Identity and Diversity:
Unity in diversity as an European vision

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Topic

- Theories of identity and diversity
- Concepts of integration in European societies
- Cultural pluralism and multiculturalism in Europe

Where are you from?

Dortmund

No, no. I mean really.
Theories of identity and integration

The Iceberg Model

**Surface structure, conscious**

- Perceptas

**Surface culture**
- music, literature, art, manners,
- celebrations, culture of gastronomy, dress code,
- home decor, etc...

**Subsurface structure, unconscious**

- conceptas

**Deep culture**
- values, norms, philosophy,
- verbal and nonverbal communication, definition of gender role, roles of cleanliness,
- orientation of time, social system/hierarchy,
- norms of healthiness, organisation of space,
- legal system
Theories of identity and integration

Meaning of cultural background - words
Theories of identity and integration

Family pictures
Theories of identity and integration

Meaning of dress code
Theories of identity and integration

**Integration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>levels of integration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>political-legal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economic-structural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural-social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identificatory</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Contact between persons helps understanding each other and fosters a peaceful living together.

Getting to know the “others“ reduces disturbed social norms and prejudices, and results in a better understanding.

Attitudes and behaviours of members of different groups converge. Prejudices and discrimination are being reduced as interaction increases between different groups.
Theories of identity and integration

Stereotypes und prejudices

**Stereotypes**
- Generalised opinions
- Cognitive dimension
- Function: Orientation

**Prejudices**
- Opinion based on valuation
- Emotional dimension
- Function (often negative):
  - Discrimination
  - Scapegoat
  - Adaption
Cultural pluralism and multiculturalism in Europe

Percentage of foreigners in EU

Ten most numerous groups of foreign citizens usually resident in the EU Member states (in millions) and as a share (%) of EU total population, EU 27, 2009

Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)
Percentage of foreigners in Germany (2013)

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 1, Reihe 2, 2013
Cultural pluralism and multiculturalism in Europe

Age pyramid in Europe

Colour: 2011
Frame: 1991

(1) 2011: vorläufige Daten.
Quelle: Eurostat (Online-Datencode: demo_pjangroup)
Cultural pluralism and multiculturalism in Europe

Share of immigrants by citizenship group, 2009

(1) Candidate countries as of 1 January 2009: Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz)
Cultural pluralism and multiculturalism in Europe

Asylum applications in Europe

Large increase to almost 435,000 asylum applicants registered in the EU-28 in 2013, nearly 100,000 more compared to 2012; largest group from Syria

Figure 1: Asylum applicants, EU-28, January 2012 – December 2013

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asyappctzm)
Religions in Europe (2013)

- Protestantisches Christentum
- Orthodoxes Christentum
- Katholisches Christentum
- Tibetanischer Buddhismus
- Schiitischer Islam
- Sunnitischer Islam
- Judentum
### Cultural pluralism and multiculturalism in Europe

#### Proportion of minorities to pluralities

**Scheme 5**: Main approaches to majority-minority relations with country examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohesion or Assimilation</th>
<th>Main Approaches</th>
<th>Affinity of Approach to Proposed Definition of ICD</th>
<th>Country Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homogenisation</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assimilation</td>
<td>(adaptation to mainstream population)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Austria, Belgium (FR), Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Cohesion-led Integration&quot;</td>
<td>(partly based on universalistic views, e.g. in France, but more often concerned about domestic security)</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiculturalism</td>
<td>&quot;Diversity-led Integration&quot; (rights based and/or fostering empowerment and diversity)</td>
<td>Medium or Varying</td>
<td>Belgium (FL), Croatia, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affirmative / positive action towards diversity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Intercultural encounters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open intercultural dialogue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Portugal (?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Generational Shift: Support of Salafi-movement (Germany)

• Representative poll among Turkish migrants

  • 69% of + 50 (many belonging to the first migration generation): No support of Salafist action (“Lies!” Qur’an-Distributions in pedestrian areas)

  • 20% of 15-29 find it “very good” and 43 % “rather good” and 36 % consider or are willing to financially support it (2% have supported it)

(Umfrageinstitut Info GmbH Deutsch-Türkische Lebens- und Wertewelten 2012)
Do Pluralistic Societies further Segregation?

- “Trojan Horse letter”-affaire:
  In March 2014, an anonymous letter was made public that claimed to be a template illustrating how state schools could be taken over and pushed into adopting a more Islamic culture.

(BBC News Education & Family, 10 June 2014)
Thesis 1

Integration can be supported considerably by concepts of „promoting and demanding“. But they don’t assure a successful integration. An important premise is the predominant social climate between the majority and persons with migrant background.
Social cohesiveness and equality: Social models of an inclusive European society

Thesis 2

In cities and districts, different cultures and lifestyles meet every day. Both processes of social integration and processes of disintegration occur.
Thesis 3

Without a concept of integration, policies of integration aren’t going to measure up to the increasing requirements in growing globalised cities. A master plan should include clear goals, realisation plans, control plans and define crucial functions, players and responsible key-persons on the level of districts.