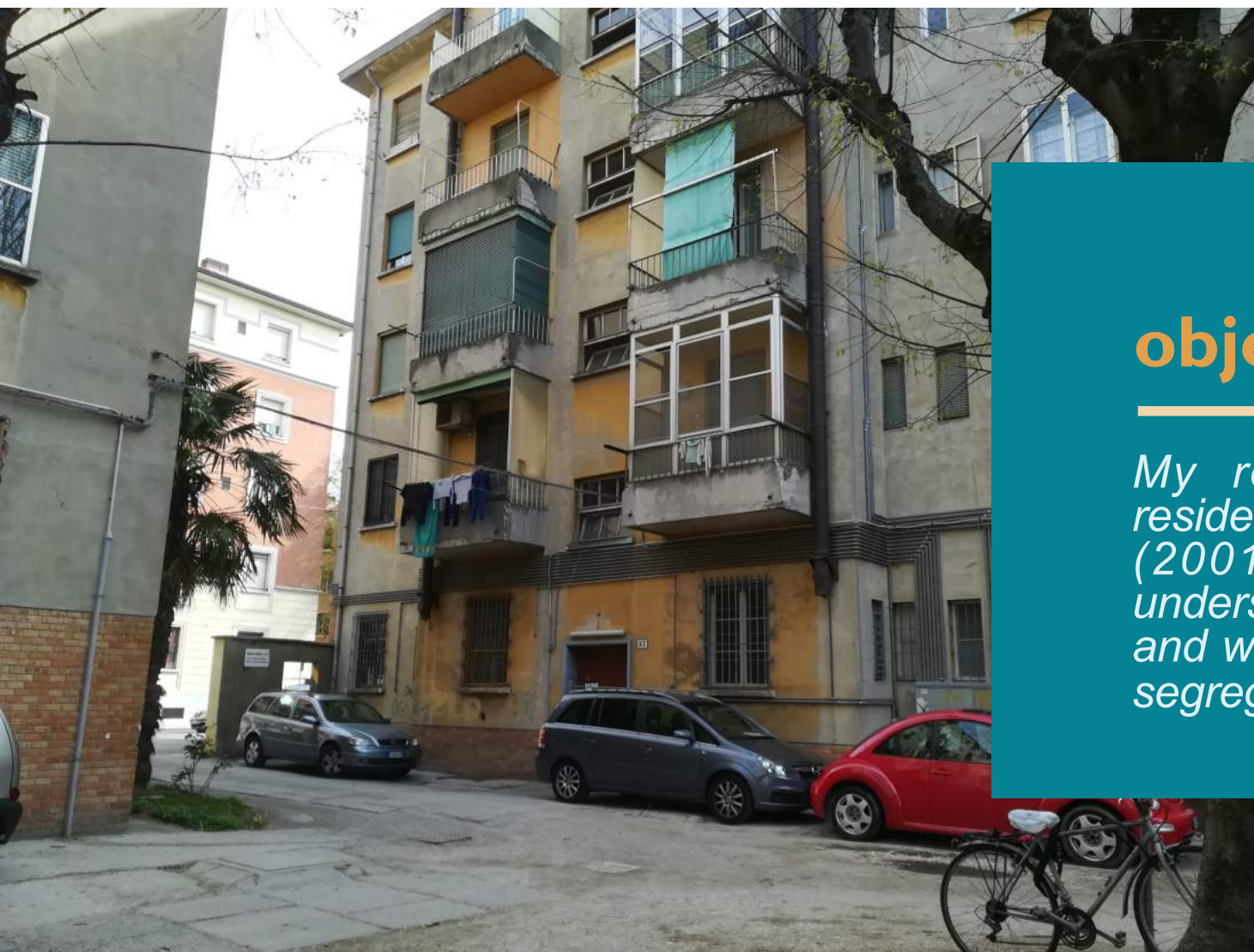


An aerial photograph of Bologna, Italy, illustrating ethnic residential segregation. The image is split vertically by a road. The left side shows a suburban neighborhood with large, detached houses, green lawns, and trees. The right side shows a dense urban area with small, closely packed buildings, likely a high-density residential area for immigrants. The text is overlaid on the image.

ETHNIC RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

THE CASE STUDY OF BOLOGNA

PhD Project
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University of Bologna



objective

My research project aims to analyse residential patterns of the foreign population (2001-2021) in Bologna in order to understand how the distribution has changed and wheter there are any forms of residential segregations

Introduction

394.449	1.019.539	12%
Medium-size city	Metropolitan area	Important presence of foreign population

Bologna

Research Questions



- How has the residential distribution of foreigners in Bologna changed in recent decades? Can we talk about residential segregation? Are the hypotheses of peripheralization / urban diaspora that characterise the cities of Southern Europe applicable in this context?

- What factors explain the process of settlement considering the residential trajectories of long-resident foreigners? What factors determine “housing careers” from a micro-individual point of view?

Levels of analysis



*Southern Europe
(Macro)*



*Municipality/Metropolitan
Area of Bologna
(Meso)*



*Individual level
(Micro)*

Literature Review

- Enciclopedia italiana di scienze, lettere ed arti dell'Istituto dell'Enciclopedia italiana (1929) and later editions
- l'Enciclopedia delle Scienze sociali published between 1983 and 2001

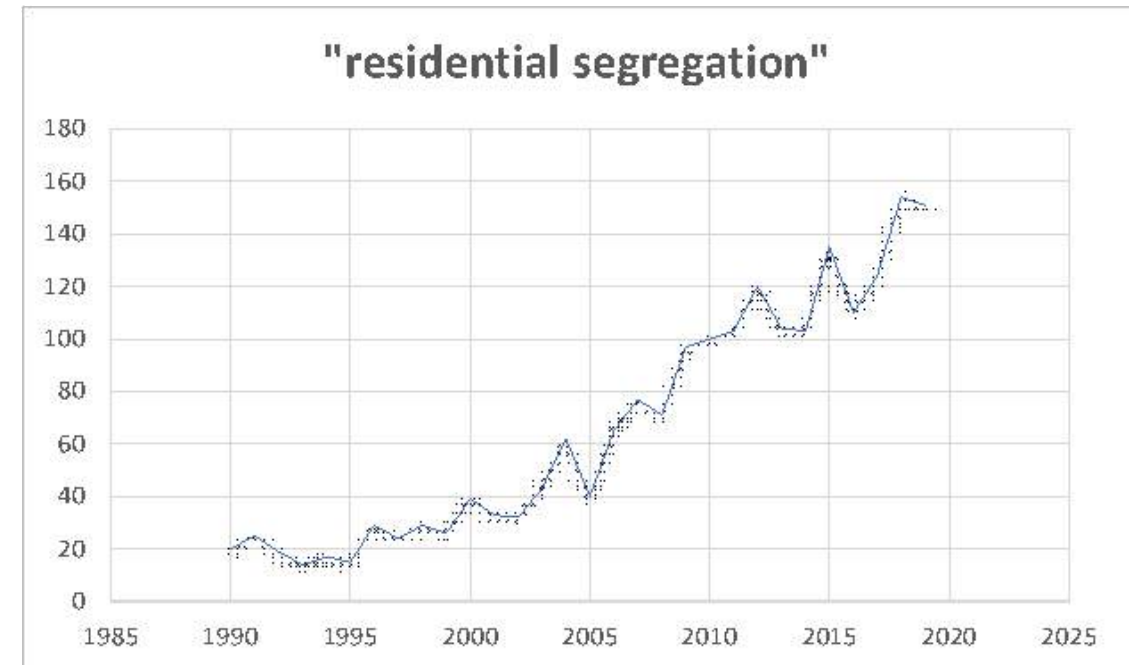
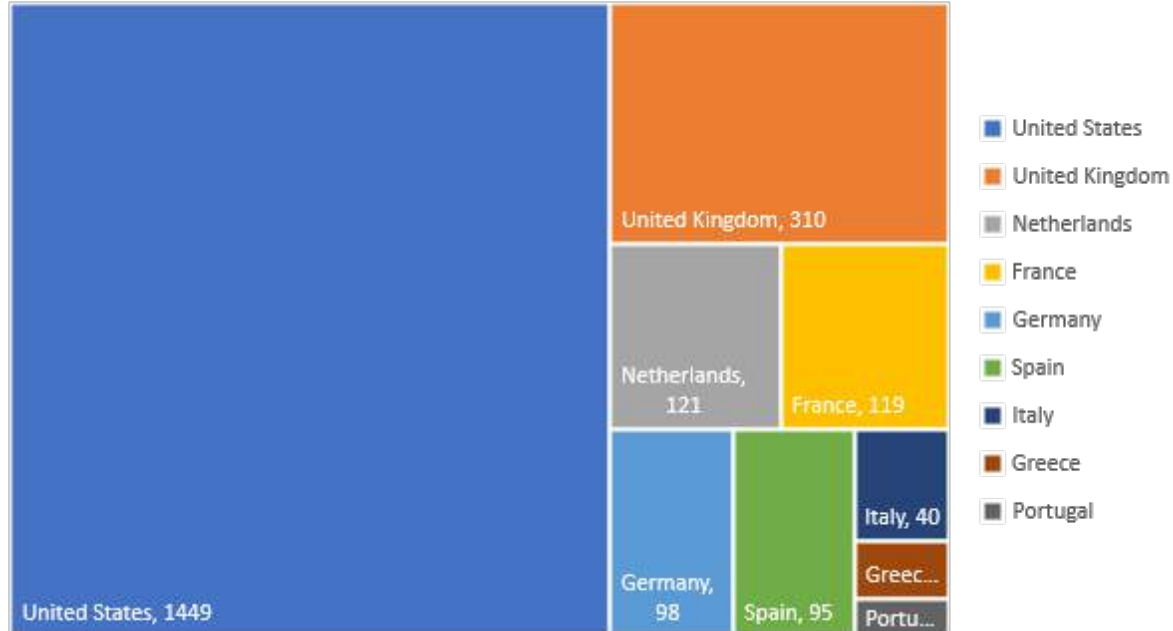
The lemma «segregation» is not present in the Italian encyclopedias and dictionaries of social sciences. The word is associated with «ghetto» and «natural areas», concepts that are strongly linked to the theories of the Chicago Ecological School.

Titolo	Editore	Anno	Autore
Dizionario di Sociologia	R e m o Sandron	1911	Fausto Squillace
Enciclopedia Sociale	Edizioni Paoline	1958	Achille Ardigò, Aldo Ellena
Dizionario di sociologia	Edizioni Paoline	1976	Franco Demarchi, Aldo Ellena
Dizionario di Sociologia	Utet	1978	Luciano Gallino
Dizionario delle scienze sociali	I I Saggiatore	1997	Paolo Jedlowski
Dizionario di Sociologia	Utet	2014	Luciano Gallino

Literature Review

Scopus is Elsevier's abstract and citation database launched in 2004

DEFINITIONS OF THE CONCEPT – «Segregation» in Scopus



Ethnocentrism

“Us-based theories have been clearly dominant in exporting influential metaphors that became worldwide normative references” (Arbaci, 2019)

- Weakness in the conceptualisation of «segregation» and strong influence of North-American scholars
- Arbaci claims that «ethnocentrism» is one of the main problems in segregation studies

What is residential segregation?

«form of isolation in which social distance is based upon physical separation» (Wirth, 1937)

«it is present when the probability of residing in the different areas of a given city is not the same for everyone, but varies according to the social group to which they belong» (Barbagli e Pisati, 2013)

*«unequal distribution of social groups among the neighborhoods of a city» (Oberti, 2017);
«uneven distribution» (Arapoglou e Maloutas, 2018)*

«segregation is both a process and a concept» (Arbaci, 2019)

1920-1930, Chicago
urbanisation and
migration flows

Chicago School's theoretical approach

The basic concept of the **assimilationist approach** is that the immigrant population follows **different stages** during the settlement process in the host society. Initially, migrants tend to **concentrate in segregated areas**, having to rely on their own community to survive in an unknown context. From this point of view, living in segregated areas has the positive effect of reinforcing social solidarity between the members of the same social or ethnic group. At the same time, self-segregation is often the only solution for newly arrived migrants.

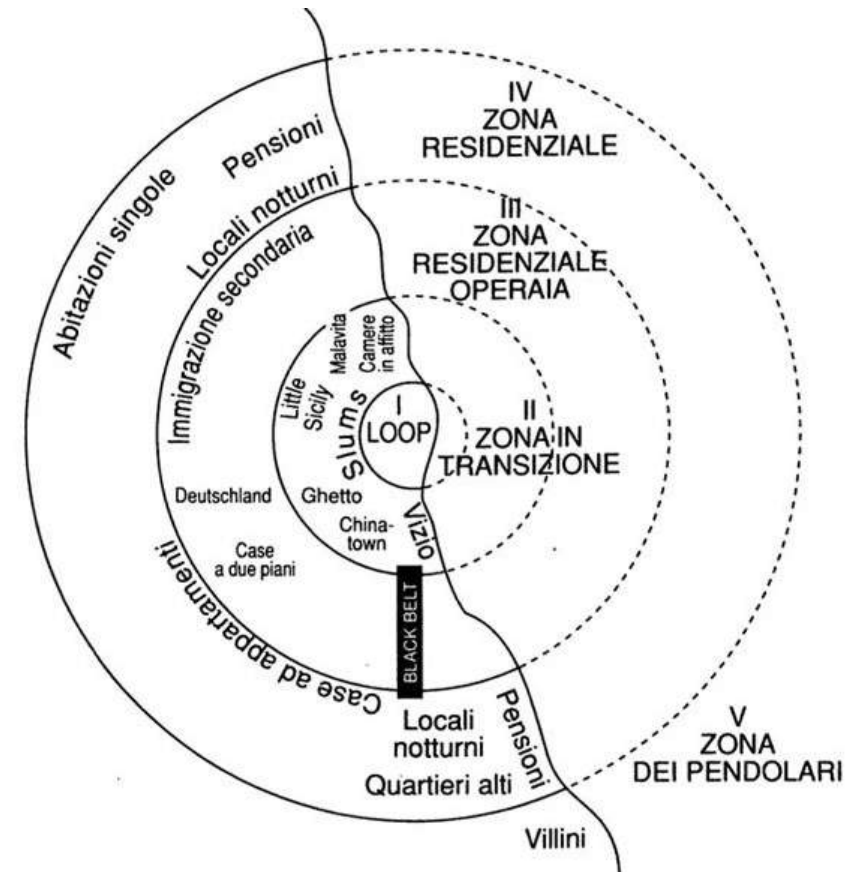
The second stage is defined as “**dispersion**”. Migrants, having improved their social position, tend to move, mixing within the broader urban context. There is a theoretical link between social and urban mobility. Indeed, Burgess' diagram identifies two different areas of settlement of the immigrant population: the “transition zone”, and that of “**secondary immigration**”. The second immigration area is contextually that of “dispersion” or “**mixing**” in the urban fabric.

Literature Review - ESC

Cycle of racial relation – Park

Ghetto as «state of mind» - Wirth

Radial extension – Burgess



Segregation in Southern Europe and Italy

WHY THE CONTEXT MATTERS

Low segregation levels in Europe compared to the United States

- Welfare state as moderating factors (Esping Andersen, 1990; Andreotti et. al., 2012)
- Socio-economic rather than ethnic logic (Bergamaschi 2012, Musterd, 2005)

North-American scholars have largely influenced the subsequent debate (ghetto, neighbourhood effect, concentration as the main problem) → since 1990s some other scholars in Europe have begun to conceive segregation in a different way, focusing on the characteristics of the context



Segregation in Southern Europe and Italy

European School of thought on segregation has criticised the theory of social polarisation. Considering the context and the **complex relationship between social and urban inequalities**, segregation can also take “unusual forms”.

Dispersal and de-segregation (i.e., a reduction of segregation indices) can be associated with increasing marginalisation dynamics, expulsion and segmentation rather than upward social or residential mobility (Arbaci, 2019)

The idea of **peripheralization** (mechanism of expulsion from the city center to outskirts) and “**urban diaspora**” (i.e., the process of expulsion of foreigners from the core municipality to the peripheral parts of the metropolitan area) seem to be the most suitable concepts to describe the emerging residential patterns of foreigners.



Quantitative analysis

Methodology and Data



Indices (Massey and Denton, 1988)

Tab. 1 - Dimensioni e indici per l'analisi della segregazione residenziale

<i>Dimensione</i>	<i>Indice</i>	<i>Valori</i>	<i>Riferimenti</i>
uguaglianza	indice di segregazione (IS)	[0,1]	Petsimeris, 1991
esposizione	indice di isolamento (xPx)	[0,1]	Bell, 1954
concentrazione	indice di concentrazione assoluta (ACO)	[0,1]	Massey and Denton, 1988
centralizzazione	indice di centralizzazione assoluta (ACE)	[-1,1]	Massey and Denton
raggruppamento spaziale	indice di raggruppamento assoluto (ACL)	[0,1]	Massey and Denton, 1988
locale	quoziente di localizzazione (QL)	[0, ∞]	Isard, 1960

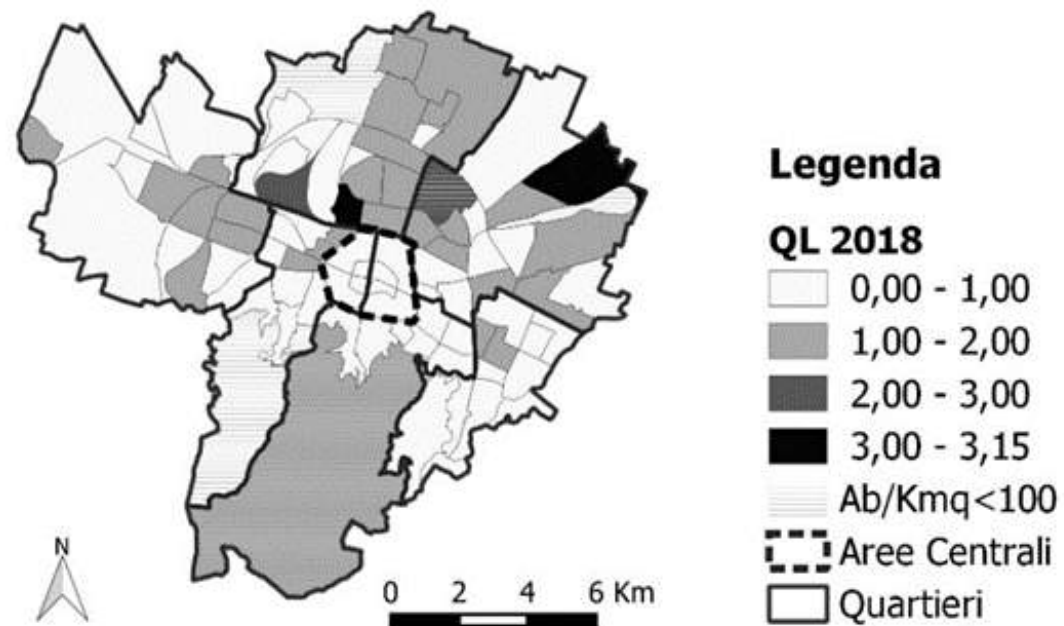
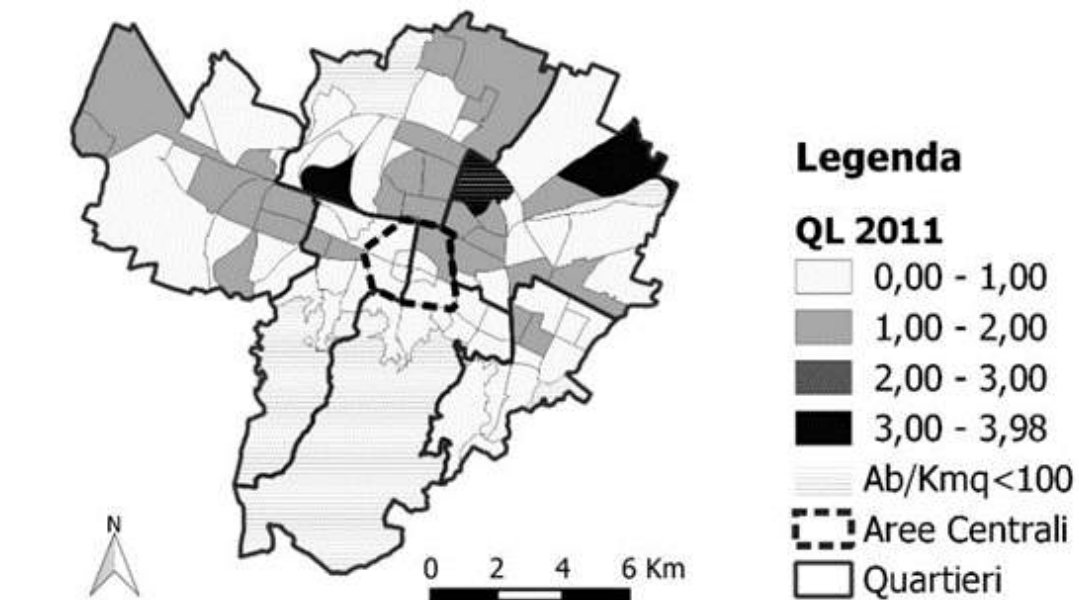
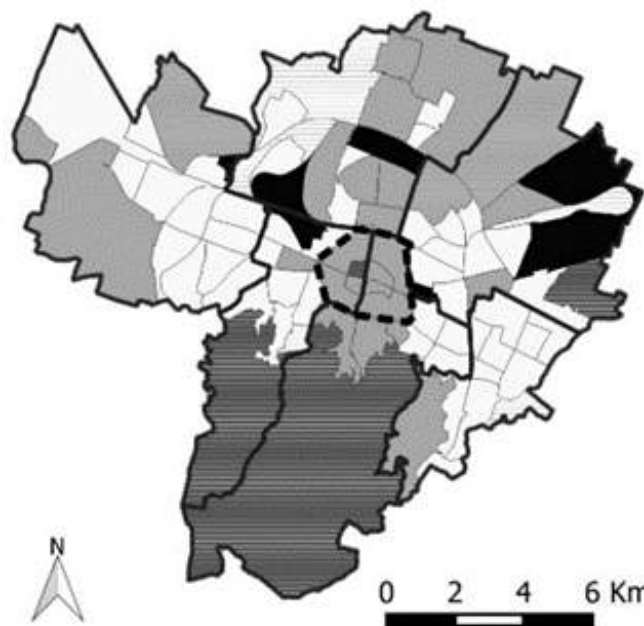
Results

- Spatial concentration but without high level of segregation for other dimensions
- Some indices are higher considering total foreign population and not a single nationality

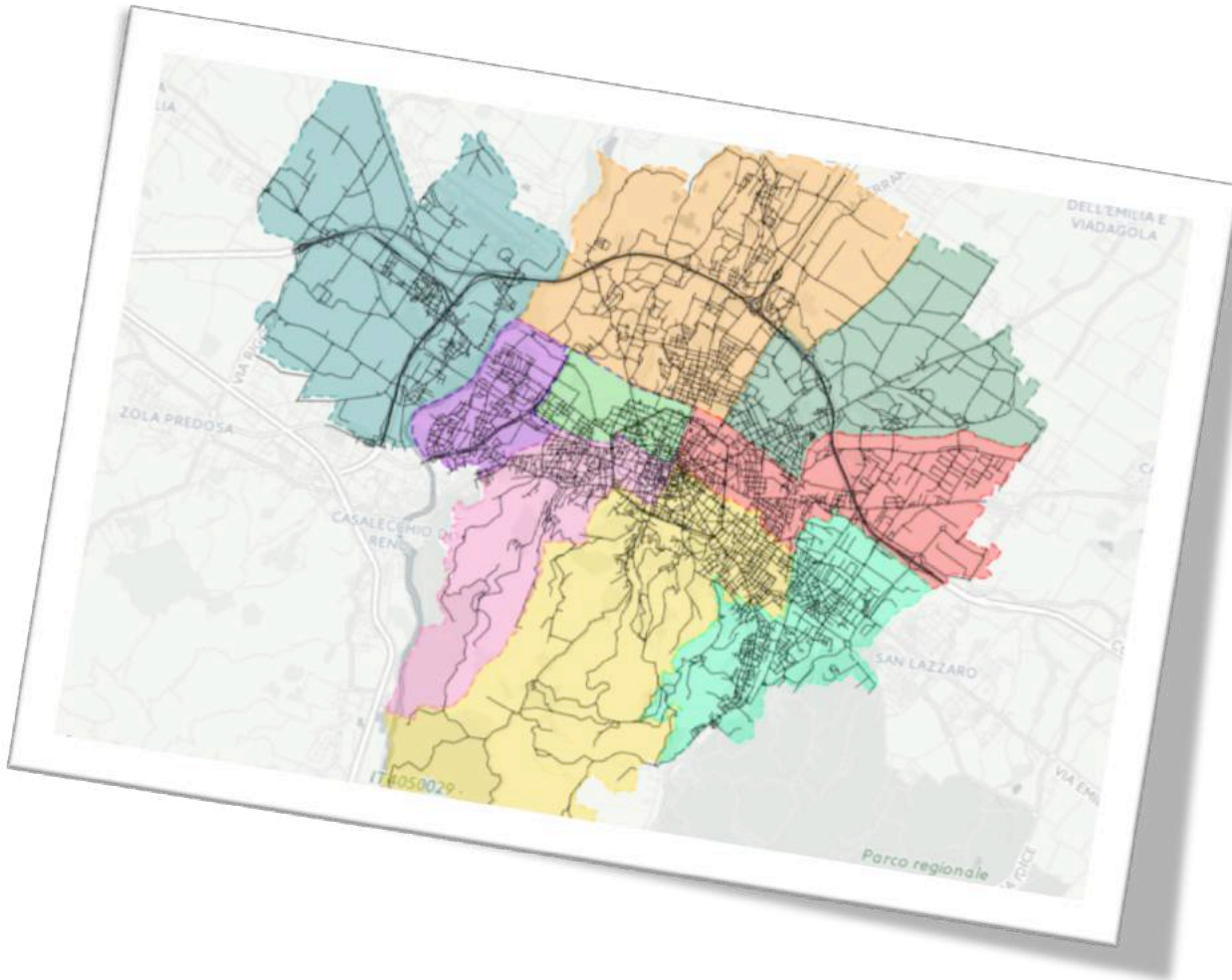
Tab. 2 - Distribuzione dei valori degli indici di segregazione residenziale unigroup per città e nazionalità

<i>Comune</i>	<i>Nazionalità</i>	<i>IS</i>	<i>xPx</i>	<i>ACO</i>	<i>ACE</i>	<i>ACL</i>
Bologna	Bangladesh	0,296	0,020	0,936	0,502	0,008
	Cina	<u>0,409</u>	0,027	<u>0,939</u>	<u>0,607</u>	0,015
	Filippine	0,181	0,016	0,930	0,579	0,006
	Marocco	0,304	0,015	0,932	0,518	0,005
	Moldova	0,197	0,012	0,937	0,491	0,004
	Pakistan	0,282	0,016	0,931	0,524	0,006
	Romania	0,196	0,031	0,852	0,478	0,010
	Ucraina	0,099	0,010	0,933	0,556	0,003
	Stranieri	0,165	<u>0,174</u>	0,667	0,540	<u>0,073</u>

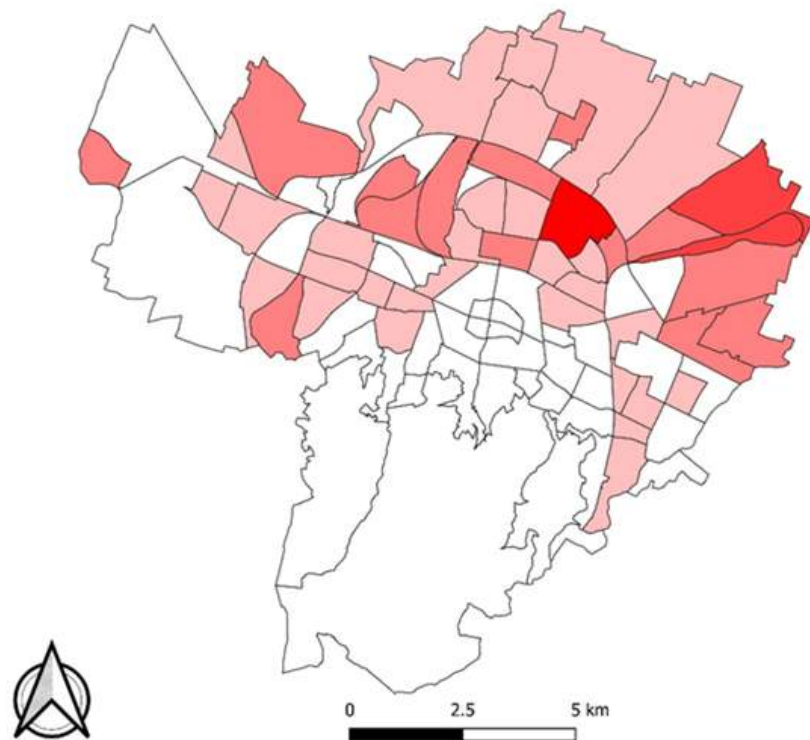
Bologna QL



Differences between nationalities

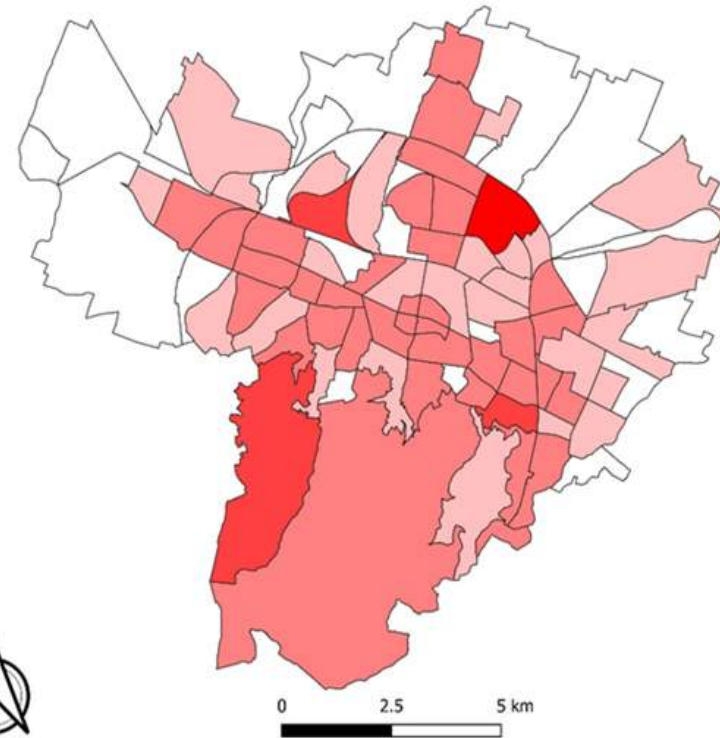
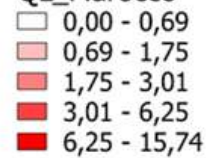


LQ Marocco and Philippine



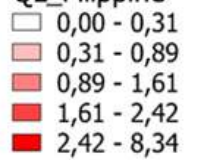
Legenda

QL_Marocco



Legenda

QL_Filippine



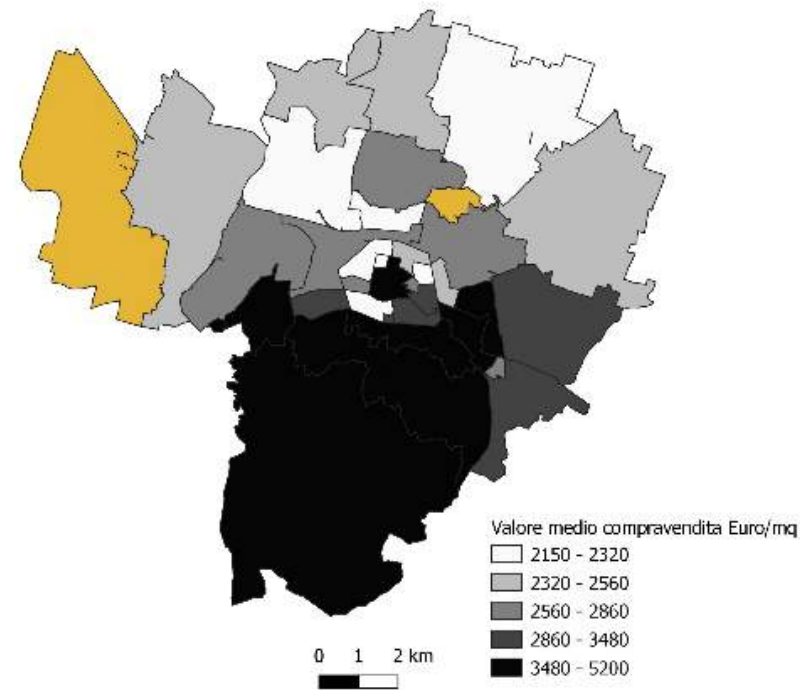
DATI OMI Osservatorio mercato immobiliare

Real Estate Market (2019)

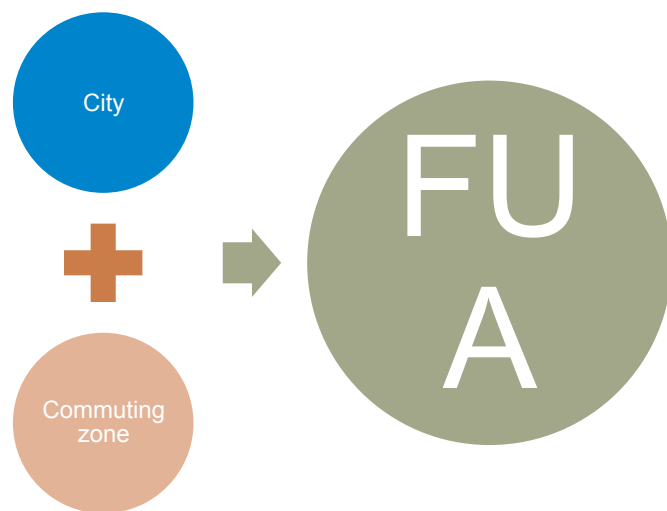
Correlations with LQ
Foreigners

Bologna $-.330^{**}$

** significant at the 0.01 level

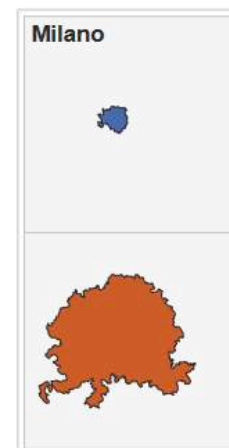


What are the FUAs?



The OECD and the European Commission have jointly developed a methodology to define **Functional Urban Areas** (FUAs).

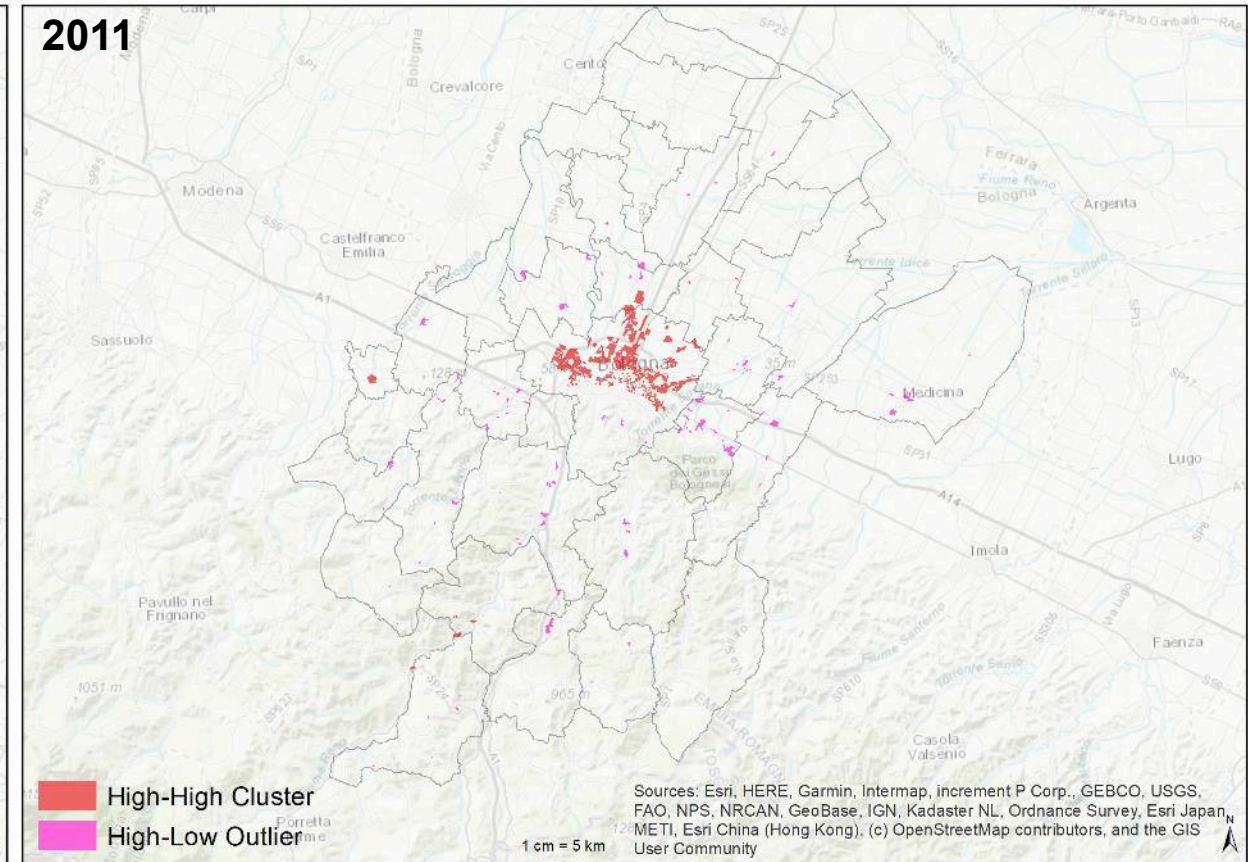
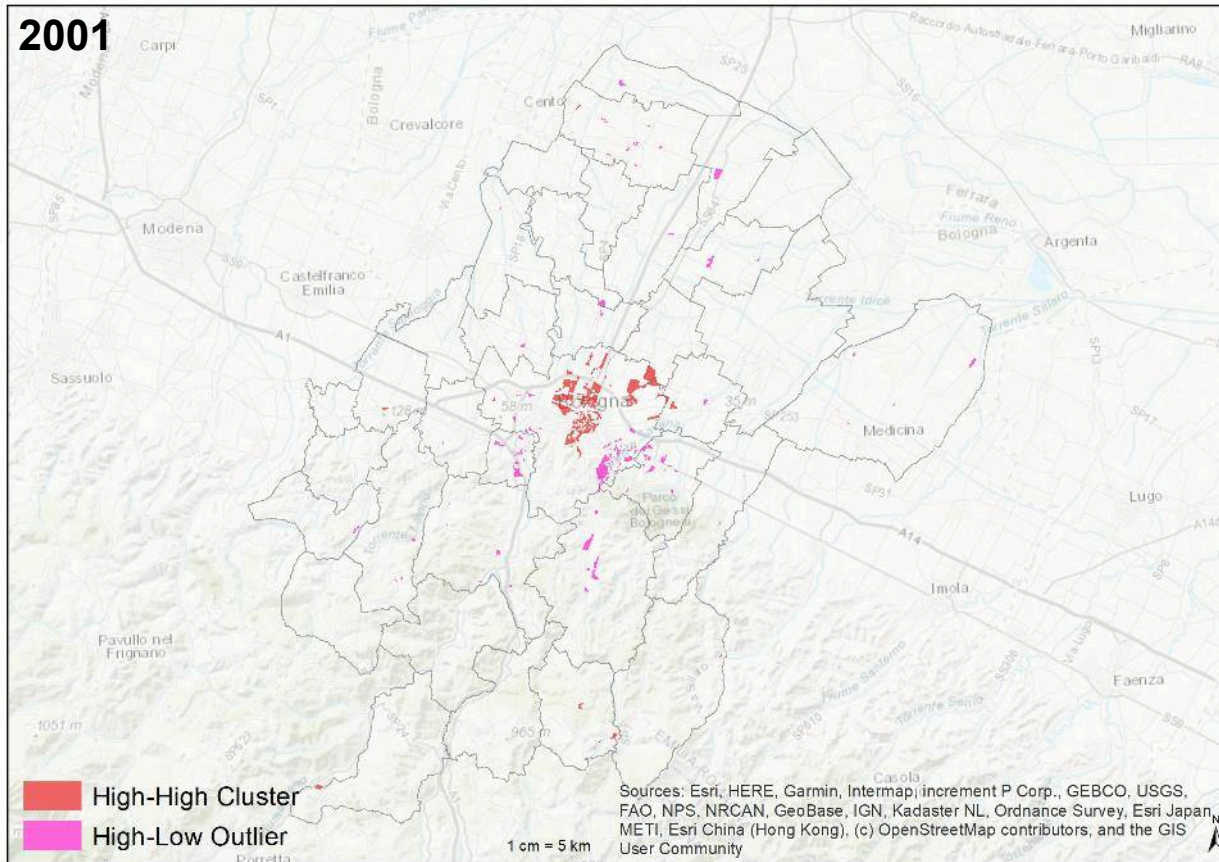
Using population density and travel-to-work flows as key information, a FUA consists of a densely inhabited city and of a surrounding area (commuting zone) whose labour market is highly integrated with the city (OECD 2012).



A **city** is a local administrative unit (LAU) where the majority of the population lives in an urban centre of at least 50 000 inhabitants. The city of Milano has 1 346 000 inhabitants.

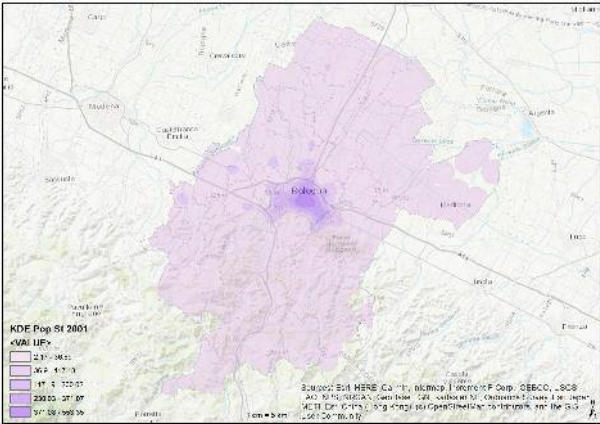
A **functional urban area** consists of a city and its commuting zone. The functional urban area of Milano has 5 111 000 inhabitants.

Results – High QL Cluster Bologna

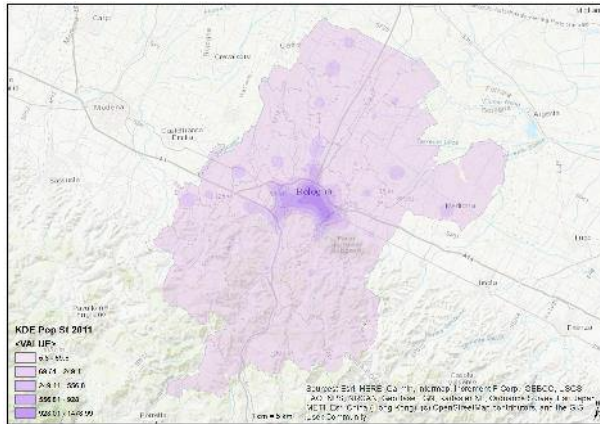


Results – Density analysis Bologna

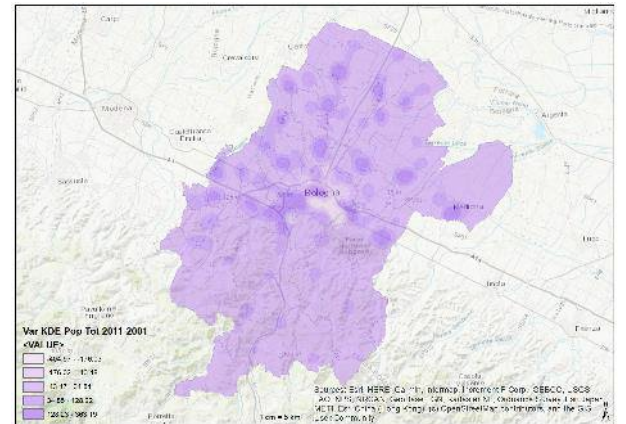
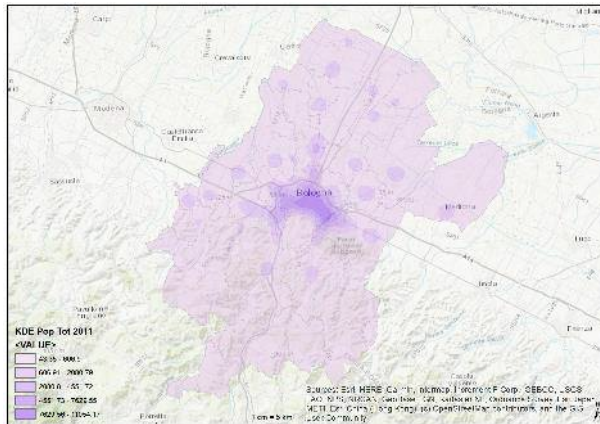
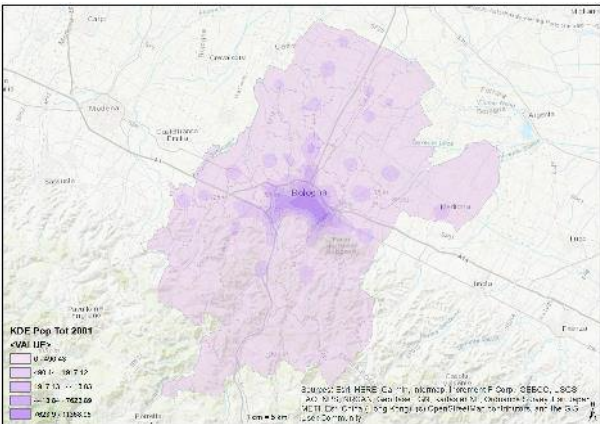
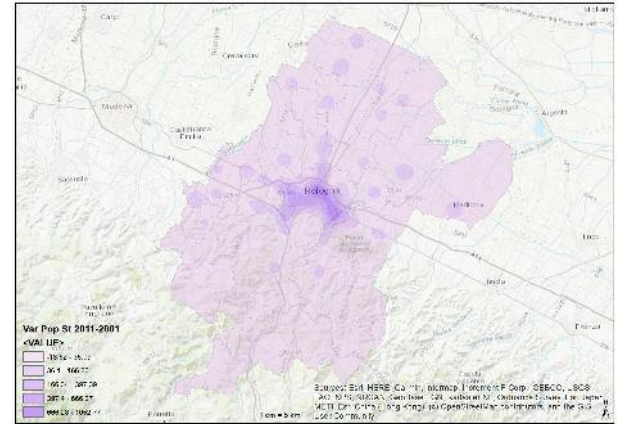
2001



2011



Diff 2011-2001



Conclusions

PROBLEMATIC ISSUES

- What about the relationship between ethnic and socio-economic segregation?

...

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

- Peripheralisation process in the municipality of Bologna
- Differences between nationalities
- Functional Urban Areas: peripheralisation process in the first peripheral ring for foreigners and metropolitanisation for total population
- Negative correlation between over-representation of foreigners and value of real estate market

What I have to do

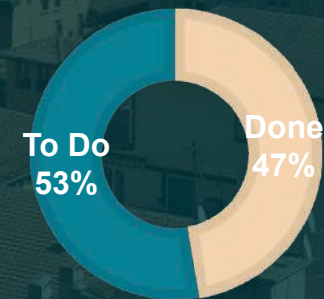
Quantitative analysis

- *Index of socio-economic status*
- *Gender differences*

Qualitative analysis

INTERVIEW

■ Done ■ To Do ■ ■



Grazie per l'attenzione!
Thank you for the attention!



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