



SFB 580

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH CENTRE **580**

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS AFTER STRUCTURAL CHANGE
DISCONTINUITY, TRADITION, STRUCTURE BUILDING

FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-UNIVERSITY JENA
MARTIN-LUTHER-UNIVERSITY HALLE





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The SFB 580 “Social Developments after Structural Change. Discontinuity, Tradition, Structure Building”, which was established in July 2001 at the Universities of Jena and Halle, focuses on the long-term consequences of the political change of 1989/90 that occurred in East Germany and other former socialist societies. The interdisciplinary concept of the SFB 580 allows a multi-faceted approach to the most important problem areas in the process of German unification: namely the economy, the polity and the social sector. These research areas are investigated by sociologists, political scientists, psychologists, historians, jurists, economists and health scientists within the scope of 17 research projects. Following the success of two consecutive grant phases, a third phase is set to run until 2012. The SFB 580 employs 47 research associates as well as approximately 50 student assistants.


THE END OF THE DREAM OF A FAST EQUALISATION?

The starting premise of the SFB 580 was based on the hypothesis that an equalisation of conditions in East and West Germany could not be expected to happen quickly. This assumption originated from four circumstances: the long-lasting effects of experiences during the decades prior to 1989/90; the considerable, unintentional impact of measures applied during the process of German reunification; the length of time needed by the actors involved for the adoption of institutions transferred to the East from the West; and the fact that basic processes of social reproduction disrupted by structural change could not be re-established immediately. In fact, previous research results show a continuation and even strengthening of the differences of the development courses in East and West Germany. This trend is exemplified by the fact that the long-term financial planning of both the FRG and the federal states still includes an enormous special allocation for East Germany.

However, the relevance of research findings for practical interventions, for a better public understanding of the problems of reunification, as well as their usability for social-technological interventions into this process, can only be deduced from the theoretical knowledge gained by analysing the post socialist transformation process. The course of this process seems to contradict the modernisation-theoretical assumption, which states that, under comparable conditions, individuals and groups will react in a roughly comparable way. Contrary to this approach, the SFB 580 suggests that, based on the same situation, different actions and consequences of actions can result from different actor dispositions.

DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES AS SEQUENCES OF CHALLENGES UND RESPONSES

The SFB 580 applies a challenge-response model to examine the process of structural change. The challenge-response-model is an instrument to analyse and interpret causes and results of historical changes, and is particular in that it allots a central role to actors in creating fundamental change. In this way, historical development depends on decisions of human beings realising their options for action whereas they may also be non-active, or be unsuccessful. The challenge-response-model also asks how quickly changes of the institutional order are perceived and processed by the affected actors. Since the responses of the actors to the massive problems of the transformation process create new action requirements (“challenges of the second order”), the complexity of the actor-institution-constellations increases in the course of time. In this respect, relatively strong structures do not originate from single responses to single definable challenges but develop in the course of an entire set of challenges, whereas every response produces new challenges and problems.



Based on this theoretical model approach, there are four different paths of possible development processes arising from the coping strategies utilised after the structural changes of 1989/90 (see figure). A persistent adherence to established action patterns and the formation of parallel developments can be observed under the conditions of a high persistence of GDR-influenced behavioural orientations and a low adaptation pressure of the new institutional order (e.g., in the area of culture). In a reversed configuration (low persistence of GDR-orientations, high adaptive pressure), the new institutional order can be established via successful adaptation processes of actors (e.g., in the area of law).

Two additional patterns arise if both the pressure of the new institutional order and the persistence of individual behavioural orientations are equally strong or weak. In the first case, the tensions between old behaviour patterns and new institutional requirements result in the external submission of internally reluctant actors and even in open rebellion and the imposition of the new order. In the second case, an equalisation of conditions in East and West Germany seems to be unlikely regarding the observed ambivalent developments. Improvising actors could create sustainable innovations and new developments; whereas due to low actor dispositions and institutional pressure, sub-cultural preservation can also occur.

In the course of the German unification process, the dominant path was chosen subject to the respective actor-institution-constellation. This path influences future developments and may generate new challenges. However, the chosen paths are not finally defined, and may be modified by specific actor decisions (responses). Thus, the branching logic of the challenge-response model presents a suitable approach for research into macro-historical change.

ACTOR-INSTITUTION-CONSTELLATIONS IN EAST-GERMANY IN 1990

*persistence of individual
behavioural orientations*

*pressure for
adaptation from the
new institutional order*

	high	low
high	imposition rebellion	adaptation
low	persistence parallel developments	improvisation-innovation subculture-preservation

COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH INTEREST

In contrast to the first grant phase, the research projects of the second phase (2004 to 2008) focus on the change and adaptation processes that do not start in the time of the GDR, but instead are influenced by the results of German reunification. One of the main topics to be analysed, therefore, is the question of under what conditions and in which social areas can further adaptation of conditions in East and West Germany be expected, and where is consolidation of differences more likely. Moreover, the research projects ask whether the transformation process will result in new, sustainable arrangements or whether the continuing tensions in East Germany will lead to recurring change. Finally, the projects consider to what extent the structures developing in East Germany are embedded in the context of German and European societies.



PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

- Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena
- Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg
- Centre of Social Research at the Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg
- Max-Planck-Institute of Economics Jena
- Centre for Empirical Social and Culture Research at the Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena

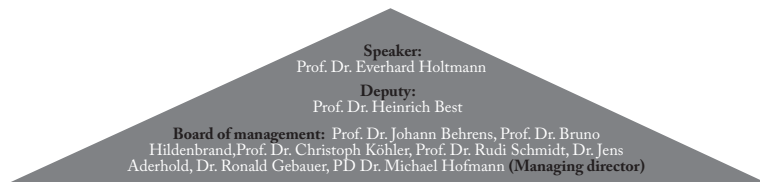
PARTICIPATING SUBJECTS

Psychology
Political Science
Economics
Health Sciences
Contemporary History
Labour Law

SOCIOLOGY

STRUCTURE OF THE SFB 580


The SFB 580 is divided into three interconnected research project areas and an overarching methodology project.



The SFB 580 is divided into three research project areas and a comprehensive methodology project:

Research Project Area A	Research Project Area B	Research Project Area C
Structure and Orientation of Elites	Labour Market	Actors and Institutions in the Social Sector
A1 H. Best Elites and Processes of Societal Differentiation in the GDR	B1 H. Grünert, W. Kohte, B. Lutz The External Labour Market between Instability and Restructuring	C3 B. Hildenbrand Individual Resources and Professional Assistance for Coping with Structural Change in Contrasting Local Settings
A2 R. Schmidt, K. Bluhm Generational Transition in Management	B2 C. Köhler, O. Struck Change of Business and Employment	C4 H.-J. Giegel, H. Rosa Political Culture and Volunteer Work
A3 H. Best, K. Schmitt Representative Elites after Structural Change	B5 D. Alewell Economic and Legal Factors behind the Demand for Personnel Services	C5 J. Behrens Rehabilitation in the Context of Transformation and Development
A4 H. Sahner, S. Petermann Local Political and Administrative Elites	B7 W. Güth Strategic Interaction, Reciprocity and Fairness	C6 R. K. Silbereisen Individual and Social Resources for Coping with Social Change
A5 L. Niethammer Spheres of Experience and Levels of Expectation in a Period of Generational Transition	B8 R. Sackmann Demographic Change and the Public Sector Labour Market	
A6 E. Holtmann Non-Partisan Local Voter Associations in East and West Germany	B9 K. Dörre "Difficult" customers: the influence of strict regulations on the labour market	

Methodology Project M
H. Sahner, B. Lutz, M. Holtmann, T. Ritter Co-ordination and Organisation of Telephone Interviews for the SFB 580



Integration of the SFB 580 by:

monthly colloquia
plenary meetings
regular project evaluation
regular publications: "Scientific Communications of the SFB 580"
international conferences and symposia

The management of the SFB 580 organises and co-ordinates the scientific research projects. PD Dr. Michael Hofmann is Managing Director and is supported by Anja Möhring, secretary to the management.

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PROJECTS OF THE COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH CENTRE 580

RESEARCH PROJECT AREA A:
STRUCTURE AND ORIENTATION OF ELITES

IN THIS RESEARCH PROJECT AREA, SOCIOLOGISTS, POLITICAL SCIENTISTS AND HISTORIANS INVESTIGATE THE CHANGE OF THE ELITES IN EAST GERMANY.

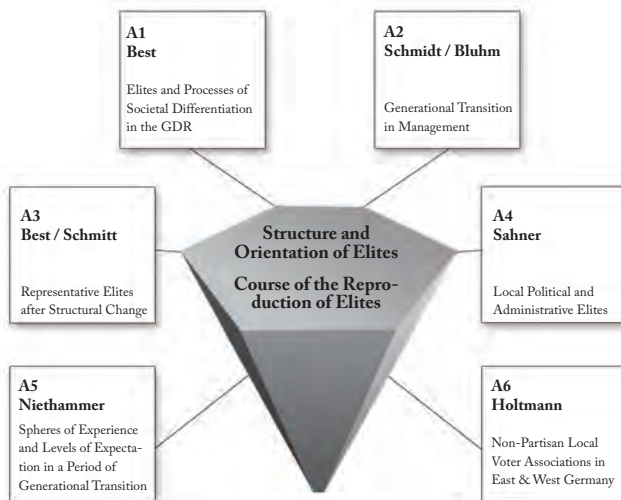
After the exchange of political and economic elites during the radical restructuring of the institutional order in the early 1990s, a regulated reproduction of elites seems to have been established in all societal fields. Nevertheless, obvious differences remain between East and West Germany, especially regarding the competence and qualification profiles of the relevant actors. These differences are based on the various ways of mastering and adopting the new institutional requirements, which were characterised by a double uncertainty during the early phase of the structural change. On the one hand, the institutions transferred to East Germany were not well known; on the other hand the actors did not know whether their individual abilities would correspond to the institutional requirements. Further, the elites of both East and West Germany face new challenges arising from the consequences of an economic and social denationalisation of a late transformation society - challenges that partly superimpose the patterns of coping with the experiences of the structural change.

The overall research aim of project area A is to analyse the process of change of the elites under the conditions of rapid societal change in order to describe patterns of leadership behaviour in post socialist countries. In particular, the research projects analyse the following aspects: the career of elites in the GDR (A1), the generational transition in management (A2), patterns of recruitment and career of representative elites (A3), biographies of local political and administrative elites (A4), ways of coping with the experiences of the structural change in different generations (A5) and the position and function of non-partisan local voter associations (A6). The research projects utilise many different methods

including the evaluation of mass data, telephone interviews, and interviews with experts.

STRUCTURE OF RESEARCH PROJECT AREA A

Research Project Area A Structure and Orientation of Elites



Research Perspectives

Interdisciplinary: approaches to elite research in the fields of cultural science, political science and sociology

Comparative: generational, regional and international comparison

Focus: uncertainty as a restriction of action and as a challenge

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RESEARCH PROJECT A1: ELITES AND PROCESSES OF SOCIETAL DIFFERENTIATION IN THE GDR

PROJECT MANAGER:
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

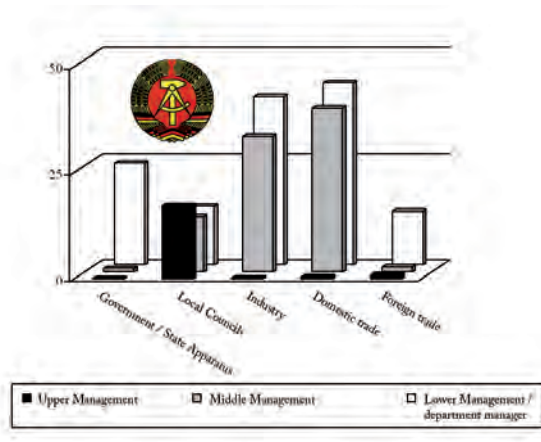
PROF. DR. HEINRICH BEST
DR. RONALD GEBAUER,
DR. DIETMAR REMY, AXEL SALHEISER

By applying methods of historical source criticism and longitudinal and cross-sectional analyses, the research project A1 examines the recruitment and career patterns of the socialist elites in the GDR. The data base is provided by the personal mass data memory of the GDR, which was created during the 1980s as auxiliary instrument for the selection, distribution and control of managerial staff. In co-operation with the Federal Archive in Koblenz, the research project A1 has decoded and processed several data sources for research purposes, including the Central Cadre Database of the Council of Ministers, the labour data base of the GDR ministries, the cadre database of the GDR People's Police, the database of societal working capacity constructed by the Staatssekretariat für Arbeit und Löhne (State Secretariat for Work and Wages) and the central database of teachers and educators installed by the Ministry of National Education. The research project A1 complemented these process-produced data by investigating the 1st and 2nd district secretaries of the SED and officers of the National Peoples Army of the GDR.

This extensive data catalogue, including variables of political loyalty and technical qualification of the employees, enables the research project A1 to provide collective biographies of elites in various occupational sectors. Previous research results show that the self-image of a "workers' and peasants' state" propagated by the GDR is only valid for the early years of the GDR at best, and that state functionaries and managers were recruited increasingly from the intelligentsia. Moreover, findings disprove the image of a homogeneous socialist elite: rather, there was a functional differentiation in the GDR society to a greater extent

than previously assumed. In addition, the data show that the discrimination of women was only partially overcome. The GDR often affirmed the equal position of women, but reality was far from true gender equality.

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN LEADING POSITIONS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL SECTORS



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Heinrich Best: Cadres into Managers. Structural Changes of East German Economic Elites before and after Reunification. In: Heinrich Best; Michael Hofmann (eds.): *Manager und Unternehmer im DDR-Sozialismus*, Historical Social Research 112 (2005), pp. 6-24
- Heinrich Best, Axel Salheiser: Shadows of the Past: National Socialist Backgrounds of the GDR's functional elites. In: *German Studies Review*, Vol. XXIX, No. 3 October 2006, pp. 589-602
- Ronald Gebauer: Wo geht's nach oben? Karrieremobilität von DDR-Kadern zwischen Aufstieg, Rückstufung und Abstieg. – Die Entwicklung eines Hierarchiepositionsschemas von DDR-Führungskadern für Längsschnittdaten als methodische Herausforderung. In: Heinrich Best, Dietmar Remy (eds.): *Die geplante Gesellschaft. Analysen personenbezogener Massendatenspeicher der DDR*, Sonderforschungsbereich 580 – Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen 18 (2006)

The logo consists of the letters 'A2' in a white, serif font, set against a dark grey rectangular background.

RESEARCH PROJECT A2: TRANSITION IN MANAGEMENT. STABILITY OR CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN EAST AND WEST GERMANY

PROJECT MANAGER:

PROF. DR. RUDI SCHMIDT,
PD DR. KATHARINA BLUHM

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

PD DR. BERND MARTENS

The dramatic societal change in Central and Eastern Europe since the 1990s has allowed the simultaneous pressure for change in Germany, which resulted from economic globalisation, to be disregarded. With regard to globalisation of the economy, two trends in the field of business management seem to emerge: one which strives for short-term high profit and refers to the concept of shareholders (“American model”) and another that strives for long-term yield and the balancing of interests between different stakeholders (“Rhenish Capitalism”). These trends coincide with a reinforcement of generational change of economic elites, especially in East Germany.

The analyses of research project A2 refer to the long-term consequences of structural change in East Germany as well as to the change of management concepts. The strategies of large-scale enterprises have changed substantially to profit orientation during the last years. However, as medium-sized industrial enterprises dominate the economic structure in East Germany, and as general information about this organisational type is still missing, research project A2 focuses on this type of enterprise. In particular, it investigates by whom the East and West German enterprises are managed; which concepts the managers follow; and how the new challenges following liberalisation, change of the finance markets, and denationalisation are dealt with by enterprises.

The results of different empirical investigations within the scope of the research project show that East German management has meanwhile also adjusted men-

tally to capitalism. Nevertheless, the economic-liberal orientation patterns represented quite strongly by the East German economic functional elites interviewed (see figure) have not yet caused a radical change of the German management culture. Instead, a continued existence of the “German” management model, which faces increased pressure for change regarding global challenges, especially in the area of enterprise financing, is assumed. In addition to generational change, the research project examines the circumstances under which the management culture in East and West Germany changes during the second research phase (2004-2008). To increase the validity of the results, similar empirical studies of the upper management of medium sized industrial enterprises are being carried out by French and English co-operation partners. Thus, the German findings can be embedded in pan- European development trends.

ATTITUDES OF EAST AND WEST GERMAN MANAGERS



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Katharina Bluhm: Institution, Organisation und Strategie. Konzepte institutioneller Einbettung von Unternehmenshandeln. In: Michael Faust, Maria Funder, Manfred Moldaschl (eds.): *Organisation der Arbeit*. München 2005, pp. 251-274
- Bernd Martens: Im Schatten der Wende. Karrieren ostdeutscher Wirtschaftseliten. In: *Historical Social Research* 30 (2005), pp. 206-230
- Rudi Schmidt: Ostdeutsche Manager in zwei Welten. In: *Historical Social Review* 30 (2005), pp. 231-237

The logo consists of the letters 'A3' in a white, serif font, set against a dark grey rectangular background. This background is part of a larger vertical grey bar on the left side of the page.

RESEARCH PROJECT A3: REPRESENTATIVE ELITES AFTER REGIME CHANGE.

PROJECT MANAGER:

PROF. DR. HEINRICH BEST,

PROF. DR. KARL SCHMITT

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

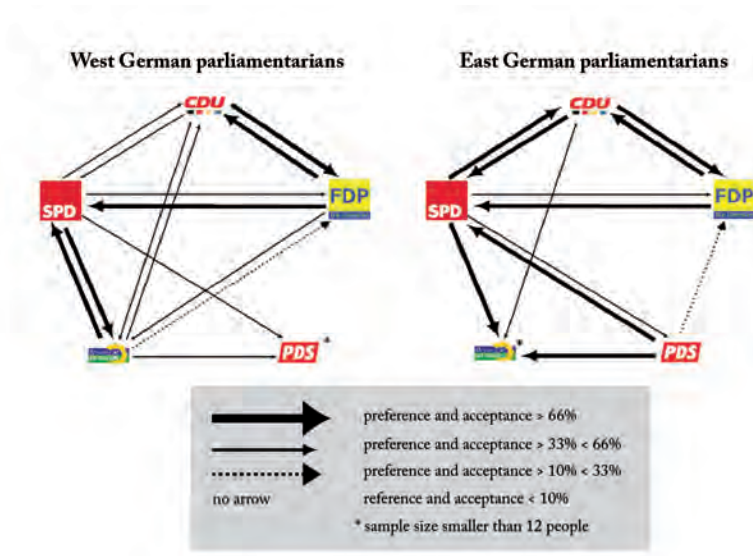
DR. MICHAEL EDINGER,

LARS VOGEL M.A.

This research project focuses on the analysis of recruitment and career patterns and political orientations of Members of Parliament (MP) in East and West Germany since reunification. The empirical basis for this investigation is provided by linking biographical data of representatives from East German and selected West German state parliaments (Landtage), the Bundestag and European Parliament to survey data. The Jena MP Survey comprises three panel waves, the first two of which were conducted in 2003/04 and 2007 (roughly 1000 interviews per wave). The predominant research question is the analysis of the process of political professionalisation of East German parliamentarians following the adoption of West German political institutions.

Research project A3 is comparative in many respects. Besides comparing differences between East and West Germany and between specific levels (regional parliaments, German parliament, European Parliament), it confronts different periods (structural change in 1989 and regime change in 1945) and cultures (new democracies in Central and Eastern Europe) with each other. Embedding the German results in the pan-European research findings shows an interposition of the “special case East Germany” between West and East European development paths. The first research results suggest that the formation of elites in East Germany is marked by adaptation, as well as by parallel developments and differences. Future analyses will prove to what extent the various, partly diverging, developments represent long-term trends.

PREFERRED COALITIONS OF GERMAN PARLIAMENTARIANS



source: Jena MP Survey 2003/04

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Heinrich Best, Stefan Jahr (2006): Politik als prekäres Beschäftigungsverhältnis. Mythos und Realität der Sozialfigur des Berufspolitikers im wiedervereinten Deutschland, in: Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen 37 (2006), S. 63-79
- Michael Edinger, Lars Vogel: Role Perceptions, Party Cohesion and Political Attitudes of East and West German Parliamentarians, in: Czech Sociological Review 41 (2005), S. 375-399
- Heinrich Best, Michael Edinger, Karl Schmitt: Der Thüringer Landtag und seine Abgeordneten – die ersten 15 Jahre. Eine Einleitung. In: Thüringer Landtag (ed.): Der Thüringer Landtag und seine Abgeordneten 1990-2005. Studien zu 15 Jahren Landesparlamentarismus. Weimar 2005, pp. 9-17



RESEARCH PROJECT A4: LOCAL POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ELITES. BIOGRAPHIES BETWEEN UNCER- TAINTY, PROFESSIONALISATION AND LEGITIMATION

PROJECT MANAGER:
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

PROF. DR. HEINZ SAHNER
DR. JENS ADERHOLD, KATJA PÄHLE,
CHRISTIAN KOLL,
DR. SÖREN PETERMANN

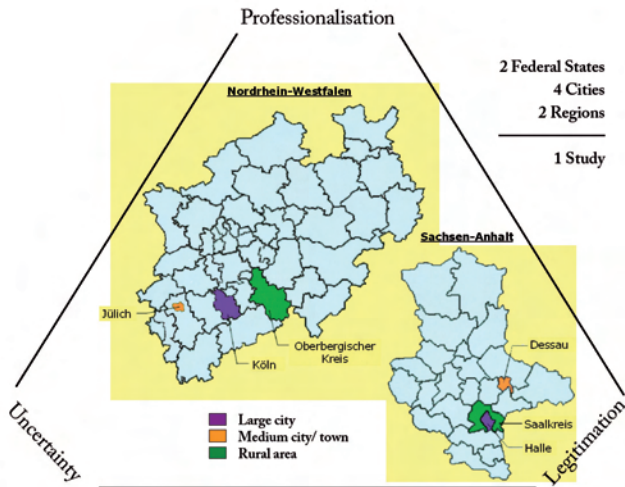
Research project A4 first analyses the biographical patterns of East and West German local political and administrative elites. This is followed by analyses of the attitudes of these elites towards political institutions and of the relationship between the elites and the general population.

Its research focuses on the triangle between professionalisation, uncertainty, and legitimation. Professionalisation is reflected by individual career experiences. The abilities and knowledge necessary for holding political elite positions are acquired mainly by context-supported processes of “learning by doing”. Uncertainty – e.g. patterns of future career paths – emerges predominantly from the results of institutional change processes. Finally, legitimisation problems arise from citizens’ insufficient trust in political institutions, processes and representatives (elites).

The vicious circle evolving from the combination of these three dimensions affects political-administrative elites in the following way: the insecurity regarding their re-election results in a growing pressure for professionalisation. This increases their distance to citizens, resulting in the electors accusing them of disengagement. The resulting legitimation crisis can, in turn, provoke greater insecurity about the future of the elite’s political career, which may lead ultimately to an attempt to protect their career by professionalisation.

The focus of research project A4 therefore is on the question of how local elites master the different tasks within the described triangle. The data collection includes surveys of former and present local political-administrative elites, as well as population surveys. The field of research comprises six selected areas in the new and old federal states – with one large city, one medium-sized city and one district each (see figure).

TRIANGLE BETWEEN PROFESSIONALISATION, UNCERTAINTY AND LEGITIMATION OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ELITES



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Aderhold, Jens and René John (Hrsg.), 2005: Innovation - Sozialwissenschaftliche Perspektiven. Konstanz: UVK.
- Aderhold, Jens; Matthias Meyer und Ralf Wetzel (Hrsg.), 2005: Modernes Netzwerkmanagement: Anforderungen - Methoden - Anwendungsfelder. Wiesbaden: Gabler.
- Peterman, Sören, 2005: Persönliche Netzwerke: Spezialisierte Unterstützungsbeziehungen oder hilft jeder jedem?, S. 181-208 in: Ulrich Otto und Petra Bauer (Hg.): Mit Netzwerken professionell zusammenarbeiten. Band 1: Soziale Netzwerke in Lebenslauf- und Lebenslagenperspektive. Tübingen: DGVT.

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RESEARCH PROJECT A5: SPHERES OF EXPERIENCE AND LEVELS OF EXPECTATION IN A PERIOD OF GE- NERATIONAL TRANSITION. CHANCES OF PARTICIPATION AND INTERPRETATION SYSTEMS OF SELECTED BASIC ELITES

PROJECT MANAGER:
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

PROF. DR. LUTZ NIETHAMMER
DR. TANJA BÜRDEL, DR. RÜDIGER STUTZ

Research project A5 addresses the after-effects of state socialism and structural change on socio-cultural developments in East Germany. In particular, it concentrates on the transfer of experiences between the East German post-war generation and its children who experienced puberty and adolescence during a time characterised by structural crisis and a rapid increase in consumption. The project analyses strategies of coping with the experiences of radical change, and examines the value orientations of this generation, which have developed during the debate on the often contradicting experiences of their parents and those of the Western way of life.

The research results of the first project phase distinguish between two generational profiles: the “children of the socialist development” born after 1949, and their descendants, the “children of the fall of the Berlin Wall” born between the 1970s and 1980s (see figure). While the first group was especially concerned by the structural change regarding processes of social advancement or degradation after 1989, people born in the 1970s adopted Western cultural patterns more quickly following reunification. In contrast, people born around 1980 were strongly affected by the experiences of social dislocation and future uncertainty. Hence, society-critical distance and the trend to (quiet) protest characterises this generation.

Using biographical interviews, milieu studies and archive research, two sub-projects will analyse the after-effects of the societal transformation on the self-

and world-interpretations of the East German people currently aged between 25 and 35. The research fields are the formerly oppositional cultural scene in East German university cities as well as in schools, with special focus on the pupils who attended the upper classes during the transformation years.

EAST GERMAN GENERATIONAL PROFILES SINCE 1949



Children of the socialist development (born since 1949)

- especially concerned by the structural change regarding processes of social advancement or degradation
- suppressed experiences of a generation blocked in its social participation chances

Children of the fall of the Berlin Wall (born between 1970 and 1980)

- born around 1970:
quick adoption of Western cultural patterns
- born around 1980:
society-critical distance, trend to quiet protest behaviour

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Lutz Niethammer: Nachdenken über eine nachideologische Geschichte tut not. Beitrag zu der „Umfrage nach dem Verbleib der Geschichte“. In: Berliner Debatte Initial 2 (2005), S. 32-33
- Tanja Bürgel: Mauerfall-Kinder: Wie orientieren sich junge Ostdeutsche 15 Jahre nach der Wende? In: Berliner Debatte-Initial 1 (2005), S. 16-25
- Tanja Bürgel (Hg.): Generationen in den Umbrüchen postkommunistischer Gesellschaften. SFB580 Mitteilungen Nr. 20 (2006)



RESEARCH PROJECT A6: NON-PARTISAN LOCAL VOTER ASSOCIATIONS IN EAST AND WEST GERMANY

PROJECT MANAGER:
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

PROF. DR. EVERHARD HOLTMANN
DR. MARION REISER, STEFAN GÖHLERT,
ADRIENNE KRAPPIDEL,
DR. KAI-UWE SCHNAPP

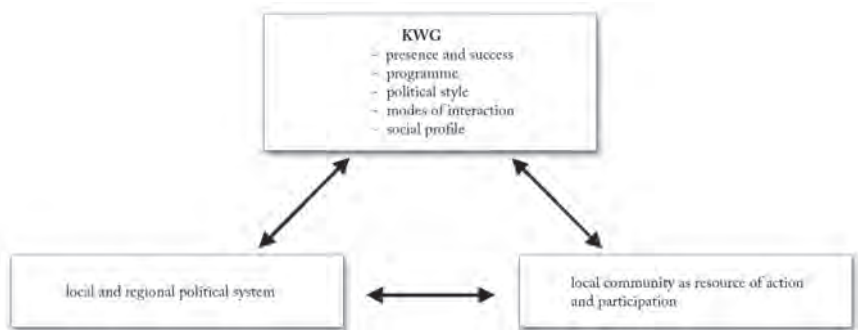
Non-partisan local voter associations, which run candidates for election at the local and regional level (district councils) have been an integral part of the local democratic party system in West Germany since 1945, especially in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria. In the course of the (re-)formation of parties since 1990, non-partisan local voter associations have also been established in East Germany.

Research project A6 takes the stance that these associations, although performing in a way characteristic of communal authorities, have adopted a self-proclaimed opposition to the local party system in that they present themselves as non-parties. The research project's particular focus is on the fact that non-partisan local voter associations are considered to be a part of a development process of the formation of political institutions that started in 1990, but which cannot be considered to be complete. Apparently, the West German patterns were adopted and merged with East German experiences in new superficially similar but nevertheless autonomous structures. In other words, it would seem that West German long-term developments happened very quickly in East Germany.

These assumptions are analysed by four work modules: electoral statistics, social profile of the representatives, political style, career paths of the representatives. According to the criteria of an East-West-comparison and other institutional characteristics (e.g. municipality size, social-spatial nature of the administrative districts), the research project examines non-partisan local voter associations in terms of their political aims, action orientations, social composition, networking

with the social community as well, as their evident ambivalent position in the local party system. Document analyses, the examination of election results of voter associations throughout the nation, as well as interviews with their members and chair-persons, provide the data base. Local party politicians are included as a comparative group.

THE POSITION OF NON-PARTISAN LOCAL VOTER ASSOCIATIONS (KWG) WITHIN COMMUNAL POLITICAL PROCESSES



The position of non-partisan local voter associations (KWG) within communal political processes.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Stefan Göhlert/Everhard Holtmann/Adrienne Krappidel/Marion Reiser: Local lists in East and West Germany – A bridging case? In: Everhard Holtmann/Marion Reiser (Ed.): Independent local lists in East and West European countries, pp. 120-140. Wiesbaden 2007
- Everhard Holtmann/Marion Reiser (Ed.): Independent local lists in East and West European countries. Wiesbaden 2007
- Everhard Holtmann: The Challenge of Europeanization for Local Democracy, in: Ewa Jurczynska-McCluskey (Ed.), Local Democracy and Citizen Participation: West European and American Experiences, Polish Anxiety and Prospects, Bielsko-Biala 2003, S.52 – 66.



PROJECTS OF THE COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH CENTRE 580

RESEARCH PROJECT AREA B:
LABOUR MARKET

IN THIS RESEARCH PROJECT AREA, SOCIOLOGISTS, ECONOMISTS
AND JURISTS ANALYSE THE BASIC PROBLEMS OF THE EAST AND
WEST GERMAN LABOUR MARKET.

During the period between the middle of the 20th century and approximately the end of the 1970s, the German job market was characterised by a dominance of the “standard labour market” with long-term occupation perspectives for the majority of the employees and a distinct separation of permanent and non-permanent staff. However, since the beginning of the 1980s in West Germany and following the structural changes of 1989/1990 in East Germany, the change of the economic and employment structures, changes in strategy and organisation of most large-scale enterprises, as well as social-state reforms, have led to a rise in time-limited employment and an increased erosion of internal job markets. Facing this process of externalisation, the standard employment relationship is most likely to become less important in the future.

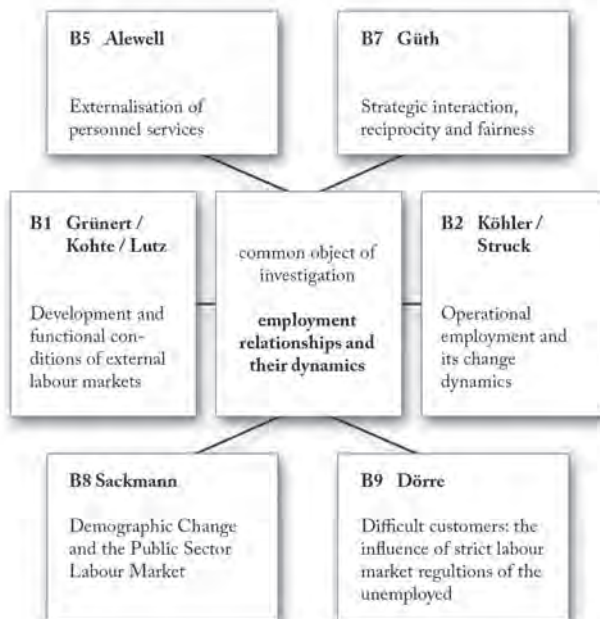
The research interest of project area B focuses on the analysis of these changes and their consequences. The developments in large parts of the East German occupational system that can be seen today, and which are to be expected in the future, offer a suitable field of investigation. According to previous research results, the externalisation process in many East German enterprises will either accelerate or be introduced very suddenly. The majority of people affected will be completely unprepared and be hit hard. Consequently, radical changes of substantial parts of the East German occupational system are to be expected during the coming years.

The study of the different research projects focuses on the functional conditions of external job markets (B1), the development of operational occupation stability (B2), the demand for personnel services by enterprises (B5) as well as the form of employment contracts in respect of changes in the labour market (B7). The

empirical basis includes questioning enterprises, interviews with employees and experts, document analyses, as well as lab and field experiments.

STRUCTURE OF RESEARCH PROJECT AREA B

Research Project Area B Labour Market



Basic hypotheses:

- externalisation of personnel adjustment and heterogenisation of employment relationships in East and West Germany
- special change dynamics in East Germany:
long-term consequences of the structural change and chance of research



B1

RESEARCH PROJECT B1: THE EXTERNAL LABOUR MARKET BETWEEN INSTABILITY AND RESTRUCTURING

PROJECT MANAGER:

PD DR. HOLLE GRÜNERT,
PROF. DR. DR. BURKART LUTZ,
PROF. DR. WOLFHARD KOHTE

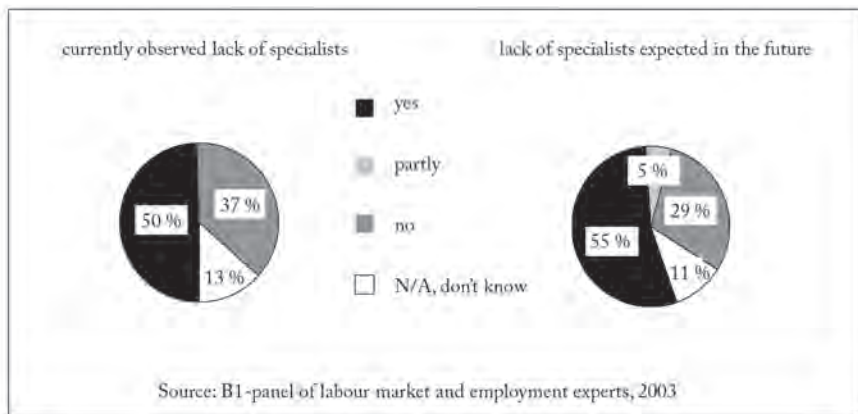
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

AXEL DOBIN, FRANK GABEL,
THOMAS KETZMERICK, INGO WIEKERT

Research project B1 focuses on the detailed analysis of both the changes of functionality and the functional conditions of inter-company job markets that are already evident and which are to be expected in the future. First research findings show that in East Germany there will be a substantial need within the next few years for junior specialists and managers in enterprises due to aging staff and a frequent lack of anticipatory personnel management (see figure). Many East German enterprises will consequently be forced to give up intra-enterprise personnel management and to open up to the external labour market in order to recruit the required junior staff.

The research project supposes that these developments will be linked to considerable imbalances in the respective partial job markets, as well as to far-reaching challenges for the affected job market actors. Based on a two-level-approach, it examines general development trends within the East German occupational system, and studies selected fields of occupation where new structural developments are probably to be expected. In this respect, small-sized industrial and agricultural enterprises in East Germany employing outdated staff are particularly implicated. The analysis of official data, documents, and interviews with experts provide the empirical background.

OPINIONS OF EXPERTS ABOUT THE LACK OF SPECIALISTS IN GERMANY



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Holle Grünert, Ingo Wiekert: Ostdeutschland als Labor zur Weiterentwicklung des dualen Systems der Berufsausbildung? In: Marita Jacob, Peter Kupka (eds.): Perspektiven des Berufskonzepts. Die Bedeutung des Berufs für Ausbildung und Arbeitsmarkt. Beiträge zur Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung 297. Nürnberg 2005, pp. 123-142
- Rudolf Anzinger, Hans-Jürgen Dörner, Wolfhard Kohte (eds.): Arbeitsrecht im sozialen Dialog. Festschrift für Hellmut Wissmann. München 2005
- Burkart Lutz: Geburtenberg und Überalterung. Herausforderungen für die Arbeitsmarktpolitik in Ostdeutschland. In: Forum Ostdeutschland der Sozialdemokratie e.V. (ed.): Wo liegen die Entwicklungspotenziale des Ostens? Berlin 2005, pp. 8-11



B2

RESEARCH PROJECT B2: CHANGE OF BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT. EMPLOYMENT SYSTEMS AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY IN EAST AND WEST GERMANY

PROJECT MANAGER:

PROF. DR. CHRISTOPH KÖHLER,
DR. OLAF STRUCK

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

DR. ALEXANDRA KRAUSE, INA KRAUSE,
MICHAEL GROTHEER

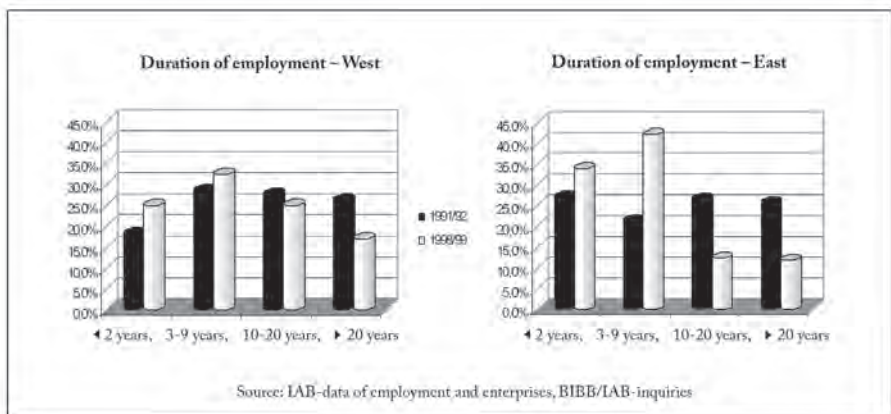
The project asks whether employees have to or want to change their employment in East and West Germany, and investigates what factors are crucial to such change. These questions matter not only to employees and employers, but also to the social security system and to politics. Will phases of unemployment or under-employment rise? Will employment insecurity and fear of unemployment increase in our society?

The results of the first project phase reveal that branches, enterprises and fields of labour with stable employment on the one hand and unstable patterns on the other hand confront each other. All in all, instability has slightly increased during the last 15 years, in particular for low qualified employees. In East Germany, the erosion of stable and secure employment was especially strong after the structural changes of 1989/90. Today, the East German employment system has passed that of West Germany in terms of the strong polarisation of stable and unstable areas.

In the second phase of the project, the study continues on three analysis levels. First, development trends in operational employment stability (recorded by duration of employment) and employment security (recorded by the risk of an involuntary employment termination) are analysed (see figure). Second, economic and social-scientific explanatory approaches are developed and systematised. Finally, at the third level, the structure and functionality of employment in operational

employment systems are examined. Three methodological means are chosen to examine these different levels, namely, secondary analyses of mass data (IAB/LIAB employee's sample), gathering of qualitative data from employees, and partial-standardised telephone interviews of enterprises (SFB580-B2-panel).

INCREASE OF SHORT-TERM AND MEDIUM-TERM EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Olaf Struck, Michael Grotheer: Beschäftigungsstabilität. Entwicklungen und Arbeitszufriedenheit. Ergebnisse aus der IAB Regionalstichprobe 1975 – 1997 und der BIBB/IAB-Erhebung 1991/1992 und 1998/1999. In: Mitteilung aus Arbeitsmarkt und Berufsforschung 36 (3), 2003
- Olaf Struck, Christoph Köhler (eds.): Beschäftigungsstabilität im Wandel? Empirische und theoretische Befunde. 2nd ed., München 2005
- Christoph Köhler, Kyra Junge, Tim Schröder, Olaf Struck (eds.): Trends in Employment Stability and Labour Market Segmentation. Current Debates and Findings in Eastern and Western Europe. SFB 580 Mitteilungen Nr. 16, 2006



B5

RESEARCH PROJECT B5: ECONOMIC AND LEGAL FACTORS BEHIND THE DEMAND FOR PERSONNEL SERVICES

PROJECT MANAGER:
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

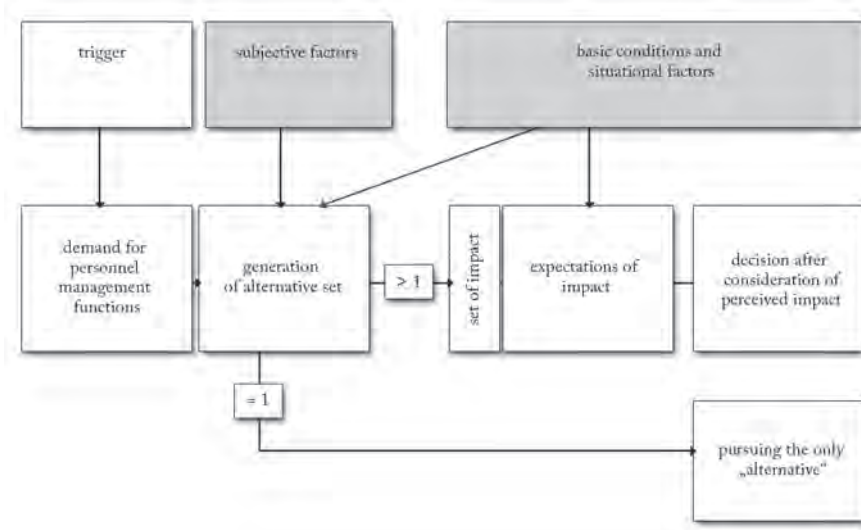
PROF. DR. DOROTHEA ALEWELL
KATRIN BÄHRING, ANNE CANIS,
SVEN HAUFF, KIRSTEN THOMMES

Research project B5 examines the demand for personnel services by enterprises. It focuses on the externalisation and the outsourcing of personnel functions as well as the supporting and repressing factors accompanying this process. In the course of its research, the project analyses the heterogeneous field of personnel services including, for example, the posting of employees, wage and salary accounting, interim management, management and personnel consulting, training and education services, as well as the outsourcing of the entire personnel management. All of these services exemplify enterprise-external alternatives to internal personnel work.

From a political perspective, there are high hopes that a strengthening of the personnel service market will substantially improve the business competition of small- and middle-sized enterprises and reduce the high unemployment rate especially in East Germany. Whether such political expectations are legitimate cannot be estimated reliably at present because there is still a lack of useful theoretical approaches and empirical knowledge concerning the supply and demand for personnel services.

Research project B5 starts by developing an explanatory approach that extends and deepens previous theories concerning the demand for personnel services by enterprises (see figure). Following a modification of this preliminary approach by means of the results of interviews with experts, the subsequent hypotheses will be verified by telephone interviews with enterprises.

DECISION PROCESS ON THE OUTSOURCING OF PERSONNEL SERVICES



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Dorothea Alewell, Katrin Bähring, Kirsten Thommes: Institutional Structures of the Flexible Assignment of Personnel between Enterprises. An Economic Comparison of Temporary Agency Work, Interim Management and Consulting. In: *Management Revue* 4, 2005, pp. 475-493
- Dorothea Alewell, Katrin Bähring, Anne Canis, Kirsten Thommes: Determinanten der Nachfrage nach Personaldienstleistungen durch Unternehmen. Überlegungen zur „strukturellen Stimmigkeit“ der Personalarbeit. In: Hagen Lindstädt, Thomas Spengler (eds.): *Strukturelle Stimmigkeit in der Betriebswirtschaftslehre*. München 2005, pp. 169-192
- Dorothea Alewell, Katrin Bähring, Kirsten Thommes: Wirkungen des Outsourcings von Personalfunktionen. Ein Überblick über Aussagen verschiedener theoretischer Ansätze. SFB 580 Diskussionspapier 9, 2005



B7

RESEARCH PROJECT B7: STRATEGIC INTERACTION, RECIPROCITY AND FAIRNESS. BUILDING BLOCKS FOR A THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

PROJECT MANAGER:
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

PROF. DR. WERNER GÜTH
DR. SVEN FISCHER

Research project B7 examines to what extent social-moral dispositions, behavioural norms or regularities – such as reciprocity and fairness – influence the formation of employment relations. The research project interprets and models employment relations as the strategic interaction between different actors.

What meaning do social-moral dispositions have for the relation between employers and employees? Considering the incompleteness of employment contracts, as well as the legal and enterprise-specific basic conditions, factors like vertical remuneration justice, intrinsic working motivation and possible crowding-out effects by efficiency controls become significant. Are differences reflected in the selected form of contract and vice versa? And how do the market participants react to processes of externalisation of the employment relation by, e.g. contract work and freelance?

The approach of the research project B7 is triple-tracked:

1. With the help of game theory, strategic situations and behaviour can be analysed and modelled mathematically on condition of perfect rationality. This permits insights into the strategic constellation and the incentive structures resulting from it. However, it normally entails unrealistic behavioural predictions.

2. Based on game theory model analyses, actual human behaviour in strategic situations can be analysed by experimental economic research methods. Behavioural models can also be verified for their relevance. The particular advantages of experimental methods are the extensive control of environmental factors, as well as the chance to identify causalities rather than just correlations.

3. A comparison with field and survey data is necessary in order to verify results.

RECIPROCITY AND FAIRNESS IN TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Jordi Brandts, Werner Güth, Andreas Stiehler: I want YOU! An experiment studying motivational effects when assigning distributive power. In: *Labour Economics* 13 (1), 2006, pp. 1-17
- Michael Burda, Werner Güth, Georg Kirchsteiger, Harald Uhlig: Employment Duration and Resistance to Wage Reductions: Experimental Evidence. In: *Homo Oeconomicus* 22 (2), 2005, pp. 169-189
- Dorothea Alewell, Colette Friedrich, Werner Güth, Wiebke Kuklys: Fair Wages and the Co-Employment of Hired and Rented Hands – An Experimental Study. Discussion Papers on Strategic Interaction 8, 2005



B8

RESEARCH PROJECT B8: “DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND THE PUBLIC SECTOR LABOUR MARKET”

PROJECT LEADER:
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

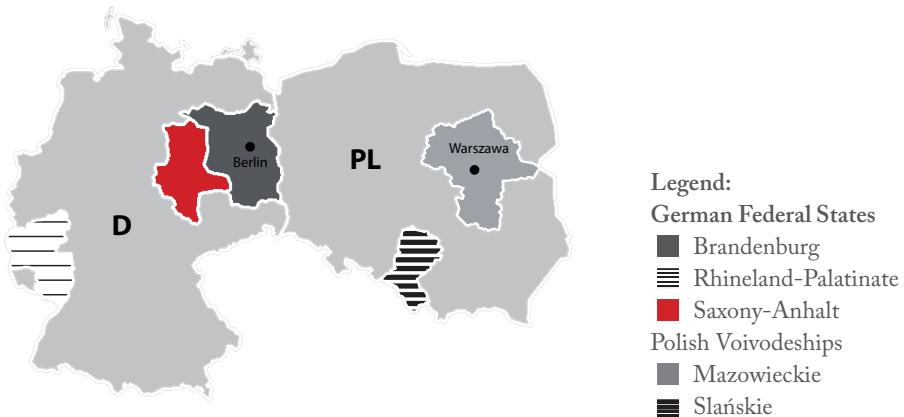
PROF. DR. REINHOLD SACKMANN
DR. WALTER BARTL, BERNADETTE
JONDA, KARTAZYNA KOPYCKA,
DOMINIKA PAWLETA, CHRISTIAN
RADEMACHER

AIMS OF THE PROJECT

Demographic change has become a central problem for the future of technically developed societies and is likely to destabilise the bases of transforming societies. For the public sector, the impact of demographic change is forecast to be an ageing of the workforce, a growing lack of qualified personnel, deteriorating budgets, and an overall reduction of public services. Are these dramatic consequences going to be real invariably? The topic of this research project is the social response to the problem of demographic ageing taking the public sector labour market as a case in point. The research aims to investigate the emergence and consequences of coping-strategies relevant to the public sector workforce in response to demographic change. The theoretical model is based on the assumption that consequences for labour markets depend on coping-strategies developed by those involved. The assumption to be tested is that the form and extent of flexibility practiced will vary with the degree of autonomy during the transformation. Consequently the research is drawing on data from different countries to compare their coping-mechanisms for current and future demographic problems. In order to determine the relative importance of institutional settings and actors' rationale for realised coping-activities, the empirical design envisages the collection of qualitative and quantitative data from different administrative state levels (local, regional, national) in two transforming countries (East-Germany, Poland) and in West-Germany.

RESEARCH DESIGN

During the ongoing research term we investigate how municipalities respond to demographic challenges. The sample consists of 21 municipalities seven drawn from each of the three areas in question (East Germany, Poland, West Germany). Qualitative data is generated by interviews with persons in charge of personnel, and quantitative data is gathered from the statistics office of each municipality. In a later stage of the project the findings of the current term will be tested for their generalizability. Responses from different administrative state levels will then also be investigated.



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Sackmann, Reinhold/ Bartl, Walter (2007): Demographisierung: Bewältigungsform von Krisen der „zweiten Natur“ des Menschen? In Rehberg, Karl-Siegbert (Hg.): Die Natur der Gesellschaft. CD-Rom der Sektionsbeiträge. Frankfurt-M.: Campus. (forthcoming)
- Sackmann, Reinhold/Jonda, Bernadette/Reinhold, Maria, (Hg.) (2007): Demographie als Herausforderung für den öffentlichen Sektor, Wiesbaden. (forthcoming)
- Jonda, Bernadette (2006): Ludzie u schyłku życia. Perspektywa polityków szczebla lokalnego Nadrenii-Palatynacie (Niemcy). In: Kowaleski, Jerzy T./ Szukalski, Piotr (Hg.): Starość i starzenie się jako doświadczenie jednostek i zbiorowości ludzkich, Łódź. S. 164-170.

B9

RESEARCH PROJECT B9: “DIFFICULT” CUSTOMERS: THE INFLUENCE OF STRICT REGULATIONS ON THE LABOUR MARKET ORIENTATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYED AND THOSE IN INSECURE EMPLOYMENT.

PROJECT LEADER:
RESEARCHERS:

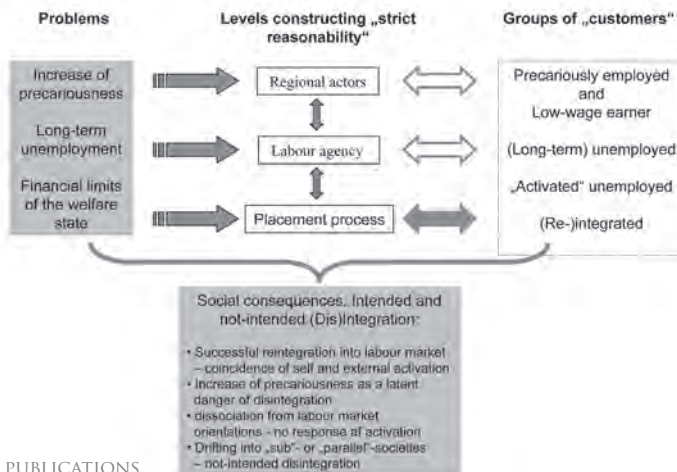
PROF. DR. KLAUS DÖRRE
DR. SILKE RÖBENACK,
KAREN SCHIERHORN

Project B9 researches changes in the subjective labour market orientations of members of the lower segments of society in response to an ‘activating’ labour market policy¹. The project analyses the interrelation between unemployed persons’ labour market orientations, as well as their strategies for coping/dealing with their position in the labour market, and the “rights and responsibilities” given them by the new labour market regulations². The first phase of the project focuses on the following questions: How does the group targeted by an activating employment policy consider itself affected by the changed, stricter demands placed upon them? Does this consideration lead to changes in their labour market orientations? Why do certain groups continue to look to the mainstream labour market for potential employment whereas others begin to accept being excluded or to be satisfied with insecure jobs? Unlike most research carried out to evaluate the efficiency of such an employment policy, we approach the topic from the perspective of the job seekers themselves. The starting point of the empirical study is the analysis of specific labour market policies in Bremen/Bremerhaven and the Jena/Saale-Orla regions. To this end some twenty expert interviews were carried out with regional actors of labour market policy in the autumn/winter of 2006. Using these regional case studies as a starting point, a qualitative survey of the group targeted by the most recent labour market reforms is now being carried out in both regions. Here the aim is to interview between 60 and 70 long-term unemployed, ‘activated’ unemployed people, and low earners. In a second

phase of the project it is planned to re-survey the target group and to expand the inter-regional comparison, as well as to add an international comparative dimension.

¹ 'Activating' labour policy refers to a situation where less generous benefits are provided for the long-term unemployed, there are stricter job suitability criteria, and more effective job placement schemes; unemployment benefit recipients can also be demanded to take up any job.

² In the Fourth Hartz Act (Hartz IV), which came into force in January 2005, unemployment assistance and social assistance were replaced by a single means-tested replacement scheme for persons in need and able to work (UB II).



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Böhning, Björn; Dörre, Klaus; Nahles, Andrea (Hg.)(2006): *Unterschichten - Prekariat - Klasse. Moderne Politik gegen soziale Ausgrenzung*, Dortmund
- Dörre, Klaus (2006): *Prekäre Arbeit und soziale Desintegration*, in: *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschehen* 40/41 vom 04.10.2006, S. 7-14
- Dörre Klaus (2006) *Prekäre Arbeit, unsichere Beschäftigungsverhältnisse und ihre sozialen Folgen*, in: *Zeitschrift "Arbeit"*, Heft 3/2006, Stuttgart, S. 181-193



PROJECTS OF THE COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH CENTRE 580

RESEARCH PROJECT AREA C:
ACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE SOCIAL SECTOR

IN THIS RESEARCH PROJECT AREA, SOCIOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS AND HEALTH SCIENTISTS EXAMINE THE SOCIAL AND HEALTH SYSTEM AND THE VOLUNTEER WORK IN EAST GERMANY AND OTHER TRANSFORMATION SOCIETIES.

Project area C examines the coping strategies of actors during and after a crisis, and investigates the process of reorganisation and restructuring of institutions of help, self-help and volunteer work, especially in the social sector. In analysing patterns of coping with problems resulting from the structural changes of 1989/90, the research projects assume that both individual resources (e.g. education, problem solving abilities, openness for new experiences) and social resources (e.g. support by the family, neighbourhood and informal group affiliation) determine the way in which actors can take advantage of new opportunities for action and development.

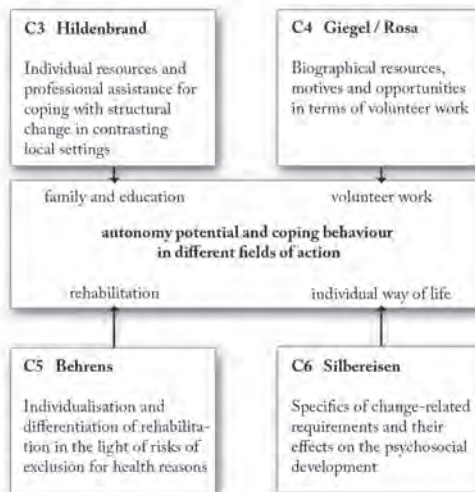
Responses to the same challenges may differ according to region. In focusing on different regional social positions, three time-perspectives arise: structures of long duration that originated during the pre-war period; structures of middle duration which were valid during the time of the regime differences between 1945 and 1990; and structures of short duration that have developed since German reunification. By choosing relevant fields of research, the projects in area C try to analyse the meaning of these phases for developments in different regions following structural change. According to their particular research interest, the projects combine a North-South with an East-West comparison (research projects C3 and C6) or contrast industrial areas with peripheral rural areas in East and West Germany (research projects C4 and C5).

In particular, the research projects examine the professional assistance for coping with structural change, especially in relation to the child and youth welfare

service (C3), the volunteer work in a transformation society (C4), the role of rehabilitation in case of risks of exclusion for health reasons (C5), as well as the effects of German reunification on psychosocial development from adolescence to the middle-adulthood (C6). Predominantly, the research projects apply a combination of quantitative and qualitative inquiry and analysis procedures.



STRUCTURE OF RESEARCH PROJECT AREA C

Research Project Area C Actors and Institutions in the Social Sector



basic hypothesis:

Social capital as well as the familial, individual and biographical resources within a specific local setting determine the way how actors seize the chances of action and development opportunities resulting from the social and structural change (e.g. self-employment or volunteer work) and how they try to cope with the arising crises and problems in different spheres.



RESEARCH PROJECT C3: INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR COPING WITH STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN CONTRASTING LOCAL SETTINGS. A COMPARISON BETWEEN EAST AND WEST GERMANY, SPAIN AND IRELAND

PROJECT MANAGER:
RESEARCH ASSISTANTS:

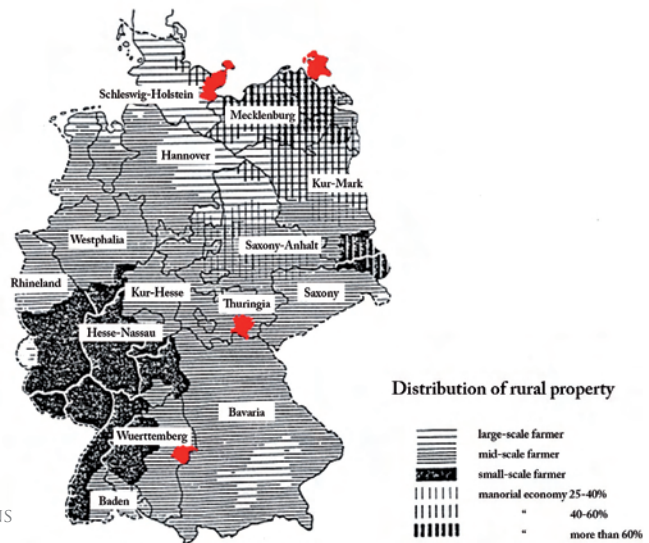
PROF. DR. BRUNO HILDENBRAND
PD DR. KARL FRIEDRICH BOHLER,
DR. ANNA ENGELSTÄDTER-DITTMANN,
DR. DORETT FUNCKE, MARCEL SCHMIDT

Research project C3 examines the development of child and youth welfare services from a regional comparative perspective (see figure) the formation of institutions and client structures, the professionalisation of social-pedagogical specialist staff, as well as relations between specialist staff and clients in East and West Germany. The starting point is the introduction of the Child and Youth Services Act in East and West Germany in 1990/1991. Within the welfare service system, a continuous change in the old federal states faced an abrupt structural change in the new federal states. Moreover, the differences between East and West Germany are overlaid by the social-historically older problem of the contrast between early developed industrial areas in the south and peripheral rural areas in the north of Germany.

The research project assumes that historically emerged regional social constitutions play a decisive role for the the long term transformation of the youth welfare service. It shows that industrial and formerly manorial structures affect the respective clientele of youth welfare in the form of different regional autonomy potentials. However, coping with the needs of providers of youth welfare services to deliver support seems to be relatively independent of this issue. This rather depends on decisions resulting from district policy, the management of the services and institutions, as well as the qualification and professionalism of the specialist staff.

The methodological basis for the regional comparison is provided by the analysis of social-historical and social-statistical data, the study of state-run institutions and private providers of youth welfare services, interview, biographical analyses of the management and specialist staff, as well as interviews with the welfare service's clients. The research is conducted in two regions of East and West Germany that are situated in peripheral rural areas (Isle of Ruegen in Mecklenburg-West Pomerania and Ostholstein in Schleswig-Holstein) and in old manorial areas (Saalfeld-Rudolstadt in Thuringia and Heidenheim in Baden-Wuerttemberg).

AREA OF INVESTIGATION IN AN AGRO-HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Karl Friedrich Bohler: Fallrekonstruktive Familienhilfe. Ein Forschungsprojekt der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena zum Genogramm. In: Verein für Kommunalwissenschaften e.V. (Hg.): Die Diagnostik in der Kinder- und Jugendhilfe. Vom Fallverstehen zur richtigen Hilfe. Berlin 2005, S. 107-118
- Bruno Hildenbrand: Fallrekonstruktive Familienforschung. Anleitungen für die Praxis. 2. Aufl., Wiesbaden 2005
- Bruno Hildenbrand: Einführung in die Genogrammarbeit. Heidelberg 2005

The logo consists of the letters 'C4' in a white, serif font, set against a dark grey square background.

RESEARCH PROJECT C4: POLITICAL CULTURE AND VOLUNTEER WORK

PROJECT MANAGER:

PROF. DR. HANS-JOACHIM GIEGEL,
PROF. DR. HARTMUT ROSA

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

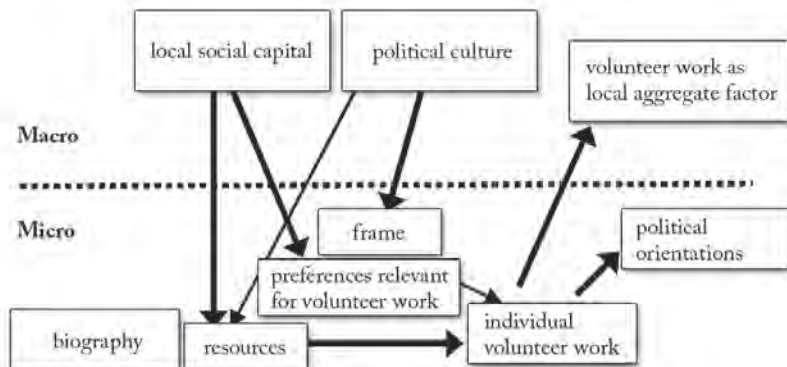
PD DR. MICHAEL CORSTEN,
MICHAEL KAUPPERT

The analyses of research project C4 focus on the questions of in what way and why people are involved in volunteer work. In the first project phase, four different regions (Goettingen, Jena, Wilhelmshaven, Dessau) and four different fields of involvement (lay assessor, cultural care, youth work, intercultural integration) were chosen from which to interview committed and non-committed people and experts. On this basis, biographical factors crucial for starting and continuing or for changing and discontinuing volunteer work could be identified.

The resulting categories were summarised into an explanatory theoretical model (see figure) which assumes that not only relatively stable biographically-anchored motives, but also factors which can change suddenly during the life course can influence volunteer work participation. The research interest in the second project phase focuses on future developments of volunteer work against a background of change. In addition, social capital and the dominant political culture are analysed as regionally-specific environmental structures, because they seem to exert a decisive influence on the start and continuation of volunteer work. Beside objective data (such as gender, age, marital status, budgetary size, place of residence, income), the variables defining the determination of local social capital and political culture include, for example, number of friends, personal life contentment and importance of values, trust in institutions and their representatives, interest in politics, and an attachment to the city in question.



Research project C4 is based on a systematic comparison of East and West Germany. Methodologically, it relies on a post-questioning of interviewees from the first project phase in 4 East and West German cities, as well as on telephone interviews in a further 11 East and West German medium-sized cities.

EXPLANATORY MODEL OF VOLUNTEER WORK



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Michael Corsten: Unterschiede zwischen Moralisierung und Skandalisierung am Beispiel von politischen Argumentationsmustern bürgerschaftlich Engagierter. In: Roland Reichenbach, Heiko Breit (Hg.): Skandal und politische Bildung. Aspekte zu einer Theorie des politischen Gefühls. Berlin 2005, S. 105-140
- Michael Corsten, Hartmut Rosa, Ralph Schrader (Hg.): Die Gerechtigkeit der Gesellschaft. Wiesbaden 2005
- Karl-Ulrich Meyn, Hartmut Rosa, (Hg.): Bürgerbewusstsein und Demokratie in Mittel- und Osteuropa. Zum Zustand der politischen Kultur in den postsocialistischen Staaten. Jena 2005



RESEARCH PROJECT C5: REHABILITATION IN THE CONTEXT OF TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT. INDIVIDUALISATION AND DIFFEREN- TIATION OF REHABILITATION IN CASE OF RISKS OF EXCLUSION FOR HEALTH REASONS IN EAST AND WEST GERMANY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, ITALY AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC

PROJECT MANAGER:
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES:

PROF. DR. JOHANN BEHRENS
DR. ANKE HÖHNE, CHRISTIANE SCHAEPE,
MICHAEL SCHUBERT,
MARKUS ZIMMERMANN

Research project C5 deals with the role of medical, professional and social rehabilitation in case of disease, consequences of disease and remaining disability, in relation to coping with disease-induced problems (individual and social) of people after apoplexy (e.g. stroke). Following the introduction of the Social Security Code IX, Rehabilitation and Integration of Handicapped Persons in 2001, both the old and the new federal states are facing new challenges. Rehabilitation measures are to be focused more at the individual level in the future in order to reduce the level of early retirement (see figure). A strong accentuation on individualised rehabilitation according to the principle “rehabilitation instead of retirement” may contribute to a decrease in the high levels of unemployability in Germany.

The research project C5 chooses the health risk of apoplexy to investigate these development effects. Its relevance results from the high risk of unemployability after apoplexy and the complicated rehabilitation measures which, if successful, allow an occupational reintegration or at least the regaining of a self-determined life. Based on interviews with patients and experts, and on the analysis of social security statistics, the research project compares the different perspectives of clients and providers of the ambulant and stationary health service in East and West Germany.

The research project assumes that an individualisation of the rehabilitation process will cause a delay or even prevention of longterm unemployment and withdrawal from the labour market. In order to analyse the change of rehabilitation in a European context, structures and organisations of rehabilitation not only in East and West Germany but also in Sweden, Switzerland, Italy and the Czech Republic are included.

REDUCED EARNING CAPACITY PENSIONS IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL ACCESSES TO PENSIONS IN GERMANY IN 2003



Source: insured person's pension access in 2003 (N=100.298), own calculation

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Michael Schubert, Gertrud Ayerle, Johann Behrens, Anke Höhne, Christiane Schaepe, Markus Zimmermann: Rehabilitationserleben und Patientenautonomie aus Sicht von Schlaganfall-Betroffenen. In: Praxis klinische Verhaltensmedizin und Rehabilitation 71 (2006), S. 66-74
- Johann Behrens: Soziologie der Pflege und Soziologie der Pflege als Profession. Die Unterscheidung von interner und externer Evidence.. In: Klaus R. Schroeter, Thomas Rosenthal (Hg.): Soziologie der Pflege. Weinheim 2005, S. 51-70
- Marco Kachler, Johann Behrens: Professionalisierung oder Expertisierung der diagnostisch-technischen Gesundheitsberufe – Mythos oder realistische Perspektive? In: Marco Kachler et al. (Hg.): Quo vadis, MTA? Ein Beruf auf dem Prüfstand. Berlin 2005, S. 1-45

The logo for Research Project C6, featuring the letters 'C' and '6' in a white, serif font on a dark grey rectangular background.

RESEARCH PROJECT C6: INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL RESOURCES FOR COPING WITH SOCIAL CHANGE. DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOSOCIAL EFFECTS

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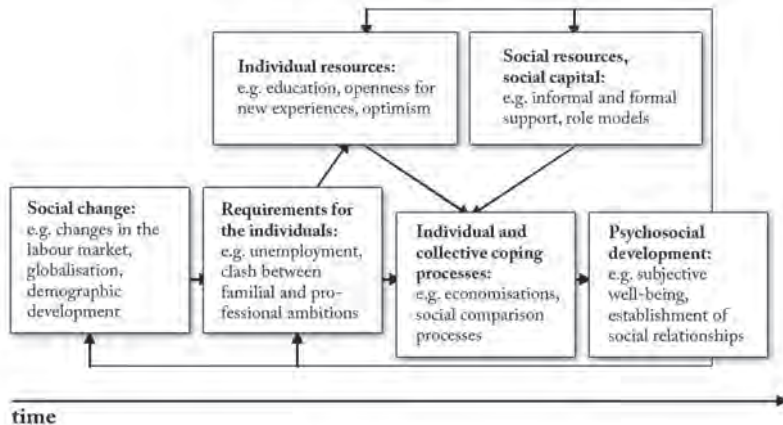
The purpose of research project C6 is to investigate the long-term effects of German reunification on psychosocial development from adolescence to middle-adulthood. It analyses which specific new requirements for the individual are implicated by the social transformation in the fields of work, family and leisure, how individuals master these requirements, which mental and social resources are affected, and what consequences these resources have for psychosocial development.

Based on a theoretical model of the co-action of change-related requirements, resources, coping processes and developmental results (see figure), several hypotheses are tested. It is expected that people with higher individual and social resources will show more active coping strategies. Young adults often possess the strongest resources, while the openness for social change and flexibility decreases with entry into professional and familial commitments later in the life course. Moreover, there seems to be an influence of change-related requirements (e.g. territorial mobility, patchwork families, intercultural contacts between friends and neighbours) on psychosocial adaptation. Therefore, individuals with low change-related requirements develop well, on average, regardless of their resources, whereas the development of individuals with many change-related challenges depends on the extent of their resources.

The empirical verification of the model's hypotheses was realised by a representative survey of about 2.800 people aged between 13 to 42 years living in 4

East and West German federal states (Schleswig-Holstein, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania, Thuringia) in the autumn of 2005. Based on the combination of high v. low change-related requirements and high v. low resources, 4 groups of 150 people were selected to be questioned annually.

RESOURCE-COPING-MODEL OF THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE ON THE PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Rainer K. Silbereisen: Social change and human development: Experiences from German unification. In: *International Journal of Behavioral Development* 29 (2005), S. 2-13
- Rainer K. Silbereisen, Matthias Reitzle, Martin Pinquart: Social change and individual development. A challenge-response-approach. In K. Warner Schaie, Glen Elder (Eds.): *Historical influences on lives and aging*. New York 2005, S. 148-165
- Martin Pinquart, Rainer K. Silbereisen: Understanding social change in conducting research on adolescence. In: *Journal of Research on Adolescence* 15 (2005), S. 395-405



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The methodology project M occupies an overarching position within the SFB 580. It offers services to the other research projects as well as conducting methodological research. With regard to the former, its task consists of supporting the research projects of the SFB 580 by preparing and conducting the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) and by connecting the different projects in order to reduce costs and to develop synergy effects.

Besides this service function, the project conducts its own methodology research. The variety of the surveys conducted by the SFB 580 offers exceptional conditions for the advancement and refinement of the CATI-interviews as a methodological instrument. In examining the social dynamics of interactions during the interview situation, the actors involved in the interview process are given special consideration. As the interviewers affect the participation and response behaviour of the interviewees and their willingness to give information, they exert an influence on data quality.

Moreover, considerable progress in the knowledge concerning the possibilities and limits of the survey instrument CATI is to be expected. In addition to systematic comparisons of the usability and acceptance of telephone interviews between different survey groups, the methodology project M supports the other research projects by reflecting their own methodological basis theoretically and by interpreting their survey results through the interview situation.

CATI LAB OF THE MARTIN-LUTHER-UNIVERSITY HALLE-WITTENBERG



CATI-LAB OF THE FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-UNIVERSITY JENA



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Heinz Sahner (Hg.): Zur Leistungsfähigkeit telefonischer Befragungen. Das Methodenprojekt des SFB 580 – zwischen Methodenentwicklung und Dienstleistung. SFB 580 Mitteilungen Nr. 4, 2002
- Thomas Ritter, Thomas Engel, Ina Götzelt, Stefan Jahr, Bernd Martens (Hg.): CATI abseits von Mikrozensus und Marktforschung. Telefonische Expertenbefragungen – Erfahrungen und Befunde. SFB 580 Mitteilungen Nr. 17, 2006
- Christina Buchwald (Hg.): Das Telefoninterview - Instrument der Zukunft? Forschungsberichte aus dem ZSH 06-3, 2006



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COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH CENTRE **580**

Social Developments after Structural Change Discontinuity, Tradition, Structure Building

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS AFTER STRUCTURAL CHANGE
DISCONTINUITY, TRADITION, STRUCTURE BUILDING

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