

SECTION ONE: THE COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT

1.1 Main aims of the Collaborative Research Project *(Max 5 aims/150 words)*

- to build an integrated cross-national dataset on public attitudes on political participation and social solidarity at the regional level
- to identify the extent of regionalization of citizenship in 18 regions in six European states
- to test theoretical explanations of the causes of regionalized citizenship, and to identify the impact of regionalization on general political attitudes
- to build out from earlier collaboration to cement a network of scholars working at the interface of comparative regional politics and quantitative data analysis
- to disseminate the findings of the research in a timely and effective way that meets the highest levels of scholarly and practical impact

1.2 Potential impacts of the Collaborative Research Project *(Max 200 words)*

- European nation-states still reflect post-World War II assumptions about a nationalized citizenship. By building evidence on the extent of rescaling of citizenship and any consequent incongruences of citizen understandings of community with the scale governmental institutions and policy processes promises to open up new perspectives on the stability and efficacy of the institutions of national democracy.
- Regional politics research has focused disproportionately on a small number of stateless nations and politically mobilized regions. By examining a wide range of regions from federal, asymmetrical and unitary states we will build a more even distribution of knowledge about the importance of the region as a scale for political participation and social solidarity
- In both these respects we will open up not only new scholarly knowledge, but also insights of critical interest for governments and representative institutions about citizen expectations of government, and processes of legitimation, at regional and national scales
- The project will generate a new and ground-breaking dataset which will enable for the first time systematic cross-national analysis of citizenship expectations and evaluations of different tiers of government within the state, and which will be a research asset of significance on a global scale

1.3 Added value of the collaboration *(Max 200 words)*

- Added value arises most simply from the administration of a survey to a standard template and timescale in 18 regions. This will fill basic data gaps in those regions (that is, most of them) where there has been no tradition of survey research and will for the first time enable rigorous cross-national analysis of regional political attitudes.
- The collaborative project melds different areas of expertise whose interaction hitherto has been patchy, including the methodology and practice of quantitative survey research and expertise in territorial politics and social citizenship.
- The range of cases examinable in a collaboration of this scale allows a number of alternative explanatory accounts of regionalization of citizenship to be tested empirically and their causal relationships with one another to be modelled, opening up scope for theory development that would not be possible in smaller scale national or bilateral projects
- The research hub will hold a summer school for PhD students. The school will be open to 30 international post-graduate students, with places set aside for two students from each of the partner institutes. Topics will include cross-national survey methodology in addition to the more substantive research topics of, for example, regional identity and the de-nationalization of social and political citizenship. The school will provide participants with an opportunity to analyse the findings under the guidance of research partners.

1.4 Data handling aspects (if relevant): quality assurance, storage, access

(Max 200 words)

Quality assurance: The questionnaires will be conducted by a common national survey house across the regions of a single state, and a common methodology across the project. We have opted for random probability samples, computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) technology and random digit dialling, for example, as a means to guarantee reliable and comparable data across the regions. We will translate and back-translate the questionnaire and conduct pilot studies as a further guarantee of quality assurance.

Storage and access: No hard copies of survey responses will be created. Instead, survey organizations will provide cleaned SPSS data files to national research partners to be stored on secure servers. These datasets will be stripped of identifiers before researchers gain access. Access will initially be limited to the research partners and their research assistants. A merged dataset will be created in Edinburgh and shared with the national research partners. Following an initial analysis, cleaned copies of the national and cross-national SPSS datasets will be lodged with national data archives or equivalents in Austria, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden and the UK.

1.5. Description of the Collaborative Research Project:

Citizenship after the Nation-State? (CANS) proposes an innovative, substantial and ambitious project: gathering systematic comparative data on public attitudes to citizen engagement and social solidarity at the regional level for the first time. It will address neglected issues of significant scholarly and public concern and help to fill serious gaps in our knowledge. These gaps largely result from social scientists' traditional preoccupation with the nation-state; although some valuable 'regional' level data do exist, comparable evidence on identity, political culture and social solidarity is largely cross-nation-state. Particularly since the 1960s, however, powerful, often mutually reinforcing, processes have changed the territorial scale of social, political and economic life, often decentering the nation-state and emphasizing citizen loyalty, identity and engagement at the regional level (Alber 1995, Keating 1988, Rokkan 1999). But we lack important evidence to compare the extent and impact of these processes across space. We offer the first opportunity to make good the gap, making the CANS data-set an important resource for the global scholarly community.

CANS will conduct surveys in three regions within six states: Austria, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The project will gather data that allow us to analyze cross-sectional differences in 'regional'¹ citizenship' and will enable us to determine the extent to which:

1. citizenship is territorially scaled at the regional level
2. the scale of citizenship can be explained by independent variables such as regional identity, institutional authority and economic wealth
3. subjective evaluations of the regional level are more important than evaluations of the national level in the formation of generalized political attitudes such as trust and efficacy

We treat citizenship as a political and social phenomenon which expresses and defines the limits of political community. Drawing on the distinction made by TH Marshall (1992 [1950]) between political and social citizenship while problematizing his assumption that 'citizenship is, by definition national' we focus on political participation and social solidarity. We will investigate:

- preferences over the locus of various governmental powers

¹ We use the term 'region' in common with European comparative usage, referring to the units of government (which may be called nations, Länder, regions, communities, autonomous communities, etc) immediately below the central state but above local government.

- comparative evaluations of national and regional government performance
- inter-personal solidarity in terms of traditional measures of social capital
- support for shared wealth and social benefits
- inter-regional solidarity, for example as support for fiscal equalization.

1.5.1. Originality: beyond ‘methodological nationalism’

As Rokkan (1999) noted, politics across Europe have been reshaped by federalizing, regionalizing and devolving reforms since the 1960s. These reforms challenge a two-hundred year process of state-formation and nation-building that culminated in the mass-democratic, national welfare states that were consolidated after World War II (Rokkan 1999, Ferrera 2005). The integration of the mass population into state-wide political life was effected by cultural homogenization and linguistic standardization (Bartolini 2000), nationalization of political participation through electoral competition for national parliaments (Caramani 2004), the development of welfare states based on aspirations to uniform social citizenship (Marshall 1992 [1950]) and balanced regional economic development through national-level regional policies aimed at producing ‘territorial justice’ (Morgan 2006).

The territorial scale(s) of citizenship identification is(are) fundamental to the organization of political life, from the configuration of institutions of government and the democratic processes by which they are legitimized, to the geographical scale for the delivery – and funding by taxpayers – of public policies. CANS will provide the first systematic comparative assessment of scalar aspects of public attitudes towards citizenship, their (in)congruence with the scale at which government institutions and public policies are organized, develop explanations for any mis-match, and thus open new territorial perspectives on the stability/reform of democracy (Lijphart 1999). Current debates – from globalization to individualization – push the nation-state off its pedestal, sometimes suggesting that the ‘age’ of the national-democratic state that has dominated our thinking was, in fact, brief (Keating 2001). If these debates begin to shift attention from the nation-state at a theoretical/conceptual level, in practice its legacy – described by Leibfried and Zürn (2005) as ‘methodological nationalism’ (Martins 1974, Beck 2000) – continues to shape the questions posed by social science. Most important, the impact of ‘methodological nationalism’ on large-scale comparative survey research means that we cannot match emerging reconceptualizations with appropriate empirical evidence. This historical legacy may create biases in current analyses. Research concerned with social, political and economic processes ‘beyond the nation-state’ (globalization, European integration) may be fundamentally flawed, if putative ‘nation-states’ were, historically, more ‘regional’ than we now believe.

While painstaking efforts have been made to create comparable datasets, such data typically lack reference to regions. There are important, fragmentary exceptions to this rule: relatively rich regional evidence exists in, for example, Spain and the UK, much of it gathered and analyzed by scholars associated with this team (Park, Pallares). Some important, widely-used, data-sets (WVS, ISSP, ESS) provide *partial* data about regional identities. However, existing surveys simply fail to address territorially-based aspects of social and political life robustly and comparatively. Without new, specifically regional-level comparative data, scholars will remain like the proverbial drunk at midnight: searching for lost keys under the street-lamp because of the light provided, despite knowing they have been dropped somewhere else.

Existing research on territorial politics is also problematic. While providing vital insight into the politics of stateless nations and politically-mobilized regions, too much research is limited to a small set of ‘usual suspects’ (Bavaria, Catalonia, Flanders, Scotland). But the *general* character of the regionalization of politics is striking: not restricted to Spanish or British stateless nations,

also evident in classic uni-national and unitary states (France, Sweden). Since the 1970s around half of EU member states have implemented significant decentralization reforms while none has centralized (Hooghe and Marks 2001). Numerous regionalist parties exist, standing for office in only one part of a nation-state, (over 50 in 1993 – Hearl, Budge and Pearson 1996). CANS will not only provide much needed information about a rescaling of citizenship within unitary and asymmetrical states; it also allows us to make general claims about rescaled citizenship.

After establishing the extent of a rescaled citizenship we will test three theoretical explanations for variation in the degree to which citizenship is ‘de-nationalized’ suggested in contemporary scholarship.

1. The process of nation-state formation was incomplete, with some regions fully integrated and others maintaining cultural and linguistic identities. Distinctive regional identities may support a regionalized frame of reference for political participation and social solidarity (McEwen 2006).
2. The establishment of regional institutions of government may be a response to the politicization of identity, but may also reflect beliefs about the greater efficiency or proximity of regional government. It may prompt, or intensify, a regionalized frame of reference, as might the scope of regional decision-making powers (Kollmann and Chhibber 2004).
3. The distribution of wealth within nation-states has in many cases become more polarised (measured by social class or territory) and/or more politicized ‘as societies are loosened up by liberal policies necessary to join global capitalism’ (Lowi 1998). In some regions we see concerns that earlier, state-wide guarantees of welfare are no longer being met, or that the obligations of solidarity to less wealthy regions are felt to have become too onerous (Jeffery 2006). Regional economic disparity may impact the scale at which citizens understand their community of solidarity.

1.5.2 Methodology

This project has been designed to include states with varying profiles in terms of nation-state institutional structures (unitary, asymmetrical, federal). Within these states we have selected regional units that vary in terms of identity, institutional authority and wealth (see annex 2b).

Each national team will administer or sub-contract a survey covering three regions within their state, ensuring the use of domestically-trained survey personnel. The sampling method, survey method and questionnaire will be held constant (see annex 2a). The data will be converted into an SPSS dataset for analysis. These national datasets will be merged to create a cross-national dataset that will allow us to test general theories across regional respondents.

The questionnaire contains four types of questions: first, our dependent variable, the scale of citizenship (locus of political engagement, inter-regional and inter-personal solidarity among citizens); second, our independent variables of rescaled citizenship, identity, institutional authority and perceived regional wealth, with several questions each to increase measurement validity; third, general questions probing trust, efficacy, satisfaction and confidence to explore the impact of regionalized citizenship on generalized attitudes; fourth, control variables that we expect will mediate the rescaling of citizenship, including demographic variables to distinguish respondents by, for example, age, gender, ethnicity, religion, income and employment status, as well as attitudinal control variables such as partisan identification. The surveys combine best practice questions currently used in isolated surveys and bespoke questions created by the research team, in particular measures of inter-regional solidarity and subjective evaluations of the regional level.

Analysis: The CANS dataset will allow us to explore how far citizenship has been rescaled, in terms of, for example, lower levels of inter-regional solidarity within a state, higher levels of inter-personal solidarity within the region than within the state, or greater citizen participation and engagement with the regional or regional level. We do not expect to find these traits uniformly across our regional cases, but rather to find regions where respondents are drawn towards a regional frame of reference and regions where we see less evidence of a regionalized citizenship. Although our cross-section design prevents us from examining a change in regionalization over time, we will analyse generational cohorts to tap dynamic processes at work. We expect older citizens to have a greater national focus and greater sense of statewide solidarity than younger voters (Heath 2005).

Once we have identified how far citizenship has been regionalized we will determine whether it varies in systematic patterns, which we will detect initially using analysis of variance among regions. Across individual respondents we will use the CANS dataset to confirm:

- 1. (Identity)** whether a stronger sense of regional identity correlates with a regionalized frame of reference for citizenship
- 2. (Institutional authority)** whether regional institutional authority correlates with scale of citizenship. We will focus on objective measures of institutional authority (degree of federalization, tax raising powers, degree of jurisdictional authority) and perceptions of institutional authority. We employ hierarchical models to analyze combined aggregate measures of institutional authority and individual-level subjective measures.
- 3. (Economic disparity)** whether regional wealth affects the level of government from which welfare guarantees are expected. We expect those in richer regions be less-supportive of inter-regional solidarity, while those in poorer regions will look outwards to the nation-state as a means to deliver economic well-being.

We will explore each of these three relationships, with citizenship as the dependent variable, before creating a multi-stage hierarchical model that will enable us to identify the interactions among our competing independent variables. We will subject this model to demographic and attitudinal controls mentioned earlier.

Last, we will explore the impact of de-nationalized citizenship on generalized political attitudes and behaviour. Current research on trust and efficacy suggests that evaluations of state-level government drive generalized attitudes if, often, only as an implicit result of the questions asked (Pattie and Johnston 2001, Curtice and Jowell 1997). If citizenship is regionalized subjective evaluations of sub-state government should influence generalized political attitudes and behaviour. Here assessments of national-level and regional politics are independent variables and generalized attitudes the dependent variable.

1.5.3 Competence and expertise of the Individual Project partners

The research team has been chosen to provide expertise in research on comparative regional politics and on survey methodology and quantitative data analysis. Many team members have expertise in both fields.

The Project Leader, Jeffery, is an authority in comparative regional government. He edits the international journal *Regional and Federal Studies*. From 2000-6 he directed the award-winning UK Economic and Social Research Council's research programme on Devolution (38 projects around the UK to the value of £5M, including a number of quantitative public attitudes projects). He provides outstanding experience in managing a complex, multi-partner research initiative.

Including highly respected national survey research institutes, (National Centre for Social Research in the UK, GfK Austria, the German Forschungsgruppe Wahlen), the collaboration mixes quantitative data specialists who work primarily in a national frame (Pallares, Roth, Ulram), with experienced cross-national data analysts (Hjerm, Henderson) as well as UK experts who played key roles in path-breaking national and international surveys (Park, Wyn Jones). The UK project's trans-national competence and experience underlines its 'hub' role for the collaboration.

Jointly, the national teams encompass internationally recognized expertise in regional political analysis, germane to the project's focus on political participation and social solidarity, including: work on regional parties and elections (Pallarés, Wyn Jones), regional identity and political attitudes (Henderson, Martínez), fiscal equalization and inter-regional solidarity (Jeffery, Sturm), regional institutions (Fallend, Pasquier) and social citizenship (Jeffery, Wincott).

1.5.4 Contribution of Individual Projects to the collaboration and co-ordination arrangements

Each national project will be conducted to a standard template to generate a comparative dataset and is defined by the common theoretical, methodological and analytical criteria but brings the benefits of particular national and regional traditions of research and analysis to bear on the research design.

This project places a considerable onus on delivering effective coordination to achieve a high level of standardization. The UK project will not only deliver research to the standard template, but will act also as a strong coordination hub. Team members have long experience of collaboration through international networks in survey research and comparative territorial politics, in part prompted by the work of Jeffery in 'internationalizing' the work of the ESRC Devolution Programme, and deepened by coordination meetings among the team members which have led to this application.

1.5.5 Justification for requested funding

Funding for the collaborative project is requested to support:

- Attitudes surveys administered to a common template in 18 regions in six countries
- Staffing for research partners
- Coordination, including a collaborative project office in Edinburgh and a number of coordination meetings
- Dissemination of research

1.5.6 Planned outputs

There will be an Edinburgh-run project website which will provide a platform for information and working papers, an intranet accessible to project members for preliminary discussion of methodology and findings, and for hosting the datasets prior to their deposit in the UK and other national data archives. Working papers will be published electronically as well as in hard copy in short print runs, largely for circulation to non-academic audiences (taking forward the successful dissemination practices of the ESRC Devolution Programme). In addition to national dissemination activities we anticipate a number of consortium-wide outputs, including, subject to negotiation, a special issue of a leading journal in the field (for example *Public Opinion*

Quarterly) and a book with a major university press. We will apply for panels/workshops at major international conferences, including APSA and ECPR. Last, we will run an international summer school in Edinburgh for 30 PhD students, setting aside two places for each partner institution. The summer school will cover topics such as cross-national survey design, in addition to debates about regionalized citizenship before providing students with an opportunity to analyse the CANS dataset under the guidance of research partners. This is a minimal account of outputs and there are likely to be more.

1.5.7 Annex 1a: References

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ANNEX 2a: Technical details for survey methodology

The survey methodology will be standard across the case studies. The sample sizes will range from 700 to 900 to allow for the examination of three generational cohorts within each region, with the larger sample sizes reserved for more heterogeneous regions. Obviously we are hoping to keep our margins of error very low and as sample size increases margin of error decreases. We know, however, that attitudinal heterogeneity is likely to increase margins of error. As a result, we will be allowing regional partners to gather larger samples in regions where they expect greater attitudinal heterogeneity so that our margins of error are comparable across the regions. The respondents will be selected by random probability sampling methods.

The 25 minute closed-ended questionnaires will be conducted by telephone to reduce operating costs. Research on response rates suggests that the consistent use of follow-up contact can ensure response rates comparable to face-to-face surveys (Groves and Magilavy 1981, Keeter, Miller, Kohut, Groves and Presser 2000, Sebold 1988, Smith, Jaludin, Salkeld and Capon 1995). The survey teams will employ computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) technology and random digit dialling to reduce the possibility of selection bias.

The survey, designed originally in English, will be piloted in the UK, and the translated versions will be piloted in the partner states. Bilingual questionnaires will be offered in Wales and Catalonia. All translations will be back translated into English for quality control.

Indicative Timetable:

April 2008: Project starts, including first meeting of the collaborative project on questionnaire design and survey methodology

June 2008: Piloting of draft survey questions where needed

July 2008: Second meeting to finalize questionnaire design and survey arrangements

Sept-Oct 2008: Surveys in the field

February 2009: Receipt of national datasets and integration of cross-national dataset

May 2009: Third meeting to discuss initial findings and onward analysis strategy

June-Oct 2009: National teams focus on national dissemination while cross-national data analysis underway

Nov 2009: Fourth meeting to consider emerging cross-national analysis and findings

March 2010: Final dissemination event and deposit of dataset in UK Data Archive

ANNEX 2b: Regional case selection

The following grid identifies the range in regional identity, regional institutional authority and regional economic wealth. For identity and wealth, the decision to place a region in the high, medium or low category is made on the basis of inter-regional comparisons within a state rather than across states. For regional government, the decision to place a region in the strong, medium or weak category is made on the basis of inter-regional comparisons across states, in large part to reflect the fact that regional institutional authority within a state *tends* to be constant.

In addition to the 18 regions covered in CANS we hope to replicate the questionnaire in collaboration with colleagues at the University of Trento in Italy and, for example, Canada and Australia at a later date. We are currently in discussions with Belgian colleagues so that questions from the CANS survey are replicated in the 2009 Belgian election studies.

State/Region	Identity			Regional Govt			Relative Wealth		
	Strong	Med	Weak	Strong	Med	Weak	High	Med	Low
Austria									
Vorarlberg	X				X			X	
Upper Austria		X			X				X
Vienna			X		X		X		
France									
Alsace		X				X		X	
Brittany		X				X			X
Ile de France			X			X	X		
Germany									
Bavaria	X			X			X		
Lower Saxony			X	X				X	
Thuringia		X		X					X
Spain									
Catalonia	X			X			X		
Galicia		X		X					X
Castilla-la-Mancha			X	X				X	
Sweden									
Jämtland		X				X			X
Malmö			X			X		X	
Stockholm			X			X	X		
UK									
Scotland	X			X				X	
South East England			X			X	X		
Wales		X			X				X

United Kingdom

SECTION TWO: INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS		
INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 1	Country: EUROCORES Funding Agency	<i>UK</i> <i>ESRC Economic and Social Research Council</i>
2.1 Financial summary for Individual Project 1		
The Principal Investigator should provide below a summary of the financial support sought from his/her national EUROCORES Funding Agency.		
Full financial details and any other supplementary information required by your national EUROCORES Funding Agency should be supplied to them as instructed on the web.		
	TOTAL	EURO
2.1.1 Staff	GBP 145751	214254
2.1.2 Travel and subsistence	GBP 37400	54980
2.1.3 Consumables	GBP 9200	13524
2.1.4 Other items (survey)	GBP 263124	386792
2.1.5 Overheads and other allowable costs	GBP 78167	114905
2.1.6 GRAND TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 1	GBP533642	784455

1 GBP=1.47 Euro

2.2 Description of Individual Project 1 (*Max 1500 words*)

Citizenship after the Nation-State (CANS) is a cross-national, collaborative research project which will gather data on public attitudes at the regional level.

Through systematic comparative survey research in 18 case regions in six European states CANS will explore the extent to which citizenship – as manifested in political participation and social solidarity – has become ‘denationalized’ or regionalized, that is rescaled at the regional level. It tests competing theoretical explanations for the regionalization of citizenship based around variables of regional identity, the powers of regional government, and regional economic disparity.

2.2.1 Originality, potential contribution to knowledge

The originality of the collaborative project lies in challenging

- a) a ‘methodological nationalism’ which continues to shape and limit the questions posed by social science around a model of nation-statehood
- b) a focus in regional politics research on a narrow group of ‘usual suspects’ (Bavaria, Catalonia, Flanders, Quebec, Scotland)

The significance of the UK contribution to CANS is threefold. First, despite attention to devolution and political attitudes in Scotland and Wales, UK research has not devoted considerable attention to the systematic variations in regional attitudes within the UK, in part reflecting the unitary institutional character of the state and the ‘exceptional’ status of Scotland

and Wales. The surveys conducted under the ESRC devolution programme provide us with rich data on regional identity in Scotland and Wales and the decision-making process for voters in devolved elections (Johnston et al 2000, Paterson et al 2001, Curtice et al 2002, Bromely et al 2003, Bromely et al 2006, Wyn Jones and Scully 2006). Previous research addresses whether we can identify a Scottish political culture (Dickson 1996, Miller, Timpson and Lessnoff 1996). By treating these regions as special cases we are unable to speak about regionalization in general in the UK. Nascent efforts to measure support for regional assemblies in England suggest that regional attachment is minimal. And yet the UK appears subject to general de-nationalising pressures. Johnston and Pattie demonstrate that geography affects levels of political participation (Johnston and Pattie 2006) and we have evidence of urban-rural and north-south attitudinal variation in Britain (Parkinson et al 2006, Curtice 1988, 1992). The absence of regional-level data beyond the 'usual suspects' has prevented researchers from developing a general theoretical framework about regionalism and a rescaled citizenship. The CANS dataset will not only expand the nature of regional data available, treating citizenship as more than voting behaviour, but will allow us to determine how far pressures for regionalization affect public attitudes to civic engagement and social solidarity in Scotland, Wales and England.

Second, the United Kingdom is *the* asymmetrical state in the CANS project, with devolution for three of its four constituent units. It provides an opportunity to understand better the impact of asymmetrical institutional arrangements on the regionalization of citizenship. Most significant it will allow us to test hypotheses about the regionalization of citizenship in Europe.

Third, as the organizational hub of the project the UK collaboration will ensure a common research design and methodology is pursued in each of the partner regions, will house and staff a secretariat to coordinate research activities and meetings among the research partners, will create and run a website to disseminate key information about the project and its major research findings and will run a summer school for PhD students to facilitate access to the CANS dataset.

2.2.2 Research design and methods

The selection of regions reflects our effort to maximize variation in our independent variables: regional identity, regional institutional authority and economic disparity among regions. The three UK regions vary significantly in terms of regional identity, institutional authority and economic wealth. Scotland and Wales are obvious choices, given devolution, though the institutional authority of the two legislatures varies. Regional sentiment in both cases is high, though higher in Scotland. To these we will add the Southeast of England, which possesses high economic wealth, lacks a separate level of regional government and whose residents display low levels of regional attachment.

The survey methodology will be common across all research partners. This will include random probability samples of 900 respondents for each of the three regions. The surveys will be conducted by telephone according to computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) technology. Respondents will be contacted by random digit dialling, thus reducing selection bias.

The survey topics will cover the dependent variable, social and political citizenship (measured as civic engagement and social solidarity), our chosen independent variables (regional identity, authority of regional institution and economic disparity across regions), in addition to demographic and attitudinal control variables. For the United Kingdom this will provide us with valuable trend data on regional civic engagement and benchmark data on social solidarity.

2.2.3 Competence and expertise

The five UK researchers have considerable experience with territorial politics and cross-national research. All five publish regularly on devolution and territorial politics (Jeffery, Wincott), regional identities (Henderson) and regional electoral behaviour (Jeffery, Wyn Jones, Park, Henderson). Each has considerable experience managing collaborative research projects. Jeffery was the research director for the ESRC Devolution Programme, Park is the UK coordinator for the European Social Survey and Wyn Jones is the director of election surveys in Wales.

2.2.4 Contribution to the collaboration

The UK component will contribute to the CANS project in three significant ways. First, the UK team brings obvious expertise to the topic of territorial and regional politics. UK research leads the field in support for institutional and constitutional change (Bromley et al 2003, 2006, Curtice et al 2002), regional identity and social solidarity (McEwen 2006, Wincott 2005) The UK colleagues will contribute to the conceptual development of the CANS project.

Second, the inclusion of UK cases in the CANS dataset will provide us with access to respondents in *the* asymmetrical state in Europe. This provides us with an unparalleled opportunity to test the impact of our independent variables – identity, institutional authority and economic wealth – on regional civic engagement and social solidarity while holding many of the state-related variables constant.

Third, as the organization hub of the project, the UK partners will play a key co-ordinating role. As project leader Charlie Jeffery will establish a project office (with half-time secretarial support) which will act as the main point of communication and information through and intranet and a public website, will provide organization al support for project meetings, and will initiate and arrange dissemination opportunities. He will be assisted by Henderson and Wincott. Henderson will be responsible for methodological coordination, ensuring that the survey research is carried out to a standard sampling and survey methodology, and that a common questionnaire is developed, piloted and administered in all 18 regional cases. She will also lead on the cross-national integration of the national datasets and prepare the cross-national dataset for the analysis phase. Wincott will be responsible for deepening the theoretical perspectives that will inform the questionnaire design. Both roles will be carried out collaboratively in a series of project development meetings prior to the survey fieldwork, and then during the phase of analysis of the cross-national dataset.

We are confident that these arrangements will provide effective coordination also because team members have long experience of collaboration through international networks in survey research and comparative territorial politics, in part prompted by the work of Jeffery in ‘internationalising’ the work of the ESRC Devolution Programme, and deepened by a number of coordination meetings among the team members which have led to this application.

2.2.5 Justification for funding requested (explain why items requested are necessary for the research)

The budget includes costs for the telephone survey and piloting of the questionnaire by the National Centre for Social Research. Staffing costs reflect the participation of the research partners. Travel and subsistence allows researchers to travel to partner meetings, and to conferences to present research findings, in addition to the PhD summer school. The remaining costs are for the maintenance of the organizational hub project office in Edinburgh.

2.2.6 Planned outputs (publications and other dissemination activities)

The dissemination of research findings will be coordinated with research partners. The threefold plan includes a public website to house working papers created by the research partners, public conferences and publications in first class academic outlets. We will contribute to an edited collection in collaboration with our European partners, in addition to a special issue of an international journal . We will also contribute two country-specific articles that probe the extent of a de-nationalized citizenship in the UK and the predictors of regionalization. These will be aimed at the most prestigious journals in our discipline, including the European Journal of Political Science, Publius and the British Journal of Political Science. We will also contribute to the thematic working papers to be disseminated through the project website. Last, we will coordinate a summer school for 30 PhD students (including two from each partner institutions) on cross-national survey methodology and the de-nationalization of citizenship where students will be able to analyse the findings of the CANS dataset under the guidance of research partners.

2.2.7 Annexes (including no more than 1 side of A4 for references and 2 sides of A4 for technical details, if appropriate)

- Bromley, C., J. Curtice, D. McCrone and A. Park (eds) (2006) *Has devolution delivered?* Edinburgh: EUP
- Bromley, C., J. Curtice, K. Hinds and A. Park (eds) (2003) *Scottish Answers to Scottish Questions?* Edinburgh: EUP
- Curtice, J. (1988) "One Nation?" Jowell, Witherspoon and Brooks (eds) *British Social Attitudes: the 5th report*: 127-54
- Curtice, J. (1992) "The North-South divide" R. Jowell et al (eds) *British Social Attitudes the 9th report*
- Curtice, J., D. McCrone, A. Park and L. Paterson (eds) (2002) *New Scotland: New Society?* Edinburgh: EUP
- Dickson, M.B. (1996) "Scottish Political Culture: Is Scotland Different?" Strathclyde Papers on Government and Politics.
- Johnston, R. and C. Pattie (2006) *Putting voters in their place*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Johnston, R., D. Trystan, C. Pattie, R. Wyn Jones (2000) "From Parliament to Assembly: Changing Voter Behaviour in Wales between the 1997 General Election and the 1999 National Assembly Election" *Contemporary Wales* 13: 182-201
- McEwen, N. (2006) *Nationalism and the state: Welfare and identity in Scotland and Quebec*. Peter Lang
- Miller, W., A.M. Timpson and M. Lessnoff (1996) *Political Culture in Contemporary Britain* Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Parkinson, M et al (2006) *State of the English Cities* London: ODPM
- Paterson, L., Brown, A., Curtice, J., Hinds, K., McCrone, D., Park, A., Sproston, K. and Surridge, P. (2001), *New Scotland: New Politics?*, Edinburgh: EUP.
- Wincott, D. (2005) "Reshaping public space? Devolution and policy change" *Regional and Federal Studies* 15/4
- Wyn Jones, R and R. Scully (2006) "Devolution and Electoral Politics in Scotland and Wales" *Publius* 36: 115-34

Charlie Jeffery

(born July 27, 1964)

Employment:

2004 to date: Professor of Politics and Co-Director of the Institute of Governance, School of Social and Political Studies,; Co-Director of the Institute of Governance, University of Edinburgh; 2000 – 2006 Director, ESRC Research Programme on Devolution and Constitutional Change. Previously: Reader and Deputy Director, from 1999 Professor of German Politics, Institute for German Studies, University of Birmingham (1994-2004); Lecturer in West European Politics, Leicester University (1989-1994); Lecturer in European History, North Staffordshire Polytechnic (1988-9).

Other Professional Roles:

2005- Member, ESRC Council and Chair, Strategic Research Board
2004-5 Specialist Adviser, Select Committee on the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
2001-5 Adviser to the EU Committee of the Regions on the European Constitution/Subsidiarity
2002-6 Research Advisory Board, Committee on Standards in Public Life
2001-3 Adviser to the EU Committee of the Regions

Research Grants:

2006 'How Should Devolution be Funded', *Scottish Council for Development and Industry*, £16,000
2006 'Devolution as Federalising Dynamic', *James Madison Trust*, £158,000
2004-5 'Long Term Evaluation of Elected Regional Assemblies', Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, part of consortium bid, ultimately curtailed into short term project, £12,000
2004 'Funding Regional Assemblies', *English Regions Network*, £24,000
2003-4 'Germany and the European Convention', *James Madison Trust*, £34,000
2003-4 'Regionalization and Local Government', series of reports for *Local Government Association*, £30,000
2000-6 Director, Research Programme on Devolution and Constitutional Change, *ESRC*, initially £841,043, since enhanced, then with post-programme Director's Fellowship to £1,075,000
2001-5 'Intergovernmental Relations and the EU', *Leverhulme Trust*, via Constitution Unit, UCL, £83,000
2000-1 'Multi-Level Electoral Politics', *Leverhulme Trust*, via Constitution Unit, UCL, £45,000
2000-1 'The Two Unifications of Germany: A Comparative Analysis', *AHRB*, £155,000
1999 Lead author of bid for 'European Research Institute', *Joint Infrastructure Fund*, £4.7M
1999-2000 'Germany and the Reshaping of Europe', *ESRC*, £162,000, graded 'Outstanding'
1996-2001 'Volkswagen Foundation Fellowships in Comparative German Studies', *Volkswagen Foundation*, £450,000

Publications (after 2000, selected):

2006 *Devolution in the United Kingdom. Statehood and Citizenship under Challenge*, co-editor with Daniel Wincott, Special Issue of *Publius. The Journal of Federalism*, 36/1.
2006 *Devolution and Electoral Politics*, co-editor with Daniel Hough, Manchester: Manchester University Press.
2003 *Money Matters: Territorial Finance in Decentralized States* (co-editor, with David Heald), Special Issue of *Regional and Federal Studies*, Vol. 13.
2003 *Multi-Level Electoral Competition* (co-editor, with Daniel Hough and Michael Keating), *European Urban and Regional Studies*, Vol. 10.
2002 *Devolution and the English Question* (co-editor, with John Mawson), *Regional Studies*, Vol. 36..

In addition I have published over 100 articles and chapters, including in such journals as *Journal of Common Market Studies*, *Parliamentary Affairs*, *Political Studies*, *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, *Public Policy and Administration*, *Publius. The Journal of Federalism* *Regional Studies*, *West European Politics*, *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen*, along with around 25 reports commissioned by public bodies and think tanks in the UK, Germany and for the EU.

Ailsa Henderson

(Born: Nov 21, 1973)

Education:

BSocSc (Ottawa), MSc (Edin), PhD (Edin)

Languages:

fluently bilingual (English and French), Spanish

Statistical training:

ICPSR University of Michigan, ISR York University, Centre for Applied Social Surveys, UK.

Employment:

Lecturer, Politics, University of Edinburgh (2007-); Assistant Professor, Political Science, University of Toronto (2006-2007); Assistant Professor, Political Science, Wilfrid Laurier University (2002-2006), Post-doctoral fellow, Political Science, University of Toronto (2000-2002)

Research funding:

SSHRC (\$31,000), Principal investigator 2006-2008, "Territorial identity and voter participation in sub-state elections"

Imagine Canada (\$30,000), Co-investigator 2006-2007, "Canadian School-Based Community Service Programs"

SSHRC, CURA Grant (\$1.7 million), Participant 2005-2010, Social Economy Regional Node

Wilfrid Laurier University (\$5,000), Principal investigator 2005-2006, "Territorial identity and voter participation in sub-state elections"

SSHRC (\$30,000), Principal investigator 2004-2007, "Nunavut Social Attitudes Survey"

Publications:**Books**

Ailsa Henderson *Hierarchies of Belonging and Political Inclusion: national identity and political culture in Scotland and Quebec*. (Montreal-Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press) (2007 forthcoming)

Ailsa Henderson *Political Culture in Nunavut* (Vancouver: UBC Press) (2007 forthcoming)

Chapters and articles

Ailsa Henderson "A Porous and Pragmatic Settlement: Asymmetrical Devolution and Democratic Constraint in Scotland and Wales" in Andrew McDonald (ed) *Reinventing Britain* (London: Methuen) (2007 in press)

Ailsa Henderson "Cultural renaissance or economic emancipation: predictors of support for devolution in Nunavut" *Journal of Canadian Studies* 2007 41(2): 1-23

Steven D. Brown, David Docherty, Ailsa Henderson, Barry Kay and Kimberly Ellis-Hale "Exit polling in Canada: An Experiment" *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 2006 39(4): 919-33

Ailsa Henderson "Forging a New Political Culture: Plenary behaviour in the Scottish Parliament" *Journal of Legislative Studies* 2005 11(2): 275-301

Ailsa Henderson and Nicola McEwen "Do Shared Values Underpin National Identity: Examining the Role of Values in National Identity in Canada and the United Kingdom" *National Identities* 2005 7(2): 173-91

Ailsa Henderson "Regional political cultures in Canada" *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 2004 37(3): 595-615

Ailsa Henderson "Northern Political Culture?: Political behaviour in Nunavut" *Études/Inuit/Studies* 2004 28(1): 133-53

Ailsa Henderson and Linda White "Shrinking welfare states?: Comparing Maternity Leave Benefits and Child Care Programs in EU States, 1980-2000" *Journal of European Public Policy* 2004 11(3): 497-519

(career totals: 2 books, 1 edited collection, 19 articles, 6 chapters, 4 reports)

Alison Macdonald Park

(Born: 14 July 1966)

Qualifications:

June 1991 M.Phil. Sociology, University of Oxford
June 1988 B.Sc. (First Class Hons.) Social Science, Bristol Polytechnic

Employment:

2001 – date Group Head, *National Centre for Social Research (NatCen)*, previously known as SCPR.
Heads group responsible for, among other studies, the British Social Attitudes survey.
1991 – 2001 Researcher, Senior Researcher, Research Director, Social and Community
Planning Research (SCPR)

Previous awards and contracts:

Research contracts with a number of government bodies including Department for Work and Pensions, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Department of Health. Current and recent grant awards include:

- End of life issues (Nuffield Foundation)
- New Security Challenges (ESRC)
- UK Co-ordinator, European Social Survey 2002, 2004, 2006 (ESRC)
- International Social Survey Programme, 2003, 2004 – 06, 2007 – 09 (ESRC)
- Employment and the family (ESRC)
- Devolution, identity and public opinion in Scotland (ESRC)
- Public attitudes towards begging (ESRC)
- Scottish Social Attitudes 1999 and 2000 (ESRC)

Selected publications:

Parkinson, M., Champion, A., Evans, R., Simmie, J., Turok, I., Crookston, M., Katz, M., Park, A., Berube, A., Coombes, M., Dorling, D., Glass, N., Hutchins, M., Kearns, A., Martin, R., Wood, P. (2006), 'State of the English Cities', London: ODPM.

Park, A. (2004), 'Has modern politics disenchanting the young?', in Park, A., Curtice, J., Thomson, K., Jarvis, L. and Bromley, C. (eds.), *British Social Attitudes: the 21st Report*, London: Sage.

Park, A. and Surridge, P. (2003), 'Charting change in British values', in Park, A., Curtice, J., Thomson, K., Jarvis, L. and Bromley, C. (eds.), *British Social Attitudes: the 20th Report*, London: Sage.

Park, A. and Hinds, K. (2003), 'Disengaged individualists? Young people in Scotland', in Bromley, C., Curtice, J., Hinds, K. and Park, A. (eds.), *Scottish Answers to Scottish Questions?*, Edinburgh: EUP.

Curtice, J., McCrone, D., Park, A. and Paterson, L. (eds.) (2002), *New Scotland: New Society?*, Edinburgh: EUP.

Paterson, L., Brown, A., Curtice, J., Hinds, K., McCrone, D., Park, A., Sproston, K. and Surridge, P. (2001), *New Scotland: New Politics?*, Edinburgh: EUP.

Park, A. (2000), 'The generation game', in Jowell, R., Curtice, J., Park, A., Thomson, K., Jarvis, L., Bromley, C. and Stratford, N. (eds.), *British Social Attitudes: the 17th Report*, London: Sage.

Curtice, J., Seyd, B., Park, A. and Thomson, K. (2000), *Wise After the Event? Attitudes to Voting Reform Following the 1999 Scottish and Welsh Elections*, London: The Constitution Unit.

Daniel Wincott

(Born 19/09/1964)

Employment:

Professor of European and Comparative Politics, Department of Political Science and International Studies, the University of Birmingham. Previously Reader, Senior Lecturer and Lecturer in Political Science and International Studies, The University of Birmingham (1996-date); Jean Monnet Lecturer in Law and Politics, The University of Warwick (1992-1996); Lecturer in West European Politics, The University of Leicester (1990-1992)

Education:

BA(Econ) First Class Honours (Inaugural winner WJM MacKenzie Prize) MA (Econ), Manchester; PhD, London School of Economics and Political Science

Selected Publications (After 2000):

Books and Special Editions:

Devolution in the United Kingdom: State and Citizenship in Transition special edition of *Publius. The Journal of Federalism* 36/1 Winter 2006 C. Jeffery co-ed.

Britain and Europe: Constitutionalism and Conflict special edition of *The British Journal of Politics and International Relations* 8/1 2006 B. Rosamond co-ed.

Accountability & Legitimacy in the European Union Oxford University Press 537 pp 2002 A. Arnull co-ed.

Journal Articles:

“European Political Development, Regulatory Governance and the European Social Model: the challenge of substantive legitimacy” *European Law Journal* 12/6 2006

“Paradoxes of New Labour Social Policy: Towards Universal Childcare in Europe’s ‘most liberal’ welfare regime” *Social Politics* 13/3 2006

“Social Policy and Social Citizenship: Britain’s Welfare States” *Publius*. 36/1 2006

“Reshaping public space? Devolution and policy change” *Regional and Federal Studies* 15/4 2005

“Beyond Social Regulation? *Public Administration* 81/3 2003

“Reassessing the social foundations of welfare (state) regimes” *New Political Economy* 6/3 2001

In addition, I have published more than 50 scholarly articles in journals including *Democratization*, *Government and Opposition*, *International Political Science Review*, *Journal of European Public Policy*, *Political Quarterly*, and *Political Studies*.

Grants:

2002/3-2003/4 ESRC Research Award, Principal Award Holder

‘Devolution and the Comparative Territorial Analysis of the Welfare State’ (£100000)

1999/2000-2001/02 ESRC Research Award, Co-Holder

‘Globalization and the Future of the European Social Model’ (£125000)

1999/2000 Nuffield Foundation, SGS/LB/0178 (£5000) and British Academy SS-2063/APN8407

(£2000) Principal Award Holder ‘The Rise and Fall of the Australian Childcare Model?’

1994/1996 ESRC Seminar Competition Award, Principal Award Holder ‘Analysing European Integration: Legal and Political Perspectives’ (£2000)

Public and Professional Roles

Managing Editor *Journal of Common Market Studies* 2002-date. Founding Assistant Editor *British Journal of Politics and International Relations* 1999-2003

Special Advisor on European Governance to Neil Kinnock, Vice-President of the European Commission, 2001.

Since 2004 I have served on Working Groups or Advisory Councils related to social provision and the changing scale of social policy for the Scottish Policy Innovation Forum (Edinburgh), Party of European Socialists (Brussels), Institute of Welsh Affairs (Cardiff), Notre Europe (Paris) and the Daycare Trust (London)

Richard Wyn Jones

(Born: 26 May 1966)

Academic Employment:

Since 2005, Reader, Department of International Politics, University of Wales Aberystwyth. Previous employment: since 1991, Tutor, Lecturer and Senior Lecturer, of International Politics, University of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Research Leadership Roles (selected):

Since 1997	Director of the Institute of Welsh Politics
Since 2006	Co-editor <i>Wales Devolution Monitoring Reports</i>
1999, 2001, 2003	Director of Election Surveys in Wales
2003-06	Co-Director of the Wales in a Regional Europe Research Centre
1999-07	Chair Social Science Committee of the University of Wales Board of Celtic Studies

Research Grants (selected):

Principal investigator to the Welsh Language Board for 'Community Development and Language Policy,' September 2006-February 2009. Sum awarded £45,000

Principal investigator to the Welsh Language Board for 'Language Policy in Wales, the Basque Country and Catalonia: A Comparative Analysis,' February 2005-February 2008. Sum awarded £34,342.39

Co-principal investigator with Professors Ken Booth and Colin McInnes and Dr Roger Scully to HEFCW for 'Wales and the World', September 2003-2006. Sum awarded £1,000,000.

Principal investigator to the Electoral Commission for 'Welsh Voter Motivators Study', May - November 2002. Sum awarded £40,800. Research team included Roger Scully, Dafydd Trystan and NOP.

Co-principal investigator with Professor Anthony Heath, Nuffield College, Oxford, to the ESRC for funding for two Welsh Electoral Surveys in 2001 and 2003. ESRC grant of £274,984.00 awarded in July 2000. Award number L219 25 2042. ESRC end-of-award report graded the project as 'Outstanding', January 2007.

Co-principal investigator with Professor Anthony Heath, Nuffield College, Oxford, to the ESRC for funding for the 1999 Welsh Assembly Election Survey. ESRC grant of £125,303 awarded in January 1999. Award number R000238070. ESRC end-of-award report graded the project as 'Outstanding', November 2001.

Recent Publications

(journal articles since 2003)

'Devolution and Electoral Politics in Scotland and Wales,' *Publius: The Journal of Federalism* (2006) 36: 115-134 (with Roger Scully).

'Minor tremor but several casualties: The 2003 Welsh election,' in Roger Scully, Colin Rallings, Jonathan Tonge and Paul Webb (eds.), *British Parties and Elections Review* (2004) 14: 191-207 (with Roger Scully).

'Turnout, Participation and Legitimacy in Post-Devolution Wales,' *British Journal of Political Science* (2004) 34: 519-37 (with Roger Scully and Dafydd Trystan).

'A Settling Will? Public Attitudes to Devolution in Wales,' in Colin Rallings, Roger Scully, Jonathan Tonge and Paul Webb (eds.), *British Parties and Elections Review* (2003) 13: 86-106 (with Roger Scully).

'Explaining the 'Quiet Earthquake': Voting behaviour in the first election to the National Assembly for Wales,' *Electoral Studies* (2003) 22: 635-50 (with Roger Scully and Dafydd Trystan).

In addition to publishing three books I have published some 50 academic papers and chapters as well as over one hundred shorter pieces.

Austria

INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 2	Country: EUROCORES Funding Agency	<i>Austria</i> FWF - Austrian Science Fund Humanities and Social Sciences
<p>2.1 Financial summary for Individual Project 2</p> <p>The Principal Investigator should provide below a summary of the financial support sought from his/her national EUROCORES Funding Agency.</p> <p>Full financial details and any other supplementary information required by your national EUROCORES Funding Agency should be supplied to them as instructed on the web.</p>		
		TOTAL
2.1.1 Staff	8000	
2.1.2 Travel and subsistence	21000	
2.1.3 Consumables		
2.1.4 Other items (survey)	78720	
2.1.5 Overheads and other allowable costs		
2.1.6 GRAND TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 2	€107720	

2.2 Description of Individual Project 2 (*Max 1500 words*)

Citizenship after the Nation-State (CANS) is a cross-national, collaborative research project which will gather data on public attitudes at the regional level.

Through systematic comparative survey research in 18 case regions in six European states CANS will explore the extent to which citizenship – as manifested in political participation and social solidarity – has become ‘denationalized’ or regionalized, that is rescaled at the regional level. It tests competing theoretical explanations for the regionalization of citizenship based around variables of regional identity, the powers of regional government, and regional economic disparity.

2.2.1 Originality; potential contribution to knowledge

The originality of the collaborative project lies in challenging

- a) a ‘methodological nationalism’ which continues to shape and limit the questions posed by social science around a model of nation-statehood
- b) a focus in regional politics research on a narrow group of ‘usual suspects’ (Bavaria, Catalonia, Flanders, Quebec, Scotland)

The significance of this Austrian contribution to CANS is threefold. First there has never been any attempt systematically to map out regional political attitudes in Austria, in part reflecting a tradition of federalism focused primarily on delivering a high degree of coordination of national policy standards. And yet we know that the regional units in Austria have long political traditions, most predating the creation of federal Austria (Ullram and Plasser 2003). In addition,

over the last decade there appears to have been a politicization of the regional scale, in part as a response to wide regional economic disparities, which has prompted discussions on the reform of the federal system to give the Länder more decision-making powers, and a growing appeal of political parties to regional identities (Dachs 2003, Ulram and Tributsch 2004). Austria appears to be subject to denationalizing pressures, particularly with respect to regional identity and the variation of regional economic wealth. The Austrian project will provide a first, focused examination of how far these pressures are resonant in public attitudes.

Second, Austria, alongside Germany, is one of two long-established federal states in the CANS project. It provides an opportunity to understand better the impact of a federal government on the regionalization of citizenship.

Third, in addition to the contribution this project will make to our understandings of a de-nationalized citizenship, the Austrian component will provide us with data to answer domestic research questions. We will be able to identify, for example, clusters of support for regional autonomy, whether such support is widespread, and how it relates to regional identity. Such research is already made possible in Spain and the UK, for example, by the existence of datasets on regional identity and regional voting behaviour.

2.2.2 Research design and methods:

The selection of regions reflects our effort to maximize variation in our independent variables: regional identity, regional institutional authority and economic disparity among regions. Vienna, Salzburg and Upper Austria each possess medium levels of regional government but vary in terms of economic wealth and regional identity. Identity and economic wealth are greatest in Salzburg. Upper Austria provides us with an example of a poorer region, and Vienna has the weakest regional identity.

The survey methodology will be common across all research partners. This will include random probability samples of 900 respondents for each of the three regions within a state. The surveys will be conducted by telephone according to computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) technology. Respondents will be contacted by random digit dialling, thus reducing selection bias.

The survey topics will cover the dependent variable, social and political citizenship (measured as civic engagement and social solidarity), in addition to our chosen independent variables regional identity, authority of regional institution and economic disparity across regions and demographic and attitudinal control variables. For Austria this will provide particularly useful benchmark data.

2.2.3 Competence and expertise

The Austrian project leader, Univ-Prof Dr Franz Fallend, is a leading expert on regional political systems and federalism. Univ-Doz Dr Peter A. Ulram, who will take the lead on research methodology, is a leading expert on comparative political culture and is the head of the political research department of GfK Austria. Mag. Svila Tributsch has also conducted research on regionalism and Austrian political culture and has extensive experience in the organization of collaborative research projects. The three Austrian partners bring methodology and substantive research expertise to the project.

2.2.4 Contribution to the collaboration

The Austrian component will contribute to the CANS project in two significant ways. First, the Austrian team brings obvious expertise to the topic of regional political culture and cross-national survey design. Austrian research on federalism and territorial politics helps us to understand the impact of institutions and demographic variation on the generation of regional political cultures (Ullram and Plesser 2003) and on the regionalization of electoral competition (Fallend 2004). The collaboration of Austrian colleagues thus benefits the conceptual development of the CANS project.

Second, the inclusion of Austrian cases in the CANS dataset will provide us with access to respondents in a federal state where regional identity and economic wealth vary. By including cases where we expect the de-nationalization of citizenship to vary we will be able to theorise about the general conditions under which it develops.

2.2.5 Justification for funding requested (explain why items requested are necessary for the research)

The costs are divided into three categories. Staffing costs include salary replacement for Dr Franz Fallend and Dr Peter A. Ullram, with research assistance from Svila Tributsch. The data collection costs include the costs of conducting the surveys by telephone and piloting the translated questionnaire. Additional monies are set aside for an Austrian dissemination event and holding one of the consortium meetings. Dissemination costs reflect participation in conferences to present the results of research papers.

2.2.6 Planned outputs (publications and other dissemination activities)

The dissemination of research findings will be coordinated with research partners. The threefold plan includes a public website to house working papers created by the research partners, public conferences and publications in first class academic outlets. We will contribute to an edited collection in collaboration with our European partners, in addition to a special issue of an international journal . We will also contribute two country-specific articles that probe the extent of a de-nationalized citizenship in Austria and the predictors of regionalization. We will contribute to the thematic working papers to be disseminated through the project website.

2.2.7 Annexes (including no more than 1 side of A4 for references and 2 sides of A4 for technical details, if appropriate)

- Dachs H. et.al. (eds) (2003): *Der Bund und die Länder. Über Dominanz, Kooperation und Konflikte im österreichischen Bundesstaat*, Vienna
- Fallend, Franz (2004) "Joint, not separate arenas: Party systems and coalition building at the national and provincial level in Austria since the mid-1980s" in Rudolf Hrbek (ed.): *Political Parties and Federalism: An International Comparison*, Baden-Baden, 83-96.
- Ullram, P.A. and F. Plasser (2003) "Regionale Mentalitätsdifferenzen in Österreich in H. Dachs et.al. (eds.): *Der Bund und die Länder*, Wien
- Ullram, P.A. and S. Tributsch (2004) *Kleine Nation mit Eigenschaften. Über Das Verhältnis der Österreicher zu sich selbst und zu ihren Nachbarn*, Vienna

Franz Fallend

(born February 19, 1965)

Employment:

- 2001- (Part-Time) Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Salzburg
1992-2001 Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Salzburg

Research Grants:

- 1994-2002 Research Grant by the Institute of Political Science at the International Research Centre for Basic Questions of Science, Salzburg
1999-2001 Research Project 'Local politics in Austria' (supported by the Austrian Science Fund)
1993 Research Project 'The Institution of Government in the Austrian Provinces' (supported by the Austrian Science Fund)

Publications (selected):***Books/Special Issues:***

- 1997 *Länderpolitik: Politische Strukturen und Entscheidungsprozesse in den österreichischen Bundesländern*, Signum Verlag: Wien 1997 (with Herbert Dachs and Elisabeth Wolfgruber).
1997 *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft (ÖZP) 1997/1: 'Politische Systeme und Politik der Länder'* (co-editor, with Elisabeth Wolfgruber).

Journal articles/Book chapters:

- 2006 *Landesregierung und Landesverwaltung*, in: Herbert Dachs et al. (eds.): *Politik in Österreich: Das Handbuch*, Vienna, 974-989.
2006 *Bund-Länder-Beziehungen*, in: Herbert Dachs et al. (eds.): *Politik in Österreich: Das Handbuch*, Vienna, 1024-1040.
2006 *Divided loyalties? Mayors between party representation and local community interests* (with Györgyi Ignits and Pawel Swianiewicz), in: Henry Bäck/Hubert Heinelt/Annick Magnier (eds.): *The European Mayor: Political Leaders in the Changing Context of Local Democracy*, Wiesbaden, 245-270.
2004 *Joint, not separate arenas: Party systems and coalition building at the national and provincial level in Austria since the mid-1980s*, in: Rudolf Hrbek (ed.): *Political Parties and Federalism: An International Comparison*, Baden-Baden, 83-96.
2003 *Föderalismus – eine Domäne der Exekutiven? Die Bund-Länder-Verhandlungen über die Länderförderungsprogramme und die Bundesstaatsreform in Österreich seit 1945*, in: Herbert Dachs (ed.): *Der Bund und die Länder*, Vienna, 17-68.
2002 *Europäisierung, Föderalismus und Regionalismus: Die Auswirkungen der EU-Mitgliedschaft auf bundesstaatliche Strukturen und regionale Politik in Österreich*, in: Heinrich Neisser/Sonja Puntcher Riekman (eds.): *Europäisierung der österreichischen Politik: Konsequenzen der EU-Mitgliedschaft*, Vienna, 201-229.
2001 *Zwischen politischer Dynamisierung und finanziellen Beschränkungen: Veränderungen im föderalen Gefüge Österreichs 1999/2000*, in: Europäisches Zentrum für Föderalismus-Forschung Tübingen (ed.): *Jahrbuch des Föderalismus 2001: Föderalismus, Subsidiarität und Regionen in Europa*, Baden-Baden, 250-264.
2000 *Der Bundesrat in Österreich*, in: Gisela Riescher/Sabine Ruß/Christoph M. Haas (eds.): *Zweite Kammern*, R. Oldenbourg Verlag: Munich-Vienna, 97-113.
1997 *Regierungsproporz in der Krise: Zur aktuellen politischen Debatte über die konkordanzdemokratische Regierungsform in Österreichs Bundesländern*, in: *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft (ÖZP) 26 (1)*, 23–40.

Peter A. Ulram

(Born 1951, Vienna)

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Employment:

Senior Research Executive at GfK AUSTRIA (Institute for Market and Opinion Research) (Vienna)

Assistant professor of Political Science at the University of Vienna (Univ.-Doz.)

Study of political science at the University of Vienna (Dr.phil.) and the Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research (Vienna)

Research interests:

social and political change, party and electoral research

political culture, comparative politics, national and subnational political cultures, national identity

social, economic and political transformation and democratization in Eastern Europe

development of opinions on the European Union; European integration

Publications:

Author, coauthor or (co-)editor of 15 books

Numerous contributions to scientific books, journals and conference papers in German, English, Hungarian and Italian. Recent publications include:

- 2007 Wechselwahlen (ed. with F. Plasser), Vienna (Analysis of the Austrian General Elections 2006)
- 2004 *Kleine Nation mit Eigenschaften. Über das Verhältnis der Österreicher zu sich selbst und zu ihren Nachbarn* (with S. Tributsch); Vienna (The Building of an Austrian Nation and Attitudes of Austrians towards their Neighbours)
- 2003 “Striking a Responsive Chord: Mass Media and Right Wing Populism in Austria” (with F. Plasser), in: G. Mazzoleni, B. Horsefield and S. Stewart (eds.): *The Mass Media and Neopopulism*, Westport C.T.
- 2003 “Regionale Mentalitätsdifferenzen in Österreich” (with F. Plasser), in: H. Dachs et.al. (eds.): *Der Bund und die Länder, Wien* (Regional Mentalities in Austria)
- 2003 *Wahlverhalten in Bewegung* (ed. with F. Plasser), Vienna (Analysis of the Austrian General Election 2002)
- 2002 *Das österreichische Politikverständnis* (with F. Plasser), Vienna (Political Attitudes in Austria)
- 2001 “Mainly Sunny with Scattered Clouds. Political Culture in East Central Europe” (with F. Plasser), in: G. Pridham and A. Ágh (eds.): *Prospects for Democratic Consolidation in East Central Europe*, Manchester
- 2001 “Image and Political Culture: Austria and its Neighbours” *Central European Political Science Review* Vol. 2, no. 6, winter
- 1998 *On the Eve of EU Enlargement: Economic Developments and Democratic Attitudes in East Central Europe* (with J.Stankovsky and F.Plasser), Vienna
- 1998 *Democratic Consolidation in East-Central Europe* (with F.Plasser and H. Waldrauch), London/New York

Svila Tributsch

(born 1973)

GfK AUSTRIA GmbH, Ungargasse 37, 1030 Wien, Austria

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Employment:

Senior Research Consultant at GfK AUSTRIA (Institute for Market and Opinion Research) (Vienna)

Staff Assistant in the ÖVP-media archive at the Austrian parliament

Study of political science at the University of Vienna (Mag.)

Research fields:

social and political research

coordination of international projects and project management

studies on national identity, regional politics, electoral research

data analysis

Publications:

Ullrich, Peter A. and Svila Tributsch (2004) Kleine Nation mit Eigenschaften, Über das Verhältnis der Österreicher zu sich selbst und zu ihren Nachbarn, Verlag Molden

Tributsch, Svila (2005) Der Konflikt um die zweisprachige Schule in Kärnten von 1945-1959 in: Kärnten und die nationale Frage, Aussiedlung - Verschleppung - nationaler Kampf, Hg. Stefan Karner, Andreas Moritsch, Verlag Mohorjeva/Hermagoras

France

INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 3	Country: EUROCORES Funding Agency	<i>France</i> CNRS Département des Sciences de l'Homme et de la Société Suivi des Conventions et Relations Internationales
<p>2.1 Financial summary for Individual Project 3</p> <p>The Principal Investigator should provide below a summary of the financial support sought from his/her national EUROCORES Funding Agency.</p> <p>Full financial details and any other supplementary information required by your national EUROCORES Funding Agency should be supplied to them as instructed on the web.</p>		
		TOTAL
2.1.1 Staff	60000	
2.1.2 Travel and subsistence	8000	
2.1.3 Consumables		
2.1.4 Other items (survey)	44500	
2.1.5 Overheads and other allowable costs		
2.1.6 GRAND TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 3	€112500	

2.2 Description of Individual Project 3 (Max 1500 words)

Citizenship after the Nation-State (CANS) is a cross-national, collaborative research project which will gather data on public attitudes at the regional level.

Through systematic comparative survey research in 18 case regions in six European states CANS will explore the extent to which citizenship – as manifested in political participation and social solidarity – has become ‘denationalized’ or regionalized, that is rescaled at the regional level. It tests competing theoretical explanations for the regionalization of citizenship based around variables of regional identity, the powers of regional government, and regional economic disparity.

2.2.1 Originality; potential contribution to knowledge

The originality of the collaborative project lies in challenging

- a) a ‘methodological nationalism’ which continues to shape and limit the questions posed by social science around a model of nation-statehood
- b) a focus in regional politics research on a narrow group of ‘usual suspects’ (Bavaria, Catalonia, Flanders, Quebec, Scotland)

The significance of the French contribution to CANS is threefold. First there has never been any attempt systematically to map out regional political attitudes in France, in part because the unitary structure of the institutions made the regionalism of citizenship an unlikely prospect. Cultural standardization helps to explain why ethno-regionalist claims remained marginal in

France until the 1960s, unique among other European nation-states (Pasquier 2004). The internationalization of the economy, and the promise of a post-Fordist model of production based on flexible specialization of the local units of production suggest that reinforcing intermediate levels of government is a necessity. This coincides with decentralization reforms lead by Gaston Deferre in 1982-83 and Jean-Pierre Raffarin in 2003-04, each of which clearly empowered the sub-state levels in France. The French project will provide a first, focused examination of how far these pressures are resonant in a de-nationalization of civic engagement and social solidarity.

Second, France, alongside Sweden, is one of two unitary states in the CANS project. Unitary states are rarely included in studies on regionalism, for it is assumed that the institutional structures of the state dictated the scale of political engagement and social solidarity. And yet we have reason to believe that regional variations in economic wealth, in addition to increasing autonomy for regional decision making, leave France open to a regionalized citizenship. The inclusion of France in CANS provides an opportunity to understand better the regionalization of citizenship.

Third, in addition to the contribution this project will make to our understandings of a de-nationalized citizenship, the French component will provide us with data to answer domestic research questions about, for example, the success of regionalist candidates and parties and the link between the structural conditions of the economy and regional sentiment.

2.2.2 Research design and methods

The selection of regions reflects our effort to maximize variation in our independent variables: regional identity, regional institutional authority and economic disparity among regions. The three French regions of Alsace, Brittany and Ile de France each possess weak levels of regional institutional authority, obviously, but vary by wealth and identity. Ile de France is the richest of the three regions, with Brittany wealthier than Alsace. These last two possess medium levels of regional identity, stronger than in Ile de France. This variation allows us to determine the general conditions under which a de-nationalization of citizenship occurs.

The survey methodology will be common across all research partners. This will include random probability samples of 900 respondents for each of the three regions within a state. The surveys will be conducted by telephone according to computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) technology. Respondents will be contacted by random digit dialling, thus reducing selection bias.

The survey topics will cover the dependent variable, social and political citizenship (measured as civic engagement and social solidarity), our chosen independent variables (regional identity, authority of regional institution and economic disparity across regions) in addition to demographic and attitudinal control variables. For France this will provide particularly useful benchmark data.

2.2.3 Competence and expertise

The French project leader, CNRS Senior Research Fellow Dr Romain Pasquier is specialized in comparative territorial politics and has participated in various research international projects on regional governance and regionalist mobilizations. On the methodological dimension of the project, the Opinion Polls Institute, TMO, headed by Jean de Legge in Rennes, will join the

research team. The TMO-CSA group is a today major player in the French market research and opinion poll sector (http://www.csa-fr.com/group/tmoregions_e.htm) .

2.2.4 Contribution to the collaboration

The French component will contribute to the CANS project in two significant ways. First, the French team brings obvious expertise to the topic of cross-national survey design and data analysis. French research is at the vanguard of studying political behaviour and identities (DuPoirier 1998, Mayer 2002) and will contribute to the conceptual development of the CANS project.

Second, the inclusion of French cases in the CANS dataset will provide us with access to respondents in a unitary state where regional institutional authority and regional identity are assumed to be low. By including cases where we expect the de-nationalization of citizenship to be least evident we will be able to theorise about the general conditions under which it develops.

2.2.5 Justification for funding requested (explain why items requested are necessary for the research)

Costs are divided into three categories. Staffing costs reflect the participation of Romain Pasquier. ‘Other costs’ include a budget for translating and piloting the questionnaire and for telephone interviews to be conducted by TMO. Additional line items are for participation in research partner meetings, a French dissemination event and travel costs to participate in conferences to disseminate findings.

2.2.6 Planned outputs (publications and other dissemination activities)

The dissemination of research findings will be coordinated with research partners. The threefold plan includes a public website to house working papers created by the research partners, public conferences and publications in first class academic outlets. We will contribute to an edited collection in collaboration with our European partners, in addition to a special issue of an international journal . We will also contribute two country-specific articles that probe the extent of a de-nationalized citizenship in France and the predictors of regionalization and plan for a special issue of the *Revue Française de Science Politique*. We will contribute to the thematic working papers to be disseminated through the project website.

2.2.7 Annexes (including no more than 1 side of A4 for references and 2 sides of A4 for technical details, if appropriate)

Dupoirier, E. (1998) “L’offre identitaire des régions françaises et la construction des identités politiques”, *Revue internationale de politique comparée*, 5, (1)

Mayer, M. (2002), *La démocratie à l’épreuve. Une nouvelle approche de l’opinion des français*, Paris, Presses de Sciences Po

Pasquier, R (2004) *La capacité politique des régions. Une comparaison France/Espagne*. Rennes, Rennes University Press

Romain Pasquier

(born January 29, 1973)

Employment:

2006 to date : CNRS Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for Political Research on Political Action, Institute of Political Studies, University of Rennes ; 2002-06 CNRS Research Fellow at the Centre for Political Research on Political Action, Institute of Political Studies, University of Rennes ; 2000-01 Jean Monnet Fellow, Robert Schumann Centre, European University Institute of Florence.

Other Professional Roles:

2006 Adviser, Institute of Decentralization (Paris), Report on the normative capacities of French regions
2005 Member, Wales University (Aberystwyth), Wales in a Regional Europe (WiRE) Research Project
2004- Member, Institute of Decentralization (Paris), Editorial Board
2004- Intervener, National School of Administration (ENA, Paris), International Training Course
2004- Intervener, National Training Centre of Territorial Civil Servants (CNFPT, Paris),
2002- Member, Manager of the Territorial Governance Research Group, Centre for Political Research on Political Action

Prizes and Research Grants:

2006 'The Europeanization of Regional Cultural Policies', *Relais Culture Europe and Regional Council of Ile de France*, €15,000
2004-6 'The Edinburgh-Rennes Workshops: Analysing Regional Governance, University of Rennes and CNRS, €8,000
2005 Recipient of the Brittany Prize 'Young researcher' in Social Sciences, €6,000
2004 'Local Governance and Pays in Brittany', €10,000 Regional Council of Brittany
2001 Recipient of the First Prize of the Thesis Competition Organized by the Committee of the Regions
2001 Recipient of the Prize of the Territorial Collectivités (CNRS)

Publications (after 2000, selected)

Books/special issues:

2007 *La gouvernance territoriale. Pratiques, discours et théories*, co-editor with Vincent Simoulin and Julien Weisbein, Paris: LGDJ.
2006 *Idéologies et action publique territoriale*, co-editor with Christian Le Bart and Lionel Arnaud, Rennes: Rennes University Press.
2004 *La capacité politique des régions. Une comparaison France/Espagne*, Preface by Yves Mény, Rennes: Rennes University Press
2004 *Les partis régionalistes et nationalistes en Europe du Sud* (co-editor, with Margarita Gomez-Reino), Special issue of *Pôle Sud*, Vol. 20

Articles/chapters:

2006 "European integration and the transformation of regional governance: testing the analytical purchase of Europeanization", (With C. Carter), *Queen's paper on Europeanization*, n°1
2006 "The Union Démocratique Bretonne: the Limits of Autonomist Expression in Brittany" in Lieven de Winter, Maragrita Gomez-Reino, Peter Lynch eds., *Autonomist Parties in Europe: Identity Politics and the Revival of the Territorial Cleavage*, ICPS: Barcelona
2005 "Cognitive Europeanization and the territorial effects of Multilevel Policy Transfer : Local Development in French and Spanish Regions », *Regional and Federal Studies*, 15 (3)
2003 "From Patterns of Collective Action to the Capacity for Governance in French Regions", in Bukowski J., Piattoni S., Smyrl M., eds., *Between Global Economy and Local Society : Political Actors and Teritorial Governance*. Lanham, MD Rowman and Littlefield

Germany

INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 4	Country: EUROCORES Funding Agency	<i>Germany</i> DFG - Deutsche ForschungsgemeinschaftII-GS-5 Economics, Law, Humanities and Social Sciences
<p>2.1 Financial summary for Individual Project 3</p> <p>The Principal Investigator should provide below a summary of the financial support sought from his/her national EUROCORES Funding Agency.</p> <p>Full financial details and any other supplementary information required by your national EUROCORES Funding Agency should be supplied to them as instructed on the web.</p>		
		TOTAL
<p>2.1.1 Staff (50% of BAT II a in Erlangen (04/08-03/10) = € 60.000 + two graduate students in Heidelberg 40 hours a week (04/08-03/10) = € 24.000</p>		84000
<p>2.1.2 Travel and subsistence</p>		8000
<p>2.1.3 Consumables</p>		700
<p>2.1.4 Other items (survey)</p>		103674
<p>2.1.5 Overheads and other allowable costs</p>		
<p>2.1.6 GRAND TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 3</p>		€196374

2.2 Description of Individual Project 3 (*Max 1500 words*)

Citizenship after the Nation-State (CANS) is a cross-national, collaborative research project which will gather data on public attitudes at the regional level.

Through systematic comparative survey research in 18 case regions in six European states CANS will explore the extent to which citizenship – as manifested in political participation and social solidarity – has become ‘denationalised’ or regionalised, that is rescaled at the regional level. It tests competing theoretical explanations for the regionalisation of citizenship based around variables of regional identity, the powers of regional government, and regional economic disparity.

2.2.1 Originality; potential contribution to knowledge

The originality of the collaborative project lies in challenging

- a) a ‘methodological nationalism’ which continues to shape and limit the questions posed by social science around a model of nation-statehood
- b) a focus in regional politics research on a narrow group of ‘usual suspects’ (Bavaria, Catalonia, Flanders, Quebec, Scotland)

This is the German component of CANS. The significance of this German contribution to CANS is twofold. First despite considerable attention to German political culture(s) (Almond and Verba 1963) and to distinctions between east and west German political culture (Gabriel 1996, Rohe 1996) there has never been any attempt systematically to map out regional political attitudes in Germany. There

are studies of public attitudes in the Länder, archived in the *Zentralarchiv für Sozialforschung* in Cologne, but these are generally Land election studies, focused on voting behaviour. Though these and other studies do at times explore questions of identity (Blank and Schmidt 1997, 2003a, 2003b, Bornewasser and Wakenhut 1999, Hettlage 1997, Meulemann 2001, Peters 2002, Schmidt 1998, Westle 1993, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2004), the relative importance of regional and federal government (Mohler and Götze 1992), and economic issues, they are fragmented in terms of Länder surveyed, timing and methodology. They at best enable hypotheses to be raised about scales of identity, participation and solidarity, but are not suitable for the empirical testing of the theories set out in CANS on regionalisation. The absence of more systematic attitudes research at the regional level appears surprising given the tenor of debate on reform of the German federal system over the last decade, in which a traditional ‘cooperative’ federalism of national standards and interregional solidarity has been challenged by a competing imagery of ‘competitive’ federalism focused on greater regional government autonomy and reduced inter-regional solidarity. The imagery of ‘competitive’ federalism appears to presuppose a more regionalised conception of citizenship. The German contribution to CANS will for the first time provide focused data on the resonance of these competing imageries in public opinion.

Second, Germany, alongside Austria, is one of two long-established federal states in the CANS project. It provides an opportunity to understand better the impact of a federal government on the regionalisation of citizenship.

2.2.2 Research design and methods

The selection of regions reflects our effort to maximize variation in our independent variables across the 21 cases in the project: regional identity, regional institutional authority and economic disparity among regions. Bavaria, Lower Saxony and Thuringia each have uniformly strong regional government structures, reflecting the current symmetry of the German federal system, but vary significantly on regional identity and economy variables. Regional identity is strongest in Bavaria, then Thuringia and lowest in Lower Saxony, while Bavaria also has the strongest regional economy, then Lower Saxony, then Thuringia.

The survey methodology will be common across all research partners. This will include random probability samples of 900 respondents for each of the three regions within a state. The surveys will be conducted by telephone according to computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) technology. Respondents will be contacted by random digit dialling, thus reducing selection bias.

The survey topics will cover the dependent variable, social and political citizenship (measured as political participation and social solidarity), in addition to our chosen independent variables regional identity, authority of regional institution and economic disparity across regions and demographic and attitudinal control variables. For Germany this will provide particularly useful benchmark data.

2.2.3 Competence and expertise

The German project team combines internationally recognized authorities in public attitudes research/quantitative analysis and comparative territorial politics. The project leader Dieter Roth, has been the leading figure in a survey research institute for 30 years (the Forschungsgruppe Wahlen) and has conducted more than 800 surveys at the local, regional and national level. Roland Sturm has published several books and numerous articles on German federalism and on comparative federalism. He was a founder member of the European Centre for Studies in Federalism at the University of Tübingen and has carried out work for the VW foundation on regionalisation in Eastern Europe.

2.2.4 Contribution to the collaboration

The German component will contribute to the CANS project in two significant ways. First, the German team, through Roth, brings obvious expertise to the topic of cross-national survey design and data analysis and through Sturm complementary expertise in German and comparative regional politics (Sturm and Dieringer 2005). Both will contribute to the development of the survey research design and analysis.

Second, the inclusion of German cases in the CANS dataset will provide us with access to respondents in a federal state where regional identity and economic wealth vary. By including cases where we expect the regionalisation of citizenship to vary we will be able to theorise about the general conditions under which it develops.

2.2.5 Justification for funding requested (explain why items requested are necessary for the research)

Funding is required to administer the CANS survey in three German regions. The survey will be administered by the Forschungsgruppe Wahlen under Roth's direction. The figures reflect the cost of a 900 person survey in each of the three regions (including VAT), in addition to the translation and piloting of the questionnaire. Staffing costs reflect the participation of 50% BAT II a for the time of the project, in addition to two graduate student assistants who will be trained to assist in the preparation and analysis of the German and trans-national datasets. There will be no staff costs for Sturm und Roth. In addition funding is requested for a German dissemination event, and travel costs to support attendance at relevant conferences.

2.2.6 Planned outputs (publications and other dissemination activities)

The dissemination of research findings will be coordinated with the research partners in CANS and will include contributions to the consortium-wide dissemination described in section one. There will also be Germany-specific dissemination in the form of a workshop addressed at both academic and practitioner audiences, ideally in Berlin, and contributions to leading journals in Germany, e.g. *Politische Vierteljahresheft* and *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen*. The dataset will also be used to inform the advanced teaching offered by Roth and Sturm.

2.2.7 Annex

- Almond, Gabriel A./ Verba, Sidney (1963): *The Civic Culture. Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*, Newbury Park, Ca.
- Blank, Thomas & Schmidt, Peter. (2003a): Determinants of National Identity in East and West Germany: An Empirical Comparison of Theories on the Significance of Authoritarianism, Anomie, and General Self-Esteem. *Political Psychology: Special Issue: National Identity in Europe*, 24(2), 259-288.
- Blank, Thomas, & Schmidt, Peter. (2003b): National Identity in a United Germany: Nationalism or Patriotism? An Empirical Test with Representative Data. *Political Psychology: Special Issue: National Identity in Europe*, 24(2), 289-312.
- Blank, Thomas, & Schmidt, Peter. (1997): Konstruktiver Patriotismus im vereinigten Deutschland? Ergebnisse einer repräsentativen Studie. In Mummendey, Amélie & Simon, Bernd (Eds.), *Identität und Verschiedenheit. Zur Sozialpsychologie der Identität in komplexen Gesellschaften* (pp. 127-148). Bern et al.: Hans Huber.
- Bornwasser, Manfred/Wakenhut, Roland, (1999): Nationale und regionale Identität: Zur Konstruktion und Entwicklung von Nationalbewußtsein und sozialer Identität, in: *dies.* (Hrsg.), *Ethnisches und nationales Bewußtsein – Zwischen Globalisierung und Regionalisierung*, Frankfurt am Main, 41-64..
- Gabriel, Oscar W. (1996): Politische Kultur aus der Sicht der empirischen Sozialforschung, in: Oskar Niedermayer/ Klaus von Beyme (Hrsg.): *Politische Kultur in Ost- und Westdeutschland*, Opladen, S. 22-42.
- Hesse, Joachim Jens (Hrsg.) (1995 und 1996): *Regionen in Europa I und II*. Baden-Baden.
- Hettlage, Robert, (1997): Identität und Integration: Ethno-Mobilisierung zwischen Region, Nation und Europa, in: Hettlage, Robert/Deger, Petra/Wagner, Susanne (Hrsg.), *Kollektive Identität in Krisen - Ethnizität in Region, Nation, Europa*, Opladen, 12-44.
- Meulemann, Heiner. (2001): Identität, Werte, Kollektivorientierung. In Korte, Karl-Rudolf & Weidenfeld, Werner (Eds.). *Deutschland-Trendbuch*. (pp.184-211) Opladen: Leske+Budrich.
- Mohler, Peter Ph., & Götze, Hartmut. (1992): . Worauf sind die Deutschen stolz? Eine vergleichende Analyse zur gefühlsmäßigen Bindung an das politische System der Bundesrepublik. In: Mohler, Peter Ph. & Bandilla, Wolfgang (Eds.), *Blickpunkt Gesellschaft 2. Einstellungen und Verhalten der Bundesbürger in Ost und West* (pp. 45-63). Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Peters, Bernhard (2002): A new look at ‘National Identity’ How should we think about ‘collective’ or ‘national identities’? Are there two types of national identities? Does Germany have an ethnic identity, and is it different? *European Journal of Sociology*, 43, 1, pp. 3-32.
- Rohe, Karl (1996): Politische Kultur, Zum Verständnis eines theoretischen Konzepts, in: Oskar Niedermayer/ Klaus von Beyme (Hrsg.): *Politische Kultur in Ost- und Westdeutschland*, Opladen, S. 1-21.
- Schmidt, Peter. (1998): Nationale Identität, Nationalismus und Patriotismus in einer Panelstudie 1993, 1995 und 1996. In Meulemann, Heiner (Ed.), *Werte und nationale Identität im vereinten Deutschland. Erklärungsansätze der Umfrageforschung* (pp. 269-281). Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Sturm, R. , J. Dieringer (2005): The Europeanization of Regions in Eastern and Western Europe, Theoretical Perspectives, *Regional and Federal Studies* 15(3): 279-294.
- Topf, Richard, Mohler, Peter Ph., Heath, Anthony, & Trometer, Reiner. (1990): Nationalstolz in Großbritannien und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. In: Müller, Walter, Mohler, Peter Ph.,
- Westle, Bettina. (1993). Changing Aspects of National Identity. In Berg-Schlosser, Dirk & Rytlewski, Ralf (Eds.), *Political Culture in Germany* (pp. 271-294). Houndsmill/Basingstoke/London: MacMillan.
- Westle, Bettina. (1994): Traditionalismus, Verfassungspatriotismus und Postnationalismus im vereinigten Deutschland. In Niedermayer, Oskar & von Beyme, Klaus (Eds.), *Politische Kultur in Ost- und Westdeutschland*. Berlin: Akademie Verlag.
- Westle, Bettina (1996): Nationale Identität der Deutschen nach der Wiedervereinigung. Zur Asymmetrie des deutschen Nationalstolzes. In Rattinger, Hans, Gabriel, Oscar W. & Jagodzinski, Wolfgang (Eds.), *Wahlen und politische Einstellungen im vereinigten Deutschland* (2 ed., pp. 453-498). Frankfurt: Lang.
- Westle, Bettina. (1999): *Kollektive Identität im vereinten Deutschland - Nation und Demokratie in der Wahrnehmung der Deutschen*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Westle, Bettina. (2004): Kollektive Identifikation und Orientierungen gegenüber Demokratie und Sozialismus. In Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger, Wasmer, Martina & Koch, Achim (Eds.), *Sozialer und politischer Wandel in Deutschland. Analysen mit ALLBUS-Daten aus zwei Jahrzehnten. Blickpunkt Gesellschaft Band 7* (pp. 261-301). Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.
- Wilson, Richard W. (2000): The Many Voices of Political Culture. Assessing Different Approaches, in: *World Politics* 52, S. 246-273.

Dieter Roth

(born October 16, 1938)

Dipl. Volkswirt 1965 (University of Heidelberg)

Dr. phil. 1974 (University of Mannheim)

Employment:

1999 to date: Honorary Professor of Political Science at the Institute of Political Science, University of Heidelberg (Germany)

1987 - 1999 Lecturer in Political Science at the Institute of Political Science, University of Heidelberg;

1974 - 2004 Director of the Forschungsgruppe Wahlen e.V. Mannheim;

1967 - 1975 Lecturer in Political Science at the University of Mannheim.

Publications**Monographs:**

(1976) *Zum Demokratieverständnis von Eliten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, Bern/Frankfurt

(1998, 2001) *Empirische Wahlforschung*, Opladen

Articles:

I have published more than 60 articles and chapters in books and journals including in such journals as *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte*, *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen*, *Neue Gesellschaft Frankfurter Hefte*, *German Politics*, *Brockhaus Enzyklopädie*,

Coauthor of more than 100 "Berichte der Forschungsgruppe Wahlen e.V., Mannheim" (election analyses) 1974-2003

Coauthor of more than 800 political surveys 1974-2003

Regular contributor to leading newspapers like *DIE ZEIT*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, *Handelsblatt*.

Professor Dr. Roland Sturm

(Date of birth: 10 March 1953)

Lehrstuhl I, Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg; Kochstraße 4, 91054 Erlangen

Phone: +49 (0) 9131/ 8522370; Fax: + 49 (0) 9131/ 8522371; rdsturm@phil.uni-erlangen.de

Current Positions:

2005- Dean, Philosophy Faculty I, Friedrich-Alexander-University, Erlangen-Nürnberg

1996- Chair, Political Science, Institute of Political Science, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg

Major Research Grants, Scholarships and Awards:

2007-2009 International Research Project “The Network of European Competition Agencies. A three country comparison: Germany - UK - Hungary” (funded by the German Research Foundation, DFG); 2003-2005 International Research Project „Die Europäisierung regionaler Strukturen in Mittel- und Osteuropa“ (funded by the VW Foundation); 1999-2001 International Research Project “The Regulatory State: Britain and Germany Compared (funded by the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industry); 1997-1999 International Research Project „Regulierungs- und Deregulierungspolitik im wirtschaftlichen Transformationsprozeß. Das Beispiel der Verkehrspolitik in den Visegrád-Staaten“ (funded by VW Foundation); 1994-1995 International research project Competition Policy and the Regulation of the Electricity Supply Industry in Britain and Germany (funded by the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industry)

Memberships and other relevant activities:

Editor, Gesellschaft-Wirtschaft Politik (Gegenwartskunde) and Zeitschrift für Politik

Most Important Publications:

- 2006 “The Adventure of Divergence: An Inquiry into the Preconditions for Institutional Diversity and Political Innovation after Political Decentralization” in S.L. Greer (Ed.): *Theory, Democracy and Justice. Regionalism and Federalism in Western Democracies*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006, pp. 139-156.
- 2005 *Das neue deutsche Regierungssystem. Die Europäisierung von Institutionen, Entscheidungsprozessen und Politikfeldern in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (with Heinrich Pehle), Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.
- 2005 “The Europeanization of Regions in Eastern and Western Europe: Theoretical Perspectives” (with J. Dieringer) *Regional and Federal Studies* 15(3), pp. 279-294.
- 2005 “Economic Reform at the Länder Level: New Life for Regional Interventionism” *German Politics* 14(2), pp. 208-233.
- 2001 “Divided Government in Germany: The Case of the Bundesrat” in: R. Elgie (Ed.): *Divided Government in Comparative Perspective*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 167-181.
- 2000 “Economic transformation in Central and Eastern Europe: towards a new regulatory regime? (with M.M. Müller and J. Dieringer)” *Journal of European Public Policy* 7(4), pp. 650-662.
- 1999 *Public Deficits. A Comparative Study of their Economic and Political Consequences in Britain, Canada, Germany and the United States* (with Markus M. Müller), London/New York: Longman.
- 1996 “The German Cartel Office in a Hostile Environment” in B. Doern/ St. Wilks (Eds.): *Comparative Competition Policy. National Institutions in a Global Market*, Oxford: Clarendon, pp. 185-224.
- 1989 *Haushaltspolitik in westlichen Demokratien. Ein Vergleich des haushaltspolitischen Entscheidungsprozesses in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Frankreich, Großbritannien, Kanada und den USA*, Baden-Baden: Nomos.
- 1986 *Politics and Society in Contemporary Ireland* (Ed. with Brian Girvin), Aldershot: Gower.

Spain

INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 5	Country: EUROCORES Funding Agency	<i>Spain</i> Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia (MEC) Dirección General de Investigación
<p>2.1 Financial summary for Individual Project 3</p> <p>The Principal Investigator should provide below a summary of the financial support sought from his/her national EUROCORES Funding Agency.</p> <p>Full financial details and any other supplementary information required by your national EUROCORES Funding Agency should be supplied to them as instructed on the web.</p>		
		TOTAL
2.1.1 Staff	26000	
2.1.2 Travel and subsistence	22900	
2.1.3 Consumables	5000	
2.1.4 Other items (survey)	53000	
2.1.5 Overheads and other allowable costs	17185	
2.1.6 GRAND TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 3	€124085	

2.2 Description of Individual Project 3 (*Max 1500 words*)

Citizenship after the Nation-State (CANS) is a cross-national, collaborative research project which will gather data on public attitudes at the regional level.

Through systematic comparative survey research in 18 case regions in six European states CANS will explore the extent to which citizenship – as manifested in political participation and social solidarity – has become ‘denationalized’ or regionalized, that is rescaled at the regional level. It tests competing theoretical explanations for the regionalization of citizenship based around variables of regional identity, the powers of regional government, and regional economic disparity.

2.2.1 Originality; potential contribution to knowledge

The originality of the collaborative project lies in challenging

- a) a ‘methodological nationalism’ which continues to shape and limit the questions posed by social science around a model of nation-statehood
- b) a focus in regional politics research on a narrow group of ‘usual suspects’ (Bavaria, Catalonia, Flanders, Quebec, Scotland)

The significance of this Spanish contribution to CANS is threefold. First, despite considerable research attention to stateless nations such as Catalonia and the Basque region, and despite the strong history of regionalism in Spain and clear support for regional political communities (Montero and Torcal 1990, ERA 1997, Martinez 1999, 2002), there is little systematic research on the regionalization of civic engagement in general. By including Castilla-La Mancha and Galicia as regions alongside Catalonia we will be able to identify the general patterns of regionalization without falsely attributing effects to strong regional identities.

Second, Spain, alongside Belgium, is one of two long-established de-nationalising states in the CANS project. It provides an opportunity to understand better the impact of a strong regional identities and regional government on the regionalization of citizenship.

Third, in addition to the contribution this project will make to our understandings of a de-nationalized citizenship, the Spanish component will provide us with data to answer domestic research questions about declining levels of social solidarity and civic engagement.

2.2.2 Research design and methods

The selection of regions reflects our effort to maximize variation in our independent variables: regional identity, regional institutional authority and economic disparity among regions. The three regions included in the Spanish component each possess strong institutional authority but vary in terms of identity and economic wealth. Catalonia is the richest of the three regions and possesses the strongest regional identity. Regional identity is less strong in Galicia than in Catalonia but stronger than in Castile-La Mancha. Both Castile-La Mancha and Galicia are amongst the poorest regions included in Spain.

The survey methodology will be common across all research partners. This will include random probability samples of 700 respondents for each of the three regions within Spain. The surveys will be conducted by the best fieldwork network in the country – the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas.

The survey topics will cover the dependent variable, social and political citizenship (measured as civic engagement and social solidarity), in addition to our chosen independent variables regional identity, authority of regional institution and economic disparity across regions and demographic and attitudinal control variables. For Spain this will provide us with valuable trend data on regional civic engagement and benchmark data on social solidarity.

2.2.3 Competence and expertise

The two Spanish co-applicants are among the main scholars in the field of survey research and territorial politics. Pallarés is a major national expert in regional political behaviour, particularly in terms of civic engagement. He has co-directed one of the main macro surveys on attitudes towards the regional political system (CIS 1992). Martínez is one of the main experts in regionalist attitudes and has conducted analysis on their effects on trust, participation and social solidarity. The two research partners thus contribute methodology and substantive research expertise in terms of cross-national surveys and territorial politics.

2.2.4 Contribution to the collaboration

The Spanish component will contribute to the CANS project in two significant ways. First, the Spanish team brings obvious expertise to the topic of territorial and regional politics. Spanish research is at the vanguard of studying regional identity and its impact on social solidarity (Vallés 1986, Pérez Diaz 1993, Moreno 1995, 1997 [2001], 2003, Llamazares and Marks 1999, Martínez 2004, Moreno and McEwen 2005) and research on Catalonia sets the standard for studying regional identity and civic engagement (Pallarés and Font 1994, Font *et al.* 1998, Riba 2000, Pallarés and Keating 2003). The collaboration of Spanish colleagues thus benefits the conceptual development of the CANS project.

Second, the inclusion of Spanish cases in the CANS dataset will provide us with access to respondents in *the* denationalising state in Europe. Here and in Belgium, strong centrifugal processes provide a context in which we might expect the clearest evidence of a de-nationalization of citizenship.

2.2.5 Justification for funding requested (explain why items requested are necessary for the research)

The staffing costs reflect the contribution of team members Enric Martinez-Herrera, Francesc Pallarés and one survey analyst. Primary data collection costs cover three surveys of 700 respondents to be conducted by the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas. Additional line items reflect the cost of holding one of the consortium meetings in addition to travel to disseminate research findings.

2.2.6 Planned outputs (publications and other dissemination activities)

The dissemination of research findings will be coordinated with research partners. The threefold plan includes a public website to house working papers created by the research partners, public conferences and publications in first class academic outlets. We will contribute to an edited collection in collaboration with our European partners, in addition to a special issue of an international journal. We will also contribute two country-specific articles that probe the extent of a de-nationalized citizenship in Sweden and the predictors of regionalization. In addition, given the particular relevance of the subject for a our national setting, we will also contribute two articles in national journals. These will be aimed at the most prestigious Spanish specialized journals in our discipline: *Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociológicas*, *Revista de Estudios Politicos* and/or *Revista Española de Ciencia Política*. We also envisage a monograph published in the reputed collections of the Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales (CEPC) or the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS). We will contribute to the thematic working papers to be disseminated through the project website.

2.2.7 Annexes (including no more than 1 side of A4 for references and 2 sides of A4 for technical details, if appropriate)

- CIS. 1992. "Opinión pública y cultura política en las comunidades autónomas: estudios 2025-2041". Microdata.
- ERA. 1997. "15 años de experiencia autonómica. Un balance". *España 1996*. Madrid: Fundación Encuentro.
- Font, J.; J. Contreras; G. Rico. 1998. *L'abstenció en les eleccions al Parlament de Catalunya*. Barcelona: Mediterrània.
- Llamazares, I.; G. Marks. 1999. "Gobernación en múltiples niveles, movilización regional e identidades subestatales en la Unión Europea". Llamazares, I. y F. Reinares (eds.) *Aspectos políticos y sociales de la integración europea*. Valencia: Tirant lo Blanch.
- Martínez-Herrera, E. 1999. "Los efectos de la descentralización política en las identificaciones nacionales en Cataluña, Galicia, el País Vasco y España en su conjunto: 1979-1999". Madrid: CIS. Typescript.
- . 2002. "From Nation-Building to Building Identifications with Political Communities. Consequences of Political Decentralization in Spain, the Basque Country, Catalonia and Galicia, 1978-2001". *European Journal of Political Research*, 41(4): 421-453.
- . 2004. "Liberal Nationalism, Political Confidence, and Support for the Welfare State". *WP SPS 2004/08*. Florence: European University Institute.
- Montero, J.R.; M. Torcal. 1990. "Autonomías y Comunidades Autónomas en España: preferencias, dimensiones y orientaciones políticas". *Revista de Estudios Políticos*, 70.
- Moreno, Luis. 1995. "Multiple Ethnoterritorial Concurrence in Spain". *Nationalism and ethnic Politics*, 1(1).
- . 1997. *La federalización de España. Poder político y territorio*. Madrid: Siglo XXI. [*The federalisation of Spain*. London: Frank Cass, 2001]
- . 2003. "Europeanization, mesogovernments and safety nets". *European Journal of Political Research*, 42(2): 185-199.
- Moreno, L., N. McEwen. 2005. "Exploring the territorial politics of welfare" in N. McEwen and L. Moreno, eds. *The territorial politics of welfare*. Oxon/New York: Routledge.
- Pallarés, F.; J.Font. 1994. "Las elecciones autonómicas en Cataluña 1980-1992". Del Castillo, P. (ed.) *Comportamiento político y electoral*. Madrid: CIS.
- Pallarés, F.; M. Keating. 2003. "Multilevel electoral competition". *European Urban and Regional Studies*, 10(3): 239-255.
- Pérez Díaz, V. 1993. *La primacía de la sociedad civil* [2nd ed.] Madrid: Alianza.
- Riba, C. 2000. "Voto dual y abstención diferencial". *Revista Española de Invetigaciones Sociológicas*, 91
- Vallés, J.M. 1986. "La política autonómica como política de reforma institucional", en Cotarelo, Ramón (comp.); *Transición política y consolidación democrática. España 1976-1986*. Madrid: CIS.

Enric Martínez-Herrera

(born January 23, 1968)

Employment:

2006 to date: M.García-Pelayo Fellow at Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales (Ministry of Presidency, Spain);
 2006 J. William Fulbright Fellow, University of Maryland; 2005-06 Visiting Scholar, Catholic University of Louvain (Leuven); 2001-2005 Researcher, European University Institute (Florence); 2000 Visiting Researcher, University of Edinburgh; 1997-2001 Assistant Lecturer, Pompeu Fabra University.

Research Grants and Awards (after 2000):

- 2007-8 'Inmigración, política y opinión pública', *AGAUR* (Generalitat de Catalunya) (Executive Co-ordinator)
- 2006 National Prize 'Nicolás Pérez-Serrano' to the best PhD thesis in Constitutional Law and Political Science, *Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales* (CEPC)
- 2003-7 'The European City-Regions in an Age of Multi-Level Governance'. COST Action 26, *European Science Foundation* (national MC member)
- 2003-6 'Espacios de competición en gobiernos multinivel', *Ministry of Science and Technology* (Spain) (co-applicant)
- 2003-6 'Citizens and Democracy in Europe', *Ministry of Science and Technology* (Spain) (co-applicant)
- 2001-3 'Xarxa Temàtica sobre Eleccions, Comunicació Política i Opinió Pública', *DURSI* (Generalitat de Catalunya) (co-applicant)

Publications (after 2000, selected):

- 2008 *The Effects of Political Decentralization on Support for Political Communities*. CEPC (forthcoming)
- 'The Unbearable Lightness of British Liberal Nationalism', in P. Karolewski & A. Suszycki (eds.) *Nationalism in Contemporary Europe*. LIT Verlag (forthcoming)
- 'Statewide Parties in the face of Regionalist Competition – The Case of Great Britain' (with E. Fabre), in B. Maddens & W. Swenden (eds.) *Territorial party politics*. Palgrave-Macmillan (forthcoming)
- 2007 'Receptividad y extremismo nacionalista en el País Vasco (1979-2004)'. *REIS* (forthcoming)
- 'Government Restructuring and Resources Reallocation in the face of Basque Insurgency', in M. Öberg & K. Strom (eds.) *Resources, governance structures, and civil war*. Routledge-ECPR (forthcoming)
- 'Constitutional and Governmental Policies towards Basque Nationalist Extremism', in M. Koenig & P. de Guchteneire (eds.) *Democracy and Human Rights in Multicultural Societies*. Ashgate/UNESCO.
- 2006 'Predispositions to Discriminatory Immigration Policies in Western Europe: An Exploration of Political Causes'. *PJSS* 5(3)
- 'Unresolved Ethnic Conflicts as a Warning Against Exaggerated Expectations', in T. Giegerich (ed.) *The EU Accession of Cyprus*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.
- 2005 'Actitudes ante las políticas de inmigración' (with D. Moualhi), in M. Torcal *et al.* (eds.), *España: sociedad y política en perspectiva comparada*. Tirant lo Blanch.
- 2004 'Liberal Nationalism, Political Confidence, and Support for the Welfare State' *WP SPS* 2004/08 EUI
- 2002 'Nationalist Extremism and Outcomes of the State Public Policies in the Basque Country, 1969-2001.' *IJMS* 4(1) (UNESCO)
- 'From Nation-Building to Building Identification with Political Communities' *EJPR* 41(4)

Francesc Pallares Porta

Professor of Political Science, Universitat Pompeu Fabra University (Barcelona).

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e-mail francesc.pallares@upf.edu

Academic background:

Graduate in Economics (University of Barcelona, 1972), graduate in Political Sociology (University of Paris VIII, 1976) and PhD in Economics (University of Barcelona, 1985).

The academic career has developed through the universities of Lérida (1978-87), the Autonomous University of Barcelona (1987-1994) and currently at the Pompeu Fabra (UPF). Dean of the Political Sciences and Public Management Faculty of the UPF from October 1997 until February 2001, and Chair of the Department of Political and Social Sciences from May 2002 to May 2004.

Research:**Fields of interest:**

Electoral Behaviour, Political Culture, Political Communication, Political Parties, with special attention to the relationships between the local, regional and state levels.

Pfr. Pallares has a number of published works on electoral systems; electoral behaviour in Catalonia and Spain; local, autonomous and state elections; nationalist and regionalist parties in Spain. He is a member of the team that produces the *Informe Comunidades Autónomas* (Autonomous Communities Report), published annually since 1989, supported by the Spanish Senate and the Institutions of the Autonomous Communities. He has also participated, as a director or researcher, in a diverse research projects and belongs to several research groups at Catalan, Spanish and international level.

Research in progress:

Research Director of the Project (2003-2007): *Political competition in Multilevel Government. Identities, Parties and Elections in the Spanish State of the Autonomies*. Ministry of Education (Spanish Government) National Plan R+D. With a team of 15 researchers of different Spanish Universities

Recent Publications (3 years):

- Pallarés, F. – J.Gifreu - A.Capdevila, eds. (2007): *De Pujol a Maragall. Comunicació política i comportament electoral a les eleccions catalanes de 2003*. Girona: Ed. Documenta.
- “Depolarization in the 2005 Autonomous Election in the Basque Country: Towards a New Scenario for Peace?, *Regional & Federal Studies*, 16-4, 2006. (with J.Muñoz, A.Retortillo)
- “The 2005 Autonomous Election in Galicia: the End of Conservative Hegemony” *Regional & Federal Studies*, 16-4, 2006. (with I.Lago).
- “Multi-level electoral competition: sub-state elections and party systems in Spain” a D.Hough and Ch.Jeffery (eds.) *Devolution and electoral politics*. Manchester: Manchester University Press. 2006. (with M.Keating)
- "Las elecciones autonómicas de 2005 en el País Vasco", Instituto de Derecho Público (ed.): *Informe Comunidades Autónomas 2005*, pp. 607-625, Barcelona: Instituto de Derecho Público, 2006
- "Las elecciones autonómicas de 2005 en Galicia", Instituto de Derecho Público (ed.), *Informe Comunidades Autónomas 2005*., Barcelona: Instituto de Derecho Público, 2006
- “El sistema electoral local en España: balance hacia el futuro en perspectiva comparada” en T.Font (dir.): *Anuario del Gobierno Local 2004*. Barcelona: Fund. Democracia y Gobierno Local, 2005.
- “Las elecciones generales de 2004 en España” en Instituto de Derecho Público, *Informe Comunidades Autónomas 2004*. Barcelona: Instituto de Derecho Público, 2005.(with Jordi Muñoz y Alex Boso)
- “Las elecciones autonómicas de 2003 en España. Una perspectiva general” en Instituto de Derecho Público, Informe Comunidades Autónomas 2003. Barcelona: Instituto de Derecho Público, 2004.(with Jordi Muñoz).

Sweden

INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 6	Country: EUROCORES Funding Agency	<i>Sweden</i> Swedish Research Council Division of Humanities and Social Sciences	
<p>2.1 Financial summary for Individual Project 3</p> <p>The Principal Investigator should provide below a summary of the financial support sought from his/her national EUROCORES Funding Agency.</p> <p>Full financial details and any other supplementary information required by your national EUROCORES Funding Agency should be supplied to them as instructed on the web.</p>			
		TOTAL	EURO
2.1.1 Staff	SKR 1440960	€156797	
2.1.2 Travel and subsistence	SKR 73520	€8000	
2.1.3 Consumables			
2.1.4 Other items (survey)	SKR 1985040	€216000	
2.1.5 Overheads and other allowable costs	SKR504336	€54879	
2.1.6 GRAND TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUAL PROJECT 3	SKR 4003856	€435676	

2.2 Description of Individual Project 3 (Max 1500 words)

Citizenship after the Nation-State (CANS) is a cross-national, collaborative research project which will gather data on public attitudes at the regional level.

Through systematic comparative survey research in 18 case regions in six European states CANS will explore the extent to which citizenship – as manifested in political participation and social solidarity – has become ‘denationalized’ or regionalized, that is rescaled at the regional level. It tests competing theoretical explanations for the regionalization of citizenship based around variables of regional identity, the powers of regional government, and regional economic disparity.

2.2.1 Originality; potential contribution to knowledge

The originality of the collaborative project lies in challenging:

- a) a ‘methodological nationalism’ which continues to shape and limit the questions posed by social science around a model of nation-statehood
- b) a focus in regional politics research on a narrow group of ‘usual suspects’ (Bavaria, Catalonia, Flanders, Quebec, Scotland)

The significance of this Swedish contribution to CANS is threefold. First there have been few attempts to map out systematically regional political attitudes in Sweden, in part reflecting the unitary institutional structure of the polity and the low salience of regional identity. We have minimal data about regional identity but what we have, from the ISSP for example, shows us that Swedes feel as attached to their town and region as they do to their country. However in the last decade there appears to have been a politicization of the regional scale as in the rest of Europe.

Devolution of several policy areas, particularly within the field of public service, has been a common feature in most European countries (Ferrera, 2005), including Sweden. New political levels of decision making have been created in the form of regions as well as new municipal levels of decision making which makes it possible to now see Sweden as a multi level political system (Johansson, 2000, Nilsson, 2002). It is worthwhile determining whether this has contributed to a de-nationalization of citizenship.

Second, Sweden, alongside France, is one of two unitary states in the CANS project. It provides an opportunity to understand better the impact of a unitary government on the regionalization of citizenship.

Third, in addition to the contribution this project will make to our understandings of a de-nationalized citizenship, the Swedish component will provide us with data to answer domestic research questions about regional identity in Malmo, which has been treated as part of a trans-boundary region with Copenhagen, and Jämtland.

2.2.2 Research design and methods

The selection of regions reflects our effort to maximize variation in our independent variables: regional identity, regional institutional authority and economic disparity among regions. Regional identity in Stockholm, Malmo and Jämtland are low, and regional institutional authority is obviously weak. The three vary by their economic wealth which provides us with an opportunity to test the independent impact of regional economic disparity on the de-nationalization of citizenship. The first two regions is examples of devolution of state power related to demands of increased self governing of economically strong regions (Gren, 1999) and the last an example of a region with a strong historical or cultural identity. The survey methodology will be common across all research partners. This will include random probability samples of 900 respondents for each of the three regions within a state. The surveys will be conducted by telephone according to computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) technology. Respondents will be contacted by random digit dialling, thus reducing selection bias.

The survey topics will cover the dependent variable, social and political citizenship (measured as civic engagement and social solidarity), in addition to our chosen independent variables regional identity, authority of regional institution and economic disparity across regions and demographic and attitudinal control variables. For Sweden this will provide particularly useful benchmark data.

2.2.3 Competence and expertise

As the national coordinator for the European Social Survey and a collaborator on ISSP surveys, Mikael Herm will provide invaluable expertise on cross-national survey construction and research design. His research on nationalism in Europe beyond the ‘usual suspect’ cases of Catalonia or Scotland means that he will also provide a conceptual contribution to the impact of identities on social and political citizenship.

2.2.4 Contribution to the collaboration

The Swedish component will contribute to the CANS project in two significant ways. First, the Swedish team brings obvious expertise to the topic of cross-national survey design and data analysis. Swedish research is at the vanguard of studying trust (Rothstein 2005) and devolution processes in general (Pierre and Peters 2000). The study of regional identities is still somewhat under researched in the country, but it is starting to get momentum (Berg 2007) and the focus on national identities is

well represented (Hjerm 2007). The collaboration of Swedish colleagues thus benefits the conceptual development of the CANS project.

Second, the inclusion of Swedish cases in the CANS dataset will provide us with access to respondents in a unitary state where regional institutional authority and regional identity are assumed to be low. By including cases where we expect the de-nationalization of citizenship to be least evident we will be able to theorise about the general conditions under which it develops.

2.2.5 Justification for funding requested (explain why items requested are necessary for the research)

Staffing costs reflect the contribution of Mikael Hjerm and one research assistant for six months. Travel and subsistence will allow for participation in research partner meetings and travel to research conferences to present research findings. 'Other costs' budgets for the translation and piloting of the questionnaire and the administration of the telephone survey of 900 respondents in three regions. The survey contract will be put out for public tender as is the usual practice in Sweden but the typical cost is at least 80 Euros per interview. All other costs are for grant maintenance and institutional overhead. The budget allows for a national dissemination event.

2.2.6 Planned outputs (publications and other dissemination activities)

The dissemination of research findings will be coordinated with research partners. The threefold plan includes a public website to house working papers created by the research partners, public conferences and publications in first class academic outlets. We will contribute to an edited collection in collaboration with our European partners, in addition to a special issue of an international journal. We will also contribute two country-specific articles that probe the extent of a de-nationalized citizenship in Sweden and the predictors of regionalization. We will contribute to the thematic working papers to be disseminated through the project website.

2.2.7 Annexes (including no more than 1 side of A4 for references and 2 sides of A4 for technical details, if appropriate)

- Berg, L. (2007) *Territorial Attachments*. Gothenburg: Forthcoming.
- Ferrera, M. (2005) *The Boundaries of Welfare. European Integration and the New Spatial Politics of Social Protection*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gren, J. (1999) *The New Regionalism in the EU: The lessons to be drawn from Catalonia, Rhône-Alpes and West Sweden*. Stockholm: Fritzes.
- Johansson, J. (2000) Försök med ny regional samhällsorganisation. Demokrati, flernivåpolitik och regional mobilisering. In *Regional försöksverksamhet. – tre studier*. Stockholm: SOU 200:64.
- Hjerm, M. (2007) 'Are we the people? National sentiments in a changing political landscape'. In S. Svallfors (Ed.). *The Political Sociology of the Welfare State: Institutions, Cleavages, Orientations*, Forthcoming. Stanford.
- Nilsson, L. (ed) (2002) *Flernivådemokrati i förändring. Göteborg: SOM-institute*.
- Pierre, Jon & Peters, B. Guy (2000) *Governance, Politics and the State*. Political Analysis. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Rothstein, B. (2005) *Social Traps and the Problem of Trust*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mikael Hjerm, PhD 690725-1653 (selected)**Employment**

2005-	Associate Professor, Sociology, Umeå University
2002-2005	Lecturer, Sociology, Umeå University
2000-2004	Fellow, National Institute for the Working Life
2000	Lecturer, Umeå University
1999	Visiting fellowship, RISS, Canberra Australia
1997	Research assistant

Other

National Coordinator for European Social Survey
 Editor Sociologisk Forskning 03-04-01 to 06-01-01
 Peer reviewer European science foundation

Ten publications

- Hjerm, Mikael (2007) 'Do Numbers Really Count? Group Threat as Explaining Prejudice Revisited. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. Forthcoming
- Hjerm, Mikael (2006) 'Are we the people? National sentiments in a changing political landscape'. In Stefan Svallfors (ed.) *The Political Sociology of the Welfare State: Institutions, Cleavages, Orientations*. Stanford. Forthcoming
- Hjerm, Mikael (2005) 'What the Future may Bring: Xenophobia among Swedish Adolescents', *Acta Sociologica*. Vol. 48 (4), pp. 292-307.
- Hjerm, Mikael (2004) 'Immigrant Entrepreneurship in the Swedish Welfare State'. *Sociology*. Vol. 38(4), pp. 739-756.
- Hjerm, Mikael (2004) 'Defending Liberal Nationalism – at what Cost? *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. Vol 30 (1) pp. 41-58.
- Hjerm, Mikael (2003) 'National Sentiments in Eastern and Western Europe'. *Nationalities Papers*. Vol. 31 (4), pp. 413-430.
- Hjerm, Mikael (2001) 'Education, Xenophobia and Nationalism: A Comparative Analysis'. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. Vol. 27 (1), pp. 37-60.
- Hjerm, Mikael (2000) 'Multiculturalism Reassessed', *Citizenship Studies*. Vol. 4 (3), pp. 357-381.
- Hjerm, Mikael (1998) 'Reconstructing 'Positive' Nationalism: Evidence from Norway and Sweden'. *Sociological Research Online*. Vol. 3 (2) <http://www.socresonline.org.uk/socresonline/3/2/7.html>
- Hjerm, Mikael (1998) 'National Identities, National Pride and Xenophobia: A Comparison of Four Western Countries', *Acta Sociologica*. Vol. 41 (24), pp. 335-347.