

Call for Proposals

The German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS) invites proposals for an open questionnaire module

About GERPS

GERPS provides an empirical basis for investigating the consequences of international migration across the life course. GERPS is a joint project of the University of Duisburg-Essen and the German Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) in Wiesbaden. The project is funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG). GERPS is based on a sample drawn from local population registers. GERPS covers German citizens between the ages of 20 and 70 who have either emigrated from Germany or remigrated to Germany during the period between July 2017 and June 2018. GERPS participants received a letter with an invitation to answer an online questionnaire mainly including questions about employment, family life, health, and social cohesion. GERPS is an official sister study of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). That opens potential for the comparison of migrant- and non-migrant populations. The first three survey waves have been finished. In the first wave about 11,000 online-interviews were conducted. At wave 3 there were still more than 6,000 emigrants and remigrants who participated in the panel. The fourth wave is scheduled for fall 2020. For further information including data documentation visit our website:

www.bib.bund.de/P/EN/GERPS/Home.html.

Proposal requirements

In a competitive call we offer space for researchers to include questions or short topical questionnaire modules in GERPS, wave 4. Proposals are welcome in German or English. There will be a two-stage selection procedure. At stage one, interested researchers must submit a preliminary concept by **24 April 2020**. This preliminary concept should describe the main idea of the questionnaire module and contain a preliminary version of the suggested questions. It should not exceed two pages. At stage two, up to five submission are selected and invited to submit a full proposal by **15 May 2020**. The full proposal should not exceed five pages and should include:

- title and author(s)
- a description of the main research questions that should be addressed by the proposed questionnaire module (max. 100 words)
- the theoretical background and the main intention of the project (max. two pages)
- hypotheses that are planned to be tested (up to three)
- information about statistical methods that should be used to test the formulated hypotheses (max. half a page)
- information about expected publications
- version of the final set of proposed survey questions or other tested survey instruments including an estimation of the necessary interview time

Applicants should keep in mind that the **total maximum interview time** we can offer for an external questionnaire module is **two minutes**. Ideally, no filters are necessary for the integration of the proposed questionnaire module with the GERPS online survey.

Submissions should be sent to Marcel Erlinghagen at the University of Duisburg-Essen (marcel.erlinghagen@uni-due.de). If you have any questions please also contact Marcel Erlinghagen.

Die soziale Formierung subjektiver Prekarität: Soziologische Wahrnehmungsforschung im Spannungsverhältnis von Struktur und Individuum

Angesichts verschärfter gesellschaftlicher Spannungen und Um_Ordnungen stellt sich die Frage, wie sich Menschen in der Sozialwelt orientieren, wodurch ihre Wahrnehmung der Gesellschaft geprägt und verändert wird, und welche Konsequenzen kognitive Deutungen für ihre Alltagspraxis und die Gestaltung ihrer Sozialwelt haben: Was gibt ihnen Orientierung und wie lassen sich die kognitiven Schemata, welche die Wahrnehmung und Deutung der Sozialwelt sowie das Denken und die Kommunikation über Gesellschaft formen, soziologisch erfassen? Welche Rolle spielen individuelle und kollektive Erfahrungen in der digitalisierten und globalisierten Lebens- und Arbeitswelt, in der „gesichertes Wissen“ immer schneller infrage gestellt und die bisherige Kenntnis und Anerkennung der Sozialwelt erschüttert wird? Inwiefern führen kognitive Dissonanzen oder differente Deutungsmuster zu individuellen bzw. zwischenmenschlichen Konflikten, Machtkämpfen um die Deutungshoheit und damit zur Steigerung von Spannungen, die das individuelle Wohlbefinden oder den gesellschaftlichen Zusammenhalt gefährden?

Diesen generellen Fragen, die sich mit dem Makro-Mikro-Link soziologischer Erklärungen beschäftigen, widmet sich die Ad-hoc-Gruppe am Beispiel von Ungleichheitswahrnehmungen. Wie gehen Menschen mit Prekarisierung, Unsicherheit und Ungleichheitserfahrungen um, wie prägen diese Erfahrungen ihr Denken und wie können diese Wahrnehmungen soziologisch erklärt und empirisch erfasst werden? Sind die Spannungen tatsächlich stärker in das Alltagsbewusstsein gerückt und wie drückt sich dies aus?

Die Frage nach den Vermittlungsinstanzen zwischen objektiven Strukturen und subjektiven Wahrnehmungen rührt an den Grundfesten der Soziologie und wirft ein Querschnittsthema auf, das neben der wissens- und ungleichheitssoziologischen Forschung auch weitere Teildisziplinen der Soziologie betrifft. So geht die Soziologie seit ihren Anfängen von der sozialstrukturellen Prägung individueller Wahrnehmungen aus und unterstellt beispielsweise ein Klassenbewusstsein (Marx), Schichtmentalitäten (Geiger) oder eine Seinsverbundenheit des Wissens (Mannheim). Ferner unterscheidet sie zwischen atheoretischem und implizitem Erfahrungswissen und explizierbarem und reflexiv verfügbarem kommunikativen Wissen (z.B. Mannheim, Bourdieu, Esser/Kroneberg). Doch die theoretische Erklärung der sozialstrukturellen Beeinflussung der subjektiven Wahrnehmung bleibt weiterhin relativ vage. Hinzu kommt, dass im Theoriediskurs unterschiedliche Konzepte miteinander konkurrieren, die oftmals unverbunden nebeneinanderstehen: So nehmen Forschungen zu Mentalitäten, Deutungsmustern, Einstellungen, Habitus, Gesellschaftsbildern, Frames und kollektivem Gedächtnis häufig kaum Bezug aufeinander.

Vor diesem Hintergrund laden die Organisator_innen der Ad-hoc-Gruppe zur Einreichung von Beiträgen ein, die konzeptionell an den genannten oder anderen Ansätzen anknüpfen und der Frage nachgehen, woran sich die soziologische Wahrnehmungsforschung orientiert und welche theoretischen und/oder empirischen Erklärungen sie zur individuellen Wahrnehmung der

Gesellschaft anbietet. Die Einreichung von empirischen Beiträgen aus der soziologischen Prekaritätsforschung (z.B. im Bereich Arbeit, Familie oder Gesundheit) ist explizit erwünscht. Es wird um Einreichung von Vortragsangeboten (max. 5.000 Zeichen inkl. Leerzeichen) bis zum **26. April 2020** per Mail an die Organisator_innen (an dbaron@soziologie.rwth-aachen.de) gebeten.

Organisator_innen:

Andrea Hense, Soziologisches Forschungsinstitut Göttingen (SOFI)

Daniel Baron, RWTH Aachen, Institut für Soziologie

Fabian Beckmann, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Lehrstuhl für Allgemeine Soziologie, Arbeit und Wirtschaft

Fabian Hoose, Institut Arbeit und Qualifikation (IAQ) an der Universität Duisburg-Essen

Research Section „Sociology of European integration“ of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie* (DGS)

Call for Papers: European Di-Visions. Political, normative and social tensions within the EU
for the 2020 Congress of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie* (DGS) to be held at TU Berlin,
September 14 – 18, 2020

Stefanie Börner, Monika Eigmüller, Christian Schmidt-Wellenburg

During the last decade, several transnational crises – such as “financial cum economic crisis” or “migration crisis” – have called the processes of European political and social integration into question. The panel wants to trace the EU-wide tensions accruing from these challenges, investigate how they alter existing conflict lines and discuss solutions advocated by different proponents as well as possible effects. Recent developments touch differently upon the various dimensions of the European integration. At the political level, existing supra- and international cooperation (e.g. in migration or economic policies) has not only been ripe with conflict in itself but has stood in constant competition with more national forms of corporation. This politicization seriously challenges the permissive consensus that European elites used to rely on. Solutions emphasising national sovereignty – such as “Brexit” – seem in the end to deepen crises and feelings of political powerlessness on a national as well as on a European level. Likewise, visions of (re-)nationalisation can be observed in many member states with possibly similar contradictory effects. In normative terms, these populist politics of fear discredit the idea of a liberal Europe with transnational rights. As a social consequence, economic and political divisions within the EU may again increase. Arising conflicts do not only affect the process of European integration in general and its normative orientations, but also the activities of civil society and social movements as well as citizens’ well-being and attitudes at the micro level. In a situation, where supranational visions and divisions are challenged on basic terms, the panel invites to scrutinize the flaws and potentials in the EU’s architecture, pending reforms and possible redirections.

The panel aims at studying the dialectics of European dis*integration: the actors pushing these developments (e.g. supranational elites, transnational organisations and EU citizens) and the respective counter movements (ranging from national political actors to national and transnational civil society and social movements). In how far do EU-wide conflict lines differ from conflicts occurring at the national level? Are humanitarian and cosmopolitan values compatible? What is the role of social movements? How do conflict lines interact with each other and do they affect and challenge the professional work within the European Commission? How does the perception of European divides differ between member states and different social groups?

We invite researchers from different sociological fields (e.g. migration, social movements, transnational rights, right-wing populism, social inequality and social policy, horizontal Europeanisation etc.) to shed light on these conflicts from a macro, meso, or micro sociological perspective, provide sociological interpretations and explanations of the various conflicts at hand and study their consequences empirically. We look forward to original empirical or conceptual contributions. Please submit abstracts of a maximum of 500 words to stefanie.boerner@ovgu.de by **15.05.2020**.



Call for Papers

Workshop

„Causality in the Social Sciences II“

Last year's Nobel Prize in economics was given to a research group using randomized controlled trials (RCT) to analyse worldwide poverty (c.f. Duflo 2011). Random assignment to treatment and non-treatment conditions in experimental studies is one way to detect underlying causal mechanisms. Nonetheless, the question of causality has become important in other disciplines like social and political sciences, too. Although, the research design in observational data is not ex ante perfect to handle (self-)selection into treatment, various ex-post estimation strategies are able to ensure causal interpretation at least to a certain extent. We kindly invite young researchers and distinguished scholars from the fields of social and political sciences, economics, medical and health sciences and philosophy to contribute to our workshop titled “**Causality in the Social Sciences II**”. This subsequent workshop aims to discuss and reflect up-to-date developments in research and open questions on causality from an interdisciplinary perspective and focusses on three purposes.

- First, it deepens the **understanding of causality** in the social sciences on a theoretical-analytical level.
- Second, it highlights **research designs and statistical methods** to support causal interpretation on an applied empirical level. This implies experimental research designs as well as estimation strategies for observational data, and the critical reflection of strengths and pitfalls.
- Third, it provides a place to discuss results of **replication studies** directly confronting naïve and more sophisticated estimation strategies: Do different methods provide different results?

Hence, core questions to be addressed are related to the general relation between description and explanation, the counterfactual approach itself, adequate estimation strategies for causal inference, advantages and disadvantages of experimental and observational data. But, the workshop is also open to other aspects related to causality and causal inference.

This two-day workshop aims to provide a broad overview on the one hand and to generate practical suggestions on how far the concepts of causality can be tackled in the social sciences on the other hand. Therefore, we are pleased to announce that the following two speakers agreed to provide keynotes:

- **Prof. Dr. Felix Elwert** (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)
- N.N.

Besides these more general talks, young scholars (PhD students and PostDocs) have the opportunity to present and reflect on how far aspects of causality are important for their research (15-20 minutes presentations and 10-15 minutes discussion). The presentations will be discussed by the invited keynote speakers as well as all other workshop participants.

The workshop is restricted to a maximum number of 30 participants in order to ensure intensive exchange and feedback on ongoing-work.

DZHW Organising Team

Sebastian Lang, Ulrike Schwabe, Monika Jungbauer-Gans

Date

October 8th/9th, 2020

Location

German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW)
Lange Laube 12
30159 Hanover
Germany

Submission

We appreciate empirical contributions from various disciplines, in particular from Economics, the Social Sciences and Education.

Presentations should be held in English. Further information on the workshop will be provided on the following website:

<https://causality2020.dzhw.eu>

Please submit a short abstract (maximum 500 words) and a brief CV (one page) by May 31th, 2020 to causality@dzhw.eu

Contact

Sebastian Lang & Ulrike Schwabe
Research Cluster “Empirical Methods in Higher Education Research and Sciences Studies”
causality@dzhw.eu