

Comparative study of socio-economic segregation in European cities: 2001-2011-2021

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12TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION GEOGRAPHIES

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	<p>Despite these changes, the stability of segregation levels is noteworthy. The study reveals that wealthier individuals tend to live in more concentrated areas compared to their less affluent counterparts. However, there is a growing trend of increased segregation among lower-income groups, while the segregation of the wealthy remains largely unchanged. The paper concludes by exploring the relationship between income inequality and segregation, particularly focusing on the potential time lag in their development. To test this linkage, various analytical approaches are explored, such as Granger causality tests, auto-regressive models or distributed lags. In addition, the multi-scale nature of the relationship is assessed in regard to geographical levels, in a way that changes of the levels of inequality and segregation at the urban level are also studied in comparison with their general evolution in the country. The use of distributed lag models is proposed as a valuable method to enhance current understanding of how urban inequality and segregation are interconnected.</p>
16.3	<p>A study of ethnic residential patterns in the inner-city of Riga using scalable individualised neighbourhoods</p> <p>Sindija Balode (Department of Human Geography, University of Latvia, Latvia), Māris Bērziņš (University of Latvia, Latvia), Zaiga Krišjāne (University of Latvia, Latvia)</p> <p>The spatial distribution of immigrant populations in host societies has always attracted academic interest with particular attention when it takes the form of residential segregation. The Baltic States have a long history of high proportions of ethnic minorities in their urban populations, which is attributed to immigration and industrialisation policies implemented during the Soviet era. Moreover, in recent years, these cities have experienced a significant increase in ethnic diversity, becoming more attractive to emerging immigrant groups. Despite long-standing emigration, growing immigration has led to more balanced international net migration rates and increasing ethnic diversity. In response to rising ethnic diversity, a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of ethnic concentrations is critical to elucidate spatial inequalities, particularly considering that the residential geographies of emerging ethnic groups tend to be spatially more concentrated. Most studies on urban ethnic residential patterns still rely on fixed spatial units, aspatial measures, and single scales. This study adopts an explicit geographic approach and considers individualised neighbourhoods using EquiPop-software, allowing various scales. Thus, we explore ethnic residential geographies based on geo-referenced, anonymised individual-level data derived from the most recent population census of 2021 and using the inner-city of Riga, the capital of Latvia, as a case study. We are especially interested in how the levels and patterns of ethnic residential segregation change with an increase in scale level. Our findings indicate that segregation levels and patterns differ across various spatial scales. Measuring and mapping ethnic residential patterns while using scalable individualised neighbourhoods seems an appropriate way to deal with both the multiscale nature of segregation and the intra-neighbourhood variety associated with it. The results of the study offer valuable insights into the spatial organisation of emerging ethnic communities at a fine scale.</p>
16.4	<p>Comparative study of socio-economic segregation in European cities: 2001-2011-2021</p> <p>Ruta Ubarevičienė (Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands & Lithuanian Centre for Social Science, Lithuania), Maarten van Ham (Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands), Tiit Tammaru (University of Tartu, Finland)</p> <p>This comparative study of socio-economic segregation in European cities, involving researchers from 16 European countries, aims to examine the evolving geography of segregation over a 20-</p>

year timeframe and provide an up-to-date understanding of residential socio-economic segregation. By utilising three data points and a substantial number of case studies, this study stands out in its ability to offer a comprehensive observation and analysis of the levels and spatial dynamics of residential segregation in Europe. To achieve this, the study addresses the following research questions:

1. What are the current levels of residential socio-economic segregation in European cities? Do levels of segregation continue to increase?
2. How have the patterns of segregation changed over the past 20 years, and are these patterns and their trends of change similar between European cities?
3. What are the key factors contributing to the observed levels and spatial changes of residential segregation in European cities?

The paper includes the following case studies associated with the author teams with in-depth local knowledge and access to data: Amsterdam, Barcelona, Bratislava, Dublin, Helsinki, Lisbon, London, Oslo, Paris, Prague, Riga, Rome, Stockholm, Tallinn, Vilnius and Warsaw. To ensure comparability, researchers adopted a consistent definition of functional urban areas and used small spatial units to analyse segregation levels and spatial patterns, following a pre-established and unified methodology. The empirical analysis draws on census or register-based data, from approximately 2001, 2011, and 2021. Socio-economic groups are distinguished based on occupational status and classified into Top, Middle, and Bottom categories. The study is currently in advanced progress.

17. SOCIAL AND SPATIAL INEQUALITIES 2

LECTURE ROOM 3

Chair: Sarah Wood (Office for National Statistics, UK)

17.1

Women's employment, financial inclusion, gender norms and intimate partner violence across the 640 districts of India: an ecological analysis

Abhishek Singh (Department of Public Health Mortality Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India), **Ashish Kumar Upadhyay** (University of California San Diego, USA)

Nearly one-third of currently married women in India have experienced physical, emotional or sexual violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months, with substantial variations in the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) across the 640 districts of India. Improving women's economic autonomy and preventing IPV has become a prominent feature of the SDG targets. We used data from the Indian National Family Health Survey (2015-16) to examine the association of women's employment, financial inclusion and gender norms with IPV at the district-level. We used area-level small-area estimation (SAE) techniques to compute district-level estimates of women's employment and financial inclusion for the 640 districts of India. We used India Patriarchy Index (IPI) to measure gender norms for the 640 districts of India. We used classical and spatial models, such as multivariable regressions, bivariate local indicators of spatial autocorrelation (LISA) and spatial regressions, to examine the associations. In our study, women's employment and cash-earnings were positively associated with IPV. In contrast, indicators of women's financial inclusion, such as ownership of a bank/savings account, were negatively associated with IPV. These results hold even after adjusting for gender norms at the district level. Traditional gender norms, measured using the IPI in our study, were positively associated with IPV. These findings suggest that existing policies and programs intended to prevent IPV by increasing economic autonomy may be less effective in the absence of overall social change.