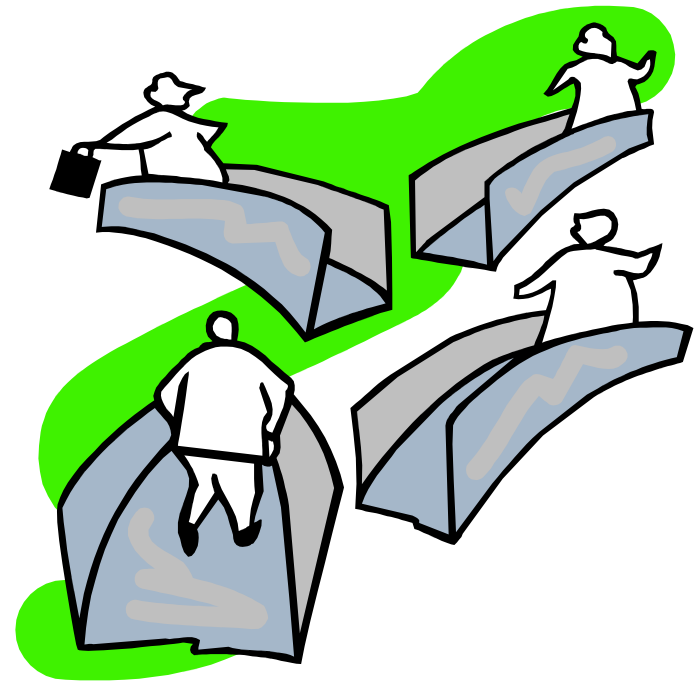


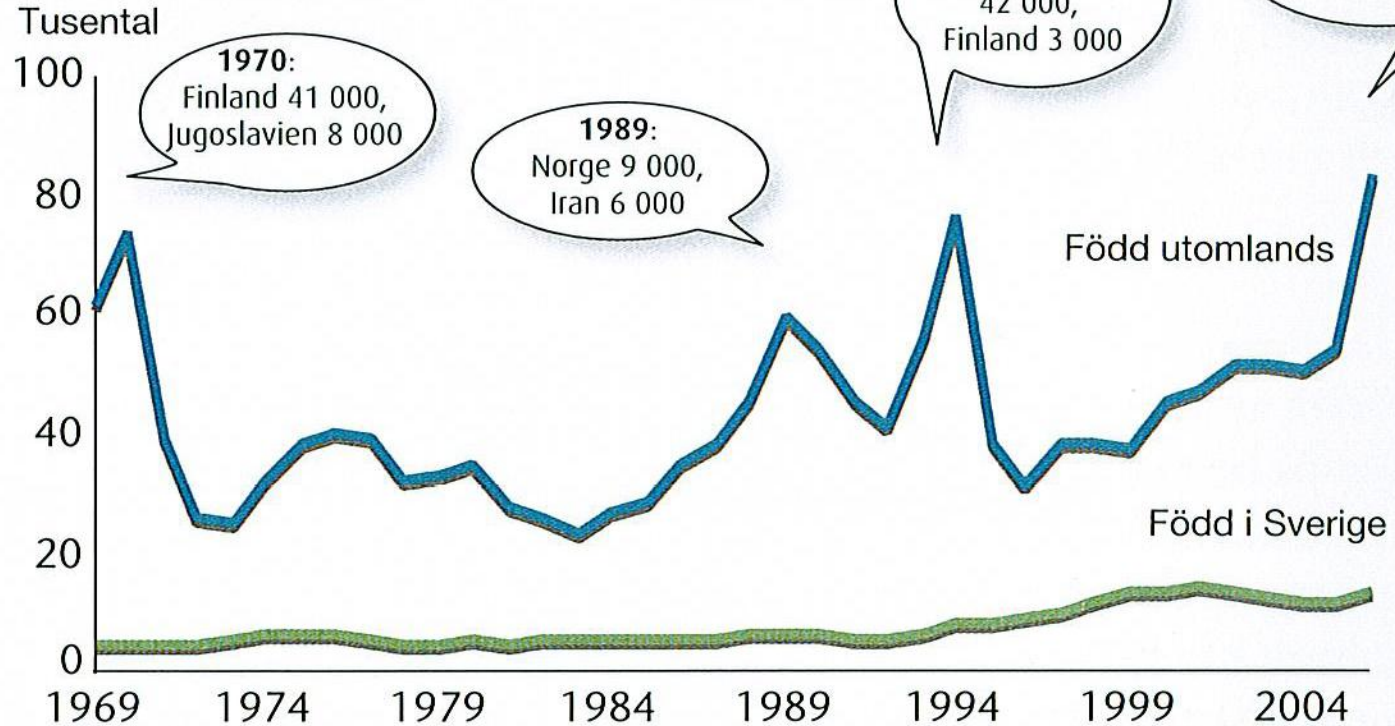
Social integration in the Stockholm Region



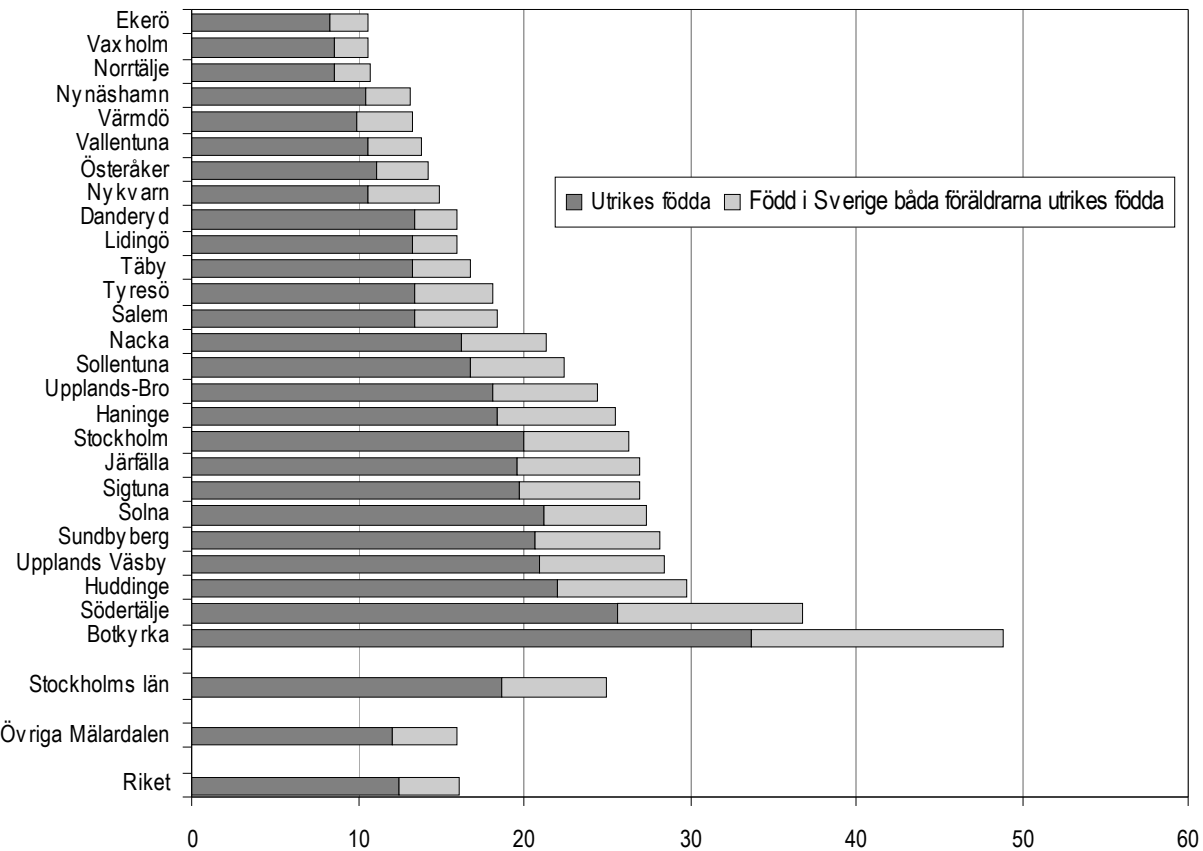




Immigration 69 - 06



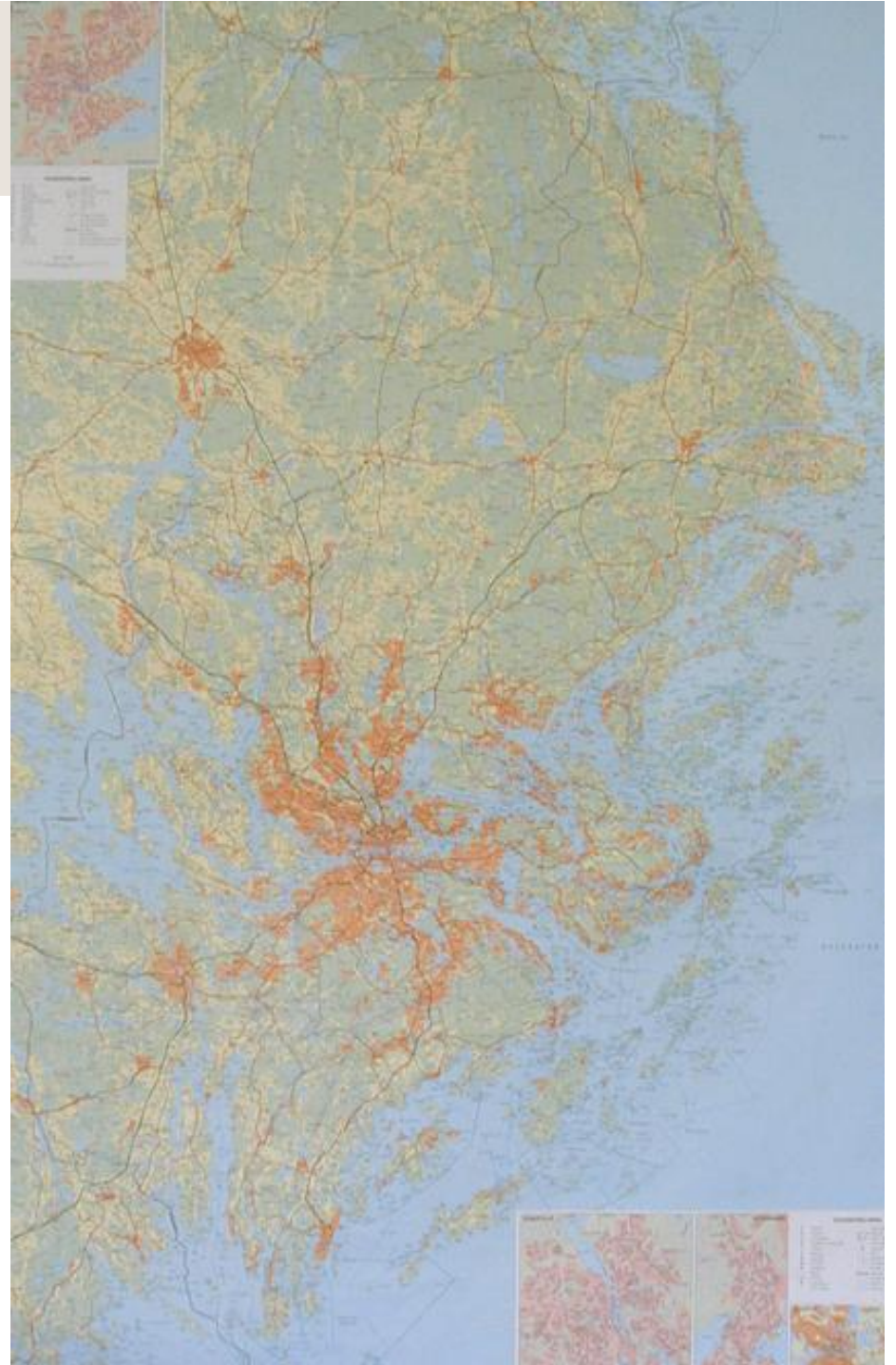
Andel personer med utländsk bakgrund i kommunerna i Stockholms län, länet, övriga Mälardalen och riket 2005

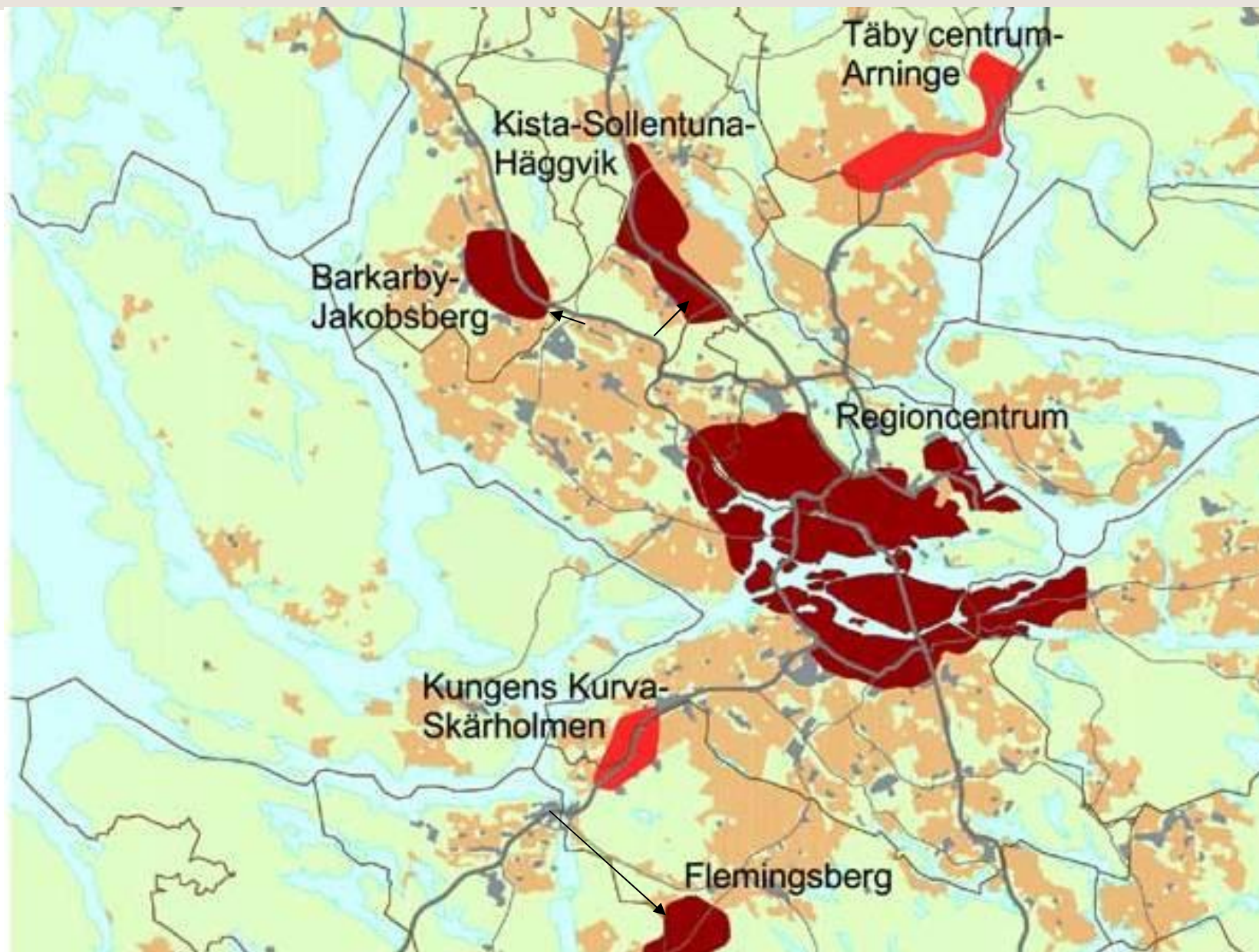


Källa: Bilaga till 2: Befolkning och demografi i Stockholms län 2005. In- och utvandring och utländsk bakgrund. Statistik om Stockholms län och region, RTK.



Regionplane- och trafikkontoret
STOCKHOLMS LÄNS LANDSTING

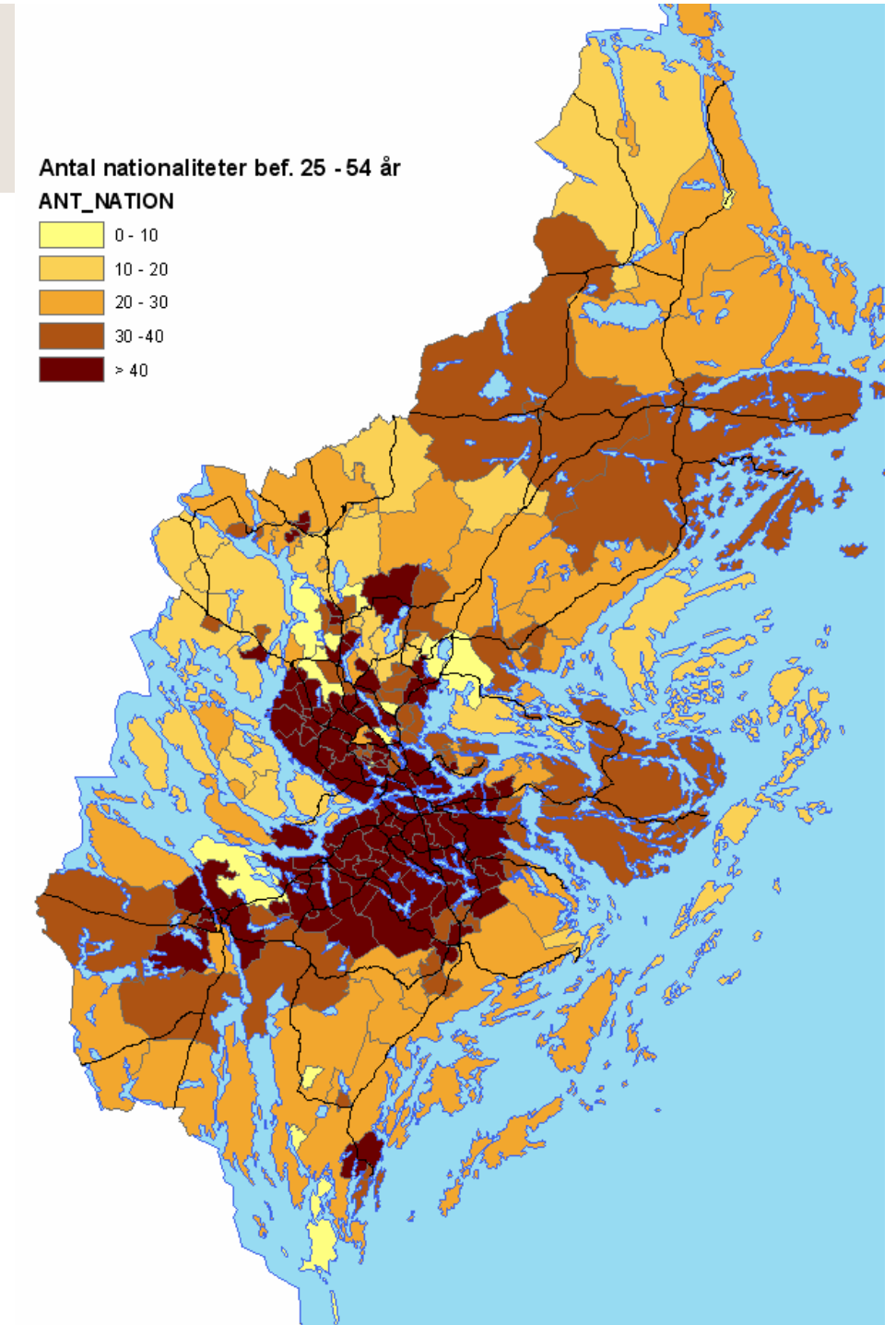
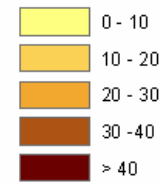






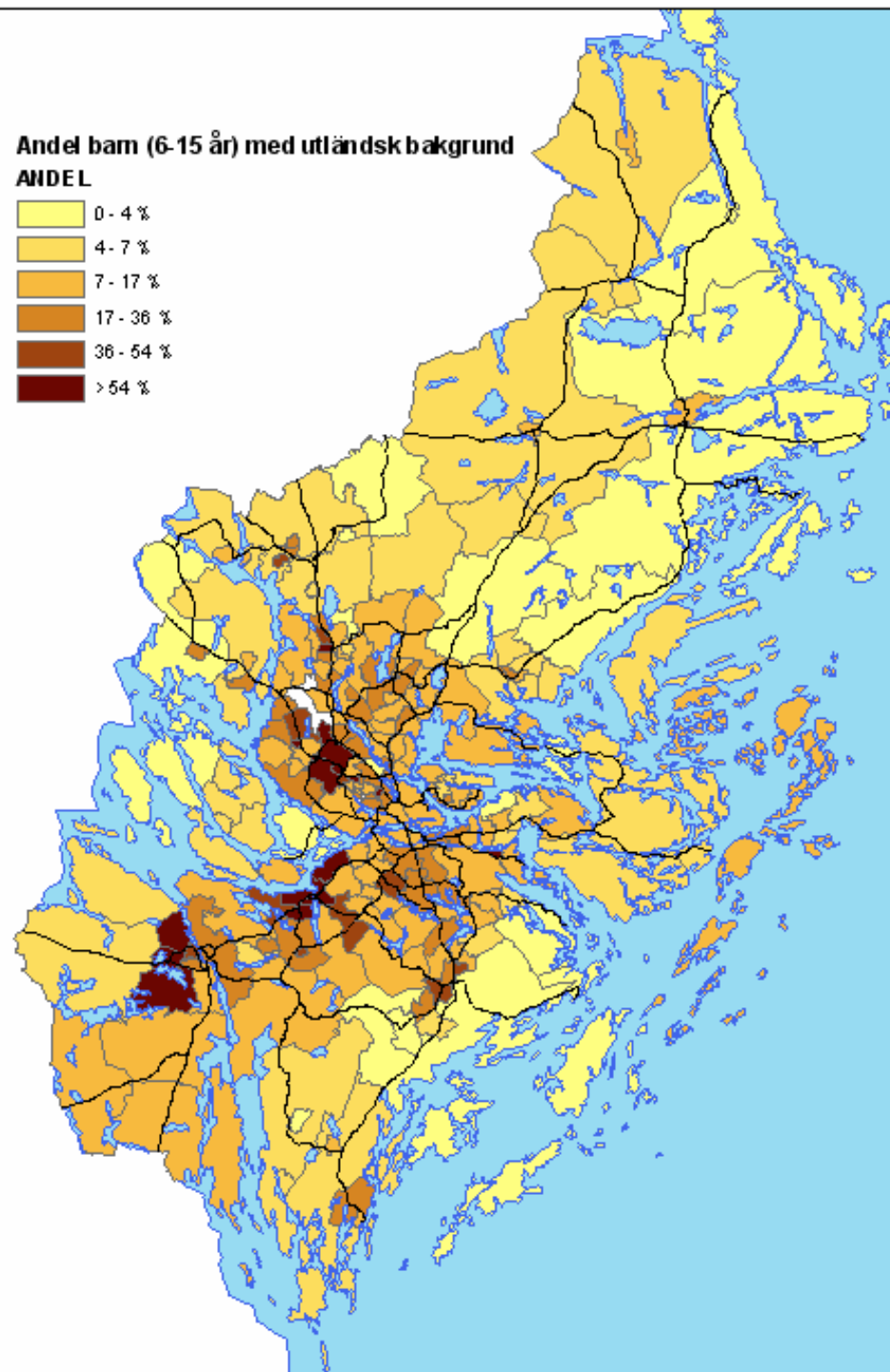
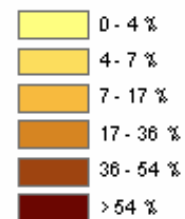
Antal nationaliteter bef. 25 - 54 år

ANT_NATION



Källa: RTK:s Områdesdatabas

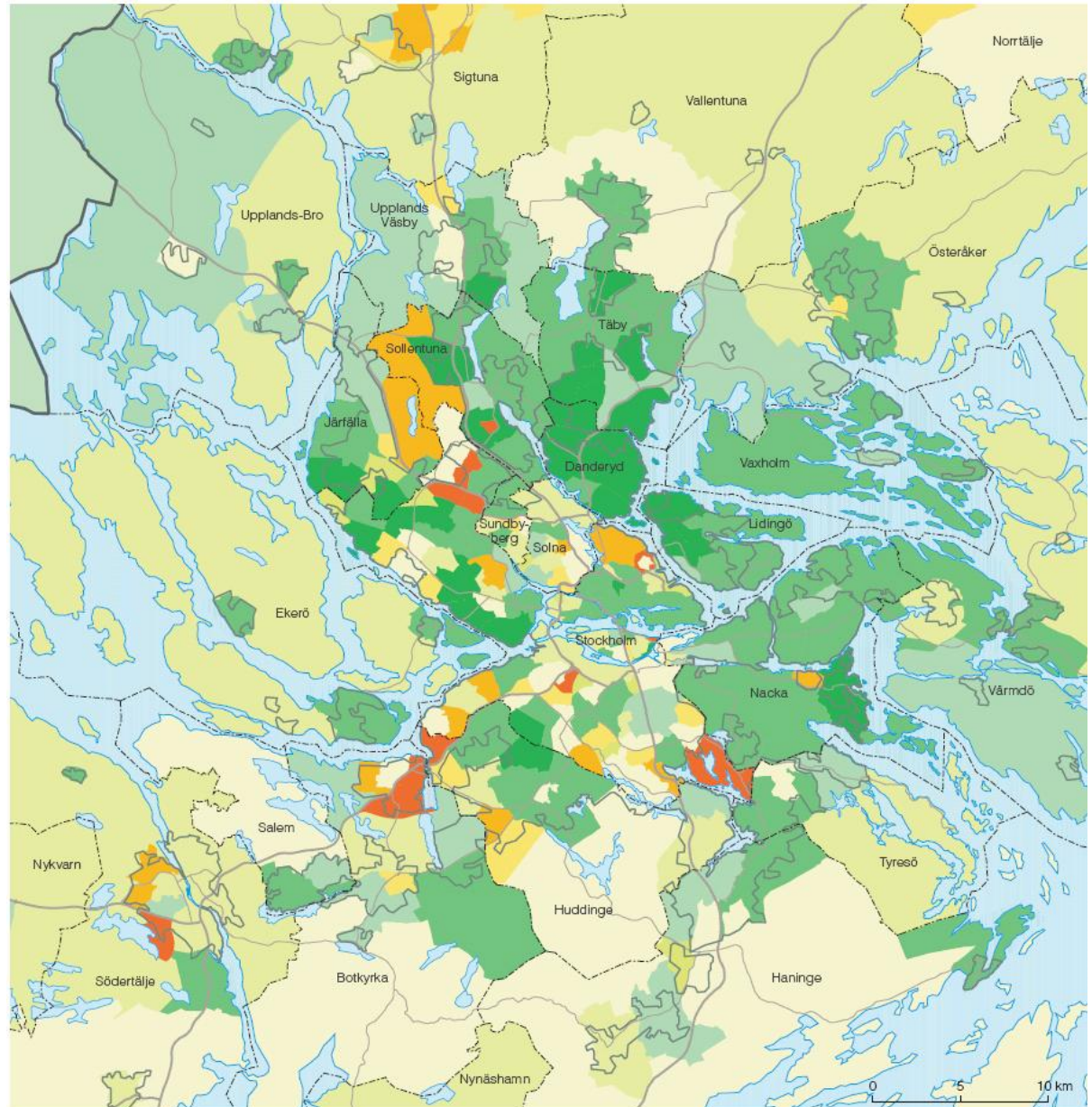
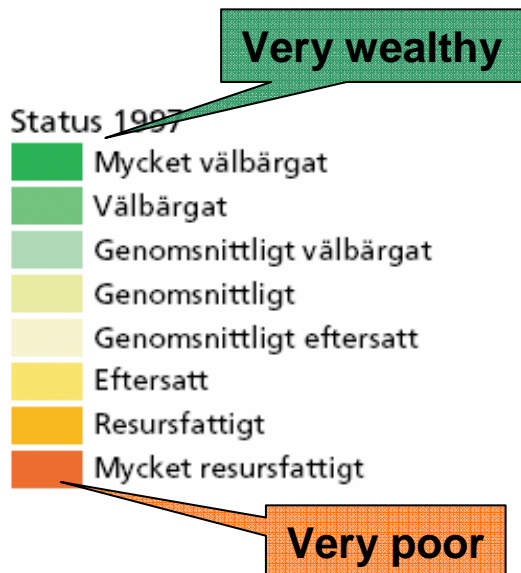
Andel barn (6-15 år) med utländsk bakgrund
ANDEL



Källa: RTK:s Områdesdatabas

Social Map 1997

Household incomes























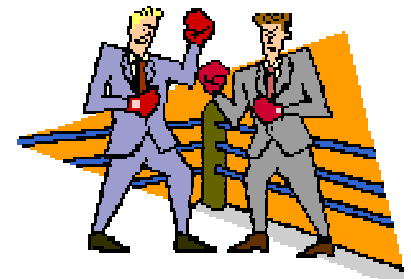


Framtidsbild Rinkeby

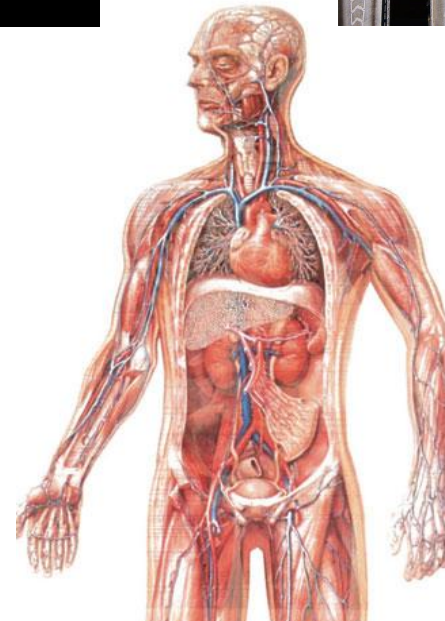
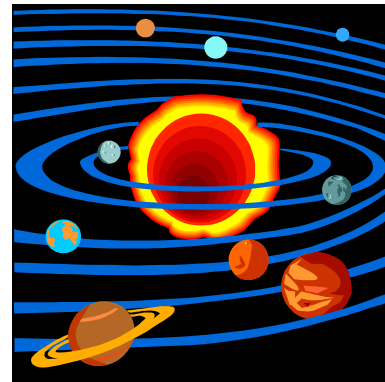
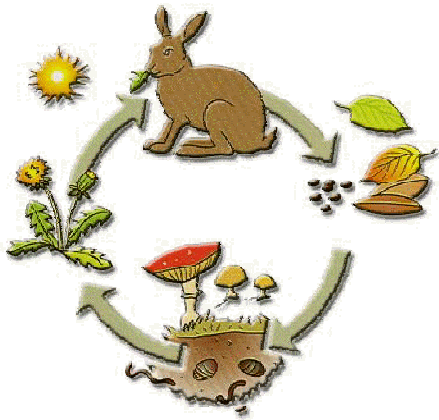
Stadsbyggnadskontoret 2001-10-20

Why social system?

- The regional plan of 2001: "the social dimension" needs development in the planning process
- We need to move away from the perspective of wealth distribution, which is the responsibility of either the state or the commune, not the region
- The discussion of housing segregation is bogged down politically
- "Big city lifts", supposed to be leaps forward for socially challenged districts, have not been successful

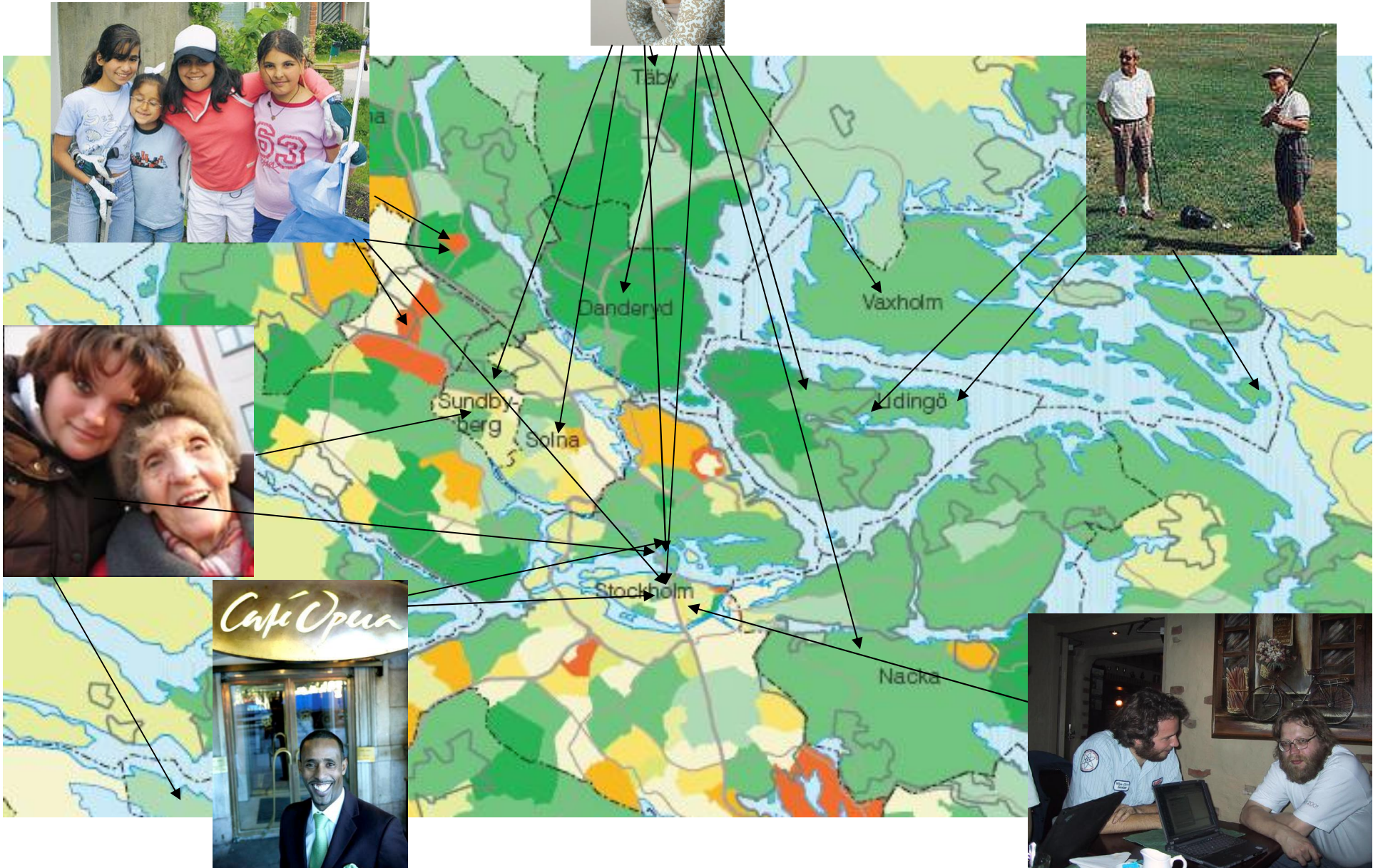


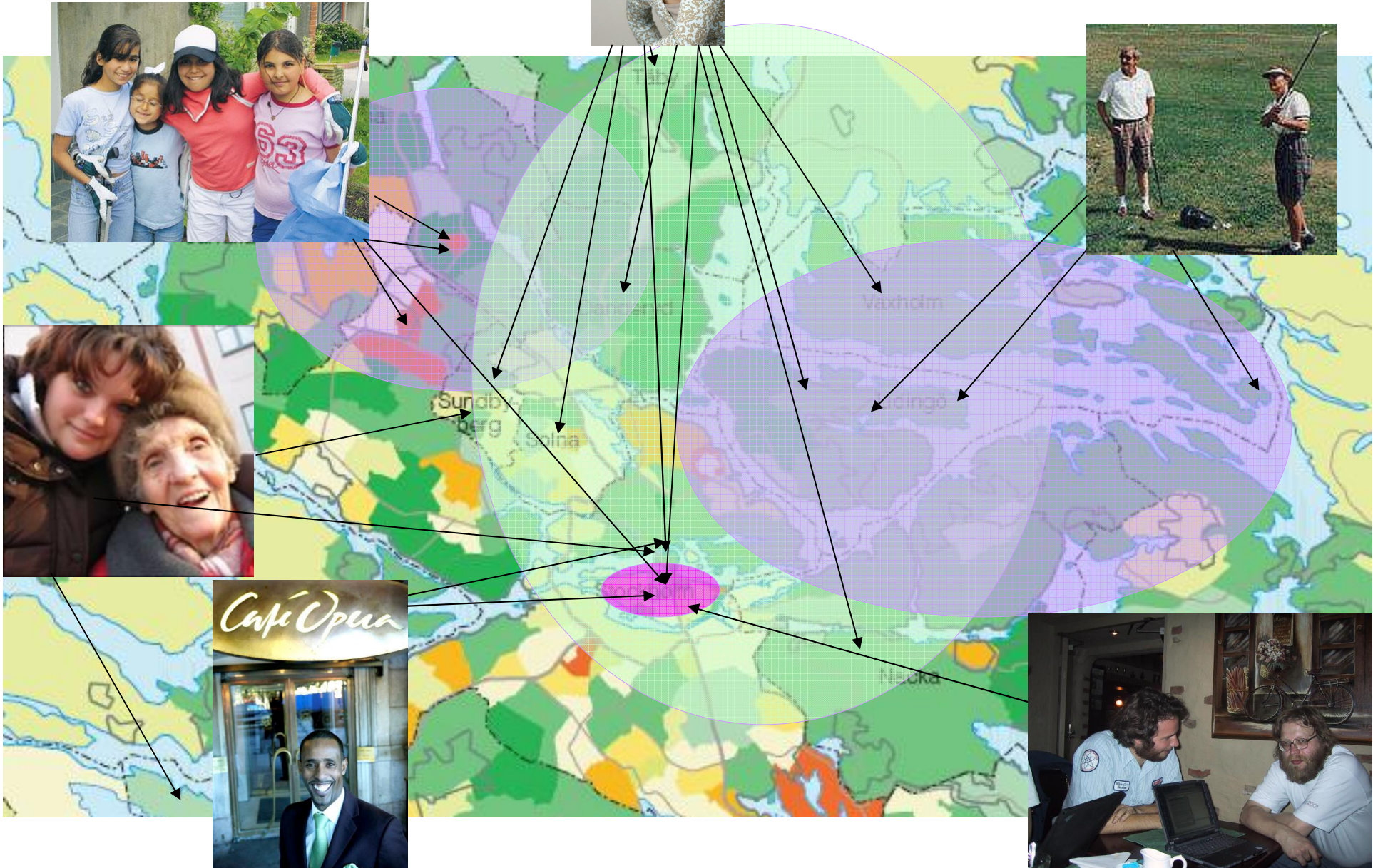
What is a social system?



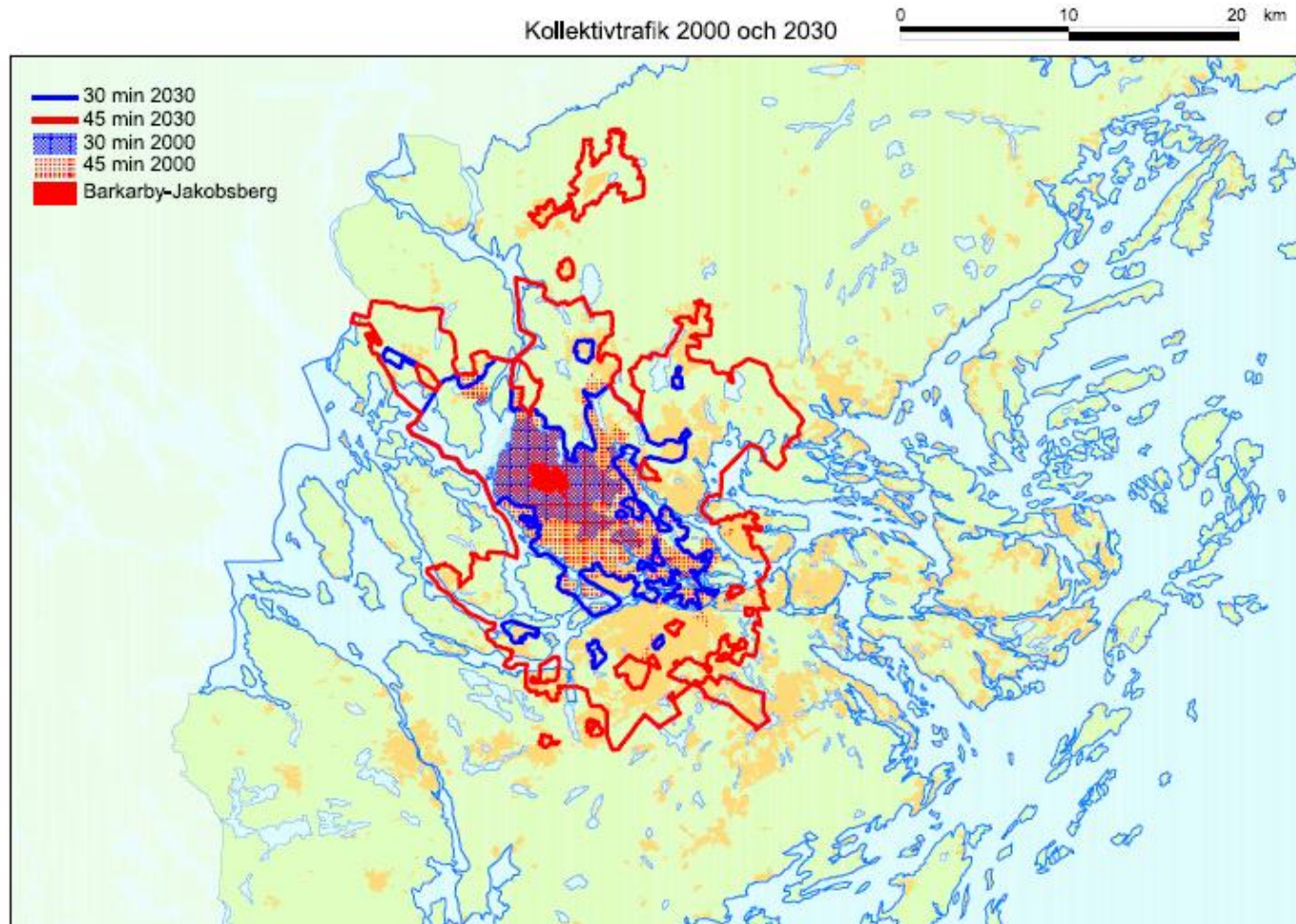
Is anybody
"outside" or
excluded?







Distance in time (by public transport) from Barkarby, Stockholm North West



Only 5,3% of journeys in Stockholm Region are cross-regional (beyond city center from north to south and vice versa)

The metropolis in sociology

- The metropolis has an inter-human definition, not a spatial one
- High levels of diversity is a defining character (in business, trade and industry as well as in culture)
- Tolerance is a required strategy for managing the city's plethora of ephemeral relationships

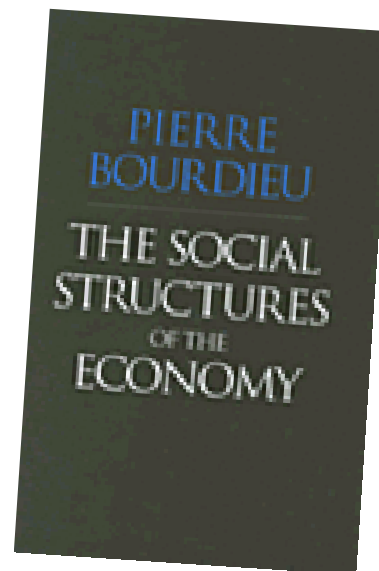
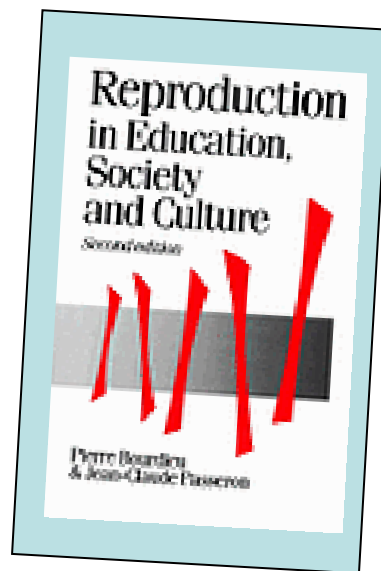


Georg Simmel

1858-1918

What is social capital?

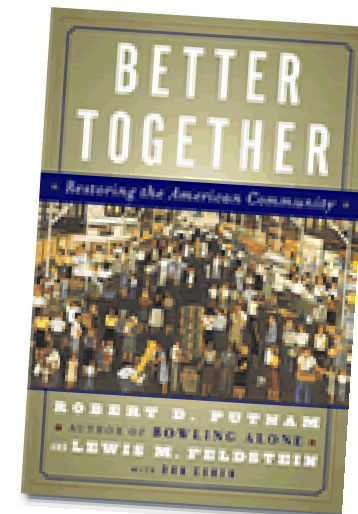
- A social network that enables the individual to fulfill different needs, such as finding a job, housing, partner, babysitter, etc
- The social capital is the sum of the resources one has access to through networks outside the family



What is social capital for a society?

The fabric of social relations that bond us together.

- General trust in society's organizations enable us to make long term decisions for ourselves
- Commonly accepted and predictable norms facilitate business and other transactions
- Well functioning, dense and dynamic interpersonal networks enhances the efficiency and productivity



Trends in social capital 1965 – 1995 (USA)

- “Schmoozing” declined by half
- Politics turned into a spectator sport
- Sport is something you watch on TV

Why?

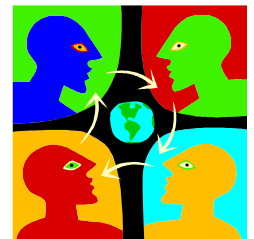
- Family’s total working time per week has increased
- Every extra 10 minutes of commuting reduced civiness by 10%
- TV and electronic entertainment explains $\frac{1}{4}$ of the reduced civiness. An hour less of TV per day has the same effect on civiness as 5 years extra education



Social capital: three main types

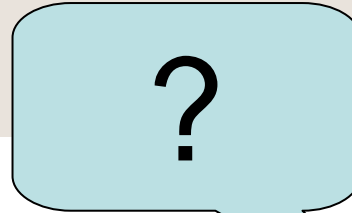


1. Bonding-capital: Networks consisting of people similar to each other and tend to look inwards to the group (for instance yacht clubs, immigrant organizations, rotary, basement mosques, free masons, folk dancing groups, extended families/ clans)
2. Bridging-capital: Outward looking networks consisting of people of different types. Civicness
3. Linking capital – the tie between people and public institutions.



Bridging-capital is scarce and harder to build, but very necessary in a large and diverse society



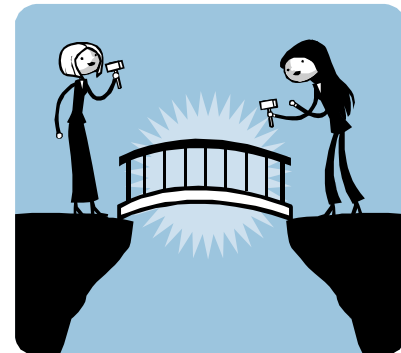




Bridging institutions

Human interaction takes place in

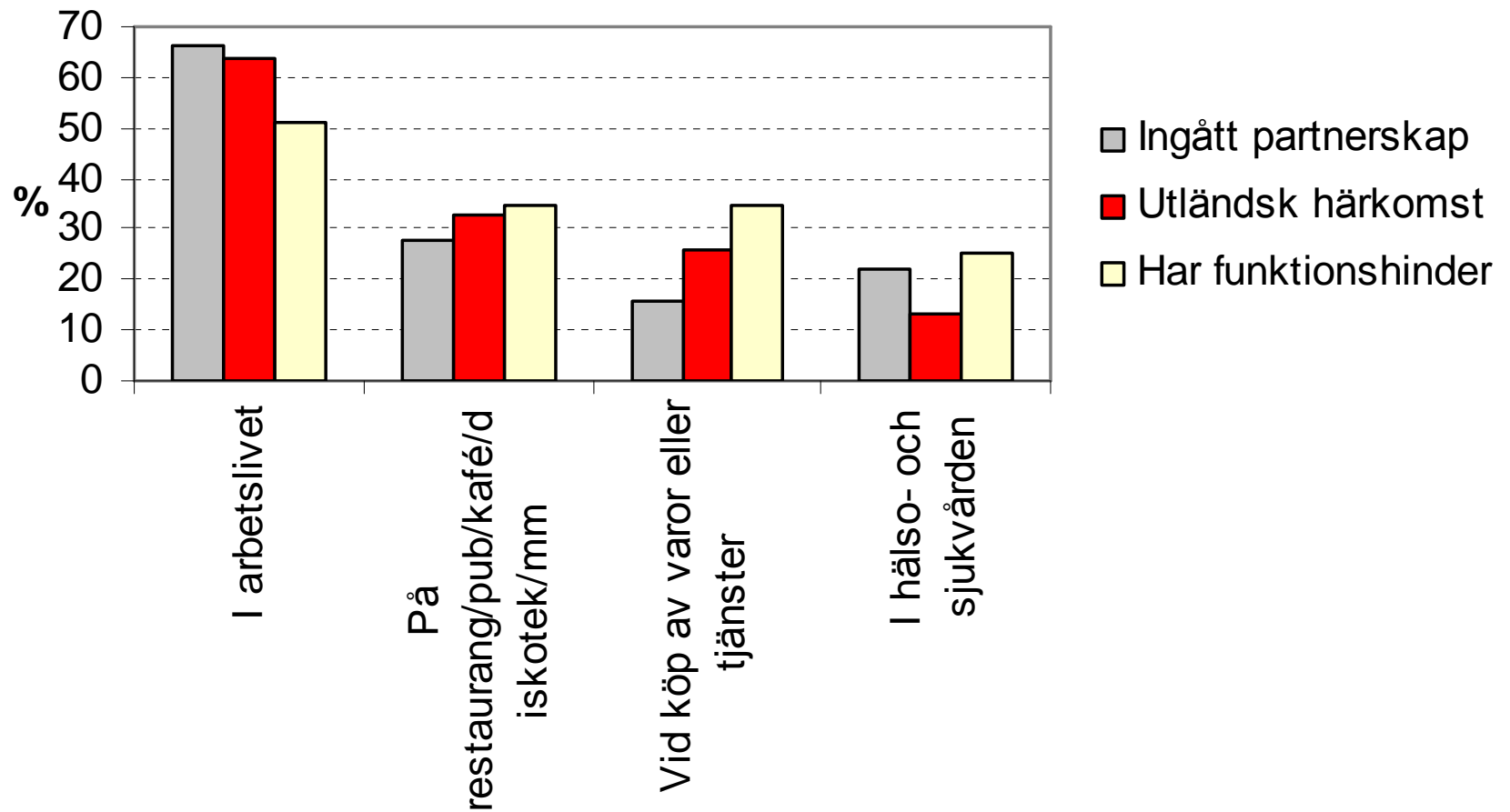
- worklife/ labour market
- education sector
- political activities, including parties
- associational/ civic life
- sports
- culture and nightlife
- just hanging out/ mingling
- travel/transportation system
- the city public space
- the virtual world



Worklife/ labour market

- 59% of inhabitants have permanent employment arrangements (age 16-64)
- 64% of immigrated inhabitants have "occupation"
- 82% of sweden-born are "occupied" (2005)
- 40% of enterprices have employees who work from a distance
- Deconcentration of govenment agencies led to weekly commuting, which lessened social life at work
- Labour market programmes only generate contact with other unemployed people.
- 26% of sweden-born got their job through formal channels
- 39% of "non westerners" got their job through formal chennels
- 63% of workers in sthlm are members of a trade union (nationally: 78%)
- 14% have been to a meeting of a trade union (nationally: 24%)

Where or in what situations is discrimination experienced? SCB (central statistics bureau), 2005

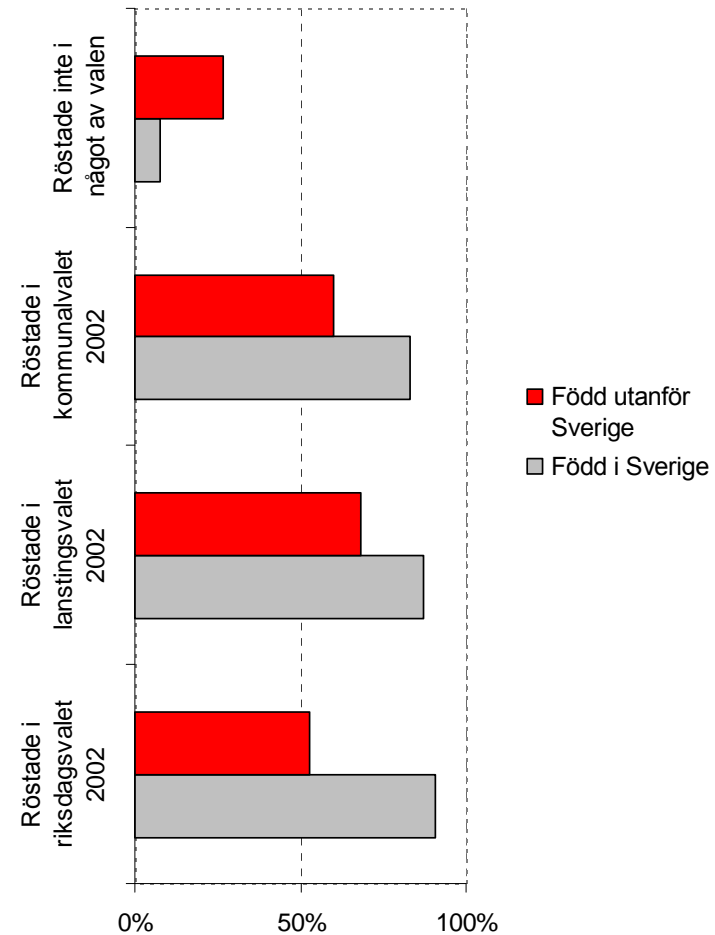


Education sector

- 16 of Swedens 42 universities/colleges are in Stockholm
- 40950 studiecircles held in the county in 2005
- 10250 studied Swedish for immigrants only in the city of Stockholm
- Primary education is crucial and in development

Political activity

- Voter turnout co-varies with socio-economic factors
- Social capital is thriving in political activity and civickness (Putnam)



Political activity

Note that foreign born have lower enrolment but higher activity

Tabell 1 Politisk aktivitet. Andel i procent. Källa: ULF-undersökningen

	Riket	Stockholm H-region	Född i Sverige, med båda föräldrar födda i Sverige	Utrikes född samt båda föräldrar födda utomlands
Medlem i politiskt parti	5,6	4,6	5,9	4,6
Varit på möte med politiskt parti	3,5	2,5	3,5	4,5
Deltar ofta i politiska diskussioner	43,3	47,8	43,7	41,2

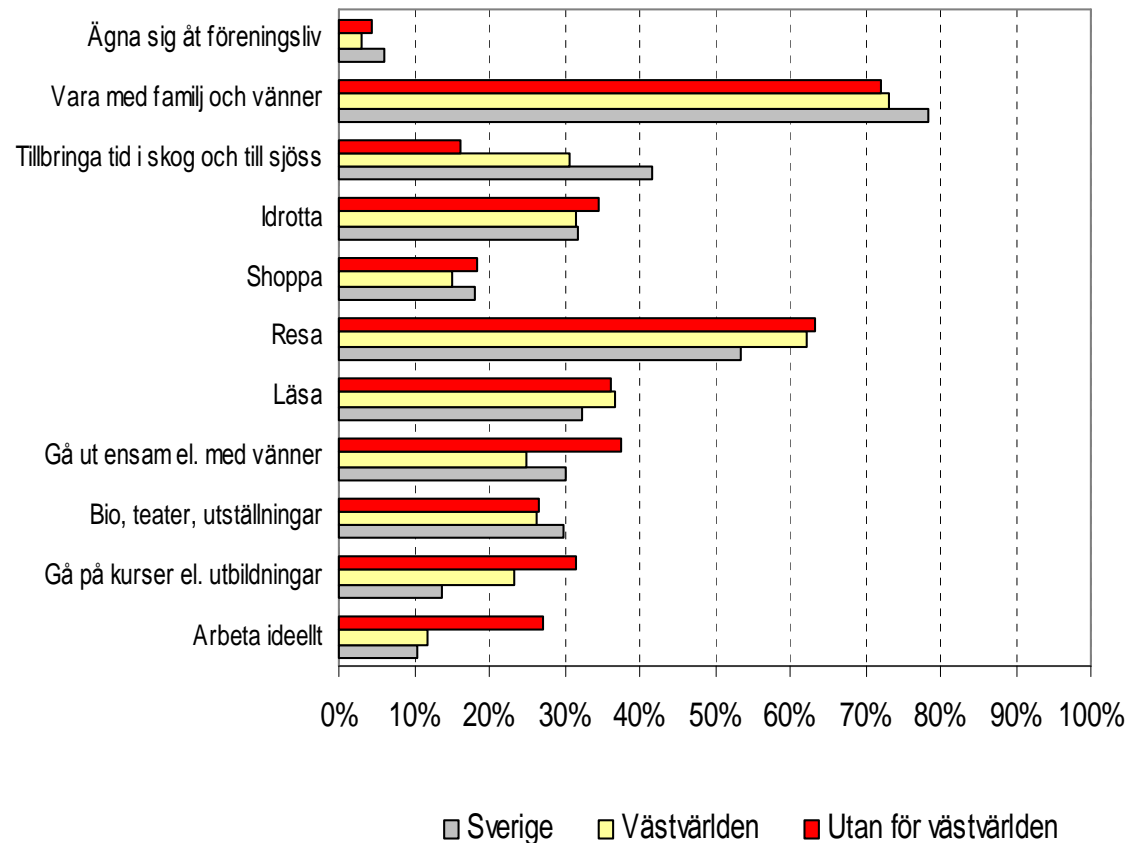
Associational life

- Traditionally, associational life is a very large and vivid.
- It is the active membership that generates social capital.

Type of association	% of population enrolled	active members (%)
Consumer cooperatives	29,4	1,4
Immigrant organizations	0,6	62,5
Disabled, patient organizations	4,0	23,6
Housing association	22,9	23
Religious movement (except former state church)	2,8	69,9
Sports clubs	31,1	53,4

Associational life or just leisure

Önskemål om deltagande i fritidsaktiviteter



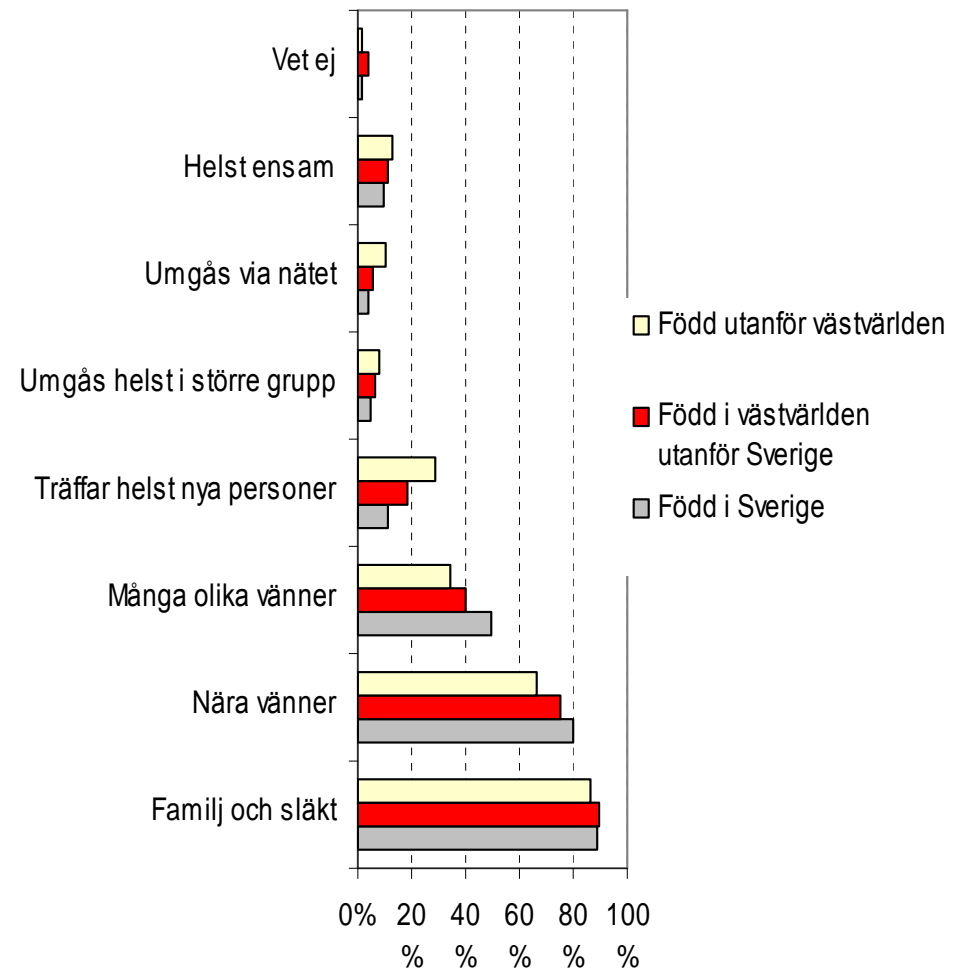
Leisure

- Many leisure activities have a low degree of social interaction. Possibly they contribute to common frames of reference, but encounters are not generated.

Aktivitet	Andel utövare i procent	Grad av interaktion
Tittar på lättare underhållning	76	-
Tittar på drama/ serier	71	-
Tittar på Kulturprogram	59	-
Läser nöjesartiklar	58	-
Läst någon bok	54	-
Läser kulturartiklar	53	-
Läst veckotidning/månadstidning	42	-
Hyr video-dvd	36	-
Tittar på dokusåpor	34	-
Sjungit/ själv spelat instrument	31	+/-
Besökt bibliotek	30	+/-
Köpt cd-skiva	20	-
Medlem i kulturförening	19	+
Lyssnar på P1	19	-
Gått på bio	17	+/-
Tecknat, målat, skrivit poesi	15	-
Lyssnar på P3	10	-
Gått på teater	6	+/-
Gått på pop-/rock- evenemang	3	+/-

Just hanging out/ mingling

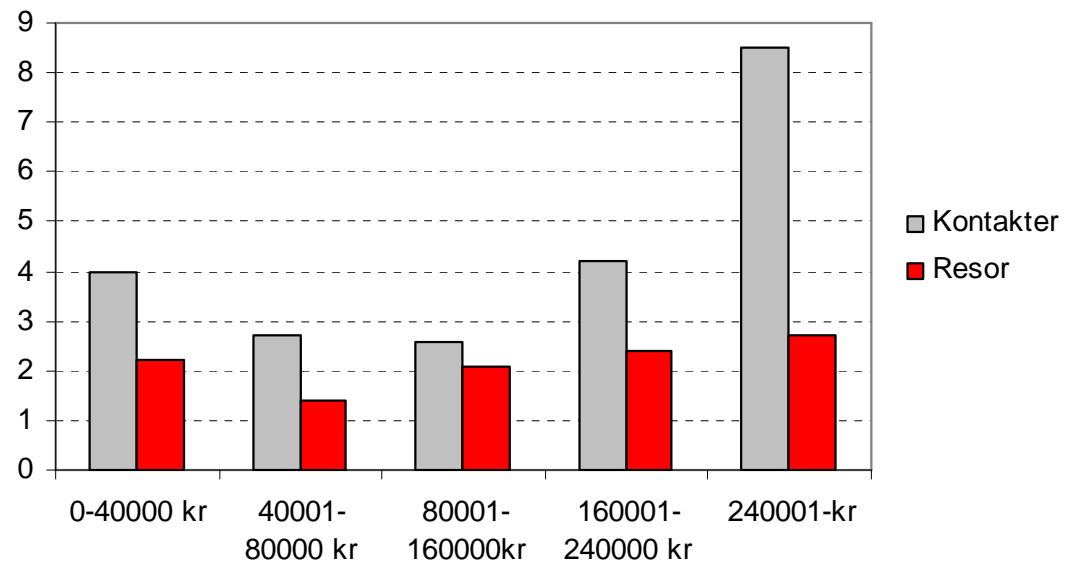
- Important factor in social capital development
- Statistics show one prefers to hang out within extended family
- Bonding does not compensate for bridging



Travel and communication

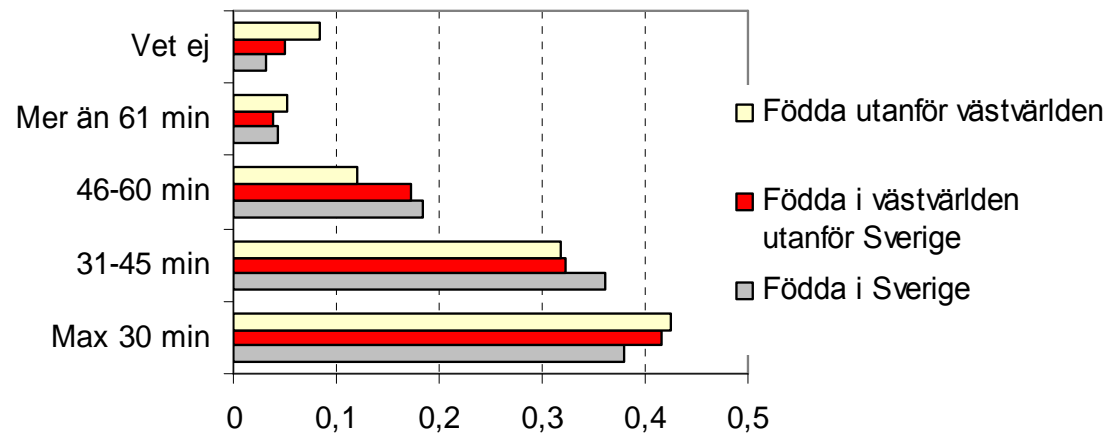
- Access to car is lower in Stockholm than in Sweden (71 % vs. 83 %)
- Big differences in travel patterns and number of contacts per day, depending on age, gender, job, education level and income

Diagram 1 Resor och kontakter (återresor efter uträttat ärende är exkluderade) per person och dag en genomsnittlig dag, efter inkomst. Källa: KOM99-00



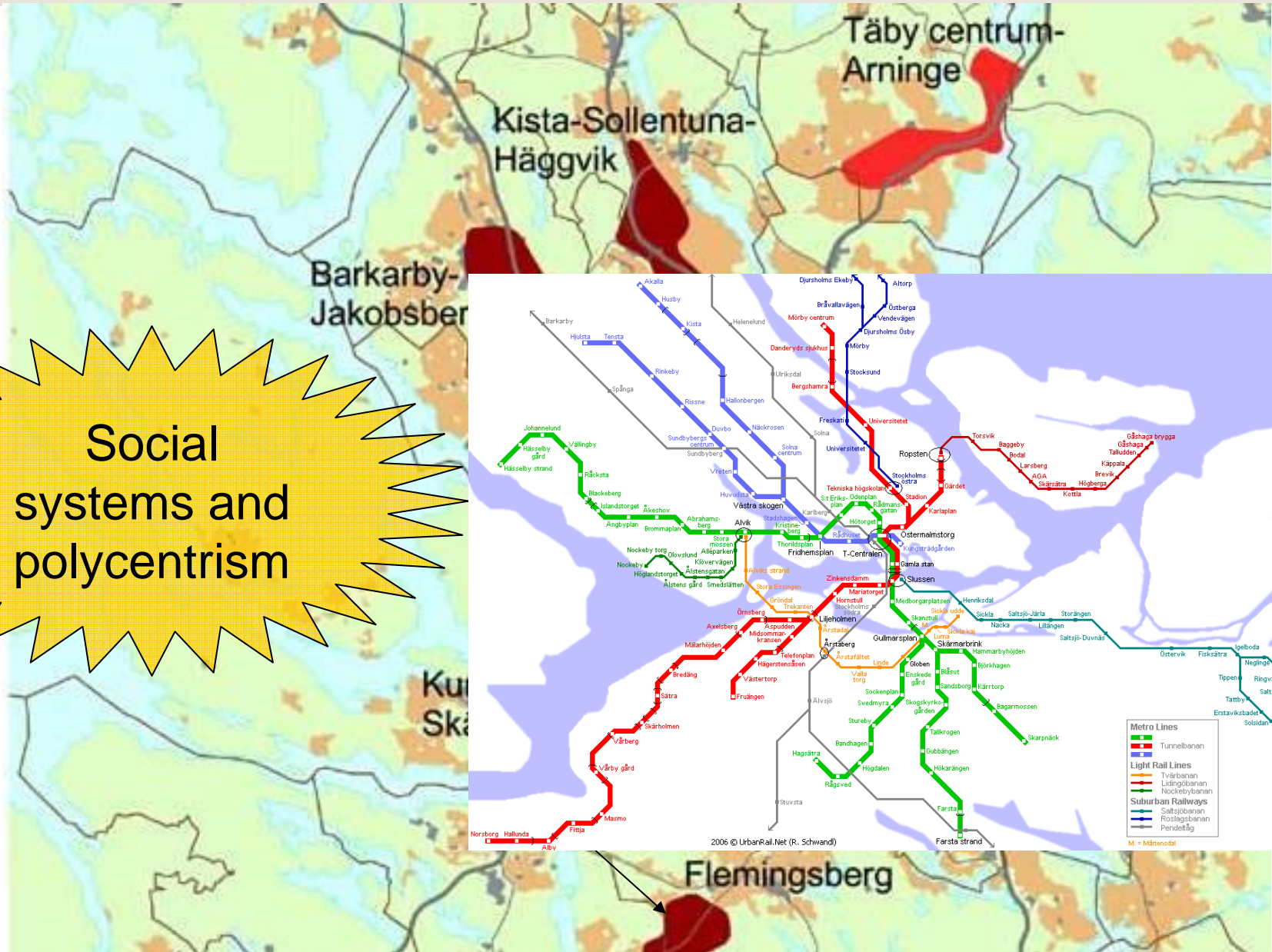
Travel and communication

Diagram 1 RTK:s Värderingsundersökning Hur lång restid tycker du är möjligt att ha till arbetet? Enkel väg. Andel positiva svar i målpopulationen

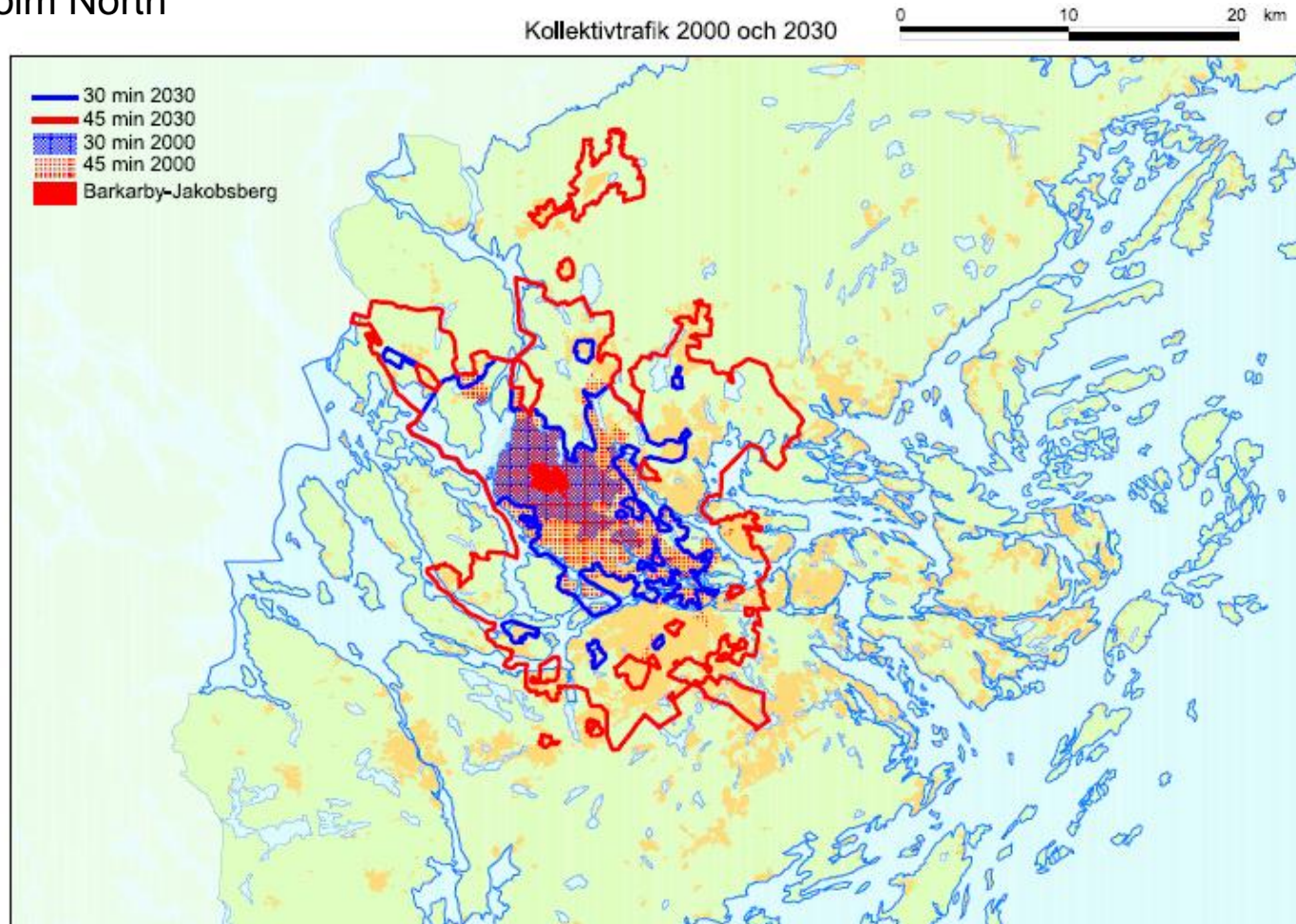


How long of a distance in time to work do you think is possible for a person?

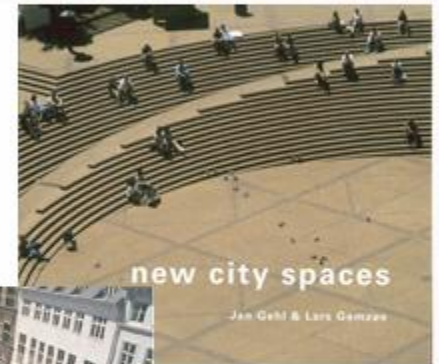
Social systems and polycentrism



How far can you get with in limited time (by public transport) from Barkarby, Stockholm North



Public space, public life



The Stockholm City Library



- MAXIMUM RESPECT TO GUNNAR ASPLUND AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

At the actual library is a re-creation of the great architect Gunnar Asplund and the 1930s era building. One could think that the new building is a re-creation of the existing building as much as possible. This does not mean that the conservation of the original building is the main goal. The new building is a re-creation of the existing building. The new building is a re-creation of the existing building. The new building is a re-creation of the existing building.

- MONUMENTAL BUILDING IN HARMONY WITH URBAN CONTEXT.

Gunnar Asplund designed his library mainly on the basis of an idea of respect and harmony with the urban context. In his 1930s era building, he used the cylindrical volume on the floor as a landmark position on the coastline. In the new building, the cylindrical volume is a landmark position on the coastline. In the new building, the cylindrical volume is a landmark position on the coastline.

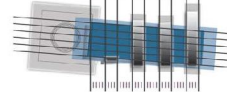
- LIBRARY AS A PLACE OF COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY.

The new library should be part of the city life. It is a place of communication and community. The new library should be part of the city life. It is a place of communication and community. The new library should be part of the city life. It is a place of communication and community.

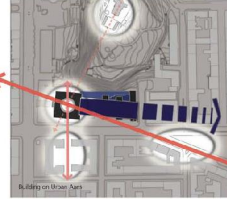
FUNCTIONAL AREA	AREA (SQM)	AREA (SQFT)
REAR PART	1000	1076
FRONT PART	1000	1076
TOTAL	2000	2152



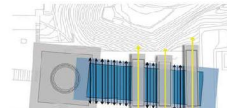
Independent Structural System.



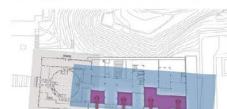
Modular Organization.



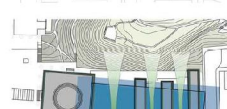
New Addition as an Integrator of Existing Elements.



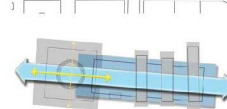
Axis Perpendicular to Main Street.



Contacts Between Street and Building Frontage.



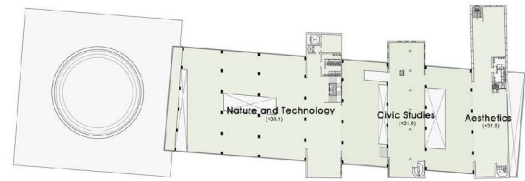
View to Green.



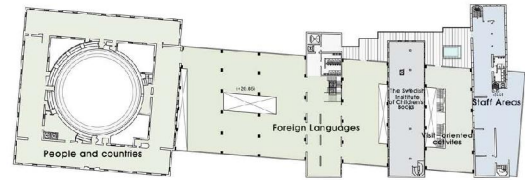
Axis Extended From Original Library.



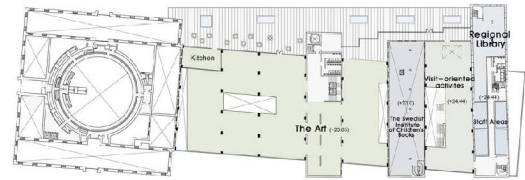
New Addition as an Integrator of Existing Elements.



LEVEL -7 SCALE 1:500



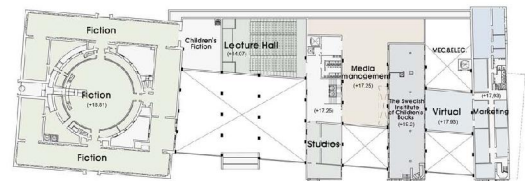
LEVEL -6 SCALE 1:500



LEVEL -5 SCALE 1:500



LEVEL -4 SCALE 1:500



LEVEL -3 SCALE 1:500



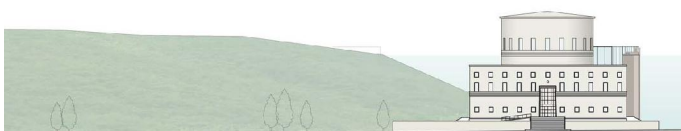
LEVEL -2 SCALE 1:500



NORTH ELEVATION SCALE 1:200



SITE PLAN SCALE 1:1000



WEST ELEVATION SCALE 1:200



SECTION - A SCALE 1:500

SECTION - B SCALE 1:500

a GLASS BOX for ASPLUND

a GLASS BOX for ASPLUND

Current agenda development for the regional plan



- Enabling environment and functioning of bridging institutions
- Physical development, polycentrism
- Value survey for Stockholm region, emphasis on trust and sense of place
- Branding and identity (Capital of Scandinavia)
- Regional validation systems
- Growth potential in diversity
- Interface between local government agencies and the inhabitants
- Connecting to virtual Stockholm
- Integration indicators for regional use
- Municipalities as employers
- Anti discrimination – how to address it at a regional level

Some lessons learned and conclusions – add your own!

- Performance indicators for bridging institutions can make a composite index for social capital development
- Survey instruments unveil social capital but getting less reliable
- Integration facilitates economic development
- Civic engagement is enhanced by a well functioning social system
- A tolerant and dynamic culture, and inclusive identity, is the oil that greases the social system
- A dysfunctional (segregated) social system also makes the town unattractive
- A combination of “soft” and “hard” measures will strengthen the social system

Thanks for listening!

