



Concordia Discors.

Understanding Conflict and Integration Outcomes of Inter-group Relations and Integration Policies in Selected Neighbourhoods of Five European Cities

Nürnberg Background Report

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Preface

The expression “Concordia Discors” comes from one of Latin poet Horace’s epistles and has become paradigmatic of a dynamic state of “discordant harmony”. A fundamental assumption of this project is that integration is a dynamic achievement and it is not a rigid state nor the conceptual opposite of conflict. It is thus necessary to face, thematize and analyze the inter-group tensions inevitably associated with integration processes, as a precondition to deal with such tensions proactively and constructively.

Another assumption inspires this project: for all the differences in the ways in which integration issues emerge and are framed around the EU, an undisputable common feature is the decisive importance of cities, both in symbolical and in practical terms, as concrete contexts where integration “succeeds” or “fails”. This decisive role is generally not played by cities as indistinct wholes, but rather by specific quarters within each city which constitute high-visibility testing grounds for integration.

Given these two assumptions, Concordia Discors intends to investigate intergroup relations at quarter level, with the aim of producing a deep, strongly empirically-based and directly policy-relevant understanding of integration and conflict processes in European cities’ quarters.

- Intergroup relations are viewed as the complex result of the interaction of three fundamental levels:
- Urban and social context and everyday experience of diversity in the quarter.
- Public policies displaying their effects at quarter level, including political and electoral communication strategies.
- Media information and representation flows concerning the quarter level.

The abovementioned dynamics are investigated through two levels of comparison: i) between different quarters within the same city; ii) between quarters located in different cities and countries. We define quarter as any small residential district irrespective of the degree of social integration (Dictionary of Human Geography 2000), whose identity is recognisable by city residents, whereas having an autonomous administrative relevance as such would not be an essential requisite. Within each city the two target quarters both have a relevant percentage of foreign residents, but are differentiated by different levels of apparent intergroup tension, as suggested by preliminary inquiries. By selecting target quarters in this way, we aim at investigating different modes of intergroup relations that go from conflict to cooperation including intermediate patterns of interactions, seen as developmental dynamics of integration processes.

The project involves five European cities, each of which is investigated by a research partner: Torino by FIERI, Nuremberg by efms of the University of Bamberg, Barcelona by the Migration Research Group of Autonomous University of Barcelona, London by COMPAS of the University of Oxford and Budapest by TARKI. A sixth partner, EPC, is in charge to support the dissemination and favour the networking with decision-makers and civil society organizations at EU level.

This first background report is aimed at reconstructing the urban and social context of the target quarters and at providing some general elements concerning the conflict and cooperation dynamics at work in each area. These aspects will be deepened through the ethnographic fieldwork and illustrated in the final city reports.

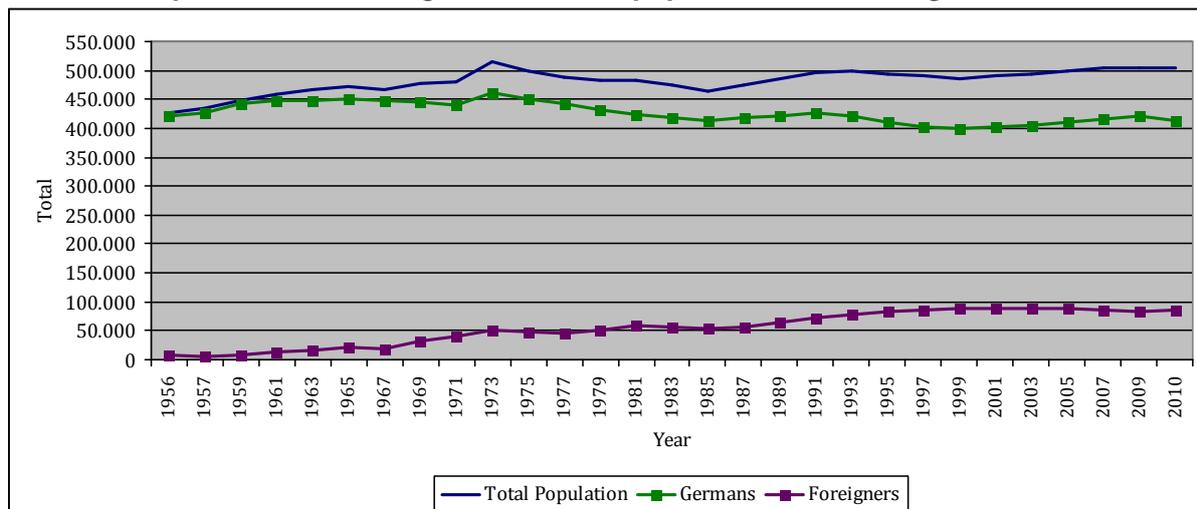
1 Contextualizing the context: the city of Nürnberg

Nürnberg is located in the South-Western part of Germany. It ranks on place 14 among German cities according to its population size. It is the second largest city of the German federal state of Bayern (Bavaria). At the end of 2010, the city had a population of 498,000 (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_2, p. 5). Nürnberg is a high growth area for production-related services such as consultancy, planning, and market and consumer research. Nürnberg's industrial sector is concentrated in the areas of communications, transport technology, energy technology, measurement and control engineering, and foodstuffs. Important international fairs and exhibitions are also held in Nürnberg. It is the seat of the Bundesanstalt für Arbeit (Federal Employment Services) and the Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees).

The city compasses 186 km². The average population per km² was 2,700 in 2009. Together with its neighbouring cities Erlangen, Fuerth and Schwabach, Nürnberg constitutes a Larger Urban Zone (LUZ), as defined by the Urban Audit, of over 1.2 million inhabitants that covers an area of 2,934 km².

In a comparison of 26 German cities in a 2009 survey by 'KOSIS – Gemeinschaft Urban Audit' of the perceived quality of living using a similar questionnaire as Urban Audit, Nürnberg ranked in the upper half of most criteria of the dimension of the satisfaction with the urban infrastructure (public transportation, facilities, spaces, health care etc.) with a satisfaction rate around 80 per cent. An exception was the satisfaction with schools with a satisfaction rate of about 50 per cent. The dimension of feeling at ease in the city was rated diverging: being satisfied with living in Nürnberg was the highest rated criteria placed on rank four with 94 per cent of satisfaction; criteria of pollution, noise and cleanliness scored in the middle, with satisfaction rates between 65 per cent and 90 per cent. Feeling safe in the city was rated similar to the German average with around 85 per cent; these feelings are lower at night and higher in the immediate neighbourhood. The dimensions of living and employment conditions as well as the social climate were ranked on a medium level. One criteria of the latter dimension was the perceived integration of foreigners in the city: over 50 per cent of the questioned Nürnberger respondents perceived foreigners as well integrated (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/06 and Amt f. Bürgerservice und Informationsverarbeitung Freiburg im Breisgau, 2010/07).

The total population of Nürnberg has increased by about 25 per cent (100,000 people) within the last 55 years. At the same time, the proportion of the foreign population has risen largely. While foreigners constituted 2 per cent of the total population in 1956, their proportion in 2010 was 17 per cent. 38.8 per cent of the population have an ethnic background (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1 and Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_2) (see Graph. 1.1).

Graph. 1.1 Total, Foreign and German population in Nürnberg, 1956-2010

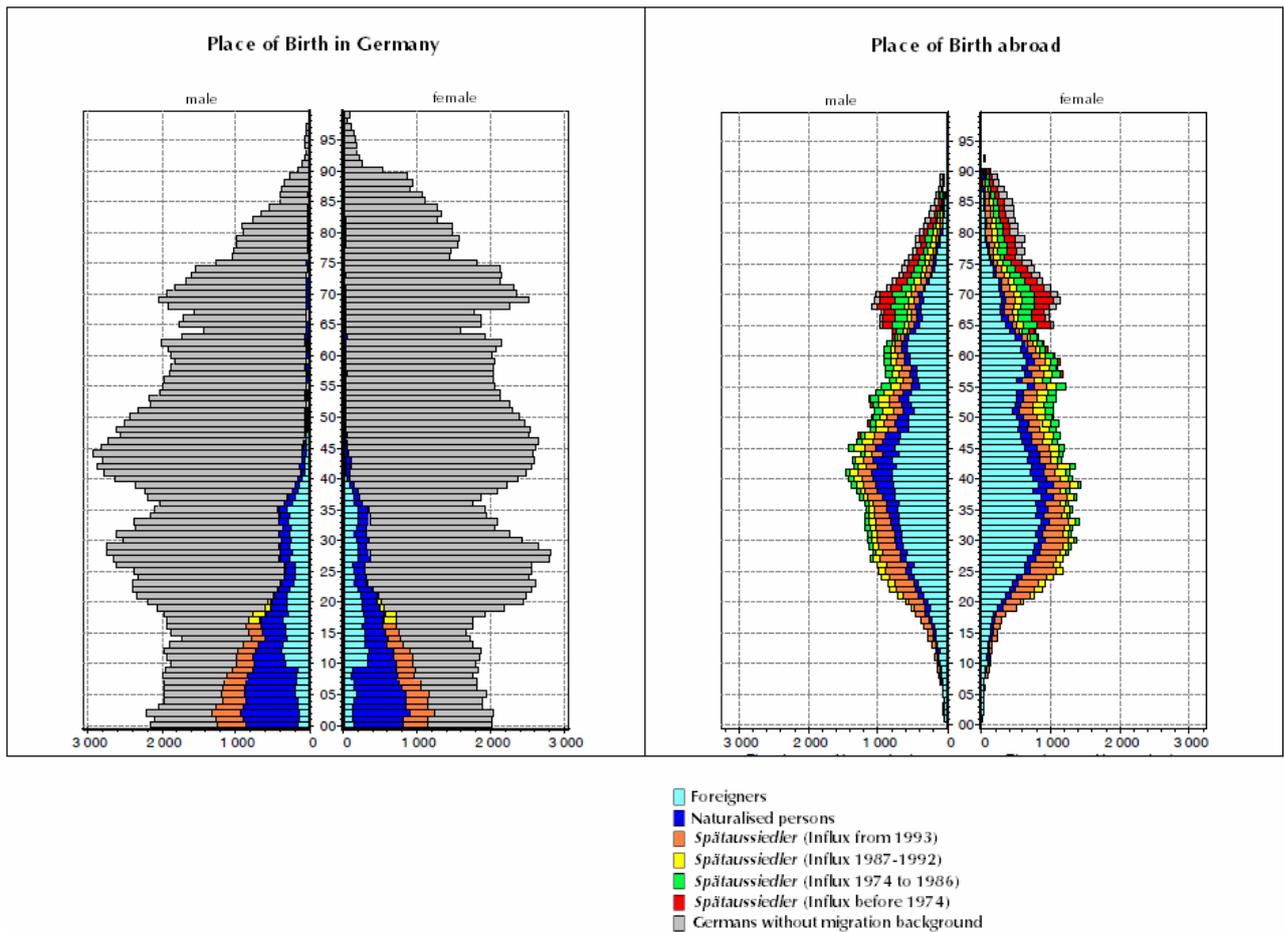
Source: Statistik Nürnberg, Fürth, 2011/01_1 and Statistik Nürnberg, Fürth, 2011/01_2

The following age pyramids demonstrate the composition of the population of Nürnberg by migration background, age and gender. There is a female ratio of 51.8 per cent. For details on the composition of the population by age see Tab.A in Annex. The category 'migration background' includes here foreigners, naturalised persons and *Spätaussiedler*¹ according to the time frame of their arrival. The pyramids show that large and increasing proportions of children have a migration background, primarily as being naturalised or as *Spätaussiedler*; the proportion of German children without a migration background is decreasing at the same time (see Fig. 1.1). This also becomes evident when looking at children under three years: Of the 12,900 children under three years in Nürnberg in 2010, 59 per cent had a migration background (7.4 per cent foreign citizenship and 51.6 per cent German citizenship with migration background) (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth 2010/10) (see Fig. 1.2).

Large proportions of foreigners who are born abroad are in the age group of 25 to 50 (see Fig.1.1).

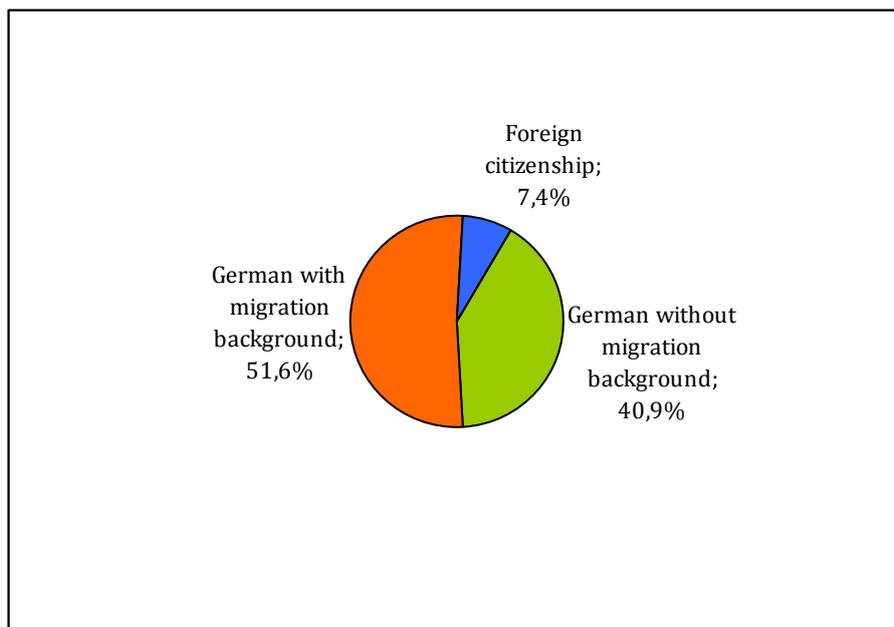
¹ The terms *Aussiedler* and *Spätaussiedler* refer mainly to the specific dates of immigration of ethnic Germans: prior to 1993 and from 1993 on, respectively. The term *Spätaussiedler* has, in everyday usage, become the common term used to describe ethnic Germans with a migration background. Therefore, it will be used in this study to describe the entire group of *Aussiedler* and *Spätaussiedler*.

Fig. 1.1 Residents of Nürnberg by migration background, age and gender, 2009



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/08 (own translation)

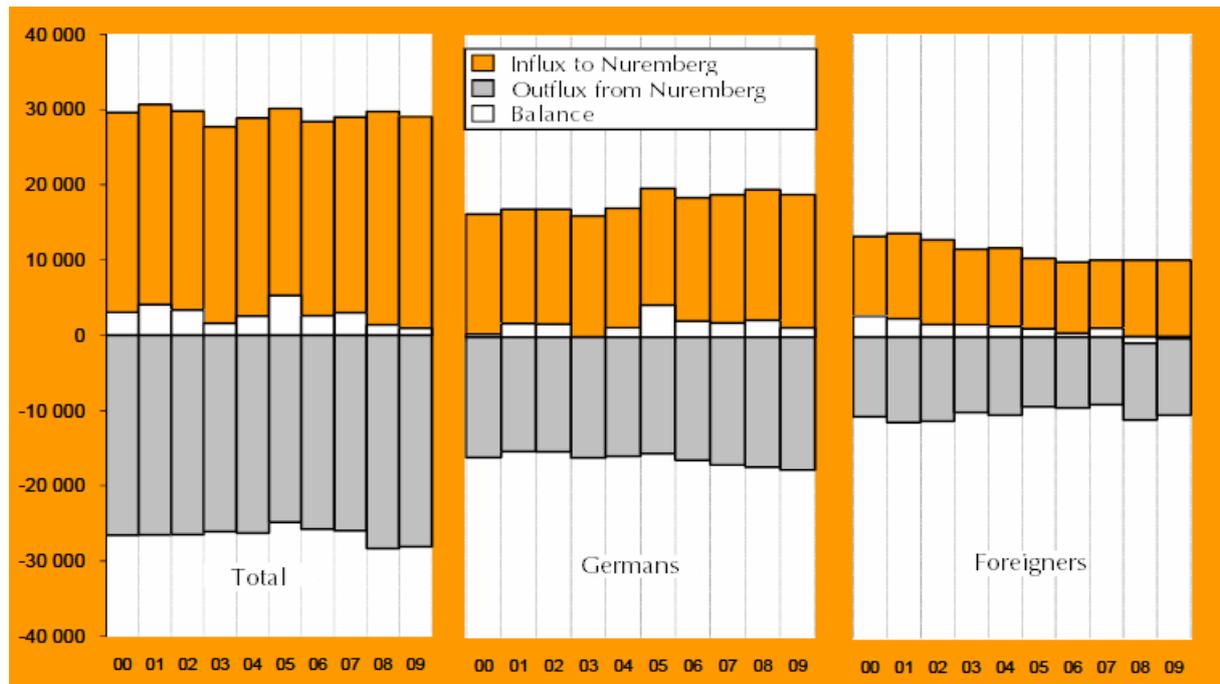
Fig. 1.2 Children under three years in Nürnberg by migration background, 2010 (June 30)



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/10

The annual influx to Nürnberg has been around 30,000 with an immigration rate of 5.7 per cent in 2009; the annual outflux has been around 28,000 since 2000. In 2009 the population had grown by 0.1 per cent compared to the previous year. For Germans, the balance was positive each year to different degrees, whereas the balance for foreigners was negative in the years 2008 (by 857 persons) and 2009 (by 274 persons) (see Graph. 1.2) (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1, pp. 32-34). There was a migratory balance rate of 0.02 per cent and an immigration rate of 1.4 per cent in 2009. 59 per cent of migrants arrived in the last 5 to 10 years.

Graph.1.2 Total, German and Foreign migration balance in and out of Nürnberg, 2000-2009

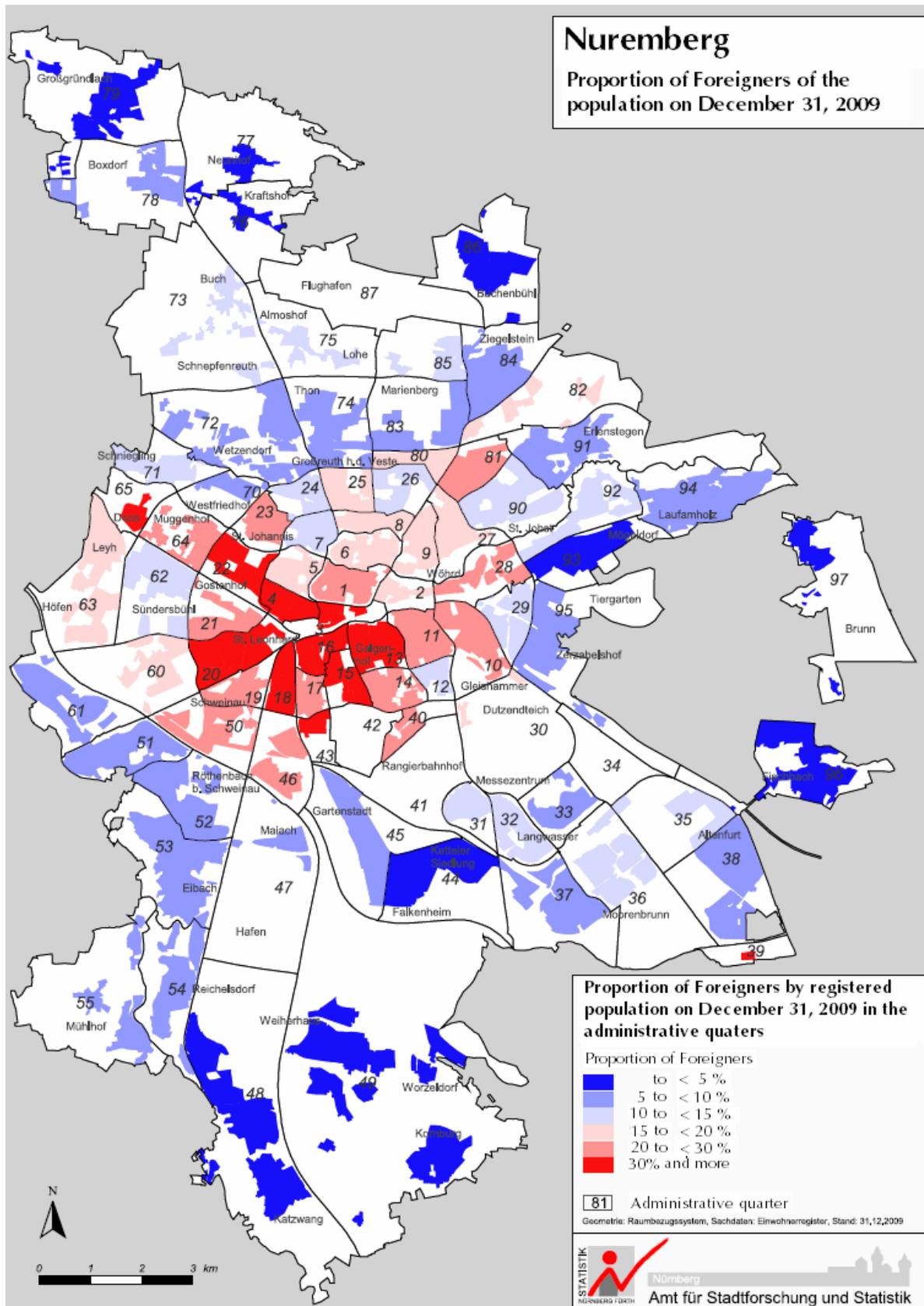


Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1

Foreigners have mainly settled in the downtown and surrounding areas. In most statistical sectors of that region, foreigners constitute 15 per cent up to 30 per cent or more of the total population, while in most statistical sectors of the northern, southern and eastern regions of Nürnberg, the proportion of foreigners are 10 per cent or less (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth 2011/01_1) (see Fig.1.3).

The largest groups of foreigners are EU-Nationals (35 per cent), mainly from Greece, Italy, Poland and Romania, and Turkish Nationals (23 per cent), followed by Ukraine, Russia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Iraq (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/04). About one third of the population are Protestants and another third are Catholics, the remaining belong to other religions.

Fig.1.3 Proportion of foreigners in the statistical sectors of Nürnberg, 2009



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1, p. 255

The municipal statistics of Nürnberg differentiate three analytical levels:

- The city level
- The level of statistical districts ('Statistische Stadtteile'); there are nine of them
- The level of statistical sectors ('Statistische Bezirke'); there are 97 of them (six to ten per statistical district)

The following two maps show the city of Nürnberg divided by statistical districts and by statistical sectors.

Fig. 1.4 Statistical districts (Statistische Stadtteile) city of Nürnberg



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1, p. 250

Fig. 1.5 Statistical sectors (Statistische Bezirke) city of Nürnberg



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1, p. 249

2 Urban districts

We have selected three urban districts which are located within the larger statistical sectors of Langwasser, Werderau and Gostenhof.

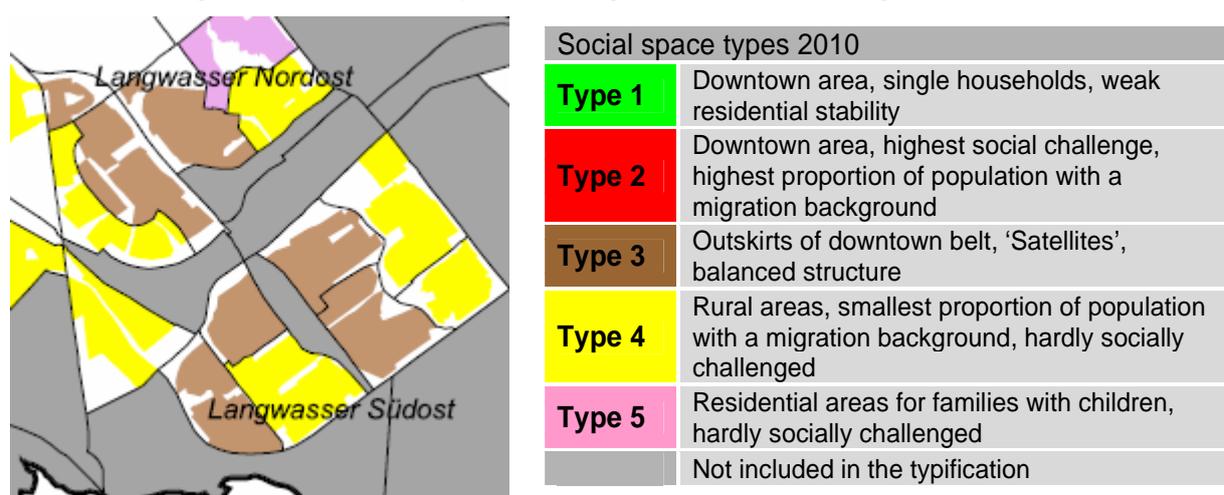
The city of Nürnberg has been conducting social space analyses differentiated by statistical sectors and neighbourhoods within those sectors since 2005. The neighbourhoods are allocated to five to six social space types according to a set of indicators. Tab. A1 lists these indicators. We utilize the results of this analysis for a first description of each urban district of our study and provide more detailed descriptions of some indicators in the subsections.

2.1 Urban district 1 - Langwasser

The unit of analysis that we here describe as 'Langwasser' consists of four statistical sectors (Langwasser Nordwest, Langwasser Nordost, Langwasser Südost and Langwasser Südwest). Across those four sectors there is a shared identification with the larger district of Langwasser. We concentrate our analysis on the sector Langwasser Südost in some parts due to the location of the 'intercultural garden' around which the conflict arose that we chose for our deeper analysis. However, we include the other three parts in the analysis as well.

The social space analysis allocates types 3 and 4 to the neighbourhoods in Langwasser Südost. Looking at Langwasser as a whole, type 3 – characterised as a balanced structure, higher proportions of population with a migration background, formerly socially challenged – constitutes the centre of Langwasser, whereas type 4 – characterised as a rural area with small proportions of migrants and low social challenges – is allocated to most outskirts of Langwasser with the exception of the north eastern part of Langwasser Nordost (see Fig. 2.1 and Tab. A1). There was no change in the allocation of social space types of 2010 in comparison to the 2008 analysis (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth 2010/10).

Fig. 2.1 Social space types of neighbourhoods in Langwasser, 2010



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth 2010/12, p. 5

2.1.1 Langwasser as context

2.1.1.1 Location of the sectors within the urban area

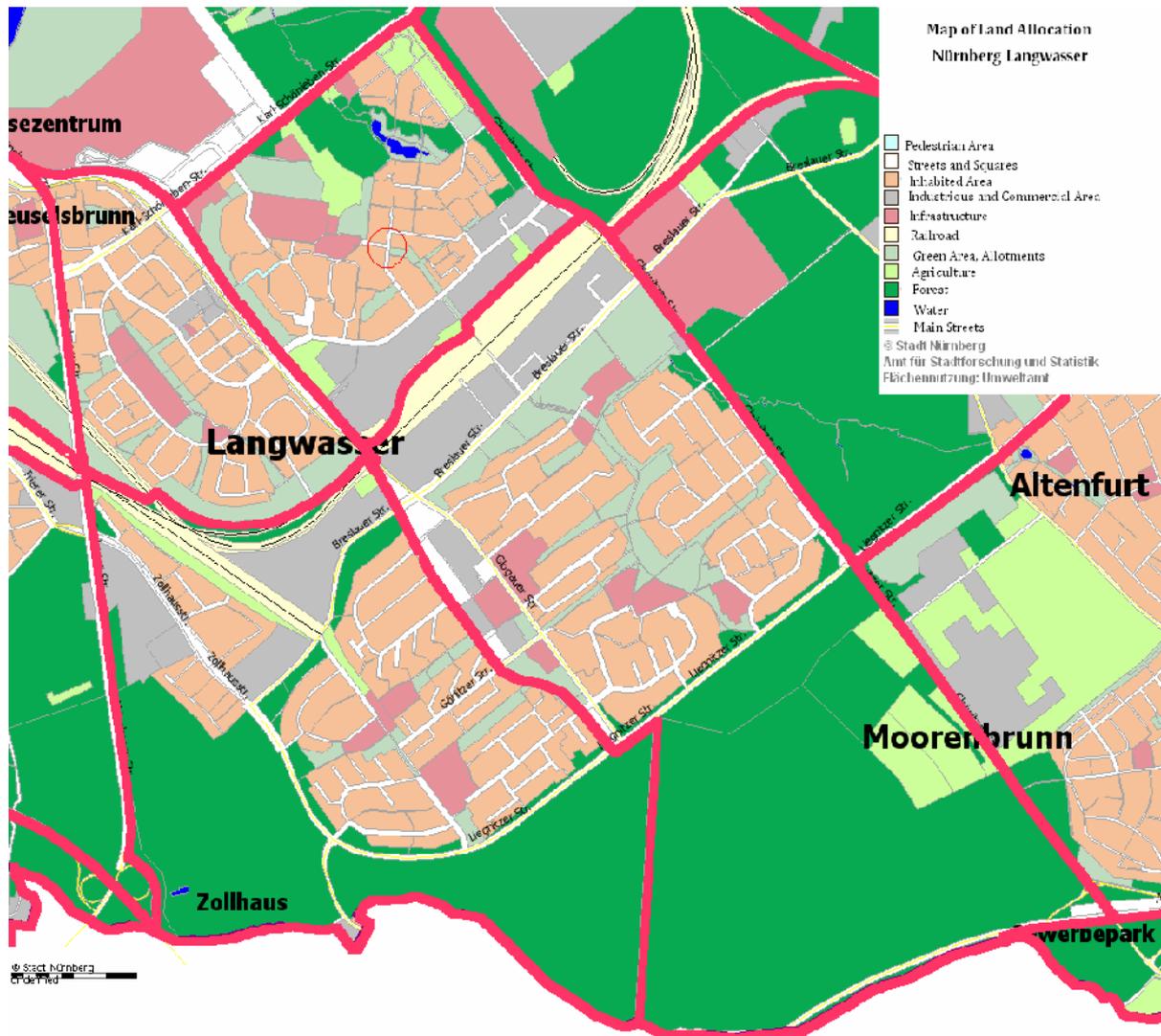
Langwasser is located in the south-western outskirts of Nürnberg. In the North, Langwasser borders the statistical sector Dutzendteich, a rather green, recreational area, in the South Langwasser forms the city limit of Nürnberg.

2.1.1.2 Characteristics of urban development of Langwasser, urban functions and available urban resources

The four sectors of Langwasser are separated by two main streets which are basically forming the sector borders. The district connects directly to the motorway (Autobahn). At the same time, most areas within the district are easily reachable by public transportation: there are ten stops of the underground/tram (U-Bahn) and 26 bus stops within Langwasser (Stadt Nürnberg, 2011). In a 2007 survey 35 per cent of the population of Langwasser (together with the bordering district of Altenfurt) used public transportation on their way to work or to school. This proportion is slightly above the proportion on the city level of 31 per cent (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2008/07, p. 2).

Langwasser Nordwest and Langwasser Nordost are primarily residential areas, while Langwasser Südwest and Langwasser Südost include about 50 per cent of non-residential areas (see Fig. 2.2).

Fig. 2.2 Map of Land Allocation, Langwasser, 2010



Source: Stadt Nürnberg, 2011

Between 2005 and 2009, about 5,000 m² of flats (primarily consisting of five and more rooms) were built in Langwasser Nordost (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/1_1, pp. 63/64). 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 per cent) and Langwasser Südwest (15.5 per cent), while in Langwasser Nordwest and Südost the large majority of flats are located in blocks of seven or more flats (see Tab. 2.1) (Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011).

Tab. 2.1 Flats in the sectors of Langwasser 2009 by the time of construction and the type of building that they are located in

Types of flats		Langwasser Nordwest	Langwasser Nordost	Langwasser Südwest	Langwasser Südost
Flats by time of construction	until 1948	0.1%	0.1%	2.4%	0.0%
	1949-1990	97.4%	67.1%	94.0%	96.8%
	after 1991	2.6%	32.1%	3.5%	3.2%
	no information	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
		100%	100%	100%	100%
Flats by type of building	within one family house	9.4%	16.3%	12.0%	12.2%
	within two family house	0.6%	2.0%	3.5%	0.7%
	within block of 3-6 flats	0.2%	3.7%	14.1%	5.4%
	within block of 7 or more flats	87.9%	75.2%	69.4%	81.5%
	other types of housing	2.0%	2.8%	1.0%	0.3%
		100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011

Historically, the development of Langwasser originates back to the times of National Socialism, when a large prisoner-of-war camp, military camps and a train station for war transportation was located on the territory which is now Langwasser. After World War II, the camps were partly used for accommodating refugees and displaced persons, part of them were turned into housing developments and other parts were used by the US military.

Between 1946 and 1960, the largest foreigner camp of the region was located in Langwasser, with up to 4,500 displaced persons, refugees, former war prisoners and war collaborators living and after 1954 asylum seekers in the camps.

In the 1960s the city of Nürnberg decided to disintegrate the camps and initiate a structured development of the district with housing developments for up to 40,000 people. The construction of a diversity of new flats began in 1957.

The constant adoption of urban planning and architecture design to changing circumstances and needs of the district prevented the evolution of a retort city. Rather than that, the architecture as well as the inhabitants of Langwasser represent a large diversity (Stadtteilforum Langwasser, 2012).

The **structures for child care and education** include in the pre-primary sector three child care centres for one to three year olds, nine centres for three to six year olds (or until school entry), and five centres for all pre-primary age groups. In the primary and secondary education sector there are six primary (Grundschulen) and lower secondary schools (Hauptschulen), two higher secondary schools (Gymnasien), and one school for special needs (Sonder- und Förderschule). Moreover, there are six after-school centres and one school for vocational training (Berufs- und Fachschule).

As **cultural and recreational facilities**, there is a library, a museum, a cultural centre, a swim bad and an ice skating hall. For young people, there are seven youth recreational centres (Stadt Nürnberg, 2011).

2.1.1.3 Economic structure of Langwasser

Between 2005 and 2009, about 25,000 m² of commercial and industrial buildings were built in Langwasser Südwest. A large shopping mall – the Franken-Center – is located in Langwasser Nordwest, a weekly market is situated in Langwasser Südost (Stadt Nürnberg, 2011). All sectors, except for Langwasser Nordost, have large industrial and commercial areas which are located in the middle of Langwasser along the sector borders (see Fig. 2.2).

2.1.2 Langwasser as social unit

2.1.2.1 Population structure and movements

The population of Langwasser compassed 32,879 people at the end of 2009. There is a female ratio of 53.3 per cent. The population per km² varies among the four districts: Langwasser Northwest has the highest (7,700 persons) and Langwasser Southeast the lowest population per km² (2,500 persons). Almost 60 per cent of the population are in the employable age group of 15 to under 65 years (see Tab. 2.2). For more details on the composition of the population by age see Tab. A2 in Annex.

Tab. 2.2 Population of Langwasser, 2009 (June 30)

	Population	Among them from age 15 to under 65 years	
	Total		Proportion among total population
Langwasser NW	7,519	4,409	58.6%
Langwasser NO	6,723	4,286	63.8%
Langwasser SO	10,313	6,030	58.5%
Langwasser SW	8,328	4,817	57.8%
Langwasser Total	32,883	19,542	59.4%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01

When comparing the population stock of 2004 to that of 2009, there is a decrease of 823 people in total among the four sectors. In all sectors, except for Langwasser Südwest, the German population decreased while there was a slight increase of the foreign population. The demographic balance rates vary among the sectors: the largest increase from 2008 to 2009 was in Langwasser Nordost with 0.3 per cent and the largest decrease in Langwasser Südost with -1.1 per cent. The natural balances² are negative in all four districts, the total immigration rate³ was 3.0 per cent. (see Tab. 2.3).

² Surplus of births per 1,000 of the medium population figure 2009 compared to 2008

³ Total immigration 2009 (from within and from out of Germany) / total population 2009 * 100

Tab. 2.3 Change of population size 2004/2008 vs. 2009 in the sectors of Langwasser

	Comparison of 2004/2009			Demographic balance rate	Natural balance	Immigration rate
	Total	Foreigners	Germans			
Langwasser NW	-175	34	-209	0.1%	-3	
Langwasser NO	-115	23	-138	0.3%	-2	
Langwasser SO	-82	75	-157	-0.5%	-9	
Langwasser SW	-451	-21	-430	-1.1%	-7	
Langwasser Total	-823	111	-934	-0.4%		3.0%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01, p. 16-19

Fluctuation in Langwasser has been relatively steady and similar across the four sectors: While in all four sectors around half of the population have been living in Langwasser for ten years or longer, about one fourth moved into Langwasser within the last three years (reference year: 2009) (see Tab. 2.4).

Tab. 2.4 Proportional occupancy in Langwasser in 2009

	Less than 3 years	3 – 4 years	5 – 9 years	10 – 19 years	20 years and longer
Langwasser NW	20.2	9.1	18.8	20.8	31.1
Langwasser NO	21.6	9.8	18.9	27.3	22.4
Langwasser SO	22.5	11.0	17.1	20.2	29.3
Langwasser SW	20.2	9.5	17.5	20.1	32.6

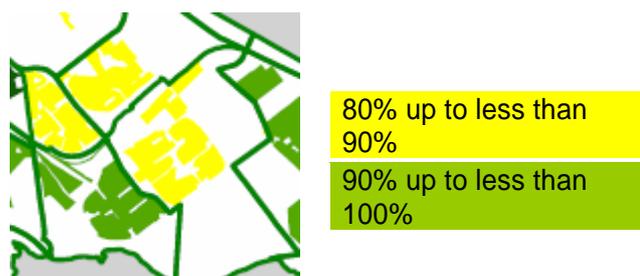
Source: Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009

2.1.2.2 Social and economic features of the population

The social and economic features are in the following described by indicators of pre-primary attendance, school transition rates and (un)employment rates.

While in some areas of Nürnberg **attendance rates of pre-primary institutions** fall below 80 per cent, in all four sectors of Langwasser 80 per cent and more children between three and six years attend pre-primary centres (see Fig. 2.3).

Fig. 2.3 Proportion of 3 to 6 year olds in pre-primary centres (among all 3 to 6 year olds) in Langwasser, 2008



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2009/04

In Langwasser Nordwest and Südwest 50 per cent and more of children in pre-primary centres grow up with a mother tongue that is not German (see Fig. 2.4). Similar high proportions can be found in the downtown of Nürnberg and the surrounding areas.

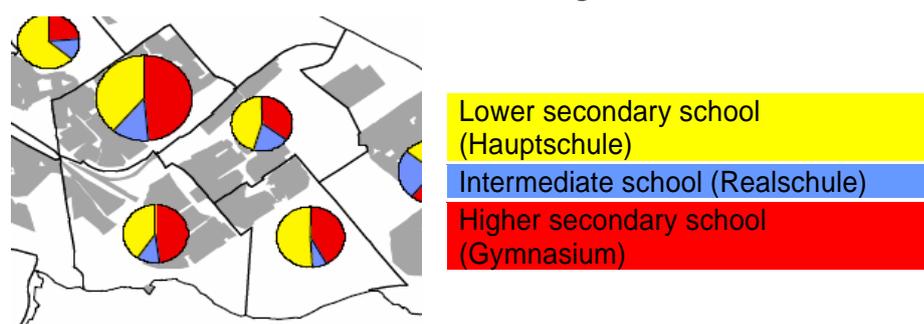
Fig. 2.4 Proportion of children with a mother tongue different than German in pre-primary centres in Langwasser, 2008



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2009/04

After fourth grade, children transit to one of the three types of **secondary schools**. The permission for a school type depends on the mark average of grade four. Among the sectors of Nürnberg there are large differences in the respective transition rates. Langwasser is on a medium level: there are sectors with higher rates of transition to higher secondary (and intermediate) schools and there are sectors with higher transition rates to lower secondary schools. In all sectors of Langwasser, except for Langwasser Südwest, over 60 per cent of fourth grade children transitioned to higher secondary or intermediate schools after school term 2008/09. In Langwasser Südwest about 50 per cent of this group transitioned to lower secondary schools (see Fig. 2.5).

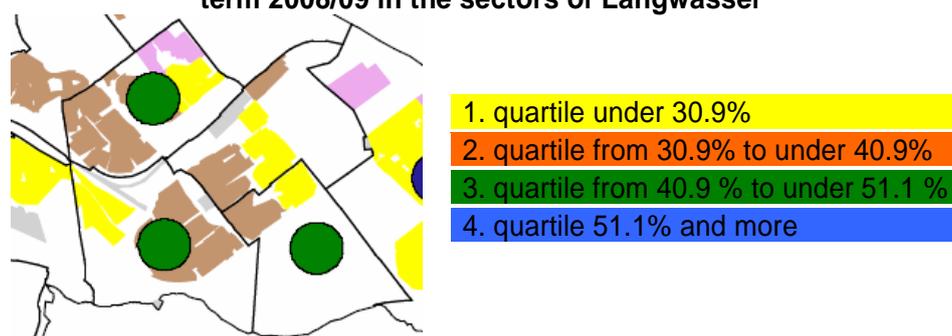
Fig.2.5 Transition from primary school to the three types of secondary school after school term 2008/09, Langwasser



Source: Bildungsbüro der Stadt Nürnberg, 2011, p. 36

Comparing only transition rates to higher secondary schools in Langwasser to the city average, we find over-average transition rates within the 3rd quartile of 40.9 per cent to under 51.1 per cent in all sectors of Langwasser (see Fig. 2.6).

Fig. 2.6 Average transition rates to higher secondary schools after school term 2008/09 in the sectors of Langwasser



Source: Bildungsbüro der Stadt Nürnberg, 2011, p. 39

In all four sectors of Langwasser 30 per cent to 32 per cent of the total population were **employed** in jobs which are liable for social insurance in 2009 (see Tab.2.5).

Tab. 2.5 Employees in jobs liable for social insurance in Langwasser, 2009 (June 30)

	Employees in jobs liable for social insurance	Proportion among total population
Langwasser NW	2,365	31.5%
Langwasser NO	2,178	32.4%
Langwasser SO	3,116	30.2%
Langwasser SW	2,663	32%
Langwasser Total	10,322	31.4%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01

However, **unemployment rates** vary between the sectors: While in Langwasser Südwest and Nordost the proportion of unemployed among the population between 15 and 65 years is slightly below the city average of 6.9 per cent, the respective proportion in Langwasser Nordwest and Südost is above the average. Foreigners are overrepresented among the unemployed: While the proportion of foreigners in the four sectors ranges from 9.1 per cent to 11.8 per cent, the proportion among the unemployed ranges from 18.7 per cent to 26.7 per cent. It is remarkable that the sector Langwasser Nordost with the lowest unemployment rate has the highest proportion of foreigners among the unemployed. However, all four sectors remain below the average proportion of foreigners among the unemployed in Nürnberg of 34.3 per cent (see Tab. 2.6).

Tab. 2.6 Unemployed (recipients of unemployment benefits II and III) in Langwasser, 2009 (June 30)

	Total	Difference to previous year	Proportion among the population from age 15 to 65 years	Proportion foreigners among all unemployed
Langwasser NW	321	50	7.3%	21.2%
Langwasser NO	247	47	5.8%	26.7%
Langwasser SO	547	107	9.1%	22.5%
Langwasser SW	305	1	6.3%	18.7%
Langwasser Total	1,420	205	7.3%	22.1%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01

The **safety situation** in the sectors of Langwasser can be estimated by the results of a survey which the city of Nürnberg conducts every four years. The next one will be conducted in the summer of 2011. The results demonstrate the feelings of safety of the inhabitants differentiated by statistical districts. In 2007, 40 per cent of the inhabitants of the statistical district 9, that Langwasser is a part of, felt unsafe in their neighbourhood at night⁴. At the same time, only 52 per cent of the inhabitants felt that the police presence was sufficient⁵ (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2008/09, pp. 2, 4).

2.1.3 Langwasser as migrants' destination

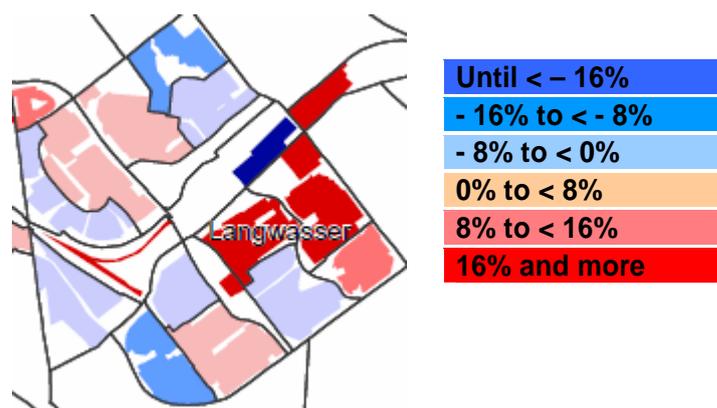
2.1.3.1 History of internal and foreign immigration in Langwasser

Langwasser as an inhabited area is a relatively new district. After World War II it was home to many refugees and unhoused. Temporary housing areas were turned into permanent housing developments. The composition of the population of Langwasser has its origins in the development of the district after World War II, when refugees, displaced persons, former war prisoners and war collaborators and later asylum seekers were housed on the territory which is now Langwasser (see section 2.1.1.2). Due to this history, the majority of persons with a migrant background in Langwasser originate from the East, many of them arrived in Germany as *Aussiedler* or *Spätaussiedler*.

The number of foreigners in the sectors of Langwasser slightly grew between 2004 and 2009 (see Tab. 2.3). The proportion of foreigners in the different neighbourhoods of the Langwasser sectors changed differently during that time: While especially in some neighbourhoods of Langwasser Südost the proportion of foreigners increased by 16 per cent and more, in some neighbourhoods of Langwasser Nordost and Südwest, the proportions decreased by 16 per cent to 8 per cent (see Fig.2.7).

⁴ The respective Nürnberg average was 29%.

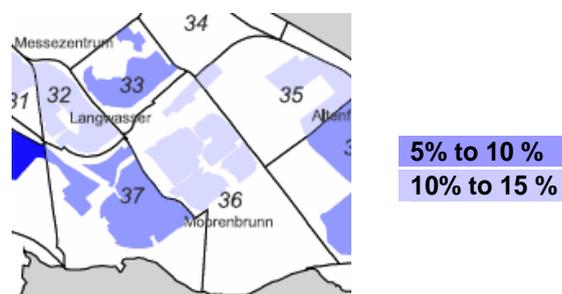
⁵ The respective Nürnberg average was 64%.

Fig. 2.7 Change of the foreign population from 2004 to 2009 in Langwasser

Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1, p. 14

2.1.3.2 Foreign population structure and movements

The proportion of foreigners among the total population of the Langwasser sectors is with 5 per cent to 15 per cent relatively low (see Fig. 2.8). 7.2 per cent of the Langwasser population are from non-EU countries. In 2009 there was a migratory balance rate of 0.64 per cent and an immigration rate⁶ of 0.75 per cent. 60 to 75 per cent of foreigners arrived within the last five to ten years.

Fig. 2.8 Proportion of foreigners, Langwasser 2009

Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1

There are a total of 3,449 foreigners living in Langwasser, most of them live in Langwasser Südost. The main groups of foreigners living in Langwasser are EU-nationals and nationals of 'other countries'; countries of the former Soviet Union are highly represented within this group (see Fig. 2.9 and Tab. 2.7).

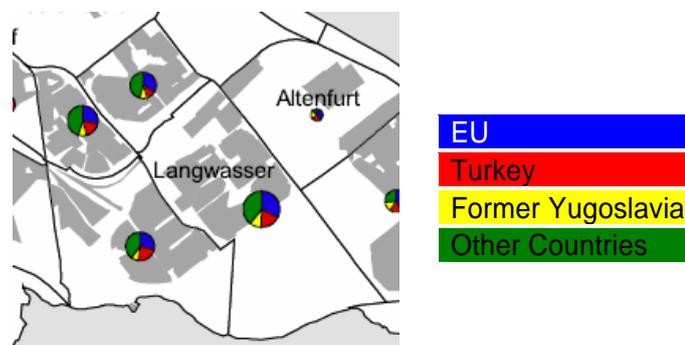
⁶ Immigration from foreign countries (regardless of citizenship)/total population 2009 * 100

Tab. 2.7 Population in the sectors of Langwasser differentiated by nationality, 2009 (31.06)

	Total	Germans	Foreigners	Among all foreigners			
				EU-Citizens	Turkey	Former Yugoslavia	Others
Langwasser NW	7,583	6,737	846	28.3	17.4	9.2	45.2
Langwasser NO	6,773	6,149	624	33.2	11.7	10.1	45
Langwasser SO	10,359	9,136	1,223	32.6	17.8	10.1	39.4
Langwasser SW	8,376	7,620	756	29.1	22.8	8.6	39.6

Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1, p. 29

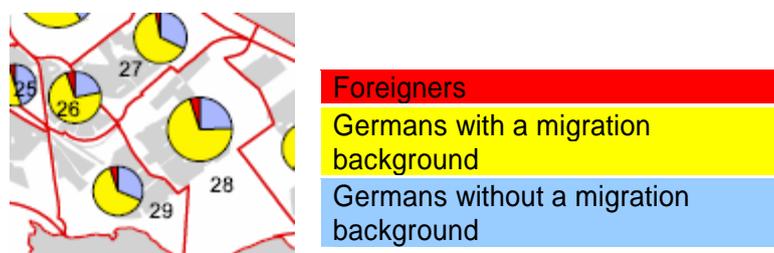
Fig. 2.9 Foreigners by groups of nationality, Langwasser 2009



Source: Stadt Nürnberg, 2011/01

Differentiating by migration background, we find decisively different proportions than by nationality: 31.5 per cent to 41 per cent of the population of the sectors of Langwasser have a migration background; the average for Langwasser is 36.7 per cent. (Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009, own calculations). Differentiating by age groups, it is remarkable that among the group of children below three years 60 per cent to 75 per cent have a migration background (foreigners and Germans with a migration background) (see Fig. 2.10).

Fig. 2.10 Children below three years by migration background, Langwasser, 2009



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/10

2.1.4 Langwasser as arena of intergroup relations - Hints of conflict and cooperation

A conflict in a neighbourhood in Langwasser is the focus of our analysis within this urban district: In July 2009 a project of an intercultural garden took off. A garden as an arena of joint gardening of people of different origins was built in the middle of Langwasser, along the borderline of Langwasser Südost and Nordost but located in Südost. Right wing groups stimulated protest actions among the residents. The conflict arose large public and political awareness. Our analysis will reconstruct the appearance and development of this conflict.

Pic. 2.1 Part of the Intercultural Garden Langwasser with housing development in the back



An indicator of right wing attitudes are **election results**: Comparing the results of the Bundestags (national) elections of 2005 and 2009, there is a clear trend towards higher votes for right wing extremist parties in 2009 across all four sectors. With the exception of Langwasser Nordost, the right wing votes of the first vote of all sectors were above the city average in 2009; the same was the case in 2005, but with a smaller difference to the city average than in 2009 (see Tab. 2.8).

Tab. 2.8 Bundestags elections 2005 and 2009 (27 September): Results for right-wing extremist parties by voters in Langwasser

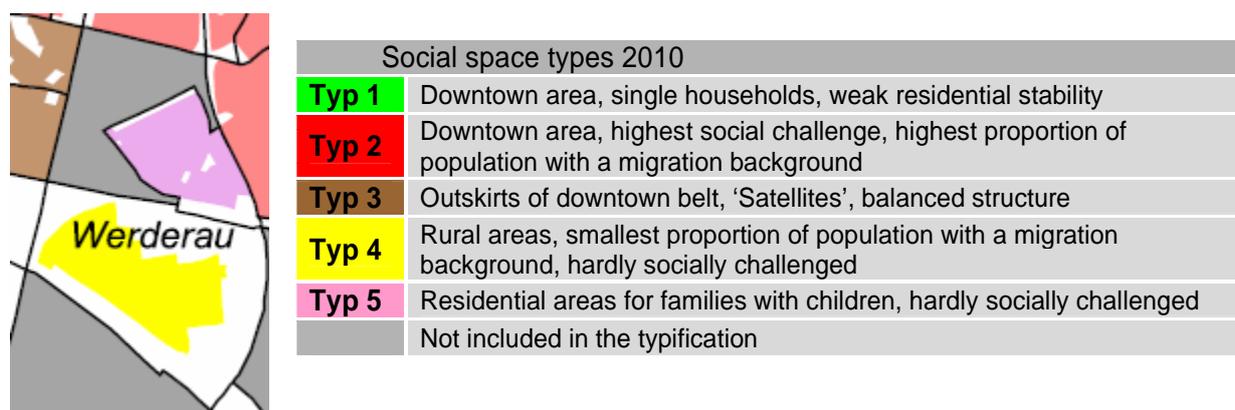
	First vote		Second vote			
	NPD 2005	NPD 2009	REP 2005	REP 2009	NPD 2005	NPD 2009
Langwasser NW	2.4	2.8	1	1.9	2.1	1.9
Langwasser NO	1.4	2.1	0.5	1.6	1.4	2.1
Langwasser SO	2.1	3.2	0.7	2.4	1.9	3.2
Langwasser SW	2.8	4.1	0.9	3.2	2.2	3.2
City average	2.0	2.2	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.7

Source: Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2010

2.2 Urban district 2 - Werderau

The statistical sector Werderau is a rather small sector which is not part of a larger area. The social space analysis of 2010 allocates type 4 – characterised by small proportions of population with migration background and little social challenges – to the southern part of Werderau, and type 5 – characterised as a residential area for families with children, larger proportions of population with a migration background (not a characteristic of the 2008 definition of type 5), little social challenges – to the northern part of the sector (see Fig. 2.11 and Tab. A1). There was no change in the allocation to social space types compared to 2008 (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/12).

Fig. 2.11 Social space types of neighbourhoods in Werderau, 2010



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/12, p. 5

2.2.1 Werderau as context

2.2.1.1 Location of Werderau within the urban area

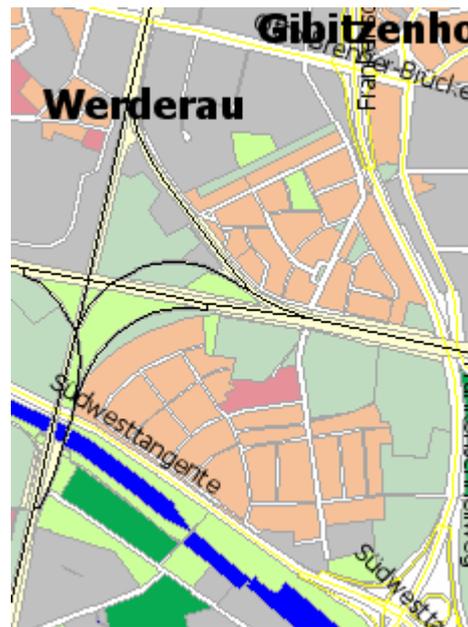
Werderau is bordering the southern downtown belt – the larger area of Südstadt consisting of several statistical sectors - in the Southeast. The neighbouring sector in the East, with a motorway constituting the borderline, is Dianastrasse – a small, socially challenged sector, in the south Gartenstadt and Maiach – both outskirts with little social challenges and in the West Hohe Marter and Röthenbach Ost – outskirts as well, with little social challenges.

2.2.1.2 Characteristics of urban development of Werderau, urban functions and available urban resources

Werderau is directly located at a motorway junction. A larger street divides the sector in a northern and a southern area. There are six bus stops within the sector but no underground or tram stop⁷ (Stadt Nürnberg, 2011). The district consists primarily of housing areas, with a small commercial zone; a larger area of allotments and a small agricultural area (see Fig. 2.12).

⁷ The tram stop in the bordering sector Gibitzenhof is the closest one for Werderau.

Fig. 2.12 Map of land allocation, Werderau, 2010



* See Fig. 2.2 for legend
Source: Stadt Nürnberg, 2011

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 consists of about 1,260 accommodation units. The director of the factory MAN, which was located in the bordering sector Gibitzenhof, initiated the construction with the purpose to provide housing for the workers and employees of MAN. The name 'Werderau' evolved from the name of a MAN partner. The model for the design of the housing development was a garden city with rather rural structures (e.g. market place and all necessary facilities such as doctors, stores, and restaurant). Each one-family house was built with a small garden (Kraus, 2006, p. 107). 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 accommodation units are one-family houses and over one third is in blocks of three to six flats (see Tab. 2.9).

The whole housing development was sold by MAN to a real estate company in 1998, that company became insolvent in 2001. The remaining accommodation units were transferred to real estate company Werderau. Since 1998 over 700 units were sold to private owners. This resulted in a meaningful change of the composition of the population of Werderau: Until that time the inhabitants were almost solely employees of MAN (migrants as well as Germans). After 1998 many of them moved away and others who had bought houses or flats moved in. Because the building fabrics were relatively old, the prices for the accommodation units were comparable low. This motivated Germans as well as considerable numbers of migrants to buy them (Referat für Jugend, Familie & Soziales, 2011). Conflicts arose between old and new inhabitants, which are the subject of our deeper analysis.

Tab. 2.9 Flats in Werderau 2009 by the time of construction and the type of building that they are located in

Types of flats		Proportions in Werderau
Flats by time of construction	until 1948	39.3%
	1949-1990	49.5%
	after 1991	10.9%
	no information	0.3%
		100%
Flats by type of building	within one family house	22.6%
	within two family house	14.0%
	within block of 3-6 flats	38.9%
	within block of 7 or more flats	23.8%
	other types of housing	0.7%
		100%

Source: *Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011*

Pic. 2.2 Main block of the original housing development in Werderau



The structures of education and child care in Werderau include four pre-primary centres, one day nursery and one primary school. As cultural or recreational facilities there are a youth centre and two playgrounds (Stadt Nürnberg, 2011).

2.2.1.3 Economic structure

Nearly all commercial functions in Werderau are located around Volckamer Platz – the centre of the described 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.

2.2.2 Werderau as social unit

2.2.2.1 Population structure and movements

The population of Werderau compassed 4,626 persons in 2009. The female ratio was 51.1 per cent. The district was populated by 3,100 persons per km². About 65 per cent of the population were in the working age group of 15 to under 65 years (see Tab. 2.10). For more details on the composition of the population by age see Tab.A in Annex.

Tab. 2.10 Population of Werderau 2009 (June 30)

Population	Among them from age 15 to under 65 years	
Total	Proportion among total population	
4626	2995	64.7%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01

From 2004 to 2009 there was a considerable increase of the population by 238 people. Nearly 50 per cent of them were foreigners. From 2008 to 2009 there was a decrease of the population by 0.3 per cent with a natural balance⁸ of 4 and an immigration rate⁹ of 3.2 per cent (see Tab. 2.11).

Tab. 2.11 Change of population size 2004/2008 vs. 2009 in the sector Werderau

	Comparison of 2004/2009			Demographic balance rate	Natural balance	Immigration rate
	Total	Foreigners	Germans			
Change of population size	238	115	123	-0.3%	4	3.2%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01, p. 16-19

A large proportion (44 per cent) of the population has been living in Werderau for ten years and longer. There was a considerable fluctuation recently: 20.6 per cent have been living in the sector for less than three years (reference year: 2009) (see Tab. 2.12).

Tab. 2.12 Proportional occupancy in Werderau, 2009

Less than 3 years	3 – 4 years	5 – 9 years	10 – 19 years	20 years and longer
20.6	11.8	23.7	18.3	25.6

Source: Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009

2.2.2.2 Social and economic features of the population

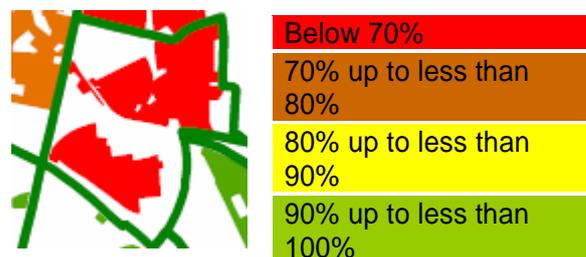
The social and economic features are here described by indicators of pre-primary attendance, school transition rates and (un)employment rates.

In Werderau attendance rates of pre-primary institutions are below 70 per cent, which is considerable lower than the city average of 87 per cent (see Fig. 2.13). Only a small number of sectors have similar low attendance rates.

⁸ Surplus of births per 1000 of the medium population figure 2009 compared to 2008

⁹ Total immigration 2009 (from within and from out of Germany) / total population 2009 * 100

Fig. 2.13 Proportion of 3 to 6 year olds in pre-primary centres (among all 3 to 6 year olds) in Werderau¹⁰, 2008



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2009/04

At the same time, Werderau is one of the sectors with the highest rates of children in pre-primary centres whose mother tongue is not German (see Fig. 2.14).

Fig. 2.14 Proportion of children with a mother tongue different than German in pre-primary centres in Werderau, 2008

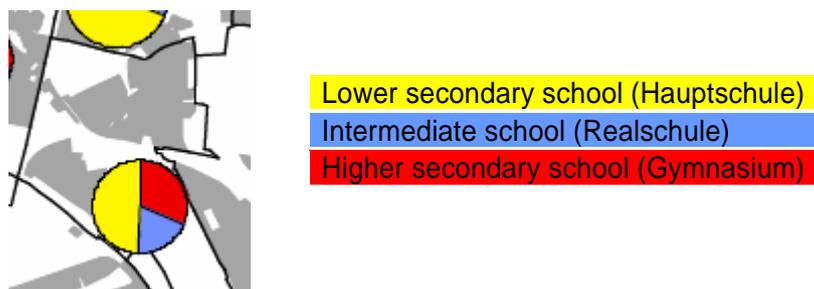


Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2009/04

After primary school, about 50 per cent of children transit to lower secondary schools, which is a relatively high proportion compared to the other sectors of Nürnberg. Only about one third of primary students transit to higher secondary schools(see Fig. 2.15). Due to that low transition rate, Werderau is allocated among the districts with below average transition rates to higher secondary schools within the second quartile (see Fig. 2.16).

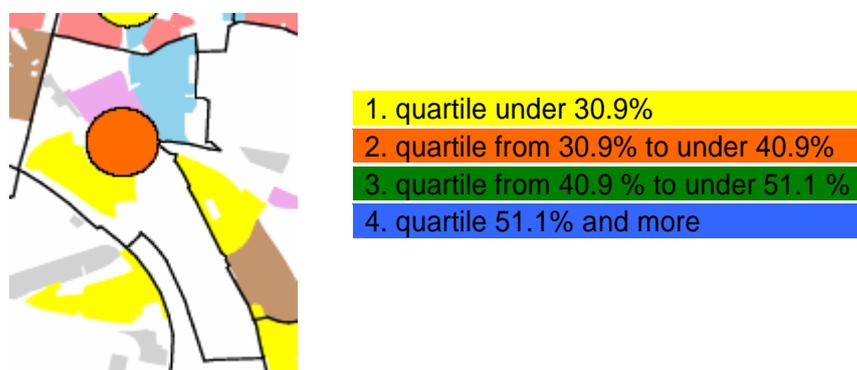
¹⁰ The figure differentiates pre-primary planning districts, not statistical districts. The pre-primary planning district Werderau includes the neighbouring statistical district of Dianastrasse.

Fig. 2.15 Transition from primary school to the three types of secondary school after school term 2008/09, Werderau



Source: Bildungsbüro der Stadt Nürnberg, 2011, p. 36

Fig. 2.16 Average transition rates to higher secondary schools after school term 2008/09 in Werderau



Source: Bildungsbüro der Stadt Nürnberg, 2011, p. 39

Of the 2,995 people in working age, 1,678 were employed in jobs liable for social insurance in 2009. Their proportion of 36.3 per cent among the total population is similar to the city average of 34.5 per cent (see Tab. 2.13).

Tab. 2.13 Employees in jobs liable for social insurance in Werderau, 2009 (June 30)

Employees in jobs liable for social insurance	Proportion among total population
1678	36.3%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01

The proportion of **unemployed** among the population in working age in Werderau (5.1 per cent) was below the city average of 6.9 per cent in 2009. However, the proportion of foreigners among the unemployed (39.5 per cent) was high and above the city average of 34.3 per cent (see Tab. 2.14).

Tab. 2.14 Unemployed (recipients of unemployment benefits II and III) in Werderau, 2009 (June 30)

Total	Difference to previous year	Proportion among the population from age 15 to 65 years	Proportion foreigners among all unemployed
152	38	5.1%	39.5%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01

The **safety situation** in Werderau can be estimated by the results of a survey which the city of Nürnberg conducts every four years. In 2007, 28 per cent of the population of Werderau including the surrounding sectors of Rangierbahnhof and Gartenstadt felt unsafe in their neighbourhood at night¹¹. At the same time, only 57 per cent of the inhabitants felt that the police presence in their neighbourhood was sufficient¹² (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2008/09, pp. 2, 4).

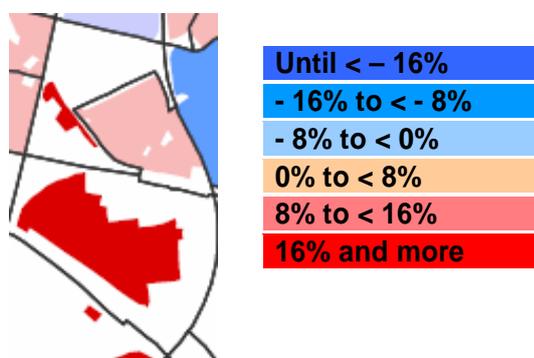
2.2.3 Werderau as migrants' destination

2.2.3.1 History of internal and foreign immigration in Werderau

The history of internal and foreign immigration in Werderau is strongly connected with the process of the formation of the housing development as described in section 2.2.1.2: Immigration in the years commencing the beginning of the construction of the housing development in 1911, and meaningful numbers of foreign migrants especially after World War II within the guest worker program. A change of the composition of the population took place in the years commencing the sell of accommodation units to private owners in 1998 with new internal as well as foreign migrants moving into Werderau.

From 2004 to 2009 the proportion of the foreign population increased in all areas of Werderau: by 16 per cent or more in all neighbourhoods of the southern part and by 8 per cent up to less than 16 per cent in most of the northern part of the sector (see Fig. 2.17).

Fig. 2.17 Change of the foreign population from 2004 to 2009 in Werderau



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1, p. 14

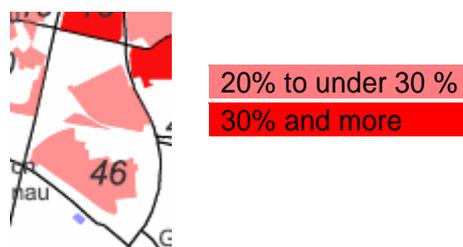
¹¹ The respective Nürnberg average was 29%.

¹² The respective Nürnberg average was 64%.

2.2.3.2 Foreign population structure and movements

Werderau is one of the districts with comparable high proportions of foreigners: in 2009 there were 27.2 per cent of foreigners among the total population of the sector, the city average was 17.2 per cent. In 2009 there was a migratory balance rate of -0.86 per cent and an immigration rate¹³ of 0.5 per cent. About 75 per cent of migrants arrived within the last five to ten years.

Fig. 2.18 Proportion of Foreigners, Werderau 2009 (31.12.)



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1

The present composition of the foreign population over represents Turkish nationals, as one of the traditional groups of former guest workers. One third of foreigners are EU-Citizens; only small proportions are nationals of other countries (see Tab. 2.15). 18.5 per cent of foreigners in Werderau are third country nationals.

Tab. 2.15 Population in Werderau differentiated by nationality, 2009 (31.12.)

Total	Germans	Foreigners	Proportion among all Foreigners			
			EU-Citizens	Turkey	Former Yugoslavia	Others
4,673	3,408	1,265	31.9	52.5	9.7	5.8

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, 2011/01

Due to the long history of foreign migrants in Werderau, there are large proportions of decedents of early migrants in the sector. As a result, the proportion of persons with a migration background is as high as 48 per cent (Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009, own calculations). The further differentiation by age groups shows that three fourth of children below three years have a migration background (foreigners and Germans with a migration background), only one third of children in this age group are Germans without a migration background (see Fig. 2.19).

Fig. 2.19 Children below 3 years by migration background, Werderau¹⁴, 2009



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/10

¹³ Immigration from foreign countries (regardless of citizenship)/total population 2009 * 100

¹⁴ The figure differentiates pre-primary planning sectors, not statistical sectors. The pre-primary planning sector that Werderau belongs to includes the neighbouring statistical sector of Dianastrasse.

2.2.4 Werderau as arena of intergroup relations - Hints of conflict and cooperation

The conflict that evolved in the course of the new composition of the population of Werderau as a result of the sell of housing units to private owners in the years commencing 1998 as described in section 2.2.1.2 had a high public and political awareness. In the year 2002 a district coordinator was put in place for about two years by the city of Nürnberg in order to improve social cohesion and ease tensions between migrants and Germans. Tensions and anxiety towards migrants manifested themselves in elections results by the residents of Werderau: In all elections, local as well as national, since 2002, the votes for right wing extremist parties were considerable higher than on the city average. In the national (Bundestags) elections there was even an increase of the high votes for right wing extremist parties from 2005 to 2009 (see Tab. 2.16, Tab. 2.17 and Tab. 2.18).

Tab. 2.16 Town council elections 2002 and 2008: Results for right-wing extremist parties by voters in Werderau

	REP 2002	REP 2008	BI Ausl. Stopp 2002	BI Ausl. Stopp 2008
Werderau	2.4	2.2	7.9	9.7
City average	1.4	1.0	2.3	3.3

Tab. 2.17 District elections 2003 and 2008: Results for right wing extremist parties by voters in Werderau

	First vote			First and second vote		
	REP 2003	REP 2008	NPD 2008	REP 2003	REP 2008	NPD 2008
Werderau	6.8	2.9	6.9	6.8	2.7	6.3
City average	2.8	1.5	2.0	2.9	1.5	1.9

Tab. 2.18 Bundestags elections 2005 and 2009: Results for right wing extremist parties by voters in Werderau

	First vote		Second vote			
	NPD 2005	NPD 2009	REP 2005	REP 2009	NPD 2005	NPD 2009
Werderau	6.3	7.2	1.0	6.4	4.6	6.4
City average	2.0	2.2	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.7

Source: Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2010

2.3 Urban district 3 - Gostenhof

The urban district Gostenhof consists of one statistical sector with a shared identification. However, the inhabitants of the statistical sector bordering Gostenhof in the Northwest – Bärenschanze – primarily share the identification with Gostenhof.

The social space analysis of 2010 allocated type 2 – highest social challenge and highest proportion of population with a migration background – to Gostenhof (see Fig. 2.20). In the 2008 analysis, type 3 was allocated to Gostenhof. However, the 2008 definition of type 3 is very similar to the 2010 definition of type 2 (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/12).

Fig. 2.20 Social space types of neighbourhoods in Gostenhof, 2010



Social space types 2010	
Type 1	Downtown area, single households, weak residential stability
Type 2	Downtown area, highest social challenge, highest proportion of population with a migration background
Type 3	Outskirts of downtown belt, 'Satellites', balanced structure
Type 4	Rural areas, smallest proportion of population with a migration background, hardly socially challenged
Type 5	Residential areas for families with children, hardly socially challenged
	Not included in the typification

Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/12, p. 5

2.3.1 Gostenhof as urban context

2.3.1.1 Location of Gostenhof within the urban area

The statistical sector Gostenhof is located in the western region of the downtown belt; it directly borders the city centre in the Northeast. Gostenhof borders Tafelhof in the South and West and Bärenschanze and Himpfelshof in the Northwest. A motorway constitutes the southwestern borderline. The neighbouring sectors on the other side of the motorway are St. Leonhard and Sundersbühl.

2.3.1.2 Characteristics of urban development of Gostenhof, urban functions and available urban resources

Gostenhof directly connects to the motorway which represents the southern borderline. Three large streets represent the eastern, western and northern borderline of the sector. The connection of Gostenhof to public transportation is well established: there are two stops of the underground/street car and five bus stops.

Gostenhof consists primarily of housing areas with a few commercial zones in between. The borderline in the south is constituted by the motorway and the railway (see Fig. 2.21).

Fig. 2.21 Map of land allocation, Gostenhof, 2010



See Fig. for legend

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, 2011

In the 19th century Gostenhof was a commercial and trading suburb with a dense population. Since the sector was hardly destroyed in WW II, the majority of buildings nowadays still originate from construction periods long before 1948. After WW II, 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 the downtown with hardly any green areas. About one third of the presently existing flats were built between 1949 and 1990 (see Tab. 2.19).

Due to the described characteristics, Gostenhof was called the 'Nürnberger Bronx'. In order to improve the living environment and the reputation of the sector, extensive renovation measures have successfully been taking place for the last ten years. As a result, the image shifted rather towards a multicultural and artist district, however still socially challenged.

The proportions of the types of buildings reflect the density of the population in the sector: There are hardly any one or two family houses in Gostenhof. The majority of blocks consist of seven or more flats (see Tab. 2.19).

Tab. 2.18 Flats in Gostenhof 2009 by the time of construction and the type of building that they are located in

Types of flats		Proportions in Gostenhof
Flats by time of construction	until 1948	55.3%
	1949-1990	34.9%
	after 1991	8.8%
	no information	1.0%
		100%
Flats by type of building	within one family house	1.2%
	within two family house	1.4%
	within block of 3-6 flats	22.9%
	within block of 7 or more flats	70.0%
	other types of housing	4.6%
		100%

Source: Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011

The **structures of education and child care** in Gostenhof include two nursery schools, five pre-primary centres, four day nurseries and one school for special needs.

For young people there are two youth **recreation** centres. A centre of particular relevance for the district and the wider region is the Neighbourhood Centre (Nachbarschaftshaus Gostenhof) – a centre for meetings and activities of a large variety of groups and associations. Over 100 different groups are registered as users of this centre.

2.3.1.3 Economic structure

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. The area surrounding the Plärrer within Gostenhof is an example of a change of a neighbourhood in the course of the increase of migrant population, which becomes obvious through the commercial structure: The once German-native-run stores and gastronomic facilities of that neighbourhood are now nearly exclusively run by people with a Turkish background. Thus, the Plärrer area has become a central place for people with Turkish decent in the wider area. We have chosen this site for our deeper analysis in Gostenhof.

2.3.2 Gostenhof as social unit

2.3.2.1 Population structure and movements

The total population of Gostenhof was 8,069 persons in 2009. The female ratio was with 46.2 per cent below the city average. The district was populated by 15,600 persons per km². 77 per cent of the population were in the age group of 15 to 65 years (see Tab. 2.19). For more details on the composition of the population by age see Tab. A2 in Annex.

Tab. 2.19 Population of Gostenhof, 2009 (June 30)

Population	Among them from age 15 to under 65 years	
Total	Proportion among total population	
8,069	6,210	77.0%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01

The change of the size of the population of Gostenhof between 2004 and 2009 was not very large. Among the total addition of 65 persons, 59 were Germans. From 2008 to 2009 the total population decreased by 1.6 per cent with a natural balance¹⁵ of 4 and an immigration rate¹⁶ of 11 per cent (see Tab. 2.11).

¹⁵ Surplus of births per 1000 of the medium population figure 2009 compared to 2008

¹⁶ Total immigration 2009 (from within and from out of Germany) / total population 2009 * 100

Tab. 2.20 Change of population size 2004/2008 vs. 2009 in Gostenhof

	Comparison of 2004/2009			Demographic balance rate	Natural balance	Immigration rate
	Total	Foreigners	Germans			
Change of population size	65	6	59	-1.6%	4	11%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01, p. 16-19

The high immigration rate in combination with a negative demographic balance rate indicates a high fluctuation of the population. This trend is evident in the occupancy figures of Gostenhof as well: 40.7 per cent have been living in the district for less than three years, while only one quarter has been living in Gostenhof for ten years and longer (see Tab. 2.21).

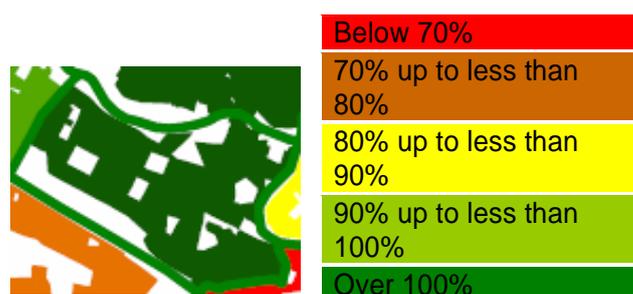
Tab. 2.21 Proportional occupancy in Gostenhof, 2009

Less than 3 years	3 – 4 years	5 – 9 years	10 – 19 years	20 years and longer
40.7	13.3	19.5	14.6	11.8

Source: Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009

2.3.2.2 Social and economic features of the population

Gostenhof is one of the sectors where 100 per cent and more children between three and six years¹⁷ are enrolled in pre-primary centres (see Fig. 2.22).

Fig. 2.22 Proportion of 3 to 6 year olds in pre-primary centres (among all 3 to 6 year olds) in Gostenhof¹⁸, 2008

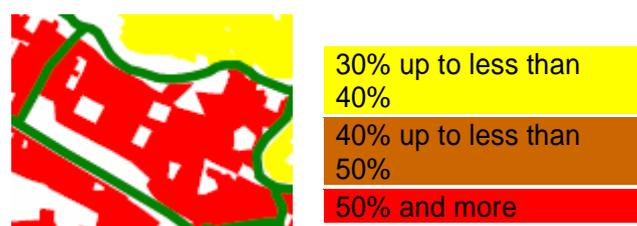
Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2009/04

In the whole sector of Gostenhof, 50 per cent and more children in pre-primary centres grow up with a mother tongue different than German (see Fig. 2.23). This is the case for most sectors in the western and southern region of the city centre.

¹⁷ When calculating the proportion of pre-primary attention, the number of children between 3 and 6 years is compared to the number of enrolled children. However, some children in pre-primary centres are younger than 3 and other are older than 6, therefore the proportion may be above 100%.

¹⁸ The figure differentiates pre-primary planning sectors, not statistical sectors. The pre-primary planning sector that Gostenhof belongs to includes the neighbouring statistical sector of Himpelshof.

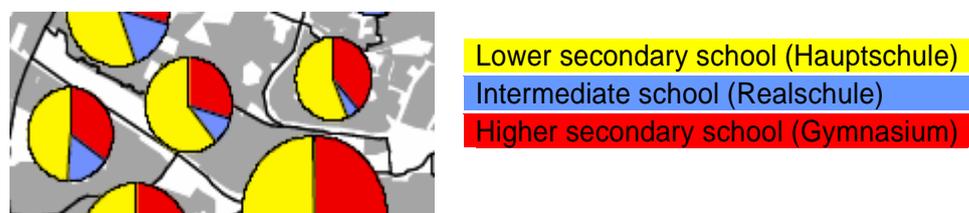
Fig. 2.23 Proportion of children with a mother tongue different than German in pre-primary centres in Gostenhof, 2008



Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2009/04

Gostenhof is among the sectors with high transition rates to lower secondary schools after fourth grade and low transition rates to higher secondary schools (see Fig. 2.24), which are in the first quartile of 30.9 per cent and lower (see Fig.2.25).

Fig. 2.24 Transition quota from primary school to the three types of secondary school after school term 2008/09, Gostenhof



Source: Bildungsbüro der Stadt Nürnberg, 2011, p. 36

Fig.2.25 Average transition rates to higher secondary schools after school term 2008/09 in Gostenhof



Source: Bildungsbüro der Stadt Nürnberg, 2011, p. 39

Among the 6,210 persons in the age group of 15 to 65 years, 2,571 were employed in jobs liable for social insurance; they represent about one third of the total population of Gostenhof (see Tab. 2.22).

Tab. 2.22 Employees in jobs liable for social insurance in Gostenhof, 2009 (June 30)

Employees in jobs liable for social insurance	Proportion among total population
2,571	31.9%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01

In 2009, 748 people in Gostenhof were **unemployed**; they represented 12 per cent of the population between 15 and 65 years. This proportion is considerably higher than the city average of 6.9 per cent. At the same time, the proportion of foreigners among all unemployed (48.7 per cent) is higher than the city average of 34.3 per cent (see Tab. 2.23).

Tab. 2.23 Unemployed (recipients of unemployment benefits II and III) in Gostenhof, 2009 (June 30)

Total	Difference to previous year	Proportion among the population from age 15 to 65 years	Proportion foreigner among all unemployed
748	38	12.0%	48.7%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011_01

The **safety situation** in neighbourhoods of Gostenhof can be estimated by a survey by the city of Nürnberg: In 2007, 36 per cent of the inhabitants of Gostenhof together with the neighbouring sector Kleinweidenmühle felt unsafe at night in their neighbourhood. 71 per cent of that population considered the presence of police in their neighbourhood as sufficient (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2008/09, pp. 2, 4).

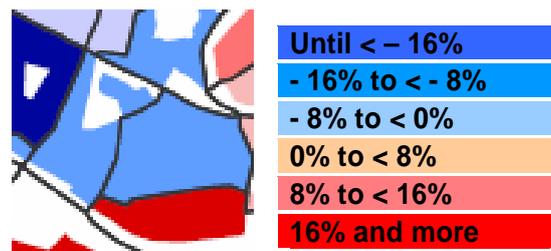
2.3.3 Gostenhof as migrants' destination

2.3.3.1 History of internal and foreign immigration in Gostenhof

The history of internal and foreign migration into Gostenhof is strongly connected with the development of the sector as describe in section 2.3.1.2: The traditional workers district remained an attractive residential area for low income Germans as well as foreigners. In the course of increased renovation measures within the last ten years, the sector also attracted artists and alternative boutiques. The mixture of different milieus and different ethnic influences as well as the location close to the city centre represents an attraction for some people.

Pic. 2.3 Main street of Gostenhof with ethnic stores

Between 2004 and 2009 there was a decrease of the high proportion of foreigners in most parts of Gostenhof; in the western part this decrease reached up to 16 per cent whereas in the centre and the eastern part the decrease was up to 8 per cent (see Fig. 2.26). In 2009 there was a migratory balance rate of -0.87 per cent and an immigration rate of 1.4 per cent. 65 per cent of migrants arrived within the last five to ten years.

Fig. 2.26 Change of the foreign population from 2004 to 2009 in Gostenhof

Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1, p. 14

2.3.3.2 Foreign population structure and movements

Regardless of the above described decrease of the foreign population, Gostenhof is still among the districts with the highest proportions of foreigners in Nürnberg. In 2009, 39.4 per cent of the population of Gostenhof were foreigners. 25.5 per cent of foreigners in Gostenhof were third country nationals in 2009.

Fig. 2.27 Proportion of Foreigners, Gostenhof 2009 (31.12.)

Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1

Among the 8,186 residents, 3,197 were foreigners in 2009. One third of them are of Turkish nationality and another third are EU-Citizens. One quarter of foreigners is from other countries, among this group, a considerable proportion is from African countries (see Tab. 2.25).

Tab. 2.25 Foreigners in by groups of nationality, Gostenhof 2009

Total	Germans	Foreigners	Proportion among all foreigners			
			EU-Citizens	Turkey	Former Yugoslavia	Others
8,186	4,989	3,197	35.2	29	11.6	24.2

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, 2011/01

The long history of migration into Gostenhof becomes evident when differentiating by migration background: 53.7 per cent of the population of the sector had a migration background in 2009 (Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009, own calculations). This proportion is even higher when considering only the age group of below three year olds: over two thirds of children in this age group had a migration background (foreigners and Germans with a migrations background) in 2009 (see Fig. 2.28).

Fig. 2.28 Children below 3 years by migration background, Gostenhof¹⁹, 2009

Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/10

2.3.4 Gostenhof as arena of intergroup relations - Hints of conflict and cooperation

In Gostenhof the neighbourhood centre 'Nachbarschaftshaus' which is the administrative centre for a large number of ethnic organisations has a central function for the fostering of cooperation and intergroup activities in the sector. Police reports indicate that there are certain areas in the sector which are more exposed to criminal activities than others; however, there has been no indication that these activities are ethnically motivated. Election results of local as well as national elections give no indication of increased right wing attitudes among the population, on the

¹⁹ The figure differentiates pre-primary planning sectors, not statistical sectors. The pre-primary planning sector that Gostenhof belongs to includes the neighbouring statistical sector of Himpelshof.

opposite – the proportion of votes for right wing extremist parties in Gostenhof is lower than on the city average in nearly all categories of votes (see Tab. 2.24 and Tab. 2.25).

Tab. 2.24 Town council elections 2002 and 2008: Results for right-wing extremist parties by voters in Gostenhof

	REP 2002	REP 2008	BI Ausl. Stopp 2002	BI Ausl. Stopp 2008
Gostenhof	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.0
City average	1.4	1.0	2.3	3.3

Tab. 2.25 Bundestags elections 2005 and 2009: Results for right wing extremist parties by voters in Gostenhof

	First vote		Second vote			
	NPD 2005	NPD 2009	REP 2005	REP 2009	NPD 2005	NPD 2009
Gostenhof	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.3	1.4	1.6
City average	2.0	2.2	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.7

Source: Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2010

3 Conclusions

The three described sectors of our analysis have considerable different framework characteristics which could in short be describes as:

- high proportions of migrants, including foreigners, in Gostenhof and Werderau,
- migrants including foreigners in Werderau primarily if Turkish origin, in Langwasser from countries of the former Soviet Union and in Gostenhof from Turkey and a number of other countries,
- considerable social challenges (by indicators including unemployment and school transition rates) in Werderau and Gostenhof, whereas pre-primary enrolment rates are high in Langwasser and even higher in Gostenhof, but low in Werderau,
- medium fluctuation of the population in Werderau and Langwasser and high fluctuation in Gostenhof,
- Gostenhof located on the border to the downtown, Werderau near the downtown belt and Langwasser in the southern outskirts of the city,
- distinctive commercial structures in Langwasser and Gostenhof,
- peculiar high votes for right wing extremist parties in Langwasser, and even more in Werderau,
- conflicts which arose public and political awareness in Werderau and Langwasser.

Our later analysis will reconstruct the described conflicts in Werderau and Langwasser and consider possible interrelations with the above framework conditions. Moreover, we will analyse the intergroup relations in Gostenhof before the background of the change of the neighbourhood in the course of migration.

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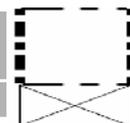
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Annexes

Tab. A1 Indicators and cluster means of social space analyses Nürnberg 2005 and 2008

Indicator	Typ 1		Typ 2		Typ 3		Typ 4		Typ 5		Typ 6	
	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010
Proportion population with migratio background	+/-	+/-	++	+++	+++	+	+/-	-	-	++	++	
Youth ratio	-	-	-	+	++	+/-	-	+	-	++	++	
Senior citizen ratio	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	++	+	-	-	
Weak residential stability	+	++	+	+	++	+/-	+/-	-	-	+	+	
Strong residential stability	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	+/-	++	++	-	-	
Proportion of German households (hh) among all hh	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+	+	-	-	
Proportion of Foreign hh among all hh	-	+	+++	+++	+++	-	-	-	-	++	++	
Proportion of hh with children among all hh	-	-	+/-	+	++	-	-	+	+	++	++	
Proportion of single hh among all hh	++	++	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	-	
Hh of 5 and more persons among all hh	-	-	-	+	++	-	-	+	+	+++	+++	
Proportion children with a migration background	+	+	++	++	+++	+	+/-	-	-	+/-	+/-	
Mobility per 1000 inhabitants	++	++	+	++	++	-	-	-	-	++	++	
Proportion of unemployed	+/-	+/-	++	+++	+++	+	-	-	-	-	-	
Proportion of unemployed foreigners	+	+/-	++	++	++	+	+/-	-	-	+	+	
Proportion social benefit receiving hh (sbhh) among all hh	+/-	-	+++	+++	+++	+	-	-	-	-	-	
Proportion of sbhh with children among all hh	+	+	+++	+++	+++	+	+/-	-	-	-	-	
Persons in sbhh among all residents	+/-	-	+++	+++	+++	+	-	-	-	-	-	
Proportion of social benefit recipients among all employables	+/-	-	+++	+++	+++	+	+/-	-	-	-	-	
Housing density	+++	+++	++	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proportion of 1 – and 2 – family houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	++	++	++	

In the framed types there is a strong overlapping of the types of 2008 and 2010, primarily within those types the belonging of sectors to social space types changed
The analysis of 2010 found only 5 types, therefore there is no type 6 in 2010.



Differences to the city average

+++	Very high/extremely above average (> + 75%)
++	High above average (+ 25% up to < + 75%)
+	Slightly above average (+ 5% up to < + 25%)
+/-	Similar to average (- 5% up to < + 5%)
-	Slightly below average (- 5% up to > - 25%)
--	Far below average (- 25% up to > - 75%)
---	Very far/extremely below average (< - 75%)

Source: Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/12, p. 3 (own translation)

Tab.A2 Proportions of age groups in total population of districts and on the city level, 2009

Age groups	Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City level
0-14	14,23 %	15,2%	13,7%	12,3%
15-24	10,55%	11,8%	14,7%	11,3%
25-59	43,2%	47,5%	57,8%	50,2%
60+	33,85%	25,5%	13,8%	26,3%

Source: Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011/01

QUARTIERS AS URBAN CONTEXT							
				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Sectors, types, distribution of local businesses				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Real estate prices		2010	Wirtschaftsreferat der Stadt Nürnberg, Real Estate Report 2011, February 2011. Available at: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/wirtschaft/dokumente/wiv/immobilienreport_2011.pdf (27. Oct. 2011)	n/a	n/a	n/a	see below
Detached houses				n/a	n/a	n/a	555.000 € (location prime)
Detached houses				n/a	n/a	n/a	330.000 € (good)
Detached houses				n/a	n/a	n/a	255.000 € (average to basic)
Semi-detached houses				n/a	n/a	n/a	315.000 € (location prime)
Semi-detached houses				n/a	n/a	n/a	240.000 € (good)
Semi-detached houses				n/a	n/a	n/a	205.000 € (average to basic)
Middle terraced houses				n/a	n/a	n/a	240.000 € (location prime)
Middle terraced houses				n/a	n/a	n/a	195.000 € (good)
Middle terraced houses				n/a	n/a	n/a	175.000 € (average to basic)

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Purchase price for apartments				n/a	n/a	n/a	2.500 €/m ² (new)
Purchase price for apartments				n/a	n/a	n/a	1.300 €/m ² (on hand)

	Quar. 1, Langwasser	Quar. 2, Werderau	Quar. 3, Gostenhof	City level
<i>Qualitative items</i>				
Location of the quartier in the city (central, peripheral, etc.)	Langwasser is located in the southwestern outskirts of Nürnberg. In the North, Langwasser borders the statistical sector Dutzensteich, a rather green, recreational area, in the South Langwasser forms the city limit of Nürnberg.	Werderau is bordering the southern downtown belt – the larger area of Südstadt consisting of several statistical sectors - in the Southeast. The neighbouring sector in the East, with a motorway constituting the borderline, is Dianastrasse – a small, socially challenged sector, in the south Gartenstadt and Maiach – both outskirts with little social challenges and in the West Hohe Marter and Röthenbach Ost – outskirts as well, with little social challenges.	The statistical sector Gostenhof is located in the western region of the downtown belt; it directly borders the city centre in the Northeast. Gostenhof borders Tafelhof in the South and West and Bärenschanze and Himpfelshof in the Northwest. A motorway constitutes the southwestern borderline. The neighbouring sectors on the other side of the motorway are St. Leonhard and Sandersbühl.	Nürnberg is located in the South-Western part of Germany. It ranks on place 14 among German cities according to its population size. It is the second largest city of the German federal state of Bayern (Bavaria). At the end of 2010, the city had a population of 498,000. (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_2, p. 5)

	Quar. 1, Langwasser	Quar. 2, Werderau	Quar. 3, Gostenhof	City level
Qualitative items				
Prevailing urban and economic functions of the quartier (touristic area, industrial declining areas, "dormitory" quartier, leisure area, etc.)	Langwasser Northwest and Langwasser Nordost are primarily residential areas, while Langwasser Südwest and Langwasser Südost include about 50 per cent of non-residential areas.	Nearly all commercial functions in Werderau are located around Volckamer Platz – the centre of the described 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.	Gostenhof consists primarily of housing areas with a few commercial zones in between. 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. The area surrounding the Plärrer within Gostenhof is an example of a change of a neighbourhood in the course of the increase of migrant population, which becomes obvious through the commercial structure: The once German-native-run stores and gastronomic facilities of that neighbourhood are now nearly exclusively run by people with a Turkish background. Thus, the Plärrer area has become a central place for people with Turkish decent in the wider area.	Nürnberg is a high growth area for production-related services such as consultancy, planning, and market and consumer research. Nürnberg's industrial sector is concentrated in the areas of communications, transport technology, energy technology, measurement and control engineering, and foodstuffs. Important international fairs and exhibitions are also held in Nürnberg. It is the seat of the Bundesanstalt für Arbeit (Federal Employment Services) and the Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees).

	Quar. 1, Langwasser	Quar. 2, Werderau	Quar. 3, Gostenhof	City level
Qualitative items				
Texture of urban fabric, road and transport connections with the outside	The four sectors of Langwasser are separated by two main streets which are basically forming the sector borders. The district connects directly to the motorway (Autobahn). At the same time, most areas within the district are easily reachable by public transportation: there are ten stops of the underground/tram (U-Bahn) and 26 bus stops within Langwasser (Stadt Nürnberg, 2011). In a 2007 survey 35 per cent of the population of Langwasser (together with the bordering district of Altenfurt) used public transportation on their way to work or to school. This proportion is slightly above the proportion on the city level of 31 per cent (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2008/07, p. 2).	Werderau is directly located at a motorway junction. A larger street divides the sector in a northern and a southern area. There are six bus stops within the sector but no underground or tram stop (Stadt Nürnberg, 2011). The district consists primarily of housing areas, with a small commercial zone; a larger area of allotments and a small agricultural area.	Gostenhof directly connects to the motorway which represents the southern borderline. Three large streets represent the eastern, western and northern borderline of the sector. The connection of Gostenhof to public transportation is well established: there are two stops of the underground/street car and five bus stops.	see tables below

Tables: Texture of urban fabric, road and transport connections with the outside (City level)

Transport

Airport	2006	2010
Starts and landings	78048	70778
Passengers	3965878	4073819
Air freight (in t)	14167	9679

Harbour

Ship arrivals	548	561
Freight turnover (in t)	11306321	15001287

Roads within City Limits

Total length (in km)	1143	1144
of which	1001	999

Motor vehicles

Registered motor vehicles	289077	268939
of which	245560	226687

Public Transport

Passengers (in 1000)	212368	242285
Length of route network (in km)	458.3	571.4
Stops	624	602

Source: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/berichte/niz/facts_and_figures_2011.pdf

	Quar. 1, Langwasser	Quar. 2, Werderau	Quar. 3, Gostenhof	City level
Qualitative items				
Quality of housing stock, housing regimes, extension of urban blight and requalification processes	Between 2005 and 2009, about 5,000 m ² of flats (primarily consisting of five and more rooms) were built in Langwasser Nordost (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/1_1, pp. 63/64). 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 per cent) and Langwasser Südwest (15.5 per cent), while in Langwasser Nordwest and Südost the large majority of flats are located in blocks of seven or more flats (Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011).	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 consists of about 1,260 accommodation units. The director of the factory MAN, which was located in the bordering sector Gibitzenhof, initiated the construction with the purpose to provide housing for the workers and employees of MAN. The name 'Werderau' evolved from the name of a MAN partner. The model for the design of the housing development was a garden city with rather rural structures (e.g. market place and all necessary facilities such as doctors, stores, and restaurant). Each one-family house was built with a small garden (Kraus, 2006, p. 107). 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 accommodation 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, that company became insolvent in 2001. The remaining accommodation units were transferred to real estate company Werderau. Since 1998 over 700 units were sold to private owners. This resulted in a meaningful change of the composition of the population of Werderau: Until that time the inhabitants were almost solely employees of MAN (migrants as well as Germans). After 1998 many of them moved away and others who had bought houses or flats moved in. Because the building fabrics were relatively old, the prices for the accommodation units were comparable low. This motivated Germans as well as considerable numbers of migrants to by them (Referat für Jugend, Familie & Soziales, 2011).	In the 19 th century Gostenhof was a commercial and trading suburb with a dense population. Since the sector was hardly destroyed in WW II, the majority of buildings nowadays still originate from construction periods long before 1948. After WW II, 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 the downtown with hardly any green areas. About one third of the presently existing flats were built between 1949 and 1990.	see tables below

Tables: Quality of housing stock, housing regimes, extension of urban blight and requalification processes (City level)

Construction and Housing

Completed Constructions (new buildings only)	2005	2009
Residential buildings	381	362
of which one-family and two-family houses	331	292
Residential units	957	1042

Housing Stock	2005	2009	
Residential buildings	67105	68885	
of which	one-family and two-family houses	44091	45596
	apartment buildings	23014	23289
Apartments in residential buildings	255964	260125	
of which	apartment in one-family and two-family houses	51720	53278
	flats in apartment buildings	204244	206847
Floor space per person (in m ²)	37.8	38.5	
Residents per apartment	2.0	1.9	

Source: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/berichte/niz/facts_and_figures_2011.pdf

	Quar. 1, Langwasser	Quar. 2, Werderau	Quar. 3, Gostenhof	City level
Qualitative items				
Availability of meeting spaces including entertainment places (cinemas/theatres, libraries, etc.)	As cultural and recreational facilities, there is a library, a museum, a cultural centre, a swim bad and an ice skating hall. For young people, there are seven youth recreational centres (Stadt Nürnberg, 2011).	As cultural or recreational facilities there are a youth centre and two playgrounds (Stadt Nürnberg, 2011).	For young people there are two youth recreation centres. A centre of particular relevance for the district and the wider region is the Neighbourhood Centre (Nachbarschaftshaus Gostenhof) – a centre for meetings and activities of a large variety of groups and associations. Over 100 different groups are registered as users of this centre.	see table below

Table: Availability of meeting spaces including entertainment places (cinemas/theatres, libraries, etc.) (City level)

Culture and Sport 2010

Cultural Facilities/Venue	Performances/Events		Visitors
State Theatre Nürnberg (season 2009/10)	643		240113
Meistersingerhalle	776		337945
easyCredit Stadium	143		798527
of which	special/third-party events	108	96881
	football matches 1.FCN	35	701646
Arena	97		398000
Nuremberg Zoo			933880
City Museums			525376
of which	Toy Museum		110581
	Albrecht Dürer House		61573
	City Museum Fembohaus		34790
Germanisches Nationalmuseum			405799
German Railway Museum			190400
Imperial Castle			156387
Neues Museum - State Museum for Art and Design			77230
Cinemas			2013496

Source: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/berichte/niz/facts_and_figures_2011.pdf

	Quar. 1, Langwasser	Quar. 2, Werderau	Quar. 3, Gostenhof	City level
Qualitative items				
Availability of welfare services (education, social action, security)	The structures for child care and education include in the pre-primary sector three child care centres for one to three year olds, nine centres for three to six year olds (or until school entry), and five centres for all pre-primary age groups. In the primary and secondary education sector there are six primary (Grundschulen) and lower secondary schools (Hauptschulen), two higher secondary schools (Gymnasien), and one school for special needs (Sonder- und Förderschule). Moreover, there are six after-school centres and one school for vocational training (Berufs- und Fachschule).	The structures of education and child care in Werderau include four pre-primary centres, one day nursery and one primary school. As cultural or recreational facilities there are a youth centre and two playgrounds (Stadt Nürnberg, 2011).	The structures of education and child care in Gostenhof include two nursery schools, five pre-primary centres, four day nurseries and one school for special needs.	see tables below

Tables: Availability of welfare services (education, social action, security) (city level)

General education 2009/10	Number of schools	Number of students
Grundschule (grades 1 to 4)	57	15863
Hauptschule (grades 5 to 9 + voluntary 10th grade)	29	8281
Förderschule (school for pupils with special needs; grades 1 to 10)	15	3065
Realschule (grades 5 to 10)	10	5892
Gymnasium (grades 5 to 12)	15	13717
Other schools (grades 5 to 12)	2	1081
Abendrealschule, Abendgymnasium and Kolleg (secondary evening schools, 1 to 4 years)	3	1124
Vocational education 2009/10		
Berufsschule (part-time vocational school; 1 to 3.5 years; grades 10 to 12)	12	19494
Berufsfachschule (full-time vocational school; 1 to 3 years; grades 10 to 12)	30	2222
Other vocational schools	45	8705
Higher education 2009/2010		
Colleges of Applied Sciences	2	9561
Academics of Art and of Music	2	680
Universitary	1	6363

Nuremberg Centre for Adult Education	2009
Double periods	68985
Participants	174965
Nuremberg Public Library	
Participants	899190
Media loaned	2276202
Media inventory	907858

Children's Day Care	2010
Day nurseries	31
Kindergartens	181
School afternoon supervision	86
Mixed age facilities	105

caring for children aged	
under 3	1651
from 3 to 6	10883
from 6 to 11	6322
from 11 to 14	220

Care for Elderly People		2008
Nursing Homes	Number	57
	Places	7471
Residential Homes		6641
Staff		3763
of which part-time staff		1943

Source: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/berichte/niz/facts_and_figures_2011.pdf

	Quar. 1, Langwasser	Quar. 2, Werderau	Quar. 3, Gostenhof	City level
Qualitative items				
Trade (shops, malls, open markets, etc.)	Between 2005 and 2009, about 25,000 m ² of commercial and industrial buildings were built in Langwasser Südwest. A large shopping mall – the Franken-Center – is located in Langwasser Nordwest, a weekly market is situated in Langwasser Südost (Stadt Nürnberg, 2011). All sectors, except for Langwasser Nordost, have large industrial and commercial areas which are located in the middle of Langwasser along the sector borders.	Nearly all commercial functions in Werderau are located around Volckamer Platz – the centre of the described housing development.	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. The area surrounding the Plärrer within Gostenhof is an example of a change of a neighbourhood in the course of the increase of migrant population, which becomes obvious through the commercial structure: The once German-native-run stores and gastronomic facilities of that neighbourhood are now nearly exclusively run by people with a Turkish background. Thus, the Plärrer area has become a central place for people with Turkish decent in the wider area.	n/a

	Quar. 1, Langwasser	Quar. 2, Werderau	Quar. 3, Gostenhof	City level
Qualitative items; Proposed additional items for Germany				
Satisfaction with urban infrastructure	n/a	n/a	n/a	In a comparison of 26 German cities in a 2009 survey by 'KOSIS – Gemeinschaft Urban Audit' of the perceived quality of living using a similar questionnaire as Urban Audit, Nürnberg ranked in the upper half of most criteria of the dimension of the satisfaction with the urban infrastructure (public transportation, facilities, spaces, health care etc.) with a satisfaction rate around 80 per cent (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/06 and Amt f. Bürgerservice und Informationsverarbeitung Freiburg im Breisgau, 2010/07).
Feeling at ease in the city	n/a	n/a	n/a	The dimension of feeling at ease in the city was rated diverging: being satisfied with living in Nürnberg was the highest rated criteria placed on rank four with 94 per cent of satisfaction; criteria of pollution, noise and cleanliness scored in the middle, with satisfaction rates between 65 per cent and 90 per cent. Feeling safe in the city was rated similar to the German average with around 85 per cent; these feelings are lower at night and higher in the immediate neighbourhood (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/06 and Amt f. Bürgerservice und Informationsverarbeitung Freiburg im Breisgau, 2010/07).

QUARTIERS AS SOCIAL UNIT							
				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items+A16</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Total population	Registered population on 31 Dec. 2009	2009	Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011/01, Auszug der Bezirkstabellen und Karten aus den Innergebietlichen Strukturdaten Nürnberg 2010.pp. 16-19. Available at: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/tabellenwerke/gebietszahlen/auszug_bezirkstabellen_distrikt_heft_nbg_2010.pdf . {Accessed: May 17, 2011}.	32879	4650	8079	495977

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items+A16</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Population composition by age (0-14; 15-17; 18-64; 65 years old or over)	Categories available in Nuremberg: 0-14; 15-24; 25-59; 60+ years in % 2009	2009	Same as above, pp. 42-45	Average:			
0-14 years in % 2009				14,23%	15,20%	13,70%	12,30%
15-24 years in % 2009				10,55%	11,80%	14,70%	11,30%
25-59 years in % 2009				43,20%	47,50%	57,80%	50,20%
60+ years in % 2009				33,85%	25,50%	13,80%	26,30%
Population composition by sex (M; F)		2009	Same as above, pp. 42-45				
male				15.468	2.285	4.404	243.354
male in %				46,70%	48,00%	53,80%	48,20%
female				17.623	2.388	3.782	260.319
female in %				53,30%	51,10%	46,20%	51,80%

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
Quantitative items+A16	Definitions and notes	Year	Source of data				
Population composition by year of arrival in the city and in the neighbourhood (0-5 years; 6-10 years; 11 years and over)	0-4 years; 5-9 years; 10 years and over	2009	Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009: Registerauszug Bevölkerungsstand, Nürnberg 31.12.2009. Available at: http://www.archiv.statistik.nuernberg.de/scripts/iass/IA.exe?aw=X_05_bez_Ta . {Accessed: May 20, 2011}.				
0-4 years				10.246	1.507	4.369	199.040
0-4 years in %				31,20%	32,40%	54,20%	40,00%
5-9 years				5.905	1.101	1.579	93.261
5-9 years in %				18,00%	23,70%	19,60%	18,70%
10 years and over				16.728	2.042	2.131	203.676
10 years and over in %				50,90%	43,90%	26,40%	40,90%

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
Quantitative items+A16	Definitions and notes	Year	Source of data				
Annual variation of the population	Same as demographic balance rate	2009	Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011/01, Auszug der Bezirkstabellen und Karten aus den Innergebietlichen Strukturdaten Nürnberg 2010.pp. 16-19. Available at: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/tabellenwerke/gebietszahlen/auszug_bezirkstabellen_distriktheft_nbg_2010.pdf . {Accessed: May 17, 2011}.		-0,3	-1,6	0,1
Langwasser Northwest				0,1			
Langwasser Northeast				0,3			
Langwasser Southeast				-0,5			
Langwasser Southwest				-0,4			
Total				-0,4			

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items+A16</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Population/km2		2009	Same as above, pp. 16-19		3100	15600	2700
Langwasser Northwest				7.700			
Langwasser Northeast				5.400			
Langwasser Southeast				2.500			
Langwasser Southwest				2.900			
Natural balance	Surplus of births per 1000 of the medium population figure 2009 compared to 2008	2009	Same as above, pp. 16-19		4	4	1
Langwasser Northwest				-3			
Langwasser Northeast				-2			
Langwasser Southeast				-9			
Langwasser Southwest				-7			

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
Quantitative items+A16	Definitions and notes	Year	Source of data				
Immigration rate	Immigration total (foreigners and nationals) per 1000 of the medium population figure 2009 compared to 2008) / alternative figure: total immigration (from within and from out of Germany) / total population 2009 * 100	2009	Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009: Registerabzug Bevölkerungsstand, Nürnberg 31.12.2009. Available at: http://www.archiv.statistik.nuernberg.de/scripts/iass/IA.exe?aw=X_05_bez_Ta . {Accessed: May 20, 2011}.		-4	-7	8
					3,2%	11%	5,7%
Langwasser Northwest				6			
Langwasser Northeast				10			
Langwasser Southeast				7			
Langwasser Southwest				-2			
alternative figure Langwasser total				3,00%			

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items+A16</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Demographic balance rate	Deviation of population 2009 compared to 2008 in %	2009	Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011/01, Auszug der Bezirkstabellen und Karten aus den Innergebietlichen Strukturdaten Nürnberg 2010.pp. 16-19. Available at: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/tabellenwerke/gebietszahlen/auszug_bezirkstabellen_distrikttheft_nbg_2010.pdf . {Accessed: May 17, 2011}.				
					-0,3	-1,6	0,1
Langwasser Northwest				0,1			
Langwasser Northeast				0,3			
Langwasser Southeast				-0,5			
Langwasser Southwest				-1,1			
total				-0,4			

				Langwa s s e r	Werdera u	Gosten hof	City
Quantitative items+A16	Definitions and notes	Year	Source of data				
Average income or wage of nationals and foreigners	Average annual income of total employable population (no differentiation between nationals and foreigners)	2009	Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011/01, Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Nürnberg 2010. Available at: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/tabellenwerke/jahrbuch/jahrbuch_2010.pdf . {Accessed: October 26, 2011}.	n/a	n/a	n/a	see below
up to 500 €				n/a	n/a	n/a	77.000
500-900 €				n/a	n/a	n/a	82.000
900-1500 €				n/a	n/a	n/a	121.000
1500 €				n/a	n/a	n/a	142.000
Employment rates of nationals and foreigners	Proportion of employed in jobs liable for social insurance (no differentiation between nationals and foreigners)	2009 (June 30)	Same as above, pp. 108-109	31,40%	36,30%	31,90%	34,50%
Unemployment rates of nationals and foreigners	Proportion of recipients of unemployment benefits II and III among population between 15 and 65; this figure excludes recipients of unemployment benefits I which is granted for the first year of unemployment): no differentiation between foreigners and nationals), proportion of foreigners among all recipients of unemployment benefits II and III	2009 (June 30)	Same as above, pp. 108-109	7,30%	5,10%	12%	6,90%
				22,10%	39,50%	48,70%	34,30%

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items+A16</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Percentage of nationals and foreigners enrolled in higher education (senior high school, college, university)	transition rates from primary school to higher secondary schools of all children transiting from primary to secondary schools - approximate figures, detailed figures only on city level available	after school term 2008/09	Bildungsbüro der Stadt Nürnberg, 2011: 1. Nürnberger Bildungsbericht, Teilbericht D1: Allgemeinbildende Schulen, 02/2011. Available at: http://www.lernenvorort-nuernberg.de/fileadmin/lvo/redaktion/pdf-Dateien/Teilbericht_D1__Allgemeinbildende_Schulen_Bildungsberichterstattung__Nuernberg_20110525.pdf . {Accessed: May 28, 2011}, p. 36	30-50% (variation between the four Langwasser districts)			
					30%	30%	43%

	Quar. 1, Langwasser	Quar. 2, Werderau	Quar. 3, Gostenhof	City level
Qualitative items; Proposed additional items for Germany				
Feeling of safety	The safety situation in the sectors of Langwasser can be estimated by the results of a survey which the city of Nürnberg conducts every four years. The next one will be conducted in the summer of 2011. The results demonstrate the feelings of safety of the inhabitants differentiated by statistical districts. In 2007, 40 per cent of the inhabitants of the statistical district 9, that Langwasser is a part of, felt unsafe in their neighbourhood at night. At the same time, only 52 per cent of the inhabitants felt that the police presence was sufficient (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2008/09, pp. 2, 4).	The safety situation in Werderau can be estimated by the results of a survey which the city of Nürnberg conducts every four years. In 2007, 28 per cent of the population of Werderau including the surrounding sectors of Rangierbahnhof and Gartenstadt felt unsafe in their neighbourhood at night. At the same time, only 57 per cent of the inhabitants felt that the police presence in their neighbourhood was sufficient (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2008/09, pp. 2, 4).	The safety situation in neighbourhoods of Gostenhof can be estimated by a survey by the city of Nürnberg: In 2007, 36 per cent of the inhabitants of Gostenhof together with the neighbouring sector Kleinweidenmühle felt unsafe at night in their neighbourhood. 71 per cent of that population considered the presence of police in their neighbourhood as sufficient (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2008/09, pp. 2, 4).	Feeling safe in the city was rated similar to the German average with around 85 per cent; these feelings are lower at night and higher in the immediate neighbourhood (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/06 and Amt f. Bürgerservice und Informationsverarbeitung Freiburg im Breisgau, 2010/07).

QUARTIERS AS MIGRANTS' DESTINATION							
				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Migratory balance rate	[(immigrants-emigrants)/total pop.] * 1000	2009	Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011/01, Auszug der Bezirkstabellen und Karten aus den Innergebietlichen Strukturdaten Nürnberg 2010.pp. 16-19, own calculations. Available at: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/tabellenwerke/gebietzahlen/auszug_bezirkstabellen_distriktheft_nbg_2010.pdf . {Accessed: May 17, 2011}.	0,64%	-0,86%	-0,87%	0,02%

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Immigration rate	Immigration from foreign countries (regardless of citizenship)/total population 2009 * 100	2009	Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009: Registerabszug Bevölkerungsbewegung, Nürnberg 31.12.2009. Available at: http://www.archiv.statistik.nuernberg.de/scripts/iass/IA.exe?aw=X_21_bez_Ta . {Accessed: May 20, 2011}.	0,75%	0,50%	3,30%	1,40%
Proportion of people with foreign citizenship in total population		2009	Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011/01, Auszug der Bezirkstabellen und Karten aus den Innergebietlichen Strukturdaten Nürnberg 2010, pp. 16-19, own calculations. Available at: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/tabellenwerke/gebietszahlen/auszug_bezirkstabellen_distriktheft_nbg_2010.pdf . {Accessed: May 17, 2011}.	10,50%	27,20%	39,40%	16,42%

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Proportion of people with an ethnic background in total populations		2009	Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009: Registerauszug Bevölkerungsstand, Nürnberg 31.12.2009. Available at: http://www.archiv.statistik.nuernberg.de/scripts/iass/IA.exe?aw=X_05_bez_Ta . {Accessed: May 20, 2011}.own calculations	36,70%	48%	53,70%	38,80%

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
Quantitative items	Definitions and notes	Year	Source of data				
Population composition by nationality (first five nationalities and proportion of each of them in the total foreign population)	First four nationalities, proportions not for all available	2009	Stadt Nürnberg, Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2011/01, Auszug der Bezirkstabellen und Karten aus den Innergebietlichen Strukturdaten Nürnberg 2010. Available at: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/tabellenwerke/gebietszahlen/auszug_bezirkstabellen_distriktheft_nbg_2010.pdf . {Accessed: May 17, 2011}.				
				Others	Turkey 52,5%	Turkey 29%	EU-Member States 35%
				EU-Citizens	EU-Citizens 31,9%	EU-Citizens 25,2%	Turkey 23%
				Turkey	Former Yugoslavia 9,7%	Others 24,2%	Ukraine
				Former Yugoslavia	Others 5,8%	Former Yugoslavia 11,6%	Russia

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Population composition by country of birth (first five countries of birth and proportion of each of them in the total population born abroad)	Number of person born in ... / total population * 100 (2009) - only city level available	2009	Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/10: Statistik aktuell für Nürnberg und Fürth, Statistischer Monatsbericht für August 2010, M392, Nürnberg. Available at: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/berichte/monatsberichte/2010/statistik_aktuell_2010_08.pdf {Accessed: May 12, 2011}, p.5				
Germany							72%
EU (primarily Poland, Rumania)							13%
other Europe (primarily Turkey, Russia)							10%
Asia (primarily Kasachstan, Iraq)							
Africa							2%
America							
unkown							

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Population composition by minority ethnic background (first five minority ethnic groups and proportion of each of them on the total populatiin with a minority ethnic background)	on quarter level: proportion of persons with a migration background in total pop. And major groups among them, on city level: proportion of persons with a migration background and of origin groups among them	2009	Same as above and Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009: Registerauszug Bevölkerungsstand, Nürnberg 31.12.2009. Available at: http://www.archiv.statistik.nuernberg.de/scripts/iass/IA.exe?aw=X_05_bez_T a. {Accessed: May 20, 2011}.	(ca. 37% migration background in total pop.)	(ca. 48% migration background in total pop.)	(ca. 54% migration background in total pop.)	(38,8% migration background in total pop.)
				major groups among them in the following order:	major groups among them in the following order:	major groups among them in the following order:	major groups among them in the following order:
				Other countries (primarily former SU countries)	Turkey	EU-Citizens	EU (primarily Poland, Rumania)
				EU countries	EU-countries	Turkey	other Europe (primarily Russia, Turkey)
				Turkey	former Yugoslavia	Others	Asia (primarily Kasachstan, Iraq)
				former Yugoslavia	Others	former Yugoslavia	

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Population composition by religion		2010	Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2010: Registerabszug Bevölkerungsbestand, Nürnberg 31.12.2010. Available at: http://www.archiv.statistik.nuernberg.de/scripts/iass/IA.exe?aw=X_04_bez_Ta {Accessed: Nov 11, 2011}.				
Protestants				31%	26%	20%	32%
Catholics				36%	27%	21%	28%
Others				33%	47%	59%	41%

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
Quantitative items	Definitions and notes	Year	Source of data				
Proportion of migrants arrived < 5-10 years (recent migrants)		2009	Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/10: Statistik aktuell für Nürnberg und Fürth, Statistischer Monatsbericht für August 2010, M392, Nürnberg. Available at: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/berichte/monatsberichte/2010/statistik_aktuell_2010_08.pdf {Accessed: May 12, 2011}.	60-75%	75%	65,00%	59,00%

	Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
Qualitative items				
Earlier immigration history	<p>Langwasser as an inhabited area is a relatively new district. After World War II it was home to many refugees and unhoused. Temporary housing areas were turned into permanent housing developments. The main groups moving to Langwasser within that process originated from the East and were mainly Aussiedler or Spätaussiedler. The number of foreigners in the sectors of Langwasser slightly grew between 2004 and 2009. The proportion of foreigners in the different neighbourhoods of the Langwasser sectors changed differently during that time: While especially in some neighbourhoods of Langwasser Südost the proportion of foreigners increased by 16 per cent and more, in some neighbourhoods of Langwasser Nordost and Südwest, the proportions decreased by 16 per cent to 8 per cent.</p>	<p>The history of internal and foreign immigration in Werderau is strongly connected with the process of the formation of the housing development as described in section 2.2.1.2: Immigration in the years commencing the beginning of the construction of the housing development in 1911, and meaningful numbers of foreign migrants especially after World War II within the guest worker program. A change of the composition of the population took place in the years commencing the sell of accommodation units to private owners in 1998 with new internal as well as foreign migrants moving into Werderau.</p> <p>From 2004 to 2009 the proportion of the foreign population increased in all areas of Werderau: by 16 per cent or more in all neighbourhoods of the southern part and by 8 per cent up to less than 16 per cent in most of the northern part of the sector.</p>	<p>The history of internal and foreign migration into Gostenhof is strongly connected with the development of the sector as describe in section 2.3.1.2: The traditional workers district remained an attractive residential area for low income Germans as well as foreigners. In the course of increased renovation measures within the last ten years, the sector also attracted artists and alternative boutiques. The mixture of different milieus and different ethnic influences as well as the location close to the city centre represents an attraction for some people.</p> <p>Between 2004 and 2009 there was a decrease of the high proportion of foreigners in most parts of Gostenhof; in the western part this decrease reached up to 16 per cent whereas in the centre and the eastern part the decrease was up to 8 per cent. In 2009 there was a migratory balance rate of -0.87 per cent and an immigration rate of 1.4 per cent. 65 per cent of migrants arrived within the last five to ten years.</p>	<p>The total population of Nürnberg has increased by about 25 per cent (100,000 people) within the last 55 years. At the same time, the proportion of the foreign population has risen largely. While foreigners constituted 2 per cent of the total population in 1956, their proportion in 2010 was 17 per cent. 38.8 per cent of the population have an ethnic background (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1 and Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_2).</p>

	Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
Qualitative items				
Immigrants' profile (blue collars, traders and shop keepers, families, single men/women, etc.)	<p>The proportion of foreigners among the total population of the Langwasser sectors is with 5 per cent to 15 per cent relatively low. 7.2 per cent of the Langwasser population are from non-EU countries. In 2009 there was a migratory balance rate of 0.64 per cent and an immigration rate of 0.75 per cent. 60 to 75 per cent of foreigners arrived within the last five to ten years. There are a total of 3,449 foreigners living in Langwasser, most of them live in Langwasser Südost. The main groups of foreigners living in Langwasser are EU-nationals and nationals of 'other countries'; countries of the former Soviet Union are highly represented within this group. Differentiating by migration background, we find decisively different proportions than by nationality: 31.5 per cent to 41 per cent of the population of the sectors of Langwasser have a migration background; the average for Langwasser is 36.7 per cent. (Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009, own calculations). Differentiating by age groups, it is remarkable that among the group of children below three years 60 per cent to 75 per cent have</p>	<p>Due to the long history of foreign migrants in Werderau, there are large proportions of decedents of early migrants in the sector. As a result, the proportion of persons with a migration background is as high as 48 per cent (Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009, own calculations). The further differentiation by age groups shows that three fourth of children below three years have a migration background (foreigners and Germans with a migration background), only one third of children in this age group are Germans without a migration background.</p> <p>The present composition of the foreign population over represents Turkish nationals, as one of the traditional groups of former guest workers. One third of foreigners are EU-Citizens; only small proportions are nationals of other countries. 18.5 per cent of foreigners in Werderau are third country nationals. Werderau is one of the districts with comparable high proportions of foreigners: in 2009 there were 27.2 per cent of foreigners among the total population of the sector, the city average was 17.2 per cent. In 2009 there was a migratory balance rate of -0.86 per cent and an immigration rate</p>	<p>Regardless of the above described decrease of the foreign population, Gostenhof is still among the districts with the highest proportions of foreigners in Nürnberg. In 2009, 39.4 per cent of the population of Gostenhof were foreigners. 25.5 per cent of foreigners in Gostenhof were third country nationals in 2009. Among the 8,186 residents, 3,197 were foreigners in 2009. One third of them are of Turkish nationality and another third are EU-Citizens. One quarter of foreigners is from other countries, among this group, a considerable proportion is from African countries.</p> <p>The long history of migration into Gostenhof becomes evident when differentiating by migration background: 53.7 per cent of the population of the sector had a migration background in 2009 (Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2009, own calculations). This proportion is even higher when considering only the age group of below three year olds: over two thirds of children in this age group had a migration background (foreigners and Germans with a migrations background) in 2009.</p>	<p>The age pyramids (Background report, p. 5) demonstrate the composition of the population of Nürnberg by migration background, age and gender. There is a female ratio of 51.8 per cent. For details on the composition of the population by age see Table A2 in Annex. The category 'migration background' includes here foreigners, naturalised persons and Spätaussiedler according to the time frame of their arrival. The pyramids show that large and increasing proportions of children have a migration background, primarily as being naturalised or as Spätaussiedler; the proportion of German children without a migration background is decreasing at the same time. This also becomes evident when looking at children under three years: Of the 12,900 children under three years in Nürnberg in 2010, 59 per cent had a migration background (7.4 per cent foreign citizenship and 51.6 per cent German citizenship with migration background) (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth 2010/10).</p> <p>Large proportions of foreigners who are born abroad are in the age group of 25 to 50. The annual influx to Nürnberg has been around 30,000 with an immigration rate</p>

	<p>a migration background (foreigners and Germans with a migration background).</p>	<p>of 0.5 per cent. About 75 per cent of migrants arrived within the last five to ten years.</p>	<p>of 5.7 per cent in 2009; the annual outflux has been around 28,000 since 2000. In 2009 the population had grown by 0.1 per cent compared to the previous year. For Germans, the balance was positive each year to different degrees, whereas the balance for foreigners was negative in the years 2008 (by 857 persons) and 2009 (by 274 persons) (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/01_1, pp. 32-34). There was a migratory balance rate of 0.02 per cent and an immigration rate of 1.4 per cent in 2009. 59 per cent of migrants arrived in the last 5 to 10 years. Foreigners have mainly settled in the downtown and surrounding areas. In most statistical sectors of that region, foreigners constitute 15 per cent up to 30 per cent or more of the total population, while in most statistical sectors of the northern, southern and eastern regions of Nürnberg, the proportion of foreigners are 10 per cent or less (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth 2011/01_1).</p> <p>The largest groups of foreigners are EU-Nationals (35 per cent), mainly from Greece, Italy, Poland and Romania, and Turkish Nationals (23 per cent), followed by Ukraine, Russia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Iraq (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2011/04). About one third of the population are Protestants and another third are Catholics, the remaining belong to other religions.</p>
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QUARTIERS AS ARENA OF CONFLICT AND COOPERATION							
				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
(Police) Reporting of racist and xenophobic acts		2010	Polizeipräsidium Mittelfranken, 2011, Kriminalstatistik 2010. Available at: http://www.polizei.bayern.de/content/3/7/6/9/7/kriminalstatistik_2010.pdf				
politically motivated crime 2009							533
politically motivated crime 2010							430
cases conviction rate							47,70%
cases with involvement of right wing activities 2009							257
cases with involvement of right wing activities 2010							196
among them propaganda delicts (especially public scribbling or displaying of signs of organisations which are constitutionally forbidden or screaming of forbidden slogans)							77,00%
among those violent crime cases 2009							4
among those violent crime cases 2010							9 (one of them attempted murder)

				Langwasser	Werderau	Gostenhof	City
<i>Quantitative items</i>	<i>Definitions and notes</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source of data</i>				
Votes for political parties with anti-immigrant stances in the EU/national/regional/municipal/district election in target neighbourhoods in the last 10 years		2009	Stadtforschung und Statistik für Nürnberg und Fürth, 2010. Ergebnis der Bundestagswahl am 27.09.2009 (vom 02.02.2010) 2010, 104 S., Tab., NStak. Available at: http://www.nuernberg.de/imperia/md/statistik/dokumente/veroeffentlichungen/berichte/wahlberichte/btw2009_ergebnis.pdf . {Accessed: May 30, 2011}.	these are averages of the four Langwasser districts, for publication we prefer to state them separately			
NPD (1.Vote, Bundestags election)				3,05	7,2	2	2,2
REP (Sec. Vote, Bundestags election)				2,275	6,4	0,3	0,5
NPD (Sec. Vote, Bundestags election)				2,6	6,4	1,6	1,7
REP (Town council election)				n/a	2,2	1,1	1
BI-Ausl. Stopp (Town council election)				n/a	7,9	2	3,3
Number and /or proportion of non profit organisations working around immigration issues	These figures are being further clarified within the ethnographic analysis.			5	-	7	

	Quar. 1, Langwasser	Quar. 2, Werderau	Quar. 3, Gostenhof	City level
Qualitative items; Proposed additional items for Germany				
Perceived integration of foreigners	n/a	n/a	n/a	In a comparison of 26 German cities in a 2009 survey by 'KOSIS – Gemeinschaft Urban Audit' of the perceived quality of living using a similar questionnaire as Urban Audit, Nürnberg ranked in the upper half of most criteria of the dimension of the satisfaction with the urban infrastructure (public transportation, facilities, spaces, health care etc.) with a satisfaction rate around 80 per cent. One criteria of the dimension was the perceived integration of foreigners in the city: over 50 per cent of the questioned Nürnberger respondents perceived foreigners as well integrated (Statistik Nürnberg Fürth, 2010/06 and Amt f. Bürgerservice und Informationsverarbeitung Freiburg im Breisgau, 2010/07).