

Urban segregation

Going beyond residential neighbourhoods

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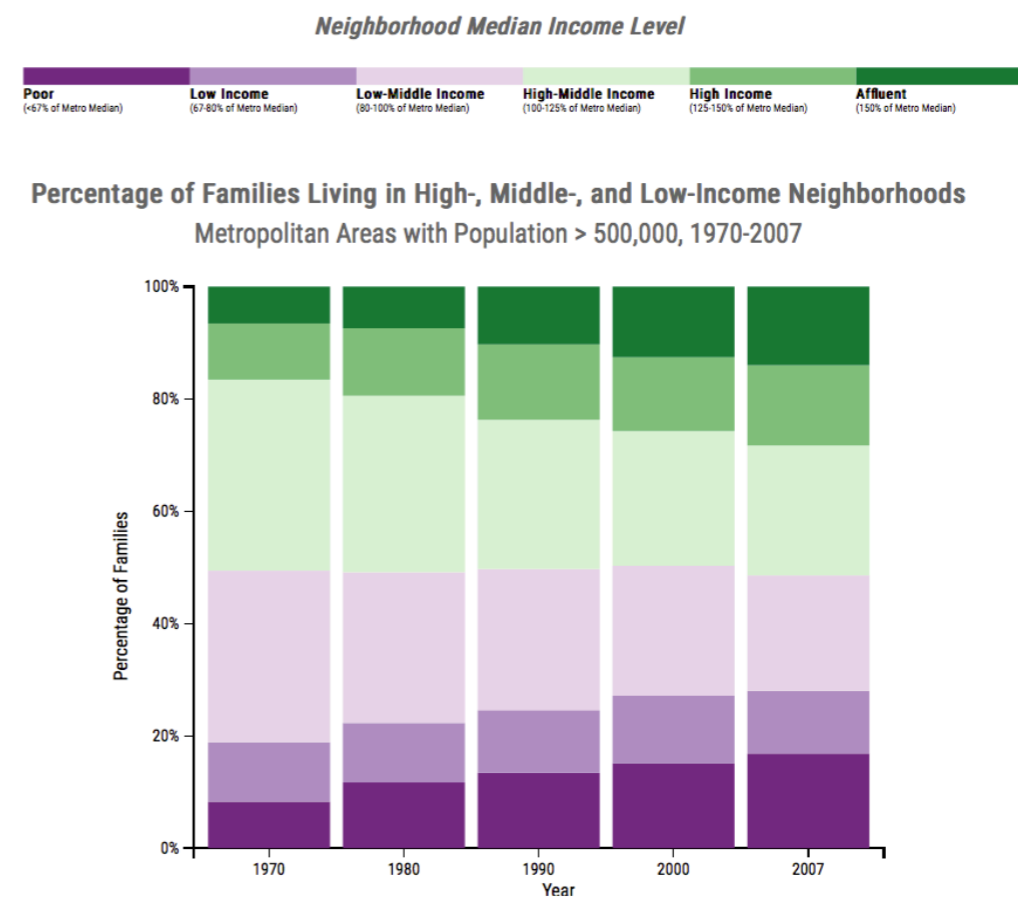
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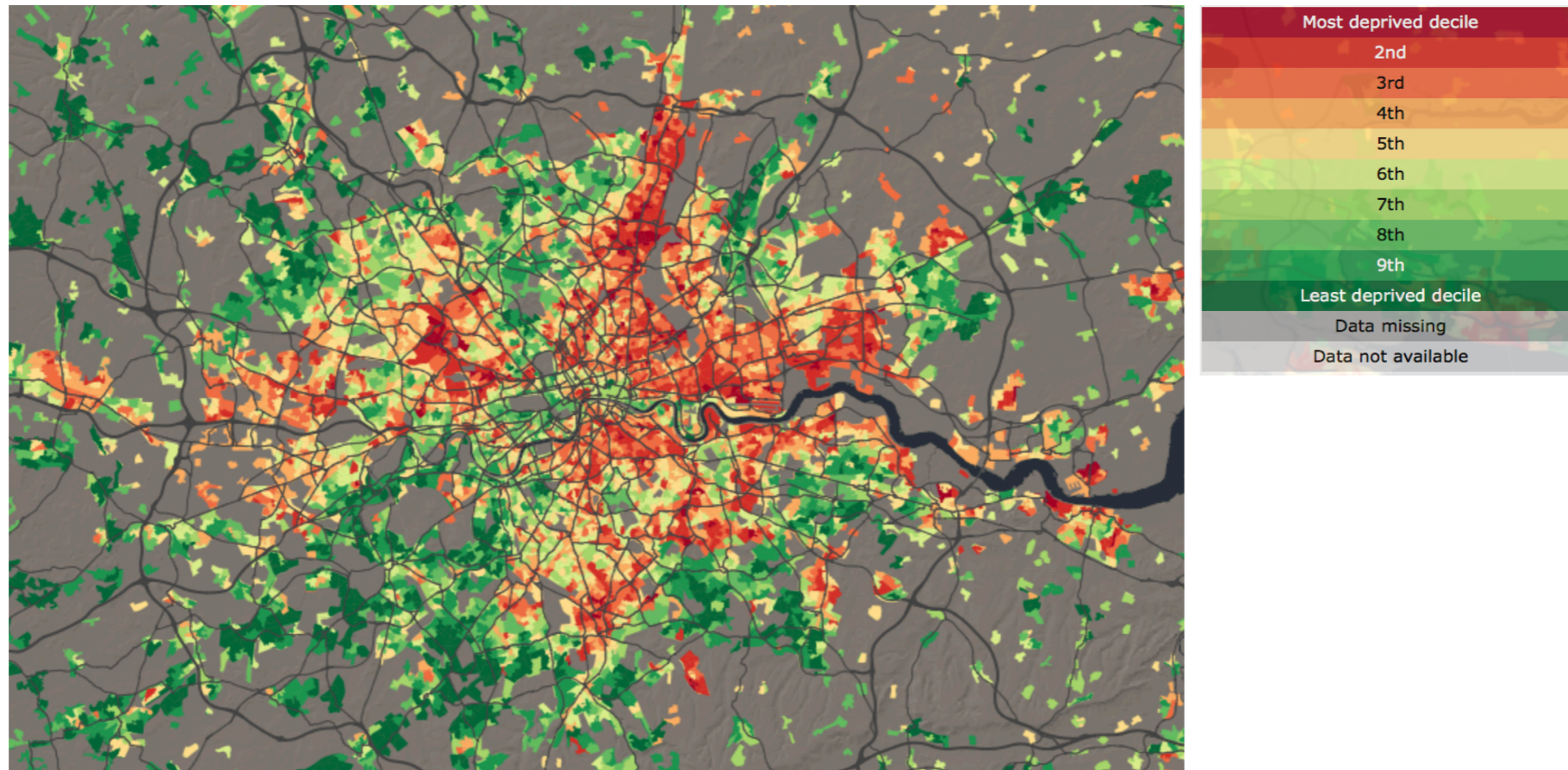


- residential segregation challenges societies across the globe

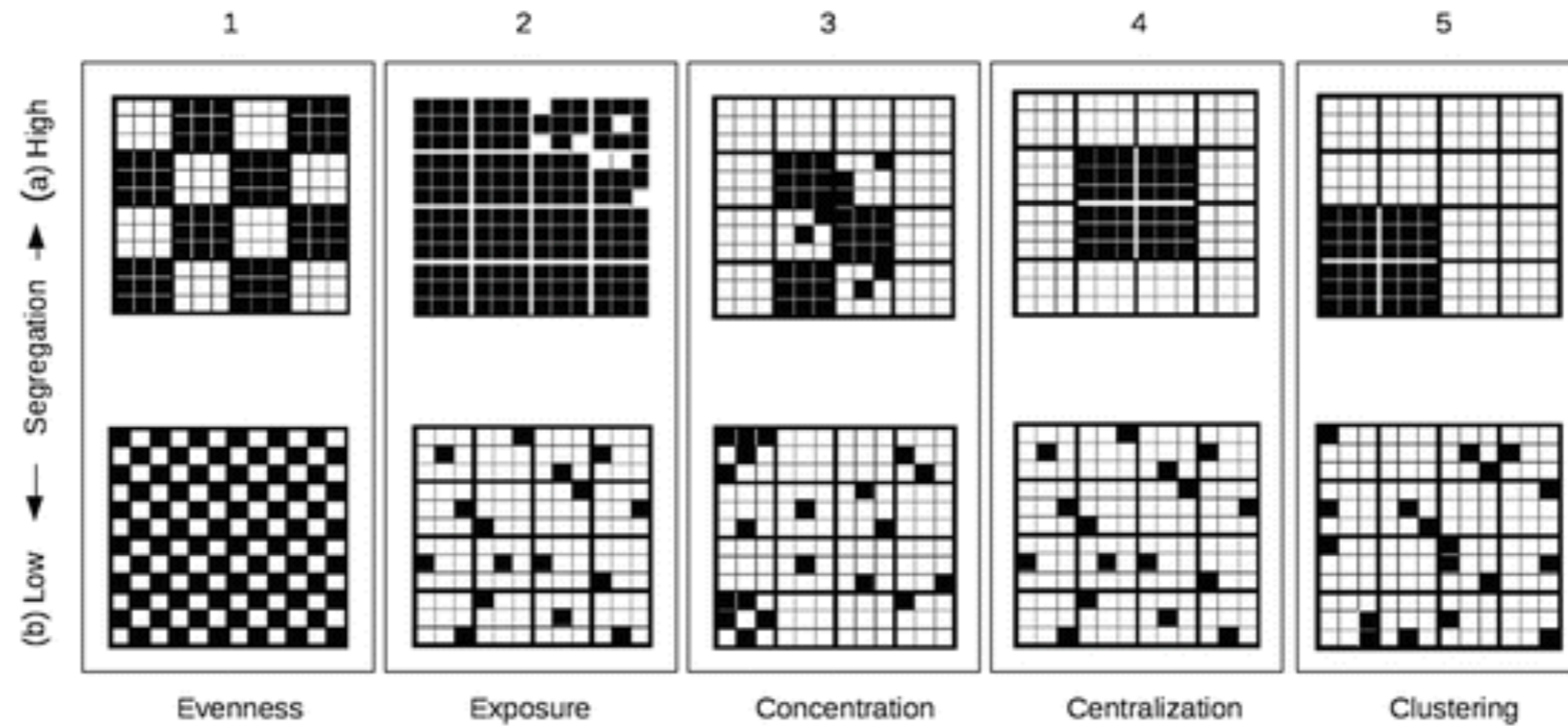


- residential segregation challenges societies across the globe
- income segregation has been rising in the US in the last 40-50 years

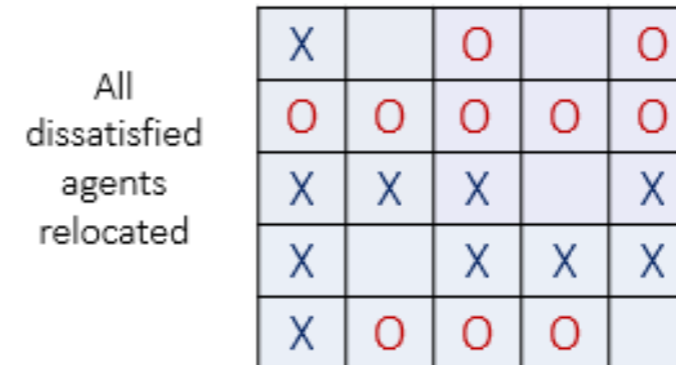
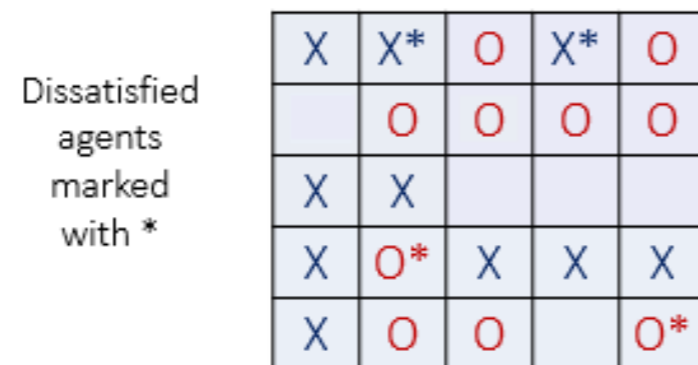
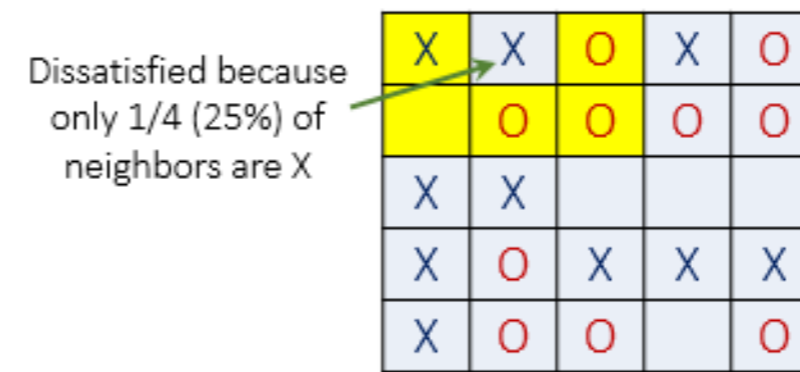
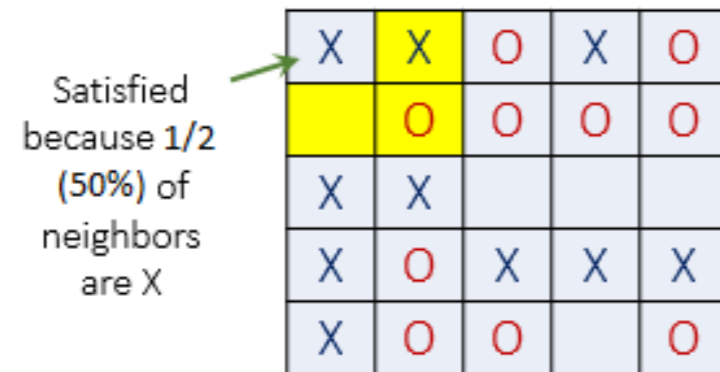




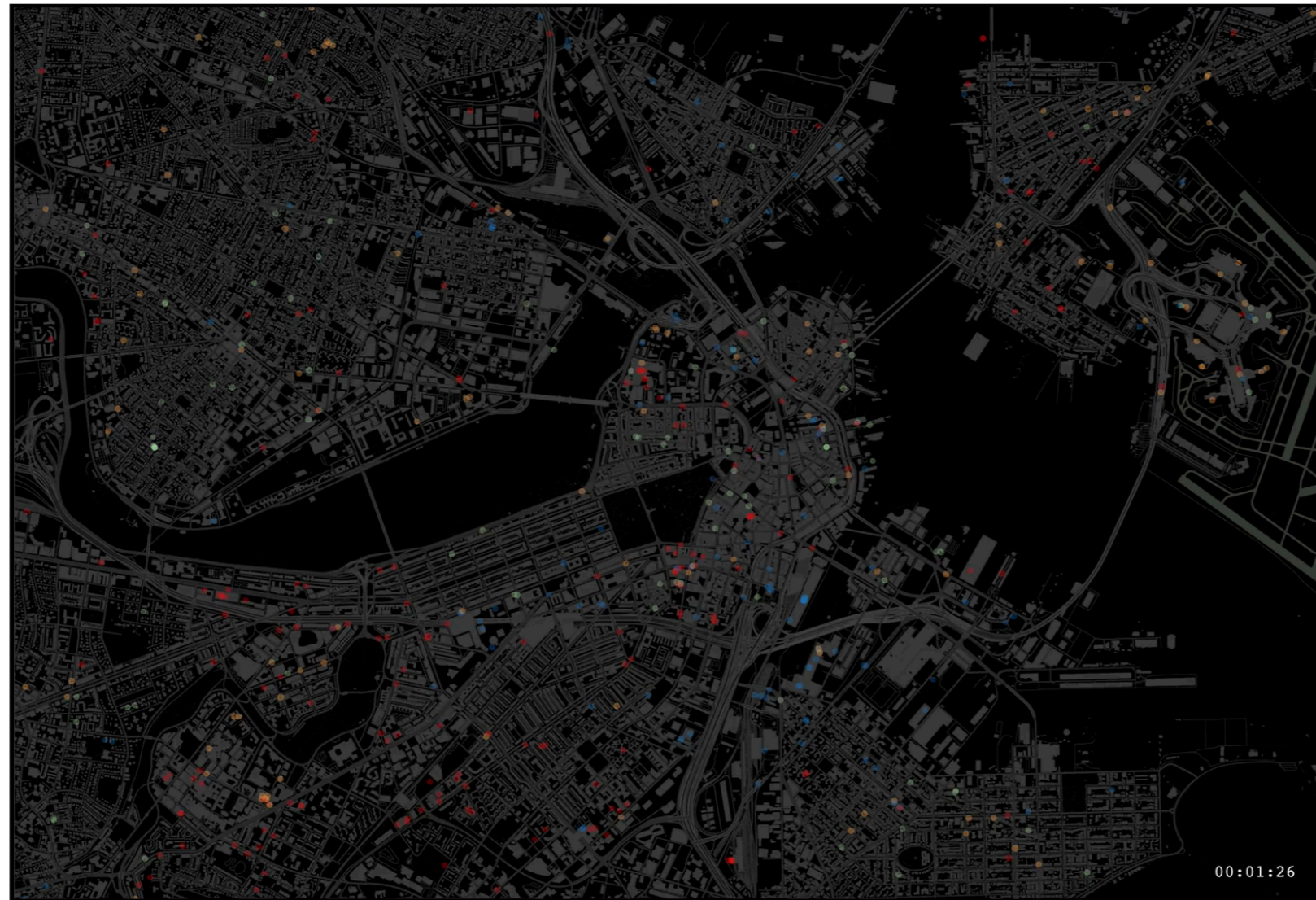
English Indices of Deprivation (2019)

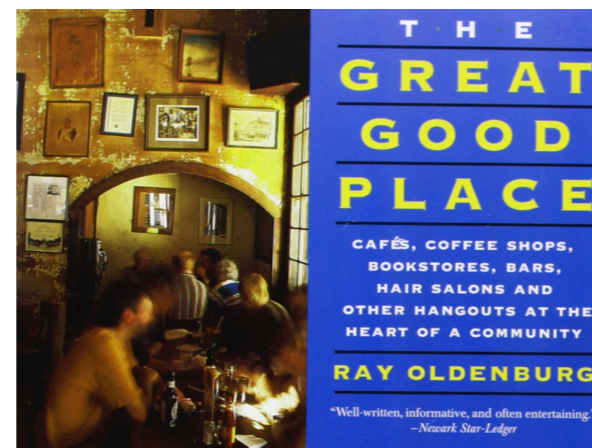
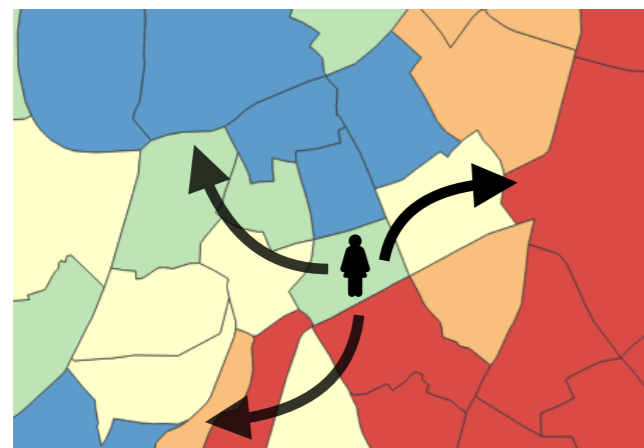


five dimensions of segregation in US census report (2002)

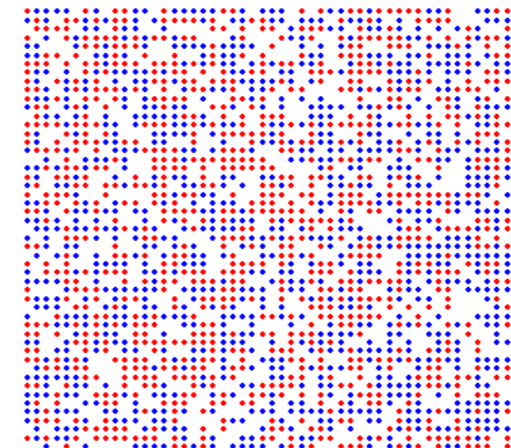


Schelling's model of segregation (1971)



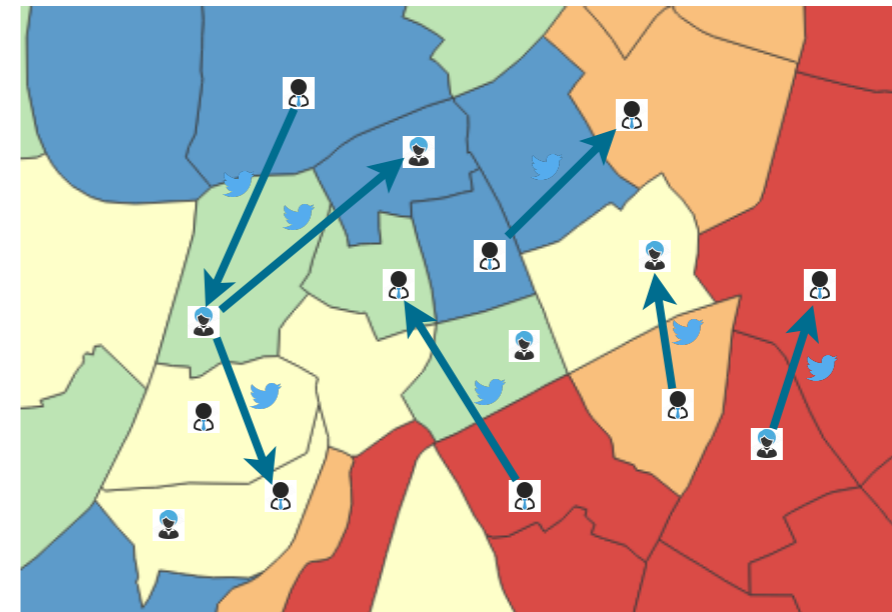
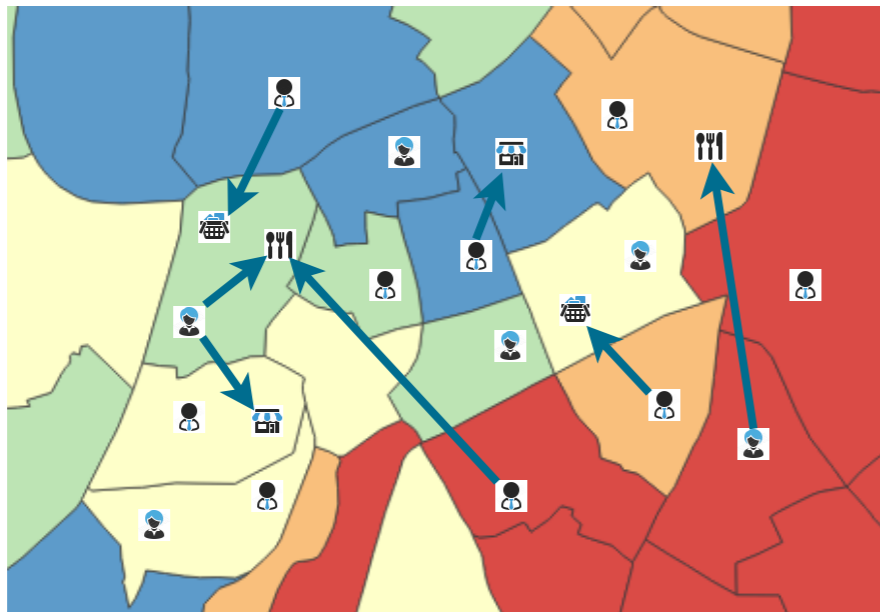


Step 1



going beyond residential neighbourhoods

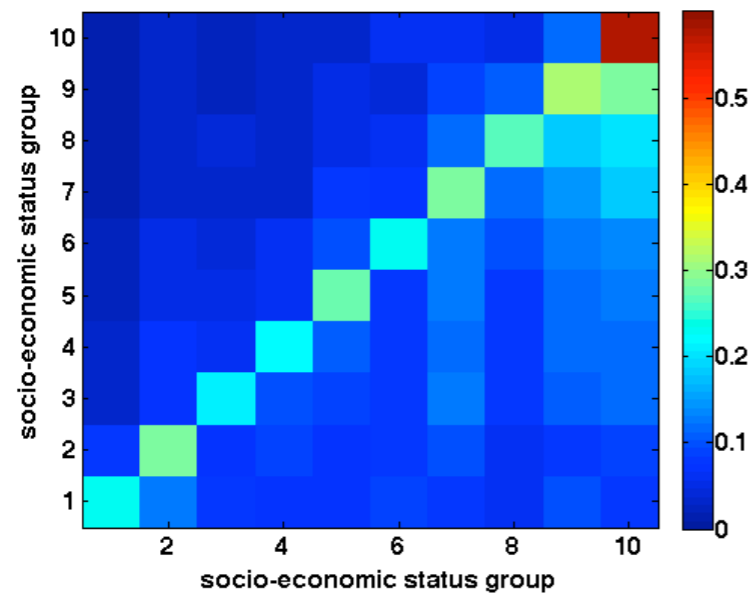
- from residential to **behavioural** segregation
- from macro level (neighbourhood) to **micro level (places)**
- from quantification to **modelling/simulations/predictions**
- from physical to **virtual** space



segregation in economic and social interactions

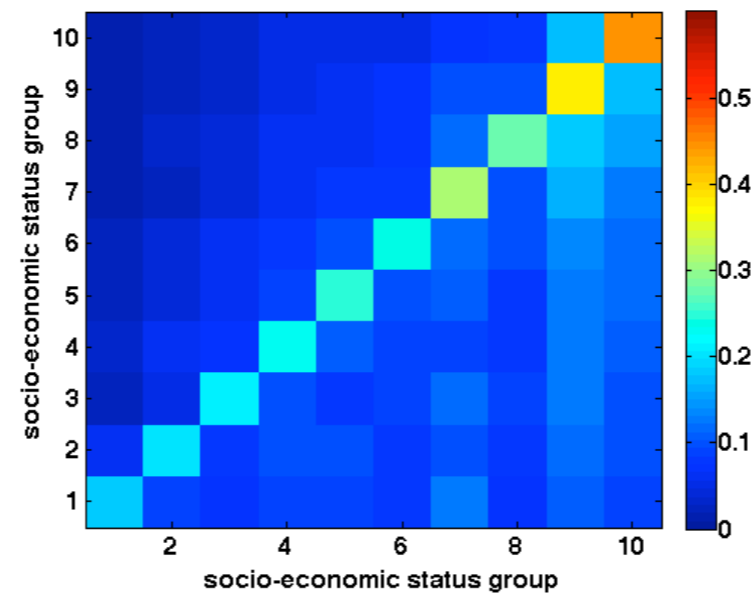
- nodes: neighbourhoods (colour: socioeconomic status)
- edges: # purchases by users in area i at stores in j or # mentions by users in area i to users in j

Purchase



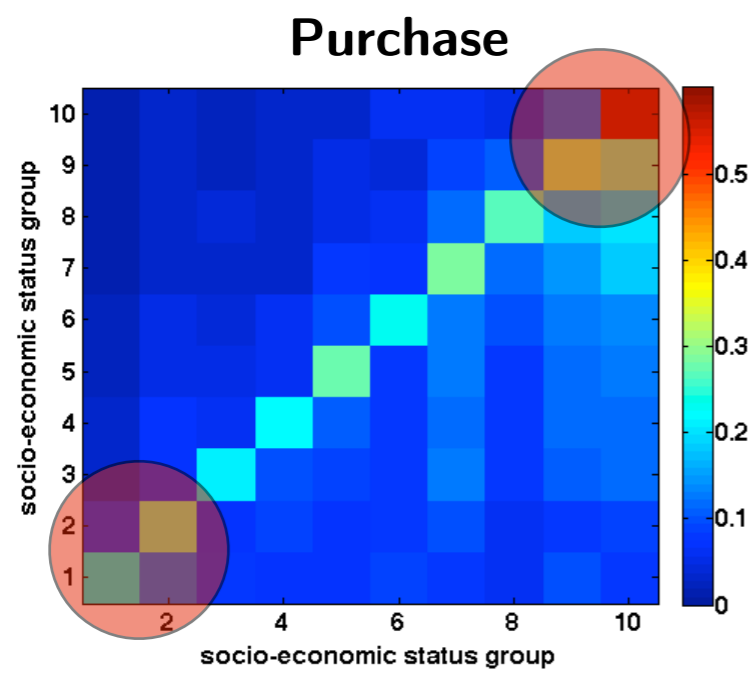
assortativity: 0.43

Twitter

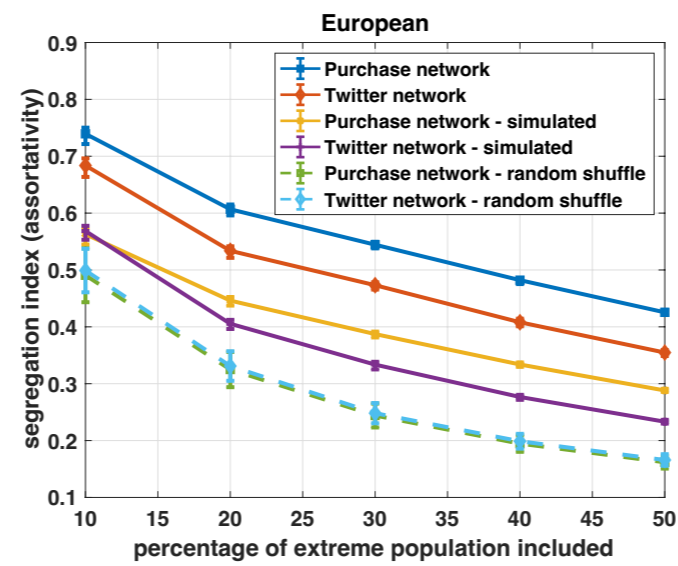


assortativity 0.35

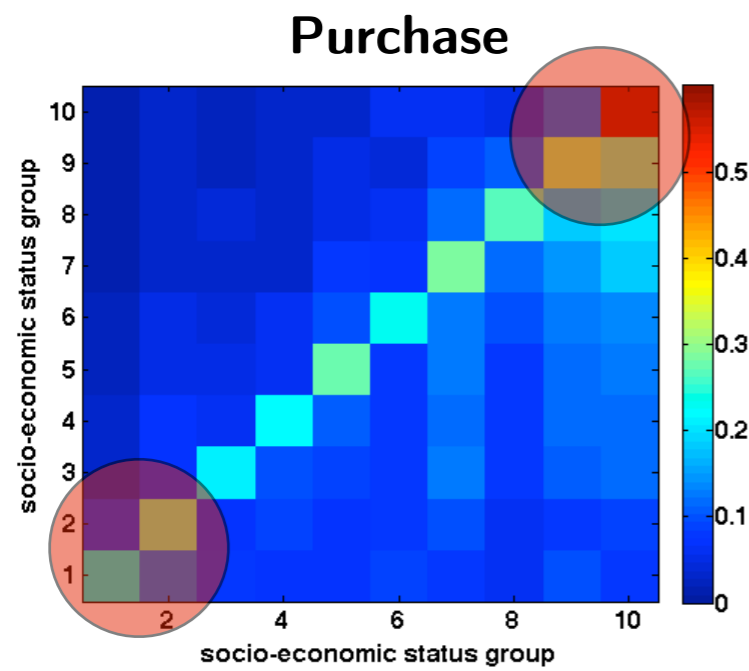
segregation in economic and social interactions



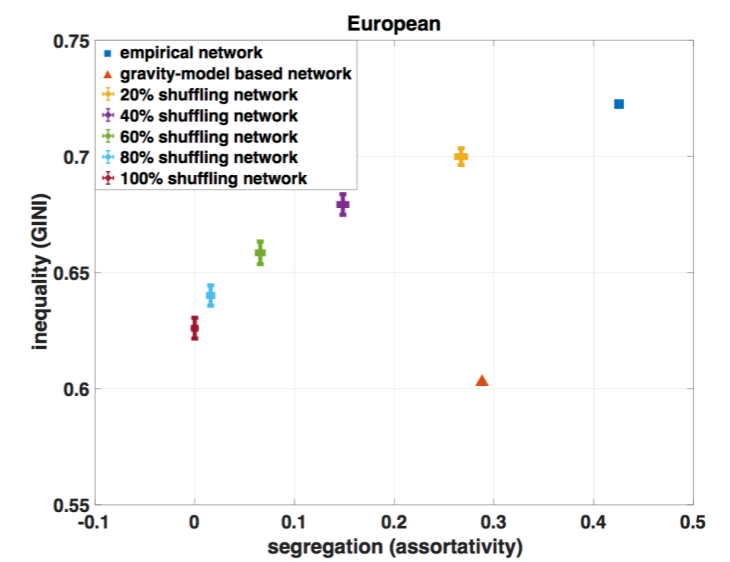
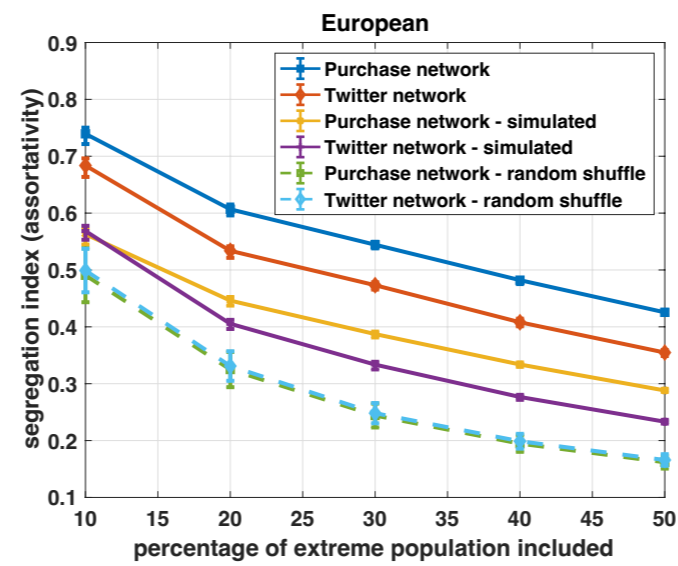
assortativity: 0.43



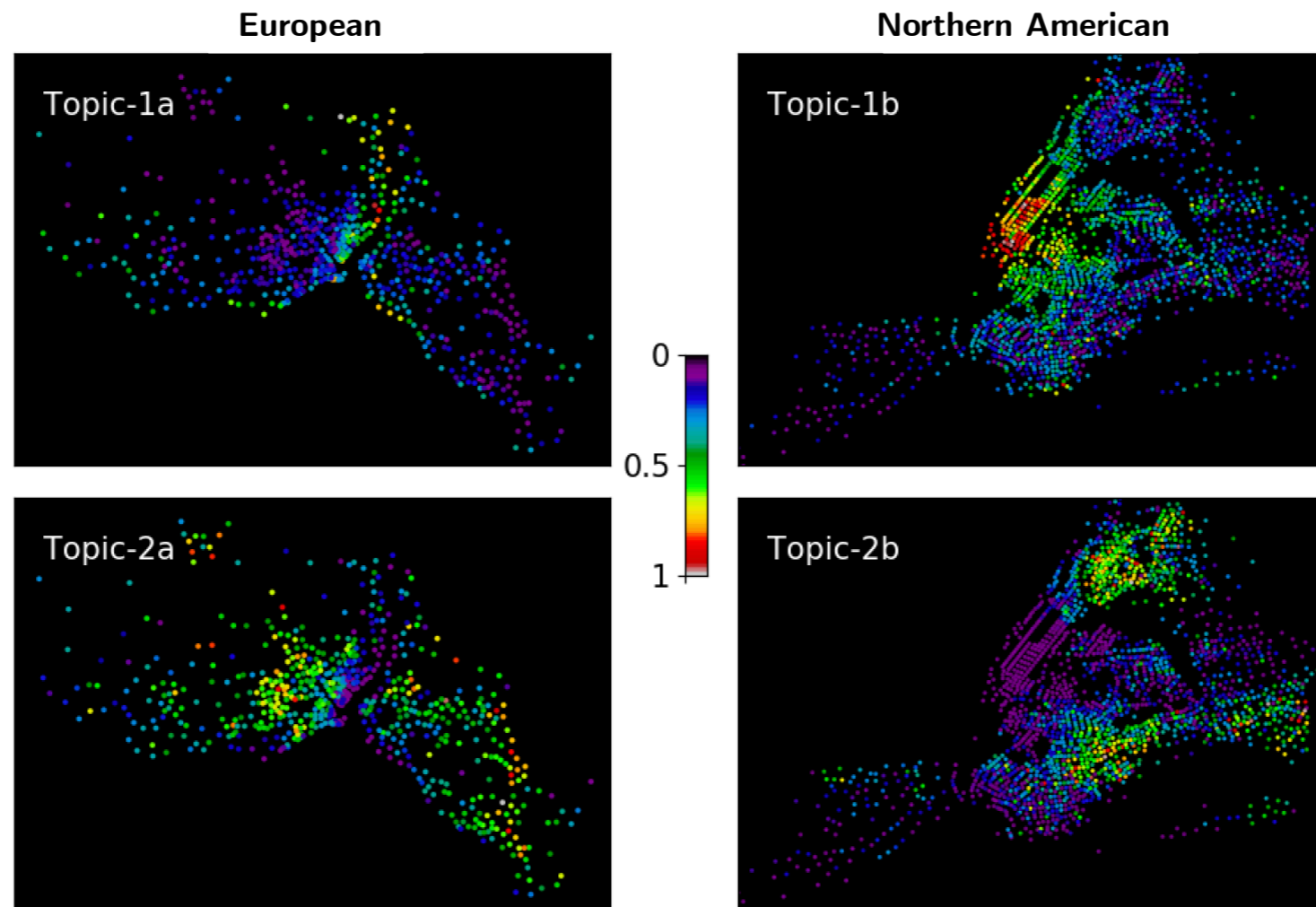
segregation in economic and social interactions



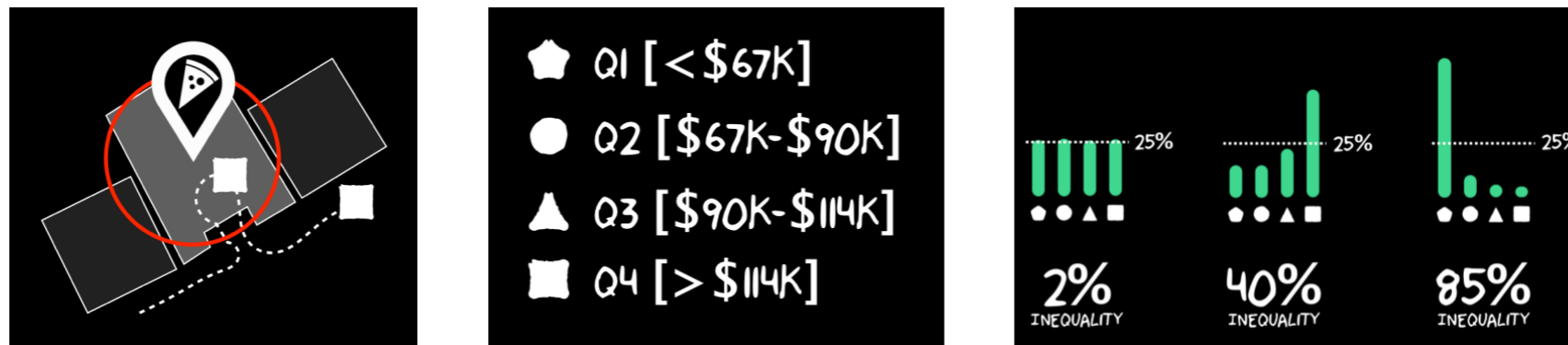
assortativity: 0.43



segregation in economic and social interactions

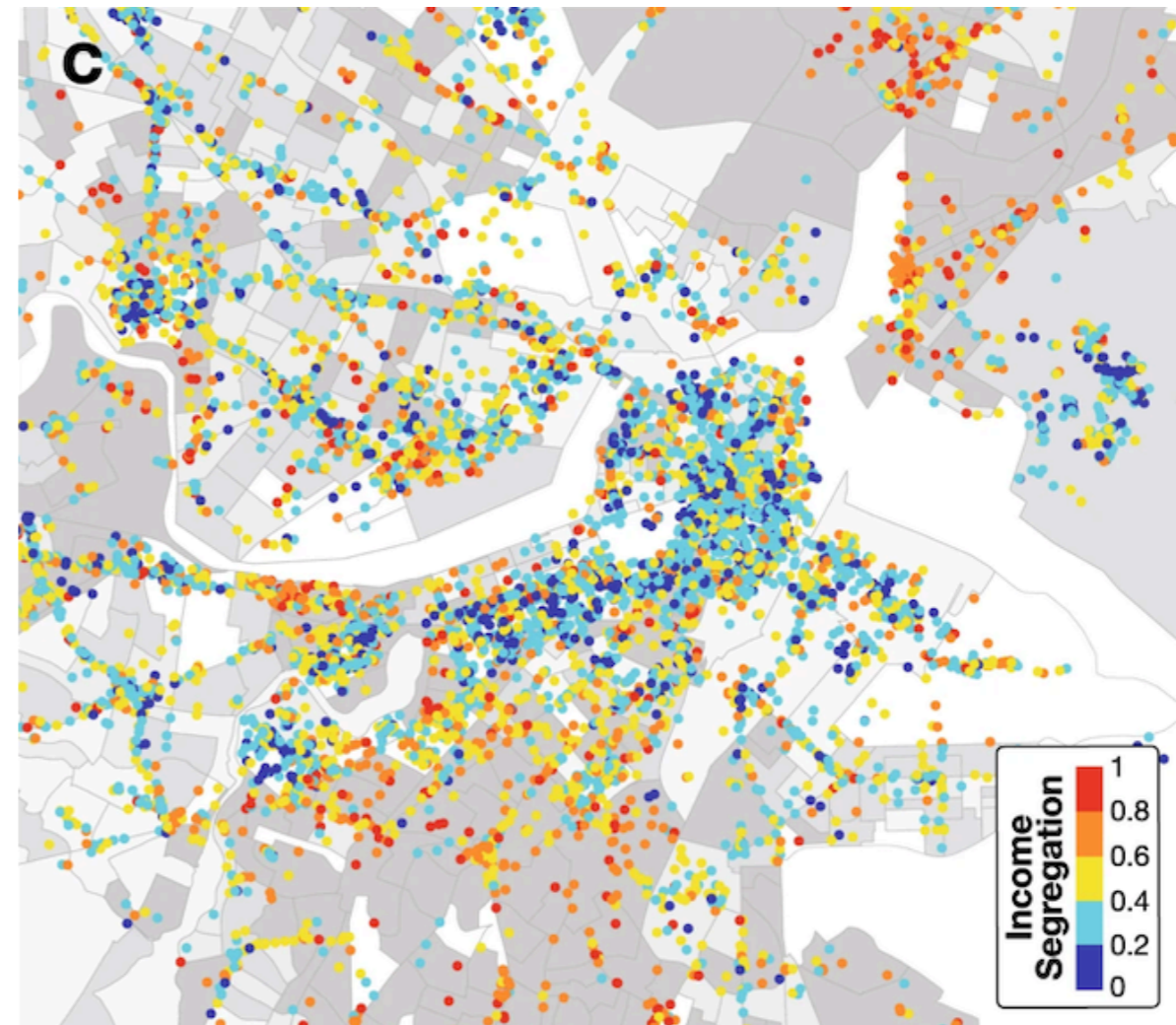
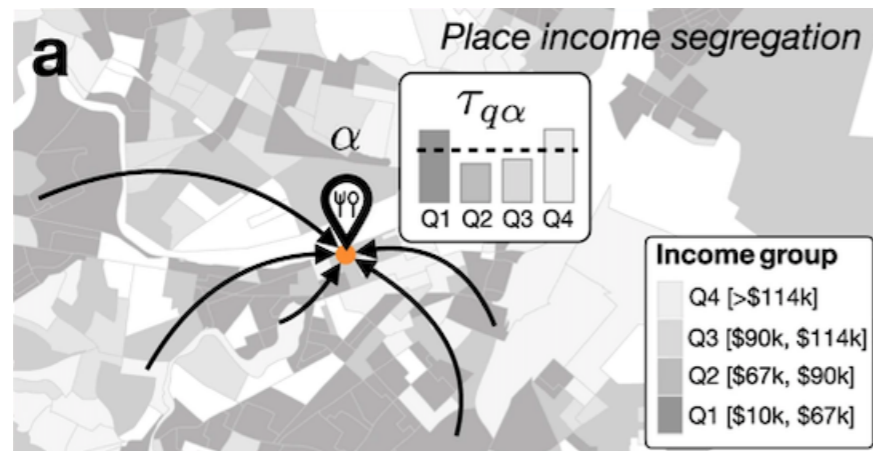


segregation and (inhomogeneous) information flow

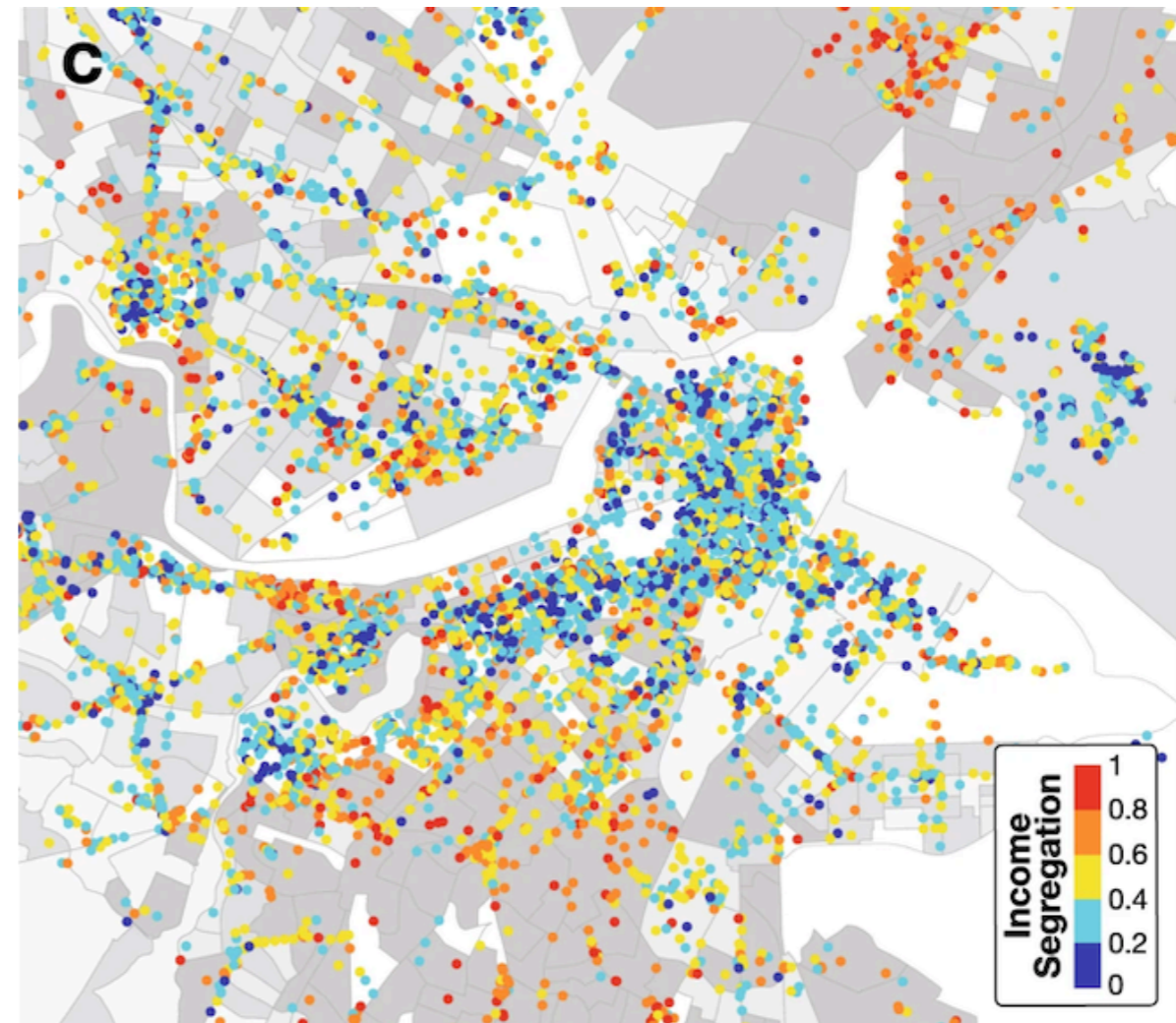
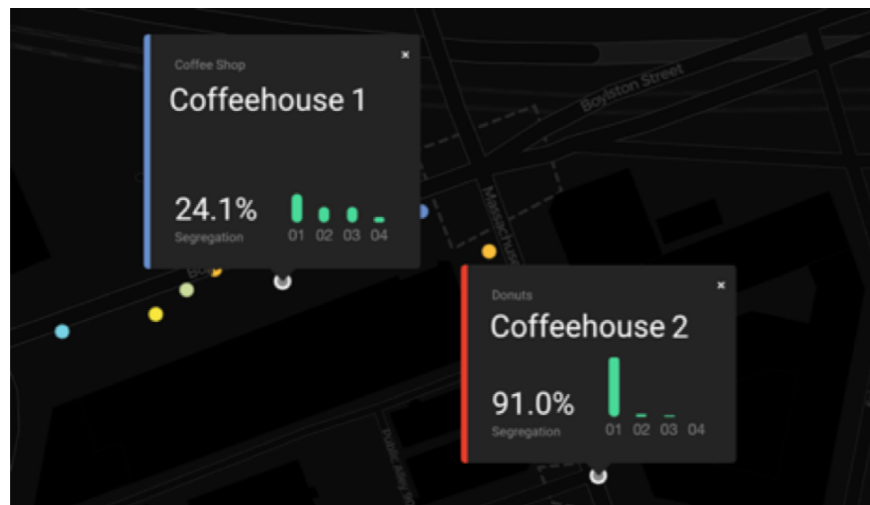


experienced income segregation at places

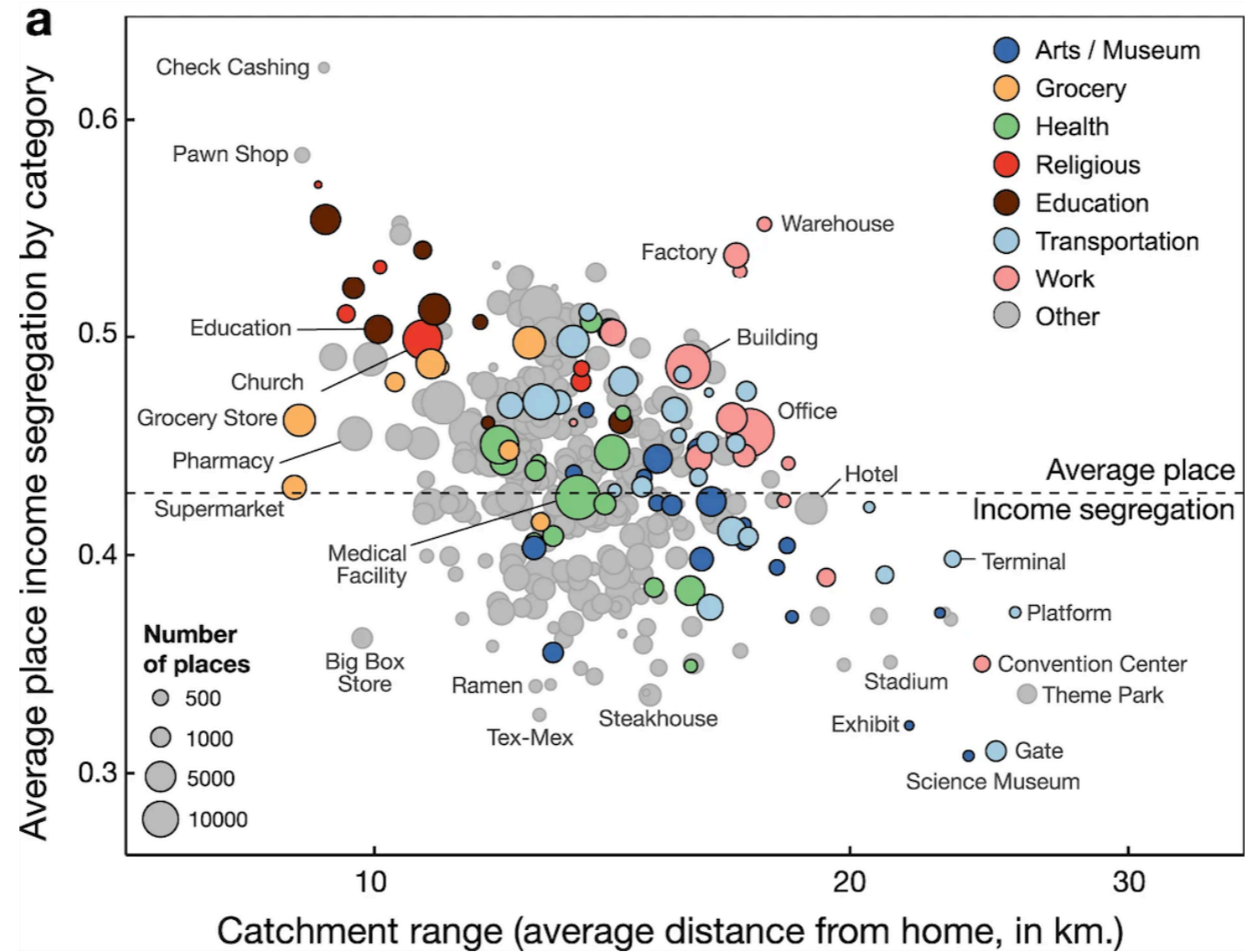
- extract “stays” and attribute stays to places
- assigns users to home areas (income groups)
- compute time spent by each income group at given place
- compute segregation measure for each place



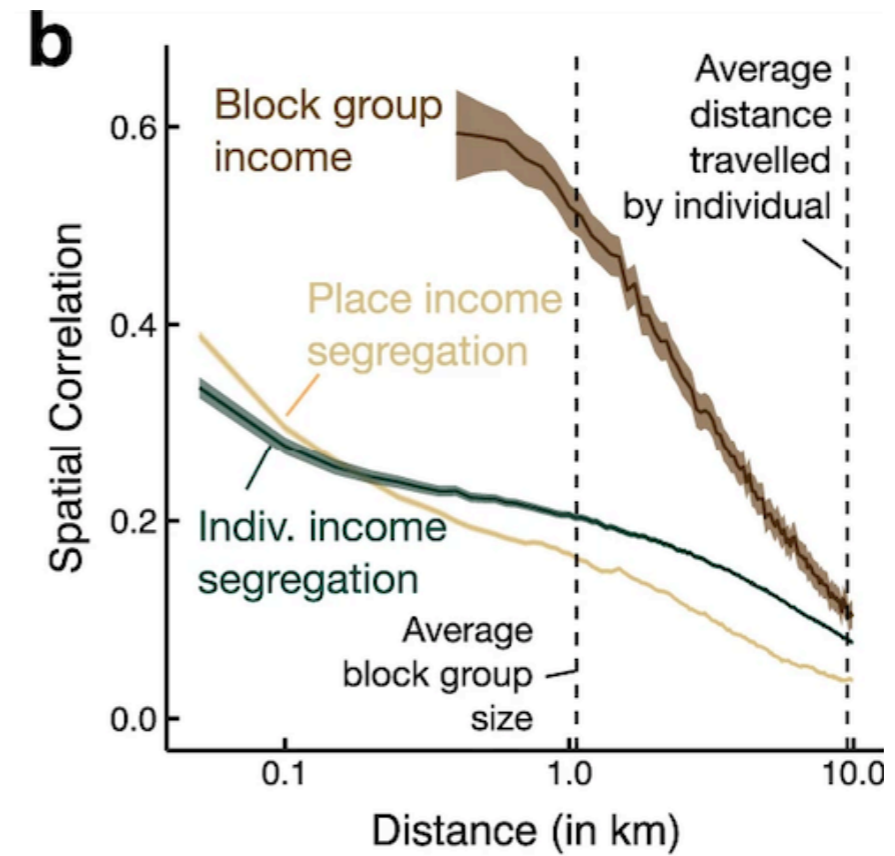
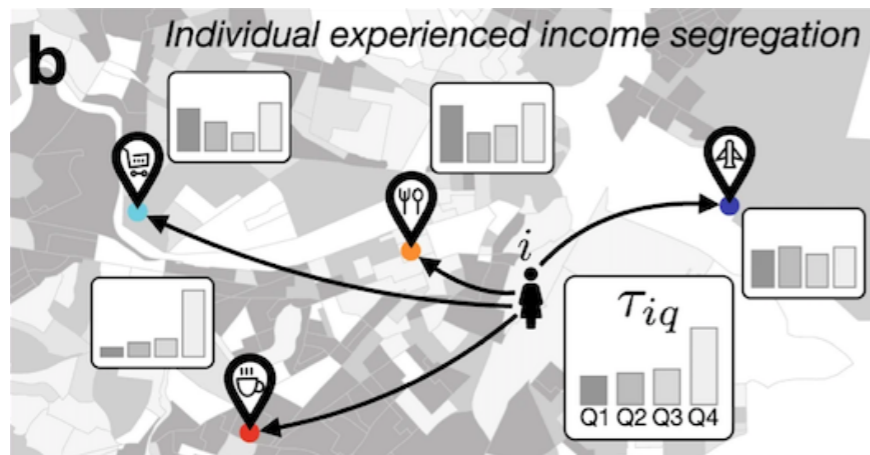
place segregation occurs at micro level (within 25 meters)



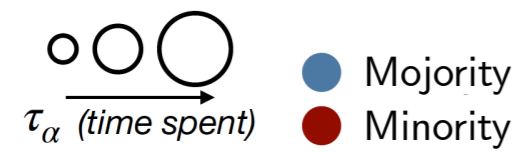
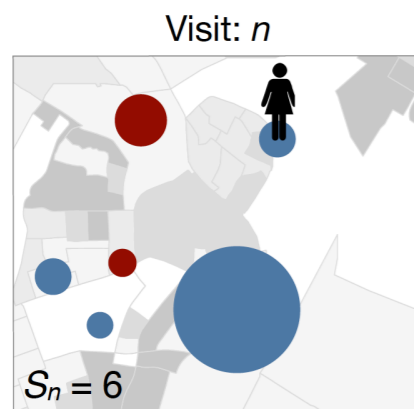
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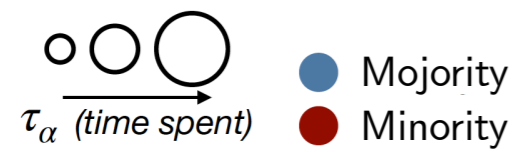
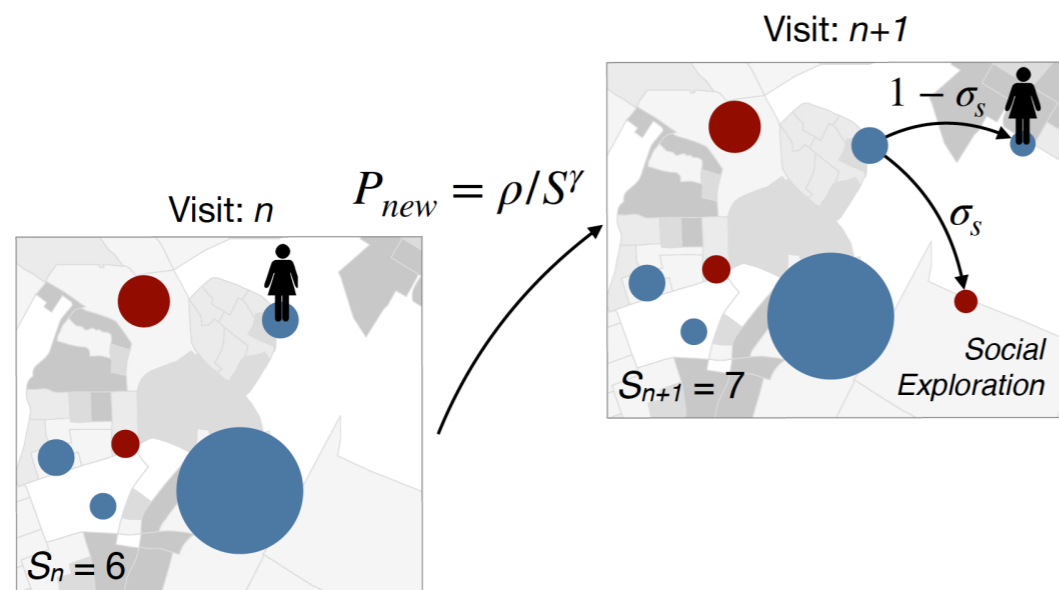
place segregation is determined by category and accessibility



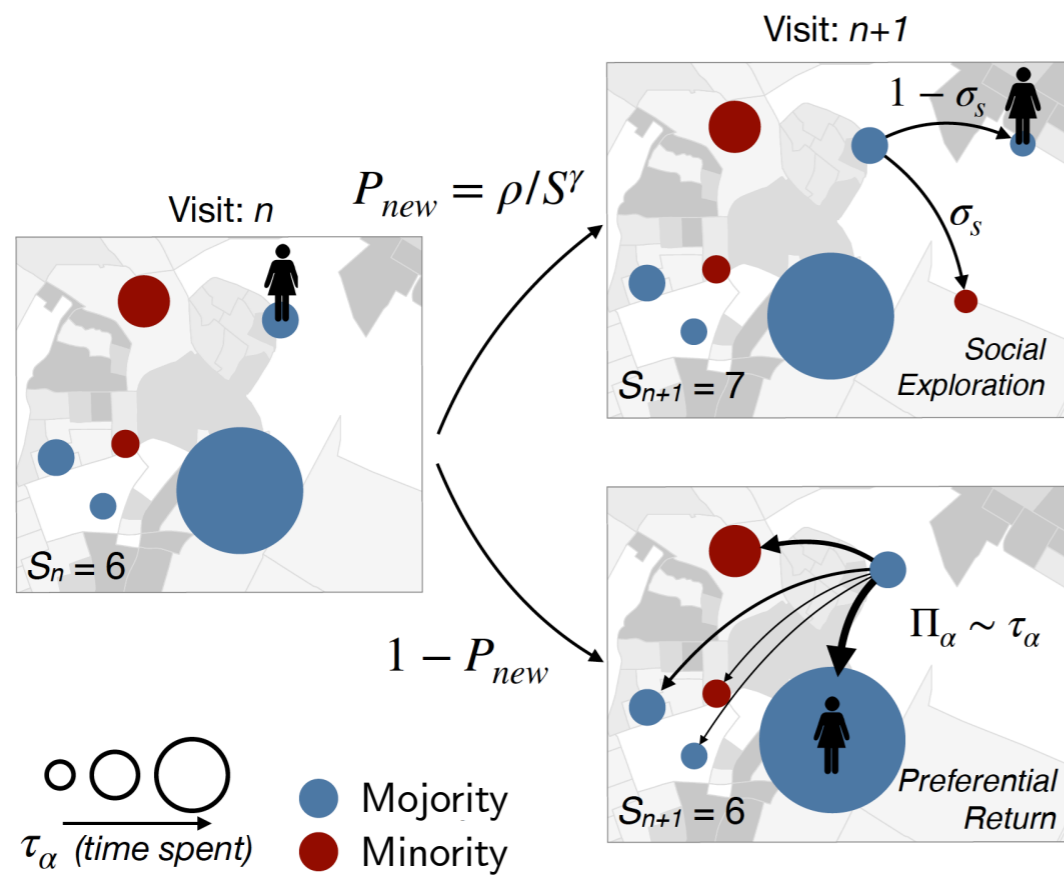
individual segregation is not only determined by residence



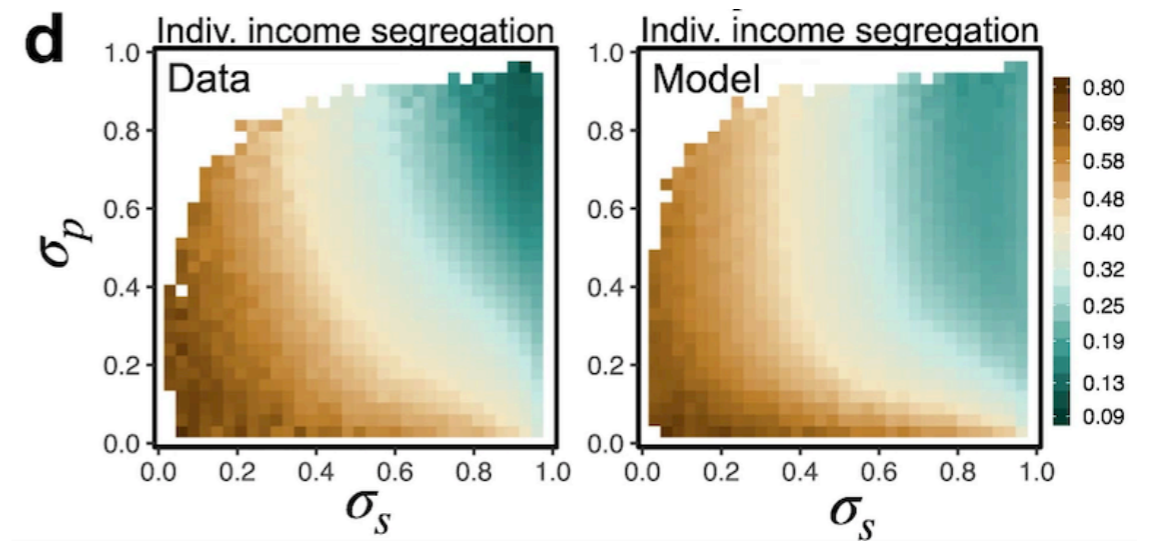
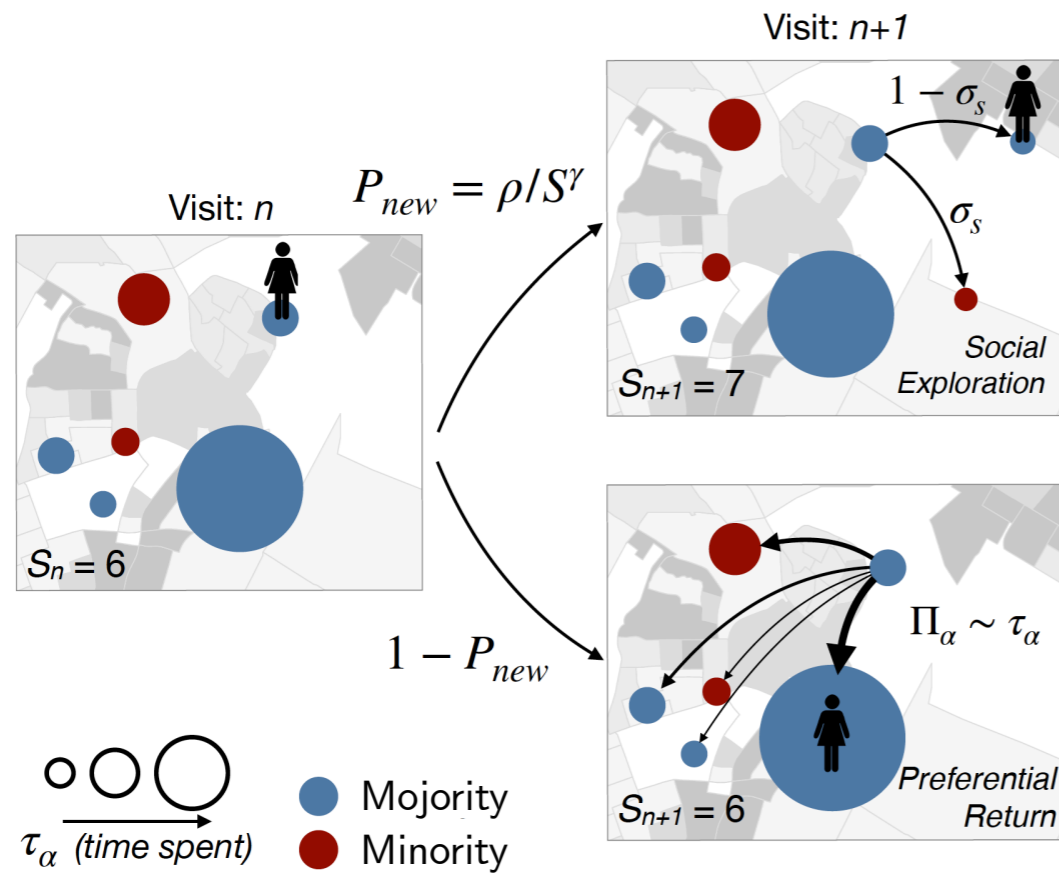
modelling of segregation dynamics



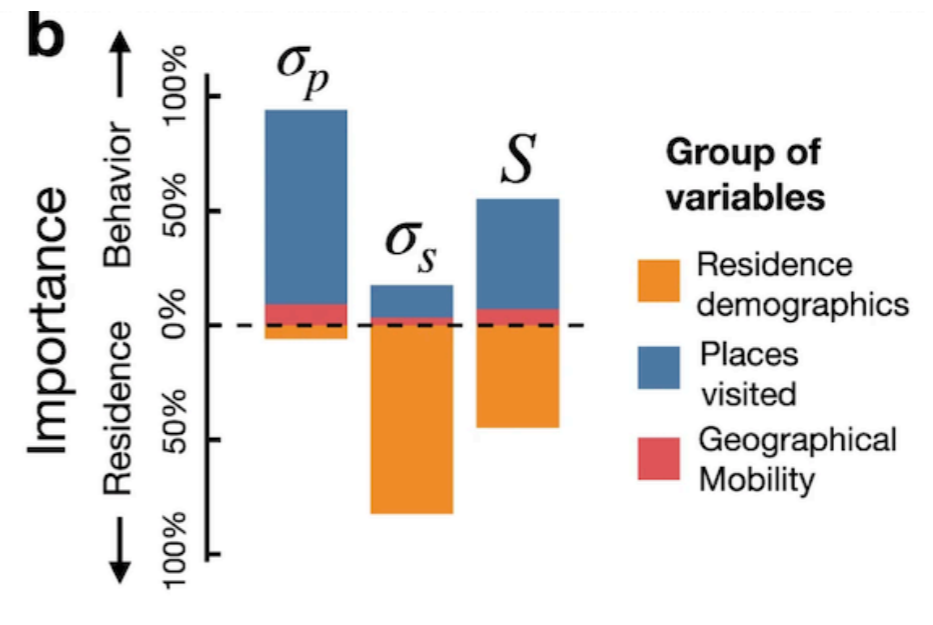
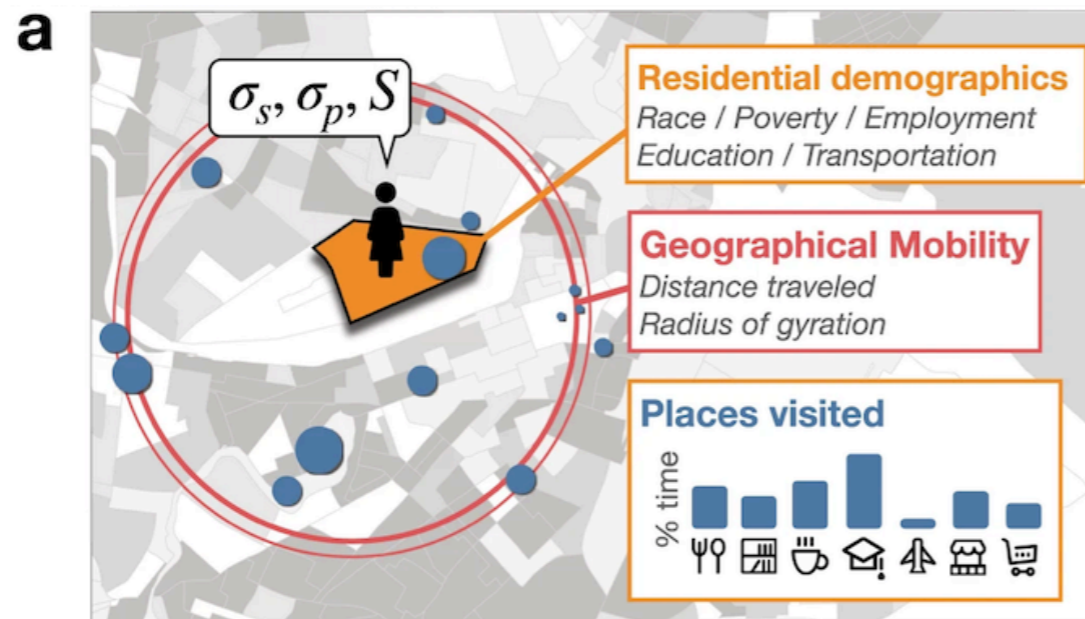
modelling of segregation dynamics



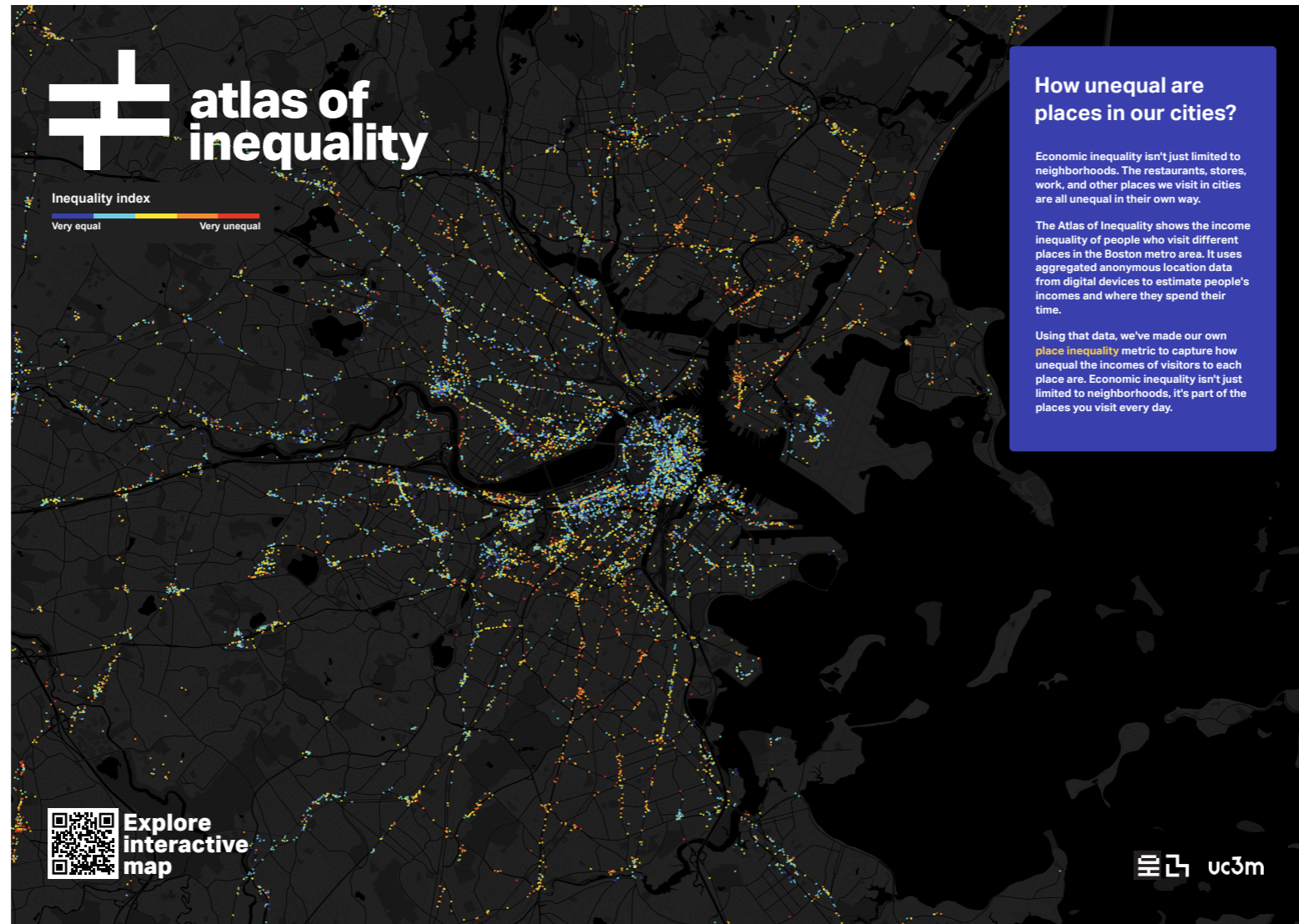
modelling of segregation dynamics



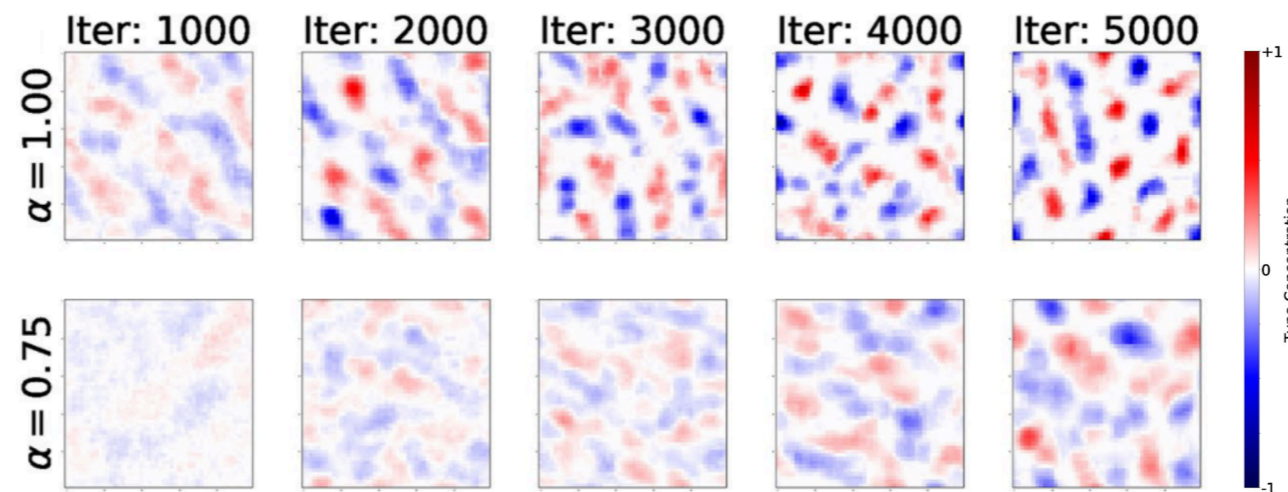
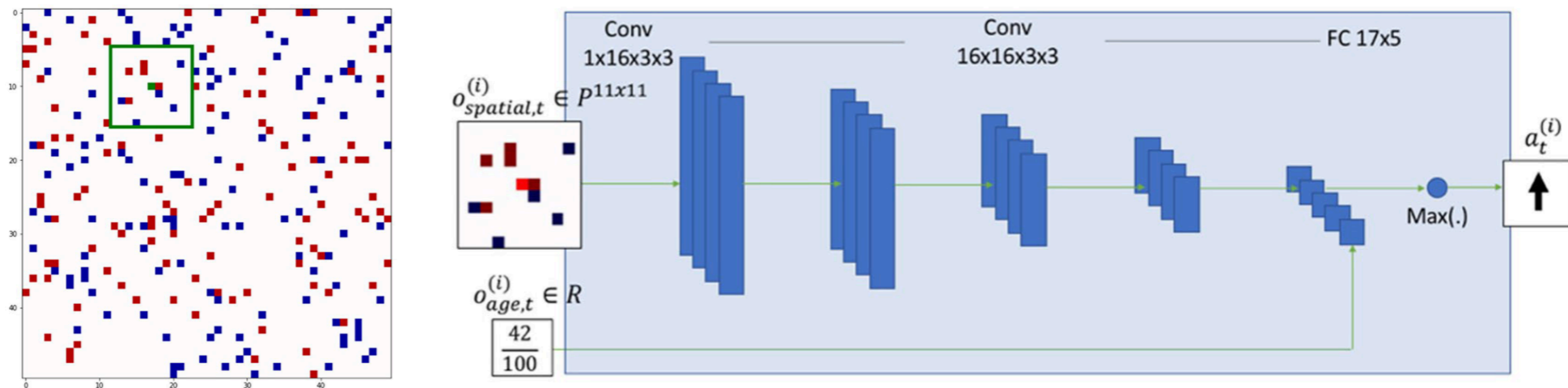
modelling of segregation dynamics



user income segregation = behaviour (55%) + residence (45%)



<https://inequality.media.mit.edu>



simulation of segregation dynamics

conclusion

- urban segregation studies require understanding beyond residential neighbourhoods
- segregation may operate at higher order and micro level
- online space may mirror urban issues such as segregation
- generative modelling and simulation may assist prediction and explanation

references

- Morales et al., “Segregation and polarization in urban areas,” Royal Society Open Science, 2019.
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acknowledgement

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