# Copenhagen City

Copenhagen is the capital and the largest city in Denmark. The city of Copenhagen has a population of 539,542 (2011) but the wider metropolitan area including the suburbs has a total population of 1.2 million people. Copenhagen is a young and lively urban capital city especially known for its old architecture and prevalent use of bikes. The primary industries in Copenhagen are related to Biotech science and research, IT and creative arts of which Denmark is famous worldwide.

**Immigrant demographics**

Copenhagen has a large immigrant population (settlers and descendants) of 121.620 people and of these 80.428 herald from non-western countries with the Muslim minority group comprising close to 20 % of the city population. This immigrant group from Non-western countries herald from various countries with the biggest being 1) Pakistan 2) Turkey 3) Iraq 4) Morocco 5) Poland, - many of whom migrated here in the 1970s and 1980s due to a shortage of labor in Denmark. In the past 20 years there has been a double up increase in the level of non-western immigrants in Copenhagen. In 1992 the immigrants of Copenhagen made up 11, 5 % of the overall population whereas this figure has increased to 22, 2 % in 2012, - an increase of close to a 100 % in 20 years.

**Political history**

While the Danish national government in the period 2001-2011 consisted of a right wing coalition government and pursued a policy of integration and rhetoric of assimilation, the city of Copenhagen headed vigorously towards multiculturalism and inclusion which culminated in the Inclusion and Employment Policy of 2010. Uneasy with the increasingly nationalistic and xenophobic tone in the country, but anxious to acknowledge the power of identity in building common purpose, the city council set out to make Copenhagen itself into a brand which all of its citizens could opt into, regardless of their ethnicity, legal status or attitude towards Danishness. In regards to these developments, the "We Copenhageners" and the "Engage in the City" program were launched successively with the aim of increasing community cohesion and progression of the

city, whether at a local, NGO, or business level.The vision of community cohesion is formulated such in the Inclusion Policy:

> *Copenhagen is the place where you feel at home, trust the neighbours and the institutions and play an active role through local democracy – for example, on the school board or in the sports club. You can get an education and a job and if you are religious, pray freely in your church, synagogue or mosque, following your faith.*

**Political initiatives and events**

Amongst the various initiatives launched by the City of Copenhagen, the Inclusion Barometer and the Expert Think tank is particularly interesting to mention. The Inclusion Barometer is set up to monitor and evaluate the progress of inclusion in the city by analyzing 8 goals which includes objectives such as to achieve a greater diversity at the labour market and within the municipality (at all levels), reducing the feeling of exclusion due to poverty, a reduction in discriminationamongst the citizens of Copenhagen, a reduction in crime etc..

The Expert Think Tank comprises fiveindependent academics and professionals and seven city council officials. Its work beganwith holding public hearings which led to the establishment of Engage in the City.Subsequently its role is to scrutinise the policies and practices of the city council in anindependent and non-partisan way, and to recommend future courses of action. It will dothis by selecting major themes, one at a time, and subjecting them to detailed investigation. The mayor and other politicians keep a distance from the Think Tank to maintain its independence.

Apart from these tools of evaluation and progress, the city is engaged in dozens of cultural events each year where the diversity of the city is praised and encouraged. For many years the city has supported and hosted the annual Eid festival celebrating the end of the Muslim Ramadan as well as yearly street festivals where the city comes together to praise diversity by eating foods from far off lands, dance to music from around the world and dialogue with the NGO organizations working at street level in Copenhagen.

# Rotterdam

**Overview:** A large, young, diverse city that has experienced a great deal and has much to offer its residents. Through the ages the city has grown from a small fishing village into a world port. The devastation of the World War II bombardment has been overcome by rebuilding the city centre and redesigning it. The city is still always developing in this respect.

Rotterdam is one of the major crossroads of world trade and is an attractive place for businesses, both on the national and international level. Its strategic location in the delta of Rhine and Meuse give excellent access to the European market by road, rail, air and water. Its port has become an international centre for trade and distribution.

## Population Demographic and social structure and changes

Year 2000

Surinamese (50,053)    Turkish (40,277)    Moroccans (30,238)    Antilleans (15,593)

Western immigrants (56,500)    Other non-Western immigrants (44,561)    Native Dutch (355,438)

Total population: 592,660

Year 2010

Surinamese (52,632)    Turkish (46,868)    Moroccans (38,982)    Antilleans (21,066)

Western immigrants (63,849)    Other non-Western immigrants (59,379)    Native Dutch (310,163)

Total population: 592,939

Rotterdam is located in one of the most densely populated areas of the Netherlands. In terms of size, the city is one of the largest in the Netherlands. Forecasts predict that, up until 2025, the number of residents will increase by about 2%. This is in sharp contrast to the national average increase, which is predicted to be around 4.5%. Statistics show that Rotterdam has a striking number of young residents. On 1 January 2011, Rotterdam had 101,479 residents between ages 20-29.   Compared to the other age groups, this is by far the largest. Compared with the rest of the Netherlands, the number of young residents is noticeably large. One of the consequences of this is that the population is ageing slower in Rotterdam than it does in the rest of the country.

As all port cities, Rotterdam has attracted many people, seeking trade or work, sailing in and out, from all quarters of the compass. Industrialisation attracted many farmers from the southern provinces to the south bank. Later immigrants from China, Southern Europe, the Mediterranean, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam and more recently Eastern Europe, followed.

Diversity is one of the stand-out characteristics of the Rotterdam scene. The city harbours a great variety of nationalities and their accompanying cultures. In 2011, Rotterdam was home to 166 different nationalities representing virtually every corner of the globe.

In a year's time, there is an influx of new city residents but also the departure of others. In general, the profile of the incoming resident can be typified as young, single, an immigrant and/or relatively poor. The departing 'Rotterdammer' is of a different 'stereotype': living together - with or without children -, more well-to-do, higher educated and/or native Dutch. It appears that the residents of Rotterdam use the city to advance on the social ladder, also known as the 'lift function'. Once they have achieved a higher 'rung' they will be more inclined to leave the city. That said, this does not mean that Rotterdam does not attract the higher-educated and those holding higher-paying positions at all.

**Characteristic of Industries : Important clusters**

**Port and Industrial Cluster**: The Port of Rotterdam is the biggest port in Europe. For many years running, Rotterdam's port has been by far the largest, handling more cargo than any other European port. The port is also one of the four most important ports in the world. Rotterdam's port and surrounding industry make up one of the largest industrial clusters in the World.

**Medical and Care Cluster**: The Erasmus Medical Centre is the largest of the eight university medical centres in the Netherlands and the leading excellent clinical research centre in Europe.

**Commercial Services**: Rotterdam occupies a leading position world-wide in the field of commercial services: maritime law, insurance, insurance intermediation, shipping funding and merchant banking. The uniqueness of the harbour combined with commercial services deservedly provides Rotterdam with the image 'smartport'.

**Distinctive intercultural initiatives**,

*Primary school Bloemhof*

Bloemhof is a primary school with an extended day programme, during which all children take extra lessons. It concerns the following subjects: English, Visual Arts, Swimming, Dancing, Judo (part of the pilot of physical integrity), Philosophy, Music, Languages (including Turkish, Arabic or Creative Dutch), Sports & Games, Gardening, and Technology. As the school offers this day programme, all children have judo lessons. Judo is a cornerstone of our children's development. One of the aspects of self-respect is stimulated at school by means of the restaurant: by looking after yourself – with a good and healthy diet – you automatically build up your self-respect. The food used at the restaurant is grown at the school's gardens, where children can see for themselves how fruit and vegetables grow. All gardens include a herb corner, where children can smell and taste where the flavours of their food come from.

As for Philosophy, these are additional lessons for the children in groups 6, 7 and 8. It allows them to see the relations between the various activities. This automatically develops into a type of 'ecosophical lessons': children will understand that you need to look after yourself to be good at sports (i.e. judo), which is why you need to eat properly (restaurant) and in turn why you need to look after your garden (ecology). That is how children learn to see the relations between the various activities.

*Vliegwiel*

Project *Vliegwiel Feijenoord* (Flywheel Feijenoord) is a project of city district Feijenoord. *Vliegwiel* is a network organisation for women and girls in the heart and surroundings of district Feijenoord, who wish, can and are allowed to develop. The project's aim is to empower women. Examples of local activities and programmes are: *Taal dichtbij* (Language Nearby), a project for improving practical language skills; *Voel je goed met diabetes* (Feel Good with Diabetes), for teaching people a healthy way of dealing with this disorder; and *Milieucoach worden?* (Become an Environmental Coach?) are lessons about valuable savings on money, raw materials, energy and the earth. Other projects are *Balietraining* (Information Desk Training) and *Feijenoord beweegt* (Feijenoord on the Move).

# Dublin City profile: Dublin and its surrounding areas

   The City of Dublin can trace its origins back more than 1000 years. Dublin, Ireland's Capital City and gateway centre for the Eastern Region is the economic, administrative and cultural centre for the island of Ireland. Dublin is renowned for its architectural significance from the earliest Viking settlements to Georgian squares and combined with the effects of its economic revival the city is now a vibrant and cosmopolitan metropolis. Home to writers such as Joyce, Beckett, Synge and Wilde, and to musicians U2 and Enya, Dublin's cultural heritage remains world-known. Guinness is brewed at its home in St James's Gate in the heart of Dublin's Liberties area. The city lies around Dublin Bay and in turn is surrounded by the Dublin and Wicklow Hills (IDA, 2008).

   The city region is home to 1.24m people accounting for almost 28% of the national population (population of Ireland was 4.58 million in 2011 (CSO, 2011). Between 1991 and 2011 the population of Dublin City increased by nearly 10 per cent and in the inner city there was an increase of 62 per cent in the same period. The Dublin city population is 527,612 persons, a rise of over 4 percent from 2006 and 2011. Dublin City's share of the Dublin region's population declined however from 47 to 41 per cent between 1991 and 2011.

## The 2011 census also shows the following statistics:

   The number of non-Irish nationals living in Ireland grew from 224,261 persons in 2002 to 544,357 in 2011, an increase of 143 % over the nine year period

**Population of Dublin:**                                  **1,248,107**

**Non-Irish Nationals in Dublin:**                     **195,496**              **15 %**

Polish 18.3%, Asia 18.4%, UK 10.5%, 10% etc, EU 15 Excl Ire & UK 11.7%, EU 15-27 excl Poland 20%

**Population of Dublin City**                          **511,344**

**Non-Irish Nationals in Dublin City**            **88,038**              **17%**

Asia 21.6%, EU 15-27 Excl Poland: 18%, Polish 15.2%, EU 15 excl Ire and UK 15% USA 12%, Polish 8.9%

   Local authorities in Ireland undertake a more limited range of functions than is the case in many other European countries. Local Government in Ireland does not have responsibility for Health, Education, Policing or Social Services. Ireland has a highly centralised system of Government, and this affects both the remit of local government and its freedom to operate. Local authorities in Ireland provide over 100 different services at a local level; the main functions of which are in respect the following areas: housing and building; road transportation and safety; water supply and sewerage; development incentives and controls; environmental protection; recreation and amenity.

## A multi lingual country
   A question on foreign languages was asked for the first time in census 2011. The results show that over half a million (514,068) Irish residents spoke a foreign language at home and that, unsurprisingly, Polish was by far the most common, followed by French, Lithuanian and German.

**Diversity Advantage:**

One element of Dublin's attractiveness is its diverse population base and another is the high level of education. The levels of education in Ireland have increased substantially over the past two decades. In Dublin city alone the proportion of persons over 15 with a higher level of education (third level)[1] increased to over 35 per cent in 2011. Ireland also has the highest proportion of population aged 25-34 (48 per cent) with Third Level in the EU compared to an EU average of 33 per cent. Economist Intelligence Unit: Ranked Dublin the number 1 city in the world for Human capital. Dublin is the best place in the globe today for finding talent with the youngest population in Europe giving us the best working age profile in the world. Ireland's college graduates are rated number 1 in the world for employability and have a strong entrepreneurial mindset. Dublin is the best location on the planet for recruiting, obtaining visas and retaining foreign nationals especially in the technology sector.

Dublin is the European Headquarters for Google, Facebook, Intel, IBM, Microsoft and Apple. The Diversity Advantage for the city of Dublin has been a very important aspect of attracting multinational with diverse workforces as the city provides a very intercultural space and has many communities and resources migrant workers access. Dublin also acts as a gateway to companies so successful is access to the EU market as Ireland is the only English speaking country in the Eurozone.

**The City's Approach to Diversity:**

Dublin City Development Board adopted a strategic objective to produce a policy response "Towards Integration A City Framework" to address the issue of Integration at city level. Published in 2008 this document mapped the policy development, strategic direction and actions of public service agencies and other stakeholders, including the local development sector, and captured the input of the social partners of business, trade unions and community interest groups (including migrant and ethnic minority communities) in addressing the issues of interculturalism and diversity within the city..

Dublin City Council has been involved in several grassroots initiatives to improve integration. The Intercultural Relations Unit was established in 2006 and evolved into the Office for Integration in 2008. The work of this unit facilitates and encourages mutual understanding through dialogue, education, creation/assistance of cultural events and celebrations by assisting migrant and cultural groups with community based projects. It is assisting the development of policies on integration and interculturalism with relevant bodies within DCC and works to see these policies implemented at ground level. A number of key projects involve equality and diversity training, language and education projects, celebration of cultural festivals. It followed the Council of Europe "Intercultural Cities Project closely and was formally inaugurated an Intercultural city by the CoE in 2011.
http://www.dublin.ie/arts-culture/intercultural-dublin.htm

One City One People: Dublin Says NO to Racism and Discrimination is a key campaign developed by the Office for Integration (OFI) in DCC, focused on city's immigrant population to promote inclusion, integration and to combat racism and discrimination. The One City One People Campaign was established in 2010 and uses a variety of mediums to promote the message that Dublin is an open city, a city which respects and embraces difference, is accessible, safe and equal and does not accept racism and discrimination. The OFI with the support of the Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration within the Department of Justice and Equality together with the participation of the city transport companies Veoila, Dublin Bus, DART, Irish Rail and many migrant networks, organizations along with museums, libraries, galleries, and open spaces that will promote this campaign each Autumn.
www.dublin.ie/onecity

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[1] Here third level is taken to include a Higher Cert, Ordinary Degree or Higher Diploma, Honours Degree, Postgraduate Degree or Diploma and PhD.