

Residential segregation in five European countries

ResSegr

Sept 2014 - Aug 2017

ResSegr's objectives

- Analysing patterns of segregation;
- Analysing determinants of segregation;
- Analysing effects of segregation;
- Examining policy implications regarding the effectiveness of interventions such as area-based programmes.

Approach

- Using a new innovative GIS-based approach of segregation measurement, and
- The increased availability of geocoded individual data
- To construct individualized scalable neighbourhoods.

Main applicant

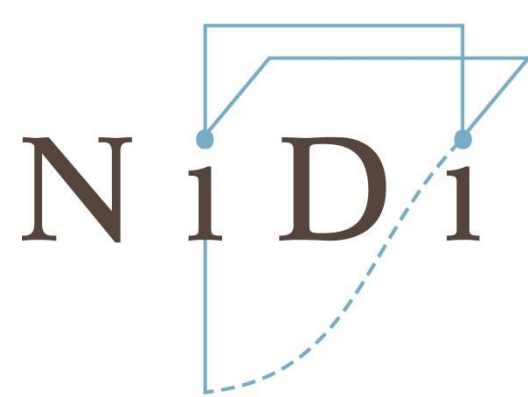


Stockholm University

Co-applicants



UiO • University of Oslo



STATISTICS DENMARK



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Neighbourhoods

- are created by expanding a geographical buffer around the location of each individual until the buffer contains a pre-determined number of nearest neighbours,
- which are then used to compute aggregate statistics at various scales.

Policy impacts

- To provide researchers and policy-makers with a European database of segregation measures and contextual effects;
- To improve our understanding of segregation in order to achieve societal goals such as less poverty and increased cohesion.

Comparison of cities in

- Sweden
- Norway
- Denmark
- the Netherlands
- Belgium