

## **Annex 1: The Investigated Urban Contexts. Comparative Tables**

The statistical overview of our 11 neighbourhoods is hampered by some fundamental differences in data collection. While in some countries such as the UK neighbourhood-level demographic data are scarce while information on the socio-economic profile of the population is abundant (health conditions, education, benefit claimants, housing conditions, crimes, etc.), in southern European cities it is the opposite. Furthermore, when indicators on certain dimensions are available, reference populations and collection criteria are often diverse, hampering full comparability. For instance, in London neighbourhoods and boroughs data refer to foreign-born or ethnic minorities, not to foreign residents. Another example is Nuremberg where data on foreign nationals are collected not by single nationality but by larger geographical areas, such as EU citizens or former Yugoslavs. Finally, it is worthwhile specifying that when neighbourhoods are not administrative units we aggregated data collected on a smaller scale. In the Table below we provide the available data specifying when referring to different objects or population categories.

	Barcelona		Budapest		Nurnberg			London		Turin	
	Poble Sec (2010)	Sagrata Família (2010)	Józsefváros (2010)	Kőbánya (2010)	Gostenhof (2009)	Langwasser (2009)	Werderau (2009)	Bermondsey (2010)	Camberwell (2010)	Barriera di Milano (2010)	San Paolo-Cenisia (2010)
<b>Total population</b>	40,340	52,167	83,465	80,357	8,079	32,879	4,650	42,841	41,124	50,990	76,096
<b>Population composition by sex</b>											
<i>Male</i>	48.74 % (2009)	45.79 % (2009)	46 % (2010)	47 % (2010)	54 % (2009)	47 % (2009)	48 % (2009)	52 % (2010)	51 % (2010)	50 % (2010)	47 % (2010)
<i>Female</i>	51.26 % (2009)	54.21 % (2009)	54 % (2010)	53 % (2010)	46 % (2009)	53 % (2009)	52 % (2009)	48 % (2010)	49 % (2010)	50 % (2010)	53 % (2010)
<b>Population/km2</b>	44,822 (2010)	47,424 (2010)	12,184 (2010)	2,473 (2010)	15,600 (2009)	ca. 4,625 (2009)	3,100 (2009)	13,519 (2011)	12,531 (2011)	17,348 (2010)	16,211 (2010)
<b>Natural balance rate [(birth-death)/total population]*100</b>	0.1 % (2009)	-3.6 % (2009)	-1.2 % (2010)	-2.6 % (2010)	4.0 % (2009)	ca.-5.25 % (2009)	4.0 % (2009)	n.a.	n.a.	0.4 % (2010)	0.0 % (2010)
<b>Demographic balance rate [(population t1-population t0)/population t0]*100</b>	0.29 % (2009-2010)	-0.88 % (2009-2010)	1.5 (2009-2010)	1.4 (2009-2010)	-1.6 (2008-2009)	-0.3 (2008-2009)	-0.3 (2008-2009)	n.a.	n.a.	0.3 (2010)	-0.1 (2010)
<b>Proportion of people with foreign citizenship in total population</b>	27.9 (2009)	16.9 (2009)	7.2 (2010)	6.6 (2010)	39.4 (2009)	10.5 (2009)	27.2 (2009)	n.a.	n.a.	29.0 % (2010)	14.0 % (2010)

<b>Proportion of people born in foreign countries in total population</b>	32.8 (2009)	21.0 (2009)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39.9 (2011)	41.5 (2011)	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Proportion of people with an ethnic minority background in total populations</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53.7 (2009)	36.7 (2009)	48.0 (2009)	56.3 (2011)	65.7 (2011)	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Unemployment rates</b>	12.4 % (Estimate based on data for residents aged 16–64 and postcode areas, January 2012)	9.4 % (Estimate based on data for residents aged 16–64 and postcode areas, January 2012)	n.a.	n.a.	12.0 % (2009)	7.3 % (2009)	5.1 % (2009)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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	Barcelona		Budapest		Nurnberg			London		Turin	
	Poble Sec	Sagrata Família	Józsefváros	Kőbánya	Gostenhof	Langwasser	Werderau	Bermondsey	Camberwell	Barriera di Milano	San Paolo-Cenisia
<b>Percentage of population enrolled in higher education (senior high school, college, university)</b>	20.2 % of the resident population who are 16 years old and older (2012)	30.6 % of the resident population who are 16 years old and older (2012)	n.a.	n.a.	30 %* (2008–2008) * transition rates from primary school to higher secondary schools	30–50 %* (2008–2008) * transition rates from primary school to higher secondary schools	30 %* (2008–2008) * transition rates from primary school to higher secondary schools	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources:

Barcelona: *Departament d'Estadística de l'Ajuntament de Barcelona* ([www.bcn.es](http://www.bcn.es)); Continuous Municipal Census (*Padrón Municipal*)

Budapest: Statistical Yearbooks of Budapest

Nuremberg: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009, 2010/10 and 2011/01; Registerauszug Bevölkerungsstand, Nürnberg 31.12.2009. (own calculations); Statistik aktuell für Nürnberg und Fürth, Statistischer Monatsbericht für August 2010, M392, Nürnberg; Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Nürnberg 2010; Bildungsbüro der Stadt Nürnberg, 2011: 1. Nürnberger Bildungsbericht, Teilbericht DI: Allgemeinbildende Schulen, 02/20119

London: Office for National Statistics

Turin: City of Turin

<b>Prevailing Urban and Economic Functions</b>	
<b>London (Bermondsey)</b>	Bermondsey's present day socio-economic landscape has its basis in the nineteenth and early twentieth century development of the riverside docks, and industries associated with it such as food processing. Associated with the post-second world war closure of the docks, parts of present day Bermondsey remain some of the most socio-economically deprived areas of London, juxtaposed with and in contrast to other parts of Bermondsey along the river that have seen up-market housing and commercial development
<b>London (Camberwell)</b>	Camberwell is, historically as well as in the present day, characterized by a class divide that has left a lasting imprint on the urban landscape. While the northern part of the neighbourhood has shared an industrial past with Bermondsey, southern Camberwell is characterized by Georgian terraces from the early nineteenth century – an area that today is subject to gentrification processes. Compared to surrounding neighbourhoods, there are fewer high street shops in Camberwell, but there is an important 'night economy', i.e. restaurants and clubs, and two large hospitals are situated in Camberwell
<b>Budapest (Józsefváros)</b>	Józsefváros can be divided into three main parts characterized by different functions. The smallest sector called "Palotanegyed" includes several remarkable buildings such as the National Museum. This area belongs to one of the most fashionable parts of Budapest with lots of tourists. The second part, beyond Nagykörút has a worse reputation: traditionally a craftsmen's neighbourhood, it then became a slum and is currently under redevelopment. Part of the dilapidated housing stock was demolished to make room for large office blocks and housing developments (the Corvin-Szigony project is reported to be the biggest urban renewal project in Central Europe). The third part called "Tisztviselőtelep" is a suburban area for higher status groups
<b>Budapest (Kőbánya)</b>	Kőbánya (named after a limestone mine) has always been an industrial area and almost the entire area is full of unused industrial buildings. Nowadays the pharmaceutical industry and beer manufacturing are the leading industries of Kőbánya
<b>Turin (Barriera di Milano)</b>	Barriera di Milano is a former industrial area. Now industries have been moved out of the city and Barriera is mainly a residential neighbourhood. Small shops are very numerous. There is a lack of leisure spaces and activities in the neighbourhood
<b>Turin (San Paolo-Cenisia)</b>	San Paolo is a former industrial area. It is characterized by a good functional mix and a balanced distribution of welfare services, meeting places and green spaces, residential settlements and commercial area (small shops and open markets)
<b>Nürnberg (Langwasser)</b>	Langwasser Nordwest and Langwasser Nordost are primarily residential areas, while 50 % of Langwasser Südwest and Langwasser Südost is not inhabited
<b>Nürnberg (Werderau)</b>	Nearly all commercial functions in Werderau are located around Volckamer Platz – the centre of the housing development. The factory MAN, located in the neighbouring sector of Gibitzenhof, has a particular relevance as an employer for large parts of the inhabitants of Werderau

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<b>Nürnberg (Gostenhof)</b>	Gostenhof consists primarily of housing areas. Small commercial areas are spread all across Gostenhof. Shops and restaurants/bars represent a mixture of long-established ones, migrant-run, and newly opened ones with an alternative or artistic image
<b>Barcelona (Sagrada Família)</b>	Sagrada Família is a dormitory-residential area but also hosts the most visited tourist spot of Barcelona, the Sagrada Família church. It includes a commercial area, and the civic centre and other services attract residents from other neighbourhoods
<b>Barcelona (Poble Sec)</b>	Poble Sec is a residential quarter with some areas developing as leisure areas and nightspots. Montjuïc Mountain includes an Olympic area and several services for the whole city (theatres, playgrounds, etc.)
<b>Housing Stock, Decaying and Regeneration Processes</b>	
<b>London (Bermondsey)</b>	Bermondsey is dominated by social housing of a variety of styles. Nearer the riverside, much of it is low-rise red brick housing built by the London County Council (LCC) in the wake of slum clearances between the wars. Along the riverside, a lot of social housing and industrial land has been converted into expensive residential accommodation, mainly luxury apartments. Riverside accommodation tends to have better pedestrian links along well-developed riverside paths to transport hubs and across the river into central London
<b>London (Camberwell)</b>	Housing in Camberwell is extremely diverse. It includes large Georgian townhouses, many formerly squatted or in multi-occupancy but brought back to owner-occupation in the housing boom that began in the late 1990s. There are also several smaller social housing estates, with a wide variety of styles including both inter-war red brick LCC housing and concrete post-war high-rise and low-rise, and nineteenth century terraced street housing that remains un-gentrified
<b>Budapest (Józsefváros)</b>	The image of Józsefváros shows a great heterogeneity. The buildings of the inner part preserved their aristocratic features. Apartments built for the middle class are bigger here than the Budapest average. The central part (Palotanegyed) includes several remarkable buildings such as museums and universities. But the biggest part of Józsefváros consists of old and dilapidated buildings. Prices of flats are lower than the average of Budapest. There are nine homeless shelters in Józsefváros which determine its image strongly. Some neighbourhoods are currently under redevelopment. The dilapidated part of the housing stocks was partly demolished to make place for large office blocks and housing estates
<b>Budapest (Kőbánya)</b>	Since this is one of the largest district of Budapest it is not surprising that all sorts of urban areas can be found in Kőbánya. However, the landscape is dominated by brown areas, deteriorating parks, and high-rise (often ten-storey high) buildings (made of concrete blocks). A constant effort of the Municipality is to change the industrial image of the area and encourage young people to move there by providing favourable housing and educational conditions
<b>Turin (Barriera di Milano)</b>	In Barriera di Milano the dismissed former industrial areas have been only partially converted, therefore urban blight is extensive. The housing stock is extremely heterogeneous. In the heart of the neighbourhood, housing quality is low. In the East part, there are buildings constructed in the 1970s–1980s and a quite large social housing complex. In the West part, dismissed industrial areas are being reconverted and new houses are being constructed. The northern area is characterized by houses of higher quality

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<b>Turin (San Paolo-Cenisia)</b>	The heart of San Paolo is mainly made up of old and cheaper houses. The ring around the neighbourhood centre is made up of newer and good quality buildings. The two public housing settlements of the neighbourhood are quite small and located in Cenisia
<b>Nürnberg (Langwasser)</b>	Between 2005 and 2009, about 5000 m <sup>2</sup> of flats (primarily consisting of five and more rooms) were built in Langwasser Nordost. Comparing the four sectors by the types of flats, we find more recently built flats (after 1991) mainly in Langwasser Nordost; the large majority of flats in the other three sectors were built between 1949 and 1990. Larger proportions of one- and two family houses are mainly located in Langwasser Nordost (18.3 %) and Langwasser Südwest (15.5 %), while in Langwasser Nordwest and Südost the large majority of flats are located in blocks of seven or more flats
<b>Nürnberg (Werderau)</b>	The inhabited area of Werderau nearly exclusively consists of a housing development that was built over several construction periods (about 60 years) beginning in 1911 and consisting of about 1,260 housing units. The MAN factory, which is located in the bordering sector Gibitzenhof, initiated the construction with the purpose to provide housing for the workers and employees of MAN. The model for the design of the housing development was a garden city with rather rural structures. The proportions of the types of flats by the construction and the type of building reflect the history of Werderau: nearly all flats were built before 1990, about half of them before 1948, over one-fifth of housing units are one-family houses and over one-third is in blocks of three to six flats. The whole housing development was sold by MAN to a real estate company in 1998. This resulted in a meaningful change of the composition of the population of Werderau
<b>Nürnberg (Gostenhof)</b>	In the nineteenth century Gostenhof was a commercial and trading suburb with a dense population. Since the sector was left almost intact by WW II, the majority of buildings nowadays still originate from construction periods long before 1948. After the war, Gostenhof developed into an area which was inhabited mainly by socially disadvantaged people and migrants due to low rents for rather old flats and an unattractive environment in the vicinity of downtown with hardly any green areas. About one-third of the presently existing flats were built between 1949 and 1990
<b>Barcelona (Sagrada Família)</b>	In Sagrada Família there are mostly tenements of up to six floors. In general, the apartments are of good quality, in some cases divided into smaller flats. They have been built, from the urbanization of the neighbourhood in late nineteenth century – early twentieth century to 1970s and 1980s. Some parts of the neighbourhood, especially the squares' inner spaces, have been remodelled by building new gardens during the last decade thanks to Pla de Barris
<b>Barcelona (Poble Sec)</b>	Poble Sec is characterized by a mixture of different kinds of housing stock. In the northern part, touching Parallel Avenue, big blocks of flats of medium quality built during the 1970s and 1980s prevail. In the central part, you find little blocks built in different periods, from the first half of the twentieth century, mainly older than the first ones. In the higher part, on the side of Montjuïc Mountain, there are more expensive flats, and also houses with gardens build during the early twentieth century. Some parts of the neighbourhood have been remodelled during the last decade with the Pla de Barris

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<b>Class Composition</b>	
<b>London (Bermondsey)</b>	Bermondsey has historically been perceived as a relatively homogenous working-class area. But due to the redevelopment of the former docklands, there has been an influx of a relatively affluent, ethnically mixed middle-class population to the northern part of Bermondsey
<b>London (Camberwell)</b>	Camberwell has historically been characterized by a divide between the working-class northern part and the more affluent middle-class southern part. Whereas the development of social housing in all parts of the neighbourhood has watered down the spatial distinction somewhat, socio-economic disparities are perceived to be increasing due to ongoing gentrification processes
<b>Budapest (Józsefváros)</b>	At the beginning of the twentieth century Józsefváros was home to artisans, musician gypsies and a low middle-class Jewish minority. The number of inhabitants reached its peak in 1910. By the 1950s the heterogeneity of the population had declined, and poorer strata of rural immigrants and workers dominated the scene while the upper middle class moved out. Nowadays the high proportion of Roma population, immigrants and poor Hungarians characterizes certain parts of the area
<b>Budapest (Kőbánya)</b>	Kőbánya has always been an industrial area, but due to the shutdown of many factories in the 1990s skilled workers left Kőbánya and only lower social classes remained behind. Immigrants are present here as well because of the proximity of the Four Tigers Market
<b>Turin (Barriera di Milano)</b>	Barriera di Milano is mainly a working-class neighbourhood. It is more densely inhabited, multi-ethnic, young and socially weaker compared to the city average: it is characterized by higher-than-city-average rates of low educated people, school drop-outs, low-skilled workers, unemployed young people seeking for the first employment and families characterized by multiple social weaknesses
<b>Turin (San Paolo-Cenisia)</b>	San Paolo is a working-class and low middle-class neighbourhood. Its socio-economic profile is not particularly worrying and, in some respects, it looks even better than the city average (e.g. the educational level is slightly higher than the city average)
<b>Nürnberg (Langwasser)</b>	The class composition of Langwasser is very diverse. Members of all classes can be found in the neighbourhood, but in some housing areas members of a certain class are more represented than others, e.g. the working class in multi-storey buildings and the upper class in privately owned one-family houses
<b>Nürnberg (Werderau)</b>	The history of Werderau is that of a housing development for factory workers of MAN. This pattern still remains. Some people work outside of the neighbourhood but most of them are part of the working class
<b>Nürnberg (Gostenhof)</b>	Gostenhof is a traditional working-class neighbourhood. The working class is still the largest group in the neighbourhood but there are also considerable numbers of intellectuals, artists and self-employed people among Gostenhof's residents
<b>Barcelona (Sagrada Família)</b>	Sagrada Família is mainly a middle-class neighbourhood. High prices of real estate slow down the arrival of young families and immigrant residents
<b>Barcelona (Poble Sec)</b>	Poble Sec is mainly a working-class neighbourhood but during the last decade it is attracting young middle class population (e.g. bohemian style newcomers)

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<b>Population Inflows</b>	
<b>London (Bermondsey)</b>	Traditionally Bermondsey was a white working class neighbourhood, with Irish immigrants as the only significant immigrant population. But the past decades have seen increased inflows of both immigrants and a middle-class population
<b>London (Camberwell)</b>	Camberwell has been characterized by different types of inflows for several hundred years. Historically a London destination for leisure and recreation, immigrants from abroad have moved to Camberwell, especially since WW2. The night economy – restaurants and clubs – also attracts outsiders. A concentration of mental health, drug and alcohol treatment centres attract users who are seen as an outsider/anti-social presence by many residents
<b>Budapest (Józsefváros)</b>	Inflow of third country immigrants – who mostly work in the Four Tigers Market – is very high compared to the other parts of Budapest. They are present in the whole of Józsefváros, but they show a high concentration in the area of the Four Tigers Market and the Népszínház Street. Since Palotanegyed hosts several museums this part of Józsefváros attracts tourists
<b>Budapest (Kőbánya)</b>	The situation of Kőbánya is similar to that of Józsefváros. Third world immigrants mostly operate wholesale shops or sell goods on the Four Tigers Market. Kőbánya does not attract tourists due to the lack of meeting places, museums and any other entertainment possibilities
<b>Turin (Barriera di Milano)</b>	Barriera di Milano is characterized by very high inflows of immigrants compared to the city average, while it does not attract tourists and neighbourhood users because of the lack of meeting and recreational places. For this same reason, its residents, mainly young people, often spend their free time outside the neighbourhood
<b>Turin (San Paolo-Cenisia)</b>	Inflows of immigrants are similar to the city average. New residents, mainly native, are moving towards the south-east area, where good quality buildings have been constructed. San Paolo-Cenisia does not attract huge inflows of neighbourhood users, except for some leisure and cultural sites such as cinemas and contemporary art centres
<b>Nürnberg (Langwasser)</b>	There are not many outsiders in Langwasser, but the shopping centre “Frankencentrum”, the hospital and some other shopping and recreational facilities do draw outsiders to Langwasser. Inhabitants of Langwasser frequently commute to other parts of the city to work
<b>Nürnberg (Werderau)</b>	Werderau is a rather isolated neighbourhood. There are no outsiders in the neighbourhood at all. Most residents of Werderau work for the MAN factory, more recent internal immigrants more frequently work in other parts of the city
<b>Nürnberg (Gostenhof)</b>	Gostenhof is famous for its Turkish-owned shops and restaurants. Many migrants with a Turkish background as well as other residents of Nurneberg come to Gostenhof for these venues. Moreover, the artistic shops and the neighbourhood centre “Nachbarschaftshaus” are pulling visitors from other parts of the city to Gostenhof. Many residents of Gostenhof work in the nearby city centre or in the shops of the neighbourhood as employees or owners

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<b>Barcelona (Sagrada Família)</b>	The most perceived outsiders are the tourists that are massively present in the central and most important open space of the neighbourhood. The number of tourist interferes with the perception of the immigrants. The latter are visible mainly in commercial establishments (Chinese and Pakistani) or as the people taking care of elder residents (Latin Americans). Also some non-resident Latin American immigrants seem to be visible and are seen as a threat in public places. Senegalese and Romanian squatters and Eastern European homeless people are also present. Nightlife leisure is perceived as scarce. The good transport facilities enable people, especially young ones, to travel to other parts of the city in order to socialize
<b>Barcelona (Poble Sec)</b>	In Poble Sec different inflows of immigrants coexist, ranging from immigrants who arrived from other parts of Spain during the first and the second part of the last century, to the new inflow of international immigrants during the 2000s. During the last decade, the neighbourhood has become a leisure and nightlife area, attracting a few tourists and settling citizens that could be qualified as gentrifiers. Some of the latter are immigrants from wealthy EU countries
<b>Immigrants' Profile</b>	
<b>London (Bermondsey)</b>	Overall a highly diverse profile, as there are immigrants/minorities living in both the more affluent and the more deprived parts of Bermondsey. Furthermore, most shopkeepers in Bermondsey are of immigrant/ethnic minority background
<b>London (Camberwell)</b>	As Camberwell has been an immigrant destination for a long time, many well-established minorities have lived here for 2–3 generations, with very diverse employment and livelihood profiles. Like in Bermondsey, most shopkeepers in Camberwell are of immigrant/ethnic minority background
<b>Budapest (Józsefváros)</b>	The primary reason for which most immigrants come to Józsefváros is the proximity of the Four Tigers Market. Either they work at the area of the market or operate a shop or a restaurant in the district. Most of them work in the field of commerce, and they are believed to be richer than the average locals in Józsefváros
<b>Budapest (Kőbánya)</b>	Since the Four Tigers Market is situated on the border of Józsefváros and Kőbánya immigrants living in Kőbánya mostly work in the area of the market in the field of commerce and can be characterized with the same parameters as immigrants living in Józsefváros
<b>Turin (Barriera di Milano)</b>	Foreign immigrant families often move to Barriera di Milano following family reunion and in relation to their first house purchase due to low housing prices in this area. Single migrants co-housing and buildings completely inhabited by foreigners from the same geographical area are however concentrated in the oldest part of the quarter. The quarter also attracts foreigners who run small businesses
<b>Turin (San Paolo-Cenisia)</b>	Immigrants move to San Paolo-Cenisia mainly as a result of family reunifications. The presence of Latin American single women employed in domestic work or care work and well-integrated, has always been significant. They are now reuniting with their children who, on the contrary, are facing difficulties with integration

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<b>Nürnberg (Langwasser)</b>	The proportion of foreigners among the total population of Langwasser is relatively low, compared to the city average. The major group of migrants in Langwasser originates from the former Soviet Union. The profile of migrants in Langwasser is as diverse as that of the whole population of the quarter; there are quite a number of workers and shopkeepers. Some parts of the quarter, especially multi-store buildings, are inhabited by high proportions of migrant families
<b>Nürnberg (Werderau)</b>	Compared to the city average, the proportion of migrants in Werderau is high. Due to the long history of foreign migrants in Werderau, there are large proportions of descendants of early migrants in the quarter; they originate mainly from Turkey and Italy. Similar to all residents of the quarter, most migrants in Werderau are members of the working class. In former times, all of them used to be MAN factory workers. Nowadays MAN is not the only but the prevalent employer of Werderau's residents – migrants as well as natives. With the sale of housing units, many migrants had the chance to acquire housing property for reasonable prices in Werderau
<b>Nürnberg (Gostenhof)</b>	Gostenhof is among the districts with the highest proportions of foreigners in Nürnberg. Migrants of Turkish origin used to be the dominant migrant group. The pattern still exists but the quarter has been developing into a more multicultural quarter. Other relevant groups are migrants from other EU countries and from African countries. Among migrants in Gostenhof, there are several shopkeepers, as well as workers and blue-collar employees
<b>Barcelona (Sagrada Família)</b>	Latin American (especially women) care workers are an important part of the quarters' landscape. The Chinese traders (mostly families) run many shops, bars and restaurants in the quarter. Some Pakistani and Latin American grocery stores can be found. There is also a number of high skilled workers (singles and families), mostly EU citizens and Latin Americans. Some social tensions have risen as a consequence of Latin American young people who spend spare time in the streets and squares and some Eastern European homeless (single men) in Sagrada Família square
<b>Barcelona (Poble Sec)</b>	Women (mostly Latin Americans) work mainly in domestic services, while men (especially Moroccan) are concentrated in construction or related activities. Pakistanis usually run little food shops, but also cyber-cafés, employing other Pakistanis. The jobs related to services like restaurants and hotels are quite widespread among non-EU nationals

## **Annex 2: Methodological Annex**

In the research we used mixed methodologies derived from different disciplines and fields of study. In the following, we briefly describe the main fronts of our territorial empirical analysis.

### **Analysis of Social and Urban Context**

The first step of this strand of analysis consisted in reconstructing the urban and social context of the target neighbourhoods and in identifying common qualitative and quantitative indicators describing the urban, social and migration contexts (see para 2 of Introduction and Annex 2). As we discussed in the Introduction, this work was hampered by the well-known differences in data collection among countries which become sharper when shifting to smaller units of analysis such as neighbourhoods.

### **Local Policy Communities' Perceptions and Media Representations**

In each of our 11 investigated neighbourhoods we carried out interviews and focus groups with neighbourhood policy communities. We considered the neighbourhood-level representative institutions (where existing) as well as housing associations, spontaneous groups of residents, NGOs, and other relevant actors depending on each local context.

In each city we carried out an analysis of the contents of local newspapers or local pages of nationwide newspapers over the last decade (2001–2010), sampling

newspapers every 5 days. In this case, we have carried out both a quantitative analysis (to see how often the investigated neighbourhoods were mentioned in association with immigration) and a qualitative one (to identify the dominant representations of inter-group relations and of policy interventions on immigration and integration issues in the target neighbourhoods).

The following newspapers were analyzed in the investigated cities:

*Barcelona: La Vanguardia* (a senior newspaper founded in 1881) and *El Periódico de Cataluña* (founded in 1978, during the transition to democracy) are daily newspapers with a section devoted to Barcelona local news.

*Budapest: Józsefváros* is a free newspaper boasting a circulation of 55,000 copies for each issue (every second week), the newspaper is owned by the local government. *Kőbányai Hírek* (Kőbánya News) is a free monthly newspaper owned by the local government. *Helyi Téma* is a free weekly independent newspaper owned by “Théma Lap-és Könyvkiadó Kft”. From 2005 every district in Budapest has had its own *Helyi Téma*, including Józsefváros and Kőbánya. *Helyi Téma* has two local pages about city-related news.

*London: South London Press* is a twice-weekly newspaper. *London Evening Standard* comes out every evening and is a regional rather than local newspaper. *Southwark News* is the local weekly in Southwark Borough (as a digital version is not available, Southwark News could not be made part of the comparative thematic analysis).

*Nuremberg: Nuremberger Zeitung* and *Nuremberger Nachrichten* are local daily newspapers.

*Turin: La Repubblica* and *La Stampa* are national daily newspapers with local pages on Turin.

## Ethnographic Fieldwork

Ethnographies represented the core of the fieldwork at city level. At the same time, comparative ethnographies across cities represented the main challenge we had to face since ethnography is a qualitative method *par excellence* and comparison is therefore particularly problematic. We coped with this challenge by forging common research tools summarized in shared written guidelines and by improving them step by step through a continuous dialogue between fieldwork and methodological reflection. Specifically, we tried to achieve a qualitative understanding of how ethnicity works in everyday life and the experienced inter-group relations through interviews that allowed us to focus on residents’ representations of differences, and through direct observation aimed at investigating everyday practices and daily encounters in specific sites of interaction.

Residents, neighbourhood-users, shopkeepers and service providers were asked open-ended questions about experiences of living in the neighbourhood and its changes over time, perceived social groups within the neighbourhood, attitudes

within and relationships between these groups, paying special attention to meanings given to cleavages associated with ethnicity and migration in comparison with other cleavages. However, consistent with the approach already discussed, according to which immigration background and ethnicity may have different relevance for different people or may even not be relevant at all, we primarily focused our interviews on people's perceptions of neighbourhood changes and of demographic and spatial transformations and their consequence for everyday life, rather than directly on immigration and majority-minorities relations. Interviews were carried out on a non-representative sample of 351 persons distributed across the 11 investigated neighbourhoods, selected to include both majority and minorities members, as well as individuals showing various degrees of involvement in local social life and different modes of use of urban resources (e.g. residents who frequently use public places or with high civic engagement and persons who spend most of their time at home). We further differentiated the sample by including persons who reside in the target neighbourhoods and others who just work there. Finally, we ensured that local samples were balanced in terms of age and gender. Further details on city samples and ways of contacts with interviewees are provided in the city chapters.

To avoid too dispersive an approach, we focused direct observation not on neighbourhoods as such but on a limited number of 'interaction zones' in each neighbourhood, i.e. on geographically circumscribed places regarded by key informants as significant in terms of inter-group relations (such as public gardens, youth centres, housing estates).

## Participatory Tools

We also reconstructed collective narratives of the neighbourhoods' recent social and urban transformations through what we called Neighbourhood Forums, i.e. half-day participatory events engaging residents from different socio-economic groups (among which local administrators, NGOs' and ethnic associations' representatives, residents of various ages, shopkeepers, etc.). An organization specialized in the management of participatory processes, 'Avventura Urbana',<sup>1</sup> was in charge of supporting researchers in building up an agreed participatory format and training them in managing the events at the local level. The format was structured in two parts: a presentation and discussion of the preliminary results of the research and group discussions triggered by two simple and non-ethnically biased questions ('What would you change about your neighbourhood, if you were the "Neighbourhood Mayor" for 1 day? And what would you not change for any reason on earth?'). An important added value of these events was the involvement of people who do not usually take part in public life and often shun face-to-face in-depth interviews, thereby allowing us to bring together and analyze very different perspectives on the research topics.

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<sup>1</sup> See [www.avventuraurbana.it](http://www.avventuraurbana.it)

A further tool to enhance participation and the communication of results in the target neighbourhoods was a short documentary based on the same questions posed in the Neighbourhood Forums and made through a close collaboration between a professional film-maker, Rossella Schillaci, and the researchers who collected the materials (photographs and audio recordings). The documentary, subtitled in English, is now uploaded on the Concordia Discors project web site (<http://www.concordiadiscors.eu>). It is meant both as a medium among others to communicate research results and as a tool for local social and policy actors to trigger further discussion and exchanges on diversity and inter-group relations at the neighbourhood level.

### **Advisory Committee**

An Independent Advisory Board was set up to monitor the research and evaluate the intermediate and final results and to provide feedbacks to improve the fieldwork and the analysis of empirical findings. Its members were the following: Maria Lucinda Fonseca (IGOT, University of Lisbon), Marco Martiniello (University of Liège), Walter Siebel (University of Oldenburg), Giuseppe Sciortino (University of Trento).