



*Inequality Matters: Champion Mayors Webinar series*

# Understanding & Overcoming Segregation in Cities

*OECD Champion Mayors initiative, in partnership with the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy*

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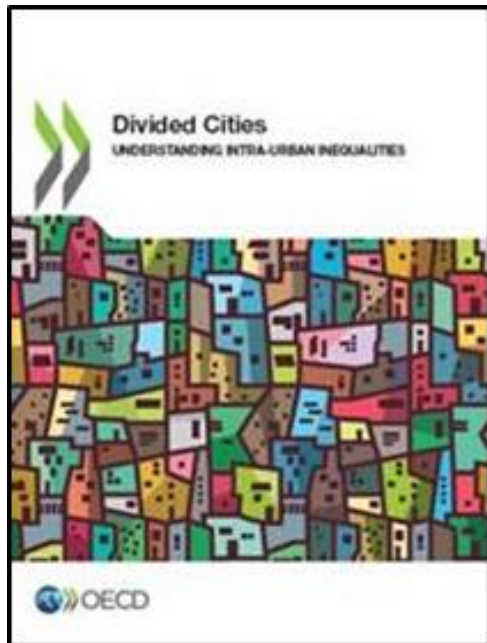
## Introduction

- OECD Champion Mayors for Inclusive Growth initiative  
[oe.cd/champion-mayors](https://oe.cd/champion-mayors)
- *Inequality Matters* webinar series
- Today's topic: **Spatial segregation in cities**

## Speakers

*Moderator:* **Marissa Plouin**, Coordinator, OECD Champion Mayors initiative

- **Paolo Veneri**, Acting Head of Unit, Statistics and Territorial Analysis, OECD
- **Rob Breymaier**, Executive Director, Oak Park Regional Housing Center
- **Jessie Grogan**, Senior Policy Analyst, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy



# *Divided Cities: Understanding Intra-urban Inequalities*

**Paolo Veneri**

Acting Head of Unit, Statistics and Territorial Analysis, OECD

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# Inequalities and segregation in cities are evident in different domains

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The OECD report provides evidence on neighbourhood inequalities and segregation across metropolitan areas in three main dimensions:

- 1. Income**
- 2. Access to public transport and jobs**
- 3. Migrants vs. native born**

## **Main contributors**

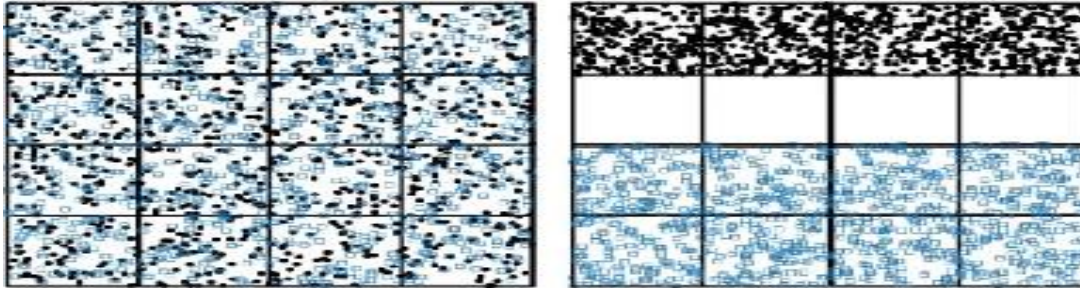
*Ana Moreno, Paolo Veneri (OECD), Andre Comandon (UCLA), Miquel Angel Garcia-Lopez (Autonoma University of Barcelona), Fabrizio Natale, Alfredo Alessandrini, Marco Scipioni (EC- JRC), Ludovica Gazzé (University of Chicago), Maarten Van Ham, Helene J. Janssen (Delft University of Technology), Tilt Tammaru (University of Tartu)*



Inequalities in cities can assume a clear spatial dimension

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**In unequal cities, often rich and poor people live in different and clearly separated neighbourhoods**



**This phenomenon is often called “spatial segregation.”**

INCOME DIVIDE

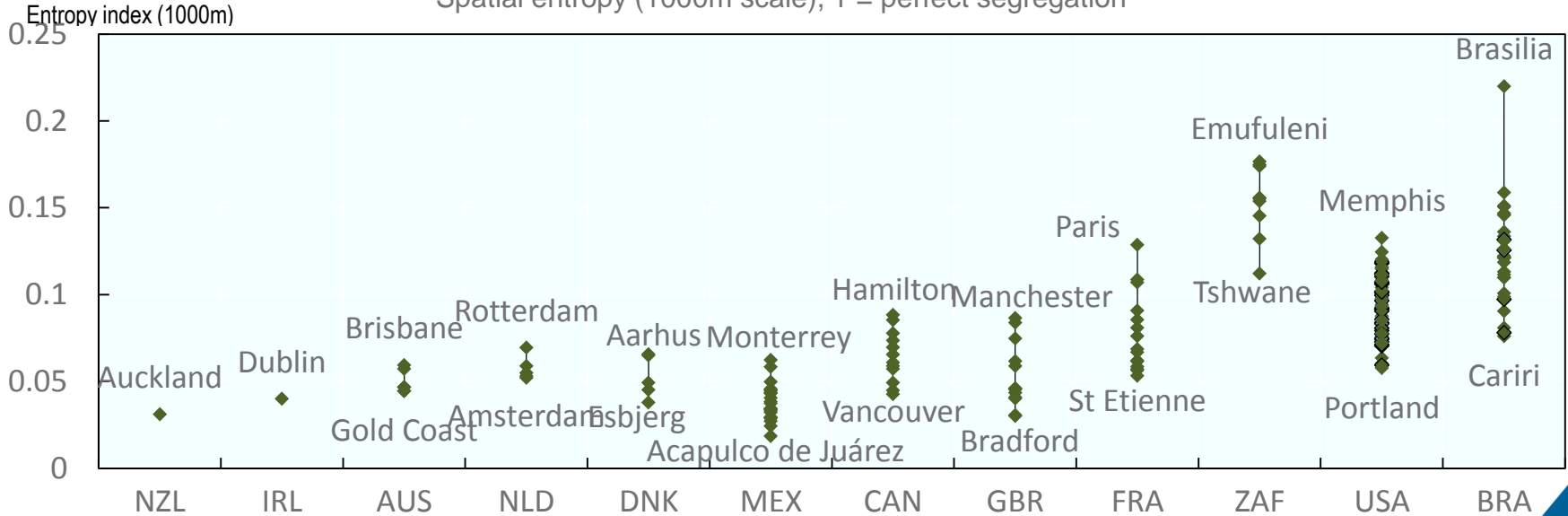


# Income segregation across cities within countries

Income segregation levels vary greatly across and within countries

## Income segregation levels across cities in 12 countries

Spatial entropy (1000m scale), 1 = perfect segregation





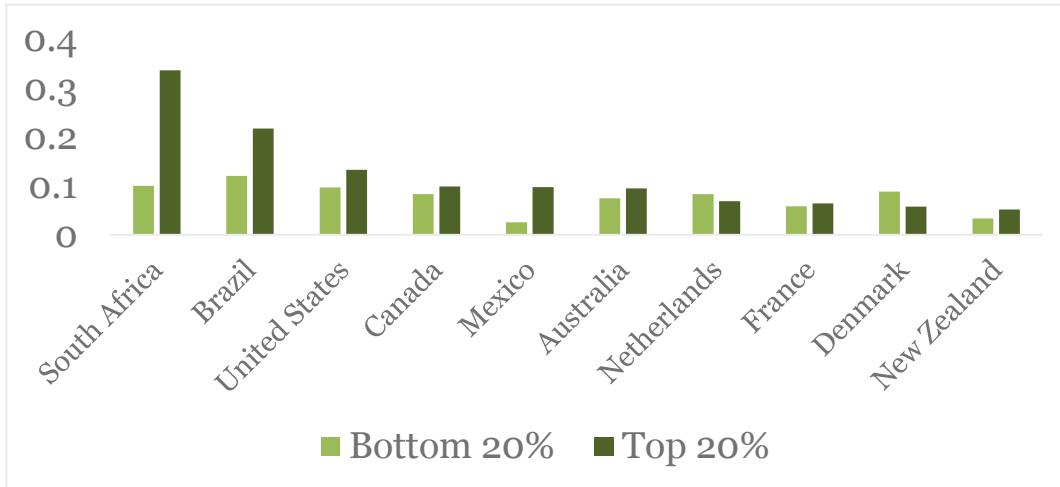


# Income segregation across income groups

In most countries, segregation is highest at the top of the income distribution

## Income segregation in the bottom and top income groups by country

Entropy index for top and bottom 20% income groups (1= perfect segregation)



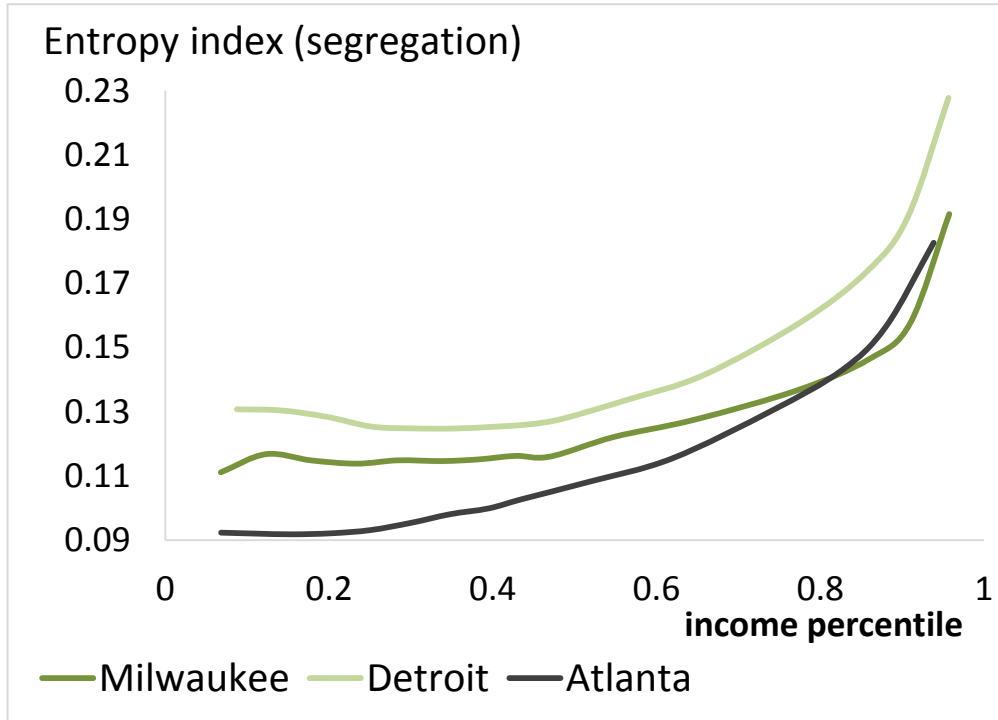
In **South Africa**, households in the **top 20%** income category are **3 times more segregated** than households in the **bottom 20%**.

In **Denmark & The Netherlands** (two countries with low inequality levels), households in the **bottom 20%** income category are **more segregated** than households in the **top 20%**



# In many cases, levels of segregation **increase** with levels of income

## Income segregation by income group for selected U.S. cities



In many cities in the 12 countries considered, including the **United States**, segregation is highest for the **top income group**.

In most countries, people in the **middle income group** – which are also the most numerous – display the **lowest levels of segregation**.



# City characteristics and income segregation

**Income segregation is higher in larger,  
more productive cities.**

A clear and positive association is observed between income segregation and the following city characteristics:

- **Size**
- **Income levels**
- **Inequalities**

Other specific characteristics playing a role:

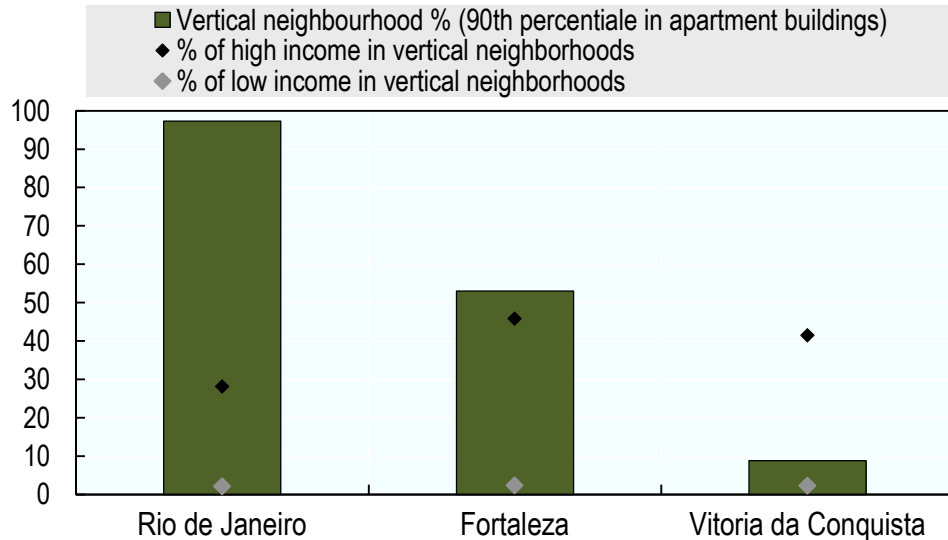
- **Demographic characteristics**
- **Urban form**
- *Housing characteristics (Brazil)*
- *Differences in local taxation rates within metropolitan areas (France)*



# Income segregation and vertical neighbourhoods in Brazilian cities

In cities where the concentration of households in apartment buildings is higher, the affluent are more segregated

## Percentage of households in vertical neighborhoods by income levels, selected cities in Brazil



In some “vertical neighbourhoods” in **Rio de Janeiro** where more than **95% of households** reside in apartment buildings, **30% of households earn 15 minimum wages or more**, while **2% earn one minimum wage or less**.

In **Brazil**, neighbourhoods made up primarily of apartment buildings are more likely to arise as **cities grow**.

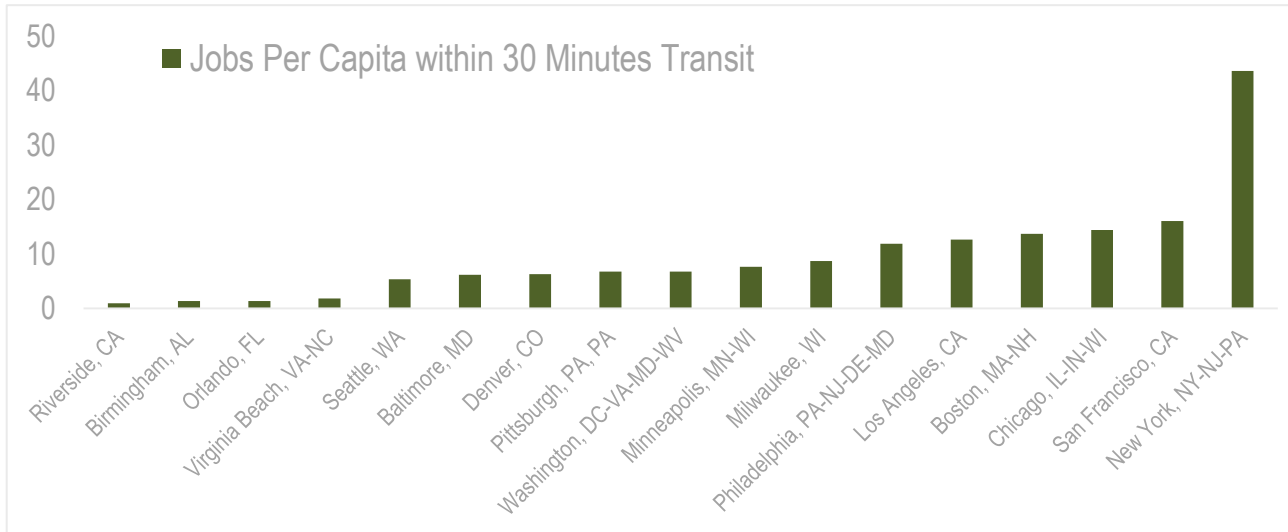
ACCESSIBILITY DIVIDE



# Job accessibility by transit in US cities

Accessibility to jobs by public transit varies widely across and within cities

## Number of jobs accessible in a 30-minute commute by public transport, selected US cities



While in **New York** (NY) **44 jobs per person** can be accessed within a 30 minute **public transit** commute, in **Riverside** (CA) only 1 job per person can be accessed

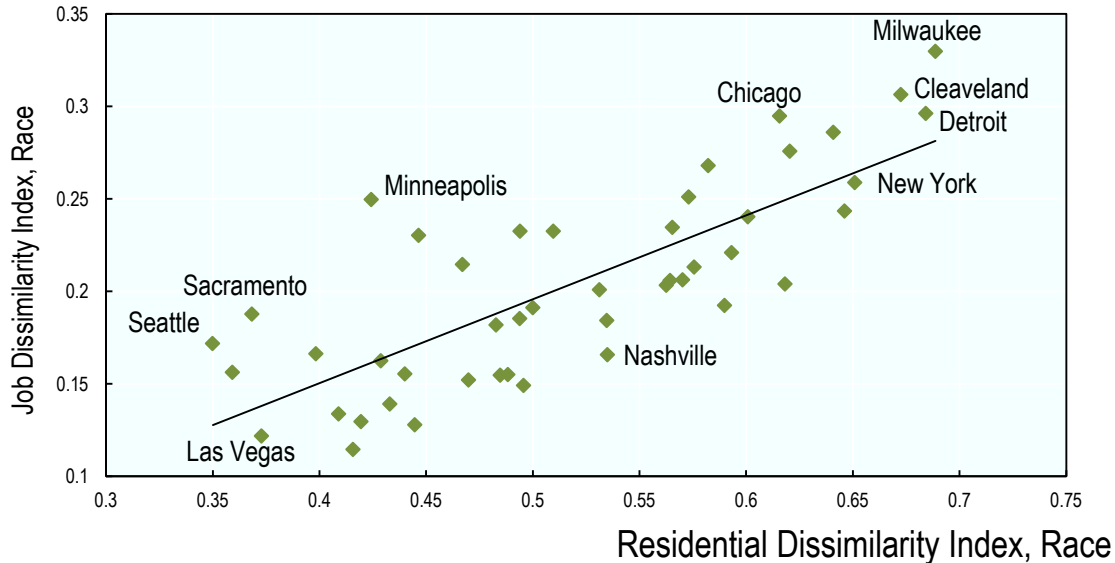
Residents in **40 out of 46 cities** have access to **less than 10 jobs** within a 30 minute transit commute



# Minorities can face higher constraints in accessing job opportunities through public transport

Jobs available to minorities are relatively less well served by public transit

## Workplace and residential segregation along racial lines in U.S. cities



In the **most racially segregated city**, over **35%** of the minority population would have to move to have a **homogenous distribution by race** across neighbourhoods.

A neighbourhood with **1% more white-residents** has access to **18 additional jobs** within a 30-minute commute by public transport.

BRIDGING DIVIDES





# What can policies do to break the vicious cycle of inequality?

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## **Promote housing affordability**

- Land-use regulations that are not too restrictive to new developments and suitable social housing systems that does not lead to a concentration of disadvantage

## **Promote individual opportunities in the long term**

- Adequate provision of high-quality education and training available at the metropolitan scale

## **Promote access to transport and jobs**

- Transport policies that connect employment and residential locations where needed

## **Prevent isolation**

- Public spaces promoting interactions and livable communities



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***Thanks!***

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# *Promoting and Sustaining Diverse and Integrated Communities*

**Rob Breymaier**

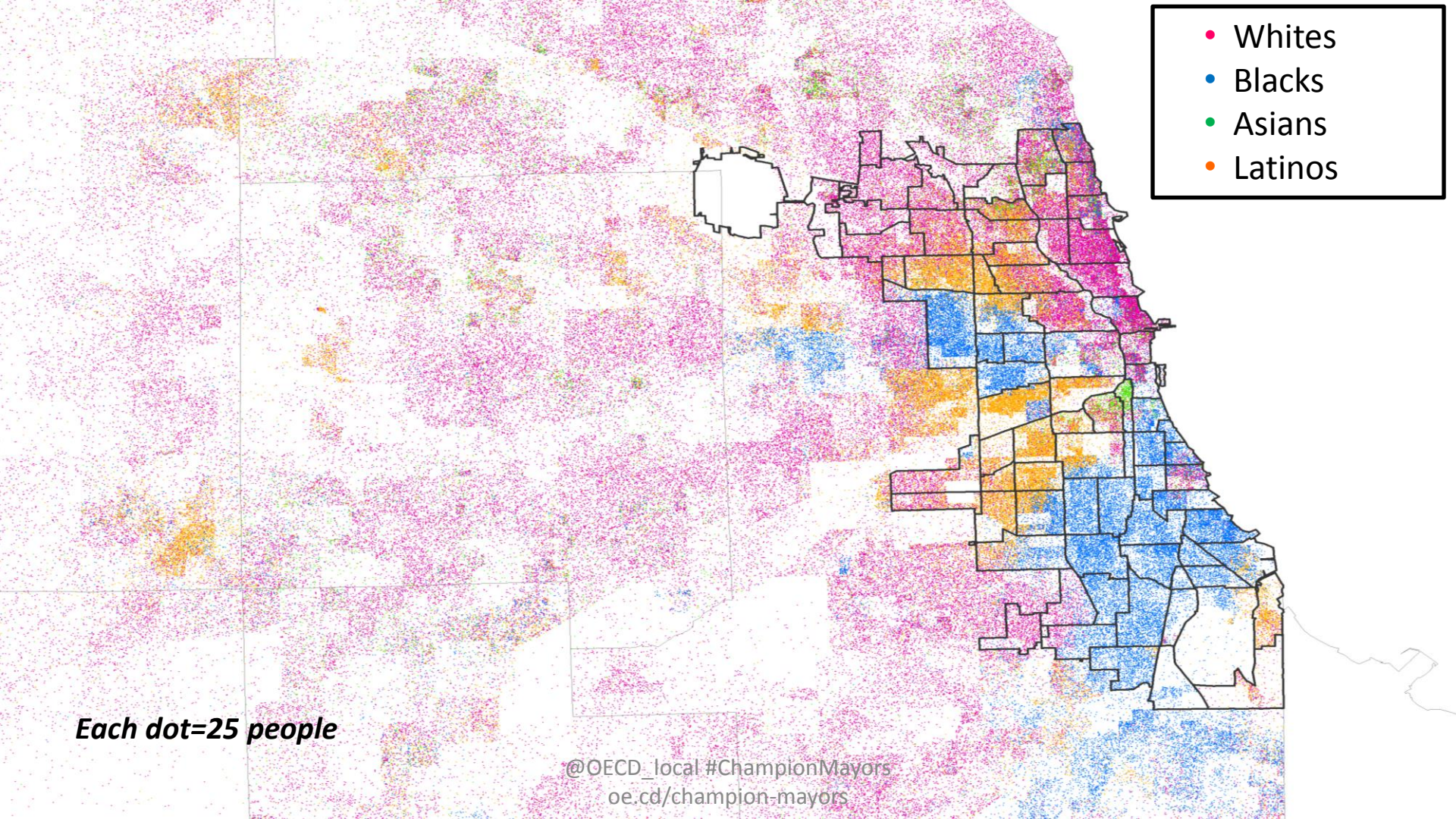
Executive Director, Oak Park Regional Housing Center

# Promoting and Sustaining Diverse and Integrated Communities



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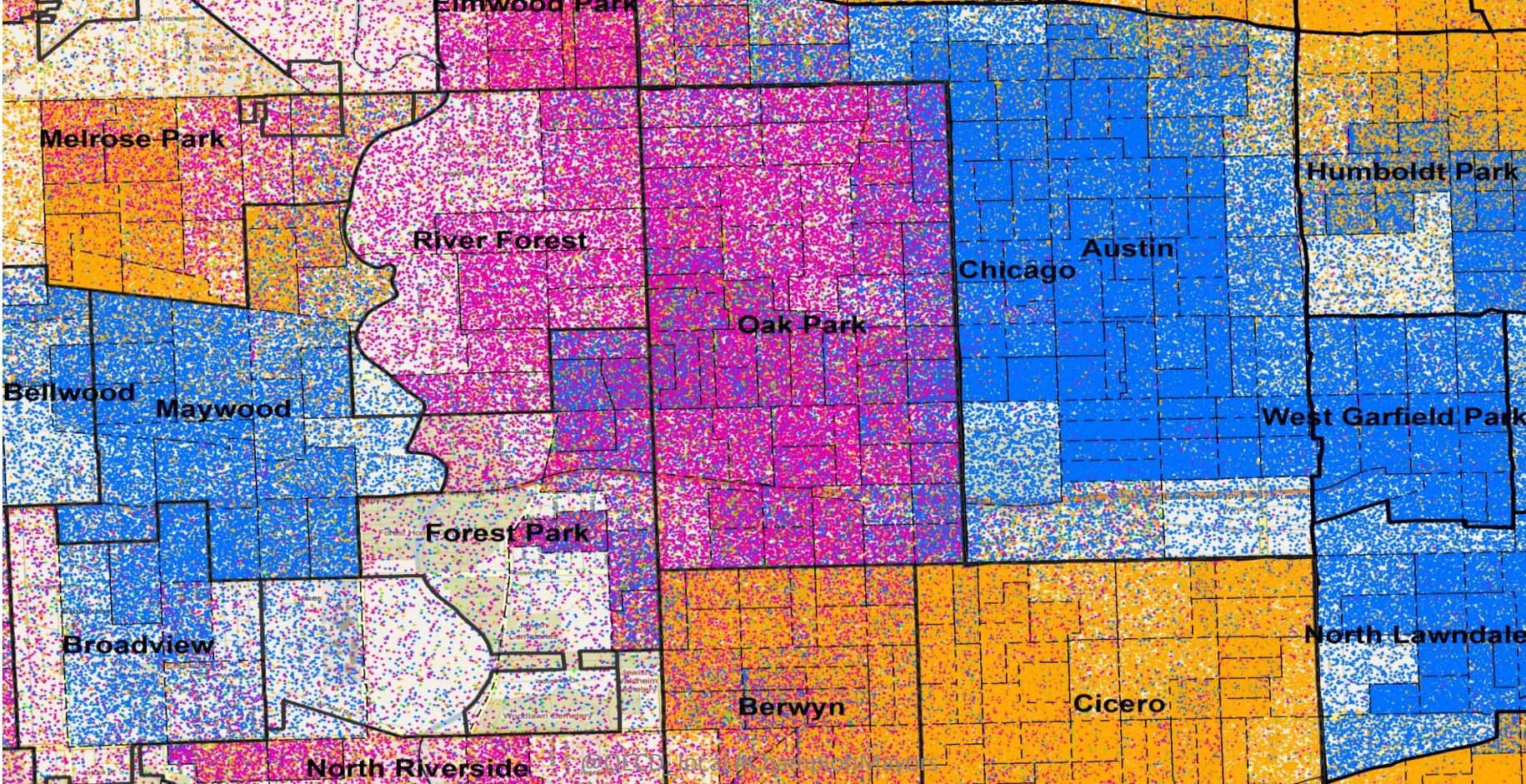
- Whites
- Blacks
- Asians
- Latinos



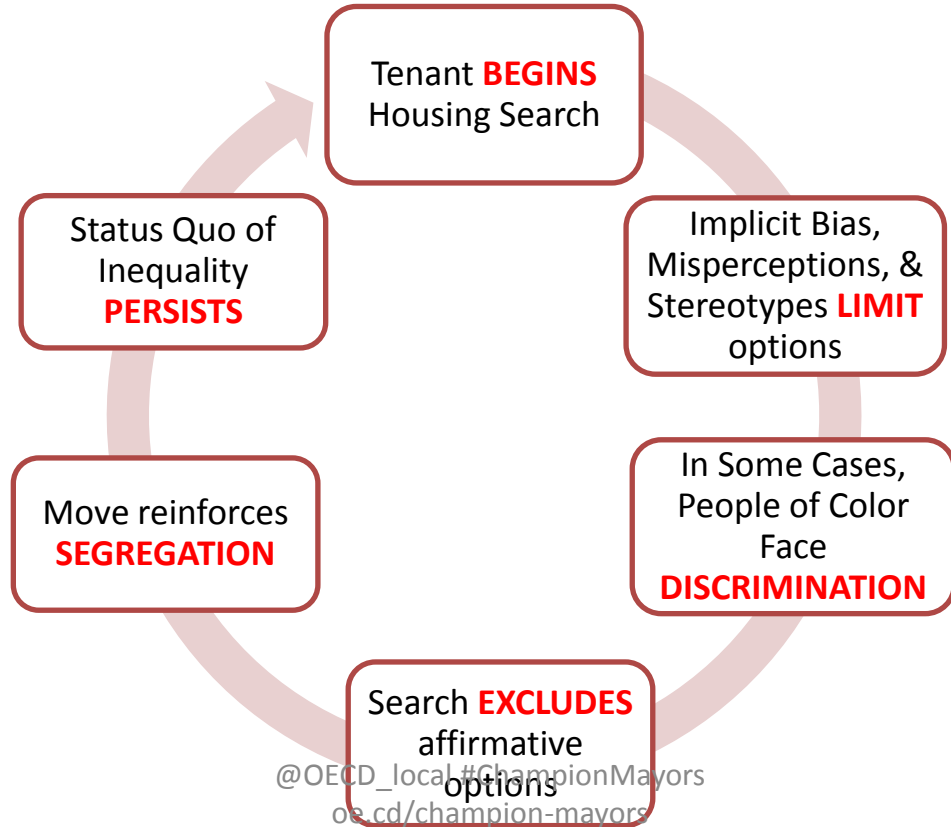
*Each dot=25 people*

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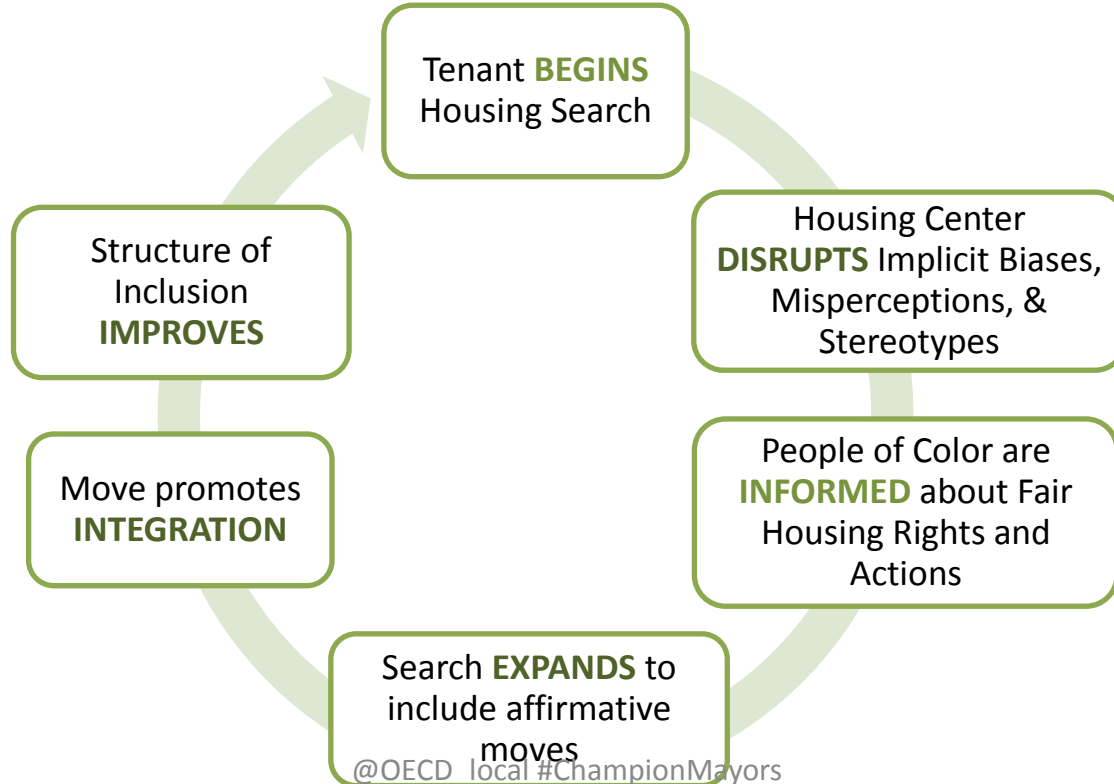
# Integration is much better in Oak Park than surrounding communities



# Typical Housing Searches are Limited



# Affirmatively Assisted Moves Increase Options & Facilitate Integration

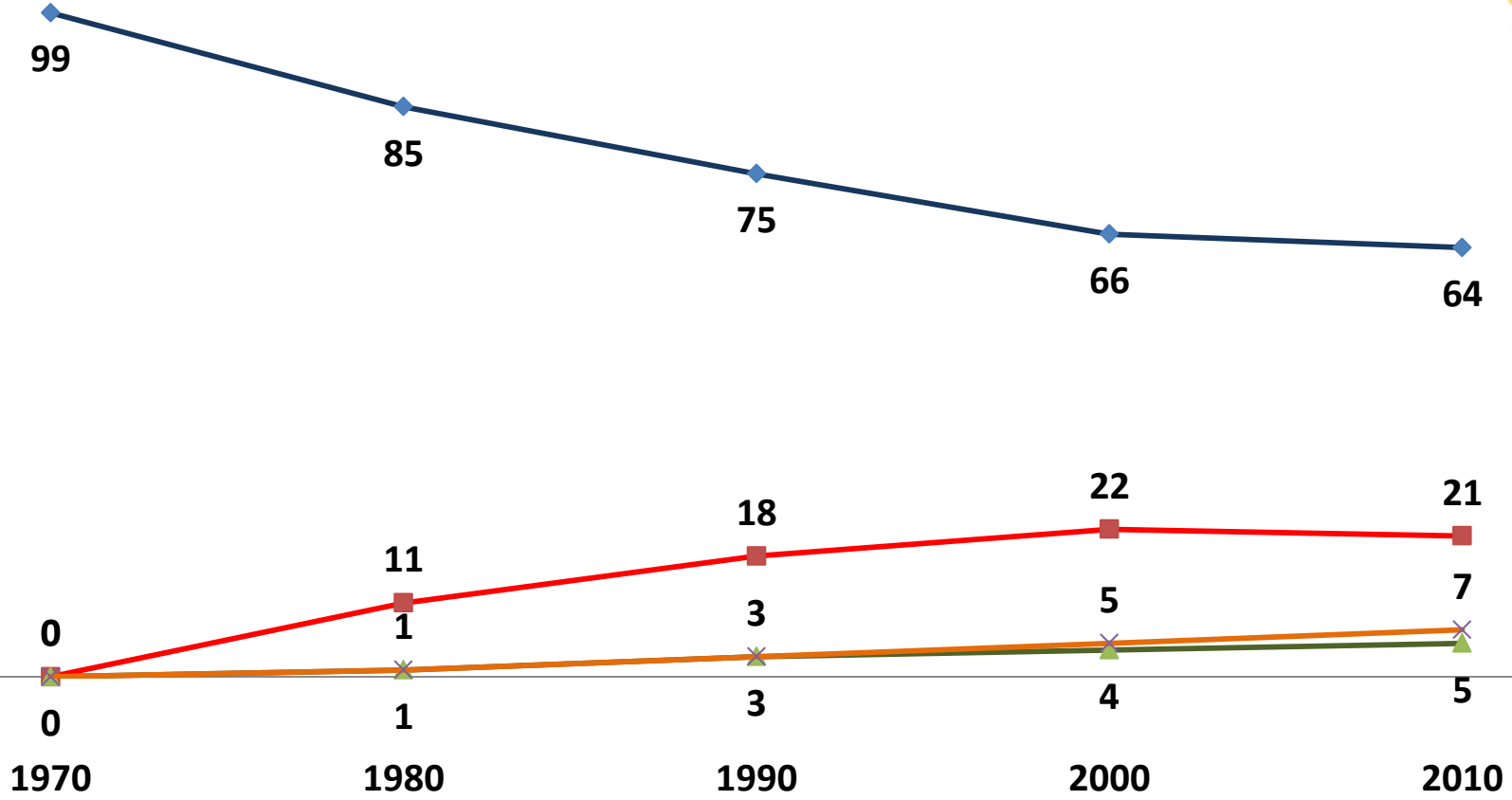


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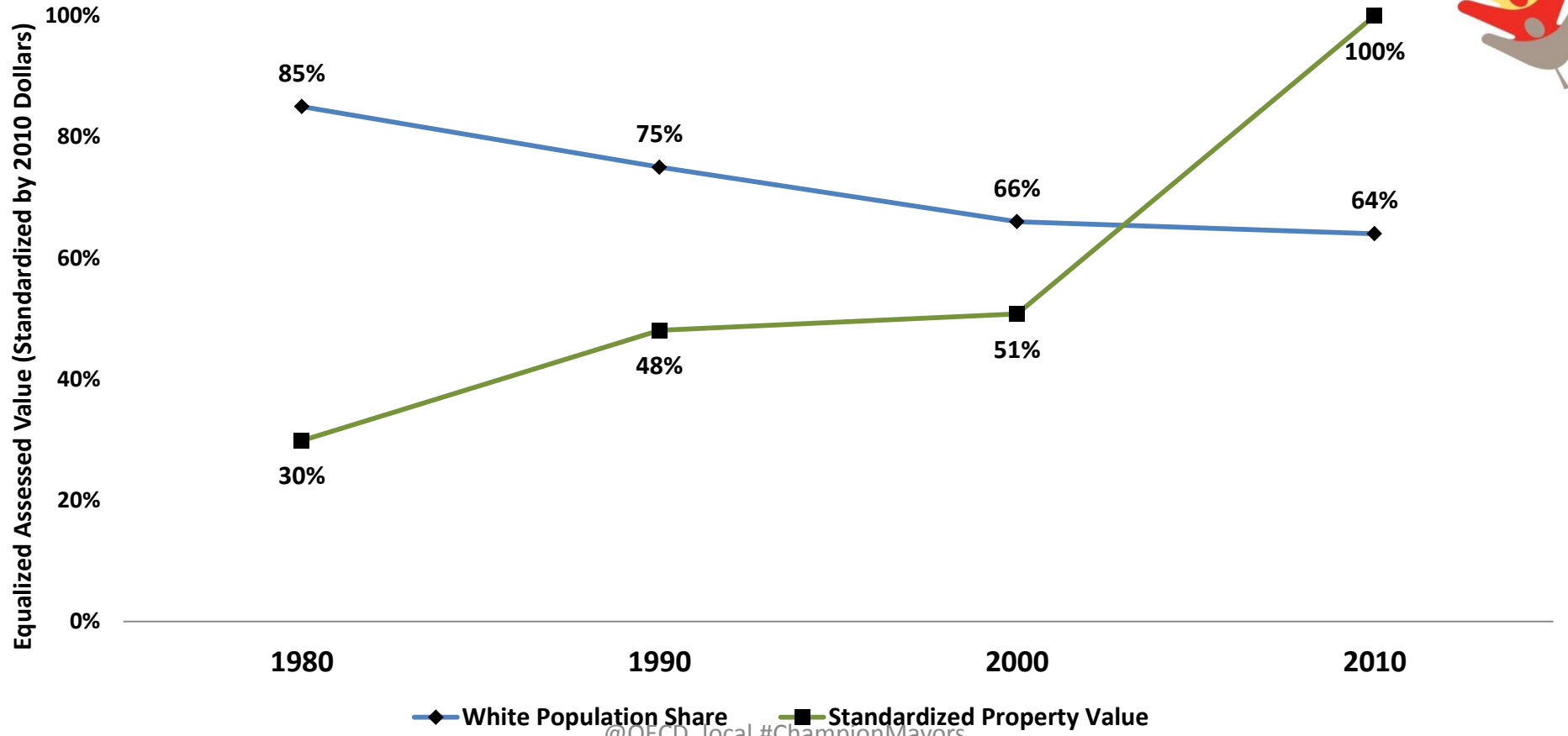
# Historical Population Percentages - Oak Park, IL



◆ White ■ Black ▲ Asian ✕ Latino  
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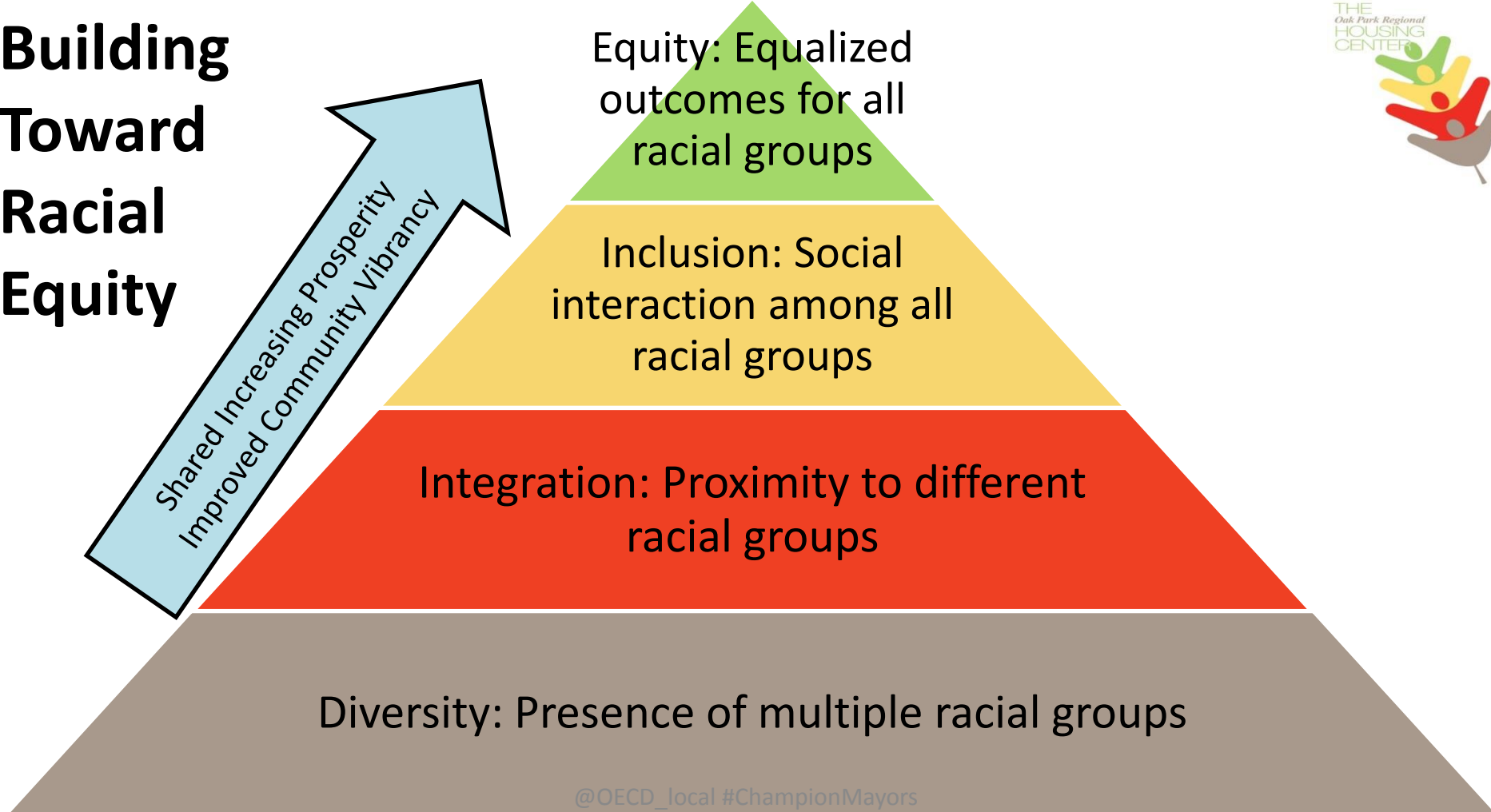
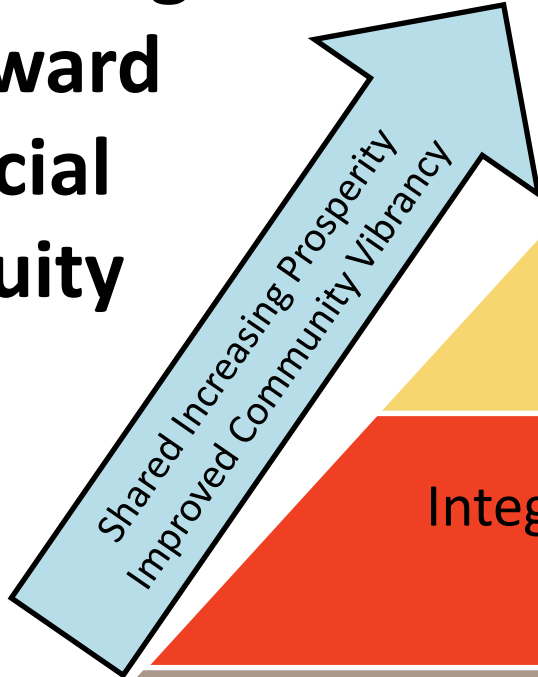


# Integration Transforms Diversity into Prosperity



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# Building Toward Racial Equity





# Jessie Grogan

Senior Policy Analyst, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

@landpolicy

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# Question for the speakers?

*Ask us over chat*

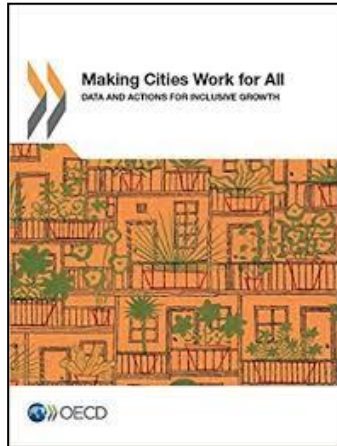
If we didn't get to your question, contact us

[ChampionMayors@oecd.org](mailto:ChampionMayors@oecd.org)

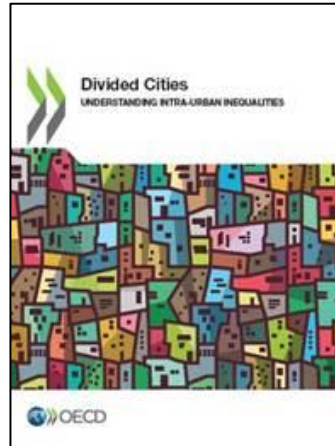
# Stay tuned

- Continue the conversation | [oe.cd/champion-mayors](https://oe.cd/champion-mayors)
- Next *Inequality Matters* workshops & webinars
- Champion Mayor events this fall:
  - Global Climate Action Summit | **12-14 September**
  - Global Parliament of Mayors | **21-23 October**
  - Sixth Annual CityLab | **28-30 October**

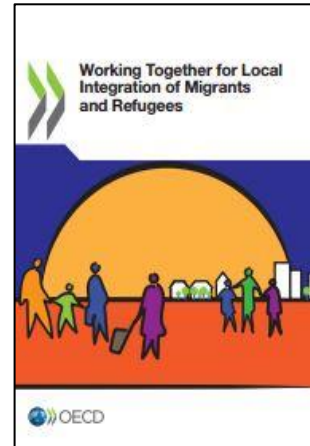
# Want to know more?



[Making Cities Work for All](#)



[Divided Cities: Understanding Intra-urban Inequalities](#)



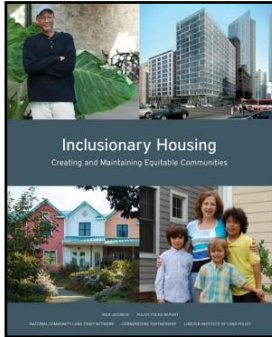
[Working Together for Local Integration of Migrants and Refugees](#)



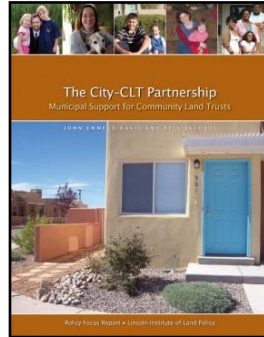
[Inclusive Growth in Seoul, Korea](#)



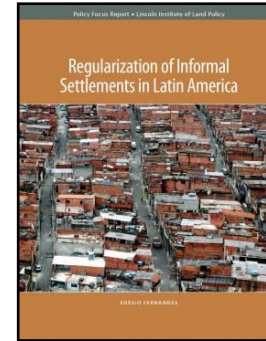
# Want to know more?



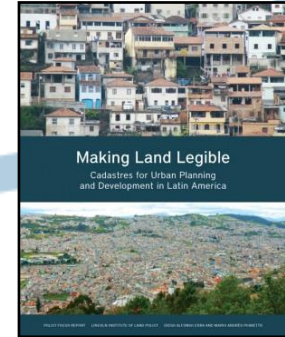
**Inclusionary Housing**  
Creating and Maintaining  
Equitable Communities  
Rick Jacobus  
September 2015  
English



**The City-CLT Partnership**  
Municipal Support for  
Community Land Trusts  
John Emmeus Davis and  
Rick Jacobus  
June 2008  
English



**Regularization of  
Informal  
Settlements in  
Latin America**  
[Edésio Fernandes](#)  
May 2011  
English



**Making Land Legible**  
Cadastres for Urban  
Planning and  
Development in Latin  
America  
[Diego Alfonso Erba](#) and  
[Mario Andrés  
Piumetto](#)  
June 2016  
English





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for Inclusive Growth

# Thank You !

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