

# Social Stratification and European Studies in 2014



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# 1. Preface

The Chair of Sociology with a special focus on Social Stratification and European Studies was created in the years 2007 and 2008 with the staffing of the Professorship of Social Stratification in the Federal Republic of Germany (and also in the international context) and the Junior professorship for the Sociology of European Societies. With one professorship, one junior professorship and a team of 10 research fellows, it is an essential pillar in the Institute of Social Sciences. Due to the exceptional level of support the chair still receives from many sides, we feel it is our responsibility to report regularly on our activities.

In 2014 we focused on the execution of numerous large joint research projects, funded by the EU, the German Research Foundation (DFG) and the Ministry for Science and Culture (MWK): In the frame of our EU-project COPE “Combating Poverty in Europe: Re-organising Active Inclusion through Participatory and Integrated Modes of Multi-Level Governance“, we investigated – together with our Norwegian, Scottish, Swedish, Italian and Polish partners – the minimum income schemes and inclusive politics in five European countries on a national, regional and now also individual level. In our EU-project LOCALISE “Local Worlds of Social Cohesion. The Local Dimension of Integrated Social and Employment Policies” that ended in June 2014, we completed two work packages on tailor-made activation services for long-term unemployed persons in Germany, Italy, France, Sweden, Great Britain and Poland. Furthermore, two final conferences were conducted in cooperation with other EU-projects: a Policy Conference in Brussels and a Scientific Conference in Berlin. In our DFG-project HORIZONTAL EUROPEANIZATION, the eight sub-units presented their analysis of the processes of Europeanization in the fields of education, interpretation of history, everyday practice, asylum policy, industrial relations, professional work and social inequalities in a special stream of the Conference of the German Association for Sociology in Trier and prepared a report of our activities in the first three years of its existence and a request for extension. Both EU-projects as well as the DFG-research group are coordinated by University of Oldenburg. A further project – COLLIN – funded by the Volkswagen Foundation, investigates in co-operation with the Soziologisches Forschungsinstitut Göttingen socially distributed innovation processes in the industries of renewable energy and information technology. A Franco-German project exploring the restructuring of regions, COMPOSITE, was completed in summer 2014.

In the scope of our projects numerous publication projects started or have been completed: Besides various articles in journals and books, that are documented in this report, we would like to emphasize one dissertation, one special issue and five books: Sinje Späth completed and published her dissertation on transnational product development processes in multinational companies which she wrote in the frame of a project funded by the DFG. Nils Müller published his doctoral thesis on the daily reproduction of national boundaries. Additionally, a special issue of the “International Journal of Social Welfare“, containing 6 articles on „The Governance of Activation in Europe“, appeared in 2014. Also an edited volume on „Krise der europäischen Vergesellschaftung?

Soziologische Perspektiven“ was published by VS Verlag. In 2015, two further edited volumes are due to be published by Edward Elgar (London): “Exploring inequality in Europe: How Europeanisation shapes our daily lives” (Editor: Heidenreich) and “Integrating Social and Employment Policies in Europe: Active Inclusion and Challenges for Local Welfare Governance” (Editors: Heidenreich and Rice).

Beyond that it is important to highlight the extraordinary teaching performance in the Bachelor, Master, Diploma and Magister degree programmes of our department. Up to 300 students attended some of the individual courses and about 20 theses were supervised. Innovative teaching benchmarks were set through research projects on “knowledge transfer between Universities and enterprises”, “Xenophobia”, the position of “poverty and exclusion in Germany” and the “precarization of labor markets in Europe”. Moreover, working group members acted as the director of the Institute for Social Science, as equal opportunity commissioners or attended numerous department and faculty committees (appointment committees, department board, faculty board, student advisory service, examination boards, doctoral thesis committees...). As a proof of our high quality teaching performance, Frédéric Falkenhagen was nominated for the university’s Prize for Excellence in Teaching 2013/2014 (“Preis der Lehre”).

In the course of this year, Dr. Nils Müller, Cathrin Ingensiep, Inga Rohlmann and Krishantha Kamaladiwala left the research group. We wish all of them the best in the new positions and roles they have taken on!

With this report we would once again like to say thank you to all the people and institutions that helped us with their great support to continue the work in this department.

Oldenburg, in December 2014

Martin Heidenreich und Jannika Mattes

## **2. Projects and other research activities**

The research activities of our unit are focused on two areas: contributing to a stronger consideration of the European dimension of social stratification and analysing the transition to an innovation- and globally-oriented knowledge-based society as an important factor in social-structural processes of change.

### **2.1. Internationally comparative and European social stratification**

Our first research focus is the Europeanization and internalization of national societies with the aim of helping to overcome the methodological nationalism of inequality research. Complementary to the relevant activities of the University of Bremen, our unit wants to analyse the transformation of national societies from a more social and economic perspective.

Our research interest in the Europeanization of national society and economic spaces is based on the notion that processes of socialization – e.g. education systems, employment systems and social protection systems which are central determinants of social inequality – can no longer be analysed in a national framework. Through the Europeanization of adjudication, monetary policies, household policies, regional policies and agriculture policies, social inequalities are increasingly created and regulated on a European level. The cognition of social inequalities is also no longer limited to national levels. The activation and definition of inequalities as well as their handling increasingly takes place in supranational spaces. The so far national interpretation models and regulation models of social inequalities are now changing through the aggregation of European regulation structures and the involved political integration and dependence (Europeanization from the top) as well as through the transnational communication relationship, exchange relationship and changing learning process (Europeanization from the bottom up).

This theoretical interest in the Europeanization of social inequalities and its determining factors is currently realized in five projects and initiatives:

Together with partners from Italy, Poland, Sweden, Norway and the United Kingdom, since February 2012 we have been successfully working on the project (under the 7<sup>th</sup> framework programme of the EU): "Combating Poverty in Europe: Re-organising Active Inclusion through Participatory and Integrated Modes of Multilevel Governance" (COPE).

Secondly, together with partners from five other EU states, we initiated a very large EU project in 2011, which ended in June 2014. This project was coordinated by the partners from Oldenburg and focused on the local dimension of activating employment policies, an issue which deals especially with the "Jobcenter bzw. Arbeitsgemeinschaften SGB II" in Germany. (Localise: Local Worlds of Social Cohesion. The Local Dimension of Integrated Social and Employment Policies).

Thirdly, because of the interest in the Europeanization and internalization of national societies a social sciences research network was created. In this network a proposal for the creation of a DFG research unit “Horizontal Europeanization” was successfully developed and approved. The research unit was launched in May 2012. In the frame of this research group we fourthly, analyse the Europeanization of social inequalities based on pan-European income and labour market data. In 2014, the programme for the follow-up project phase was developed, which will be put under scrutiny by the DFG in the beginning of 2015. If successful, it will grant us the opportunity to deepen our assessment on the impact of the Eurozone crisis on Europeanisation and its winners and losers.

Fifthly, an interdisciplinary research center was founded in cooperation with the School of Economics and Law. (*Centre for Europeanisation and Transnational Regulations Oldenburg, CETRO*) In autumn 2008 the European Union acknowledged the center as a Jean Monnet top-level research center and supported it financially. CETRO facilitates the coordination, organization and support of internationally comparative and European scientific research projects. It supports the profile development of the involved professorships by helping to secure third-party funds, creating synergy effects between the involved disciplines and raising the visibility of the social research activities in Oldenburg in this area. Within the framework of CETRO, an international Summer School, a lecture series on the “Europeanization of industrial relations”, and a discussion on “The privatization of social risks” and several short events with guests from Germany and abroad were organized.

**a) Local Worlds of Social Cohesion. The Local Dimension of Integrated Social and Employment Policies (EU, 2011-2014)**

Radical changes in the local governance of social cohesion in many Member States of the European Union have been the focus of LOCALISE’s research on the organizational challenges of an integrated social and employment policy. The multiple needs of the most vulnerable groups in society require the integration of formerly separate policy fields. This creates positive dynamics for reducing social inequalities, fostering social cohesion and enhancing labour market participation – the crucial objectives of the new EU2020 strategy. Local activation policies are framed by Member States’ policies and patterns of regional inequality. But the shift of competences to the local level, the involvement of new actors and a closer collaboration of different agencies create new demands in inter-organizational coordination. How do different institutional contexts influence local worlds of social cohesion? How do local actors deal with the conflicts and dilemmas caused by integrated social cohesion policies? What impact do these policies have on social inequality and the conception of social citizenship?

LOCALISE addressed these questions by integrating multiple disciplines and partners experienced in European and Social Policy research. A common theoretical and methodological approach guided the research in each work package. During the first project phase, three work packages were completed that focused on different approaches to integrated social cohesion policies at the national, regional and local level in six European countries: France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Sweden



and the United Kingdom. During the second project phase, the focus lay not only on the question how local actors appropriate European resources in devising local social cohesion policies, but also on the question how street-level workers tailor integrated service offers to individual client cases – and with which effects for the most vulnerable social groups.

In 2014, two final work packages on the individual level of integrated social cohesion policies in six European countries were completed (WP6 and WP7). For these work packages, a second round of 104 interviews with caseworkers and clients in local service organizations were conducted. In order to integrate the country findings into two comprehensive comparative reports, a final fourth progress meeting was held in Warsaw on 21-22 March 2014. All partners presented their results for the WP6 report and discussed the structure of the WP7 report.

Also in terms of publications, 2014 has been a fruitful year for LOCALISE. Beside the two aforementioned comparative reports to which the German team contributed two country studies, a special issue of the “International Journal of Social Welfare“ containing 6 articles on “The Governance of Activation in Europe“ appeared. In addition, the second drafts for an edited volume entitled “Integrating Social and Employment Policies in Europe: Active Inclusion and Challenges for Local Welfare Governance“ were submitted to the editors Martin Heidenreich and Deborah Rice (the book is due to be published with Edward Elgar in 2015). Finally, two journal articles by international author teams were published/accepted in 2014.



**LOCALISE members in Warsaw, March 2014.**

In order to disseminate the LOCALISE results to a wider audience, the Oldenburg team gave presentations to local politicians, administrators and other stakeholders in three German cities. Also, three conferences were organized: An early-Stage researchers’ Conference on “Delivering Integrated Employment Policies” in Bordeaux on 12-13 May 2014, a Policy Conference in Brussels on 5 organized together with three other EU-projects (COPE, FLOWS and WILCO) in June 2014, and a Scientific Conference on “Inclusive Europe” in Berlin on 9-10 October 2014 – together with five other EU-projects (COPE, WILCO, FLOWS, IMPROVE and INSPIRES). Finally, LOCALISE was again very present at international conferences in 2014, among them the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual ESPANET conference

(where Martin Heidenreich, Deborah Rice, Katharina Zimmermann, Christina Garsten, Katarina Hollertz, Kerstin Jacobsson and Vanesa Fuertes contributed a paper).

More information on LOCALISE is available here: [www.localise-research.eu](http://www.localise-research.eu)

**List of participants:**

Participant no.	Participant organisation name	Participant short name	Country
1	Jean Monnet Centre for Europeanisation and Transnational Regulation Oldenburg University of Oldenburg	CETRO	Germany
2	Employment Research Institute, Edinburgh Napier University	ENU	United Kingdom
3	Department of Institutional Analysis and Public Management, Bocconi University	PAM	Italy
4	Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Bordeaux/Centre Emile Durkheim, University of Bordeaux	CED/CNRS	France
5	Stockholm Center for Organizational Research, Stockholm University	SCORE	Sweden
6	Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw	ISUW	Poland

Research team in Oldenburg: Deborah Rice, Katharina Zimmermann, Christina Siebolds

**b) COPE – Combating Poverty in Europe. Re-organising Active Inclusion through Participatory and Integrated Modes of Multilevel Governance (2012-2015)**

The FP7 research project COPE – “Combating Poverty in Europe: Re-organising Active Inclusion through Participatory and Integrated Modes of Multilevel Governance” – analyses trends of poverty



**The international COPE-team in Warsaw 2014**

and social exclusion in Europe, and examines the dynamics of minimum income protection policies that potentially help to alleviate the risk of poverty in Europe. COPE runs under the overall coordination of CETRO. A focus of the project is put on the situation of single parents, long-term unemployed and working poor, who face particularly high risks of poverty and social exclusion. The

project investigates to what extent minimum income policies are important as a last resort social security net for these three target groups and in what sense active inclusion policies protect these groups effectively from suffering from poverty and social exclusion. Active inclusion can be understood as the combination of sufficient income provision, active labour market policies (ALMP) and an easy access to quality services (C(2008) 5737). Thus, this concept suggests integrating social and employment policies in order to combat poverty and multiple barriers to employment in a comprehensive way. The integration of these different pillars is necessary as employment services are often regulated at the national level, while social services are mainly developed and provided at the local level. Thus, developing and providing active inclusion policies requires a close coordination between various social policy fields (benefit provision, training, job placement, family and care, drug and debt counselling), between different political levels (national, regional, local, European) and between various types of organisations (private, public, NGOs).

Building on these considerations, the overall research question of COPE is: In the development and provision of active inclusion policies, how do public, private and non-governmental actors in a welfare state deal with the challenges raised by the need for closer co-operation between different political levels (European, national, regional and local) involving all relevant stakeholders (public, private, organised civil society and citizens) across the boundaries of formerly separated societal fields (social, employment and economic policy)?

During the third year of the project, COPE has conducted case studies on the impact of welfare interventions on life-courses of deprived groups. In five European post-industrial cities, interviews with long-term unemployed single parents and working poor served as the basis for in-depth qualitative case studies. The cities under study were: Turin (Italy), Radom (Poland), Glasgow (UK), Malmö (Sweden) and Dortmund (Germany). The European dimension has also been addressed by analysing the domestic governance of the anti-poverty tool kit of Europe 2020 and the peer group approach.

Based on the research in the COPE project, a number of project reports and papers have been published on the project website:

- five local reports on the local arena for combating poverty (one for each city under study),
- a comparative paper by Håkan Johansson, Alexandru Panican, Anna Angelin & Max Koch on “Combating poverty in Europe: multi-level, multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder models in local active inclusion policies”,
- five national reports (one per country) on the Europeanisation of active inclusion policies
- one comparative paper by Matteo Jessoula, Sebastiano Sabato, Chiara Agostini, Ilaria Madama on “The Europe 2020 Anti-Poverty Arena”
- one comparative paper by Wiesława Kozek and Julia Kubisa on “The Impact of Welfare Interventions on Life-Courses of Deprived Groups”
- and one paper by Bjorn Hvinden and his team on ‘Poverty and exclusion in the European multilevel system’



Furthermore, several book projects are currently under progress, which are based on the COPE-findings. First of all, Rune Halvorsen and Bjorn Hvinden from the Norwegian COPE-team are editing a book with Edward Elgar on “Combating Poverty in Europe: Active Inclusion in a Multi-Level and Multi-Actor Context”. The contributions to this book are in their final stages, and summarize all major findings of the COPE project. It covers poverty and social exclusion at the European, the national and the subnational level and analyses policies and governance approaches towards active inclusion. Matteo Jessoula and Ilaria Madama from the Italian COPE team are editing a book on “Europe2020 and the fight against poverty and social exclusion” with Routledge, which will be published in 2015. The focus of this book is the European dimension of poverty and social exclusion, and how European active inclusion policies shape national settings. Daniel Clegg’s (UK COPE-team) edited volume focuses on national minimum income schemes and their role for active inclusion and is also scheduled for 2015. Furthermore, Hakan Johansson and Alexandru Panican from the Swedish COPE-team are editing a book on the subnational dimension of this topic. Their volume with the planned title “Responding to the crisis: Combating poverty and promoting active inclusion in local welfare societies” will be published in 2015, too. Wieslawa Kozek and her colleagues from the Polish COPE-team also plan publishing the findings of the last COPE empirical work package on the impact of welfare interventions on life-courses of deprived groups.

COPE has been very visible on international conferences. COPE members presented their findings, among other events, at the 21<sup>st</sup> CES conference in Washington, D.C., USA in March 2014 (Matteo Jessoula), in Bordeaux, France in May 2014 at the Early Stage Researchers Conference (Norbert Petzold), at the Conference on the ECPR Standing Group on the European Union in The Hague, Netherlands, in June 2014 (Matteo Jessoula, Chiara Agostini), at the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual ESPAnet conference in Oslo, Norway, in October (Justyna Zielinska, Norbert Petzold, Julia Kubisa and Katharina Zimmermann) and at the Conference on the Europe2020 Poverty Target in Brussels, October 2014 (Maurizio Ferrera).

Furthermore, several events have been organised in the framework of COPE. At the one hand, several COPE teams organised regional or national meetings to present and discuss their findings in a national context. On the other hand, international scientific and policy events took place to disseminate the findings in a broad manner. In June 2014, COPE participated in the policy conference “Building inclusive welfare systems: A dialogue between research and practice”. Furthermore, COPE organised a stream at the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual ESPAnet conference in Oslo, Norway, in September 2014. In October, COPE co-organised the FP7 event “Towards Inclusive Employment and Welfare Systems: Challenges for a Social Europe” in Berlin, Germany.

In early 2015, COPE will come to a hopefully very successful end. After closing officially the project, all team members will be engaged in publishing their results in the mentioned book and in individual journal articles.

*Research team in Oldenburg: Katharina Zimmermann, Norbert Petzold*

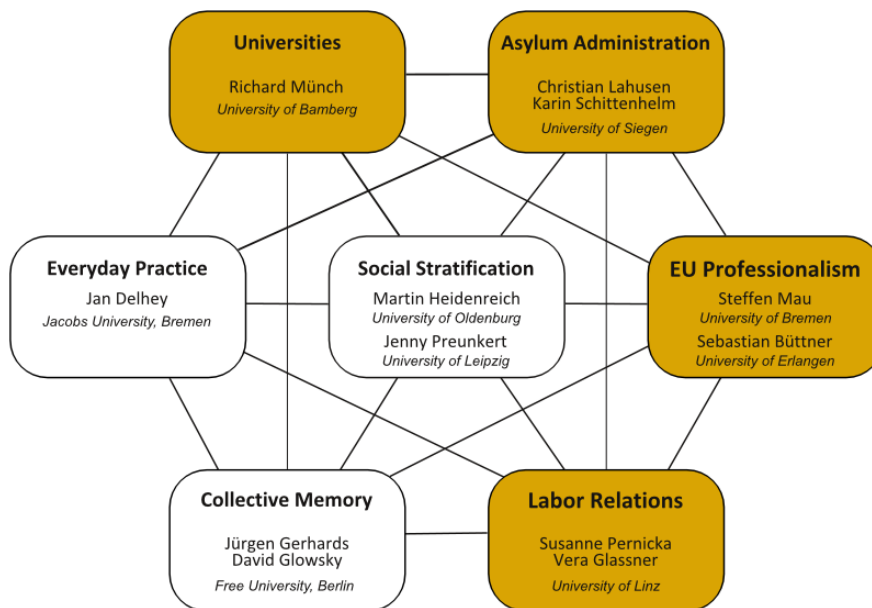
**c) DFG funded Research Unit “Horizontal Europeanization” („Europäische Vergesellschaftungsprozesse. Horizontale Europäisierung zwischen nationalstaatlicher und globaler Vergesellschaftung“; 2012-2015)**

Until recently, the scientific debate on the European integration process has been mainly focused on the construction of a single European market, the economic and monetary integration of Europe, and the political and legal integration of European countries. However, since at least the 1990s, European integration has also led to a fundamental transformation of social relations and daily life in Europe. While the lives of people in the post-war period primarily took place in the context of nation-states, the opening of national spaces and stronger cross-border integration led to a growing role played by transnational social interactions and perceptions. The nation-state is no longer the only or the most important frame of reference. Everyday life increasingly takes place in transnational social spaces – a phenomenon that has received only scant attention within social sciences.



**Team of the Research Unit**

Our Research Unit on “Social Integration in Europe. Horizontal Europeanization between Nation-states and Globalization”, which has been funded by the German Research Foundation since May 2012, will contribute to a better understanding of the increasing transnational range of social activities. In contrast to mostly political and legal processes of “vertical Europeanization”, we will focus on processes of “horizontal Europeanization”, i.e. on the dense networks of cross-border interactions, relations, transactions and mobility. In this perspective, Europe can be conceived as a field of heterogeneous social fields, for example the fields of higher education, asylum administration, EU professionals, labour relations, everyday practices, collective memories and transnational patterns of social inequalities.



### *Subprojects within the Research Unit*

These fields have been selected for in-depth study in the seven subprojects of our Research Unit. On the basis of these projects, we aim to achieve a better understanding of horizontal Europeanization processes, the related conflicts and their impact on patterns of social inequality.

Our theoretical understanding of Europe is based on a concept of field-specific, multi-level and contested processes of horizontal Europeanization. Our aim is to enlarge the analysis of the political and legal integration processes in Europe, particularly by EU institutions and rules (vertical Europeanization), to an analysis of cross-border social relations in Europe. These cross-border activities take place in various social fields which are characterized by institutionally regulated relations between hierarchically ordered social positions. These social positions allow access to field-specific resources and opportunities that influence the social situation and the interaction, interpretation and attitudes of the individuals involved. These patterns are reproduced in symbolic struggles in which actors try to improve their positions and influence. This approach is based on the social theory of Pierre Bourdieu and on neo-institutionalism. While the former considers fields to be a configuration of positions, interests and capital that are engaged in constant struggles for power and recognition, the latter emphasizes the isomorphic pressures that might engender convergence between separated entities. This combination of an actor-centered and structural perspective allows us to integrate our empirical research in seven different fields into a common theoretical framework.

Coordinators in Oldenburg: Prof. Dr. Martin Heidenreich, Dr. Nils Müller

Applicants and heads of subprojects: Prof. Dr. Martin Heidenreich (Speaker, University of Oldenburg), heads of Subprojects: (1) Prof. Dr. Richard Münch (University of Bamberg), (2) Prof. Dr. Christian Lahusen and Prof. Dr. Karin Schittenhelm (University of Siegen), (3) Prof. Dr. Jürgen

Gerhards and Dr. Zsófia Ignácz (Free University Berlin), (4) Prof. Dr. Jan Delhey (Jacobs University Bremen), (5) Prof. Dr. Steffen Mau (University of Bremen) and Dr. Sebastian Büttner (University of Erlangen-Nürnberg), (6) Prof. Dr. Susanne Pernicka and Dr. Vera Glassner (University of Linz), (7) Prof. Dr. Martin Heidenreich (University of Oldenburg) and Dr. Jenny Preunkert (University of Leipzig),.

Research Teams: Dipl.-Soz. Christian Baier, Dipl.-Soz. Vincent Gengnagel, Dipl.-Soz. Nilgun Massih-Tehrani (Subproject 1, University of Bamberg); Dipl.-Soz. Jana Heine, Stephanie Schneider, M.A., Kristina Wottrich, M.A. (Subproject 2, University of Siegen); Lars Breuer, M.A., Anna Delius, M.A. (Subproject 3, Free University Berlin); Emanuel Deutschmann, MSc, Katharina Cirlanaru, BA (Subproject 4, Jacobs University Bremen); Dipl.-Soz. Lucia Leopold, Dipl.-Sowi. Matthias Posvic (Subproject 5, University of Bremen); Dr. Torben Krings, Dipl.-Sozialwiss. Nele Dittmar (Subproject 6, University of Linz); Franziska Buttler, MA, Cathrin Ingensiep, Sabine Israel, MSc, M.A. Christian Reimann (Subproject 7, University of Oldenburg), (Subproject Z) Dr. Nils Müller.

**d) Research Project “Europeanization of Social Inequalities” (Subproject 7 of the Research Unit “Horizontal Europeanization”; 2012-2015)**

In contrast to vertical Europeanization, which predominantly focuses on the political-administrative or legal relationships between member states of the European Union, horizontal Europeanization describes the process of increasing transnational interactions and entanglements that impact on cross-border orientation in social interactions, attitudes and interpretations. The approach of this project concentrates on the meso-level of "social fields" and the micro-level of social interactions, interpretations and attitudes. The core interest of the sub-project "Europeanization of Social Inequalities" lies in investigating the consequences of Europeanization processes across various "social fields", namely the fields of academia, bureaucracy, European and individual identity construction, European professionalism and industrial relations. These heterogeneous Europeanization processes across various "social fields" have an effect on social stratification within Europe. The aforementioned Europeanization processes contribute to a specific distribution of resources, life chances and scopes of individual action. Thus, the focus of sub-project 7 lies on the impact of Europeanization processes on social inequalities in a European context.

It has recently been observed on a global as well as on a European level that income distributions between nation-states are converging. At the same time, income inequalities within nation-states are increasing. This "new geography" implies that social inequalities cannot be solely understood in the context of nation states anymore. Investigating the inequalities which are produced and regulated in a multilevel system on a regional, national and European basis therefore represents a central challenge for Europeanization processes. Even though nation-state policies and institutions still substantially affect the social situation of the population, the sub- and supranational processes of differentiation could be interpreted as an indicator of the Europeanization of social inequalities.

The following questions form the central research focus of this sub-project:

### 1. Scope and Structure of Income Inequalities

How high is the degree of income inequality within and between nation states in the European context?

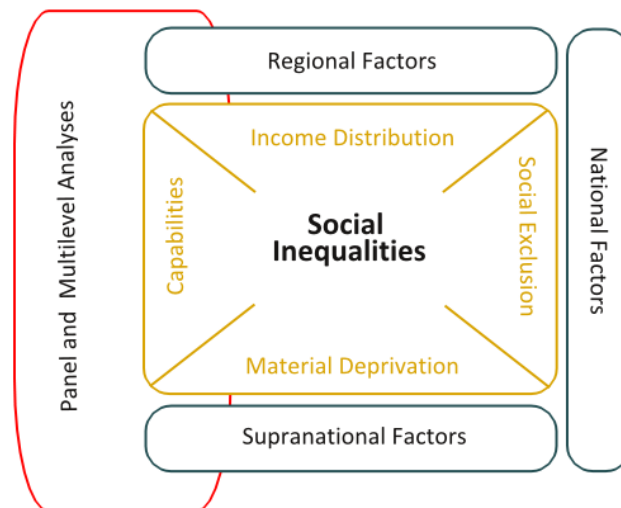
### 2. Multidimensionality of Social Situations

How can the multidimensionality of poverty be captured within a European context?

How high is the extent of material and non-material poverty dimensions within and between European nation states?

### 3. Regional, National and Supranational Explanatory Factors

Which endogenous and exogenous factors can explain the patterns of social inequality across and within the regional, national and supranational level?



In order to answer the research question, this project will quantitatively analyze micro and macro-data focusing on three points of interest: firstly, the scope and structure of European income inequalities, secondly the multidimensionality of social situations and lastly the multilevel explanatory factors of social inequality. The basis of this analysis is formed by micro-data sources, such as the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). Additionally, context variables from Eurostat and OECD-Statistics will be included in order to obtain insights about the explanatory power of economic factors. The prevailing methods which are applied to investigate the three main interests are panel and multilevel analyses.

Project members: Prof. Dr. Martin Heidenreich; Dr. Jenny Preunkert (Leipzig); Franziska Buttler, MA; Cathrin Ingensiep (now Hamburg); Sabine Israel, MSc.; M.A. Christian Reimann



**e) Jean Monnet Centre for Europeanisation and Transnational Regulations  
Oldenburg (EU; project status: ongoing)**

The Jean Monnet Centre for Europeanisation and Transnational Regulations (CETRO) at the University of Oldenburg focuses on the Europeanisation of national societies through the transnational regulation of social, labour and economic relations within the European Union (EU). By exploiting the advantages of the interdisciplinary composition of our research centre, we will focus on two substantive and one procedural issue. We analyse a) the impact of the EU and its economic policies (especially the common market, the monetary union and the liberalization of public services) on national economies in Europe, b) the corresponding (trans-)formation of the European Social model and its crucial institutional pillars, the national welfare policies, labour law, collective bargaining systems and other labour market regulations, and c) the interaction and mutual reinforcement of different forms of governance (joint regulation by common legal rules, mutual recognition of national regulations, private regulation in transnational networks, “negative integration” by economic externalities, redistribution and “softer”, more participative forms of policy coordination). Our emphasis on the links between economic, social and regulatory aspects is motivated by the current situation of the EU which is characterized by an asymmetry between the economic and the socio-political dimensions of transnational integration: faced with a growing scepticism towards further Europeanisation and globalization, the EU has to take into account the social implications of European integration and in particular its impact on national welfare systems, labour law and collective bargaining relations.

The focus on economic, social and regulatory aspects of European integration is translated into different activities exploiting our multi-disciplinary resources and interests in research, teaching and communication (international conferences, lecture series, workshops, summer schools, working papers).

## **2.2. Contours of knowledge society**

The second focus of our unit bundles the innovation and socioeconomic research activities. It deals with the question of the dynamics of development in a global and innovation centred society, which is characterized by the erosion and diversification of previous national state regulation forms of labour, by learning organizations and by new, territorial involved forms of in multinational corporations. Between institutional and organisational embeddedness knowledge production. We now have three research projects in this area: 1. “Comparaison des systèmes d’innovation territoriale énergétique en France et en Allemagne”. This project was completed in 2014 and analysed the reorganization of regions against the background of increasing renewable energy aims. 2. With a second project, “collaborative innovations”, which runs from May 2013 to April 2016, we analyse the inter-firm use of external knowledge and competences in networked development processes. 3. Forschungsorientiertes Lernen im Fokus (FLiF) – Regieren im

plurinationalen Raum (Research oriented learning – Governing in plurinational spaces). This project focuses on the connection between research and teaching.

**a) Comparaison des systèmes d'innovation territoriale énergétique en France et en Allemagne (ADEME, Project duration: 2011-2014)**

Both in Germany and in France, new renewable energy aims have recently been formulated and are now being put into practice. Thereby, the established relationships between energy suppliers, customers, political actors, scientific advisors and intermediaries are suddenly being questioned and may not any more appear adequate. In this project, we investigate the restructuring of regions as they try to meet these renewable energy aims in a comparative perspective. We will apply the approach of regional innovation systems to give a full account of all the involved bargaining processes and the entailed institutional change. Our empirical research focuses on Grenoble and Seine-et-Marne in France as well as Bottrop and East Frisia (Ostfriesland) in Germany. Besides giving theoretical contributions, the research team in Oldenburg is primarily responsible for the case study in East Frisia (Ostfriesland).

In 2014, the research project was completed. In the comparison between Germany and France, but also between the German cases Bottrop and Emden, we could distinguish very different paths of energy transition. While some cities (e.g. Bottrop) establish a well concertised, centrally coordinated and institutionalised organisation that encompasses all energy-related topics, other cities (e.g. Emden) possess a decentrally organised, individual-based network of actors shaping the energy transition. Besides a formal project report to ADEME, the project resulted in publications in international journals that are forthcoming in 2015 (Mattes et al. in Energy Policy, in print).

Project duration: November 1, 2011 – July 4, 2014)

Financed by: ADEME (Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie)

Project partners: LATTs, Paris; EIFER, Karlsruhe

Project team in Oldenburg: Prof. Dr. Jannika Mattes, Jens Köhrsen

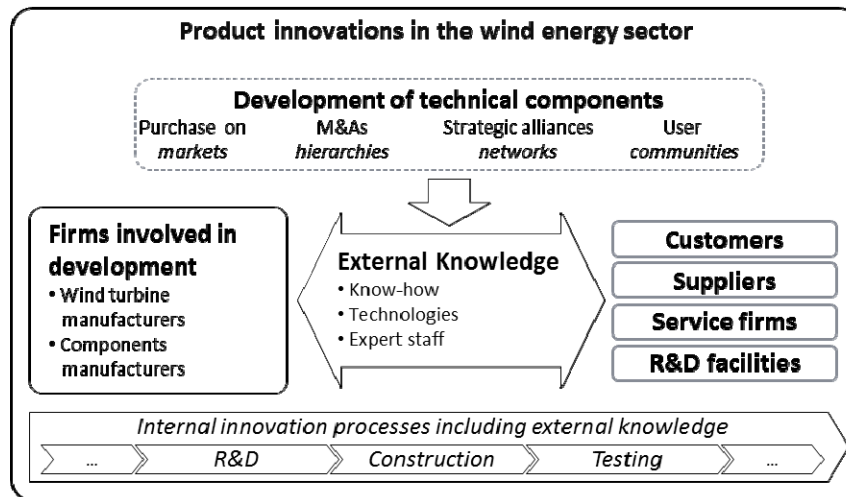
**b) COLLIN – Collaborative innovations. The use of external knowledge in inter-firm development processes (2013 – 2016)**

To compete in global markets, today's high-tech companies are increasingly dependent on external knowledge for the generation of complex innovations. Both for the development and commercialization of new products companies need to collaborate with external knowledge providing organizations like manufacturers, supplier firms, knowledge-intensive service companies, research institutes and universities, and integrate their often highly specialized and heterogeneous knowledge into coherent innovation processes. Thus, the organization and coordination of collaborative inter-organizational knowledge transfers and learning processes become decisive factors for the innovativeness of high-tech companies.



***Team of the joint research project COLLIN***

The research project starts from the assumption that knowledge transfers can be organized via four different forms of collaboration: new knowledge can be purchased on *markets* in the form of licenses or product components, built up through the integration of formerly external knowledge holders into the company's *hierarchy*, made available through strategic partnerships in inter-organizational *networks*, or gained within publicly accessible knowledge *communities*. Markets, hierarchies, networks and communities constitute the coordinative mechanisms for inter-organizational innovation processes and hence imply specific challenges in accessing knowledge from external contexts.



Assuming that all knowledge production is highly context-related, any attempt to *access* external knowledge requires the organizational capacity to reproduce the knowledge production context and to integrate new knowledge into firm-specific learning processes. Furthermore, to *control* knowledge, the innovating company is meant to protect it from undesired access by third parties in order to secure its innovative advantage over competitors. We therefore expect collaborative innovation processes to differ between the governance forms according to the way external knowledge is being accessed and controlled: in *markets*, the innovating company's access to the knowledge production contexts remains limited on contract-based relationships, while the purchased knowledge itself implies high control of new knowledge; knowledge integrated in *hierarchies* grants direct access to the knowledge production contexts and the innovating company fully controls any new knowledge; in *networks*, both the access to knowledge production contexts and the exclusive ownership of knowledge are highly dependent on trust-based relationships; and in *communities*, access to knowledge production is explicitly kept public and every community member is allowed to use new knowledge for their own purposes. Thus, depending on the dominant governance form, the innovating company is required to build up suitable strategies, organizational rules, management practices and working habits in order to (re)produce and control external knowledge.

These assumptions lead to the following main research questions: (1) What are the intra-organizational conditions and interorganizational implications of market-, hierarchy-, network- or community-based forms of collaboration in innovation processes? (2) How do innovating companies cope with the collaboration-specific challenges of (re)producing and controlling external knowledge within inner-firm product development processes?

The research project examines innovation processes in the dynamic high-tech industries of wind energy (responsibility of CETRO, Oldenburg), and information technology (responsibility of the Sociology Research Institute in Göttingen, SOFI). Within both industries, we investigate two innovation projects for each governance form and each industry sector, leading to an overall of 16 case studies. The investigation of each collaboration form results in case studies describing the

main industry-specific conclusions. At the end of the three year project period, a final report will be generated that summarizes the key findings, explains the differences and similarities between the analyzed industries and derives potential practical conclusions (i.e. best practice models). Additional publications are also planned.

Project team: Prof. Dr. Martin Heidenreich, Prof. Dr. Volker Wittke<sup>†</sup>, Prof. Dr. Jürgen Kädtler, Prof. Dr. Jannika Mattes, Dr. André Ortiz; Dr. Klaus-Peter Buss, Dipl.-Soz. Thomas Jackwerth; Manfred Klöpfer, Dipl.-Soz. Heidemarie Hanekop; Dr. Patrick Feuerstein.

### **c) Research oriented learning: Governing in pluri-national spaces**

This project focuses on the expansion and development of research oriented teaching and learning in social science courses. In this project students are taught how to combine learning and researching: In schools I to V, teaching and learning concepts are developed and tested in order to bring students close to and let take part in all stages and forms of scientific research and work. Students are to develop a curious and critical attitude towards findings. The intention is to support a change in the learning culture focusing on the development of academic learning.

Innovative teaching-learning concepts strengthening the relation between studying and researching are to create a suitable framework for self-directed, cooperative learning profiles. At the same time, it is intended to expand the variety of teaching-learning formats and examination types as well as international elements and to strengthen the relation between research and teaching.

The project “Governing in pluri-national spaces” focuses on subjects taken from complex configurations between national, subnational and transnational identities and their regulations.

Project duration: October 2011 – September 2016

Leader of the subproject: Prof. Dr. Martin Heidenreich

Project researcher: Dr. Frédéric Falkenhagen

## **3. Publications**

### **Frédéric Falkenhagen**

*Former les enseignants d'SES en Allemagne. (~ Sozialkundelehrer ausbilden in Deutschland) Idées économiques et sociales. In : Idées économiques et sociales no. 175 (März 2014) : 76-80.*



## Martin Heidenreich

Heidenreich, Martin, and Mattes, Jannika (2014): Die soziale Einbettung multinationaler Unternehmen. In: Löw, Martina (ed.): Vielfalt und Zusammenhalt. Frankfurt am Main: Campus. pp. 659 – 673.

with Paolo R. Graziano: Guest Editorial: Lost in activation? The governance of activation policies in Europe. *International Journal of Social Welfare* No. 23: S1-S5.

Heidenreich, Martin, Petzold, Norbert, Natili, Marcello, and Panican, Alexandru (2014): Active Inclusion as an Organisational Challenge. Integrated Anti-Poverty Policies in three European countries. *Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy* 30 (2): 180-198.



Krise der europäischen Vergesellschaftung? Soziologische Perspektiven. Wiesbaden: Springer

Europäische Beschäftigungsordnungen in der Krise. Die Rückkehr segmentierter Arbeitsmärkte. In: Heidenreich, Martin (ed.): Krise der europäischen Vergesellschaftung?, 1-28.

Eurokrisen und Vergesellschaftung. Die krisenhafte Europäisierung nationaler Fiskalpolitiken. Eine Einführung. In: Heidenreich, Martin (ed.): Krise der europäischen Vergesellschaftung?, 281-309

Heidenreich, Martin, and Aurich-Berheide, Patrizia (2014): European worlds of inclusive activation: The challenges of coordinated service provision. *International Journal of Social Welfare* No. 23: S6–S22.

Heidenreich, Martin (in print): The End of the Honeymoon. The Increasing Differentiation of (Long-Term) Unemployment Risks in Europe. Accepted by the *Journal of European Social Policy*.

Heidenreich, Martin (2014): Produktentwicklung in multinationalen Unternehmen. Innovation durch Wirtschaftsförderung? In: Rasmus C. Beck; Rolf G. Heinze and Josef Schmid (eds.): Zukunft der Wirtschaftsförderung. Baden-Baden: Nomos, pp. 441-465.

## Jannika Mattes

Heidenreich, Martin, and Mattes, Jannika (2014): Die soziale Einbettung multinationaler Unternehmen. In: Löw, Martina (ed.): Vielfalt und Zusammenhalt. Frankfurt am Main: Campus. pp. 659 – 673.

Mattes, Jannika (2014): Formalisation and flexibilisation in organisations – Dynamic and selective approaches in corporate innovation processes. *European Management Journal*, Vol. 32, pp. 475-486.

Mattes, Jannika, Huber, Andreas, and Köhrsen, Jens: Energy transitions in small-scale regions – what we can learn from a regional innovation systems perspective. *Energy Policy*, in print, forthcoming in 2015.

## Nils Müller

Die alltägliche Reproduktion nationaler Grenzen. Konstanz: UVK. ISBN 978-3-86764-489-1



There were great expectations about formerly separated border regions becoming the nucleus of a truly integrated Europe, when internal border controls were abolished by the Schengen treaty in 1995. Reality has proven them wrong: On the basis of qualitative interviews with people living in three German border regions, Nils Müller argues that the national border still plays an important role in the everyday lives of the borderlanders and there is no automatic expansion of their activity radius. Not because of negative sentiments or even some kind of fear of the unknown, but because every day routines are firmly established and change very slowly and only under specific circumstances.

Next to a systematic overview of the state of the art in social science research on national borders, the author develops a conceptual model of every day routines and their change, which is then applied to the case of the opening of national borders in Europe. He describes border regions as “regions of frontiers” in which complex configurations of different social spaces emerge, that each develop their specific relationship towards the border.

The book is intended especially for readers that are dealing with processes of spatial transformation or European integration from a theoretical or practical perspective.

## Norbert Petzold

Heidenreich, Martin; Petzold, Norbert; Natili, Marcello; Panican, Alexandru (2014): Active Inclusion as an Organisational Challenge. Integrated Anti-Poverty Policies in three European countries. *Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy* 30 (2), 180-198.

## André Ortiz

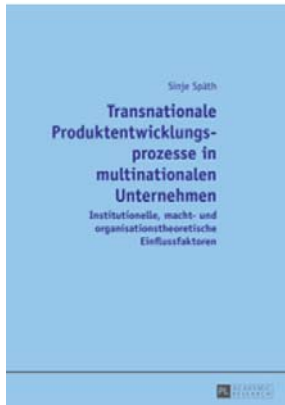
2013 Kooperation zwischen Unternehmen und Universitäten – Eine Managementperspektive zu regionalen Innovationssystemen. Wiesbaden: Springer Gabler.

## Deborah Rice

2014: How the governance of employment systems affects social cohesion: Lessons and best practices from six European countries (with Katharina Zimmermann). *European Policy Brief*. URL: [www.localise-research.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/D8.6\\_European-Policy-Brief-2.pdf](http://www.localise-research.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/D8.6_European-Policy-Brief-2.pdf)

2014: Governing through networks: A systemic approach. In: R. Keast, M. Mandell & R. Agranoff (Hrsg.), *Network theory in the public sector: Building new theoretical frameworks*. New York: Routledge, 103-117.

## Sinje Späth



Späth, Sinje (2014): *Transnationale Produktentwicklungsprozesse in multinationalen Unternehmen. Institutionelle, macht- und organisationstheoretische Einflussfaktoren*. Frankfurt am Main u.a.: Peter Lang. ISBN 978-3-631-65678-5

Die Innovationsfähigkeit von multinationalen Unternehmen basiert zunehmend auf der Vernetzung von Niederlassungen in führenden Fertigungsregionen, Wachstumsmärkten und technologischen Clustern. Mitarbeiter nehmen die Dezentralisierung von Entwicklungskompetenzen jedoch eher mit Resignation als Begeisterung hin. Autonomiebestrebungen, heterogene Arbeits- und Wissensstrukturen und verschiedene soziokulturelle Hintergründe führen zu Konflikten zwischen verteilten Managern und Entwicklern. Diese Studie erklärt die institutionellen, macht- und organisationstheoretischen Ursachen hinter Konflikten in Transnationalisierungsprozessen. Drei Fallstudien geben einen spannenden Einblick in die strategische Aushandlung und operative Umsetzung transnationaler Produktentwicklungsprojekte.

## Katharina Zimmermann

Aurich-Beerheide, Patrizia; Catalano, Serida; Graziano, Paolo; Zimmermann, Katharina (2015, forthcoming): Stakeholder Participation and Policy Integration in Local Social and Employment Policies: Germany and Italy compared. Forthcoming in: *Journal of European Social Policy*.

Zimmermann, Katharina; Graziano, Paolo; Aurich, Patrizia and Fuertes, Vanesa (2014): Local Worlds of Marketization. Employment Policies in Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom compared. *Social Policy & Administration*. Volume 48, Issue 2, 2014.

Zimmermann, Katharina and Fuertes, Vanesa (2014, forthcoming): Employment Policy Implementation Mechanisms in the European Union, the United Kingdom and Germany. Working Paper for the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

## 4. Presentations, conferences and other activities

### 4.1. Presentations in the year 2014

[6.-10.10.2014] Martin Heidenreich „Euro crisis as a discovery Device. The Politicization of European Integration” (plenary meeting of the German Sociological Association; Trier)

[6.-10.10.2014] Martin Heidenreich: „European Employment Regimes in the Crisis. The Return of Segmented Labour Markets” (presentation at the biannual meeting of the research group for social inequalities of the German Sociological Association; Trier)

[25.9.2014] Martin Heidenreich Workshop “Employment Regimes in Crisis” at the Kwansei Gakuin University, Uegahara Campus

[24.9.2014] Martin Heidenreich Lecture “Innovation in multi-national companies” at the Kwansei Gakuin University, Uegahara Campus

[21.9.2014] Martin Heidenreich Workshop EUJ “Income Inequalities in Europe” at the Kwansei Gakuin University, Uegahara Campus

[4.-6.9.2014] Martin Heidenreich presents his paper on the "The Europeanization of Income Inequality in the Current Integration Crisis. Theoretical Challenges and Empirical Evidence" at the 12th Annual ESPAnet Conference in Oslo

[4.-6.9.2014] Deborah Rice presents her paper How ‘social’ are active labour market policies? A vignette study on activation in two decentralized welfare states at the 12th Annual ESPAnet Conference in Oslo

[4.-6.9.2014] Norbert Petzold presents his paper Long-term Receipt of German MIS and Active Inclusion A qualitative analysis of long-term beneficiaries’ experiences of German anti-poverty policies and their consequences for benefit dependency at the 12th Annual ESPAnet Conference in Oslo

[4.-6.9.2014] Katharina Zimmermann presents her paper: "Active inclusion funded by Europe? The impact of the European Social Fund on local social and employment policies" at the 12th Annual ESPAnet Conference in Oslo

[18.8.2014] Jannika Mattes presents ideas for a research project as “Regional learning system in energy transitions” in the CIRCLE seminar at University of Lund

[28.-30.8.2014] Sabine Israel presents her article The Europeanization of Living Conditions and Health at the European Health and Medical Sociology Conference "Health and Welfare Challenges in Europe: East, West, North and South" at the University Helsinki

[12.7.2014] André Ortiz presents his article "Knowledge Governance in Collaborative Innovation Processes" at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics, "The Institutional Foundations of Capitalism", July, 10-12, 2014, Northwestern University and the University of Chicago

[5.6.2014] Martin Heidenreich presents his paper "Local Worlds of Social Cohesion. Policy-relevant results" at the Policy workshop of 4 EU-projects der European Commission in Brussels

[12.-14.5.2014] Deborah Rice Keynote speech: Net-working jobcentres: An institutional work perspective on local employment policies in the Netherlands and Denmark at the Early Stage Researchers Conference "Delivering Integrated Employment Policies: Cross-Sectorial Policies in Practice" in Bordeaux

[12.-14.5.2014] Deborah Rice and Katharina Zimmermann (Paper) Social and employment services for the long-term unemployed in Germany. Under which conditions are activation policies "social investment"? at the Early Stage Researchers Conference "Delivering Integrated Employment Policies: Cross-Sectorial Policies in Practice" in Bordeaux

[12.-14.5.2014] Norbert Petzold presents his paper: Long-term receipt of German UB II benefits. A qualitative analysis of long-term beneficiaries' experiences of anti-poverty policies and their consequences for benefit dependency at the Early Stage Researchers Conference "Delivering Integrated Employment Policies: Cross-Sectorial Policies in Practice" in Bordeaux

[10.-11.4.2014] Deborah Rice & Katharina Zimmermann presents her papers on Social and employment services for the long-term unemployed in Germany: Under which conditions are activation policies 'social investment'? at the International Conference "Assessing the Social Investment Strategy"; Lausanne, Switzerland

[6.-10.10.2014] Christian Reimann presents his paper "Temporary Employment and Labour Market Segmentation in Europe" at the ad-hoc-session "The Europeanisation of Europe's societies: between nation-state and global socialisation" at the 37th congress of the German Sociological Association (GSA) in Trier

## **4.2. Conferences, streams, workshops**

### **4.2.1. *Building inclusive welfare systems: A dialogue between research and practice***

Policy Conference, 5 June 2014, Venue: First EuroFlat Hotel, Boulevard Charlemagne 50, Brussels

About the Event: All over Europe, formerly 'passive' social protection systems are undergoing substantial reform. Under the policy agendas of active inclusion and more recently, social investment, welfare states are seeking to simultaneously increase the labour market participation of formerly excluded groups (such as women, youth, elderly people and migrants) and the efficiency of employment services.



In order to achieve these goals, policy-makers have not only introduced programmatic policy changes (such as curtailing the duration or eligibility of/for benefits) but also changes to the governance systems through which social policies are administered. Especially the local governance level has come to play an important role under such a 'new welfare' agenda because it is here where employment incentives and measures can be tailored most effectively to individual client cases as well as regional labour market characteristics.

In June 2014, four international research projects funded by the European Commission under the call "Local welfare systems favouring social cohesion" — COPE, FLOWS, LOCALISE and WILCO — will present their policy-relevant findings to an audience of policy-makers, researchers and interested others in Brussels. The aim of the conference is to fuel a constructive dialogue between practitioners and researchers on the following issues:

How do local active inclusion policies shape the life courses of beneficiaries? (COPE)

How do local welfare systems support women's labour market participation? (FLOWS)

How do different institutional contexts influence local activation policies? (LOCALISE)

How do local welfare systems favour cohesion through social innovation? (WILCO)

### **Programme:**

12:30 – 13:00 *Registration and lunch buffet*

13:00 – 13:15 **Welcome and introduction**

13:15 – 13:45 **Lessons from the COPE project**

Flashlight 1: Matteo Jessoula, University of Milan

Flashlight 2: Håkan Johansson, Lund University

Discussion

13:45 – 14:15 **Lessons from the LOCALISE project**

Flashlight 1: Paolo Graziano, Bocconi University Milan

Flashlight 2: Martin Heidenreich, University of Oldenburg

Discussion

14:15 – 14:45 **Lessons from the FLOWS project**

Flashlight 1/2: Per Jensen, Aalborg University

Discussion

14:45 – 15:15 **Lessons from the WILCO project**

Flashlight 1: Taco Brandsen, Radboud University Nijmegen

Flashlight 2: Adalbert Evers, Giessen University

Discussion

15:15 – 15:35 **Coffee break**

15:35 – 16:20 **Panel discussion: What is relevant for practitioners?**

16:20 – 16:30 **Conclusion**

#### **4.2.2. Ad-hoc-group "Horizontal Europeanization. Europe as an emerging social entity between the national and global sphere" (congress of the German Sociological Association, Trier)**

At this year's Congress of the German Society for Sociology from 6 to 10 October 2014 in Trier, the DFG-founded research group organised an ad hoc Group on the The Europeanisation of national societies in Europe: Between nation-state and global patterns. This group has been used to present the first results of the on-going work on horizontal Europeanization processes.

The economic, legal and political integration of Europe is at the core of the process of European integration. However, in particular since the 1990s, European integration has given rise to a fundamental transformation of social relations and the living worlds of people. While in the postwar period, daily life primarily took place in the framework of nation-states, the opening of hitherto largely nationally regulated and limited social fields and spaces has fostered increasing cross-border contacts and a stronger transnationalisation of social interactions, attitudes and interpretations. This transnationalisation of social fields and spaces as a result of European integration lies at the heart of the research group "Horizontal Europeanization: Europe as an emerging social entity between the national and global sphere". In the first phase whose results have been reported in Trier, the focus of the research group lay on horizontal Europeanisation processes in academic, bureaucratic, professional and associational fields, as well as on related conflicts and bargaining relations and their impact on patterns of social inequality. Complementary to the Europeanisation of social fields, the Europeanisation of social space (P. Bourdieu) was analysed, taking the examples of the transnationalisation of everyday practices, collective memories and reference groups of social inequalities. This raises the question of the relationship between field-specific and space-specific Europeanisation processes. Another theoretical challenge was to distinguish different modes of Europeanization (power/coercion, competition, communication and cooperation) which lead to transnational norms and imitation, learning and socialisation processes in the academic world, asylum administration, everyday life, professional behaviour, industrial relations and the perception of social inequalities.

#### **Programme:**

Europa-Professionalismus aus feldtheoretischer Perspektive

*Sebastian Büttner (Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen), Steffen Mau (Universität Bremen), Lucia Leopold (Universität Bremen) und Matthias Posvic (Universität Bremen)*

Auf dem Weg zu einem europäischen Asylverwaltungsfeld? Zur Soziologie der Bürokratisierung Europas am Beispiel der Asylverwaltungspraxis

*Jana Heine, Christian Lahusen, Karin Schittenhelm, Stephanie Schneider und Kristina Wottrich (Universität Siegen)*

Zur Entstehung akademischer Konsekrationsinstanzen: Die Europäisierung des Hochschulraums und das symbolische Kapital des European Research Councils (ERC)

*Vincent Gengnagel, Christian Baier, Nilgun Massih-Tehrani (Universität Bamberg)*

When does solidarity end? Transnationale Solidarität im Feld der Arbeitsbeziehungen vor und während der Krise – der Fall GM-Opel Europe

*Susanne Pernicka, Vera Glassner und Nele Dittmar (Johannes Kepler Universität Linz)*

Befristete Beschäftigung und Arbeitsmarktsegmentation in Europa

*Christian Reimann (Universität Oldenburg)*

Who are the Europeans? The Europeanization of Everyday Life of EU citizenries in cross-national perspective

*Jan Delhey, Emanuel Deutschmann Tim Kind & Katharina Richter (Jacobs Universität Bremen)*

Wie europäisch sind die kollektiven Erinnerungen der Bürger? Ein Vergleich zwischen Deutschland, Großbritannien, Polen und Spanien

*Jürgen Gerhards, Lars Breuer und Anna Leidinger (Freie Universität Berlin)*

**4.2.3. 12th Annual Conference ESPAnet 2014 Oslo «Beyond the Crisis in Europe – New Opportunities for reconciling sustainability. Equality and economic robustness» 4-6 September, 2014**



From 4.-6.9.2014 Daniel Clegg and Martin Heidenreich organised the Stream 15: Poverty, Minimum Income Schemes and Active Inclusion at the 12th Annual Conference ESPAnet conference in Oslo. 13 papers have been presented in this session, among others by Katharina Zimmermann, Deborah Rice and Norbert Petzold (University of Oldenburg).

*Outline of the stream:* Minimum income schemes (MIS) are increasingly transformed from residual systems of minimum income protection to “last safety nets” for a labour force characterised by a growing share of non-standard and discontinuous employment. In addition, previously unconditional financial support is increasingly linked to participation in public job-creation schemes, job search activities and training courses in order to facilitate the insertion of unemployed persons into paid work. Both the increasing share of non-standard and precarious employment relations and activation in the area of social and employment policies are indicators of a fundamental reorganisation of the European welfare states, which are characterised less by income replacement and more by a fundamental role of labour market integration.

In this stream, we welcomed papers focusing on the changing role of minimum income schemes in relation to active labour market policies, and the impact of “activated MIS” on the patterns and dynamics of poverty and social exclusion:

- What are the major challenges and reform paths related to MIS at the local, regional and national level?
- How are employment and activation policies coordinated with MIS?

- What are the current trends and patterns in the dynamics of poverty and social exclusion in Europe? Can an effect of 'activated' MIS be identified?

#### **4.2.4. Early Stage Researchers Conference; Bordeaux, 12.05.-14.05.2014 "Delivering Integrated Employment Policies: Cross-Sectorial Policies in Practice"**

On 12-13 May 2014, the Early Stage Researchers Conference "Delivering integrated employment policies: cross-sectorial policies in practice" took place at the University of Bordeaux in France. This event was held in the framework of the FP7 project LOCALISE, and funded by Edinburgh Napier University and the University of Bordeaux. 14 young researchers had the opportunity to present their work to experienced researchers in the field of social and employment policies and receive feedback. The event was perceived as exceptionally fruitful, interesting and valuable by all participants and discussants. As one of the participants framed it: "This conference was really great! I have never before received such valuable comments – and the networking opportunities were fantastic. I appreciated especially the "how-to-publish"-workshop with a lot of insights into the publication business! Thanks a lot to all commentators and the organisers!"

From Oldenburg, three early-stage researchers presented at the conference:

Deborah Rice (Keynote speech): "Net-working jobcentres: An institutional work perspective on local employment policies in the Netherlands and Denmark"

Katharina Zimmermann (Paper): Social and employment services for the long-term unemployed in Germany. Under which conditions are activation policies "social investment?"

Norbert Petzold (Paper): "Long-term receipt of German UB II benefits. A qualitative analysis of long-term beneficiaries' experiences of anti-poverty policies and their consequences for benefit dependency"

#### **4.2.5. "Towards Inclusive Employment and Welfare Systems: Challenges for a Social Europe"; Berlin, 9-10 October 2014**



*About the event:* Since the onset of the financial crisis, European integration has come under pressure not only politically but also economically and socially. Rising unemployment and deprivation have deepened divisions both between countries and between labour market insiders and outsiders. The EU's major social policy response to the crisis has been the 'social investment' agenda that calls for a better integration of employment and social policies, similar to the earlier 'active inclusion' paradigm yet at least rhetorically with a strengthened focus on economic performance rather than social cohesion. In October 2014, six FP7 research projects (COPE, FLOWS, ImPRovE, INSPIRES, LOCALISE, WILCO) are organizing a conference to explore current social trends in Europe as well as the effect of social investment or active inclusion-oriented policies – where they exist – on patterns of social inclusion and exclusion. Attention will also be paid to the intersection between policy and

governance, and the question how social and employment policies are (best) implemented, especially at the local level. More conceptual considerations about the current direction of social and employment policy in Europe are also welcome.

### Programme:

<b>Thursday, October 9</b>	<b>Friday, October 10</b>
08:30 – 09:00 Registration	09:00 – 12:30 PAPER SESSION III, interrupted by:
09:00 – 09:15 Welcome Session	10:30 – 11:00 <i>In-between Coffee Break</i>
09:15 – 10:15 KEYNOTE SPEECH: Colin Crouch	12:30 – 13:30 Lunch
10:15 – 10:30 Coffee Break	13:30 – 14:30 KEYNOTE SPEECH: Bruno Palier
10:30 – 12:30 PAPER SESSION I	14:30 – 17:30 PAPER SESSION IV, interrupted by:
12:30 – 13:30 Lunch	15:30 – 16:00 <i>In-between Coffee Break</i>
13:30 – 14:30 KEYNOTE SPEECH: Chiara Saraceno	17:30 – 18:30 Closing Ceremony and Drinks
14:30 – 17:30 PAPER SESSION II, interrupted by:	
15:30 – 16:00 <i>In-between Coffee Break</i>	
17:30 – 18:00 TALK: MAYA CARR-HILL (DG EMPL)	
19:30 Conference Dinner	

#### **4.2.6. Diversity Incidents – Ansätze diversitätsorientierter Beratung und Begleitung in Studium und Lehre, University for Applied Sciences Cologne: 25-26 September 2014**

As local trustee of the Hans-Böckler-Stiftung (HBS), whose primary focus is giving access to higher education to disadvantaged groups (working class, migrant etc. backgrounds), Frédéric Falkenhagen was invited to share his experience with HBS scholarship holders and applicants, whom he tutors and assesses, with a workshop of 30 researchers and professionals in the field of diversity management in universities. Most participants were involved at a more theoretical and conceptual level. His frontline experience was appreciated to get another angle on the subject.

## 5. Teaching

### **Lectures and seminars in the autumn semester 2013/2014**

#### **Lecture: Einführung in die Soziologie**

Instructor: Martin Heidenreich

#### **Tutorial: Einführung in die Soziologie**

Instructors: Krishantha Kamaladiwala Arachchige, Inga Rohlmann

#### **Seminar: Aktivierungspolitiken in Europa**

Instructor: Martin Heidenreich



**Seminar: Europäisierung**

Instructor: Martin Heidenreich

**Seminar: Regieren im plurinationalen Raum**

Instructor: Frederic Falkenhagen

**Seminar: Europäisierung industrieller Beziehungen**

Instructor: Manfred Klöpfer

**Seminar: Einführung in das wissenschaftliche Arbeiten**

Instructor: Cathrin Ingensiep, Franziska Buttler

**Seminar: Einführung in das wissenschaftliche Arbeiten**

Instructor: Inga Rohlmann

**Seminar: Quantitative Analyse sozialer Ungleichheiten (Lehrforschung Teil II)**

Instructor: Christian Reimann

**Seminar: Europäische Policy Analyse (Lehrforschung Teil II)**

Instructor: Frederic Falkenhagen

**Seminar: Lebenslauf und sozialer Wandel – empirische Methoden der Längsschnittforschung**

Instructor: Cathrin Ingensiep

**Lectures and seminars in the spring semester 2014**

**Lecture: Einführung in die Sozialstruktur**

Instructors: Martin Heidenreich

**Tutorials: Einführung in die Sozialstruktur**

Instructors: Andreas Timm, Christina Siebolds

**Lecture: Globalisierung und Gesellschaft**

Instructor: Jannika Mattes

**Lecture: Globalisierung und Migration**

Instructor: Inga Rohlmann

**Seminar: Innovation in Europa**

Instructor: Jannika Mattes

**Seminar: Beschäftigungspolitik und Arbeitsvermittlung (qualitative Lehrforschung I)**

Instructor: Christina Siebolds

**Seminar: Quantitative Analyse sozialer Ungleichheiten (Lehrforschung Teil III)**

Instructor: Christian Reimann

**Seminar: Europäische Policy Analyse (Lehrforschung Teil III)**

Instructor: Frederic Falkenhagen

**Seminar: Reisen in der globalisierten Wirtschaft**

Instructor: Frederic Falkenhagen

**Seminar: Regieren im plurinationalen Raum**

Instructor: Frederic Falkenhagen

**Seminar: Neue Ordnung der staatlichen Arbeits- und Sozialpolitik durch die GroKo?**

Instructor: Manfred Klöpfer

**Lectures and seminars in the autumn semester 2014/15**

**Seminar: Einführung in die Arbeitsmarkt- und Organisationsforschung**

Instructor: Martin Heidenreich

**Lecture: Einführung in die Soziologie**

Instructor: Martin Heidenreich

**Tutorial: Einführung in die Soziologie**

Instructor: Christina Siebolds, Christian Fritz-Hoffmann, Krishantha Kamaladiwala Arachchige

**Seminar: Organisation und Institution**

Instructor: Jannika Mattes

**Seminar: Europäisierung, Regionalisierung und transnationale Prozesse**

Instructor: Jannika Mattes

**Seminar: Europäisierung industrieller Beziehungen**

Instructor: Manfred Klöpfer

**Seminar: Forschendes Lernen: Sozialpolitik**

Instructor: Frederic Falkenhagen

**Seminar: Regieren im plurinationalen Raum**

Instructor: Frederic Falkenhagen

**Seminar: Beschäftigungspolitik und Arbeitsvermittlung (qualitative Lehrforschung II)**

Instructor: Christina Siebolds

### **Scientific training: “Quantitative analysis of social inequalities I-III”**

**(M.A. Christian Reimann)**

The scientific training program “Quantitative analysis of social inequalities I-III” has started in the summer semester 2013 and was structured over three semesters. Students had the opportunity to work on their own empirical research project based on quantitative methods and using secondary SOEP data. In the first semester, the 33 students dealt with theoretical concepts on social inequalities and chose different research questions regarding labour market, education and health. In small research groups they wrote the first part of their report on actual theoretical and empiric papers. In the second semester the students were acquainted with the data analysis software STATA. After that they reflected on methodological aspects to be used in their own project and developed hypothesis as well as suitable methodological processes for their verification. Data analysis was made towards the end of the second semester. In the third semester, a final report was written.

### **Scientific training: “Governing in plurinational spaces – cooperative research and learning” (Dr. Frédéric Falkenhagen)**

In the frame of the project the following courses were offered in 2014:

#### **Governing in plurinational spaces III – the CSU in the multi-level system**

This seminar especially focused on the particular role played by the CSU in Germany’s and Bavaria’s political system. This seminar benefits from a relatively clear research situation that may be penetrated with reasonable effort.

This seminar concentrated on the end of the research process: the documentation and discussion of the findings, which is often neglected.

#### **Governing in plurinational spaces IV – The Scottish Referendum and beyond**

This seminar focuses on the events leading and surrounding the Scottish Independence Referendum in September 2014. It particularly aims at giving the students an opportunity to get a hold on the connection between current affairs and long lasting events, their gradual unfolding and the importance of political narrative that is generated by the interpretation of events.

The seminar is taught using the Problem-Based-Learning method with the help of a student tutor to be able to split the class.

#### **Voyages in the globalised world economy**

The seminar focused on the sociology of travelling and dug deeper into the economic foundations of travel across the ages. It also aimed at giving the students a vision of potential materials and subjects for sociological research, by using different media-supports to illustrate the subject

(colonial mining stock certificates, pictures and postcards, infotainment documentaries, computer games, popular music, diaries, board games, souvenirs etc.) and establishing their legitimacy as research objects alongside the methods to inquire into them and connecting their content to theories and reflection.

### **Inquiry based learning: social policy**

This class is part of a cooperation with a local high school (Gymnasium). A class of seniors has been working on the 2010/11 reform of the German social security system (Hartz-Legislation) and came upon the question what the reform's results have been. As they are not able to research this issue on their own, they have asked the students of this course to do the research for them. The course at university and high school has been planned conjointly and the issuance of a research request and the delivery of the report have been set up as opportunities for students and pupils to encounter and interact. The students are completely self-organized and have split into functional teams that are coordinated by a group of coordinators. The empiric research has begun in December and the final report is due at the end of March.

### **Scientific training: "European policy analysis"**

The scientific training project "European policy analysis" ran from summer semester 2013 to summer 2014 and dealt with the research on governance in a European context. In this inquiry based course the students underwent a complete cycle of research. The focus was on the student's own field research and data production. The questions dealt with are characterized by a high local significance in a national and European research context.

### **Student Research Conference**

In July 2014, the empirically scientific training programs were completed with a public student research conference. The conference aimed at the presentation of three semesters of research and their results in a wider and more formal context than just the seminar. In order to improve research presentation and discussion skills in a professional environment, the whole event from abstracts, presented in a printed conference program, over procedure (e.g. exact time limits) and events (keynote speaker) were modelled upon real scientific conferences. Lively discussions between the young researchers and with the audience confirmed the success of this format and added value to the research training program.



## 6. Persons and contact

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