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
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.

Data

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Clustering</th>
<th>Isolation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relative size of community</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of city</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diversity of the city</td>
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<td>Contiguity country of origin</td>
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<td>Distance country of origin</td>
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<td>Refugees/Migrants</td>
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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