





Paris



% of max. seg.

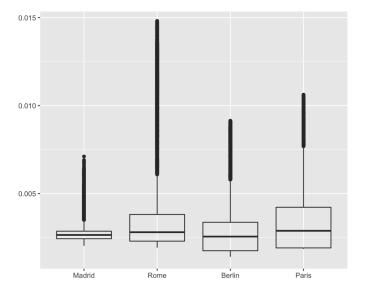
0.01

Log. scale

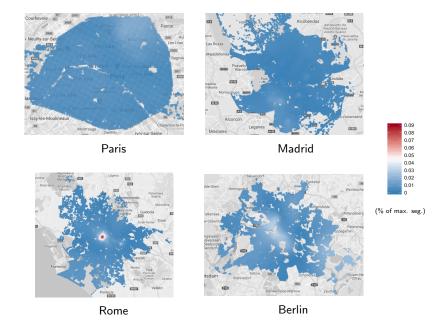
Rome

Berlin

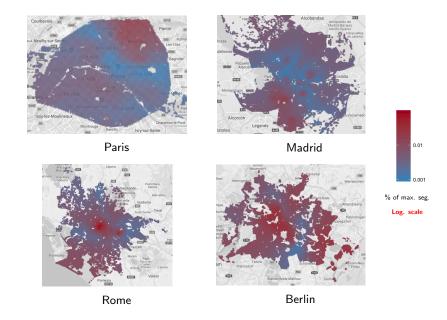
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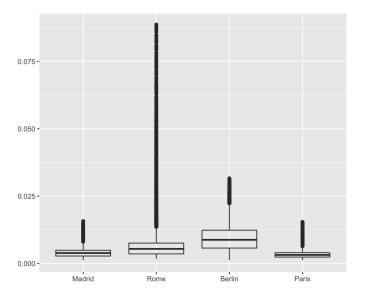
Distortion coefficients for NON-EU migrants in 4 European capitals



Distortion coefficients for NON-EU migrants in 4 European capitals



Distortion coefficients for NON-EU migrants in 4 European capitals



Conclusions & Perspectives

- ▶ In a time of
 - questions on the nature of European citizenship,
 - intense immigration debates,
 - questions about European security,

residential clustering of minorities poses a threat to

- social integration,
- community cohesion,
- and ultimately citizenship and identity.
- ▶ Part of creating a solution is
 - good data,
 - and state-of-the-art analysis.
- ▶ Measuring the actual patterns of segregation, how they interact with the urban structure, and how they are experienced by people
 - that is the heart of our work.

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Thank you for your attention