Daily travel patterns can give insight into accessibility, inequality, and health risks. But, in the absence of spatially representative surveys across cities, performing comparative research is limited. Dr. Farber will show that commuter flow matrices represent a middle ground between aggregate zone-based measures, and detailed individual-level measures.

This talk puts forward examples with particular emphasis on a new approach for measuring segregation and exposure that treats both the source and target populations as spatio-temporally dynamic entities. Initial simulations and empirical results will be provided to assess their potential for creating an improved understanding of the ties between urban spatial structure and social segregation.