Dynamic approach of spatial segregation: a framework with mobile phone data

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UEA Amsterdam 2019

May 31th, 2019

Introduction

Residential segregation drivers

Residential segregation drivers: housing

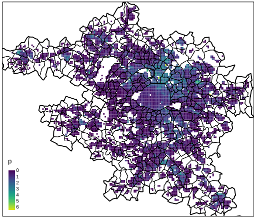
- Income gradient from housing prices (Alonso, 1964)
  - High opportunity cost of transportation: wealthiest live in city center, poorest in suburbs
  - High valuation of housing space: wealthiest live in suburbs, poorest in city center
- Social housing aims to ensure social mixing
  - Social housing clusters poor population in specific areas (Verdugo and Toma, 2018)
  - Dynamic effect: school segregation creates persistence \item People can coexist without interaction (Chamboredon and Lemaire, 1970)

Residential segregation drivers: preferences and mobility

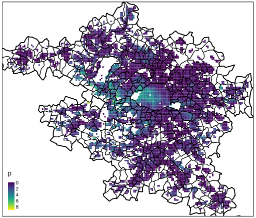
- Heterogeneity in preferences have spatial effects
  - Schelling (1969): clustering based on preference for neighborhood
  - Tiebout (1956): spatial sorting based on public goods preferences
- Mobility plays a key role to understand segregation
  - Long run: high quality public good bring people in neighborhood, affecting housing price (Black, 1999; Fack and Grenet, 2010)
  - Within-week mobility brings together people from different neighborhood
- Infraday dynamic can be strong:
  - Davis et al. (2017): outside segregation (restaurants) 50% lower than residential segregatio
  - Athey et al. (2019): similar scale for public space as parks

Residential segregation: limitations of tax data

- Good picture of residential segregation with tax & census data
- But fixed picture
  - People spend time out of their living neighborhood:
  - Experienced segregation vs residential segregation



(a) Low-income population (first decile)



(b) High-income population (last decile)

Residential segregation: limitations of tax data

- Dissimilarity index (Duncan & Duncan, 1955)

$$ID = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{J}\left|\frac{w_j}{W_T} - \frac{n_j - w_j}{N_T - W_T}\right|$$

- Administrative data $\Rightarrow$ residential segregation:
  - Static vision of segregation
  - Separation of income groups within residential space
  - No information on visited places
- Mobility continuously reshapes income spatial distribution
  - Need high-frequency geolocated data...
  - ... combined with traditional data to characterize individuals

Research question

Research question

- Main questions:
  - How do mobility affect urban segregation ?
  - Do high-frequency data help us in identifying patterns in segregation that cannot be understood with administrative data?
- Contribution:
  - Combining phone and traditional data
  - Proposition of a methodology to ensure combination robustness
  - Fine spatial and temporal granularity to understand segregation
  - Next step is to interpret patterns with respect to city characteristics

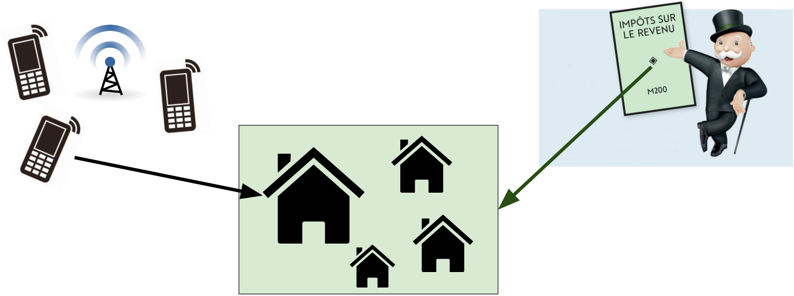
Methodology adopted

- We analyze infraday dynamic:
  - 48 points: 24 for weekdays, 24 for weekend
- Requires time depending segregation indexes
  - Dissimilarity index series for each city
- Paris, Lyon and Marseilles
  - Agglomeration level: city centers and suburbs
  - More than 13 millions people in tax data
  - More cities soon

Data

Principle

- Caracterize phone users from living environment
- Probability of belonging to first/last decile from observed income distribution in tax data



Phone data

Phone data

- Orange data September 2007
  - 18.5 millions SIM cards ($\approx 1/3$ French population)
  - Text messages and call: 3 billions events
  - Geocoding at antenna level (exact (x, y) unknown)
- Transformation into 500x500 meters cell level presence

  Methodology here
- We do not use interaction dimension
  - Plan for future research on social segregation
- Big data volume is a challenge

Phone data

- 2007 is old:
  - People were not using their phone as much as now
  - Temporal sparsity at individual level (in average 4 points a day by user)

	mean	s.d.	min	P10	P25	median	P75	P90	max
Average number of daily events per user	4.3	3.6	1	1.4	2	3.1	5.4	8.7	123
Number of distincts days users appear	20	9.2	1	5	13	23	28	30	30
Average number of events between 7PM and 9AM per user	2.4	1.7	0	1	1.3	1.9	2.9	4.4	87
Number of distincts days users appear between 7PM and 9AM	15.2	9.4	0	2	7	15	24	28	30
Number of observations:				3,024,884,663					
Number of unique phone users:				18,541,440					

Table 1: Orange 2007 CDR : summary statistics of September data
[replace and update the one in the paper]

Tax data

Tax data

- 2011 geocoded tax data at (x, y) level
  - Income by consumption unit
- Income based segregation
  - Distribution of income extremes (first and last deciles)
  - Relative definition of income: is individual wealthier/poorer than a city reference level ?
- Bimodal approach
  - First decile vs others
  - Last decile vs others

Tax data

- Sub-population (first/last decile) frequency in cell
- Spatial aggregation at cell level i

$$p_i^{D1} = \mathbb{P}(y_x < \mu^{D1}) = \mathbb{E}(\mathbf{1}_{\{y_x < \mu^{D1}\}}) = \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{x=1}^{n_i} \mathbf{1}_{\{y_x < \mu^{D1}\}}$$

$$p_i^{D9} = \mathbb{P}(y_x > \mu^{D9}) = \mathbb{E}(\mathbf{1}_{\{y_x > \mu^{D9}\}}) = \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{x=1}^{n_i} \mathbf{1}_{\{y_x > \mu^{D9}\}}$$

- If $p_i > 0.1$, over-representation of subpopulation in cell
- That frequency is used to simulate phone user status given their simulated residence

Tax data

- Intuitions regarding city segregation from tax data
  - e.g. Paris: more segregation at the top

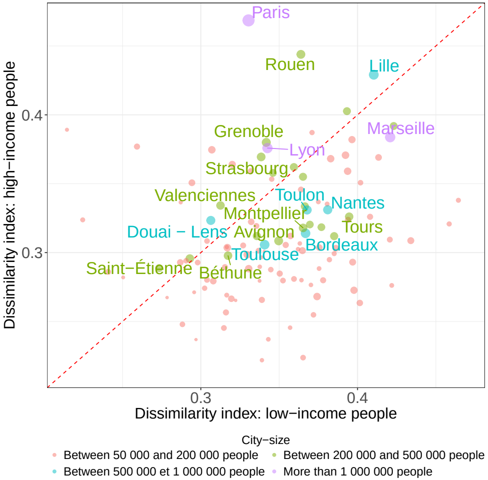


Figure 2: Dissimilarity index for main French cities

Methodology to build segregation index

Workflow

- Phone user status is simulated from his/her phone track (only personal information) and neighborhood level tax aggregates
- 3 steps to estimate segregation dynamics:
  1. Home estimation
     - Estimate probabilities that individual lives in some neighborhood given nighttime (19 pm - 9 am) phone track
  2. Home cell and income simulations
     - Home simulation knowing cell level probability sequences
     - Income simulation given first/last decile frequence appearance in tax data (p_i)
     - Test other designs to check robustness of income simulation
  3. Compute segregation indexes
     - They depend on observation time t (dynamic approach)

Details for step 1 and 2 here

Segregation index

- Two typical days: weekdays, weekend
- Individual probabilities at cell level on a given time window: $\mathbb{P}_x(c_{it})$ Details
- Probabilize dissimilarity index (Duncan & Duncan, 1955):

$$ID_t^g = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{c\in\mathcal{C}}\left|\frac{\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\mathbb{P}_x(c_{it})\mathbf{1}_{x\in g}}{\underbrace{\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\mathbf{1}_{x\in g}}_{\substack{\text{Number people of income group } g\\ \text{that are observed at time } t}}} - \frac{\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\mathbb{P}_x(c_{it})\mathbf{1}_{x\notin g}}{\underbrace{\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\mathbf{1}_{x\notin g}}_{\substack{\text{Number people not in income group } g\\ \text{that are observed at time } t}}}\right|$$

- Remainder, standard index:

$$ID = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{c\in\mathcal{C}}\left|\frac{w_c}{W_T} - \frac{n_c - w_c}{N_T - W_T}\right|$$

Results

Segregation dynamics

Segregation dynamics: low-income

- City-level segregation evolution across time
  - People not observed at a given hour of the night (19-9) are assumed to be at home
  - This removes downward bias in index with respect to tax data
  - Dynamic robust to other income simulation methods

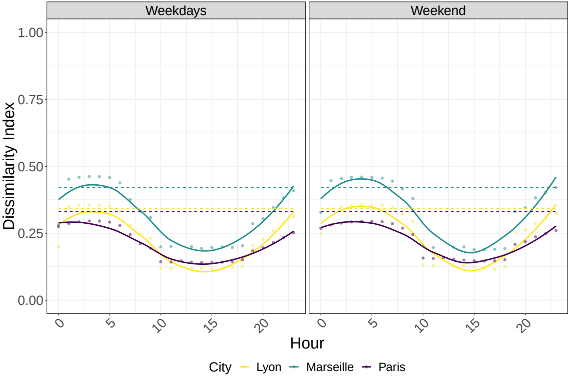


Figure 3: Low-income segregation dynamics

Segregation dynamics: high-income

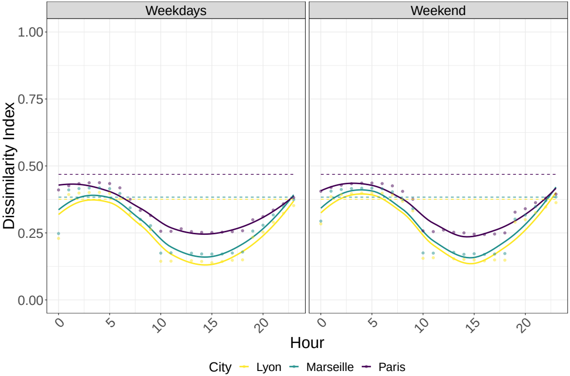


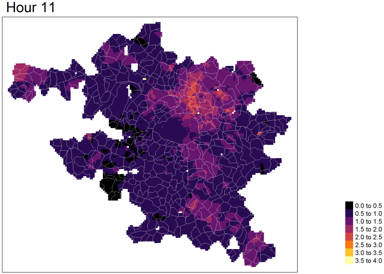
Figure 4: High-income segregation dynamics

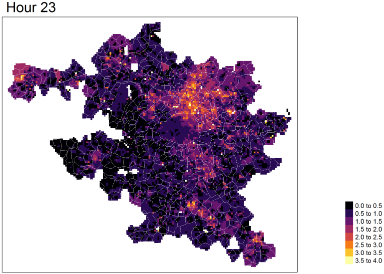
Segregation dynamics: comparing cities and income groups

- Significant difference between nighttime and daytime segregation levels
  - Segregation starts to decrease around 6-7am and goes up after 4-5pm
  - No significant difference between weekend and weekdays $\Rightarrow$ separate saturday and sunday ?
- Differences in level observed in tax data also present in phone data
  - e.g. Paris: segregation higher at the top
- Mobile phone inform us on dynamics:
  - Decrease stronger in Marseilles and Lyon than in Paris
- Further research: can we identify some inclusive/exclusive cities ?

Evolution of city structure across time

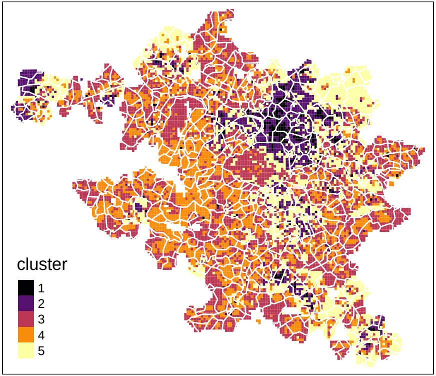
e.g. Low-income concentration at two different hours (Full sequence here)

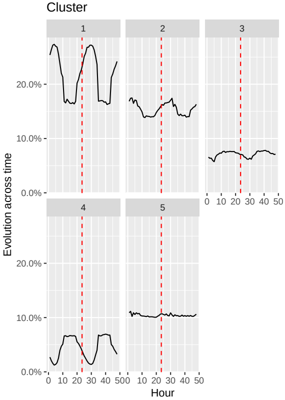




Spatial clustering [really preliminary]

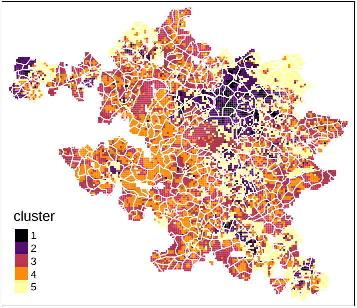
- Clustering to identify spaces that share common population composition characteristics
  - Will be related to places characteristics (infrastructures...)
- e.g.: share of population belonging to low-income group

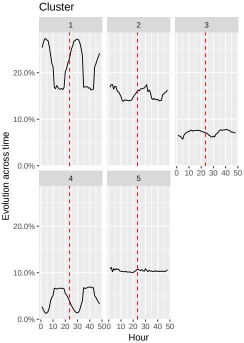




Spatial clustering [really preliminary]

Cluster	Night	Day
1	Large over-representation	Decrease
2	Large over-representation	More stable
3	Under-representation	Small increase
4	Large under-representation	Increase
5	Stable at 10%	Stable at 10%





Conclusion

Conclusion

- Bringing together phone and tax data requires methodological foundations
- Segregation at its acme during nighttime/hometime
- Need interpretation of segregation spatio-temporal dynamics with respect to city amenities
- Results consistent with Davis et al (2017) and Athey et al (2019)

Appendix

Probabilization

Phone users' presence probabilization

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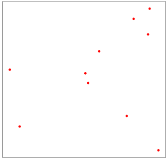
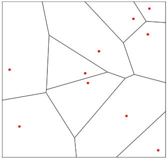
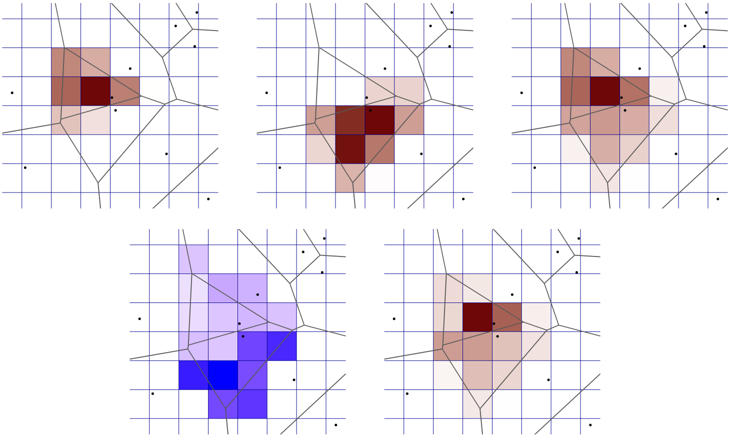




- Mobile phone litterature does not dissociate:
  - Coverage area: observations at antenna level into presence area
  - Statistical unit: economic information level
- Coverage area: Voronoi tesselation
  - Each point in space is associated with closest antenna
- However, must not be analysis statistical unit
  - Partition depends too much on antennas local density

Phone users' presence probabilization

- Cell level probabilization to abstract from voronoi
  - Knowing call has been observed from antenna v_j, probability it happened into cell c_i? (Bayes rule)
- 500x500m cell level
  - Phone data: probabilize both presence and home
  - Tax data: local aggregates at cell level



Methodology: more details

1. Home estimation

- Nighttime phone track (19h-9h) used to estimate individual residence probability for all cells
- Bayesian approach to account for the fact that all metropolitan space is not residential
  - In a coverage area, prior in most densily populated cells
  - Prior from population density computed from tax data
- Prior distribution is a reweighting for cell level home

$$\mathbb{P}_x(c_i^{\text{home}}|v_j) \propto \underbrace{\mathbb{P}(c_i^{\text{home}})}_{\substack{\text{prior from}\\ \text{population density}}} \quad \underbrace{\mathbb{P}_x(v_j|c_i)}_{\substack{\text{areas ratio:}\\ \frac{s(v\cap c)}{s(c)}}}$$

- Sequence from home probabilities: $\nu_x^{\text{home}}(c_i)$
  - Used to simulate x income

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2. Home and income simulations

4 methods of home simulation to check robustness of segregation indexes

Methodology	Choice of x's home
Main method	Draw home from all residence probabilities $\nu_x^{\texttt{home}}$
`One stage simulation`	Cell where probability is maximum: $c_i = \arg\max_{c_i} \nu_x^{\text{home}}(c_i)$
`cell_max_proba`	x assigned where probability of being member of group g is maximized
`cell_min_proba`	x assigned where probability of being member of group g is minimized

Last two methods: evaluate effect on segregation indexes to over- or under-estimate the share of sub-group g on population

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3. Segregation indexes: cell level presence

- Probability that an event measured in antenna v_j at time t occurred in cell c_i is

$$p_i^j := \mathbb{P}(c_i|v_j) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(c_i \cap v_j)}{\mathbb{P}(v_j)} = \frac{\mathcal{S}(c_i \cap v_j)}{\mathcal{S}(v_j)}$$

- We denote c_{it} the probability of being present at time t in cell c_i. This is a recollection of conditional probabilities

$$\forall c_{it} \in \mathcal{C}, \quad \mathbb{P}_x(c_{it}) = \sum_{v_{jt} \in \mathcal{V}} \mathbb{P}(c_{it}|v_{jt})\mathbb{P}_x(v_{jt}) \tag{1}$$

with $\mathcal{V}$ voronoi/antennas and $\mathcal{C}$ 500m cells.

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