

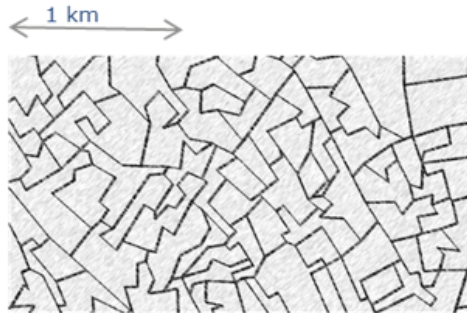
The European Commission's science and knowledge service

Joint Research Centre

Using census data to analyse integration



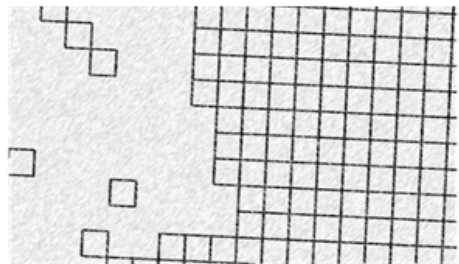
Data



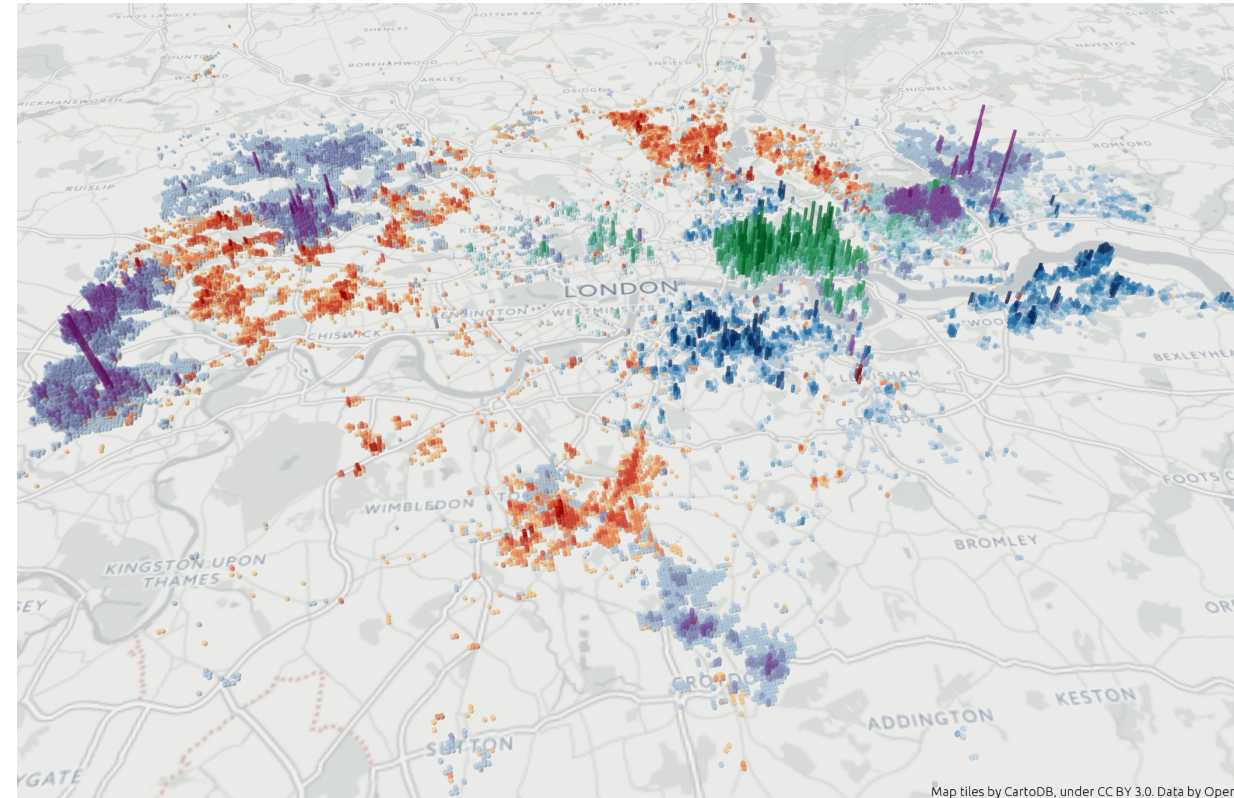
Census tract: ES, IT, IE, UK, FR, PT



Postal codes: NL



Grid 100x100 m: DE



Map tiles by CartoDB, under CC BY 3.0. Data by Oper

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

Diversity and segregation



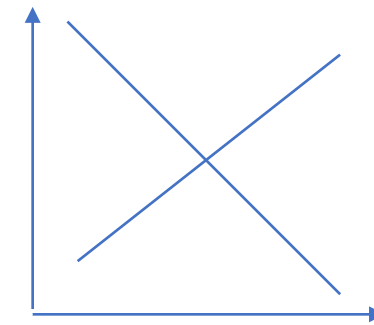
'In varietate concordia'

The EU official motto (2000)

Diversity: 99 natives + 1 migrant < 70
natives + 30 migrants

Segregation (residential): where are the
30 migrants living? Are they isolated and
clustered?

Segregation



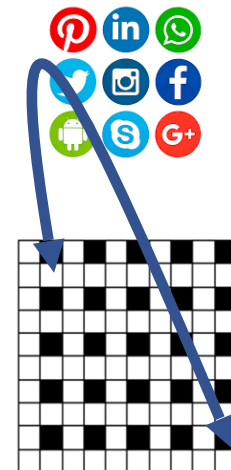
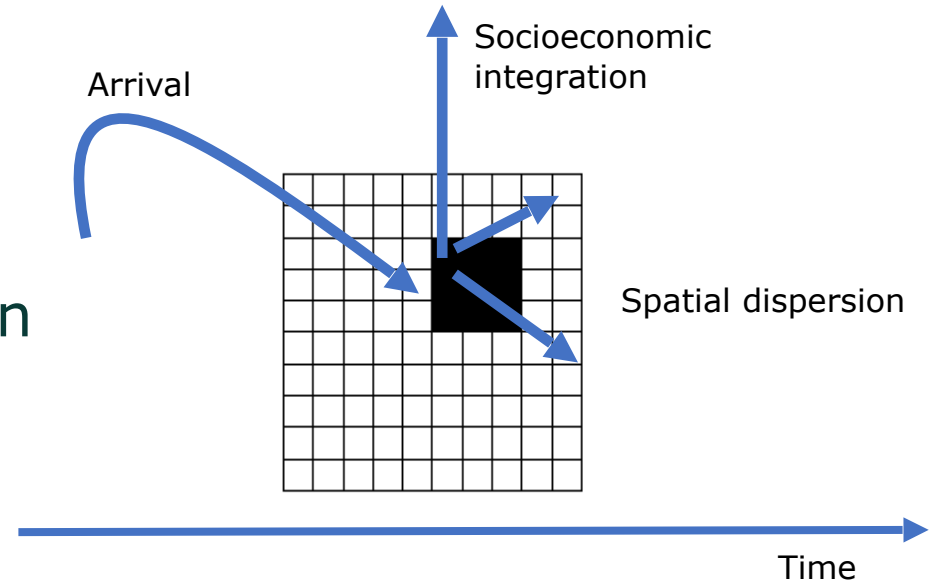
Diversity

Forms of segregation

- Ethnic/racial vs socioeconomic (income, education, housing) segregation
- Residential vs activity based segregation
- Residential segregation vs social inclusion (rather strong assumption)

Segregation and integration models

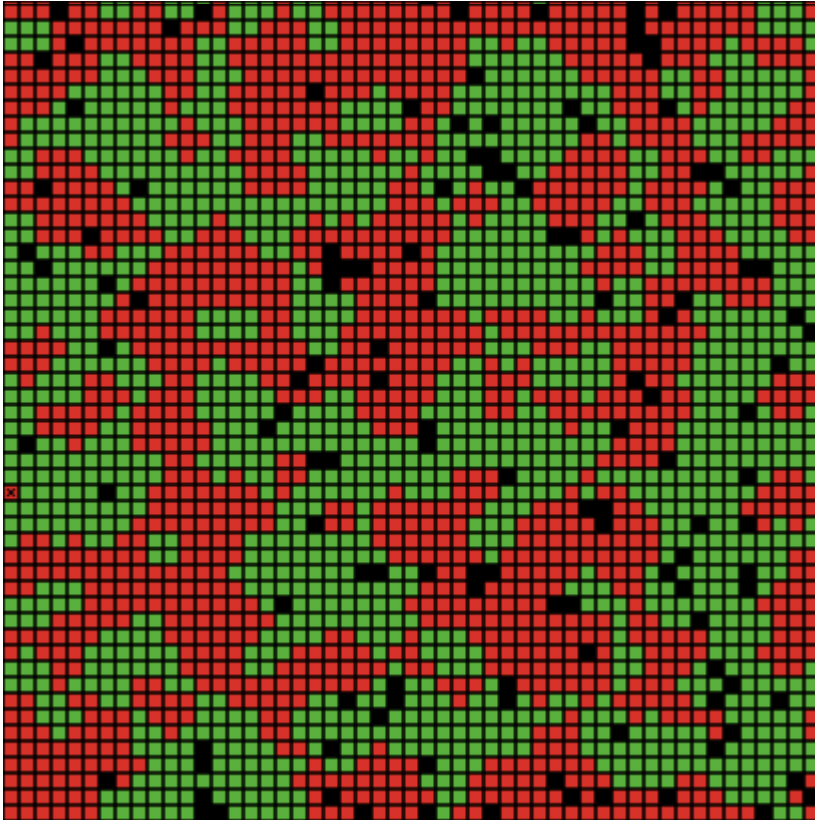
- Assimilation
- Ethnic stratification/segmented assimilation
- Multiculturalism
- Heterolocalism



Why does segregation arise?

- Disadvantage
- Discrimination
- Individual choice

Individual choice



(Schelling model of segregation)

Choice of the natives

"Would not like a migrant as a neighbor"

(Gallup World Poll)

France 9.8%

Germany 13.4%

UK 23.3%

Choice of the migrants

Segregation and chain migration/diaspora

Segregation and socio-cultural ties

Segregation and temporary migration ("birds of passage")

What can explain segregation across countries/cities

Structural factors

- Welfare systems
- Globalisation/connectedness
- Housing market/planning policies

Contextual factors

- History of social housing programs of the city

Time lags

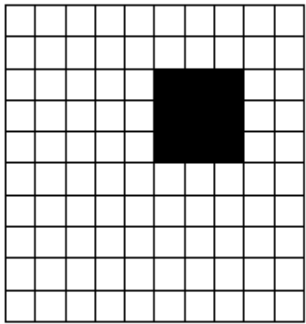
- Social mobility not immediately translating in residential mobility
- Gentrification

Is segregation good or bad?

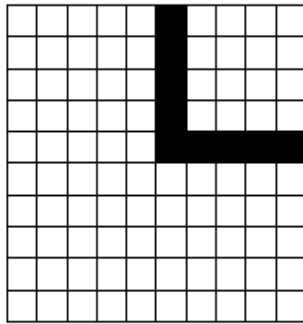
- Segregation affecting income trajectories
- Segregation sometimes helping with settling-in

Indicators

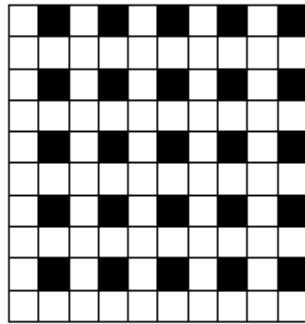
a - clustering: 0.59 isolation: 0.76



b - clustering: 0.5 isolation: 0.68



c - clustering: 0.17 isolation: 0.59



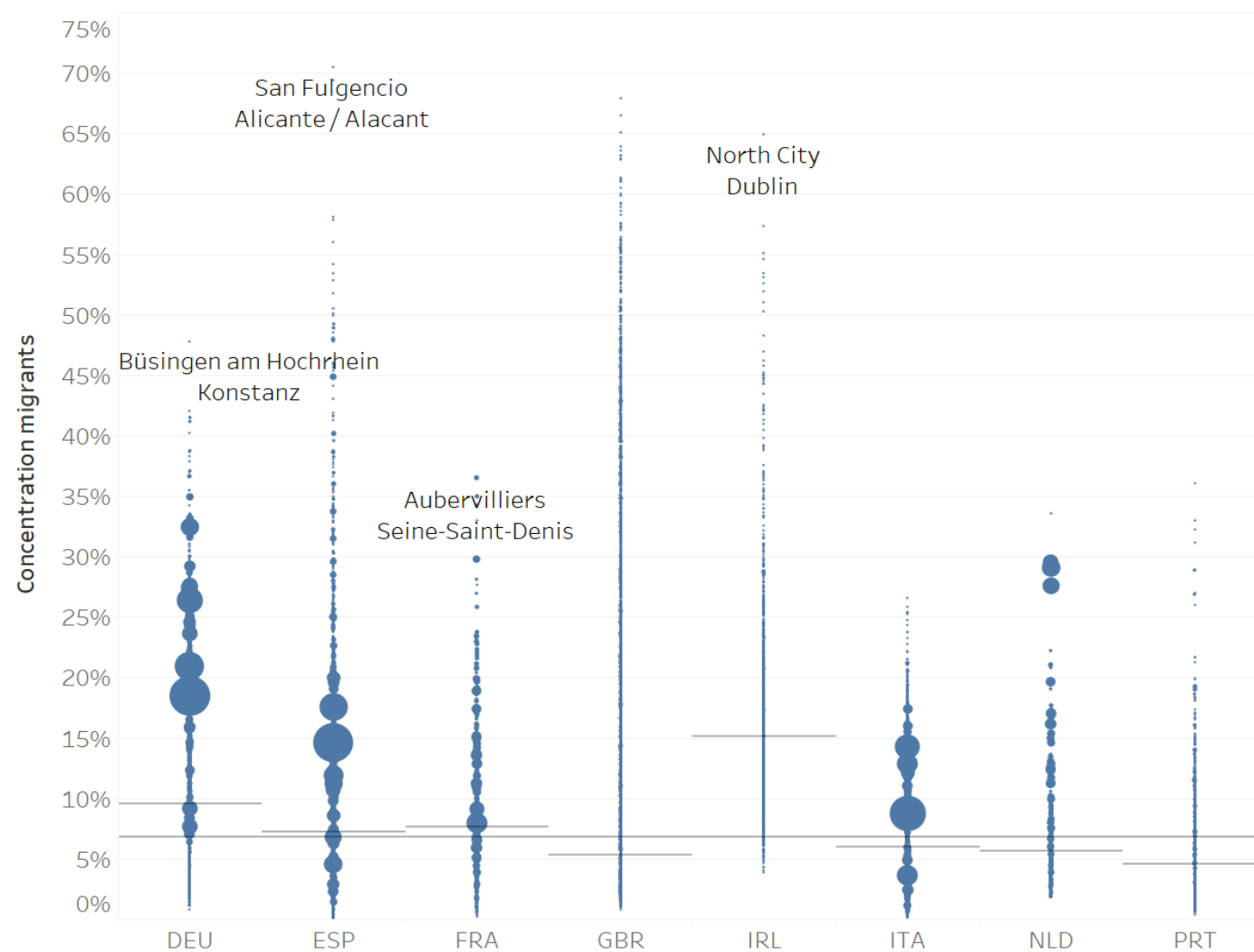
Concentration by origin

Diversity by LAU

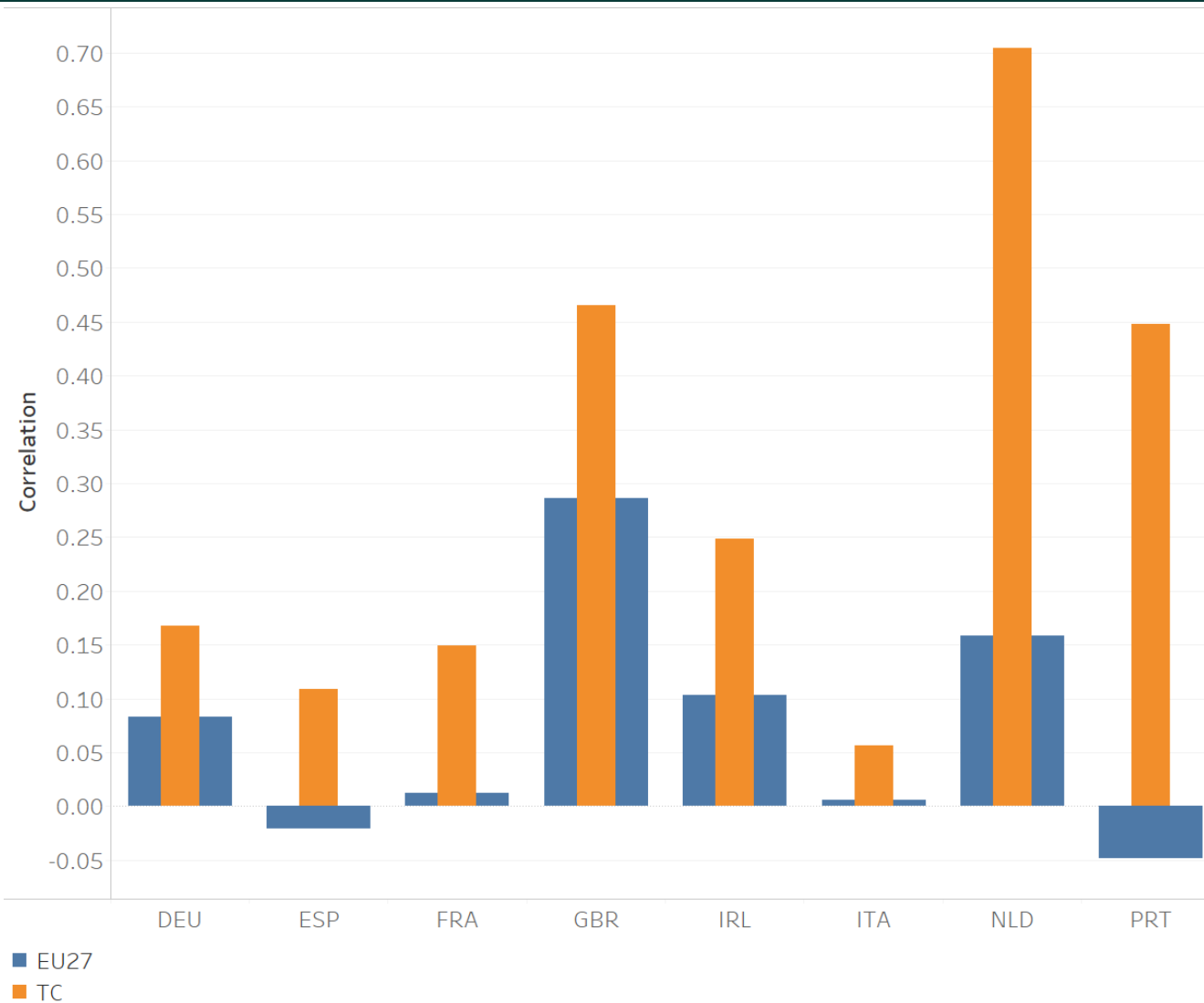
Segregation (by origin)

- Isolation
- Clustering

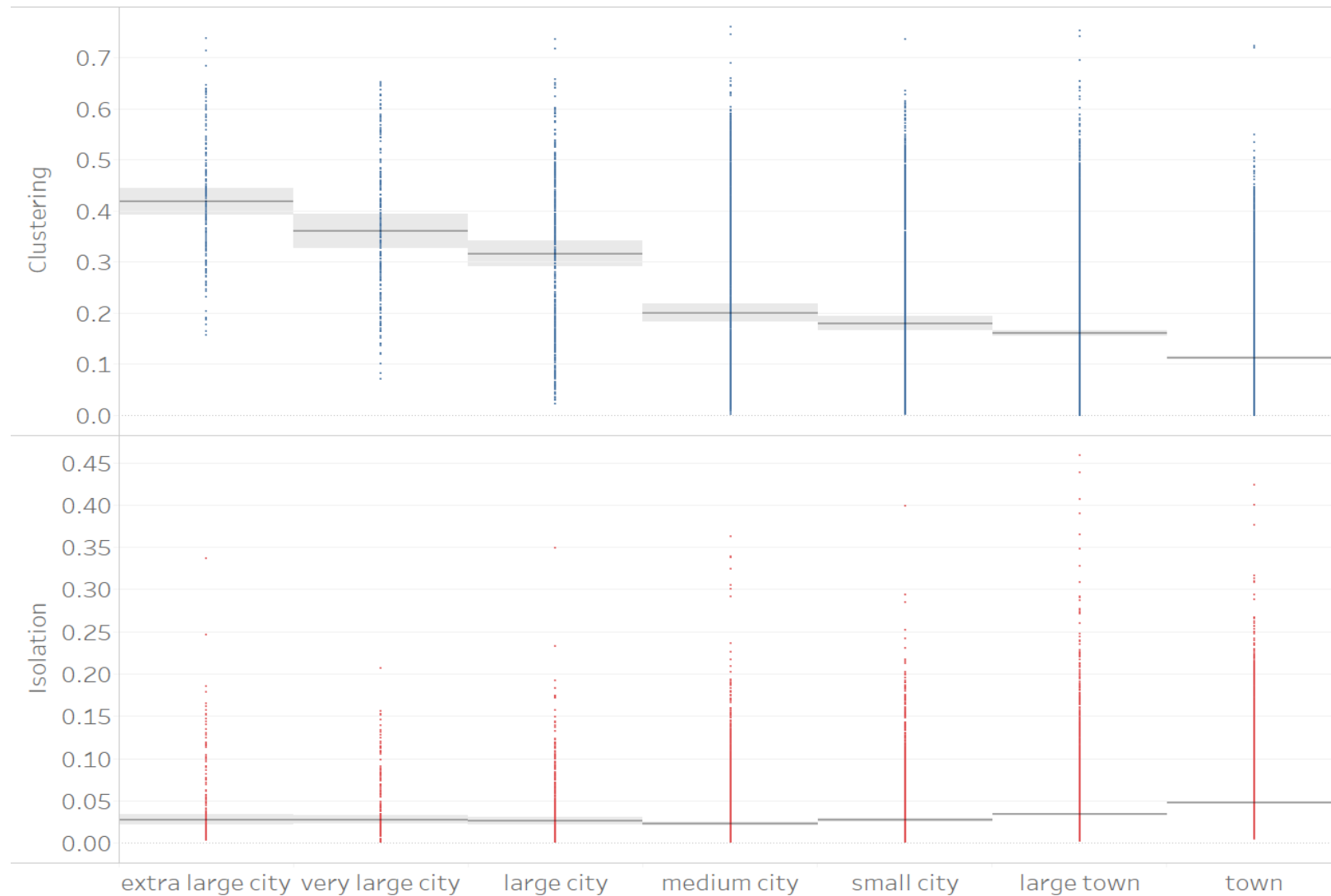
Concentration across Local Administrative Units



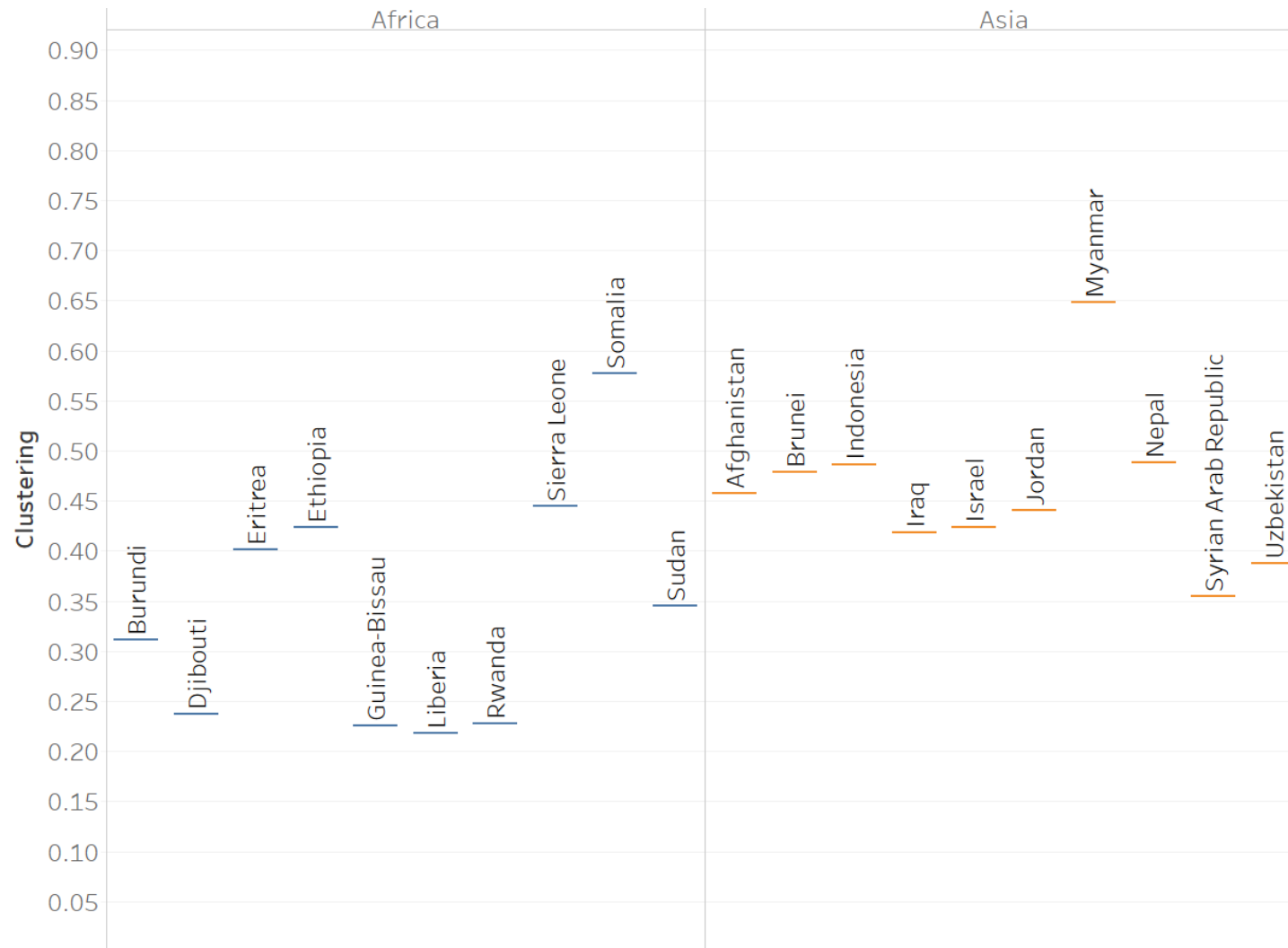
Concentration and size of the city



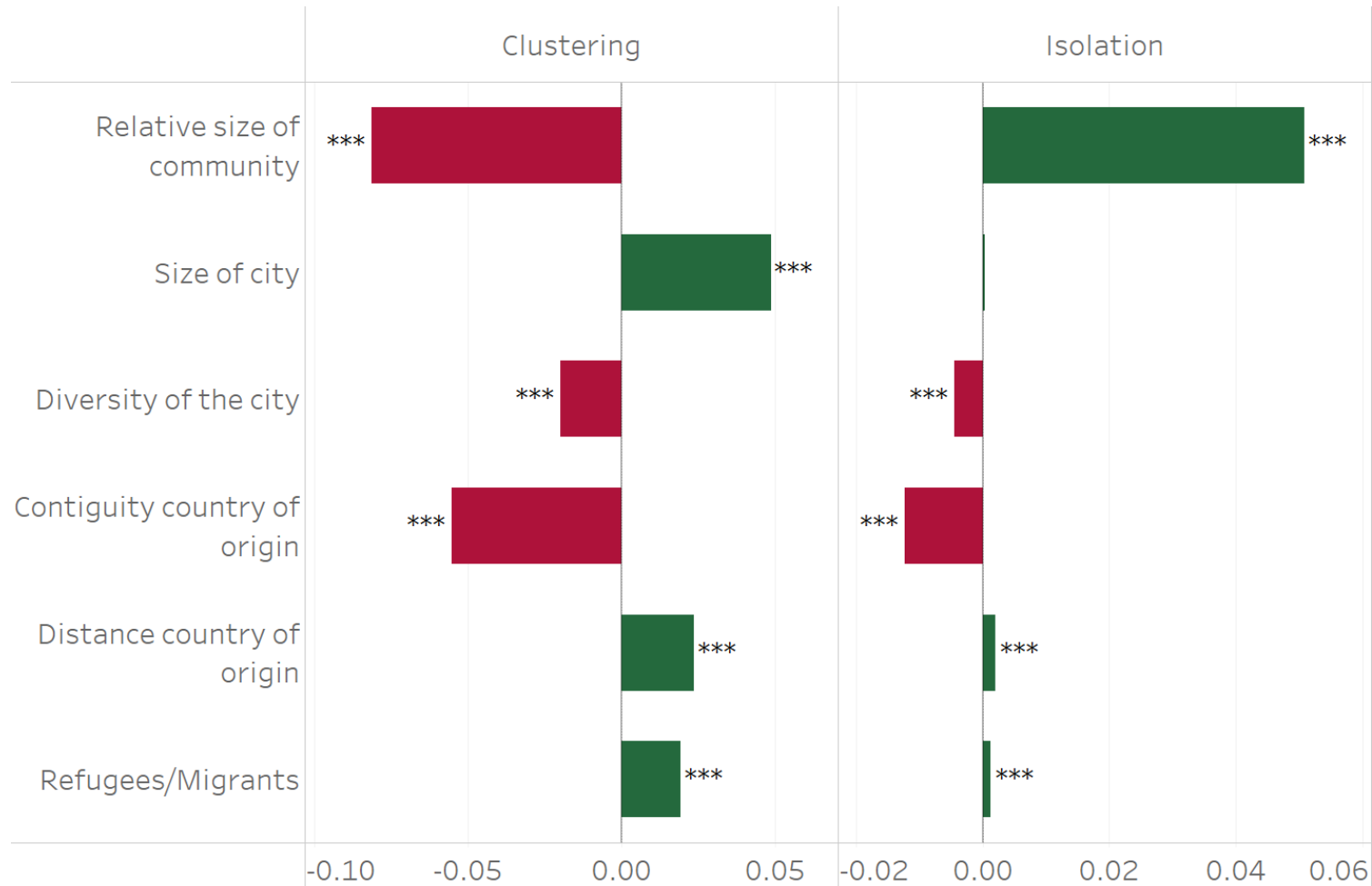
Clustering and isolation by size of the city



Clustering by countries of origin of the migrants



Drivers of segregation



D4I

D4I data challenge with 24 projects - workshop in Nov 2018 <https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/datachallenge/>

Why does it matter for a local authority?

- Awareness (indicators) for less evident cases (specific migrants' groups in small-medium size cities and specific neighborhoods)
- How does my city compare with others?
- Are planning and housing policies supporting integration?
- Targeting of funds and social inclusion policies?