Segregation and integration on neighbourhood, city and regional level

1st September 2006

Jeroen Slot
City: N1= 40 percent; no concentration

Index of Segregation: 0

source: Musterd, 2005
City: N1 = 40 percent; dispersed concentration

Index of Segregation: 33

source: Musterd, 2005
City: N1 = 40 percent; clustered concentration

Index of Segregation: 33

source: Musterd, 2005
Migrationsaldi in- en outmigration in the 4 large cities by ethnic group, in number of persons (x 1.000), sept. 1999-sept. 2003 (Latten et.al. CBS: 2006)

Western: +12
Dutch: -35
Non-western: +34

Saldo: +11
Total income (year) by in- and outmigration in the 4 large cities by age- and ethnic group in euro’s (x 1.000.000), sept. 1999-sept. 2003

(Latten et.al. CBS: 2006)
CITIES OUT OF BALANCE?
Migration (saldi) Amsterdam 1970-2004
Standardized income (households) (NL=100)
Western migrant (% of total population)
Concentration areas Moroccans (>35%) 1994 (green) – 2004 (red)
**MA Amsterdam: % non western population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almere</td>
<td>13,681</td>
<td>39,500</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>189</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haarlemmermeer</td>
<td>6,690</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purmerend</td>
<td>6,463</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zaanstad</td>
<td>15,070</td>
<td>20,700</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diemen</td>
<td>4,083</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>235,026</td>
<td>287,831</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam binnen de ring A10</td>
<td>118,590</td>
<td>131,134</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam Nieuw-West, Noord en overige delen</td>
<td>116,436</td>
<td>156,697</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>35</td>
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bron: CBS / O+S
# Risk indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Surinamese</th>
<th>Turks</th>
<th>Moroccans</th>
<th>non-industrialised</th>
<th>industrialised</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unemployed</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>link to native country</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>+/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>segregation</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>+/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>safety</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>discrimination</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Population change in Moroccan clusters in Amsterdam 1994-2004

Source: Sako Musterd & Sjoerd de Vos, forthcoming
Understanding segregation

- Different types of ethnic clusters
- The colony (first generation cluster)
- The enclave (inter-generational cluster)
- The ghetto (subordination/racism)
Conclusions

- Cities are functioning (again) as ‘emancipation machines’
- Recent developments in segregation patterns can be seen as a result of socioeconomic emancipation
- But for some groups in certain areas future development is less certain
- More research needs to be done, especially on the micro-level, in relation to (socioeconomic) integration
- A better understanding is needed of the ‘mechanisms’ that produce segregation (e.g. how to avoid avoidance?)
- Policymakers should expect higher levels of segregation or a pattern of ‘segmented integration’ in the city
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
(Saldo) vestiging en vertrek
Concentraties Marokkanen, 1996-2004: 0-11 jaar