

Social Cohesion and Ethnic Diversity: National Values, Local Implications (SOCED)

Project Description

Summary

Both in Denmark and beyond, social cohesion is a buzzword within current political debates and policy formulations. Thus, local and national policies aiming at the integration of ethnic minorities consider social cohesion a precondition for social and political stability and peaceful co-existence. SOCED investigates social cohesion in a local urban setting, characterized by high levels of ethnic diversity--the Municipality of Copenhagen--focusing on both conceptual and normative aspects of social cohesion and nationality; civil society practices and their impact on social cohesion; and everyday encounters between ethnic minorities and majorities, including perspectives on religion, generation and gender. The project identifies significant barriers to integration and new ways of thinking about mechanisms of exclusion and the promotion of social cohesion in ethnically mixed neighbourhoods. Furthermore, SOCED is multidisciplinary and involves a plurality of theoretical, qualitative and quantitative approaches. The project is carried out by a research team consisting of scholars from the Danish National Centre for Social Research, two faculties at the University of Copenhagen, the University of Malmö, the University of Manchester and, as external partners, the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs. The composition of the team reflects the dual aim of delivering high-quality research, aiming at both national and international research communities, and research facilitating and improving the basis for policy-assessment and policy-making in the Municipality of Copenhagen and, secondarily, the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs. Municipality involvement and international cooperation is integrated in the theoretical, methodological and organizational setup of SOCED.

Objective of the Project

SOCED provides new and policy-relevant knowledge on social cohesion in a metropolitan setting, the Municipality of Copenhagen; a city characterized by a high level of ethnic diversity. Although SOCED's projects are carried out within one specific, municipal setting, our focus on social cohesion is highly relevant for international research on the role that immigrant communities play in Western metropolitan cities. Furthermore, all research projects are designed so that they can help access and improve local and national integration policies. The project involves four key research clusters: 1) concepts and values of social cohesion policies, 2) civil society practices as possible paths to social cohesion, 3) everyday practices and urban spaces, and 4) age-specific practices across the ethnic minority-majority nexus. SOCED works on three levels: The macro of conceptual and value aspects of nationality and social cohesion (cluster 1), over the meso-level of metropolitan, municipal and neighbourhood-based institutions (cluster 2), to the micro-level of everyday individual and group-oriented practices and interactions between ethnic minorities and majorities, based, e.g., on aspects of religion, generation and gender (cluster 3 and 4). The project investigates if and how social cohesion can be used and developed as an *analytical* concept, particularly for investigating bridge-building practices between ethnic minority and majority citizens.

The Main Results of the Project

SOCED is designed to deliver results that 1) break new ground and thus make a genuine contribution to national and international research communities, 2) reflect the need for interdisciplinary, multi-methodological research to elucidate the highly complex mechanisms of exclusion and social cohesion in a multi-ethnic, urban setting (Copenhagen), and 3) clarify important aspects of exclusion, instability, negotiations of ethnicity and social cohesion in a way that is directly relevant for policy-making in the Municipality of Copenhagen but also, on a national level, for the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs. More specifically, the project will:

A. *Identify the extent to which specific notions of social cohesion and nationality are compatible with, or can be derived from, core values in liberal democracies such as liberty, equality and recognition.* Knowledge on the compatibility of such values is necessary to assess policies in terms of justice.

B. *Identify creative and corrosive aspects of minority and majority interaction, including dimensions of generation, gender, religion, participation in local institutions and in the everyday life of neighbourhoods.* Knowledge produced within this field can be used to develop tools for conflict resolution and open up for the inventive use of cultural differences within both public and private institutions.

C. *Identify factors important for establishing individual understandings of belonging and social cohesion.* Such knowledge is not least important for the prevention of segregation, crime, radicalization and exclusion, and for understanding the reasons for such phenomena.

D. *Identify the impact that ethnic minorities have within a local, municipal environment, both past and present.* By understanding the long-term and short-term history of ethnic minorities in Copenhagen we can better locate the factors and social mechanisms furthering or hampering interaction between different ethnic groups.

E. *Identify aspects of everyday life integration and reasons for segregation and antagonisms.* Establishing this kind of knowledge is not least important for development of crime prevention, for understanding and preventing radicalization, and for understanding and preventing social marginalization, as well as for identifying and preventing ethnic, racial and religious discrimination. Exploring everyday life interaction between representatives of ethnic minority and majority groups is also important for our understanding of tranquil arenas where peaceful, creative and non-confrontational interactions between these groups take place, and how such arenas may be promoted.

F. *Identify effects of overall, national discourses and municipal policies on everyday processes.* This focus is needed to clarify what discourses and policies further or hamper social cohesion and integration of ethnic minority citizens. Establishing this knowledge is crucial for the assessment and rethinking of existing policies and discourses.

Theoretical background and Hypothesis of the Project

SOCED investigates the adaptability of social cohesion as an analytical concept for understanding and investigating ethnic minorities and majorities within the following four research clusters:

Cluster 1: The concepts and values of social cohesion policies. Social cohesion is, not least in political debates, increasingly singled out as the most important aspect of the process of securing integration of ethnic minorities (McGhee 2008; Vertovec 1999; Uslaner 2002). Further, social cohesion is increasingly tied to notions of the nation (Miller 1995). However, the specific conceptual and normative characteristics of social cohesion discourse and policy have not been systematically analyzed, particularly not in Denmark. This project cluster addresses the questions of: a) *what are the notions of community and nation on which policies to promote social cohesion--and related discourses--draw?* b) *How are these policies and notions perceived (embraced, resisted etc.) in ethnic minority and majority groups within the Municipality of Copenhagen?* c) *How do the values*

on which these policies and notions rely relate to core values in liberal democracies such as equality, liberty and recognition (Holtug 2009; 2010; Mason 2000)?

Cluster 2: Civil society practices - paths to social cohesion? a) How do Danish NGOs instigate negotiations of ethnicity, gender and religion through their local projects and programs? This cluster investigates how the concepts and connotations of civil society are understood by the parties involved, and investigates the ideological frameworks behind NGO projects on integration and gender roles. *b) Where do interactions between informal, ethnic minority networks and the municipality and state administration take place?* Previous research has mainly discussed identity politics and the formation of groups and organisations and either focused on national policies or micro-studies of groups and fellowship (Purdue 2007, Ruggiero & Montagna 2008). This project focuses on the actual (meso) contact zones for negotiations of the meaning and implications of gender equality and social cohesion, identifying where political agendas of municipal authorities meet with one particular type of minority organizations.

Cluster 3: Everyday practices and urban spaces. a) What are the effects of interactions and relationships between members of multiethnic neighbourhoods? The project focuses on inter-ethnic relations in a housing enterprise. Research points to the ethnic diversity of cities as both a challenge to and a condition for creating dialogue, relations and shared identities (Back 1996; Grillo 2005; Hewitt 1986). The project explores this issue by focusing on the content of attitudes, interactions and relationships among neighbors with different cultural backgrounds. *b) Impacts of minority religious (Muslim) practices on the urban space of Copenhagen.* International studies show how ethnic and religious minorities use the space of the city to advocate, stress and negotiate religious identity (e.g. Werbner 1996; Schmidt 2004). This project explores the creative and corrosive aspects of inter-cultural conflicts and peaceful negotiations--based on religion-- that these encounters include. *c) Interaction between minority and majority citizens as a result of historical processes in Copenhagen.* Internationally, there is a long tradition for investigating minority history and historical contributions to Western metropolitan areas (Portes 200; Luu 2005). However, we lack studies examining how immigrants have affected Copenhagen over time, particularly the last 100-150 years. What are the effects of ethnic minority history on Copenhagen as the city looks today? *d) What is the impact of network building between minority and majority groups for the process of integration?* Integration research usually focuses on neighborhoods with large minority populations to shed light on ethnic networks and immigrant communities, often referred to as "parallel societies." Relations between immigrants and the national population are much less investigated. By mapping and analyzing social relations among Caribbean people in Copenhagen, a small group of immigrants known for their ability to develop both extensive social networks and relations with majority populations (Foner 2005), the project will elucidate the nature of these cross-cutting relations and their significance for integration processes.

Cluster 4: Generation-specific practices across the minority-majority nexus. a) What are the cultural perceptions of social cohesion and conflicts existing amongst youths in Nørrebro? Recent urban youth research predominantly portrays social relations and attachment to the local area in conflictual terms (Medina & Ralphs 2008; Kintrea & Suzuki 2008). This project explores the social relations and conflicts among Nørrebro youths, not least in the school setting. How do youth living in Nørrebro create cultural perceptions and bonds across gender, social and ethnic divisions? What is the role of social conflict in these processes? *b) The contribution of the parental generation for establishing cross-cultural understanding and innovation.* Existing research often describes first generation immigrants as more traditional, less open for new ideas and changes in cultural perceptions than their children (Gardner 2002; Pedersen 2009). We challenge this paradigm by investigating culturally innovative aspects of the lives of first-generation immigrants and their ethnic

Danish peers, with whom they share majority institutions, organizations and neighbourhoods.

To deepen our understanding of processes relevant for establishing (or obliterating) social cohesion we focus on four dimensions across clusters and subprojects. These dimensions are developed on the backdrop of existing research literature and the Municipality of Copenhagen's input to the SOCED research projects:

The concept of *age* is prominent within all clusters. In some projects the focus is on young people, in other projects on the parental generation. What are the differences between generations in pathways to interaction with the surrounding society?

Another dimension explores across clusters the role of *gender*. Within migration research there is a well-established focus on women, particularly engaging the question of whether traditional gender roles narrow the sort of interactions with the surrounding society that ethnic minority women can engage in (ref). In SOCED we pursue the relevance of gender as a factor for engagement, interaction, and conflict, not least through a focus on *masculinity*. Strong opposition to established institutions and societal norms is often perceived and performed as a masculine phenomenon, and ethnic minority boys do, e.g. in a school setting, easily receive the stigma of “villains” from early on in their lives (Gilliam 2006). The interaction between expectations and the fulfillment of negative social expectations, on both sides of the minority-majority divide, and what effects such processes have for social cohesion and corrosion is an important element of SOCED's research projects.

This particular focus also points to two further dimensions: those of *network* and *barriers*. Both concepts are well-established focus points within ethnic minority research (e.g. ref). However, SOCED will be able to approach these questions with a multidimensional research perspective, including variables of gender, social status, ethnic background, civic society involvement, transnational involvement, and age.

Innovative Value, Impact and Relevance of the Project

Across Western nation states, we find intense discussions addressing how a bridging of the research-policy nexus on issues dealing with migration and the social integration of immigrant communities can take place. Large-scale international initiatives such as International Metropolis (see international.metropolis.net) have for years worked for dialogue and knowledge sharing between sectors of researchers, policy makers and NGO organizations. Although such initiatives advocate the potential of knowledge sharing, a genuine interaction between the three sectors is seldom incorporated as a method for developing the design and work processes of research initiatives and projects.

In SOCED we initiate research projects that are scientifically innovative for an international audience, and equally relevant to policy-makers on municipal and national levels, as well as NGOs. The research team works closely together with the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs in all phases of the proposed cluster projects. Researchers in SOCED contribute with their theoretical knowledge and methodological know-how, their knowledge of and networks within the communities and neighbourhoods where they carry out their studies, and, further, their knowledge of the international state of the art in the field of ethnic minority studies. Representatives from the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs contribute with their knowledge of policy development, of where they see the need for more knowledge to better the livelihood of ethnic minorities, and for improving arenas for interaction between ethnic minority and majority citizens (based on, e.g., feedback from social workers, health workers, NGOs, and teachers). The goal is to create fruitful synergies between research, policy making and NGO levels and the production of knowledge taking

place within these sectors, in ways that are both innovative to research and to the management of multiethnic neighbourhoods and cities.

SOCED's overall themes and research clusters are all based on a consideration for the proposed research-policy nexus. The focus on Copenhagen as the location where all research is carried out is not least driven by Copenhagen's status as the city in Denmark with the highest level of ethnic diversity (Statistics Denmark 2008). Further, the municipality's strong focus on the social integration of ethnic minority citizens and its forums for promoting social cohesion across ethnic, gender and age differences (e.g. through the campaign "VI KBH*R") is of relevance for the development of integration efforts initiated by national agencies, not least the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs.

Project's Methodology and Results

SOCED uses an array of different methodologies, ranging from discourse analysis, historical methods, survey methods, ethnographic fieldwork and interviews, and standard political philosophy approaches such as reflective equilibrium. Using a multi-faceted and mixed methods approach is crucial for each of --and across--the project clusters. A quantitative survey-based assertion of, for example, ethnic minority involvement in civil society organizations (minority/majority dominated, driven by religious identity, and in close or little contact with the municipality) is useful for qualitative projects investigating such organizations: who is involved, why are they involved, and how common is such involvement? Further, historical perspectives and methods add to our understanding of social processes between ethnic minorities and the majority population in Copenhagen today: can we find resemblances between the ways the city received immigrants 100 years ago and how immigrants are received now? How have ethnic minorities affected the city over time, and what is the effect of such historical processes on the present state of the city?

The well-established research methods that SOCED adapts to gather data in the field, are intertwined with interactive methods, based on the constructive interplay, reflexivity and dialogue between social researchers and social practitioners. Interactive research consists in the interplay of various social actors and methods in the various stages in the research process (Wigren & Brundin 2008) activating innovative processes across the sectors involved in the project. The goal is to develop new societal knowledge, bridging the world of academia and the surrounding world (Johannisson et al. 2008).

The interactive elements of SOCED's methodological backdrop are integrated in the partnerships that the project builds upon. SOCED includes researchers from four research institutions (the Danish National Centre for Social Research (SFI), the University of Copenhagen, the University of Malmö and the University of Manchester), professionals working in the Municipality of Copenhagen (Administration of Employment and Integration) and the Ministry of Refugee, Immigrations and Integration Affairs. Furthermore, within the various research sites, interactive methods are used to gain, share and develop knowledge with NGOs and other institutions (schools, leisure institutions, associations).

All the fieldwork targets four specific areas in Copenhagen that have high levels of ethnic diversity: Tingbjerg, Nørrebro, Sundby and Valby. The choice of these particular sites is a result of two considerations. First, the sites are seen as particularly interesting in light of the data collected in the so-called *Integration-barometer*; a tool developed by the Municipality of Copenhagen to measure the integration of ethnic minorities in ten neighbourhoods of Copenhagen and thus the effect of the municipality's integration policies. According to the barometer the four neighbourhoods that we focus on in SOCED exhibit particularly low levels of minority integration, both in terms of employment and feelings of safety (Municipality of Copenhagen 2009). In fact, this geographical

focus responds to an explicit request from the Municipality that we focus on these very sites. Second, the four research sites are all known as places where both a high level of collaboration and confrontation between ethnic minorities and ethnic Danes takes place. In early 2007 riots broke out in both Tingbjerg and Nørrebro, initiated by ethnic minority youth as a sign of their discontent with what they argued to be the racist behaviour of the police. But Nørrebro and Tingbjerg are also known as places where ethnic minorities easily feel at home, not least due to these neighbourhoods' tolerance towards ethnic and cultural diversity. The binary relationship between aspects of participation and non-participation, of tolerance and xenophobia, of network and isolation will be researched within and across all four neighbourhoods.

Although most subprojects in SOCED are qualitative, the studies take place according to a backdrop of quantitative data. Utilising the Municipality's Integration-barometer, we conduct a small further, representative survey on ethnic minority and majority citizens in the four neighbourhoods. This survey will thus complement the Integration-barometer and can be used to further elaborate some of its findings. Data from the survey will be used in all subprojects. The survey is based on telephone and internet-based interviews. Interviews are carried out in Danish and, when needed, the native language of the respondent. We interview 2000-2500 people, half of them representing the five largest ethnic minority groups across the four neighbourhoods, and half of them representing the majority. We interview people within two age groups: 15-25 and 45-65. The questionnaire focuses on questions relevant for issues relating to understandings and practices of social cohesion and integration, relevant for the analyses of the qualitative projects.

The involvement of the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs in the research process goes beyond the identification of key zones of exclusion in Copenhagen. Thus, the research clusters described below in part respond to specific questions posed by representatives of these institutions, where they feel that further knowledge is needed to evaluate and improve integration policies. Furthermore, to secure that projects continue to be of high relevance to policy assessment and that results are disseminated to relevant parties in the municipality and ministry, these institutions are thoroughly integrated in the institutional set-up of SOCED, thus being represented both in the steering committee and in each research cluster (see below).

In part a) of *cluster 1*, the characteristics of social cohesion discourse and policy are analyzed on the basis of policy documents and public debates in the media. The analysis focuses on specific policies in two important arenas of social cohesion dynamics, namely schools and workplaces, including policies on, e.g., Muslim headscarves and monocultural vs. multicultural curricula. But it also focuses on the notions of communal identities and the nation that are used to motivate such policies. In b), an empirical study of attitudes in minority and majority groups towards social cohesion policies and the notions of community and the nation on which they rely is designed, involving both the quantitative survey and qualitative in-depth interviews with minority and majority groups in the four multiethnic neighbourhoods studied in SOCED. The study is based on the actual policies and notions identified in a). Finally, in c), the normative basis for social cohesion policies and arguments is analyzed, incorporating both the normative content of actual policies identified in a) and the attitudes that are revealed in b). This part of the project involves conceptual analysis of political ideals and normative political theory/philosophy.

The focus in *cluster 2* is on everyday institutional practices, not least the cross-field between ethnic minority and majority interaction that exists within institutions in Copenhagen, both past and present. Projects a) and b) are both based on ethnographic methods, including participant observation and in-depth qualitative interviews. Fieldwork and interviews are carried out with both representatives of ethnic minority groups, and representatives of the majority - including relevant

actors on the municipal level. The two projects further draw on the data collected through the Nørrebro part of the survey, e.g. through questions dealing with involvement in minority/majority associations and NGOs, individual feelings of inclusion within these associations and NGOs, active involvement in Nørrebro, vis-à-vis municipal institutions, and interaction with people representing other ethnic groups.

The focus of three projects in *cluster 3* is on the everyday effects of ethnic and religious diversity within Copenhagen, particularly the neighbourhoods of Nørrebro and Amager. The projects are based on qualitative methods: fieldwork and qualitative in-depth interviews. Fieldwork takes place within ethnic minority and majority institutions, and also on a street level. Interviews are generally carried out in Danish, but--when relevant--interpreters are used. The projects integrate data from the quantitative survey to deepen the understanding of questions regarding participation in neighbourhood processes, the basis of network creation in and beyond the ethnic group, feelings of inclusion and exclusion, acceptance and rejection of ethnic diversity, etc. Project c) in this cluster uses historical analysis of archives and other relevant material. The project adds significantly to the understanding of social processes relevant for all projects in cluster 3, but also clusters 2 and 4.

The two projects in *cluster 4* focus on the impact of generation--and relationships based on belonging to certain generations--for individual and group based feelings of social cohesion and for cultural innovativeness. Both projects are qualitative, based on extensive fieldwork in the Copenhagen area and qualitative interviews. The projects draw on results from the survey regarding questions of life stage specific interaction between members of ethnic minority groups and the majority population, the activities that people share based on generation, and feelings of inclusion and exclusion.

Synergy between the four clusters is an important element of SOCED's methodology. Here are a few examples: 1) the conceptual framework for understanding social cohesion developed in cluster 1 is used to focus research questions in the three other clusters, and 2) results from cluster 3 with respect to how religious identities are negotiated in public spaces will be incorporated in the investigation of cultural creativity among youth and adults in cluster 4 projects.

Another example of synergy effects is that one subproject, organised by Nina Glick-Schiller, crosscuts all four project clusters. The idea is to include important findings across projects within one analytical and theoretical framework that is at the height of current theoretical discussions over social cohesion, multiculturalism, and integration of ethnic minorities in Western countries. The project does not comprise data collection but rather interaction and discussion with all researchers and partners in SOCED in all stages of the project, from research design to project conclusions. The project will thus strengthen knowledge sharing across projects, assist researchers in determining the most relevant international and theoretical angles in their projects, and will be a means to comprise SOCED results and communicate these results to an international audience. Whereas SOCED researchers and partners are aware of their projects' relevance to a specific national and local context, this project, will, by also involving data from studies in [name, city] be transnational and comparative in scope.

Project plan

The project time table is presented in the Gantt diagram. Time, data collection and output are scheduled by each of the 13 research subprojects. The entire project runs for a total of 39 months, starting in February 2010 and ending in April 2014.

The Gantt diagram lists the names of all researchers according to cluster. Research time is allocated

according to months and year. Green indicates data collection. Red indicates analysis and writing. All researchers submit the promised output of their project by the end of the analysis/writing period.

The Gantt chart also lists the main activities of SOCED beyond the research projects. These activities include international seminars, cluster meetings, meetings in the international advisory board, steering committee meetings, and meetings with the user group. These activities are marked with a blue cross in the months where we expect them to take place, indicating that we are dealing with an activity lasting for about a day.

Cluster 1: The concepts and values of social cohesion policies

1 a) *The notions of community and nation on which policies to promote social cohesion draw:* Peer-reviewed journal articles will be submitted to *Political Studies* and *Nations and Nationalism*. A PhD dissertation will be submitted.

1 b) *Perceptions of social cohesion policies and discourses in ethnic minority and majority groups:* Peer-reviewed journal articles will be submitted to *Ethnicities* and *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.

1 c) *Relation to core values in liberal democracies such as equality, liberty and recognition:* A peer-reviewed journal article will be submitted to *Journal of Political Philosophy*.

Cluster 2: Civil society practices - paths to social cohesion?

2 a) *NGO instigation of negotiations of ethnicity, gender and religion through local projects and programs:* A PhD dissertation will be submitted.

2 b) *Interactions between informal, ethnic minority networks and the municipality and state:*

2 c) *Integration West Indian Style:* Conference papers: American Anthropological Association and the European Association of Social Anthropologists. Peer-reviewed journal articles will be submitted to *Global Networks* and *Ethnos*.

Cluster 3: Everyday practices and urban spaces

3a) *Effects of interactions and relationships between members of multiethnic neighbourhoods:* Conference presentations at: International Sociological Association: **Conference on Applied Interculturality Research**; Metropolis Conference 2010: *Immigration and Diversity - Crossroads of Cultures, Engine of the Economy*; *Culture & Power: Identity and identification*. Three peer-reviewed journal articles will be submitted to *Journal of Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *Space and Culture* and *Urban Studies*.

3 b) *Impact of minority religious (Muslim) practices on the urban space of Copenhagen:* Conference papers: European Association of Social Anthropologists; International Metropolis. Peer-reviewed journal articles will be submitted to *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies (JEMS)*. Furthermore, one monograph in English will be submitted to an international publisher.

3 c) *Interaction between minority and majority citizens as a result of historical processes in Copenhagen*: Conference papers: European Social Science History Conference 2010; Nordiske Historikermøde; Annual conference in gender research (Copenhagen. 2010). Peer-reviewed journal articles will be submitted to *Representation*, *Den jyske Historiker* and *Gender & History*.

Cluster 4: Generation-specific practices across the minority-majority nexus

4 a) *Cultural perceptions, forms of social cohesion and conflicts existing amongst youths in Nørrebro*. Conference participation: Third International Conference 6th-8th July 2010: Childhood and Youth in Transition; International Sociological Association: **Conference on Applied Interculturality Research**; Metropolis Conference 2010; Immigration and Diversity - Crossroads of Cultures, Engine of the Economy. A peer-reviewed article will be submitted to either *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* or *Race, Ethnicity and Education*, and a peer-reviewed article will be submitted to either *Journal of Youth Studies* or *Young - Nordic Journal of Youth Research*.

4 b) *The contribution of the parental generation for establishing cross-cultural understanding and innovation*: papers: Peer-reviewed journal articles will be submitted to *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies (JEMS)*.

4 c) Conference papers: European Association of Social Anthropologists; International Metropolis. Peer-reviewed journal articles will be submitted to *Social Anthropology*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies (JEMS)*, *International Migration Review*.

A number of the projects are also planned to include research visits at research institutions abroad, including

Project's International Dimension

SOCED is thoroughly integrated in the international research community in terms of:

A. Organization. An international Advisory Board consisting of highly esteemed scholars will assist the principal investigators in framing and adjusting the main directions in which the project will proceed. Furthermore, the Advisory Board will continually assess whether the research conducted in SOCED meets international standards and will facilitate the dissemination of results to relevant international research communities.

B. Research staff. Nina Glick-Schiller, Director of the Cosmopolitan Cultures Institute at the University of Manchester, will be working within all of SOCED's research clusters, thus providing an international and comparative dimension to all clusters. Furthermore, Rikke Andreassen, Associate Professor at the University of Malmö, will be working in cluster 3, thus providing an international, comparative dimension from the Øresund region. It is also worth noting that the senior SOCED researchers who are affiliated with Danish research institutions are highly integrated in the international research community, as transpires from their CVs.

C. Contacts. Twenty-two (?) highly profiled international scholars from a variety of disciplines are affiliated with SOCED and allocated on specific research clusters (see the section: "The Participating Parties"). These contacts serve the following functions: each will contribute to international research

seminars organized by SOCED; participate as a sparring partner on the cluster with which s/he is affiliated; be an anchor person for creating contacts between his or her own institution and partners of SOCED; and have the opportunity of staying at one of SOCED's research institutions for at least one week during the project period.

D. Publications and activities. The project publishing strategy assigns a high priority to international, peer-reviewed publications (see the section: "Publication and Promotional Strategy"). Furthermore, X workshops and seminars will be arranged to which international contacts will contribute with their own work and comment on SOCED research.

Legal and Ethical Aspects, etc

Most of SOCED's projects are based on qualitative research methods and thus involve fieldwork and interviewing. Given that we to a large extent are dealing with minority groups (ethnically, religiously, socially), the ethical aspects of our projects are highly important. We will ensure that all respondents are aware that participation in research projects is voluntary, and that their anonymity (if they require such precautions) is respected. This is important both to secure informants and because abiding to such strategies is vital for both our access to the groups we want to study, and the quality of our research. How we leave the field is important for other and future researchers' ability to carry out research. In our ethnographic work we follow the ethical code developed by one of the world's largest professional anthropological associations: The American Anthropological Association (American Anthropological Association 1998). The code underlines the responsibility that researchers have in regard to their respondents, to scholarship and science, to students, and to the public. Furthermore, all data is registered with the Danish Data Information Office (Datatilsynet) abiding by its safety measures.

SOCED's projects also involve quantitative research, in the form of two large surveys (the SOCED survey and the Integration-barometer). Both surveys are based on representative samples, and all data is kept and analysed in ways that secure the anonymity of the respondents. Interviewing is undertaken by professional interviewers. As is the case with the qualitative data, survey data is registered with the Danish Data Information Office (Datatilsynet) in accordance with the safety measures of the office.

Ensuring the ethical standards of SOCED is embedded in the organizational structure of the project too. The steering committee, the international advisory board and the user board monitor the projects' successful fulfilment of our ethical codes and standards (for more on these parts of the organisational set-up, see the section: "Project Management").

Finally, to secure that the research process is not unduly influenced by specific institutional interests, the final say with respect to the directions in which SOCED is to proceed stays with the principal investigators, Garbi Schmidt and Nils Holtug.

Publication and Promotional Strategy

Publication and promotion of SOCED research results and the continuous promotion of SOCED's existence both nationally and internationally is geared towards scientists, professionals, policy makers and the public.

1: Scientific dissemination: One of our primary audiences is the international scientific community. The main part of our production thus follows the standard processes of researchers presenting at workshops, national and international conferences, and submitting to high impact international peer-reviewed journals. Furthermore, some of SOCED's researchers present their

research results in the form of monographs and PhD dissertations. A full description of the publication plans was presented in the section “Project Plan”.

2: Dissemination to professionals and policy makers: Given that the external partners in SOCED represent a municipal and a ministry, and that much of our research has high policy relevance, another bulk of our dissemination strategy targets municipal and state institutions. To ensure a high level of knowledge sharing between partners we organize biannual international seminars, where both SOCED researchers and affiliates from the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs participate. Furthermore, SOCED researchers present research results (preliminary and final) at the yearly Integration Conference organized by the Municipality of Copenhagen. The conference draws an audience of about 300 people from different levels of the city (e.g. people working in the municipal administration, professionals, NGO representatives, and representatives of the general public). SOCED researchers also present research results at seminars and conferences organized by the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs.

3: Domestic popular dissemination: Our dissemination strategy ensures that research findings are shared with the general public, and that the public can access SOCED researchers and research results. Therefore, SOCED will set up a webpage to disseminate news about the progression of the project, seminars, conferences and publications. A newsletter (in English) is produced bi-annually, and distributed to a list of relevant actors, representing both researchers, professionals, politicians at municipal and national levels, and the press. Published results produced by SOCED projects will be accompanied by a press release.

SFI is the anchor institution for the domestic popular dissemination, having a longstanding and leading role in communicating socially relevant research to the wider society. The centre has a high profile in the domestic media. In 2008, its research was discussed in more than 1,000 newspaper articles, and 125 TV and radio programs. In the same year there were more than 231,000 visits to the centre's homepage (www.sfi.dk) and more than 163,000 reports were downloaded or sold from the homepage.

Exploitation of Results

The dual aim of delivering high-quality research, disseminated nationally and internationally, and research facilitating and improving the basis for policy-assessment and policy-making in the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs, is reflected in SOCED's plans for the exploitation of results. With respect to the first aim, the publication and promotional strategy described above is designed to ensure visibility of results, nationally as well as internationally, and the integration of these results in future research. With respect to the second aim, facilitating and improving the basis for policy-assessment and policy-making, SOCED's research projects are explicitly designed to elucidate mechanisms of minority exclusion, community cohesion and the negotiation of ethnicity and of masculinity amongst minority groups, knowledge of which is essential to the assessment and development of integration policies. In fact, the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs have played a pivotal role in the framing of SOCED's research focus, just as the focus on Nørrebro, Sundby, Tingbjerg and Valby reflects the Municipality of Copenhagen's assessment of where efforts are most needed to secure minority inclusion. Likewise, the questions to be asked in SOCED's questionnaire will be designed, in part, to complement the Integration-barometer as well as the Municipality of Copenhagen's survey on security amongst minorities and majorities. This will secure maximal relevance of SOCED's results for policy-assessment and development both at a

municipal and national level. Furthermore, the integration of the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs in the form of members in the steering committee and in each research cluster is designed to secure full dissemination of results to relevant parts of the Municipality and Ministry, as are the frequent seminars, workshops and conferences with participation from all partners.

The Participating Parties

The principal investigator, Garbi Schmidt, has extensive experience with national and international research management. She serves as program director for the ethnic minority program within the SFI research program, as member of SFI's internal research council, and has led both large evaluation and research projects. She is further a member of a number of research program steering committees, including the Norwegian IMER research program committee, and serves as a member of the management board of Nordic Migration Research, and in the Steering Committee of Malmö Institute for studies in Migration, Diversity and Welfare. She has a large international network and has published extensively, including in established peer-reviewed international journals. Likewise, the co-principal investigator, Nils Holtug, is an experienced research manager. Besides being the director of Centre for the Study of Equality and Multiculturalism (CESEM), he has managed several interdisciplinary research projects and grants, and is a member of a number of research steering committees and boards, including the Migration Initiative at the University of Copenhagen. Furthermore, he is a member of a number of editorial boards of international journals (A- and B level in ERIH's ranking), serves as a referee for more than twenty international peer-reviewed journals and academic publishers, and has published extensively, including books with publishers such as Oxford University Press and in a large number of international peer-reviewed journals.

Within the research clusters the competences of the participating researchers are distributed as follows:

1. *The concepts and values of social cohesion policies.* Coordinator: Nils Holtug, PhD philosophy, University of Copenhagen. Participants: Henning B. Bach, PhD economics, SFI, Nina Glick-Schiller, PhD X, University of Manchester, a post.doc. and a PhD fellow who will be affiliated with CESEM (fellowship positions will be filled on the basis of applications), X, Municipality of Copenhagen, and Karen-Lise J. Karman, Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs. The researchers have scientific competences in conceptual and normative issues in relation to multiculturalism, nationalism, social cohesion, locality, religion, methods of political theory/philosophy, value surveys, quantitative and qualitative methods. International research contacts: Christian Joppke, American University of Paris, and Andrew Mason, University of Southampton.
2. *Civil society practices - Paths to social cohesion?* Coordinator: Catharina Raudvere, PhD history of religions, University of Copenhagen. Participants: Henning B. Bach, Nina Glick-Schiller, Louise Lund Liebmann, MA history of religions, University of Copenhagen (PhD fellow in SOCED), X, Municipality of Copenhagen, and Ditte Wenzel Pedersen, Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs. The researchers have scientific competences in Islam, religion and politics, Muslim women's rituals, ethnic and gender equality, religion and transnational movements, nationalism, quantitative and qualitative methods. International research contacts: Peter Mandaville, George Mason University, and Janice Clark, X.
3. *Everyday practices and urban spaces:* Coordinator: Garbi Schmidt, PhD Islamic studies, Danish National Centre for Social Research. Participants: Rikke Andreassen, PhD history,

University of Malmö, Henning B. Bach, Nina Glick-Schiller, Tina Gudrun Jensen, PhD anthropology, Danish National Centre for Social Research, Karen Fog Olwig, PhD anthropology, University of Copenhagen, X, Municipality of Copenhagen, and Jeppe Fischer, Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs. The researchers have scientific competences in Muslims in Denmark, Muslim youth identities, Islamic identity formation, marriage and partner choice amongst ethnic minorities, neighbourhood studies, models of multiculturalism, historical approaches to migration, quantitative and qualitative methods. International research contacts: Les Back, Goldsmiths University, Bülent Diken, University of Lancaster, Maja P. Frykman, University of Malmö, Alessandro Silj, X, and Sara Silverstri, City University London.

4. *Generation-specific practices across the minority-majority nexus*. Coordinator: Nina Glick-Schiller, PhD X, University of Manchester. Participants: Henning B. Bach, Marianne Holm Pedersen, PhD anthropology (post.doc. fellow in SOCED), Kathrine Vitus, PhD sociology, Danish National Centre for Social Research, X, Municipality of Copenhagen, and Nadeem Irani, Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs. The researchers have scientific competences in children and youth, children in Danish asylum camps, social practices among first generation immigrants, identity and ethnicity, inclusion and exclusion, quantitative and qualitative methods. International research contacts: Les Back, Goldsmiths University, Noel Dyck, Simon Fraser University, Ralph Grillo, University of Sussex, Ann Phoenix, University of London, and Ruba Salih, University of Exeter.

The cluster coordinators are all experienced research managers. Garbi Schmidt's and Nils Holtug's credentials in this regard have already been described. Catharina Raudvere has managed several research projects and has served on a number of research boards and steering committees. Currently, she manages a project on religion, funded by the Danish Research Council and a project group on modernity under the Centre for Modern European Studies at the University of Copenhagen. Finally, as director of the Research Institute for Cosmopolitan Cultures at the University of Manchester, and having managed many other projects, Nina Glick-Schiller is no less experienced in this regard.

Project Management

The project is coordinated by SFI. As an applied research institution with an internationally oriented research strategy, SFI has over the years developed strong competences in working and sharing knowledge with universities and political management agents at national and municipal levels. Daily management of the project is undertaken by the *principal investigator* (Garbi Schmidt). Schmidt is responsible for the overall progression of the program and extensive communication and coordination between the project partners. As the project includes researchers both at SFI and the University of Copenhagen, Schmidt works closely together with the project's *co-principal investigator* (Nils Holtug), located at the latter university. The two managers are assisted by a *steering committee*, including specialists from both institutions, and the two external project partners, and an *international advisory board* and a *board of users*.

As the project focuses on innovative research approaches within the field of ethnic minority studies and migration research, a main priority is to further close collaboration across scholarly disciplines and institutions and across the four project clusters as well. We establish strategic partnership between three university departments at the University of Copenhagen, representing both social science and humanities, and an institution representing applied research (SFI). Based on this partnership we establish a research environment where different approaches can contribute with

different perspectives on the theoretical and empirical aspects of the project.

To monitor and ensure interdisciplinary exchanges and synergy effects across research clusters and institutions, a research coordinator has been assigned to each of the four clusters. All cluster leaders (Holtug, Raudvere, Schmidt, Glick-Schiller) are senior researchers with year long experience in migration and integration research. Further, since SOCED builds on close collaboration between research institutions and municipal and national institutions working on the integration of ethnic minorities in Denmark, a representative of the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Ministry of Integration will participate as partners in each cluster. Each project administers its own funding within the framework of the parental institution, which in turn is answerable to the principal investigators who carry the overall financial responsibility for the funds allocated to SOCED.

The Municipality of Copenhagen participates as *external partner* in the project. The municipality is an important partner in the design of research projects, and the dissemination of research results - not least through the municipality's yearly integration conference. The involvement of the municipality is coordinated by Pernille Kjeldgård, Head of Division of the Office of Integration Service, Municipality of Copenhagen, who will also be a member of the steering committee. The municipality is thus firmly integrated in the organisation of SOCED ranging from the steering committee to clusters.

The Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs is the *co-external partner* in SOCED. As is the case with the Municipality of Copenhagen, the ministry is a sparing partner for SOCED's researchers in all phases of the project. Besides the role of the ministry is to ensure dissemination of research results within a national framework, and further, that the projects also have a national outlook and include perspectives on the relevance and impact of national politics on a municipal level. The involvement of the ministry is coordinated by Rasmus Bilde Petersen, Head of Section, Finance and Analysis Division, who will also be a member of the steering committee. Besides Pernille Kjeldgård and Rasmus Bilde Petersen, this committee will consist of the four cluster leaders. The committee meets biannually, and the first meeting is planned to take place in February 2010.

The steering committee is assisted by an *international advisory board*, including six internationally acclaimed researchers from both Europe and North America: Andrew Mason, University of Southampton, Peter Mandaville, Georg Mason University, Nina Glick-Schiller, University of Manchester, Ann Phoenix, University of London, Les Back, Goldsmiths University, and Birgit Sauer, University of Vienna. The advisory board meets annually, either the day before or after the annual Integration conference organized by the Municipality of Copenhagen. The advisory board assists the steering committee in developing strategies for disseminating SOCEDs research results to an international audience, both among researchers and policy makers.

Finally, a *user board* is established to ensure that research results are also disseminated to the groups, institutions and communities providing data for SOCEDs projects. Further, the function of the board is to advise researchers in their data collection. Meetings in the user group is held three times within SOCED' five year project period.

Network Function

SOCED includes the following partners, at an institutional level:

- The Danish National Centre for Social Research
- Centre for the Study of Equality and Multiculturalism, University of Copenhagen
- Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies, University of Copenhagen

- Department of Anthropology, University of Copenhagen
- The School of Art and Communication, University of Malmö
- The Research Institute for Cosmopolitan Cultures, University of Manchester
- The Office of Integration Service, Municipality of Copenhagen
- The Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs

Thus, SOCED involves an entirely novel institutional setup. This is so both with respect to the partners who are affiliated with research institutions, but in particular with respect to partners from these institutions and the partners from the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs. Here, the close integration of key municipal and state representatives at all levels of SOCED - steering committee, research clusters etc. - gives this research alliance a unique profile, particularly well-suited to accommodate a societal need for robust, knowledge-driven integration policies in a context of increasing ethnic heterogeneity.

There is also another dimension in which SOCED offers a novel perspective on ethnic diversity and social cohesion. Thus, in response to the need for a truly inter-disciplinary approach to these issues, SOCED is organized to secure methodological diversity and collaboration between scholars from a variety of different fields, including sociology, anthropology, religion, Islam studies, history, economics and philosophy. This aim will be achieved by: a) common research projects both within and between clusters (an example of the latter is the quantitative survey that will include all clusters), b) the participation, in each cluster, of scholars from a number of different disciplines, c) an overlap between clusters in that two scholars (Henning B. Bach and Nina Glick-Schiller) will be involved in all of them, d) the organization of frequent, inter-cluster conferences, workshops, seminars and meetings, and e) the production of articles that are co-authored by scholars from different disciplines and institutions. To facilitate inter-disciplinary work, great care will be taken in the beginning of the project to bring together partners in dialogues that aim at familiarizing them with each others distinctive approaches and developing a pool of common terminologies and concerns.

In the longer run, SOCED aims to establish stable, continued research alliances amongst partners that reach well beyond the five-year project period. One crucial step towards realizing this ambition consists in establishing groups co-authoring articles in an early stage of the project.

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Bilag

A: Budget

Garbi

B: List of PhD and Post doctoral grants

Post.doc., Marianne Holm Pedersen, Department of Anthropology, University of Copenhagen, cluster 4, X months.

Post.doc., NN (position will be filled on the basis of applications), CESEM, University of Copenhagen, cluster 1, 24 months.

PhD, Louise Lund Liebmann, Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies, University of Copenhagen, cluster 2, 36 months.

PhD, NN (position will be filled on the basis of applications), CESEM, University of Copenhagen, cluster 1, 36 months.

Apart from the clusters in which they are themselves directly involved, post.doc. and PhD fellows are expected to participate in - and contribute to - SOCED conferences, workshops and seminars, as well as participate in more informal cooperation between clusters. Interdisciplinary aspects of the projects will be stressed and cooperation with SOCED scholars from a range of disciplines will be expected. Furthermore, an interdisciplinary PhD course on integration and social cohesion will be held. The PhD fellows will be enrolled in the Graduate School of the Faculty of Humanities, University of Copenhagen.

C: List of Scientific/Academic and Tech/Administrative Staff

Associate Professor Rikke Andreassen, School of Art and Communication, University of Malmö.

Researcher Henning B. Bach, Danish National Centre for Social Research.

Professor Nina Glick-Schiller, The Research Institute for Cosmopolitan Cultures, University of Manchester.

Director, Associate Professor, Nils Holtug, CESEM, University of Copenhagen.

Researcher Tina Gudrun Jensen, Danish National Centre for Social Research.

PhD fellow Louise Lund Liebmann, Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies, University of Copenhagen.

Professor Karen Fog Olwig, Department of Anthropology, University of Copenhagen.

Post.doc. Marianne Holm Pedersen, Department of Anthropology, University of Copenhagen.

Professor Catharina Raudvere, Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies, University of Copenhagen.

Senior researcher Garbi Schmidt, Danish National Centre for Social Research.

Researcher Kathrine Vitus, Danish National Centre for Social Research.

Post.doc. NN, CESEM, University of Copenhagen.

PhD fellow NN, CESEM, University of Copenhagen.

E: CV

Nils

F: Statement concerning Budgetary Correlations

Garbi

G: Detailed Budgets

Garbi

I: Confirmation of Cooperation

Nils

J: Statement of Support

Nils