

Residential segregation in five European countries – A comparative study using individualized neighbourhoods

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Funding and partners

Funding

URBAN EUROPE

Partners



UiO : University of Oslo

Countries

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands

Website

www.residentiaalsegregation.org



Background

- Urban residential segregation as a main concern of contemporary urban policy
- No standard for measuring segregation
- Lacking international comparisons of residential segregation and the effectiveness of various strategies

Objectives

- Comparing patterns of segregation
- Evaluating causes of segregation
- Examining effects from segregation
- Evaluating measures against segregation

Traditional segregation measures

- Using aggregate values for administratively defined areas
- Dissimilarity index
- Modifiable Areal Unit Problem
- Different population data systems between countries
- Neighbourhood effects may operate at different scales

Our approach to segregation measures

- A GIS-based measure of segregation
- Using geocoded individual register data
- Defining neighbourhoods from around individuals instead of being based on administrative borders
- Measures of socio-economic and ethnic segregation that are comparable across cities and countries

Data

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands:

- Register data
- Geocodes on 100/ 250/ 1000 meter squares
- Time series: 1990-2015

Belgium:

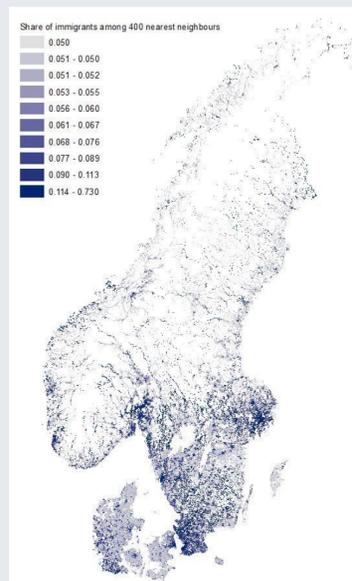
- Census data 2011
- Geocodes for addresses
- Some information from other sources

A selection of results

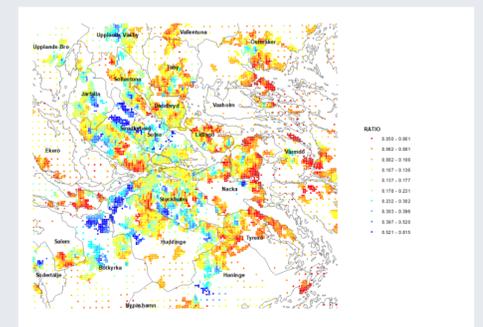
- Sweden: Increasing shares of non-European migrants in neighbourhoods with already high proportions of non-European migrants
- Sweden: Segregation, measured as the uneven distribution of different populations across residential contexts, is not increasing; but if segregation is measured as differences in the neighbourhood concentration of migrants, segregation has increased in the last 20 years
- Levels of concentration for large-scale, migrant-dense neighbourhoods are similar in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Sweden
- Substantial significant effects of neighbourhood context on educational attainment, poverty, early income career, first birth, partner choice

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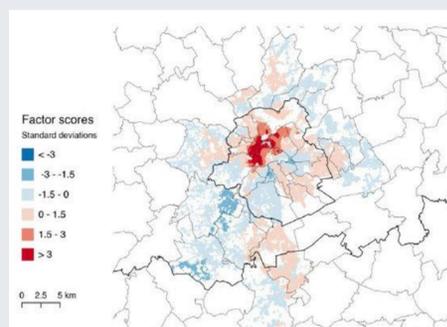
Analyses in maps *interactive maps on our website!*



Share of immigrants among 400 nearest neighbours



Share of immigrants among 400 nearest neighbours, Stockholm



Clustering of non-European migrants in Brussels

*Map shows factor scores summarizing the clustering of ethnic-socioeconomic segregation at all scales



Clustering of Surinamese migrants in Amsterdam

*map shows factor scores for factor 1 summarizing the geographical dispersion of migrants of Surinamese origin

- More precise estimates and substantially stronger effects than with the traditional approach based on fixed geographical subdivisions
- Individualized scalable neighborhoods provide new openings for segregation analysis, contextual effects studies, and spatial variation in demographic outcomes