A Topological Approach to Detecting Neighborhood Segregation

A Tale of Two Cities

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Background

Washington, DC

Chicago

The Math

Conclusions

Background

• How do we define a segregated neighbourhood?

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 - How different do neighbourhoods need to be to be "segregated"?
 - Is demographic difference an existence proof?

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- Demographic data captured on tract level

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- From 2000-2017, influx of residents into the city added more than 120,000 people (90,000 since 2010)
- Increase in white, Asian, and Hispanic residents, and a decline in city's black population (New Great Migration)

• Restrictive housing covenants



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- Discriminatory pricing and the FHA encouraged white homeowners to sell to black ones
- Extensive legal battles from early 1900s onward



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- Large Irish American, Italian American, and Polish American population

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- Highways used to segregate black communities



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- We can think about these holes (features) as obstructions in the space (i.e., more features in the 0-th homology means the space has more connected components)
- Persistent homology tracks these features through a series of topological spaces

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- Stark demographic changes do not admit paths, and therefore register as obstructions (and features in the homology group!)

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- Edges from adjacency, faces from demographic similarity

Interpretations of Persistence — Demographic vs. Spatial Edges

Interpretations of Persistence — All Groups vs. Binary Comparison

Conclusions

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- Both methods correspond to observed segregation patterns in current cities

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- Longitudinal study of census data
- Identification of *de facto* vs. institutional segregation

References I

References







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Questions?