**Ethnic differences in people's activity space based on mobile positioning data**

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Segregation has been traditionally studied based on place of residence. Spatial mobility of people continues to grow and an increasing number of activities take place outside the place of residence. New segregation theories emphasise that segregation in one part of the activity space (e.g. in residential neighbourhood) affects the segregation in other parts of the activity space (e.g. in workplace), and that spatial mobility between activity locations is equally important in the production and reproduction of ethnic inequalities.

The approach in this presentation takes into account people’s entire activity space by bringing out ethnic differences. Following aspects are outlined in which mobile positioning data allows to get a more detailed picture of different aspects of segregation:

1) ethnic segregation in different activity places (places of residence, workplaces and leisure time activity places);

2) ethnic differences in cross-border mobility;

3) temporal variation of ethnic segregation (during a day, a week, a year, and holidays);

4) relationship between social networks and activity space.

The presentation bases on comparison of Russian-speaking minority and Estonian majority in Estonia.