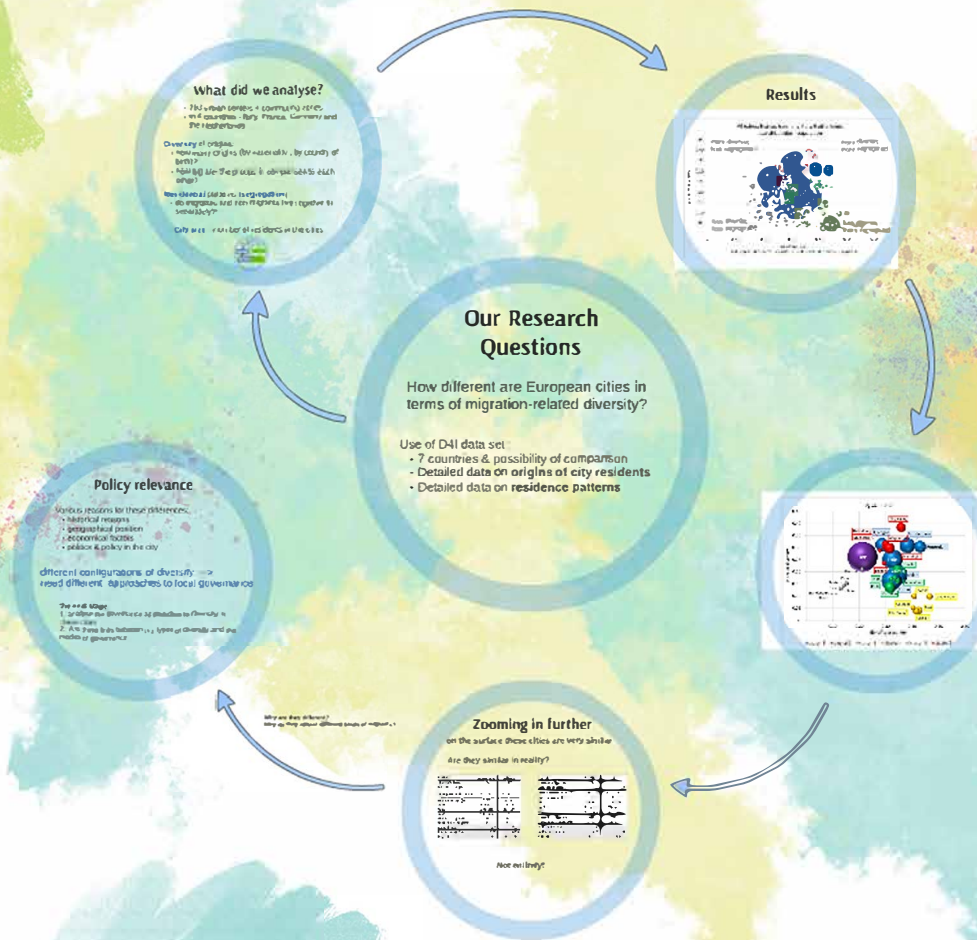# Cities of Migration

Mapping diversity of migration-related diversity

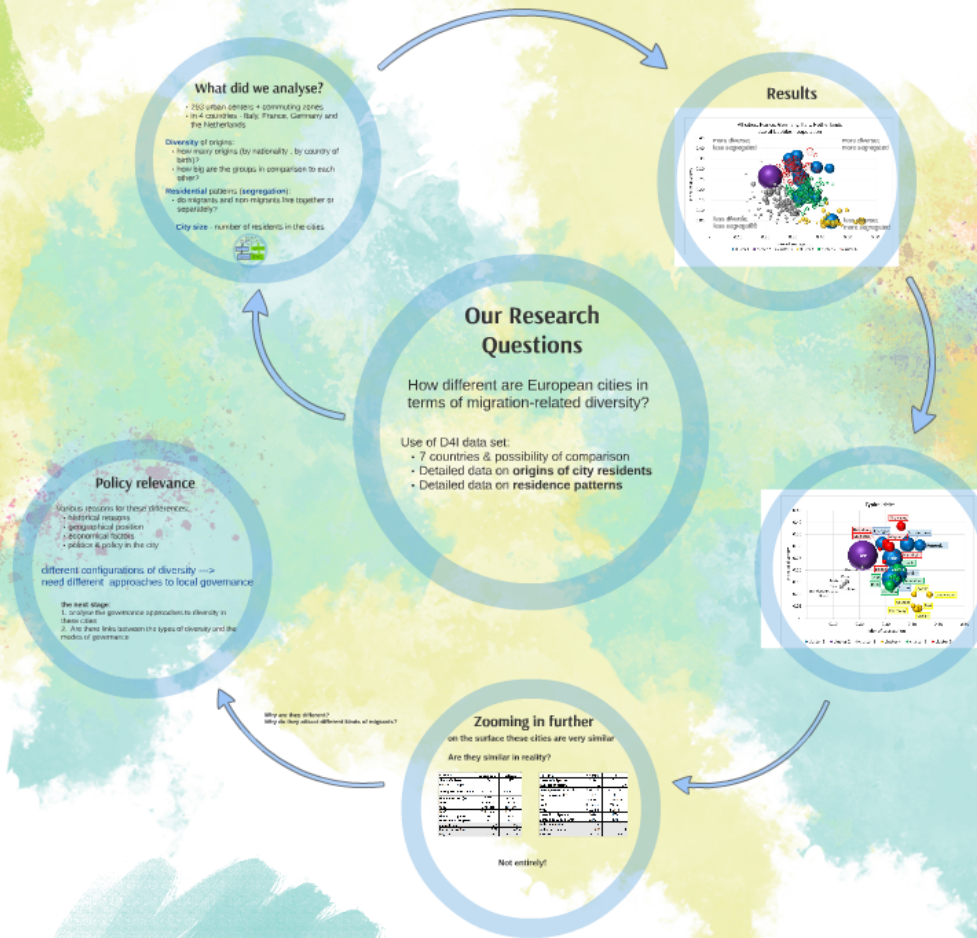Peter Scholten, Zeynep Kasli, Asya Pisarevskaya

Erasmus University Rotterdam
Make it happen.

Cities of Migration

Mapping diversity of migration-related diversity

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Our Research Questions

How different are European cities in terms of migration-related diversity?

Use of D4I data set:
- 7 countries & possibility of comparison
- Detailed data on **origins of city residents**
- Detailed data on **residence patterns**

What did we analyse?

- 293 urban centers + commuting zones
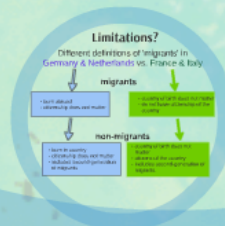- in 4 countries - Italy, France, Germany and the Netherlands

Diversity of origins:
- how many origins (by nationality , by country of birth)?
- how big are the groups in comparison to each other?

Residential patterns (**segregation**):
- do migrants and non-migrants live together or separately?

City size - number of residents in the cities

Limitations?

Different definitions of 'migrants' in
Germany & Netherlands vs. France & Italy

migrants

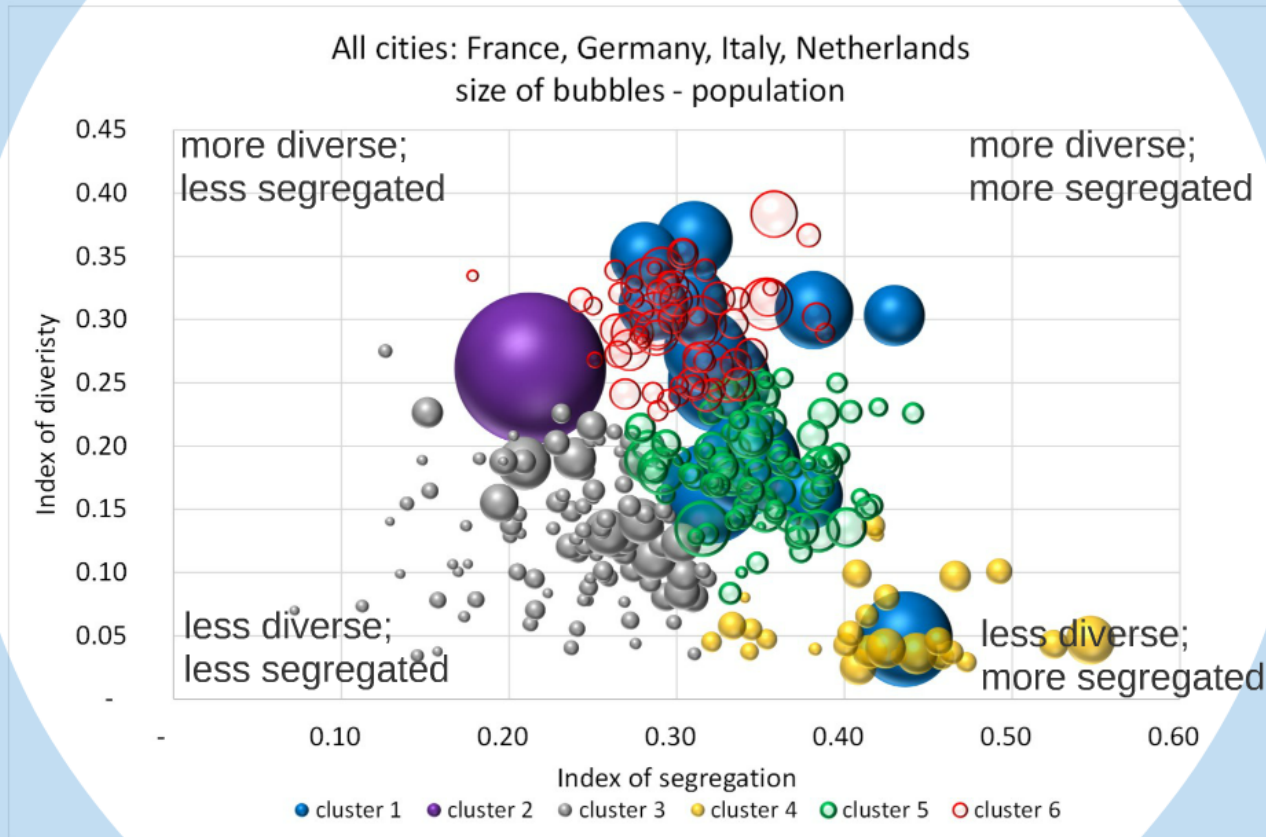- born abroad
- citizenship does not matter

- country of birth does not matter
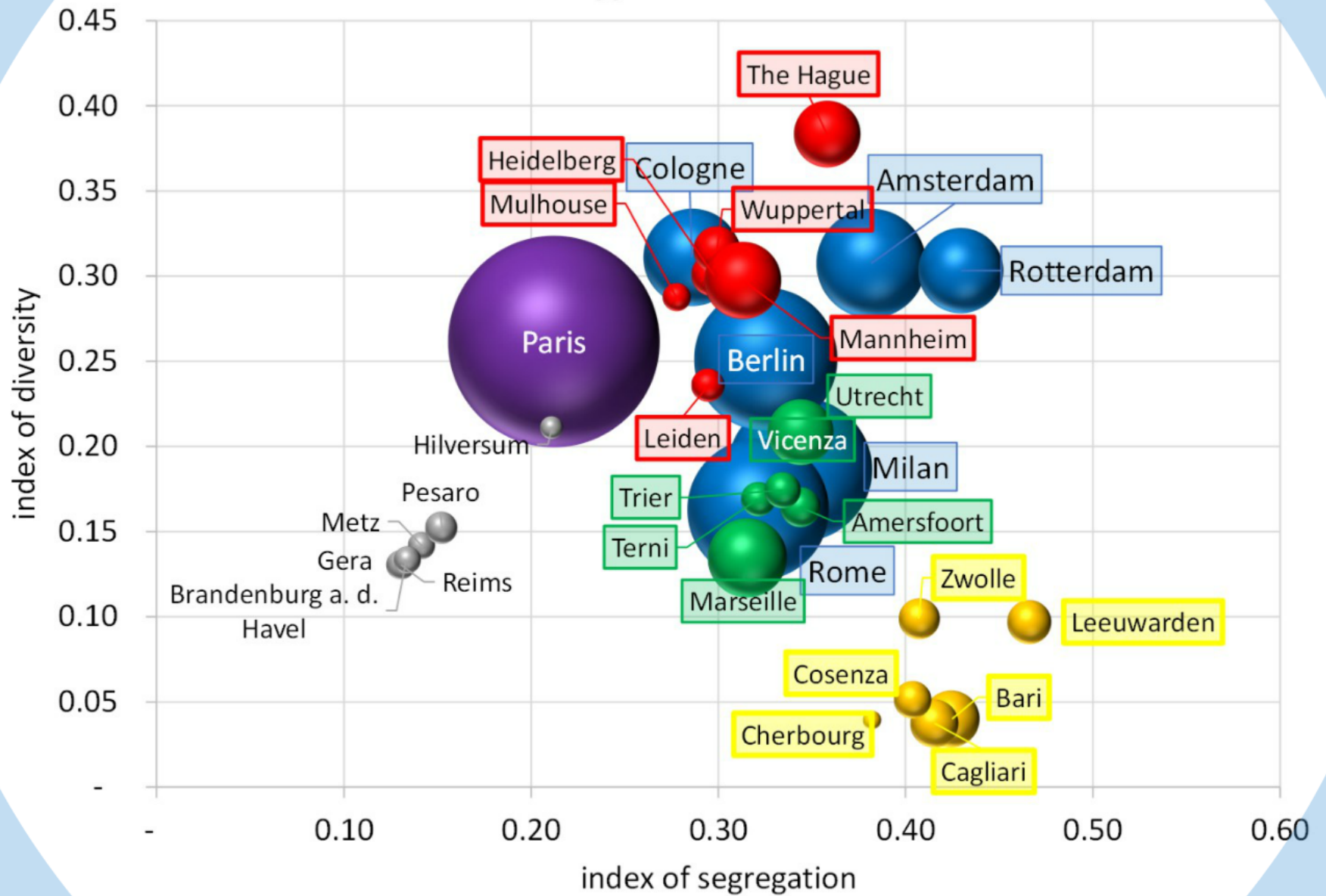- do not have citizenship of the country

non-migrants

- born in country
- citizenship does not matter
- includes second-generation of migrants

- country of birth does not matter
- citizens of the country
- includes second-generation of migrants

Results

All cities: France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands
size of bubbles - population

Typical cities

index of diversity (y-axis): 0.45, 0.40, 0.35, 0.30, 0.25, 0.20, 0.15, 0.10, 0.05, -

index of segregation (x-axis): -, 0.10, 0.20, 0.30, 0.40, 0.50, 0.60

The Hague, Heidelberg, Cologne, Mulhouse, Wuppertal, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim, Paris, Berlin, Utrecht, Hilversum, Leiden, Vicenza, Milan, Pesaro, Metz, Trier, Amersfoort, Gera, Terni, Reims, Brandenburg a. d. Havel, Rome, Zwolle, Marseille, Leeuwarden, Cosenza, Bari, Cherbourg, Cagliari

● cluster 1   ● cluster 2   ● cluster 3   ● cluster 4   ● cluster 5   ● cluster 6

Zooming in further

on the surface these cities are very similar

Are they similar in reality?

cluster 1	Amsterdam	Cologne
share of migrants	17%	17%
number of origins	162	123
Average GDP per capita	€ 53 391	€ 49 770
Unemployment (%)	3.8%	8.2%
top1	SURinam	POLand
top2	MARocco	TURkey
top3	TURurkey	RUSsia
share EU migrants	20%	38%
share nonEU migrants	79%	47%
index diversity	0.31	0.31
index segregation	0.38	0.29
city size	2 524 442	2 000 541

cluster 5	Vicenza	Trier
share of migrants	11%	9%
number of origins	57	79
Average GDP per capita	€ 38 683	€ 47 264
Unemployment (%)	7.4%	4.8%
top1	SeRBia	LUXembourg
top2	ROmania	POLand
top3	ALBania	RUSsia
share EU migrants	10%	48%
share nonEU migrants	73%	32%
index diversity	0.20	0.17
index segregation	0.34	0.33
city size	331 837	274 821

Not entirely!

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Why are they different?
Why do they attract different kinds of migrants?

Policy relevance

Various reasons for these differences:
- historical reasons
- geographical position
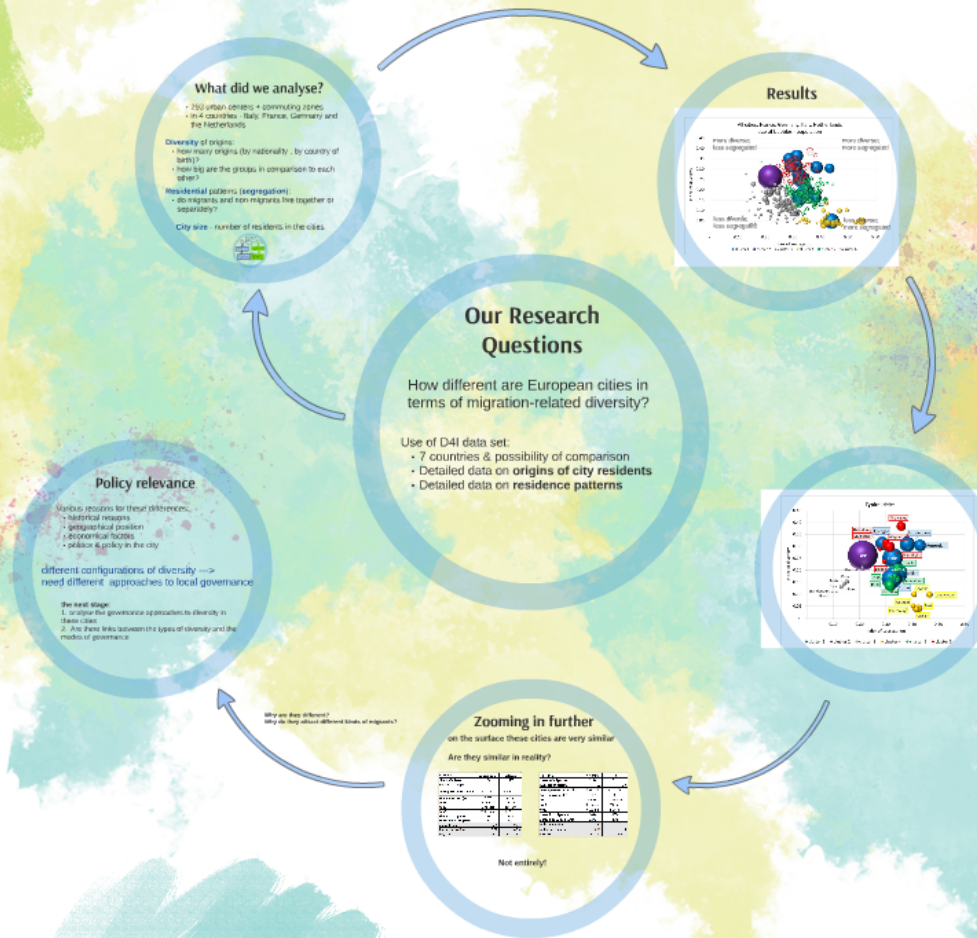- economical factors
- politics & policy in the city

different configurations of diversity --->
need different approaches to local governance

the next stage:
1. analyse the governance approaches to diversity in these cities
2. Are there links between the types of diversity and the modes of governance

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