

EU COFUND BIGSSS-departs PARTNER DAYS

February 1-2, 2018

Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences



PROGRAM

PhD Abstracts & Directions

THURSDAY | February 1st

BIGSSS, UNICOM-Building, 3rd Floor, Conference Room (7.3280)

- 12:30h** Snacks & welcome
- 13:30h** Greetings by BIGSSS Dean Olaf Groh-Samberg
- 13:45h** BIGSSS-departs presentation, Introduction of Inbound Visiting Program with Christian Peters
- 14:15h** Speed-intro of all partners* with representatives of all partner institutions
- 15:15h** Coffee break & conversation time
- 16:15h** Panel on *PhD Paths and Experiences in the Partner Network* with Priya Poojary (MAHE), Anne Hagen Berg (SDU), Bogdan Chuprikov (HSE), Kaitlin Alper (UNC Chapel Hill), and Mandy Boehnke
- 17:00h** Coffee break & UNICOM-building tour (for those who would like to see a bit more of the premises)
- 17:30h** Panel on *Social Scientists Outside Academia* with Bettina Jorzik, Kai Unzicker, Edna Pasher, and Christian Peters
- 19:00h** Conference dinner at restaurant Haus am Walde Kuhgrabenweg 2, 28359 Bremen (walking distance from 7Things Hotel)

**Our photographer Lukas Klose will take pictures during this session. If you prefer not be in the pictures, please let him know.*

FRIDAY | February 2nd

BIGSSS, UNICOM-Building, 3rd Floor, Conference Room (7.3280)

- 09:00h** **Presentation of BIGSSS research focuses**
with Christian Peters, Arndt Wonka, Sonja Drobnič, Franziska Deutsch, Mandi Larsen
- 10:15h** **PhD poster presentations, conversations & coffee***
First session (10:30-11:15) with Eloisa Harris (BIGSSS), Bekkah Bernheim (Edinburgh), Rocco Paolillo (BIGSSS), Bogdan Chuprikov (HSE), Priya (BIGSSS), Priyadarshani Premarathne (BIGSSS)
Second session (11:15-12:00) with Gizem Irmak Sel (BIGSSS), Kaitlin Alper (UNC Chapel Hill), Olga Poluektova (BIGSSS), Jelisaveta Belić (BIGSSS), Hawa N. Mohammed (BIGSSS), Priya Poojary (MAHE)
- 12:00h** **Lunch**
- 12:45h** **Workshop with partner representatives on how to deepen the cooperation of the network / project planning**
PhD fellows: conversation time
- 13:45h** **Departure for Bremen city tour**
Meeting point in the city center for individual travelers: steps of the St. Petri Dom cathedral (tram stop “Domsheide/city center”)
- ca. 16:30h** **End**

**Our photographer Lukas Klose will take pictures during this session. If you prefer not be in the pictures, please let him know.*

PhD Research Abstracts

Working title: **Exclusion in the Mainstream? Political Competition and Welfare Chauvinism towards Immigrants in Western Europe, 2014-18**

Eloisa Harris (BIGSSS) POSTER PRESENTATION

This PhD project seeks to explain to what extent welfare chauvinism, or the idea that immigrants' access to welfare should be restricted, has come to structure party competition around immigration since the Refugee Reception Crisis of 2014-15. Whereas previous literature has perceived welfare chauvinism as a policy of populist parties and extreme voters, there is an urgent need to conduct comparative cross-national research on the mainstream; the middle classes as well as the post-industrial left behind and the Social Democrats as well as AFD or UKIP. The main hypotheses of the project are informed by both institutional theories and theories of party competition. Substantively, the empirical part begins with a survey-data analysis of voter attitudes (ESS 2016) across 21 countries in Western Europe, followed by a comparative study of German, British and Danish party competition around elections since 2014.

Working title: **The Integration Experiences of Displaced Girls: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Scotland**

Bekkah Bernheim (Edinburgh) POSTER PRESENTATION

There is a paucity of scholarly research examining the resettlement experiences of displaced young women and girls in Scotland. My proposed research seeks to address this gap in the corpus of existing literature. It compares displaced girls' experiences of resettlement in both a rural and an urban context, with a particular focus on mobility and integration. The experiences of forced migrants resettled in a rural context are markedly different from those resettled in an urban context due to available resources, access to services, and local social and cultural norms. Through the use of ethnographic and participatory methods, my

research seeks to understand what constraints and enablers impact girls' (im)mobility, and how these girls resist, comply with, and/or redefine mobility boundaries, and if and how this contributes to, or in fact, inhibits the societal integration of displaced girls in Scotland.

Working title: **Residential Segregation and Intergenerational Immigrant Integration: A Schelling-Esser Model**

Rocco Paolillo (BIGSSS) POSTER PRESENTATION

Esser's Intergenerational Immigrant Integration model (2010) proposes a unique mechanism predicting migrants' integration in society's structures from their investments in ethnic or receiving context affected by group size and ethnic boundaries through generations. The model's overcomplexity turns impracticable its application in experimental settings, which justifies the adoption of agent-based models, i.e. computer simulations addressing complex social phenomena's emergence from virtual agents' interactions. My project proposes to test Esser's model through its implementation in virtual scenarios of residential segregation as Schelling's model and social mobility, detecting what integration outcomes derive from specific initial conditions. Results will be compared with SOEP panel data on social mobility in Germany and Microm data on residential segregation.

Working title: **Relationship between religiosity and the individual level social capital in Russia**

Bogdan Chuprikov (HSE) POSTER PRESENTATION

The study will try to examine how the phenomena of religiosity and religious fundamentalism are linked to the individual-level social psychological characteristics that form the social capital of the society, as it is formed based on the individual-level features of people living in that society. We plan to measure non-religiosity, open religiosity and religious fundamentalism along with the

components of social capital (trust, adherence to social norms, communal activity and ethnic tolerance) among predominantly orthodox Christian and Muslim populations in Russia. We hope to be able to make the judgement whether the increase of fundamentalistic views or, on the contrary, the decrease of religiosity in a society is linked to changes in the social capital.

Working title: **Welfare State Social Protection and Unorganised Sector Workforce: A Case Study of Women Beedi Workers in Bihar (India)**

Priya (BIGSSS) **POSTER PRESENTATION**

The growing unorganised sector of Labour in the developing countries has put tremendous pressure on the state to provide social protection to a large number of workers. In India, the unorganised sector accounts for 94 percent of the total workforce. In the last two decades, the government has recognised the needs of these workers and has made explicit efforts to provide them with social protection. Have social benefits reached the needy? Preliminary evidence indicates that it has reached some but not others. The present study would try to identify factors behind this variation in access to benefits in the unorganised sector by exploring in detail the case of home-based beedi workers, which constitute the majority of workforce in unorganised sector. The central research question is why do some home-based women beedi workers get access to social security benefits while others, similarly situated in the industry, do not? Empirically the study looks at the variation in Bihar, India.

Working title: **Job Quality and Quality of Life of Formal Sector Employees in Sri Lanka**

Priyadarshani Premarathne (BIGSSS) **POSTER PRESENTATION**

Job quality and workers' well-being are interrelated and it affects the social development. Yet, very little empirical knowledge is observable in the labour

market from developing countries in terms of quality of work and well-being of the employees. This proposed research has two-fold goals. Firstly, it aims to provide a systematic assessment of job quality among the employees in manufacturing and service sector in Sri Lanka using a cross sectional survey data. Secondly, using the job demand and resource model, it aims to examine the relationship between job quality and work-life balance and the quality of life of the employees.

Working title: **The Employment of Uzbek and Georgian Care Workers in Long-Term Care: The Case of Turkey**

Gizem Irmak Sel (BIGSSS) POSTER PRESENTATION

There has been an increased demand for long-term care (LTC) for two decades in Turkey. Since social policies regarding the LTC hardly appear on the agenda of the current government, caring responsibility is strongly entrusted to families. Along with this, employment of migrant care workers has started to be a key issue. Low level of female labor force participation and being a middle-income developing country had rendered Turkey a peculiar case to study the employment of migrant care workers in LTC. The main objective of this project is to understand how this LTC arrangement works from the perspectives of Georgian and Uzbek care workers and employers. My aim is to explore possible trajectories of this arrangement based on the perception of actors.

Working title: **Income Inequality and Women's Economic Independence**

Kaitlin Rachel Alper (UNC Chapel Hill) POSTER PRESENTATION

This paper explores the dynamics of women's economic independence at the individual household level and its relationship to country-level income distributions. Women's relative bargaining power has been studied in aggregate at the country level, which misses important differences among households at

different points along the income distribution within countries. This study begins to address this gap by positing a negative relationship between income and women's economic independence. Using detailed household-level data from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) across thirteen advanced capitalist democracies, I show that women at upper ends of the income distribution consistently have less within-household bargaining power than do their counterparts at the bottom of the distribution. I then show that this negative relationship is exacerbated by income inequality at the country level; in countries with higher levels of inequality, women's economic independence is more income-stratified than in those with lower levels of inequality. These results suggest that inequality has important implications for gender equity at the household level.

Working title: **The Effects of Childhood Poverty on the Appraisal of Coping Potential in Adulthood**

Olga Poluektova (BIGSSS) POSTER PRESENTATION

Past research has demonstrated the negative effects of childhood poverty on psychological functioning and behavior in adult age. However, our understanding of the mechanism underlying this effect remains incomplete. In response to this gap, this study links childhood poverty with the lack of mastery experiences and resulting low self-efficacy beliefs. I suggest that those beliefs act as a stable cognitive schema that becomes automatically activated in the process of appraisal of one's coping potential, responsible for a variety of emotional and behavioral responses. To test this model, I will conduct two empirical studies. The first study will address the automaticity assumption by testing the effects of self-efficacy on the appraisal of coping potential using an implicit measure of appraisal. The second study will test the effects of childhood poverty on the automatic appraisal of coping potential, and the mediating role of self-efficacy in this relationship.

Working title: **Negotiating Personal Values in a Complex Social World: Well-being Implications for Emerging Adults**

Jelisaveta Belić (BIGSSS) POSTER PRESENTATION

Any social environment (e.g. a familial, scholastic, professional, or peer group) privileges expressing certain values and punishes expressing the conflicting ones, which makes having values congruent with one's environment (i.e. person-environment fit) psychologically desirable. However, reconciling the sometimes different values of the various environments we inhabit is demanding, and studies have not addressed the relationship between these complex, multi-environment negotiations and well-being. These negotiations will be investigated in a sample of emerging adults (18 – 29), young people in the stage of identity exploration, instability, self-focus, feeling "in between", and possibilities. Their value congruence and value differentiation strategies will be examined in the relation to well-being indicators.

Working title: **Religion-inspired Political Violence in the East and Horn of Africa: The Case of al-Shabaab in Kenya**

Hawa Noor Mohammed (BIGSSS) POSTER PRESENTATION

The phenomenon of political violence is not something new. However, recent years has seen the emergence of groups such as Daesh, al-Qaeda and their global affiliates such as al-Shabaab that attribute their violence to Islam and so further complicating the global peace and security architecture. Since the 9/11 attack on the United States, scholars embarked on studying this phenomenon albeit with challenges related to accessing valid empirical data to support their findings. Besides, inordinate attention has been channeled towards understanding motivations for men and male youths as opposed to women even though some evidence such as in Kenya, indicate that women also participate in religion inspired political violence. This study will attempt to understand the process of radicalization into al-shabaab. It will be guided by the question: How do people

become involved in religion- inspired political violence in Kenya? This I hope to do by ethnographically deconstructing the lives of former combatants.

Working title: **Migration, Multilingualism and Education: A Comparative Study of the Language Education Policy in India and Europe**

Priya Vijaykumar Poojary (MAHE) POSTER PRESENTATION

Migration and multilingualism are global phenomena. A cursory glance at the two would enable us to understand that their nature is complex and the political implication implicit. In the backdrop of migration based multilingualism, how do countries respond by means of a language policy? How has multilingualism as a consequence of increased migration, altered the language practices in educational institutions? Schools in particular become the contesting grounds in addressing the challenges posed to education of the migrants. This study aims to explore the linguistic diversity of two different geographical landscapes- India and Europe, from a language policy perspective emphasising policies on education as they grapple to address the issues of language learning at schools. In the European agenda, multilingualism stakes a priority as Europe intends to become a model for pluralistic language policy. In this regard, the European Union has proceeded to adopt a three language formula that is L1 (mother tongue) + two languages. The policy on multilingualism is enshrined in the Barcelona Objective 2002. On a similar note, India also follows a three language policy in its education system. This policy was formulated in 1968 by the Ministry of Education. The objective behind the adoption of this policy is very different in the two scenarios. While one bank on the idea of creating a more multilingual and integrated society to infuse a sense of “Europeanness”; the other aims to address the issue of minority languages keeping in mind the linguistic diversity. The dissemination of a similar policy in two completely different geographical spaces marred by contrasting political situations, in the context of linguistic diversity which is again driven by migration makes for an interesting study.

Working title: **The role of ordoliberalism in the reform of European economic governance during the euro crisis**

Federico Bruno (University of Milan)

In my research, I will trace the role of ordoliberalism, a German version of neoliberalism, in the reform of the European economic governance during the euro crisis. Many commentators claim that ordoliberal ideas have influenced the European strategy of the German government in the years of the crisis. Following the insights of ideational institutionalism, I will try to understand how these ideas shaped German preferences, and how they influenced the policies undertaken by the European Union to overcome the crisis. First, I will analyse the content and the evolution of ordoliberalism. Then, I will use process tracing to survey how these ideas influenced the decision-making process of the European reforms.

Working title: **The Central and Eastern European Policy of Germany during the Governance of Angela Merkel**

Bogdan Pryimak (IIR Kyiv)

The purpose of this Ph.D. research is to study the process of shaping, practical implementation, and transformation of German foreign policy in the Central and Eastern Europe during the governance of Angela Merkel. The object of the study is German foreign policy. The subject is the CEE policy of Germany during the governance of Merkel. The special attention is paid to the bilateral relations between Ukraine and Germany, in particular, to the German position regarding Ukrainian aspirations towards European and Euro-Atlantic integration, as well as the transformation of German foreign policy during the governance of Merkel with regard to the Ukrainian crisis. The transformation of traditional German policy is noticeable in it playing a leading role in the solution of crisis and security challenges in the EU, and, particularly, Central and Eastern Europe, while earlier avoiding the leadership.

Working title: **Vaccinations and Scandinavian welfare: the MMR vaccine in late twentieth century Denmark**

Anne Hagen Berg (University of Southern Denmark)

The dissertation investigates the history of the MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) vaccine in Denmark. Denmark adopted the vaccine in 1987 as one of the last countries globally, despite the country's history of early adoptions, and after more than two decades' national investigations and discussions on the topic. By using mixed methods, the dissertation explores the decision-making and implementation processes, focusing on the politicization of public health and the shifting roles and values of science, illness and public health. Furthermore, it will discuss vaccinations as a health care technology and its use and position in the Scandinavian welfare state as it developed towards the turn of the millennium.

Working title: **Three Studies of Individual and Organizational Consequences of Human and Social Capital in Large Non-Profit Organizations**

Joshua Bruce (Duke)

My research focuses on the consequences of employment dynamics for both workers and organizations, with an emphasis on large non-profits, such as the US government and research universities. I use large administrative data sets to explore how employees' career patterns influence their work outcomes (pay; promotions), and how combinations of employees' skills affect organizational performance (patent generation; scientific innovation). I employ both conventional econometrics and newly developed computational and causal inference methods to study these phenomena.

Working title: **Social and assistive robots in eldercare: reflections on how “social”, social technologies are**

Dafna Burema (BIGSSS)

Social and assistive robots are increasingly implemented in eldercare settings to provide older adults with company and assistance in everyday living. The relationship between subjective wellbeing and Human Robot Interaction (HRI) remains unclear. Building on theories in the field of Science and Technology Studies (STS) this current research aims to understand this mechanism according to different actors: users and their respective families, roboticists, and policy makers. The research question reads: How is the relationship between subjective wellbeing and HRI in eldercare settings understood by its users and their respective families, roboticists, and policy makers? Three case studies are proposed, each utilizing different qualitative research methods: respondent interviews, focus groups, qualitative content analyses, and participant observations.

Working title: **Journeys to parenthood: the experiences of cross-border surrogacy for Italian parents**

Diletta Luminari (BIGSSS)

The last fifty years have seen an increase in the use of Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs). Surrogacy, arguably the most controversial among ARTs, has raised relevant ethical questions and public scrutiny. Research on surrogacy has mainly developed within medical anthropology, psychology/sociology, and legal studies. Some have relied on ethnographic methods to investigate gestational mothers' experiences, or on survey data and mixed-methods to assess the well-being of children. Other scholars have looked at children and families' development, while another set of scholars have analyzed the development of national legislation in the field of ARTs, examining specific court cases that exemplify the challenges posed by surrogacy to traditional concepts of

parenthood. The present research will inform the debate on how concepts of parenthood, reproductive vulnerabilities and bio-medical mobilities relate to each other in a context of non-heteronormative reproduction by identifying the struggles and needs of intended parents. It is hoped that this research will provide the basis for developing new policies to better support intended parents of surrogacy. A case study on Italy has been selected as a most extreme case of legislative restrictions on surrogacy, one that forces people to go abroad to accomplish their procreative projects. The research design is anchored by two focus groups with people who have reached a parental status through surrogacy, and semi-structured interviews at two points in time (before and after the baby is born) with people on their paths to parenthood through this form of ART.

Working Title: The Cosmopolitan Neo-Nationalist: How the rise of a distinctly-Western populist ideoscape is forging a transnational counter-hegemonic culture to global liberalism

Adrien Donneaud (BIGSSS)

My research will focus on the rise and spread of the so-called “*International Alternative Right*” – a distinctly-Western and transnational ethno-nativist youth counterculture characterized by online to offline mobilization processes, a proclivity for broad-based appeals bridging ideological divides and previously unseen levels of internationalization. In particular, my work will explore the contents of the Alternative Right *ideoscape*, the interconnected and *hyperreal* agent-based ecosystem that grounds it and the discursive practices by which this increasingly self-aware *imagined community* is successfully operationalized as a counter-hegemonic narrative to global liberalism. Empirically, particular attention will be given to Europe as a whole and to different deterritorialized Alternative Right *mediascapes*. The aim is to provide readers with a methodically-controlled, anthropological understanding of the young, cosmopolitan, neo-nationalist and identitarian Other.

Working title: **Soft Power Revisited: The Mechanisms of Russian Soft Power in Ukraine**

Ivan Bakalov (BIGSSS)

Taking the widespread scepticism towards the concept of soft power seriously, this dissertation is aimed at revisiting its theoretical foundations, arriving at a clear conceptualisation and at a rigorous framework for analysis, which can be used in further empirical research. Building on this framework I propose a set of hypotheses, which I test using process tracing in a within-case analysis of two political episodes in the context of Russian foreign policy in Ukraine. This approach is adopted in an attempt to shed light: (1) on the causal weight of soft power in the generation of desired foreign policy outcomes, (2) on the conditions that influence the effectiveness of soft power, and (3) into the black box of soft power mechanisms. The goal of this research is to contribute to existing scholarship by presenting and testing an analytical framework for the study of soft power, as well as by identifying and specifying distinct mechanisms of soft power, both of which, I argue, can enrich foreign policy analysis by illuminating important processes in world politics.

Working title: **Culture and Decision Making**

Ajita Srivastava (BIGSSS)

There are increasing evidences of differences in decision making due to cultural influences. These decisions are affected by values people associate for personal outcomes, their social structures and their worldviews. Studies in culture and cognition show that there are differences in the perception and construal of self which might serve as antecedents for one's personal outcomes, social interactions and societal expectations. The present study aims to address these issues. The basic question raised here is that how do self-construal and values affect individual, social and moral decision making. Self-construal observed here is that dialectical self and value of coexistence. Here a strong relation between dialectical self-orientation and coexistence has been predicted.

Working title: **Natural Disasters and Internal Displacement: An Analysis of International Organisational Responses at the UNHCR and the IOM**

Silvana Lakeman (BIGSSS)

Taking the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as bodies for analysis, this research project investigates whether and how these international organisations have become involved in tackling cases of internal displacement as a result of natural disasters; be that the decision to document/track natural disasters, monetary and humanitarian relief, aiding governments in relocating internally displaced persons (IDPs), or working with/against other international organisations – including each other – in the field. Following a historical overview of organisational involvement across time, two within-case analyses of UNHCR and IOM involvement in Typhoon Haiyan (Philippines) in 2013 and Hurricane Matthew (Haiti) in 2016 will be conducted.

Working Title: **The World Economic Forum: A Contemporary Study of Transnational Networks and the Public-Private Cooperation of Water Stewardship**

Alexander Jacob Meland (BIGSSS)

The World Economic Forum's annual event in Davos is one of many multi-stakeholder activities that the Forum engages in to facilitate a transnational process of public-private cooperation in efforts to tackle numerous global challenges. The Forum's Water Security Initiative is one such effort and since 2008 has manifested into various transnational networks of experts and organisational arrangements (such as the World Bank's Water Resource Group) to shape the water agenda at global and local levels. Using social network and discourse analysis, this research will conduct a case study of the Water Security Initiative to examine how these transnational networks operate and engage in public-private cooperation.

Working title: **Global Labor Rights Governance: The Role of Intermediaries in National and Transnational Regulation Process**

Thuy Dung Le (BIGSSS)

The study explores the behaviour of intermediary actors in the regulation process of labor rights. Viewing from hard national and international labor law to soft transnational corporate governance in Bangladesh and Vietnam, these intermediaries are assumed to use a softer approach in their governance strategy. The study examines actor constellation, governing strategies and legal instruments in five stages of the regulation process: agenda-setting, negotiation, implementation, monitoring and enforcement in two countries. In the promotion of labor standards and the rule of law, it aims at finding the structural and contextual conditions for the decision of hard and soft governance taken by intermediary actors in the context of developing countries.

Working title: **Towards Creation of a Common Legal Space? Russian Domestic Courts and the European Court of Human Rights**

Yulia Khalikova (BIGSSS)

My proposed research is focused on the interaction between international and national courts. Given a move towards a creation of a common global space and somewhat unified legal understanding of human rights, it is vital to address why certain countries despite having ratified international documents opt not to follow their prescriptions, under which conditions and for what reasons. By taking the case of the European Court of Human Rights and the Constitutional Court of Russia, I aim to shed light on a complex nature of these relations. How do these two bodies interact? What influences a compliance (or non-compliance, for that matter) of the Constitutional Court of Russia with the ECtHR judgments? Which factors play a role in these relations? These are the questions I plan to answer in my proposed research.

Working title: **Emerging powers commitments to global governance: Brazil, South Africa, India, and China positions in the climate change regime**

Jonathan Rosa (BIGSSS)

This research proposal examines emerging powers commitments to global governance. It endeavors to explain how the positions of the BASIC countries - Brazil, South Africa, India, and China - changed in the global climate change negotiations in the cycle from the Copenhagen COP-15 in 2009 to the Paris COP-21 in 2015. From a methodological comparative analysis, it contrasts an explanation derived from Foreign Policy Analysis Role Theory, through content analysis of speeches and statements, with a more conventional interest-based approach, which posits that state preferences in the negotiations are rooted in material calculations and examines the ensuing bargaining process.

Working title: **Emerging Institutions within Rising Power: China's Belt and Road Initiative**

Larissa Weimer Swader (BIGSSS)

Emerging power China is not only playing an increasingly preeminent role in the extant global governance order but simultaneously is starting to engage in creating new or alternative regional and international institutions. By combining a political economy approach with an institutionalist perspective on scholarship of organisational systems, this research investigates institutional arrangements of large-scale infrastructure projects within China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). In terms of research design, on the basis of two BRI-projects and two non-BRI-projects, first, explorative, theoretically-driven empirical case studies will be conducted and, second, a comparative analysis identifying trends within and across the individual projects will be performed.

How to find us

BIGSSS @ University of Bremen

The Partner Days will take place at BIGSSS located on the Campus of the University of Bremen. [CAMPUS MAP](#) | Mary-Somerville-Str. 9 | 28359 Bremen | UNICOM-Building | Haus 9 Salzburg (Blue Entrance) | 3. Floor

7Things Hotel

The Hotel 7Things is located directly on the university campus and just a few minutes away from BIGSSS/the UNICOM-Building. You can reach [7Things](#) by taking the tram N° 6 from the airport or main station (direction Universität) to stop "Universität-Süd". [GOOGLE MAPS](#) | Universitätsallee 4 | 28359 Bremen | phone: +49 (0)421 69677377 | info@7things-hotel.de

Restaurant Haus am Walde (conference dinner)

The restaurant Haus am Walde is within walking distance from 7Things Hotel. [GOOGLE MAPS](#) | Kuhgrabenweg 2 | 28359 Bremen

Bremen City Tour

Meeting point for individual travelers: city center, steps of the St. Petri Dom cathedral. Tram N° 6 (direction Flughafen/Airport) to stop "Domsheide/city center". [GOOGLE MAPS](#)

Traveling to and in Bremen

By train: Bremen's central station has connections to many European cities. [Train tickets can be booked online.](#)

By plane: Bremen has an airport with connections to many European cities. It only takes 10 minutes (tram N° 6) to get from the airport to the city center and about 30 minutes (tram N° 6) to get to the University of Bremen/BIGSSS/7Things Hotel.

Public transportation: Bremen's public transport system is well established. You can easily reach most destinations conveniently with trams or buses. You can check routes and timetables on the [Bremer Straßenbahn AG \(BSAG\) website.](#)

Taxis: There are always taxis waiting at the central station and at the airport. Prices vary, but in general you can expect to pay a flat rate of 2.80€ plus ca. 1.80€ per km. To order a taxi, call +49 (421) 14014.

CONTACT

Maike Koschorreck | EU COFUND BIGSSS-departs Coordinator
BIGSSS – Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences
University of Bremen | Mary-Somerville-Str. 9 | 28359 Bremen | Germany
E-Mail: maikek@bigsss-bremen.de | Phone: +49 (0)421 218 66460