



2011–2014

# Eighth MZES Research Programme



mannheimer zentrum  
für europäische sozialforschung

UNIVERSITÄT  
MANNHEIM

2011–2014

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für Europäische Sozialforschung  
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2011–2014  
Mannheim 2011**

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für Europäische Sozialforschung**  
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## Preface

The Research Programme is the major tool for planning and coordinating the long-range scientific activities of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES). MZES Research Programmes cover periods of three years, in line with the terms of office of the Centre's Executive Boards. As MZES research includes many long-term projects, it should come as no surprise that 42 out of 65 projects are carried over from the Seventh Research Programme. Alongside these ongoing projects, the programme includes a broad variety of new initiatives. This mixture of continuity and change is also reflected in minor structural adjustments; in particular the Research Areas in Department A have been redefined.

Like its predecessors, the Eighth Research Programme is the result of a rigorous process of planning and quality control involving the MZES Supervisory Board (Kollegium) and the Scientific Advisory Board. Following established procedures, the Research Programme was in a first step drafted by the Executive Board in close cooperation with the principal investigators of the research projects. The Executive Board consists of the director of the MZES, Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, the head of Research Department A, Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter, and the head of Research Department B, Prof. Dr. Jan van Deth. The Scientific Advisory Board discussed the draft programme and gave most valuable comments during its meeting on June 17-18, 2011. On October 10, 2011, the MZES Supervisory Board adopted the Eighth Research Programme in its revised, final version.

The MZES Executive Board is collectively responsible for developing and implementing the Research Programme, not least by allocating the Centre's resources so as to maximize the success of the research undertaken under its Research Programme. Updates of the Research Programme occur on an annual basis and follow the same procedure – suggestions of the Executive Board and proposals of the project directors are evaluated by the Scientific Advisory Board and become part of the programme once they are accepted by the Centre's Supervisory Board.

The success of the MZES as a research institution would not be possible without the reliable commitment and support of many institutions and individuals. At the transition from its Seventh into its Eighth Research Programme the institute presents itself in very good shape. This is to a substantial degree the merit of the previous Executive Board, consisting of the director Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus and the heads of Research Departments A and B, Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter

and Prof. Dr. Thomas König. Moreover, the MZES is very grateful for the ongoing support it receives from the Rectorate as well as the Chancellor and the staff of the administration of the University of Mannheim. It is also obliged to the members of its Scientific Advisory Board whose contribution to the successful development of the institute is indispensable. Highly to be appreciated is the tireless engagement of the colleagues from the MZES infrastructure as well as the Centre's managerial and administrative staff without which the Centre could not function. Last, but by no means least, I would like to thank all faculty members and MZES researchers for their persevering commitment to the institute and their contributions to its new Research Programme.

Loyal readers of our Research Programmes will immediately recognize that this document has a new appearance. The Eighth Research Programme is the first MZES document featuring the new corporate design that has been developed over the past months. After more than a decade with the previous corporate design we felt that it was time for a face-lift, and this is the first product of these efforts. Step by step, all other MZES publications as well as the Web presence of the Centre will soon also shift to the new design.

Mannheim, November 2011      Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck

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## 1. Research Topics and Programme Goals

This section gives a general overview of the overall aims and research topics of the Eighth Research Programme of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (2011-2014). It includes the following main points:

- The Centre's Mission
- Recent Developments
- Main Themes of the Research Programme
- MZES Research Areas
- Research Goals and Instruments
- Cooperation and Integration
- The Centre's Strategic Goals

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### 1.1 The Centre's Mission

The central goal of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES) is to conduct social science research on the development of European societies and their political systems, and to analyse the ongoing processes of European integration. The Centre thus studies the social and political structures and processes in Europe from both a comparative and an integration perspective. It is committed – as has been laid down in the MZES statutes – to “undertaking comparative European research and research into European integration and aims to combine the two”. The Centre has a strong analytical empirical tradition, contributing to the theoretical development of the social sciences, and it seeks to advance our substantial knowledge on Europe. This is not only an academic aim. A better understanding of Europe's diversity and unity is also relevant to political actors and society at large.

Unity in diversity has been Europe's challenge. European societies developed under diverse cultural, social, and economic conditions and established their own national states that had to learn how to cooperate. Understanding Europe's social and political reality as well as its challenges and future requires the comparative study of the societal and political units that together constitute Europe. Comparative research provides the means to identify the common traits in and the differences between European societies and political systems. Cross-national comparison allows us to observe the converging and diverging social and political trends, and it serves

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as a systematic method of scientific explanation. The political measures taken towards European integration and the construction of the European Union have to take into account the existing cross-national diversity. But economic internationalization and political integration forcefully impact on the development of national societies and fundamentally change the conditions of government. These intertwined processes need the combination of comparative research and multi-level integration analysis.

When the Mannheim Centre was founded in 1989 it faced the task of bringing together the main traditions of research done at the various chairs of the School of Social Sciences in one research centre, an institution that would more specifically focus on Europe. The Centre started with a relatively small number of projects. The sociological projects were concerned with social inequality of living conditions and the development of welfare states in Europe. The political science projects mainly studied developments of democratic government. Later research projects concerning the political system of the European Community and problems of European integration were added.

In 1998, after the first ten years of its existence, the Centre reformed its organizational structure, concentrating research in two instead of previously four Research Departments:

**Department A/:** European Societies and their Integration;

**Department B/:** European Political Systems and their Integration.

This basic structure has proven successful, and will therefore be maintained in the Eighth Research Programme. In the Sixth Research Programme the research profile of Department A was consolidated into three Research Areas. In the Seventh Research Programme Department B, which had previously consisted of four Research Areas, adopted a similar three-pillar configuration by integrating research on Eastern Europe, which had previously constituted a Research Area of its own, into the other Research Areas. During the first decade of its existence the MZES had concentrated on the social and political developments of Western Europe (supplemented with one separate research cluster which focused on the history and the political development of the former German Democratic Republic) and had responded to the democratization processes of Eastern Europe by devoting special attention to the comparative study of the transition in the East. More recently, research at the MZES became more encompassing in terms of regional scope by including old and new member states of the European Union. Since the Seventh Research Programme regional considerations have no longer been relevant organizational principles of research at the MZES. Both Research Departments are now organized in three Research Areas which are defined by functional rather than regional criteria.

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## 1.2 Recent Developments

Over the years, the MZES has developed into the by far largest research institute of the University of Mannheim, and the largest university-based research institute of the German social sciences. It has achieved, and was able to maintain, a first-rate position in European social and political research, repeatedly testified by external evaluations and rankings. Over the years, the Centre has been highly successful in expanding its research activities and in attracting external funding from various national and international sources. During the Seventh Research Programme, with an annual average of 4.5 million Euros third-party funding, an all-time high was reached. Today more than 20 faculty members and some 80 MZES researchers are working in more than 70 larger or smaller research projects at the MZES, assisted by many student researchers who obtain training on the job to become the successor generation of the scientists presently doing research at the MZES and elsewhere. A staff of about 15 employees assures the smooth running of administrative, computer, library, and Eurodata services crucial for the ongoing research.

Today the MZES is a significant player in European political science and sociological research, as the work conducted at the MZES generally transcends national borders. Mannheim has become a place of intensive academic exchange within Germany and internationally. The MZES can look back at many successful initiatives to develop extensive national and international research networks that were launched in recent years, with several of them continuing into the Eighth Research Programme. Over the next few years, similar activities shall be added to replace past initiatives that have come to their planned ending. In the German social sciences and in science policy more generally, the value of large-scale research infrastructure programmes is increasingly acknowledged, and the MZES is taking part, and will continue to do so, in several of the activities which respond to this new development. At present, the MZES is coordinating or involved in the following research networks as a major partner:

- the NORFACE-financed “Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)”;
- the EU Network of Excellence “Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC)” whose regular EU funding has come to its end, but which will be continued in a new organizational framework;
- the National Educational Panel (NEPS), financed by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research;
- the EU and DFG-financed “European Social Survey (ESS)”;

- the DFG-financed German network “Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (PAIRFAM)”;
- the DFG-financed “German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)”;
- the COST-financed network “The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy That Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV)”;
- the project “Making Electoral Democracies Work” focusing on a comparison of four European countries and Canada, financed by the Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council;
- the Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM).

Over the last few years, the MZES has been coping with the challenge of generational turnover, as all members who founded and built up the Centre in the late 1980s and 1990s have by now retired. In order to meet that challenge, the School of Social Sciences has been recruiting successors for the vacant chairs in sociology and political science with a view to active participation in the MZES. As strategy in research institutions is primarily a question of staffing, the School’s support in this regard was invaluable for the MZES. All recently appointed new professors in sociology and political science will contribute projects to the Eighth Research Programme (see section 1.7 below). The MZES is also profiting from the recent appointment of numerous junior professors at the School of Social Sciences of whom several have already contributed to the Seventh Research Programme.

However, at the end of the highly successful Seventh Research Programme it becomes clear that further growth will meet difficulties – not because the scientific potential to expand even further were lacking, but because the ratio between the amount of third-party funded research conducted at the MZES and the Centre’s own institutional resource base is becoming increasingly precarious. The last change in its institutional budget occurred in 2006, and it was a cut (in fact the third since 2003). Since then the Centre has seen a massive increase in its third-party funded research activities, but it is forced to manage this expansion with a similar, if not (in real prices) smaller resource base. The most visible, but by no means the only signs of this increasing tension are constraints on office space, which unfortunately made a decentralization of the institute necessary. While the Centre’s relocation in 2006 to the A5 building, where the School of Social Sciences is housed, was highly welcome as it (in a less pathetic sense than the phrase’s original meaning) “brought together what belongs together”, the MZES nowadays again finds itself in need to spread out and use office rooms outside of A5 (specifically the Parking 47 building recently rented by the university).

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## 1.3 Main Themes of the Research Programme

Notwithstanding temporal backlashes, Europe is the world region that has been moving towards political integration and transnational exchange more than any other continent or group of states in the post-war period and since the 1980s in particular. Originally a project of maintaining peace in Europe via economic integration, European integration has been increasingly moving towards a political union with new trans- and supra-national forms of governance. It is probably unique in history that so many sovereign states are willing to transfer such substantial parts of their sovereignty to supra-national bodies. Although nation-states continue to be highly important political arenas – both in terms of legitimising political decision-making and with respect to the significance and political weight of the decisions actually taken – they lose in relative terms. Supra-national actors have emerged and are gaining ground. Sub-national regional actors and non-governmental organizations are also seen to increasingly compete with the nation-state and its central governments. At the same time, trans-national interdependencies and contacts intensify a process that is facilitated by new communication technologies and opportunities.

While all this has gradually brought significant transformations in the political organization in the Western part of Europe, the collapse of Communism and of the power structure of the Soviet Union has led to a rapid transformation of the political landscape and the significance of political boundaries and alliances in Europe. While this process is still in flux, the 2004 and 2007 enlargements have added another twelve EU member states. Accession processes have been started for another five states (Croatia, Iceland, Macedonia, Montenegro and Turkey), although it is highly unclear – and to varying degrees contested within the EU and its members states – whether all of them will eventually lead to actual accession, and how this will transform the union. Moreover, several Balkan states are considered as potential candidates for accession. Thus, the European Union has been substantially transformed in the recent past and will almost certainly carry on altering its character in significant and not necessarily foreseeable ways in the future. In order to cope with these transformation processes the Constitutional Treaty had been signed, which, however, was rejected in referendums in France and The Netherlands in 2005. The backlash caused by the Irish “no” referendum of the watered down Lisbon 2008 Treaty indicated again that domestic affairs intervene in policy-making on European issues and can lead to obstacles in political integration processes. The economic turmoil in the aftermath of the 2008 financial and economic crisis led several member states to the brink of financial breakdown and forced the EU, and the member states participating in the Euro in particular, to design almost instantly far-reaching reforms, thus raising important issues regarding the scope of mutual obligations and solidarity between states and societies as well as the individual states' remaining sovereignty – a challenge with a potential to endanger the entire project of European unifi-

cation. The popular rejection of the elite consensus indicates that European integration remains contested and vulnerable. The recent processes of EU reform also underline existing economic, social, and political differences between the EU member states. All this testifies that the mission of the MZES is highly relevant from both an academic and a practical perspective.

Many of the European societies face similar challenges: technological change and an increasingly global market competition require changing individual qualifications, affect work opportunities, and lead to institutional adaptation. Gender roles, family structures, and other arrangements of close social relationships change. Low birth rates and increasing longevity lead to population ageing and rising demands for health care and social services, thereby putting pressure on the pension systems. Together with the challenges resulting from continued mass unemployment in some societies these demands strain the public budgets. The inability to cope with these challenges puts the legitimacy of the welfare state under stress coming from both the interest groups, whose demands can no longer be met, and from the tax-payers, who have to carry ever larger burdens but are less convinced that they will ever enjoy the benefits themselves. Immigration is another challenge to many of the European societies. High levels of immigration lead to a decline in cultural homogeneity and require growing efforts in order to integrate the newcomers. Efficient, but also legitimate governance becomes ever more difficult under such conditions. The quest for the “ties that bind” citizens within, but also across societies integrated in political multi-level structures, both to one another and to their political systems, under conditions of massive social change is an endeavour whose continuing importance is beyond doubt.

It is one of the major tasks of the MZES to contribute to a better understanding of the European societies and polities through empirical research based on solid theoretical foundations. Despite much progress over the last two decades, our knowledge of the social characteristics of European societies, the functioning of many of their social institutions, and the ways in which these institutions constrain or enable individual behaviour in the various countries is still very limited. While some societies, typically the affluent ones, have allowed researchers to accumulate a considerable body of knowledge, this does not hold true for Europe at large. Moreover, as most research has been conducted within nationally defined frameworks, the results are often hardly comparable. Questions remain about where we are on the path towards a “European Society”, and what the options, barriers, and potential setbacks are on the integration track. Therefore, we need comparative studies in order to know the economic, social, cultural, and political realities of the societies that are involved in the European integration process. With regard to the EU integration process itself, we need to know how it feeds back to the various arenas and levels of action within the European societies and political systems. Continuous comparative research in many areas is needed to learn whether the societal developments in the various countries

converge or diverge. At the same time, studies focusing on the European integration process per se are needed in order to understand the viability and repercussions of different models of integration, both at the political and the societal level.

Both comparative and integration research have their place in the present MZES Research Programme. Empirical research, however, often cannot combine both strands for practical reasons. Specific studies must be satisfied with approaching more limited research questions that can be answered with the available resources. Thus, depending on the research question, the state of the art, and the data and research tools available, many projects emphasize or focus exclusively on either the comparative or the integration aspect. Moreover, in some areas micro-level research conducted in single countries must precede comparative studies. Only when a sufficient understanding of micro-level processes and social mechanisms has been achieved is it meaningful to start large-scale comparative research. In particular projects focussing on German society and politics conducted at the MZES usually not only serve to enhance our understanding of the Centre's home country, but also to improve the state of international research by providing the basis for further comparative analysis.

European integration research is generally less developed in sociology than in political science where longstanding research traditions exist in comparative politics and international relations. Most sociologists share the conviction that presently the most valuable contribution towards understanding the potential integration of European societies can be made when comparative knowledge of these societies is improved or when basic mechanisms of social integration and their societal conditions (system integration) are better understood. Therefore, most research on European integration is concerned thus far with politics from a political science perspective. However, the MZES-based sociological research is increasing its share of explicit cross-national comparison and studying the impact of transnational processes such as economic globalization and migration.

The research topics contained in this programme take up the challenges of the European project. The projects collectively aim at improving social science knowledge about core problems of the social and political conditions and structures in Europe. They address developments contributing to the further integration of Europe or strains resulting from it. In the two MZES Departments there is both continuity in research priorities from the last Research Programme and substantial innovation by including new research topics. As always, some projects from the earlier programme are finished, several projects of the Seventh Research Programme are brought forward to the Eighth, and several new ones are initiated.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Projects transferred from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 8<sup>th</sup> programme are labelled throughout as "ongoing".



## 1.4 The Research Areas

The Eighth MZES Research Programme focuses on the following Research Areas that coordinate the various individual research projects in thematic clusters within two Departments.

### **Department A/** European Societies and their Integration

- A1/ Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States
- A2/ Spheres of Societal Integration: Family, Education, and Labour Markets
- A3/ Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Integration

### **Department B/** European Political Systems and their Integration

- B1/ Conditions of Democratic Governance
- B2/ Contexts for Democratic Governance
- B3/ Democratic Multi-level Governance

Department A addresses some of the most crucial changes and challenges the integration of European societies has been facing in recent years. Topics include the comparative analysis of changing market institutions, organisational structures, and welfare state reforms that are investigated from a meso- and macro-sociological perspective in Area A1. Area A2 studies recent developments and open key questions in structural core spheres of societal integration, such as family, educational system, and labour market. Area A3 concentrates on specific focus groups, namely immigrants and their children, who are often at the centre of scientific and public debates on societal integration. Areas A2 and A3 share a basically action-theoretical perspective with their explicit interest in the mechanisms and causal relationships underlying cross-country variations and trends over time. Of course, the theoretical approaches are also connecting to the wider institutional context in which these social processes and interpersonal relations are embedded. Thus, the macro-comparative and the micro-sociological approaches of the projects in Department A complement each other nicely, with many overlapping research interests. The projects of all three Research Areas blend the continuing previous strength in research and the introduction of innovative research topics and methods. Many projects are long-term endeavours, and many of these collect new elaborate longitudinal data that contribute valuably to the international research infrastructure.

In Department B all three Research Areas are concerned with the development of democracy and governance. The three Research Areas are distinguished by their central research questions and the resulting approaches and empirical focus. Area B1 is concerned with the micro-foundations of democracy and citizenship: the orientations and modes of behaviour of citizens and the ways in which these are acquired and shaped. Area B2 is devoted to political organizations and institutions that link citizens to the making of authoritative political decisions: political parties and parliaments. Areas B1 and B2 necessarily overlap to some extent. On the one hand institutions shape the orientations of individual actors, while on the other hand parties and parliaments respond to demands and strategies of citizens. Yet, in B1 the research focus is on individual citizens while it is on democratic organizations and institutions in B2. Area B3 is devoted to the problems of democratic governance resulting from the development of multi-level systems of governance, especially within the European Union. Area B3 shares an interest in intermediary organizations and institutions with B2 and, in a few projects, an interest in individual orientations with B1, but it remains distinct in that its main focus is placed on the implications and opportunities of democratic governance in multi-level systems.

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## 1.5 Research Goals and Instruments

The broad range of research questions evidently requires different modes and methods. The variety of methods used in the MZES projects reflects the plurality of approaches that is characteristic of the social sciences and of different methodological traditions in the various disciplines. Projects not only differ in the extent to which they intend to develop theory or rather use existing theories to understand and explain phenomena; they also vary widely in the kind of data and the analytic methods used. They may be based on large-scale population surveys, but also on the study of administrative records, expert interviews or qualitative in-depth interviews. They may be based on qualitative or quantitative text and content analyses of media reports, party manifestos or parliamentary speeches. They may be based on approaches of historical macro-sociology to understand long-term developments and path dependencies, but may also use micro-analytic models to explain individual action and decisions. All this variety notwithstanding, the MZES is clearly committed to answer research questions based on solid empirical evidence and to carry out primary research to this end.

The nature of the general thematic profile of the MZES also requires other specific characteristics of research. The MZES statute defines the character of European research conducted at the Centre as concentrating on “forms of cooperative basic research based on long-term planning with an international and interdisciplinary orientation”. This characterizes well the type of

research that is needed to better understand the nature of and changes in European societies and their political systems. More specifically, we conceive the following features to have top priority for MZES research:

■ *Basic research:* Research at the MZES aims at scientific elucidation, aspiring to the highest quality of research possible. In the selection and definition of research topics and the allocation of funds, scientific arguments and the strength of methods used have priority over application-oriented arguments.

■ *Long-term perspective:* Research at the MZES is oriented towards major research questions that require continuous work over longer periods of time. Work on related research questions is organized in Research Areas. The individual research projects in each Research Area cover a well-defined smaller territory. Collectively, the various projects of the respective Research Area address core questions and, in a long-term perspective, have the potential to significantly contribute to scientific progress in that area.

■ *Cooperation:* Individual researchers generally cannot carry out research of the scope and cover the substantive domains addressed in the Centre. This needs cooperation among project groups within the Centre and, very often, with other researchers in national or international networks. Therefore the MZES explicitly privileges such network-based cooperation and welcomes that many projects undertaken at the Centre form part of comprehensive networks (e.g., EU-sponsored Networks of Excellence).

■ *International orientation:* Research at the MZES has a strong international orientation both in terms of contents and organization. European research is by definition internationally oriented. Generally, the Research Areas pursue the central tasks of the Centre, that is, they carry out comparative research and research on European integration. While the MZES does not include among its core projects research that – by its very nature – cannot be comparative, it is ready to commit itself to include projects that can function as pilot studies for European comparison. These projects carry out basic social science research and have an international orientation as they contribute to the international debate; indeed they often take a leading position in developing a research topic. The MZES generally expects that these projects move to a comparative perspective after an initial pilot stage. Otherwise, projects restricted to studying developments in a single country are generally considered as supplementary projects. To expand and maintain its international orientation, the Centre encourages international cooperation and regularly hosts guest researchers from other countries.

■ *Interdisciplinary orientation:* European research at the MZES is social science research in the broadest sense of the word. It stems from an overarching set of questions pertaining

to European research and not from specific pursuits of particular disciplines. It combines not only political science, sociology, and social psychology, but also economics as well as legal, methodological, and statistical expertise.

Of course, not every project is characterized by all of these elements. Especially supplementary projects are usually more restricted in scope. But it is the crucial task of each Research Area to develop a set of common research topics with a clear nucleus in the field of European research corresponding to the above characteristics. Each Research Area may also include projects that are less encompassing.

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## 1.6 Cooperation and Integration

Research of the scope and content carried out at the MZES necessitates intensive cooperation inside the MZES and with research groups and colleagues outside the MZES, both nationally and internationally. Research on numerous national societies and political systems requires country-specific expertise and experience, and hence often calls for international cooperation. Likewise, specific projects may require factual knowledge and theoretical and methodological specialization and expertise that often are not held by one and the same researcher. From its beginnings the facilitation of and support for international cooperation and exchange has been one of the most valuable contributions of the MZES.

Within the Centre, cooperation is most advanced and highly developed within project contexts and Research Areas. Working on common topics within Research Areas and with researchers at the School of Social Sciences has historically led to strong cooperation within research clusters. The regular department colloquia and occasional workshops involving all Research Areas provide forums for exchange between the projects within each of the Departments. In comparison to earlier times, the Research Areas defined in the present Research Programme are less closely related to individual professors but aimed at cooperation between colleagues, and a number of projects involve researchers from different areas.

The MZES is an institutional partner of the *Graduate School for Economic and Social Sciences* (GESS) at the University of Mannheim, which received a five-year grant by the Excellence Initiative in November 2006, and at present seeks continued funding during the second round of the Excellence Initiative. As one of the three units of GESS, the School of Social Sciences has set up the *Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences* (CDSS), which provides doctoral programmes in psychology, political science, and sociology. Similar Excellence Initiative schools exist in Berlin, Bremen, and Bielefeld (plus a cluster school in Constance).

Furthermore, there are International Max Planck Research Schools in Berlin, Cologne, and Rostock. Given this national competition, the School of Social Sciences and the MZES are committed to further develop the Graduate School. The MZES offers training workshops in cooperation with the Graduate School not only to CDSS doctoral students but also to all MZES researchers. Moreover, by means of a competitive selection procedure the MZES provides funding for some students with dissertation projects that fit into the Centre's research agenda.

Besides its close links with the School of Social Sciences, the MZES contributes to various other research endeavours within the University of Mannheim and cooperates with other Mannheim-based research institutes outside the university. Several MZES researchers participate in the DFG Collaborative Research Centre (SFB 884) "Political Economy of Reforms", established in 2010 at the University of Mannheim. This SFB includes researchers from the School of Social Sciences and the Economics Department of the University of Mannheim as well as academic staff from the MZES and other research institutes (ZEW, MEA). Those of its projects that connect to the MZES Research Programme are included in the Research Programme as associated projects.

Over many years the MZES has maintained close contacts and cooperative exchanges to ZUMA, the Mannheim-based Centre for Survey Research and Methodology. In the course of a major restructuring ZUMA was recently merged into GESIS – Leibniz Centre for Social Sciences. In several respects this process led to a further intensification of the ties between the MZES and GESIS. The School of Social Sciences has strengthened its institutionalized links with GESIS. Leading staff of GESIS were or are in the process of being jointly appointed as Scientific Directors of GESIS (for the departments "Monitoring Society and Social Change" and "Survey Design and Methodology") and professors of the Mannheim School of Social Sciences, and they engage in cooperative research, connecting GESIS and the MZES. There is also a notable staff exchange between both institutes, as researchers from one institute continue their careers in the other one.

As international cooperation is absolutely vital to the European research agenda of the MZES and as it is the Centre's ambition to reach the international edge of research, past and current efforts to cooperate internationally need to be carried into the future. Also, the University of Mannheim and the Minister of Science of the State of Baden-Württemberg, who provide the basic funding for the MZES, expect a strong international presence of the Centre and its participation in EU-level programmes. The MZES continues to be active in various interdisciplinary and international networks. Several of these projects are coordinated and directed by MZES researchers. The Centre plans to implement measures to improve its potential for participation in EU network programmes even further.

In order to stimulate further exchange and collaboration and to open the MZES for colleagues from other institutes, the MZES has introduced external fellowships, allowing it to invite outstanding national and international experts to repeatedly stay at the Centre (in successive visits of several weeks each) in order to actively participate in research projects and to help to develop new projects and fields of research. The MZES has also established a tradition of regularly inviting internationally renowned experts to participate in the Centre's work for a limited period of time. With a new Guest Professors Programme the Centre will systematically and continuously improve the conditions for international cooperation and the promotion of comparative research. While this high-profile programme for one-time visits of up to two months aims at scientists of high distinction, a new programme for international Visiting Fellows aims at creating opportunities for scientific cross-fertilization at the level of postdoc researchers. It offers excellent attractive positions for one year to postdocs from other countries with a high potential to stimulate collaborative research at the MZES.

Other routes to strengthen contacts that are regularly used include organizing short stays abroad, supporting staff participating in Summer Schools, and, most frequently, taking part in international conferences. Moreover, the MZES is an institutional member of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR), Council for European Studies, and European Political Science Network (epsNET). Through its research and worldwide cooperation and exchange the MZES has achieved a well-recognized position in the German and international landscape of social science and European research. In the coming years we will aim at further consolidating the international position of the Mannheim Centre.

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## 1.7 The Centre's Strategic Goals

In the past three years the MZES has successfully worked along the aims set up for its Seventh Research Programme (2008-2011). Most of its general aims continue to be valid for the coming years:

- to maintain a high level of research productivity and to extend the Centre's scientific position in European social research,
- to foster the inclusion of young scholars in this process,
- to complete the generational transition of professors and to integrate the new generation of MZES researchers,
- to intensify international and interdisciplinary research activities, particularly through European and transatlantic cooperation.

### 1.7.1 Generational transition, further expansion, and limits of growth

The MZES depends largely on the research interests and priorities of professors at the School of Social Sciences. It has been a major challenge to integrate their research interests with the MZES research priorities and to develop a series of well-defined and interrelated Research Areas. Much has been achieved in this respect during the past twenty years, and the present Eighth Research Programme continues along this path. The Centre has used its resources to provide clear “incentives” to develop research that falls within the MZES Research Programme. Priority is given to research projects that are clearly in line with the general aim of comparative research on Europe and on European integration, and, more precisely, to research fitting into the chosen Research Areas in the two Departments.

For almost a decade now, the School of Social Sciences has been facing the challenge of generational transition, as the professors who founded and built up the MZES have retired. Most of this turnover occurred during the Sixth and Seventh Research Programmes, but the development has hardly slowed down, as colleagues moved elsewhere and needed to be replaced, and as several new chairs were created in the School of Social Sciences. Three new professors of political science have already started projects within the MZES or are planning to do so as part of the Eighth Research Programme: Thomas Bräuningner (political economy), Sabine Carey (violent conflict and comparative democratization), and Hans Rattinger (comparative political behaviour research). The chair of comparative government previously held by Wolfgang C. Müller is vacant at present, but hopefully a successor will be found soon who will similarly strongly invest in developing research at the MZES. Moreover, a new professorship for political psychology was created which will hopefully also strengthen the MZES. In sociology, the following new professors were appointed and are either already active at the MZES or are planning to contribute projects to the Eighth Research Programme: Thomas Gautschi (methods of empirical social research), Henning Hillmann (economic and organizational sociology, a new professorship), Frank Kalter (general sociology), and Irena Kogan (comparative sociology). While there is a lot of fresh blood that will expand the Centre's research agenda and contribute to its productivity, the professors emeriti Hartmut Esser, Beate Kohler, Walter Müller, and Franz Urban Pappi continue to make contributions to the MZES research profile.

The research fellows play an increasingly important role in initiating and coordinating research and other activities, such as conferences. One of the four MZES fellow positions temporarily transformed into a junior professorship (occupied by Hanna Bäck who has accepted a professorship at the University of Lund) will again be available for the MZES in fall 2011. Currently, the institute has three research fellows: Marc Debus (PhD University of Constance) in

Department B, Jan Drahokoupil (PhD Central European University Budapest) and Dirk Hofäcker (PhD University of Bamberg), both in Department A. The former fellow Claus Wendt took up a professorship at the University of Siegen. The Centre has complemented these research fellow positions by a number of postdoc positions. These postdocs stay for one to two years at the MZES to publish and write project proposals for external funding. Junior professors from the School of Social Sciences also increasingly contribute to the Centre's research. Among them are Michael Gebel, Marita Jacob (who has received two offers for professorships and will leave the University of Mannheim), Clemens Kroneberg and J. Timo Weishaupt in Department A as well as Thorsten Faas in Department B.

Many indicators are thus pointing in the direction of increasing success for the MZES. However, at the same time limits of growth are coming in sight and beginning to make themselves felt. In particular the ratio between the number and size of third-party funded projects housed at the MZES and the secretarial and infrastructural staff available to manage them is increasingly becoming precarious. It is therefore mandatory not only to allocate the Centre's institutional resources wisely, but also to think ahead and keep in mind that even the current resource level is not guaranteed for all times, but may well need to be defended when the science budget of the State of Baden-Württemberg will be renegotiated.

## 1.7.2 Promoting young scholars and a vibrant intellectual community at the MZES

The MZES aims at promoting a vibrant intellectual exchange among its researchers, between senior and junior scholars, between political scientists and sociologists. Each Research Department runs a regular seminar to which all members of the Centre are invited. These seminars serve as forums for the presentation and discussion of the research conducted at the MZES, and for the presentation of related or generally relevant research by guests from other universities and research institutes, both national and international. The colloquia of Department A and B are also obligatory for second and third year CDSS doctoral candidates in sociology and political science respectively, thereby further linking the CDSS with the MZES. In addition, there are in-house meetings of young scholars from MZES and the School of Social Sciences organized by the postdoc fellows in both Departments. Moreover, the MZES organizes a series of public guest lectures that are of interest to a broad social science community and improve inter-departmental exchange. In addition to these regular events, the MZES organizes activities that bring together researchers from different projects, Research Areas, and Research Departments.

Since the founding of the Graduate School's social science centre (CDSS), doctoral workshops on methodology or seminars in sociology or political science are organized in collaboration with



the CDSS at the MZES, bringing together young scholars from MZES, CDSS and School of Social Sciences. These activities formalize the longstanding practice of method-oriented workshops at the MZES, of which its support of the internationally renowned EITM Summer School is the most recent and a particularly visible example. Not only do researchers get credit as part of their Ph.D. programme for taking part in CDSS doctoral courses; the contribution of professors to CDSS courses is also counted toward their teaching load. The MZES employs over 60 student research assistants at times who receive practical experience and on-the-job-training in conducting empirical research. The transition towards the Bologna process has thus also consequences for the MZES recruitment of student research assistants and potential future researchers. Over the last few years, the School of Social Sciences has expanded its graduate programme in addition to the well-established three-year B.A. programmes in political science and sociology. The master in political science and the master in sociology are both research-oriented and thus very suited for the recruitment of student research assistants. Several of the master students may continue their education in the Graduate School programme to obtain a Ph.D.

Thus far the MZES has contributed considerably to the support of doctoral candidates at the School of Social Sciences, and about 60 doctoral students are currently working as researchers (with half-time employment contracts) in MZES projects. Once the supervisors, usually two professors at the School, have accepted the proposals of their doctoral theses, these MZES researchers are formally included in the School of Social Sciences list of doctoral candidates. Many of them are recruited from and integrated into the CDSS doctoral programme and complete their thesis (in English) with a Ph.D.

Following a successful doctoral grant programme for young scholars who wanted to write their dissertation in close connection to one of the existing MZES Research Areas or research projects, the MZES has developed a new programme which is adapted to include the new context of Ph.D. training provided by the Graduate School. Since 2009 it supports CDSS doctoral candidates who work on a thesis project in line with the MZES Research Programme during their second and third year of doctoral studies. Participants of the programme are expected to teach one seminar per semester at the School of Social Sciences, which is in most cases at least partially funded by the School's sociology or political science departments. The MZES Executive Board selects the doctoral fellows from CDSS doctoral students based on dissertation proposals and recommendations by their mentors. Also with regard to this programme the MZES follows its well-proven principle to support only projects of high scientific promise for which external funds are unavailable. Thus the MZES strengthens its links to the CDSS and helps to promote research there. Hopefully, the MZES will thereby assist the CDSS/GESS in

obtaining funding for a second period for which it has just applied. A Young Scholar Award awarded jointly with the CDSS offers doctoral students funding for their research activities.

In addition, the MZES will further develop its postdoc programmes. Both research fellows and postdocs are now assigned their own budgets; the Centre thus gives more independence to young researchers. The research fellows have not only gained an important role in initiating research projects but also contribute to teaching at the School of Social Sciences (in exchange for the moderate reduction of the teaching load of the members of its Executive Board) and provide guidance to younger scholars within the Centre. Overall, especially the research fellow programme itself has proven a clear success, confirmed by the fact that several research fellows have been offered junior professorships, associate professorships or invited to assume temporarily vacant chairs. The postdoc programme is attracting interesting applications, but may still need some readjustments as it is obviously facing stiff competition by attractive programmes of other universities in Germany and abroad. An award to provide funding for conferences organized by MZES postdoc researchers is an additional instrument of the Centre to promote the research activities of early-career scientists. Overall, the MZES has turned into a springboard for academic careers. As a consequence, it has continuously to deal with a considerable turnover among its younger researchers, requiring special measures to integrate new researchers. At the same time it has to maintain links to those who left the institute to continue their career elsewhere.

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## 2. Structure and Organization of the MZES

In this section we briefly describe the following aspects of the structure and the organization of research at the MZES:

- Structure of the MZES
- Resources of the MZES and resource policy
- Organization of research and project types
- The MZES Infrastructure and Public Relations

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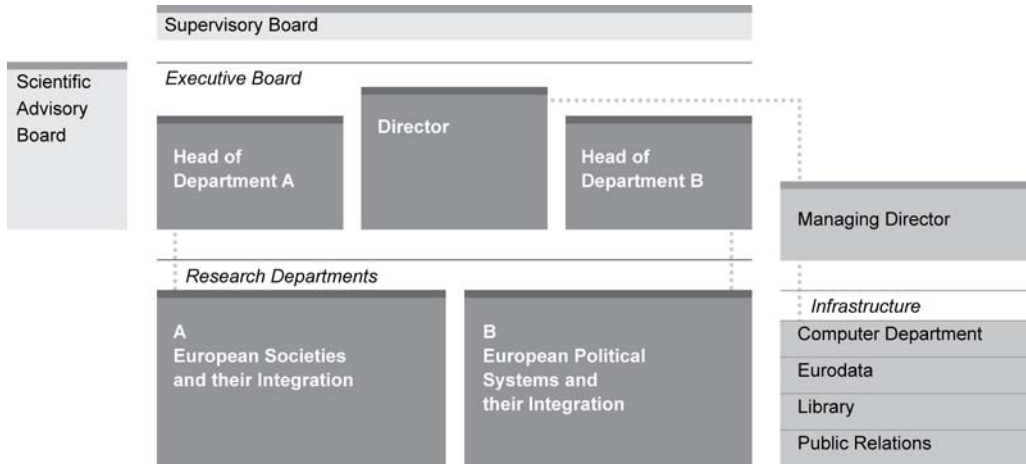
### 2.1 Structure of the MZES

The *Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung* (MZES) is an interdisciplinary research institute of the University of Mannheim which has close connections to the School of Social Sciences. The Centre is directed by the Executive Board, consisting of three professors of the University of Mannheim (the director and the heads of the Centre's two Departments A and B). The MZES Director and the heads of the two Research Departments constitute the Executive Board. The Executive Board prepares the three-year Research Programme and takes the major decisions concerning the direction of the Centre. The Director, with the support of the Managing Director, prepares and implements the decisions of other bodies and is the official supervisor of the personnel compensated with MZES resources. The Managing Director primarily oversees the infrastructure and the MZES administration. During the Seventh Research Programme, the previous Managing Director Dr Reinhart Schneider retired; Dr Philipp Heldmann took office as his successor in December 2009. The transition at this crucial position of the institute went very smoothly.

The Supervisory Board (Kollegium) represents professors of the School of Social Sciences and other departments of the university as well as MZES researchers and staff; it elects the Executive Board for a three-year period. The Kollegium also adopts the Research Programme and decides the broad guidelines for the yearly budget as well as on long-term directives for the

development of the MZES. The Scientific Advisory Board, composed of internationally outstanding scholars, reviews the Research Programme and provides advice on individual projects.

### MZES organizational chart



## 2.2 Resource allocation of the MZES

The MZES draws on two types of personnel resources: the MZES staff, both permanent and temporary, and the professors and other researchers from the School of Social Sciences of the University of Mannheim. The budget of the MZES consists of a block grant that basically covers the MZES infrastructure, seed money (starting grants) for core projects, and further resources to support specific projects financed by external research funding institutions (in particular German research foundations and the European Union).

In its capacity as a research institute of the University of Mannheim, the MZES receives a budget of its own as part of the State of Baden-Württemberg's financial commitment for the University of Mannheim. In 2011, the MZES resources included about 24 full-time positions for research, infrastructure (Eurodata, library, computing), researchers in both Departments, and administrative staff. In addition, the MZES budget has an annual volume of 485,000 Euro for additional personnel and other expenses. While the situation seems to be stable through to 2014, nothing is known about the subsequent development. The MZES might then have to face

cutbacks. Thanks to the international reputation it has earned, the Centre should be in a good position to defend its resources. However, it can by no means be taken for granted that it will be spared from the general tendency of cutting back on public expenditures.

The second major resource for the MZES is the academic staff of the School of Social Sciences of the University of Mannheim, more than 20 researchers, in particular the professors in sociology and political science. They represent the core of the Centre's leading scientists who take responsibility for developing the MZES Research Areas, designing and directing specific research projects, acquiring funds, and doing research. Also, all members of the MZES Executive Board are professors. Increasingly, younger scientists of the School of Social Sciences – members of the growing group of recently appointed junior professors, but also other advanced researchers with faculty positions – also assume responsibility for initiating and directing research projects. This cooperation between the MZES and a large part of the School of Social Sciences is absolutely vital for the MZES as the Centre itself does not have the resources required to employ the necessary scientific capacities. The renewal and growth of the School of Social Sciences has thus also important effects on the development of the MZES.

The third source that keeps the MZES running is external funding for the projects. The large majority of specific research activities are financed through external grants from national and international funding agencies, in particular the German Research Foundation (DFG), Volkswagen Stiftung, Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, the Baden-Württemberg Stiftung, and EU research funds. Over the last three years (2008-2010) the MZES acquired 13.5 million Euro (or 4.5 million per year on average) in such external research grants – a record number, twice as high as the one achieved during the Sixth Research Programme.

The highly successful track record of MZES applications for third-party funding in competitive grant programmes is not least due to the substantial support the projects receive during the planning stage and application process. As a rule, only those core projects can draw substantially on MZES resources (including research staff) in their preparatory phase that have passed the Scientific Advisory Board and will be evaluated by external peer review. After the preparatory phase, the MZES will further support projects only if they have been successful in mobilising external funds. Thus, by employing its own resources, the MZES mainly provides an excellent infrastructure for research and supports the preparation of research projects that aim at the acquisition of external funds.

The MZES considers this self-commitment to external evaluation and funding an extremely valuable mechanism to achieve high quality research. The projects' passing the test of peer review and winning external funds is the MZES' main instrument of quality control. Projects that

are exempted from these strict rules mainly serve the preparation of doctoral or postdoctoral dissertations. Persons working in these projects are mainly financed by personnel resources of faculty chairs or by the MZES Young Scholars Initiative and postdoc fellowships. Those projects that fit into the MZES Research Programme can be included as supplementary projects.

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## 2.3 Organization of Research and Project Types

### 2.3.1 Main Structure

Research undertaken by the MZES focuses on two main fields: European societies and European political systems. This distinction largely parallels the organizational set-up of the MZES with its two Departments A and B. The present Research Programme follows this structure and – as the previous programme – concentrates research in each of the Departments in several more specific Research Areas, each of which comprises several research projects. According to the nature of projects and the resources allocated to them, projects are classified as core or supplementary (suppl.). In addition, under certain conditions projects can also be subsumed within Departments as supplementary (diss) resp. supplementary (postdoc) projects or as associated projects.

### 2.3.2 Departments

The two Research Departments constitute the organizational units and define the two main fields of research at the MZES. Consistent with the main orientation of the Departments towards the study of European societies and European political systems, they are mainly rooted in either sociological or political science approaches to the study of Europe and its integration. So far, the Departments are clearly defined by their disciplinary base, but interdisciplinary cooperation and exchange are growing.

Each Department has its own head, whose task is to coordinate existing research activities, to initiate new research, and to organize cooperation and exchange within the Department through common seminars, workshops, and other activities. Administrative and secretarial assistance supporting research activities is also concentrated at the Department level.

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**Department A: European Societies and their Integration**


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<b>A1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States</b>	<b>A2 Spheres of Societal Integration: Family, Education, and Labour Markets</b>	<b>A3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Integration</b>
<b>A1.1 Drahekoupil</b> Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	<b>A2.1 Gebel, Kogan</b> The Social Consequences of temporary Employment and Unemployment in Europe	<b>A3.1 Kalter, Kogan et al.</b> Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries
<b>A1.2 Hillmann</b> Civic Integration through Economic Networks: A Comparative Perspective	<b>A2.2 Hofäcker</b> Determinants of Retirements and Work Continuation in Old Age	<b>A3.2 Esser</b> Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children
<b>A1.3 Ebbinghaus</b> Non-employment in Europe	<b>A2.3 Jacob</b> Student Employment	<b>A3.3 Kalter</b> Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants
<b>A1.4 Ebbinghaus, Bahle</b> Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	<b>A2.4 Kogan</b> Inequality and School Success: How Teacher Expectations affect Competence Development	<b>A3.4 Kalter, Kroneberg</b> Networks, Ethnicity, and Crime Longitudinal Study
<b>A1.5 Ebbinghaus, Weishaupt</b> Governing Activation in Europe	<b>A2.5 Müller</b> Who becomes a Teacher – and why?	<b>A3.5 Kalter et al.</b> Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course
<b>A1.6 Rothenbacher</b> The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison	<b>A2.6 Jacob</b> Educational Careers and Social Inequality	<b>A3.6 Kogan</b> Competencies and Educational Choices across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany
<b>A1.7 Ebbinghaus</b> The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems.	<b>A2.7 Müller</b> Educational Expansion, Skill-based Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education.	<b>A3.7 Kalter</b> Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course
	<b>A2.8 Brüderl</b> Panel Study on Family Dynamics	<b>A3.8 Kogan</b> The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe
	<b>A2.9 Jacob</b> Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation	<b>A3.9 Gautschi</b> The Effect of "Surplus" Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer
	<b>A2.10 Biedinger</b> Choice of Child Care Arrangements and Mothers' Employment	<b>A3.10 Esser</b> Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success
		<b>A3.11 Granato</b> Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration
		<b>A3.12 Kogan</b> The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System
		<b>A3.13 Esser</b> Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices

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**Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration**


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<b>B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance</b>	<b>B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance</b>	<b>B3 Democratic Multi-level Governance</b>
<b>B1.1 Schmitt-Beck</b> GLES, Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	<b>B2.1 Schmitt</b> The True European Voter	<b>B3.1 Kohler-Koch, Kotzian</b> Accountability of International Organizations
<b>B1.2 Rattinger</b> GLES, Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	<b>B2.2 Schmitt</b> The Left-Right Ideology	<b>B3.2 Debus</b> Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multi-level Systems
<b>B1.3 van Deth, Rathke</b> Europe in Context	<b>B2.3 Debus.</b> Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences	<b>B3.3 Giger</b> Party Representation in multi-layered Democracies
<b>B1.4 Wüst</b> Migrants as Political Actors	<b>B2.4 van Deth, Poguntke</b> Europarties heading East	<b>B3.4 Mäder</b> Europeanization of Domestic Coalition Politics
<b>B1.5 Rattinger</b> Consequences of Demographic Change	<b>B2.5 Bräuninger</b> Representation in Europe	<b>B3.5 Lowe, Meyer-Sahling</b> New Eurocrats
<b>B1.6 Schmitt-Beck</b> Political Talk Culture. Interpersonal Communication about Politics	<b>B2.6 Pappi et al.</b> Government Formation as an Optimal Combination	<b>B3.6 Bräuninger</b> Political Economy of Foreign Policy Instruments
<b>B1.7 van Deth</b> European Social Survey	<b>B2.7 Wüst et al.</b> Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation	<b>B3.7 Carey</b> The EU and the Promotion of Human Rights
<b>B1.8 Rattinger</b> Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany	<b>B2.8 Hörisch</b> Varieties of Capitalism and the International Crisis	<b>B3.8 Schmitt, Wüst</b> Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy
<b>B1.9 Faas</b> Election Study Baden-Württemberg	<b>B2.9 Bräuninger</b> Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour	<b>B3.9 Kohler-Koch, Quittkat</b> EUROLOB II – Europeanization of Interest Intermediation
<b>B1.10 Faas</b> Immigration and Voting Behaviour	<b>B2.10 Carey</b> Peace and Conflict Escalation	<b>B3.10 Rattinger</b> Transatlantic Relationship and Global Governance
<b>B1.11 Pappi</b> Spatial Models of Party Competition	<b>B2.11 Gschwend</b> Making Electoral Democracy Work	
	<b>B2.12 Proksch</b> Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech	
	<b>B2.13 Gschwend</b> Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player	
	<b>B2.14 Schmitt</b> ERIC: European Electoral Studies Infrastructure	
	<b>B2.15 Schmitt</b> Euromanifestos	
	<b>B2.16 Bräuninger</b> Pork Barrel Politics in Germany	

Core projects are highlighted in grey.



### 2.3.3 Research Areas and Core Projects

The Research Areas represent the major research topics pursued in the MZES in a mid-term or long-term perspective. In general these extend over more than one planning period and comprise – either in parallel or in succession – a number of core projects which address central research questions of the Research Area and are interrelated in terms of content and research focus. Core projects are expected to deal with the research issues in a comparative European perspective and in view of the processes of European integration, thus corresponding to the central mission of the Mannheim Centre. The most characteristic features of a Research Area and its core projects are the following:

- The core projects, taken together, cover the main aspects of the Research Area that is clearly defined in terms of contents and scope.
- Initial support from MZES research staff is available at the MZES for the preparation and development of core projects.
- Core projects are carried out on the basis of external funding.
- Externally funded core projects may receive additional financial and staff support from the MZES.

### 2.3.4 Supplementary Projects

Supplementary projects examine research topics related to a Research Area. However, they do not directly address a Research Area's core domain. They may study important side-aspects or contribute in-depth analyses of specific questions, such as developments in a particular country or during a given period. Finally, the category of supplementary projects also comprises projects that serve to prepare new fields of research.

Supplementary projects do not always enjoy staff funding. Rather, support is frequently limited to materials, funds for (student) research assistance, and the use of the infrastructural resources of the MZES.

### 2.3.5 Supplementary Projects (diss/postdoc)

Two specific types of supplementary projects have been created in addition to standard supplementary projects which are denoted as supplementary (diss) resp. supplementary (postdoc) in the Research Programme. These projects also cover topics that are clearly related to specific Research Areas, and obviously they also need to be included in the Research Programme. While they can be compared to other supplementary projects in many regards, their specific purpose is to provide an institutional framework for dissertation projects (in particular CDSS dissertations supported by the MZES) and for projects of shorter-term postdocs as well as for postdoc fellows employed by the MZES. Further staff funding is not available to these projects, and decisions about their inclusion into the Research Programme are taken following a simplified procedure (the Executive Board decides on the inclusion of these projects).

### 2.3.6 Associated Projects

Associated projects are concerned with issues that are not covered by existing Research Areas, but can be assigned to Research Departments. The incorporation of such projects is intended to enrich the overall range of the Centre and to open new opportunities for further international cooperation. These projects receive very little support beyond the use of infrastructural resources. Among others, the Eighth Research Programme lists several projects of the SFB 884 "Political Economy of Reforms" as associated projects.

### 2.3.7 Organizational Features of the Projects

The specific characteristics of the various types of projects (core, supplementary, supplementary (diss.), supplementary (postdoc), and associated) reflect the relevance of these projects for fulfilling the central task of the Mannheim Centre. In order to achieve a higher level of integration, resources of the MZES are considered to constitute relevant incentives. This structure assigns first priority to those projects that correspond to the central goal of the Centre. The definition of different types of projects, however, should not be considered as a rigid instrument of research planning. After all, content and arguments of a project are crucial for planning and resource allocation.

The most important aspects of resource allocation to the different types of projects can be summarized as follows (associated projects not listed as they do not receive MZES support beyond infrastructural assistance):

	<b>Core Projects</b>	<b>Supplementary Projects</b>	<b>Supplementary (diss./postdoc) Projects</b>
Relations with central research goals:	Topic integrated	Supplementary	Supplementary
<b>MZES funds and other support:</b>			
<b>Initial funding</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Research assistants</b>	<b>Possible*</b>	<b>Possible*</b>	<b>Possible*</b>
<b>Infrastructure:</b>			
Library	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Computers	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Eurodata	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Travel expenses, materials etc.</b>	<b>Possible*</b>	<b>Possible*</b>	<b>Possible*</b>
<b>Secretariat support</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Manuscript editing</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Offices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Yes</b>

\*Available only for externally funded projects if no further external funding is possible.

## 2.4 The MZES Infrastructure and Public Relations

The MZES infrastructure comprises the research support unit Eurodata, the computer division, the library (including the statistics library), and a unit for public relations. The infrastructure primarily supports and promotes European research conducted at the MZES by collecting, providing, and updating various types of information, by offering services with regard to the collection, management and analysis of specific types of data relevant for research at the MZES, by providing access to and further updating of computer facilities at the Centre, and by creating and maintaining interfaces between scientists and the general public. The responsibility for the daily running of the infrastructure is assigned to the Managing Director.

The MZES infrastructure has to be developed according to the needs of research done at the Centre. Infrastructural services are often done best when those in charge of them are also involved in research activities. Therefore the Centre encourages the infrastructure staff with academic training to participate in research projects (with up to 50% of their time). Such projects need to be included in one of the Centre's Research Areas.

## 2.4.1 Eurodata

Over the past years Eurodata has developed from a research archive into a data and methods support unit. Based on a new four-pillar structure designed and implemented during the Seventh Research Programme, it aims at supporting current and planned MZES projects with in-house expertise on the gathering, processing, analysing and storing of data used in the projects of the two Research Departments. Experienced specialists in different types of data sources and methodologies facilitate access to and provide knowledge on how to use and analyse the respective data for the researchers using them in their projects. Eurodata's purpose is to increase the Centre's research capacity through the provision of specialized expertise and support with regard to various kinds of data. The restructured Eurodata unit consists of four sub-units:

**I) Socio-economic indicators and statistics library:** administration of the European social statistics periodicals and handbooks as part of the MZES research library; support for access to macro-level socio-economic indicators from international organizations and scientific use files; compilation and updating of comparative data handbook series.

**II) European and national social surveys / panels:** acquisition and management of micro-level data sources, in particular European (or international) as well as national survey or panel datasets relevant to the main research clusters and ongoing research projects; development of competency in, support of and training in micro-level data collection and analysis of ongoing core research projects, and monitoring of international trends in microdata access policies.

**III) Governments and legislation databases:** support in access to scientific databases and official text-based data sources on government compositions, parliamentary decisions, and legislative output at both national and EU levels; development of competency in, support of and training in data collection, management and analysis of actors-related and textual data for ongoing core research projects.

**IV) European parties and elections (EU and national):** support in access to scientific databases and official databases covering national and European parliament elections, political parties and their (election) manifestos; development of competences, support of and training in data collection, management and analysis of electoral and textual data for ongoing core research projects.

The establishment, further development, and maintenance of Eurodata are subject to the medium-term research planning of the Centre and are therefore oriented towards its research activities.

## 2.4.2 Library

Since February 2007, the MZES Library has been located on the first floor of the three library floors in A5, thus pooling several resources (including the front desk) and the journal collection with the social science branch of the university library. These libraries are now open nearly around the clock for seven days a week; thus, not only MZES researchers and faculty members, but also students and external visitors have access to MZES library holdings at more convenient hours. The MZES Library comprises the Europe Library and the Statistics Library. The Europe Library is collecting literature and information on textual sources in the field of comparative European integration research and on individual European countries. The Statistics Library is collecting official statistics from European countries, some reference countries, and from international organizations as well as censuses. The entire MZES collection has been integrated into the Online Catalogue of the Southwestern German Library Network (Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund Baden-Württemberg, Saarland, Sachsen: SWB). The library holdings can be accessed online using the MZES OPAC which offers a lot of search alternatives. Access is also possible by using the online catalogue of the University of Mannheim. By the end of 2010 the library's holdings amounted to more than 63,000 books and other media, and it held subscriptions to 185 journals and yearbooks.

## 2.4.3 Computer Facilities

Efficient facilities for data analysis, for information access, for the preparation of publications, for administrative routines, and for modern communication require the continuous updating of hardware and software at the Centre and a wide range of services offered by the staff in the computing service group. Support for employees and the maintenance of the computer systems at the Centre (provision and maintenance of server services, of the in-house network, of individual computer workplaces, and of internet access) are the most essential tasks fulfilled by the computer department. Good technical solutions for documentation and library services and an informative and up-to-date presentation of the Centre and its products on a web server are other demanding tasks for the computer department. The last comprehensive renewal of the Centre's computer hardware was undertaken in 2006, financed through a special HBFVG government fund. The next renewal will be done in 2011 and funded by the University of Mannheim. For the first time the central file and mail service of the computing centre of the University of Mannheim will be used. Software is regularly updated when important revisions or new programmes that are crucial for the Centre's work become available.

## 2.4.4 Public Relations

In modern "media societies" the view has become commonplace that visibility to the general public is a vital requirement not only for political, social or business organizations, but also for scientific institutions such as the MZES. All of the Centre's activities are based on public funding, and so the institute must show itself accountable to the general public by constantly providing information on what use it makes of its funds, and what rewards are gained from this in terms of scientific insights. Over the last two years, the MZES has thus intensified its efforts to make the Centre and its results better known not only in the scientific community, but also among political decision makers and to the wider public in the Mannheim region, at a national level and internationally. The Centre has created the position of a public relations officer to serve as an interface between its researchers and the legitimate interests of the public in profiting from its accumulated knowledge and understanding of recent developments in European societies and politics. In addition, public events are regularly organized that reach out to a general public and may involve several Research Areas and projects from both Departments. As a consequence, public attention to the Centre has substantially improved during the past years, and journalists increasingly appreciate the expertise of its members.

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### 3. Department A: European Societies and their Integration

The integration of European societies faces steady global challenges as well as structural and demographic change. Research Department A has focused from the beginning on the development of market economies and welfare states, on social inequalities and institutional settings, and on shifting compositions of the population. The new research programme continues the comparative analysis of living conditions and life chances in Europe. The Eighth Research Programme (2008-2011) acknowledges the new challenges due to recent global crises, new pathways of European political and economic integration, international migration, and enduring structural changes. It seeks to combine the sociological understanding of long-term processes and cross-national institutional diversity with the contemporary analysis of current challenges to the integration of European societies. Analytically and empirically the research programme seeks to integrate macro-level and micro-level perspectives and tries to detect the mechanisms underlying cross-country, cross-group, and over-time differences.

Research Department A consists of three Research Areas:

■ A1/ Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States

■ A2/ Spheres of Societal Integration: Family, Education, and Labour Markets

■ A3/ Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Integration

Research Area A1 studies the varieties and changes of the institutional structures in Europe that constitute crucial macro- and meso-conditions of societal integration. Research combines aspects of comparative Political Economy, classical Welfare-State-Analysis, as well as network and organisational analysis.

Research Area A2 addresses three structural core spheres of societal integration, which are the family, the educational system and the labour market. It thus conjoins key open questions and methods of family sociology, social stratification research, and life-course analysis. Research Area A3 focuses on specific groups who provide an especially telling litmus test for the integrative power of societies: immigrants and their children. It studies recent patterns and processes of incorporation and thus contributes to current challenges of migration and integration research.

Although research in Department A thus adopts various theoretical and methodological ap-

proaches, a common concern is the better integration of sociological theory and empirical research. The comparative analysis of macro-level institutions and structures informs micro-level analysis of individual decisions and life chances, the action-oriented analysis of individual decisions and collective action problems contribute to the understanding of macro-level social processes. Importantly, many overlapping and mutually stimulating research interests exist between the three categorizing areas. A series of projects in Department A compile or collect new elaborate large-scale, often longitudinal, data to give more appropriate empirical answers to key open questions. Many projects are embedded into wider national or international research initiatives.

With the new research programme, Department A has incorporated and completed the turnover in the Sociology Department at the School of Sciences, with four new chair holders and three new Junior Professors appearing as project leaders.

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## A1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States

Modern market economies and advanced welfare states are under global and socio-economic pressures to change. Although these challenges seem relatively similar for all modern economies, historically evolved welfare regimes and market systems vary considerably across European and other OECD countries. The nexus between market and non-market institutions, between production and protection systems, is at the centre of the Research Area's analytical and substantial focus. The theoretical starting point is the view that social action is embedded in specific social and institutional contexts that structure opportunities and constraints. Moreover, in advanced economies market relations and non-market institutions are interrelated. Thus from a comparative perspective, market (production systems) and non-market institutions (protection systems) show some degree of institutional affinities and often complementarities across countries. Finally, institutional change in market economies and welfare states is partially dependent on societal support by collective actors and individuals, while affecting the social relations and conditions on which they are based.

The Research Area A1 combines projects that investigate market processes and public non-market interventions in a comparative perspective, often using both macro-institutional and micro-level data. A major fundamental question is the social and civic support for market economic activities and for welfare state policies that alter market processes. A connected second major topic is the analysis of the conditions for and process of welfare state reform and marketization. Finally, the research agenda also includes a concern for the consequences of changing



production and protection systems for the life chances and social relations in Europe and other advanced economies.

A comparative project on the new market-economies of Eastern Europe (A1.1) will study the nexus between production and protection systems as these changes under the pressure of the financial crisis of 2008. A further planned project (A1.2) will study from a comparative historical perspective the importance of social networks in past and present economic activities. Studying the impact of current changes in social and employment policies, two projects (A1.3, A1.4) investigate the cross-national differences in non-employment in family and household context, while a third project (A1.5) will study the (local) governance of activation policies. Furthermore a planned project will analyse the changing conditions of the public sector after its continued reform (A1.6). The employment-related projects will also profit from exchange with the planned project (A2.2) on the transition to retirement in A2. As part of the SFB 884 on The Political Economy of Reform, an associated project studies the public support and interest organizations positions on welfare state reform in health care and pension policies.

## List of A1 Projects

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Director(s)</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>	<b>Dur.</b>	<b>Funding</b>
A1.1	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	Drahokoupil	Adascalitei, Domonkos	2009 - 2014	MZES
A1.2	Civic Integration through Economic Networks	Hillmann	N.N.	2011 - 2013	
A1.3	Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts	Ebbinghaus	Biegert, Hubl	2011 - 2013	DFG
A1.4	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	Ebbinghaus, Bahle	Bahle, Hubl, Dunio	2009 - 2013	Hans-Böckler- Stiftung
A1.5	Governing Activation in Europe: Diverse Responses to Common Challenges?	Weishaupt	N.N.	2009 - 2014	MZES
A1.6	The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison	Rothenbacher	N.N.	2005 - 2014	MZES
A1.7	The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems. An International Comparison of Inequalities in Healthcare Utilization and Quality of Life	Ebbinghaus	Reibling	2009 - 2012	CDSS, Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes

Core projects are highlighted in grey.

## A1.1 Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008

**Director(s)/** Jan Drahekoupil  
**Researcher(s)/** Dragos Adascalitei, Stefan Domonkos  
**Duration/** 2009 to 2014  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

This project focuses on the key features of capitalist diversity in Eastern Europe: the differences in the systems of social protection and their political and economic determinants. In particular, it investigates the welfare-state adjustments that followed the crisis of 2008. The main research question is: How have the welfare regimes in Eastern Europe responded to the economic crisis and what explains variations in welfare state adjustments? The diverse impacts of the crisis have confirmed that the post-communist transformations have led neither to a convergence towards one of the European models nor to a rise of a single 'post-communist capitalism'. Existing research has shown large differences between country groups both in economic structures and in social provision. The differences in production systems and the worlds of welfare appear to be linked, constituting distinct varieties of welfare capitalism. What remains to be understood is what explains the apparent coupling of economic and welfare-state structures. The crisis of 2008 has been followed by attempts at welfare reforms. These might change our understanding of the differences between country groups in Eastern Europe. At the same time, the processes of adjustment allow identifying the political and economic constraints and opportunities that condition the variety of welfare states in the individual countries. Going beyond the political economy of transition, this study employs a framework that draws on the conceptual frameworks developed in the study of advanced capitalist countries to understand the political and economic factors conditioning the welfare state outcomes in Eastern Europe.

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## A1.2 Civic Integration through Economic Networks

**Director(s)/** Henning Hillmann  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2011 to 2013  
**Status/** Planned / Core

What are the social relational foundations that support the integration of divided communities and societies? Divided societies suffer from conflicts between opposing interest groups that

compete for valuable resources and political influence. Conflicts typically arise from existing ethnic, regional, religious and similar boundaries that separate groups from each other. Extant research has shown that such conflicts lead to lasting political fragmentation, which in turn creates obstacles to economic development and growth. In this project we seek to identify (a) what type and (b) what patterns of social relationships are best suited to facilitate the bridging of political fragmentation. The main question we pursue is to what extent continuous relationships (e.g. economic networks) offer a more effective source of civic integration than relationships created from multiple categorical groups (e.g. crosscutting ethnic and regional networks). Empirically, we combine network simulations and a comparative analysis of longitudinal network data from salient historical settings (Britain, France, Russia) to advance the basic theoretical understanding of the social mechanisms that help to forge civic integration in otherwise divided communities.

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### A1.3 Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts

**Director(s)/** Bernhard Ebbinghaus  
**Researcher(s)/** Thomas Biegert, Vanessa Hubl  
**Duration/** 2011 to 2013  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

The European employment strategy seeks to increase employment rates of all social groups, thereby enlarging the focus from the unemployed to also the inactive, i.e. to all non-employed persons. The goal of this internationally comparative project is the analysis of the conditions for cross-national variations in non-employment and its varying socio-demographic composition. The project focuses on the impact of the welfare state context on the interaction of individual and social resources as well as constraints, which influence labour demand and supply. In particular, the project investigates the degree of non-employment of working age people, its multiple reasons and its role in the life course. Furthermore, the project analyses non-employment in the household context and the dynamics between household members. Of particular interest are those socio-demographic groups and household types which are at higher risk of non-employment. In a first step (Western) European differences in individual non-employment are analysed with macro-indicators. Thereafter longitudinal data on Germany is compared with four different employment systems: Denmark, United Kingdom, Italy, and the Netherlands. Combining internationally comparative macro-level analyses with micro-level data enables the project to study institutional configurations, individual factors, and household contexts as factors of non-employment and their causal interactions.

## A1.4 Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries

**Director(s)/** Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Thomas Bahle  
**Researcher(s)/** Thomas Bahle, Vanessa Hubl, Lena Dunio  
**Duration/** 2009 to 2013  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

Recent changes in social structures and social policies in European societies have increased the risk of social exclusion for disadvantaged social groups. In the planned project the focus is on *families at risk*, especially on: (1) families with unemployed providers (in particular long-term unemployed and social assistance recipients), (2) families in which parents have low qualifications, (3) lone parent families, (4) families with low wage earners.

Families face higher risks than single persons or couples and have higher needs, because they have to maintain dependent children and to fulfil additional caring responsibilities. Moreover, they cannot as easily adapt to changing labour market conditions. Therefore the mix of social support and activation policies is of particular relevance for families: which policy package provides for both social inclusion and adequate income for families at risk?

This question will be studied by comparing Germany with four other European countries (Denmark, the Netherlands, France and Great Britain). These countries have all introduced major social and labour market policy reforms in recent years, but their policy packages show different combinations of social support and activation. Both Denmark and the Netherlands have emphasized activation, but supportive family policy is more developed in Denmark. France and Germany have only recently started with activation policies, but family policy in France is still stronger. Great Britain so far is characterized by strong workfare policies and reluctant family policy.

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## A1.5 Governing Activation in Europe: Diverse Responses to Common Challenges?

**Director(s)/** J. Timo Weishaupt  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2009 to 2014  
**Status/** In preparation / Core

European welfare states have seen a deliberate shift from passive to active and activating labor-market measures. While there are numerous studies assessing associated national *policy* changes, a wide-open gap remains regarding the governance of activation. Accordingly, this study proposes two central questions: 1. What explains cross-national trends of convergence and divergence in the governance of activation? 2. How are decisions made by policy makers implemented at the local level, why so, and with what effect? By answering these questions, this study will not only generate policy-relevant knowledge, but also contribute to the literatures on institutional change, international policy diffusion and social learning. While a general overview provides insights to the organization and evolution of most western activation governance systems, four countries have been selected for in-depth case studies: Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. These four cases represent four reform-oriented countries with converging organizational features, and yet diverging local strategies of policy implementation.

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## A1.6 The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison

**Director(s)/** Franz Rothenbacher  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2005 to 2014  
**Status/** In preparation / Core

The major aim of the project is to examine the welfare state arrangements of public servants in several European countries, their prerequisites and their effects. In the centre of the project are the institutions of social protection for public servants and their necessary adaptations to the changing environment. Such external pressures, like the public employment expansion and subsequent state financial crises, the demographic ageing, among others, are analysed in

relation to the change in the institutions of social protection for public servants. The extent of public employment and the structure of social protection strongly influence the objective living conditions and the quality of life of public servants. The project will investigate the effects of these adaptations in public employment and of these reforms of social protection for public employees on their social situation.

Two different ways are used for data collection and analysis: *first*, detailed and standardized country studies for the South and North European countries. These two groups of countries have been chosen because they are *most different* and represent the *two extremes* with respect to their national public services. Such in-depth country studies are needed in order to hermeneutically 'understand' the historical development of the institutions of social protection for public servants and the legal position of public servants which are supposed to exert a strong influence on their living conditions. *Second*, comparative analyses for the whole of the European Union using large-scale social surveys (like the EU Labour Force Survey (EULFS), ECHP, and the EU-SILC) with respect to objective living conditions (income, pensions, working time, etc.).

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## A1.7 The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems. An International Comparison of Inequalities in Healthcare Utilization and Quality of Life

**Director(s)/** Bernhard Ebbinghaus  
**Researcher(s)/** Nadine Reibling  
**Duration/** 2009 to 2012  
**Status/** Ongoing / Dissertation

Disparities in health between socioeconomic groups are a persistent form of stratification in all societies. Since health provides individuals with opportunities and influences their quality of life, research has paid considerable attention to the explanation of health inequalities. Explanations have focused both on individual factors such as lifestyle, stress, etc. and societal factors like income inequality. The impact of the healthcare system on the creation of inequalities has been considered limited because differences in health can occur before persons even enter the system. This argument neglects that healthcare systems have the potential for reproducing or reducing inequalities over the course of disease which is particularly relevant for persons with chronic conditions. While many studies have shown that inequalities in access and utilization of care exist, empirical evidence which assesses if these translate into inequalities in health outcomes is scarce. This project examines the relationship between healthcare systems and ine-

qualities in health. It argues that inequalities in access and quality of care produce a differential course of disease between socioeconomic groups. These effects of differential healthcare utilization are moderated by the institutional structure of the healthcare system which can reduce but also increase the inequalities created outside of the system. The applied theoretical model proposes numerous mechanisms through which medical care exerts its influence on inequalities in health. Since measurements for some of these mechanisms are restricted in the available survey data, the project applies a multi-method approach combining a comparative analysis of cross-national survey data and qualitative interviews.

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## A2 Spheres of Societal Integration: Family, Education, and Labour Markets

Research Area A2 addresses three major societal spheres and their effects on social stratification: the family, the education system and the structure of national labour markets. Taken together, these spheres shape the way in which social positions and life chances are distributed within a society and mediate the degree to which specific social groups are being exposed to life course risks and labour market insecurities. They thus inherently affect the nature and dynamics of social inequality structures within Europe:

Education systems equip individuals with the necessary skills, qualifications and competencies for future placement on national labour markets, and the associated living standards and income positions. Families often act a mediator by which educational opportunities and disadvantages are transmitted from one generation to another. They thereby stratify the life chances and labour market opportunities for future generations. At the same time, however, families may act as a 'shelter' against employment risks on increasingly flexible labour markets.

Several projects within the Research Area focus on recent developments in European labour markets, thereby applying a differentiated and dynamic focus on various life-course aspects of integration into employment (Projects A2.1 to A2.3). Core projects investigate the social and financial consequences of specific (atypical) work forms in both the short- as well as the long-term (Project A2.1) and senior workers' employment versus retirement decisions throughout their late careers (Project A2.2). Cross-national comparisons of nation-state institutions thereby allow to contrast alternative socio-political strategies and their consequences for labour market and social structure. An additional supplementary project shifts the focus to labour market entry when investigating the ways in which students combine their academic studies with own work experience (Project A2.3).



Another focus of projects included in the Research Area is on the domain of education that presently is experiencing significant changes both through continued expansion and reforms (Projects A2.4 to A2.7). Several projects are concerned with the *central role of teachers* in the process of education attainment. Specifically, one core project investigates the mechanisms how teachers actually influence inequalities in the development of competencies of children (Project A2.4). An additional dissertation projects analyses the educational choices and qualifications of the teaching staff itself (Project A2.5). Another special emphasis is maintained on the *role of education for labour market outcomes* and structures of social inequalities. Individual projects examine how labour market returns to education are affected by students' educational career patterns (Project A2.6) and by structural changes such as educational expansion and technological change (Project A2.7).

A third major 'pillar' of the Research Area addresses the family and its role as a mediator of social inequalities (Project A2.8 to A2.9). The aim of the Panel Study on Family Dynamics (PAIRFAM) (Project A2.8) – an interdisciplinary large-scale project conducted in close collaboration with the Universities of Bremen, Chemnitz and Munich – is to collect and analyse longitudinal data to arrive at a better understanding of the decision processes underlying recent developments of intimate relationships and families in Germany. Further projects specifically address selected pivotal family transitions, considering, for example, the effect of educational homogamy within couples as a determinant of family formation (Project A2.9).

Research projects frequently follow a micro-analytical strategy, building on individual-level data in order to identify causal mechanisms at the micro level. Based on national or cross-national panel data sets, most projects explicitly take a longitudinal perspective in order to disclose the underlying micro social processes. At the same time, the research projects establish systematic micro-macro linkages by relating developments at the individual level to its institutional determinants at the nation-state level. The explicit cross-national comparative approach, taken up by a number of projects, additionally allows to study the differential effects of institutional arrangements on life course and labour market transitions. Where appropriate, results for European countries are being compared to case studies of modern societies outside Europe (such as the U.S.), in order to embed European developments in the broader context of global transformations. Driven by various national and supranational developments, such as market pressures, political reforms or the mechanisms of European integration, nation-specific institutional arrangements are constantly changing. Current projects thus aim to disentangle how life courses and occupational careers change under these dynamic pre-conditions.

## List of A2 Projects

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Director(s)</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>	<b>Dur.</b>	<b>Funding</b>
A2.1	The Social Consequences of Temporary Employment and Unemployment in Europe	Gebel, Kogan	N.N.	2011 - 2014	MZES
A2.2	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors	Hofäcker	N.N.	2012 - 2015	MZES
A2.3	Student Employment. Analysing inequalities in term-time working and its effects on labour market entry	Jacob	Weiss	2009 - 2014	MZES
A2.4	Inequality and School Success: How Teacher Expectations Affect Competence Development	Kogan, Kristen, Stanat	N.N.	2011 - 2014	BMBF
A2.5	Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why? Causes of Choice of Field of Study, Entrance Qualifications of Teacher Students, and Evaluation of the TeacherStudy Programme	Müller	Neugebauer	2010 - 2013	BMBF
A2.6	Educational Careers and Social Inequality – Analysis of the Impact of Social Origin on Educational Career Patterns and Their Labor Market Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective	Jacob	Weiss	2010 - 2013	BMBF

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Director(s)</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>	<b>Dur.</b>	<b>Funding</b>
A2.7	Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education. A Trend Analysis of Tertiary Graduates' Employment Outlook	Müller	Klein	2010 - 2012	BMBF
A2.8	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	Brüderl	Boldin, Castiglioni, Hajek, Huyer- May, Ludwig, Pforr, Schmiedeberg, Scholten, Schröder, Schütze, Schumann	2004 - 2012	DFG
A2.9	Homogamy and Fertility - The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation	Jacob	Kühhirt	2006 - 2012	DFG
A2.10	Choice of Child Care Arrangements and Mothers' Employment	Biedinger	N.N.	2012 - 2015	DFG

Core projects are highlighted in grey.

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## A2.1 The Social Consequences of Temporary Employment and Unemployment in Europe

**Director(s)/** Michael Gebel, Irena Kogan

**Researcher(s)/** N.N.

**Duration/** 2011 to 2014

**Status/** Planned / Core

Temporary employment has been propagated as an instrument of labour market flexibilization to reintegrate unemployed workers. While a large body of literature shows that temporary contracts are inferior to permanent ones, there are almost no studies investigating the social consequences of temporary employment in comparison to unemployment. Using longitudinal data, this project aims at (1) investigating the causal effects of unemployment on processes of social exclusion in a dynamic life course perspective. Specifically, labour market career consequences and the effects on economic marginalization are analysed. (2) It is tested whether temporary employment has the potential to (re-)integrate socially excluded unemployed persons in the short-run and the long-run. (3) Comparing results across various Western and Eastern European countries should identify how labour market institutions, welfare regimes and family regimes mediate the micro-level effects of unemployment and temporary employment.

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## A2.2 Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors

**Director(s)/** Dirk Hofäcker

**Researcher(s)/** N.N.

**Duration/** 2012 to 2015

**Status/** In preparation / Core

Up until the late-1990s, European labour markets have been characterised by early employment exits of senior workers well before official retirement ages; a trend increasingly considered unsustainable in times of demographic ageing. However, despite recent policy reforms to prolong working life – often summarised under the concept of 'active ageing' – older workers' employment has increased only moderately and their labour market integration remains deficient. One obstacle for raising old-age employment has been a limited understanding of older work-

ers' employment vs. retirement decisions and of the different 'drivers' that influence them. Against this background, the project will analyse older workers' retirement decisions and their complex set of determinants in nine European countries and the U.S. In a first phase, nation-specific case-studies will reconstruct relevant 'framework conditions' of older workers retirement decisions, considering macro- (e.g. nation-state policies), and meso-level factors (e.g. workplace practices). Given these framework conditions, a second phase will focus on the empirical investigation of retirement decisions. For this phase, most recent SHARE/ SHARELIFE data will be used to contrast possible changes in the timing and voluntariness of retirement decisions as well as its determinants before and after the political shift from 'early exit' to 'active ageing'.

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## A2.3 Student Employment. Analysing inequalities in term-time working and its effects on labour market entry

**Director(s)/** Marita Jacob  
**Researcher(s)/** Felix Weiss  
**Duration/** 2009 to 2014  
**Status/** Planned / Supplementary

While several recent studies examined social inequalities in enrolment and graduation rates, previous research had directed much less attention towards similarly important variation in students' experiences during higher education, in particular their participation in the labour market. In this project we examine employment patterns among students, taking into account different local labour market conditions and social origin. To evaluate the consequences of different types of student employment, we also look at the impact of students' part-time work experience on labour market outcomes after graduation.

Participation in the labour market is identified by previous research as another dimension of social inequality beyond access to higher education. These differences in student workloads due to social origin are often explained within a rational choice framework that assumes students decide deliberately whether to work or not. In our project we extend this supply-side oriented explanation by taking into account the demand-side, i.e. the (local) labour market conditions.

We aim to explain student employment not merely in the tradition of educational transition research, but rather as an aspect of labour market allocation processes. This labour market oriented perspective is also a suitable theoretical approach to evaluate the impact of student employment patterns on labour market integration and outcomes after graduation.

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## A2.4 Inequality and School Success: How Teacher Expectations Affect Competence Development

**Director(s)/** Irena Kogan, Cornelia Kristen (University of Bamberg), Petra Stanat (Humboldt University Berlin)

**Researcher(s)/** N.N.

**Duration/** 2011 to 2014

**Status/** Planned / Core

Existing research shows that teachers' expectations and beliefs affect both students' current school performance and their academic future. The proposed project attempts to clarify whether teacher expectations are related to students' gender, social and ethnic background. It further explores how teachers mediate and communicate their expectations to children and how students react to these expectations in terms of their competence development as well as long-term academic success. An overarching goal of the project is to establish a relative importance of teachers' expectations as one of several possible explanations for educational inequality. Primary data collection in several elementary schools in Essen is planned, extending from competence testing to repeated questionnaires to children, teachers and parents, as well as video-graphic analyses of the classroom interactions. The project's first phase focuses solely on Germany, with a perspective for comparisons with other countries.

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## A2.5 Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why? Causes of Choice of Field of Study, Entrance Qualifications of Teacher Students, and Evaluation of the TeacherStudy Programme

**Director(s)/** Walter Müller

**Researcher(s)/** Martin Neugebauer

**Duration/** 2010 to 2013

**Status/** Ongoing / Dissertation

Teachers are a central determinant of successful schooling – this has been shown impressively by recent research on the effectiveness of educational systems. Therefore the question of how a society can attract high quality teachers is highly relevant for researchers and policy makers alike. In public debates on teacher quality it is often assumed that people with unfavourable cognitive and motivational characteristics choose to become teachers. However, few studies

have investigated this assumption empirically. Against this background, the project focuses on the mechanisms that shape the decision to become a teacher – or not; and what this means for the composition of the teacher workforce and hence the learning environment of students in Germany. What are the qualifications of future teachers and in what respects do they differ from other students? What motivates them to start or to drop out of a teacher education programme? How do teacher students evaluate their study programme? Furthermore, the research project aims to investigate, whether these aspects have changed over the past 20-30 years, a period characterized by a massive educational expansion and changing labour market opportunities.

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## A2.6 Educational Careers and Social Inequality – Analysis of the Impact of Social Origin on Educational Career Patterns and Their Labor Market Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective

**Director(s)/** Marita Jacob  
**Researcher(s)/** Felix Weiss  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2013  
**Status/** Ongoing / Dissertation

This project examines two research questions to deepen the understanding of social origin on delayed achievement of education. First, do young adults react with reenrolment into higher education on some labour market situations? Second, do returns to education on the labour market differ between different educational career patterns? The second question has important implications for the consequences of the first question in the context of intergenerational social inequality.

These questions will be approached using secondary analysis of existing longitudinal micro-data. Since the moderation of the micro-processes through institutional conditions is of particular interest, the analyses will involve a comparison of both processes over three societies, Germany, Sweden and the United States. The focus will be on analysis for the German case. The comparison cases however can add additional insights on the processes in educational systems which are similar to recent developments of the German system.

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## A2.7 Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education. A Trend Analysis of Tertiary Graduates' Employment Outlook

**Director(s)/** Walter Müller  
**Researcher(s)/** Markus Klein  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2012  
**Status/** Ongoing / Dissertation

Against the background of educational expansion and skill-biased technological change the dissertation project addresses the question to what extent these interacting developments have an impact on occupational returns to education in the course of time. Particular attention is attached to the analysis of new occupational fields or occupations emerging due to rising skill requirements that are relevant for graduates from higher education. In contrast to the current state of research the dissertation project intends to investigate the long-term development over several decades as well as the change in recent years based on long-lasting Mikrocensus-series.

The first project phase is dedicated to the creation of a database, the collection of relevant literature and the elaborate investigation of developments both in the higher education system and in the occupational structure or labour market. The central analyses are engaged in the consideration of absolute as well as relative occupational returns (social class, occupational status, unemployment) over time. Subsequently, deepening research focuses on gender differences and differences between different types of tertiary degrees in the temporal development of occupational outcomes.

The obtained results ought to clarify whether there is a devaluation of tertiary education over time. Additionally, the project tries to detect possible changes in the degree of association between educational and occupational system net of structural developments. On the one hand, the acquired knowledge is supposed to fill substantial research gaps in Germany. On the other hand, it should give direct policy implications for educational planning with regard to prospective educational supply and demand.



## A2.8 Panel Study on Family Dynamics

**Director(s)/** Josef Brüderl

**Researcher(s)/** Elena Boldin, Laura Castiglioni, Kristin Hajek, Bernadette Huyer-May, Volker Ludwig, Klaus Pforr, Claudia Schmiedeberg, Mirte Scholten, Jette Schröder, Philipp Schütze, Nina Schumann

**Duration/** 2004 to 2012

**Status/** Ongoing / Core

The goal of this project is to collect and to analyse longitudinal data on the development of intimate relationships and families in Germany (Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics, PAIRFAM). In a panel study, persons of the birth cohorts 1992-94, 1982-84 und 1972-74 are interviewed. The study started in autumn 2008 with about 12,000 respondents. Recurring surveys are conducted yearly. In addition to respondents of the main survey, their partners, children, and parents are interviewed. This multi-actor design enables a comprehensive analysis and a thorough understanding of the decision processes underlying the development of intimate relationships and families. For the same reason the development of questionnaires aims to incorporate sociological, psychological, demographic and economic perspectives. Research groups of the universities of Bremen, Chemnitz, Mannheim and Munich bring their expert knowledge to the project. The Mannheim research team is mainly concerned with questionnaire design, methodological coordination and data management.

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## A2.9 Homogamy and Fertility - The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation

**Director(s)/** Marita Jacob

**Researcher(s)/** Michael Kühhirt

**Duration/** 2006 to 2012

**Status/** Ongoing / Core

The increase in female education, employment and work orientation is often used as an explanation for low fertility rates. In particular the (alleged) low fertility of highly educated women receives particular interest in public debates. Some recent studies analysed the influence of certain characteristics of men on fertility pointing out that often men with very low education remain childless. However, fertility usually is a matter of couples. The project will extend previous research by taking characteristics of couples into account. The focus is on the (educational)

constellation of the two partners, asking how the relation of individual educational level and fertility for women and men is mediated by the partner's educational level.

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## A2.10 Choice of Child Care Arrangements and Mothers' Employment

**Director(s)/** Nicole Biedinger  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2012 to 2015  
**Status/** Planned / Supplementary

Empirical educational research states that early kindergarten attendance positively affects children's development. This can never be analysed without considering the maternal employment. With regard to these choices the institutional context, attitudes and social background are important. Therefore the project aims to control for contextual and individual determinants simultaneously. Most of the contextual factors are determined by laws. While most of the legislation in this regard is federal, legislation with regard to kindergartens is a matter of the individual federal states. Therefore the influence of kindergarten legislation on the type of child care chosen and on the mother's employment can be analysed under control of important family policy. The first goal of the project is to strengthen the theoretical model. The second goal examines whether free care results in better arrangement of family and employment.

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## A3 Focus groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Integration

Immigrants and their descendants make up a large and growing proportion of the population in Europe. Their integration is widely seen as a litmus test for the integrative power of a society, and, consequently, the topic ranks high on the political agenda in almost every European country. Empirical evidence suggests that when looking the integration of immigrants, the picture is often one of structural disadvantage, social segmentation, and cultural difference – stunningly persistent over time and generations. Studies also reveal, however, that there are interesting exceptions and patterns of success, and that puzzling differences between countries, integration domains, and ethnic groups do exist.

Recent comparative research has made great strides towards elaborating and documenting many of these similarities, differences, and trends. It has also been able to detect some important processes underlying the diversity of incorporation patterns. We are, however, far from being able to explain sufficiently all the area-, group-, and country-differences that have been observed. In particular we lack an understanding of the more detailed mechanisms behind the differentiated processes of intergenerational integration and their complex causal interplay.

This research gap is due partly to a lack of adequate theoretical understanding, partly to a lack of adequate data. On the theoretical side, there is a rich repertoire of potential hypotheses deriving from a wide variety of specific theories of immigrants' integration or from more general theoretical contributions in the sub-fields and disciplines involved. But, research is often characterized by an eclectic, often not really explanatory, almost never integrative account. On the empirical side, available data does often not allow a strict test of these – sometimes complementary, sometimes competing – hypotheses. To provide convincing evidence on the mechanisms underlying the processes of intergenerational integration one needs data that contains precise and comprehensive measures of key outcome and explanatory variables. To disentangle the precise causal relationships between different sub-dimensions of integration, e.g. between structural, social, and cultural aspects of integration, one needs longitudinal information at the micro level.

The projects in this Research Area aim at closing this gap by studying the conditions and mechanisms of intergeneration integration focusing on different aspects of integration and on different phases over the life course. They rely on an elaborated resource-investment approach as a common and integrative theoretical framework. All projects rely on large scale quantitative data to answer their key questions, almost all employ longitudinal data.

Projects A3.1-4 are mid- and long-term projects collecting new demanding panel data on their own. The “Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Studies (CILS4EU)” is the first comprehensive and strictly comparable panel study of immigrant (and native) youth in Europe. It sampled 14-year olds in 2010 and will follow them over the next formative years. The Preschool Education study (A3.2) started with 3-4 year old children in 2007 and has been re-interviewing them yearly since then. The projects A3.3 and A3.4 aim at collecting network panel data to study the co-evolution of social integration and ethnic identity or delinquency respectively among young immigrants.

Project A3.5 is part of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) which is directed at the University of Bamberg. The Mannheim group is part of NEPS-pillar 4 and responsible for devel-

oping key migration-specific instruments to be implemented into the several stages of the overall multi-cohort sequence study. Projects A3.6 and A3.7 both want to employ the unique opportunities of the NEPS for integration research by studying the development of gender differences in competencies and the specific role of ethnic networks for educational achievement over the life-course.

Project A3.8 will look at immigrants' life satisfaction in a comparative perspective, paying specific attention to the role of immigrants' selection and self-selection. Project A3.9 adds a focus on the context of immigrants' reception by studying the impact of demographic change on xenophobic attitudes, again in a longitudinal perspective. Project A3.13 aims at explaining unequal residential choices of different ethnic and social groups in Germany.

In addition to these 10 core projects three supplementary projects focus on specific aspects of ethnic educational inequality.

#### List of A3 Projects

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Director(s)</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>	<b>Dur.</b>	<b>Funding</b>
A3.1	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Kalter, Kogan, Kroneberg, Heath, Hewstone, Jonsson, Kalmijn, van Tubergen	Dollmann, Jacob, Salikutluk	2009 - 2013	NORFACE
A3.2	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	Esser, Becker	Biedinger, Klein, Schmidt	2006 - 2014	DFG
A3.3	Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants	Kalter	Leszczensky, N.N.	2008 - 2014	DFG
A3.4	Networks, ethnicity, and crime longitudinal study (NECS)	Kroneberg	Beier, Schulz	2010 - 2014	MZES

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Director(s)</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>	<b>Dur.</b>	<b>Funding</b>
A3.5	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	Kalter, Kristen, Stanat	Schulz	2008 - 2013	University of Bamberg (NEPS) / BMBF
A3.6	Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany	Kogan	N.N.	2011 - 2014	
A3.7	Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course	Kalter	Schulz, N.N.	2012 - 2014	DFG
A3.8	The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	Kogan	Siegert	2010 - 2015	MZES
A3.9	The Effect of 'Surplus' Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer	Gautschi, Hangartner	N.N.	2012 - 2014	
A3.10	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	Esser	Hannemann, Schallock	2010 - 2012	Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften Leopoldina
A3.11	Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration	Granato		2011 - 2013	MZES
A3.12	The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System	Kogan	Roth	2010 - 2013	BMBF
A3.13	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices	Esser	Horr, Volkert	2007 - 2012	DFG

Core projects are highlighted in grey.

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## A3.1 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)

**Director(s)/** Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Clemens Kroneberg, Anthony Heath (Oxford, UK), Miles Hewstone (Oxford, UK), Jan O. Jonsson (Stockholm, S), Matthijs Kalmijn (Tilburg, NL), Frank van Tubergen (Utrecht, NL)

**Researcher(s)/** Jörg Dollmann, Konstanze Jacob, Zerrin Salikutluk

**Duration/** 2009 to 2013

**Status/** Ongoing / Core

The project focuses on the intergenerational integration of the children of immigrants in four selected European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Funded within the NORFACE programme, it is the first comprehensive and fully-standardized panel study on this topic in Europe. In 2010, we have interviewed children of immigrants and their majority peers at age 14, as well as their parents, and we will follow up the children over the next two years, thus covering a crucial, formative period of their lives. Based on these data, we will investigate the complex causal interplay between the processes of structural, social, and cultural integration. The project starts from the assumption that only thereby can one account for the important differences between countries, ethnic groups, and domains of life, as revealed by prior research on the integration of the second generation in Europe. The project will be the first to collect the data needed to uncover the mechanisms behind these diverse and complex patterns: large-scale, strictly comparative, theory-guided, multilevel and longitudinal data. All data will be made available to the international research community for public use. Thus, in addition to our own substantive research contributions, we intend to build an enduring infrastructure for continuing research on the intergenerational integration of immigrants in Europe.

## A3.2 Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children

**Director(s)/** Hartmut Esser, Birgit Becker (Frankfurt)  
**Researcher(s)/** Nicole Biedinger, Oliver Klein, Franziska Schmidt  
**Duration/** 2006 to 2011  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

The main goal of this project is the explanation of ethnic differences in the acquisition of cultural and linguistic skills during preschool age. This is a very important question because these skills are the key to future educational success. A second goal of the project is the detailed analysis of the determinants of skills, their relative impact and their relationship to each other. Further, a theoretical model of educational investment during preschool age has to be developed and tested empirically. Finally, the role and effects of preschool attendance are examined.

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## A3.3 Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants

**Director(s)/** Frank Kalter  
**Researcher(s)/** Lars Leszczensky, N.N.  
**Duration/** 2008 to 2014  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

The project aims to investigate the mechanisms underlying the formation and change of both social networks and ethnic identifications of young immigrants. A further goal is to disentangle the mutual causal relationship between social and emotional integration. In particular, we ask whether immigrants choose co-ethnic friends because of a strong ethnic identity, or whether it is the other way around and high shares of co-ethnic friends enhance ethnic identity. Based on previous research, in the first instance measurements for ethnic identifications will be further developed and tested. The core of the project is the collection and analysis of network panel data. We aim to interview students from 60 classes in North Rhine-Westphalia for at least two years in a row. Presumably, the first interview will be conducted at the beginning of the 7th grade and the second interview one year later at the beginning of the 8th grade. We especially focus on Turkish students and therefore will select schools with particularly high shares of Turkish immigrants. We intend to analyse the data, among others, with the help of recently developed actor-driven models for the co-evolution of social networks and behavior, which so far have rarely been used in migration research.

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## A3.4 Networks, ethnicity, and crime longitudinal study (NECS)

**Director(s)/** Clemens Kroneberg  
**Researcher(s)/** Harald Beier, Sonja Schulz  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2014  
**Status/** In preparation / Core

The project aims to explain inter-ethnic differences in juvenile violence in Germany. Empirically, we will focus on the higher violence rates of juveniles with a Turkish migration background compared to native juveniles. Based on an integrative theory of action, we will develop a comprehensive model of how violent acts result from the interplay of opportunities, incentives, moral norms, self-control and neutralizations. By applying this model, we seek to understand how and when so-called violence-legitimizing norms of masculinity result in violent delinquency. Focusing on the friendship networks of juveniles, we will also study to what extent the determinants of violent behavior form the basis for social contacts (selection) or rather grow out of differential association (influence). Again, particular emphasis will be on violence-legitimizing norms of masculinity, as little is known about their possible development and diffusion within friendship networks. Empirically, the project will collect longitudinal data on a sample of adolescents in schools. The project will allow comparisons with a number of similar studies from other European countries by employing similar measurement techniques.

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## A3.5 Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course

**Director(s)/** Frank Kalter, Cornelia Kristen (Göttingen), Petra Stanat (Berlin)  
**Researcher(s)/** Benjamin Schulz  
**Duration/** 2008 to 2013  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

As part of so-called Pillar 4 “Education Acquisition with Migration Background in the Life Course”, the project is a core component of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). Problems of ethnic penalties and their (causal) linkage to general mechanisms of educational inequality are emphasized in addition to other main foci of NEPS. Prior research has shown that pupils with a migration background show lower school competencies, end up in less advanta-



geous educational tracks, and receive lower returns than peers without a migration background. Some hypotheses and mechanisms have been tested in recent analyses. Conflicting theoretical explanations of these inequalities have been proposed. But appropriate data for severe tests of these mechanisms are missing to date – at least in the case of Germany. Helping to close that gap is one central aim of this project within NEPS. To this end, the working group at the MZES designs instruments to measure ethnic resources and cultural orientations, especially Social Capital, Segmented Assimilation, Identity, Acculturation, Religion, and Transnationalism. These instruments are applied in several NEPS studies from kindergarten to lifelong learning.

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## A3.6 Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany

**Director(s)/** Irena Kogan  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2011 to 2014  
**Status/** Planned / Core

The gender gaps in competencies, school leaving certificates and entry into vocational education known for native students exist also for migrants. Despite these similarities the size of the gaps seems to differ across ethnic groups. Until now almost nothing is known about the underlying mechanisms responsible for these similarities and differences. Hence beyond the description of trends in ethnic and gender inequalities of educational trajectories, the project plans to develop a theoretical model able to explain the differences in educational success both in terms of educational achievements as well as educational and occupational aspirations and choices, and to test it with the first three waves of the NEPS data. To this end various educational stages will be taken into account to determine at what point, to what extent, in which areas and above all why ethnic-specific gender differences emerge and evolve along the educational career and beyond. Without disregarding the importance of institutional conditions and structural constraints, we focus in particular on gender role socialization as one of the most important underlying mechanisms that shape the entire educational career and operate at various educational stages and in different educational areas via primary and secondary effects to create gender-specific patterns of educational inequalities.

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## A3.7 Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course

**Director(s)/** Frank Kalter  
**Researcher(s)/** Benjamin Schulz, N.N.  
**Duration/** 2012 to 2014  
**Status/** Planned / Core

The role of ethnic networks for the structural integration of immigrants' children is of crucial importance for integration strategies and policies. The issue is, however, under heavy scientific dispute. While some scholars reason that reliance on ethnic ties constrains the advancement of young immigrants, others argue that ties to co-ethnics can compensate for structural disadvantage. Empirically, there is evidence for both kinds of arguments, referring not only to rather diverse immigrant groups in diverse receiving countries but also to very different steps within educational careers; whether ethnic networks have positive or negative effects seems to depend, amongst others, heavily on the life-course.

This project aims to integrate these seemingly conflicting views by a more comprehensive model of intergenerational integration across the life-span. Our theoretical starting points are social capital theory, on the one hand, and the model of frame-selection (MFS), on the other hand, that overcomes limits of standard Rational-Choice-Theories by emphasizing the role of cultural norms and values. Our aim is to explain why the precise role of ethnic networks depends crucially on specific characteristics of immigrant groups, on a specific stage of educational careers, and on specific indicators of educational success.

To test respective hypotheses we will rely on data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) that provide a unique chance to test particular hypotheses, as it contains rich information on ethnic networks and social capital of children and their parents at several educational stages.

## A3.8 The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe

**Director(s)/** Irena Kogan  
**Researcher(s)/** Manuel Siegert  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2015  
**Status/** In preparation / Core

It is planned to analyse what influences the subjective quality of life – defined as satisfaction with life – of migrants in Europe and if countries offer good conditions in this regard for some migrants while offering unfavourable ones for others. Life satisfaction is modelled as the outcome of an evaluation of the direct living conditions by the individuals using a distinct standard of evaluation. This standard of evaluation depends for example on the cultural imprint, significant others and individual preferences. Therefore, the life satisfaction of population groups can vary although they face equal living conditions due to varying standards of evaluation. The living conditions of migrants, in turn, are being influenced by the structural and cultural arrangements of the society: e.g. the welfare state regime or general attitudes towards immigrants. In light of the increasing international competition for skilled personnel this project can help to evaluate the attractiveness of immigration countries more precisely. First of all, internationally comparable data will be used and in a second step more detailed analyses will be based on appropriate national data sets.

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## A3.9 The Effect of 'Surplus' Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer

**Director(s)/** Thomas Gautschi, Dominik Hangartner (London School of Economics and Political Science)  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2012 to 2014  
**Status/** Planned / Core

In the absence of manipulation, both the sex ratio at birth and the population sex ratio are remarkably constant in human populations. In large parts of Asia and North Africa, the tradition of son preferences, manifest through sex-selective abortion and discrimination in care practices for girls, has distorted these natural sex ratios. The large cohorts of "surplus" males now reach-

ing adulthood are predominantly of low socioeconomic class, and numerous studies express concerns that their lack of marriageability, and consequent marginalization in society, may lead to antisocial behavior, violence, prostitution, and HIV spread.

Although less dramatic in origin and size, qualitatively similar cohorts of "surplus" men have also emerged in the *Neue Bundesländer*, where disproportionately many women left rural municipalities during the last two decades since re-unification. We study the effects of these cohorts of "surplus" men by combining micro-level survey data on attitudes with municipality-level data on demographics. Using this new panel data set covering all former East German *Landkreise* over the last 20 years, we can estimate the *direct* demographic effects of "surplus" men on cohabitation, marriage, and divorce rates and the *indirect* sociological effects of social marginalization on xenophobic attitudes towards foreigners and support for extreme-right parties.

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### A3.10 Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success

**Director(s)/** Hartmut Esser  
**Researcher(s)/** Tobias Hannemann, Tobias Schallock  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2012  
**Status/** Ongoing / Supplementary

The project "Ethnic Differences in Education", funded by the National Academy of Sciences (Leopoldina), aims at examining mechanisms and conditions leading to the development of ethnic differences in educational participation, performance and attainment and at uncovering fields that have not been investigated so far. The intention to document the state of scientifically verifiable interconnections for public and political debate and thus provide a sufficiently strong explanation of existing causal effects for future measures forms the background to this investigation. The statement will focus on the documentation of sound scientific evidence in this area, the identification of previously open fields, a number of public controversies, and proof of the effectiveness of specific measures, for example, the impact of educational systems, the effects of pre-school attendance, social and ethnic concentrations or specific supportive measures, such as linguistic support programmes, summer schools or "multicultural" programmes.

## A3.11 Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration

**Director(s)/** Nadia Granato  
**Researcher(s)/**  
**Duration/** 2011 to 2013  
**Status/** Ongoing / Supplementary

The project concentrates on the question, whether the slow pace of the educational integration of the second generation in Germany has been induced – at least to a certain extent – by a widening gap in class origin. As it seems, lower educational attainment of the second generation results primarily from differences in class origin rather than from genuine ethnic traits. Given the fact that the relationship between social origin and educational attainment has been weakening over the past decades one might expect ethnic educational inequality to disappear over time. But then, this would only happen if the gap in class origin weren't widening either due to a negative educational selection in the replenishment process, i.e. the arrival of migrants, or due to an increase in the educational background of the indigenous population. The empirical analyses focus on changes in the composition of educational background and in the relationship between educational background and educational attainment as important determinants in the process of intergenerational educational integration.

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## A3.12 The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System

**Director(s)/** Irena Kogan  
**Researcher(s)/** Tobias Roth  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2013  
**Status/** Ongoing / Dissertation

Against the background of a newly risen debate about educational inequality the dissertation project examines ethnic inequalities in the German educational system. For this purpose native pupils are compared with pupils of immigrant background, both Turkish and of one of the countries of the former Soviet Union (ethnic German repatriates). These two ethnic groups are especially adequate for the analyses, because they are the two largest immigrant groups in

Germany and they differ considerably with respect to educational success and other important aspects. Moreover, up to now there exist hardly any empirical analyses concerning ethnic German repatriates. Based on rational choice approaches it is assumed, that family endowment with resources (which are partly host country specific) is crucial for the educational success of children and adolescents. In this project the focus will be on the role social resources play. Furthermore, it is expected that besides differences in educational performance, educational decisions at important transition points in the educational system lead to ethnic inequalities. In a nutshell the dissertation project intends to answer the question in how far educational inequality between ethnic groups can be attributed to differences in the endowment with social resources and in how far these resources have an impact on the performance of pupils (primary effects) and the transition decisions (secondary effects).

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### A3.13 Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices

**Director(s)/** Hartmut Esser  
**Researcher(s)/** Andreas Horr, Marieke Volkert  
**Duration/** 2007 to 2012  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

The task of this project is to explain unequal residential choices of different ethnic and social groups in Germany. A household's position on the housing market is crucial for its member's integration into a society and influences their life chances. While a number of studies give hints of causes for residential concentration along ethnic or social dimensions on a macro level, the actual processes of the underlying actions have rarely been examined: the residential choices of individual households.

Research starts with a general theoretical model. It is assumed that residential choices are the result of several processes depending on households' economic, social and cultural resources. Households only consider a limited number of residences, differ in their search behavior and are able to realize their preferences in varying degrees. Systematic differences in those steps of residential choice influence the direction of the eventual choice and can be responsible for qualitative and spatial differences.

The model is then tested empirically by choosing a medium-sized city in Germany. Households will be asked about realized and planned moves. We will particularly address the question whether ethnic differences can be explained by resources alone or if ethnic preferences, perceived discrimination and different search strategies play an additional role.

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## 4. Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

The main focus of research in Department B is on the development of democracy in Europe by giving special attention to the conditions and contexts of democratic governance. This common interest already provided the basis for previous research programmes and is continued with several modifications in the Eighth Research Programme (2011-2014). Moreover, the thematic orientation is linked to several projects in the SFB 'Political Economy of Reforms'.<sup>2</sup> Coherence of the research activities in Department B results from both the common interest in democratic governance in Europe and the methodological focus on theory-guided comparative empirical research in this area. The issue of democracy in Europe with its focus on the conditions and contextual factors of democratic governance is approached from different perspectives and organised in three Research Areas:

■ B1/ Conditions of Democratic Governance

■ B2/ Contexts for Democratic Governance

■ B3/ Democratic Multi-level Governance

Research Area B1 is focused on the development of democratic citizenship and its direct conditions. It concentrates on individual behaviour and orientations as the pre-requisites for democratic governance. Research is for the most part comparative in order to catch the importance of political and societal factors in Europe, which are still largely shaped by national conditions. Research Area B2 addresses the role of institutions such as political parties, parliaments and governments as key organisations that structure the contexts and processes of democratic governance. Projects in B2 concentrate on challenges of Europeanization, changing patterns in the development of party systems at various levels, and changing behaviour of legislators. Research Area B3 is dedicated to the challenges of democratic governance in developing multi-level political systems especially at the European level. Yet the development of multi-level systems is not restricted to the EU and vertical relationships can be found in many other areas. In order to deal with these challenges research in area B3 is shifted from a strong emphasis on the EU towards a more general approach of multi-level political systems in the Eighth Research Programme.

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<sup>2</sup> Further information on SFB-884 'Political Economy of Reforms' can be found on: <http://reforms.uni-mannheim.de/english/startpage/index.html>.

In addition to the thematic focus on democratic governance in Department B, the individual projects in each Research Area share several common aspects. The comparative analyses of various aspects of democratic governance in Europe are based on explicit attempts to link micro- and macro-approaches (or at least take into account various levels) and to collect, compile and analyse empirical data (frequently in the context of large-scale international collaborative projects). Variations pertain to theoretical approaches, the perspectives on democratic governance and to the specific methodologies applied. Regular meetings encourage the dialogue between approaches and the exchange of project-specific expertise. The main forum is the colloquium of Department B, which meets on Monday weekly during the term. Internationalisation is a trademark of research in all three areas in Department B and scholars contribute and take the lead in several large-scale collaborative research networks.

On overview of the three Research Areas in Department B as well as the positioning of the 23 core projects and 13 supplementary projects is presented in Figure 2 in the Introduction of this Eighth Research Programme (see page 26). Additional projects and supplementary doctoral projects in Department B are listed at the end of this section.

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## B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance

Orientations, expectations and interests of individual citizens form the basis of democratic governance in modern democracies. With the enduring societal processes of modernization (especially rising levels of education), individualisation and fragmentation citizens have become increasingly reluctant to follow traditional norms or authorities. Besides, available modes of involvement in democratic decision-making processes changed rapidly by expanding the repertoire for political participation beyond casting a vote. Although general societal developments are similar in many countries, from a comparative perspective it is clear that they do not simply result in a convergence of European political systems. Similarities and differences in orientations, expectations and interests of individual citizens provide distinct opportunities for good governance – which seem to develop differently in different countries. The main challenge of research in this area, then, is to apply more general explanations in situations where differences at the individual level are apparent.

Research projects in area B1 consist of six core projects and five supplementary projects. All core projects and three supplementary projects are ongoing and were already included in the Seventh Research Programme. These projects can be summarized under two main topics: (1) social and political participation of citizens – especially voting – in democratic decision-making



processes and (2) conditions of democratic citizenship in terms of social and political orientations. Research in area B1 is for the most part comparative in order to catch the importance of political and societal factors, which are still largely shaped by national conditions. Attention is also paid to several institutional aspects of democratic decision-making processes and European integration, which has become an integral part of the societal context of democratic citizenship.

Social and political participation of citizens in democratic decision-making processes are studied in the first five projects in B1. Campaign dynamics and voting behaviour – mainly based on the German Longitudinal Election Study 2009-2017 – are included in this Research Area (ongoing projects B1.1 and B1.2). The local determinants of citizens' involvement and orientations towards European integration are at the core of ongoing project B1.3, whereas the position of migrants as political actors is studied in ongoing project B1.4. The conditions of democratic citizenship in terms of social and political orientations are studied in the remaining core projects in B1. These ongoing projects deal with the consequences of demographic change (B1.5) and with interpersonal communications about politics (B1.6).

The five supplementary projects cover the two main perspectives in area B1 too. Cross-national and longitudinal developments in political orientations and behaviour of citizens are studied in the European Social Survey (ongoing project B1.7) and in an ongoing comparative project on attitudes about foreign and security policies in the US and Germany (B1.8). The ongoing project B1.9 aims at political orientations at the sub-national level by focusing on electoral behaviour in the German state of Baden Württemberg. Two new supplementary projects are added to area B1 in the Eighth Research Programme. The increasing relevance of migration as a political issue for voters is the topic of project B1.10. Voter perceptions and preferences are also studied in the second new supplementary project B1.11 that uses issue and party preferences to construct a common policy space.

## List of B1 Projects

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Director(s)</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>	<b>Dur.</b>	<b>Funding</b>
B1.1	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Schmitt-Beck	Krewel, Partheymüller, Huber, Faas	2008 - 2020	MZES, DFG
B1.2	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Rattinger	Blumenstiel	2009 - 2014	DFG
B1.3	Europe in Context	van Deth, Rathke	Tausendpfund	2007 - 2012	DFG
B1.4	Migrants as Political Actors	Wüst	N.N.	2006 - 2012	VW-Stiftung
B1.5	Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany	Rattinger	Konzelmann	2009 - 2012	VW-Stiftung
B1.6	Political Talk Culture. Interpersonal Communication about Politics in Citizens' Everyday Lives - Its appearance, Background and Consequences in East and West Germany	Schmitt-Beck	N.N.	2008 - 2014	
B1.7	European Social Survey	van Deth		2002 - 2014	DFG
B1.8	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level	Rattinger	Pötzschke	2010 - 2013	DFG

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Director(s)</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>	<b>Dur.</b>	<b>Funding</b>
B1.9	Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011	Faas	Blumenberg	2010 - 2012	Juniorprofessorprogramm des Landes Baden-Württemberg
B1.10	Immigration and Voting Behaviour	Faas	Fietkau	2011 - 2014	Juniorprofessorprogramm des Landes Baden-Württemberg
B1.11	Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	Pappi	N.N.	2012 - 2014	

Core projects are highlighted in grey.

## B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion

**Director(s)/** Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck

**Researcher(s)/** Mona Krewel, Julia Partheymüller, Sascha Huber, Thorsten Faas

**Duration/** 2008 to 2020

**Status/** Ongoing / Core

The 2005 German federal election has marked a culmination point of changes that had been going on for decades as a consequence of general social change, and were additionally spurred by German unification. These changes concern the behaviour of voters, the instability of which has reached unprecedented heights, as well as the context within which voting decisions are made, including the parties and their candidates, the campaigns run by them, and the mass media. The confluence of these developments led to a substantial increase in the fluidity of the electoral process with potentially far-reaching implications for German representative democracy. Focusing on the three federal elections of 2009, 2013 and 2017, the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) observes and analyses how today's mobile electorate adapts to this new constellation of electoral politics, which is characterized by a so far unknown degree of complexity. Using state-of-the-art methodologies, the project generates and extensively analy-

ses a comprehensive, complex, and integrated data base that links cross-sectional with longitudinal data, both short-term and long-term. It combines surveys about voting behaviour with key dimensions of the context within which votes are cast, by means of analyses of media, candidates, and campaigns, and it spans several elections, covering both campaign periods and the time in between elections. All data generated by this hitherto most comprehensive programme of German electoral research are treated as a public good and made immediately accessible to all interested social scientists (via GESIS). Within the GLES network, this MZES project is responsible for conducting two components of the project for the 2009 German federal election: a rolling cross-section campaign survey (RCS) with post-election panel wave and a content analysis of mass media coverage during the election campaign.

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## B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies

<b>Director(s)/</b>	Hans Rattinger
<b>Researcher(s)/</b>	Jan Eric Blumenstiel
<b>Duration/</b>	2009 to 2014
<b>Status/</b>	Ongoing / Core

At the occasion of the 2009 Bundestag election, GLES has for the first time successfully realized a highly complex and multi-faceted research design. The project both provided unprecedented wealth of high-quality data to the scientific community shortly after the election and produced numerous publications focusing on the 2009 election and electoral change from various perspectives. In the second funding period from 2012 to 2014, the well-proven design will be applied to the 2013 election, thus broadening the scope by adding the longitudinal perspective which is at the heart of GLES.

The rolling three-wave face-to-face long-term panel is an integral part of GLES that connects both to the cross-sectional surveys, and to previous elections, thus providing comprehensive data to study the incidence and patterns of long-term electoral change in Germany at the individual level. In the second project period, annual re-interviews with the respondents from the 2005 and 2009 cross-section surveys will be conducted which will provide the base for analyses of long-term individual-level dynamics of public attitudes and behavior over several subsequent elections.

The short-term campaign panel is designed to analyse intra-individual developments of political attitudes and political behavior during the campaign for the 2013 federal election. A very similar design as in 2009 will be applied, enriched by the inclusion of three independent cross-sections as control groups. Again the intention is to complete four interviews with at least 3000 respondents, and to complete all seven interviews with at least 1500 panelists.

With data from both panel studies, findings about the specific constellations and the short-term dynamics of a given election or electoral campaign can be integrated into a long-term perspective in search of broader generalizations or structural developments.

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## B1.3 Europe in Context

**Director(s)/** Jan W. van Deth, Julia Rathke

**Researcher(s)/** Markus Tausendpfund

**Duration/** 2007 to 2012

**Status/** Ongoing / Core

Citizens' attitudes towards the European Union (EU) play an important role for the stability and further development of the EU political system. Research has shown that support for European integration is depending on individual as well as contextual factors. The research project therefore aims at explaining attitudes towards the EU not only on the basis of individual characteristics, but also as a consequence of the context. Research will focus on the local context. For this purpose we distinguish between three aspects of the local context, namely local politics, local civil society and local economy. Data from representative population surveys and contextual data were merged in multi-level models to analyse the local influence on European orientations.

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## B1.4 Migrants as Political Actors

**Director(s)/** Andreas M. Wüst

**Researcher(s)/** N.N.

**Duration/** 2006 to 2012

**Status/** Ongoing / Core

Research question/goal: How well are citizens with a migratory background represented in parliaments? And do members of parliament with a migratory background make a difference in the policy-making process and with respect to policies? These research questions on descriptive and substantive political representation will be treated in cross-national analyses including all political levels (national, regional, local). Different results are expected to be explained by variance in the degrees of assimilation and adaptation of the MPs and by different opportunities (openness, selection, recruitment) of the parties.

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## B1.5 Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany

**Director(s)/** Hans Rattinger  
**Researcher(s)/** Laura Konzelmann  
**Duration/** 2009 to 2012  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

Demographic change is one of the major challenges Germany is facing in the next decades to come. Ageing of the population will be substantial, pushing the median age up to unprecedented high levels. Mainstream research is largely focusing on the consequences of these developments for social policy and the economy. But demographic change also has potentially substantial effects upon political attitudes and behavior in various age groups. Will public opinion on policy matters tend to polarize between generations? And how could that, in turn, affect the acceptance and stability of the political system? The aim of the project is the analysis of these so far largely neglected issues by investigating the implications of demographic change for political attitudes and political behavior.

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## B1.6 Political Talk Culture. Interpersonal Communication about Politics in Citizens' Everyday Lives - Its appearance, Background and Consequences in East and West Germany

**Director(s)/** Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2008 to 2014  
**Status/** Planned / Core

Comparing East and West Germany, the project investigates how political conversations among ordinary citizens matter for democratic politics. It aims at a comprehensive exploration of citizens' "talk culture(s)" – the appearance and relevance of political discussion within their everyday lives. Particular attention will be directed at the differing roles of interpersonal political communication in the private and the public realm, but also the interconnection between both spheres, as well as their relationship to mass communication. The project will also analyse the preconditions that facilitate or impede people's utilization of their freedom of expression in both

private and public contexts, and what consequences political discussion in its various manifestations entails for other facets of democratic citizenship. Based on a face-to-face survey expanded by a snow-ball component the planned project is to provide a comprehensive view of the attributes, backgrounds, and consequences of ordinary citizens' political conversations in East and West Germany.

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## B1.7 European Social Survey

**Director(s)/** Jan W. van Deth  
**Researcher(s)/**  
**Duration/** 2002 to 2014  
**Status/** Ongoing / Supplementary

Major goals of the European Social Survey (ESS) is to study changing attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour of citizens in Europe and to offer empirical information for comparative research of the highest quality. The ESS is part of the European social science infrastructure. The study employs the most rigorous survey methodologies in terms of sample design, fieldwork, and development of equivalent instruments. Beside a core module of socio-demographic and substantive indicators, each wave consists of two rotating modules covering an academic or policy concern within Europe. Data are available without any costs.

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## B1.8 Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level

**Director(s)/** Hans Rattinger  
**Researcher(s)/** Jana Pöttschke  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2013  
**Status/** Ongoing / Supplementary

The project seeks to compare foreign and security policy orientations of the public and of political elites in the United States and Germany over time since the end of the Cold War. Therefore, all available data from relevant mass and elite surveys are collected and analysed from a cognitive psychology perspective. Developments, structures as well as determinants of foreign and security policy orientations are investigated. We especially focus on the interrelation between public opinion and elite orientations. These analyses will contribute to answer questions of

attitudinal research as well as of foreign policy research. They will shed light on how the foreign policy orientations of citizens and elites in the U.S. and Germany have responded to the changes in the international system and foreign affairs since 1989/90. In particular, we can address the controversial issue if, how and in which phases the two countries have drifted apart with regard to foreign and security policy orientations of citizens and elites. Furthermore, the project will clarify the relation between public opinion and elite orientations in both countries and will thus help to better understand the process of foreign policy formation.

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## B1.9 Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011

**Director(s)/** Thorsten Faas  
**Researcher(s)/** Johannes N. Blumenberg  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2012  
**Status/** Ongoing / Supplementary

Electoral research is a well established subfield of political science, nationally as well as internationally. Over time, electoral research has developed high standards in both theory and methodology. In terms of substantive focus, however, German electoral research has been mainly focused on federal elections, while state elections have received only peripheral attention. Given the ongoing changes in the electoral process (lower rates of turnout, increasing volatility) that are especially pronounced at the state level, but also given the reforms of the federal system and – as a result of that – the increased importance of state politics, this focus is ever more inadequate.

In view of these considerations, an election study has been implemented in the run-up to the state election in Baden-Württemberg: "Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011". Its focus is on processes of opinion formation and decision making on the part of voters in the context of the German multi-level system of governance. With the help of theories and models from political communication and political psychology, these processes are traced and analysed in details. In order to bring this research design to fruition, an innovative survey design was implemented—for the first time ever in Germany—combining panel elements with the general idea of a rolling cross-section survey, yielding rolling cross-section panel waves. Survey mode was online.



## B1.10 Immigration and Voting Behaviour

**Director(s)/** Thorsten Faas  
**Researcher(s)/** Sebastian Fietkau  
**Duration/** 2011 to 2014  
**Status/** Ongoing / Supplementary

Against the background of the constant discussion about the need for (qualified) foreign labour, migration as a politically relevant topic gained more and more importance over the last few years in Germany. Considering the new field of tension between economic needs and democratic legitimacy as well as the increasingly volatile citizens' electoral behaviour, the project should make an innovative and substantial contribution to the research of attitudes of natives to immigrants including background information and possible consequences.

In Europe research and respective surveys to this topic were progressively established in the last decades. However, respondents were asked to their perception and attitudes rather direct and in plain language. Recent studies from the US use additionally innovative measures in order to take still relevant issues into account, like skin colour, religion and migration. The different aspects of the complex of themes concerning stereotypes, prejudices and political correctness can be dealt with the help of visual techniques (morphing), list experiments and implicit attitude tests (IAT).

This means that in contrast to the existing research in Germany, the project is capable of going beyond the instruments of classic surveys and ting in with the current international state of the art. At the same time, the study's design will allow to compare directly the strengths and weaknesses of the different innovative techniques. However this methodologically accentuated contribution is not limited to migration, but applicable to all socially sensitive topics.

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## B1.11 Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied

**Director(s)/** Franz Urban Pappi  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2012 to 2014  
**Status/** Planned / Supplementary

(1) How do the conditions of party competition in national elections influence exit and entry of parties into a party system? This general research question will be answered by focusing on the development of the German party system from the three parties of the 1970's via the four par-

ties of the 1980's to five parties after unification. Using spatial models of party competition as an explanatory framework poses challenges for which standard solutions do not exist as for instance: How to construct a common policy space for both voters and parties? How to conceptualize issue voting in multiparty systems when choosing a party and choosing a government fall apart as two different decisions? Which leeway do parties have when looking for optimal positions in policy space? How is the optimal location of a party influenced by its competence reputation?

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## B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance

Research Area B2 addresses the role of institutions such as political parties, parliaments and governments as key organisations that structure the contexts and processes of democratic governance. Research projects are dedicated to two overarching themes: (1) party competition, both in the electoral and the parliamentary and government arenas, and (2) processes of change of political parties (especially Europeanization) and changing roles of members of parliaments and governments in Western and Eastern Europe. Contexts for democratic governance, however, are not limited to parties, parliaments and governments. Two new core projects and two new supplementary projects are added to area B2 in the Eighth Research Programme in order to deal with contextual changes. All core projects are based on comparative research designs. Furthermore, projects in area B2 do not consider parties, parliaments, governments or countries as unitary actors, but focus on processes within these bodies in order to obtain more pervasive explanations of the impacts of contextual structures on democratic governance.

Research in B2 encompasses ten core and six supplementary projects. Voters and parties in the electoral arena are at the heart of the ongoing research projects B2.1, B2.2 and B2.3, which focus on voters' perceptions on the one hand and the party positions mentioned in their election manifestos on the other hand. Party competitions in the parliamentary and government arenas as well as questions about representation and government formation are the subjects of ongoing projects B2.4, B2.5, B2.6 and B2.7. Ongoing project B2.8 contributes to this area by focusing on the relationship between personal campaign strategies and political representation. The contextual impact of various factors on democratic governance is approached from a different perspective in ongoing project B2.9 on the development of capitalist systems and international crises in OECD countries.

Two new core projects are added to this area in the Eighth Research programme. First, the links between electoral incentives and legislative behaviour are considered in project B2.9. Whereas the determinants of success in parliamentary systems have been widely studied, the

strategies of individual legislators are usually seen as consequences of party politics. The new project is based on a much broader perspective on the behaviour of individual legislators by focussing on the combined impact of electoral systems and electoral voting results. Second, the new core project B2.10 adds a new theme and approach to this Research Area by studying the dynamics of conflict and peace. Whereas the existing projects in B2 mainly focus on democratic decision-making processes along constitutional lines, the new project deals with conditions for intrastate violent conflicts. The analyses deal with the global, regional and national level, with particular focus on European cases of the (non-)escalation of intrastate violence in Spain, Northern Ireland and the Balkan countries.

Research Area B2 encompasses six supplementary projects. Three projects on the relevance of electoral rules and voting systems (B2.11), on legislative decision-making (B2.12), and on the role of constitutional courts (B2.13) were already included in the previous programme. Three new supplementary projects are added now dealing with the infrastructure for the continuous collection of data on European voters (B2.14), with party manifestos in Europe (B2.15), and the impact of mixed-member electoral systems on the behaviour of individual representatives (B2.16).

#### List of B2 Projects

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Director(s)</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>	<b>Dur.</b>	<b>Funding</b>
B2.1	The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy That Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV)	Schmitt	Teperoglou	2009 - 2013	COST
B2.2	The Left-Right Ideology: Its Meaning Across Countries and Over Time	Schmitt	Schmitt, Scholz, Züll, van der Eijk	2006 - 2012	MZES
B2.3	Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Western Europe	Debus	N.N.	2009 - 2013	MZES

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Director(s)</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>	<b>Dur.</b>	<b>Funding</b>
B2.4	Europarties Heading East. The Influence of Europarties on Central and Eastern European Partner Parties	van Deth, Poguntke	von dem Berge	2006 - 2014	DFG
B2.5	Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites (REPCONG)	Bräuninger	Giger	2009 - 2012	DFG
B2.6	Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy- Motivation of Parties	Pappi, Shikano, Linhart	Seher	2005 - 2012	DFG
B2.7	Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation	Schmitt, Gschwend, W. C. Müller, Wüst, Zittel, Wessels	N.N.	2005 - 2013	DFG, Thyssen Stiftung
B2.8	Partisan Differences, Varieties of Capitalism and the International Financial Crisis: Political Determinants of the Fiscal Political Crisis Reaction of the OECD Member States	Hörisch	Hörisch	2010 - 2013	Fritz Thyssen Stiftung
B2.9	Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour	Bräuninger	Brunner	2012 - 2015	
B2.10	Peace and Conflict Escalation: Dynamics of Peace and Armed Conflict	Carey	N.N.	2012 - 2017	
B2.11	Making Electoral Democracy Work	Gschwend	N.N.	2011 - 2016	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Director(s)</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>	<b>Dur.</b>	<b>Funding</b>
B2.12	The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech	Proksch	Proksch	2009 - 2012	EU Marie Curie International Reintegration Grant, European C
B2.13	The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player	Gschwend, Hönnige	Wittig, Engst	2011 - 2014	DFG
B2.14	European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC): 'European Electoral Studies Infrastructure	Schmitt	N.N.	2012 - 2017	
B2.15	Euromanifestos: Consolidating the Data-Base 1979-2009 and Preparing the 2014 Study	Schmitt	N.N.	2011 - 2015	
B2.16	Pork Barrel Politics in Germany	Bräuninger	Stoffel	2010 - 2012	Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes

Core projects are highlighted in grey.

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## B2.1 The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy That Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV)

**Director(s)/** Hermann Schmitt  
**Researcher(s)/** Eftichia Teperoglou  
**Duration/** 2009 to 2013  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

For large-scale democracies, general elections are the ultimate link between societal interests and demands on the one hand, and governmental action on the other. In contemporary Europe, this link – the 'electoral connection' – is experiencing a number of threats. One is the European unification process itself due to its inherent diminution of political accountability. Another threat is a far reaching ideological depolarization of electoral choice options. A third results from the changes of European political parties over the last decades. Finally, effective political representation in post-communist societies is threatened by the legacies of communism. Due to diversities in the institutional make-up, socio-political development and recent history, these threats manifest themselves differently in different parts of Europe. Building on the achievements of the European Voter project, this Action intends to advance the knowledge of the imperfections of electoral democracy in Europe, and to come up with sound conclusions and policy recommendations. This shall be done by establishing a network of scholars and by building the necessary database for a comprehensive co-operative analysis of these threats. To promote the quality and robustness of the output of the action, a strong emphasis will be put on providing training opportunities for young scholars.

## B2.2 The Left-Right Ideology: Its Meaning Across Countries and Over Time

**Director(s)/** Hermann Schmitt

**Researcher(s)/** Hermann Schmitt, Evi Scholz (Gesis), Cornelia Züll (Gesis), Cees van der Eijk (U of Nottingham)

**Duration/** 2006 to 2012

**Status/** Ongoing / Core

The political codes "left" and "right" structure our political world view. Yet their meaning is not constant, but variable: they vary across countries and over time. This project seeks to determine the meaning of the left-right dimension empirically. The perception of party positions by national electorates shall be related to the contents of their election programmes. In addition, the understanding of "left" and "right" by party elites shall be analysed.

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## B2.3 Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Western Europe

**Director(s)/** Marc Debus

**Researcher(s)/** N.N.

**Duration/** 2009 to 2013

**Status/** In preparation / Core

In much of the literature on government formation and party behaviour, parties are treated as "unitary actors". This assumption is problematic since parties represent divergent interests of various members in several regional and organizational units, and such ideological heterogeneity can have important political consequences. This project aims at measuring ideological heterogeneity within parties, and at exploring its causes and consequences. On the basis of theories on electoral systems and party systems, political socialisation, party organisation and the principal-agent approach, we explain varying levels of intra-party heterogeneity by taking individual features of MPs and ministers as well as institutional factors into account. In addition, the project explores some of the main implications of intra-party heterogeneity. It has been argued that intra-party heterogeneity influences the power and behaviour of political actors, and patterns of intra-party conflict should thus have important consequences on political decision-making. In this project we focus more specifically on the effect of ideological heterogeneity on

parties' electoral performance, government formation and the allocation of cabinet offices. The project gathers data from parliaments in nine West European countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). Our main source of information is parliamentary speeches of members of Parliament (MPs), which are analysed using computerised methods of content analysis. Understanding the causes and effects of intra-party heterogeneity is important for our knowledge about the functioning of parliamentary democracies in general and for explaining behaviour and decision-making of partisan political actors in particular.

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## B2.4 Europarties Heading East. The Influence of Europarties on Central and Eastern European Partner Parties

**Director(s)/** Jan W. van Deth, Thomas Poguntke

**Researcher(s)/** Benjamin von dem Berge

**Duration/** 2006 to 2014

**Status/** Ongoing / Core

The core focus of the project is on the influence of European party federations ("Europarties") on their Central and Eastern European partner parties and their party systems. As a "process within the process" the Eastern enlargement of the European party families occurs within the general Eastern enlargement of the European Union. European party families consist of three components: the national parties, the group in the European parliament and the (extra-parliamentary) Europarty. For structural reasons, Europarties are best suited for the practical accomplishment of Eastern enlargement of European party families. In this process, they search for Central and Eastern European partner parties on which they try to exert influence ("West-Europeanization"). These influences may also affect the relevant national party systems. Despite some notes in the literature, previous analyses show neither *how* influence is exercised nor *which impact* it really has on Central and Eastern European parties and party systems. This project aims at filling this research gap by carrying out a comprehensive and systematic empirical analysis of the impact of Europarties on their Hungarian, Slovakian and Romanian counterparts. In addition, the results can also help to shed some light on the more general question as to how much influence external actors may have on developments in young democracies.



## B2.5 Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites (REPCONG)

**Director(s)/** Thomas Bräuninger

**Researcher(s)/** Nathalie Giger

**Duration/** 2009 to 2012

**Status/** Ongoing / Core

This international collaborative project is premised on the notion that there should be a reasonable degree of congruence between the wishes of citizens and the priorities of those elected to represent them. The quality of this 'substantial' representation is important, as it will affect citizens' perception of representation and their attitudes towards representative democracy, more generally. In real world representative democracy, however, policy congruence between citizens and elites is partial for various reasons: representatives may deviate from what they promised when electoral sanctioning is unlikely, parties have informational advantages, or the nature of party competition in mass elections distorts the multi-dimensional character of citizen and party preferences. Yet, very little is known about the actual extent, the determinants and consequences of policy congruence between citizens and elites in Europe, at the national or the European levels. The REPCONG project explores the determinants of policy congruence and the impact of political institutions and direct democracy, in particular. It is also investigated how policy congruence impacts on the perception of representation, and the satisfaction with democracy as well as the perception of specific representative institutions, such as national parliaments/governments and European institutions. The empirical analysis uses data from various sources: European Social Survey (ESS) and Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) for information on individual citizens' policy preferences and individual perceptions of representation and attitudes towards democracy; national party manifestos and Euro-manifestos supplemented with data from an online survey amongst MPs and MEPs to obtain information on policy preferences of both 'parties' and 'individuals' as representatives. Techniques from multi-level analysis are employed to reflect the multi-level nature of these data (individual, party and system level).

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## B2.6 Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties

**Director(s)/** Franz Urban Pappi, Susumu Shikano, Eric Linhart  
**Researcher(s)/** Nicole Seher  
**Duration/** 2005 to 2012  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

For all German Länder parliaments since 1976, we created a data base containing party composition, ideological positions of parties and portfolio allocation among coalition partners. On this basis, the trade-off between office and policy motivation of government parties is ascertained. The main goal of the project is to explain government formation by taking into account the proto-coalitions characterising the respective negotiation situations and allowing parties to choose that government which maximises their joint utility for offices and policy.

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## B2.7 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation

**Director(s)/** Hermann Schmitt, Thomas Gschwend, Wolfgang C. Müller, Andreas M. Wüst, Thomas Zittel, Bernard Wessels (WZB)  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2005 to 2013  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

The crisis of political parties stresses individual representatives as alternative linkages between citizens and the state. This project studies the election campaigns of individual candidates regarding a number of problems that become relevant in this regard. It puts a special emphasis on campaign styles and on the following research questions: How can we systematically describe individualized election campaigns? How do they differ from party driven campaigns? To what degree are we able to observe individualized campaigns in European elections? Which factors foster, which ones hinder the diffusion of individualized election campaigns? Based on a newly developed core questionnaire we coordinate surveys of individual candidates standing for office in national parliamentary elections across Europe and across different incentive structures that might matter to their campaigns

## B2.8 Partisan Differences, Varieties of Capitalism and the International Financial Crisis: Political Determinants of the Fiscal Political Crisis Reaction of the OECD Member States

**Director(s)/** Felix Hörisch  
**Researcher(s)/** Felix Hörisch  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2013  
**Status/** Ongoing / Core

Although the OECD member states all had to face a similar challenge – though to a different degree - by the international financial and economic crisis, their reactions to the crisis varied a lot. Thus the research project focuses on the differences in the fiscal political reactions to the international financial and economic crisis. Although the governmental reactions to the crisis were not arrived at independently, because they were inter alia influenced by supranational organizations and the severity of the crisis, the focus of the research project will be on the variation in the fiscal political reactions of the different OECD member states. Many states passed large economic stimulus packages, while others relied on a restrictive fiscal policy even in times of economic crisis. Also with respect to the composition of the financial packages the OECD member states differed a lot: While some states boosted public expenditure, others focused on a conjuncture stimulus via tax reduction.

The aim of the research project is to identify the driving political determinants behind the different fiscal policy reactions to the economic crisis by the OECD member states with regard to the size and composition of the fiscal packages. To answer the research question a two-tiered analytic process will be applied. In a first step, hypotheses derived out of established policy theories and the "Varieties of Capitalism"-Approach will be answered using cross-sectional comparison. The second step will apply methods of process-tracing and quantitative text analysis in line with comparative case studies to test to what degree national governments used the international financial and economic crisis as a "window of opportunity", to realize policy preferences which were on their agenda before the breakout of the crisis.

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## B2.9 Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour

**Director(s)/** Thomas Bräuninger

**Researcher(s)/** Martin Brunner

**Duration/** 2012 to 2015

**Status/** Planned / Core

While the determinants of the success of legislative processes in parliamentary systems have been in the focus of an extensive literature, much less is known about the individual level strategies of the process, e.g. MP sponsoring of bills on a certain topic. There is an apparent discrepancy in the literatures on voting behavior and legislative politics with the former arguing that votes are taken on many reasons, notably candidate, party and issue characteristics, while legislative behavior of (assumably vote-seeking) MPs is most often considered as being driven by party politics but nothing else. Without doubt, party discipline is an essential feature in parliamentary democracies leaving small leeway for MPs to create their own policy profile and/or represent interests of their geographical constituencies. Yet, parties are not the only factor generating motivation and restrictions for MPs. To understand legislative behavior of individual MPs, their links and ties to constituencies and colleagues within parliament have also to be taken into account. Hence, our research focuses on the connection of the legislative and the electoral arena. First, electoral systems and voter behavior provide MPs with distinct electoral incentives to pursue reelection via legislative behavior. Bill sponsorship, but also other activities like parliamentary questions could therefore be targeted at the electorate. Electoral incentives are expected to influence number and content of bills an MP sponsors or of questions an MP asks. Second, not exclusively following party directions doesn't mean that MPs act in isolation. In their legislative behavior they interact with colleagues of their own or other parties. Especially the legislative activity of introducing bills reveals information on both contexts: on individual legislative activity that possibly relates to the constituency as well as on ties between MPs who support bills together. The patterns of cooperation in bill (co)sponsorship can also be expected to be influenced by electoral incentives. The project will shed light on the following questions: In how far are legislative activities a means for gaining a personal vote? What are the electoral motivations for introducing bills or parliamentary questions? Is bill sponsorship about constituency interests? Or does the motivation rather lie in targeting some party faction or in building networks with similar minded MPs? In how far are (co)sponsorship networks affected by electoral incentives of the initiators?

## B2.10 Peace and Conflict Escalation: Dynamics of Peace and Armed Conflict

**Director(s)/** Sabine Carey  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2012 to 2017  
**Status/** Planned / Core

The objective of this project is to uncover and explain the escalation and non-escalation of political armed conflict. Conflict studies to date focus overwhelmingly on the onset of civil war, its duration, intensity, termination and post-war transitions. Although the escalation of conflict has received substantial attention with respect to inter-state war, we have almost no understanding of the dynamics that drive or inhibit intra-state armed conflict. This project addresses the following questions: (1) What dynamics characterize and facilitate the escalation and non-escalation of intra-state violent conflict? (2) How do different types of peace influence the risk and nature of conflict escalation? To analyse these questions, this project will evaluate the interaction between political institutions, government and opposition forces. Quantitative and qualitative analyses will be carried out on a global, regional and national level, with particular focus on European cases of non-/escalation of conflict.

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## B2.11 Making Electoral Democracy Work

**Director(s)/** Thomas Gschwend  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2011 to 2016  
**Status/** Ongoing / Supplementary

The project brings together a team of economists, political scientists, and psychologists from Canada, Europe, and the United States to undertake the most ambitious study ever undertaken on the impact of electoral rules on the functioning of democracy. The goal of the project is to develop a better understanding of how electoral rules shape the dynamic and reciprocal interaction between citizens and political parties. The project's research will have profound implications for understanding the relationship between the rules governing elections and the quality of democracy. The study will provide the first comparative analysis of the impact of electoral rules on party strategies, the most comprehensive assessment of the role of strategic calculations and expressive benefits in the vote calculus, and the most wide-ranging assessment ever of the

implications of differing electoral arrangements for the satisfaction that citizens feel with the functioning of electoral democracy.

There are three inter-related data sources. The first involves an intensive analysis of party strategies in twenty elections in five different countries. Our innovative approach combines qualitative and quantitative methods to throw new light on how electoral rules influence party strategies and, hence, the options that are available to voters at election time. Canada, France, Germany, Spain, and Switzerland have been chosen in order to maximize variation in electoral arrangements. The second component is a panel survey of voters in the same five countries. The same people will be interviewed in different elections at the national, sub-national, and supranational level. This will make it possible to determine how individual preferences interact with the salience and competitiveness of elections and electoral rules to shape electoral behavior. The final component is a coordinated series of innovative experiments designed to complement the analyses of party strategies and the voter survey by explicating the underlying causal mechanisms. The Mannheim research team is responsible for the German data collection.

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## B2.12 The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech

<b>Director(s)/</b>	Sven-Oliver Proksch
<b>Researcher(s)/</b>	Sven-Oliver Proksch
<b>Duration/</b>	2009 to 2012
<b>Status/</b>	Ongoing / Supplementary

This project will examine from a comparative perspective how political institutions and electoral dynamics influence the ways in which politicians participate in legislative debate and how the content of legislative speeches reflects the trade-off between policy preferences and electoral considerations, in particular when elections draw closer. The project will test new arguments about the dual constraints arising from the political party and voters on legislators' participation in parliamentary debates. While elections in the EU and in member states increasingly demonstrate voters' disenchantment with politics, it is unknown how various communication channels between politicians and voters actually work. This includes parliamentary debates as the most visible of these channels. The project will import a new interest in the strategic nature of political communication in US political science research to the EU and collect new data on legislative debate participation and content in national parliaments (Germany and the UK) and in the European Parliament. In addition, it will employ novel quantitative text-analytic methods to evaluate the data and build upon the methodological arsenal developed in computational linguistics. This project aims at generating new insights into the institutional foundations of democratic

debates, expanding the scope of the questions explored in previous studies on parliamentary deliberation and comparative institutional analyses of legislatures, and at establishing interdisciplinary linkages between political science and computational linguistics. In addition, this project will lead to new research tools for the analysis of political speech.

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## B2.13 The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player

**Director(s)/** Thomas Gschwend, Christoph Hönnige (Göttingen)

**Researcher(s)/** Caroline Wittig, Benjamin Engst (Göttingen)

**Duration/** 2011 to 2014

**Status/** Ongoing / Supplementary

The project wants to investigate when and under which conditions the German Federal Constitutional Court annuls statutes and in doing so becomes an effective veto player in Germany's political system. A veto player is a political actor that can obstruct changes in the law. Due to its power of judicial review the Federal Constitutional Court is such an actor. Empirically it has remained unclear, however, how often and under which conditions the court exercises its power. Furthermore, it is still an unsolved puzzle to what extent the court's actions within the complex institutional system of the Federal Republic of Germany contribute to stabilizing the status quo and to making the system incapable of reform.

So far, research argues that the Federal Constitutional Court does constitute a veto player. However, it explains the court's behavior almost exclusively by means of jurisprudential approaches. In contrast to these lines of arguments, the project introduces concepts used specifically in political science, namely judges' political preferences as explanatory factors. These are employed to predict under which conditions the Federal Constitutional Court declares statutes void and hence does or does not make use of its veto power.

There are differing constellations of actors which are expected to make the court less or more likely to act as a veto player. They can be observed when looking at government compositions, legislative procedures, majorities in the Bundesrat, and preferences of judges resulting in changing court majorities.

To examine this empirically the project will conduct studies on the basis of legislative procedures and rulings of the Federal Constitutional Court from 1976 to 2009.

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## B2.14 European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC): 'European Electoral Studies Infrastructure (EES-I)'

**Director(s)/** Herrmann Schmitt  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2012 to 2017  
**Status/** Planned / Supplementary

The quality of democracy in the European Union is constantly being questioned, generally with very little supporting evidence. Those who would defend the functioning of democratic institutions in the EU are equally short of supporting evidence. Assessments of the way democracy works in the EU and suggestions for improvements are only possible on the basis of audits of the quality of electoral democracy at the time of European Parliament (EP) elections. Such assessments have so far been conducted only in an ad hoc fashion, with precarious funding that has hindered full assessments on all occasions – indeed the 2009 study (see below) is so far the only one to have made possible a full accounting. To stop with that study would be to open the way to renewed criticisms that the EU does not care about its democratic credentials. The EU needs a long-term commitment to funding successive EP election studies that monitor progress towards a more responsive and responsible electoral democracy at the EU level.

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## B2.15 Euromanifestos: Consolidating the Data-Base 1979-2009 and Preparing the 2014 Study

**Director(s)/** Herrmann Schmitt  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2011 to 2015  
**Status/** Planned / Supplementary

The Euromanifestos project has been a constituent part of the series of European Election Studies (EES). Within this broader context, the Euromanifestos project analyses the issues that political parties emphasise in European Parliament elections. In the past, some 600 documents have been collected from relevant parties participating in European Parliament elections from 1979 on, in all of the now 27 EU member countries. These documents have been stored in different electronic formats (.pdf and .txt). Moreover, they have been subjected to a quantitative content analysis which focuses on the issue salience of parties (i.e. which issues they talk about most) and the governmental frame in which these issues are presented (national, European, or



unspecific). It is the purpose of this project to consolidate the existing data base (e.g. by integrating the 2009 data in the longitudinal database) and to continue this data collection and analysis in view of the 2014 European Parliament election.

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## B2.16 Pork Barrel Politics in Germany

**Director(s)/** Thomas Bräuninger  
**Researcher(s)/** Michael Stoffel  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2012  
**Status/** Ongoing / Dissertation

The aim of this project is to explain the impact of mixed-member electoral systems on the behaviour of individual representatives concerning the planning and realisation of public projects. In contrast to existing studies, which focus on pure types of majoritarian and proportional electoral systems (and in case of the former especially the U.S.), mixed-member systems have not yet been investigated in-depth. This, however, is a shortcoming as it is these systems that imply a multi-layered behaviour in response to the trade-off between district and party.

The research project will be put into practice using the following three steps. First, a game-theoretic model will be developed. Second, this model will be tested on real-world project data. And in a third step using interviews, the means by which representatives can influence the whole process will be determined.

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## B3 Democratic Multi-level Governance

Research Area B3 is dedicated to the challenges of democratic governance in the developing multi-level political system especially including the European level. The development of multi-level systems, however, is not restricted to the EU and vertical relationships can be found in many other political systems as well. Analytical units under scrutiny in Research Area B3 are individual, corporate and collective actors in regional, national and EU arenas, which shape the outcome of democratic decision-making processes. In order to deal with various aspects of the broader phenomenon of vertical relationships in multi-level systems, the initial emphasis in B3 on the EU has been replaced by more general approaches in the Eighth Research Programme. Area B3 consists of six core projects and four supplementary projects. All projects are based on comparative research designs and focus on one or more levels within specific multi-level systems.

For the Eighth Research Programme seven new core projects are included. In project B3.1 the accountability of international organisations in the multi-level system of European decision-making processes is considered: through the intervention of civil society organizations international decision-makers are increasingly forced to justify their conduct. Three projects study the relationships between several levels by dealing with the impact of Europeanization on regional or national political actors. Party competition and policy outcomes at the regional level are studied in project B3.2 that compares issue salencies and policy positions of regional political parties in nine European countries. Project B3.3 also deals with political parties and representation, but focuses on vertical comparisons by moving up from the local to the European level. Reversing the perspective, the impact of Europeanization on domestic coalition politics is the theme of project B3.4. A cross-national legislative database is used in this project to assess the empirical validity of rival claims about the expansion or reduction of the power of national parliaments in Europe due to increasing decision-making at the EU-level.

By focussing on policy making two new core projects in area B3 approach governance in multi-level settings from a different point of view. Project B3.5 aims to find out which consequences increased involvement in EU-policy making has for the experiences and attitudes of national public administrators in new member states. The project will be based on information from a large survey of public administrators as well as on expert interviews. A policy perspective is also used in new project B3.6 dealing with the strategic use of European foreign policy instruments. By using time-series data on common and diverging preferences for all EU member states the choices for unilateral or joint actions are analysed.

Supplementary projects in Research Area B3 cover the impact of European business interest associations in ongoing project B3.9. Besides, a training network on electoral democracy (ongoing project B3.8) belongs to this Research Area. The new supplementary project B3.10 addresses a fresh perspective on multi-level systems by analysing transatlantic relationships and their role in strengthening global governance.

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**List of B3 Projects**


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	<b>Title</b>	<b>Director(s)</b>	<b>Researcher(s)</b>	<b>Dur.</b>	<b>Funding</b>
B3.1	Accountability of International Organizations (IO and EU) Through the Intervention of Civil Society Organizations (CSO)	Kohler-Koch, Kotzian	Kotzian	2011 - 2013	DFG application; pending
B3.2	Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems	Debus	Müller	2011 - 2013	
B3.3	Party Representation in Multi-layered European Democracies	Giger	N.N.	2012 - 2015	
B3.4	The Europeanization of Domestic Coalition Politics	Mäder		2012 - 2015	
B3.5	The New Eurocrats: What Exposure to EU Policy Making Does to Public Administrations	Lowe, Meyer-Sahling		2011 - 2013	
B3.6	The Political Economy of European Foreign Policy Instruments	Bräuninger	Michalik, Seelkopf	2012 - 2015	
B3.7	The EU and the Promotion of Human Rights	Carey	N.N.	2012 - 2016	
B3.8	Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM)	Schmitt, Wüst	Vegetti, Sanhueza Petrarca	2009 - 2012	EU (Marie Curie)
B3.9	EUROLOB II - Europeanization of Interest Intermediation	Kohler-Koch, Quittkat	Quittkat	2010 - 2015	DFG
B3.10	Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance	Rattinger	Pöttschke	2012 - 2015	EU

Core projects are highlighted in grey.

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## B3.1 Accountability of International Organizations (IO and EU) Through the Intervention of Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

**Director(s)/** Beate Kohler-Koch, Peter Kotzian  
**Researcher(s)/** Peter Kotzian  
**Duration/** 2011 to 2013  
**Status/** In preparation / Core

Theories of associational and deliberative democracy have presented convincing arguments that civil society participation will render governance beyond the nation state more democratic. Empirical research, however, has provided ample evidence that Civil Society Organizations' (CSO) participation does not live up to expectations in its democratic added value. Apart from deficiencies in equal representation, effective participation in the sense of 'impact on output' is limited due to a lack of IO accountability. Hence, expanding on earlier research on the democratic potential of CSO involvement in EU governance, this project will turn to the role of CSO in fostering EU/IO accountability. It will explore the conditions which enable or constrain CSO to ask international decision-makers to explain and justify their conduct, to pass judgement and make them face consequences.

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## B3.2 Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems

**Director(s)/** Marc Debus  
**Researcher(s)/** Jochen Müller  
**Duration/** 2011 to 2013  
**Status/** Planned / Core

The aim of the project is to analyse the determinants and implications of party competition in the regional sphere in European multi-level systems. In doing so, the project addresses three main research questions. First, do parties on the sub-national level respond to the structural characteristics and ideological orientations of the regional electorate when formulating their election manifestos? In a second step, the project will deal with the question of what impact the different types of regional authority, the patterns of national party competition and the programmatic profiles of sub-national parties have on the outcome of the coalition formation and portfolio

allocation processes at the regional level. Third, the project seeks to analyse the impact of regional governments and their partisan composition on policy outputs. To answer these questions, the project builds on theories relating to party competition and government formation in multi-level systems and the principal-agent approach. To test our hypotheses, we use a dataset that covers information on issue saliencies and policy positions of political parties at the regional and national level in nine European states.

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### B3.3 Party Representation in Multi-layered European Democracies

**Director(s)/** Nathalie Giger  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2012 to 2015  
**Status/** Planned / Core

This project seeks to expand our understanding of policy representation in several ways: First, it integrates the different layers of policy making from the regional to the European level and thus aims to show a more precise and accurate picture of policy representation in Europe. Second, it expands the scope of research on policy congruence beyond the left-right dimension to account for regional, party specific and personal differences in the salience of policy areas. Last, it connects the study of political representation more closely to electoral behavior literature which allows deriving theoretical expectations about the level of policy congruence at various levels of policy making and across a large variety of issues. Empirically, it draws on several recently released datasets which offer data on citizens and party positions on several dimensions (e.g. ESS; EES, national and regional election studies).

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### B3.4 The Europeanization of Domestic Coalition Politics

**Director(s)/** Lars Mäder  
**Researcher(s)/**  
**Duration/** 2012 to 2015  
**Status/** Planned / Core

Theoretically, the Europeanization may change the characteristics of the domestic legislative processes in different directions. Following Moravcsik (1997), the executive can exploit Euro-

peanization and increase governmental agenda-setting power, which should raise the adoption rate of governmental proposals. However, when the governmental executive is expected to gain agenda-setting powers by Europeanization, the risk of ministerial drift should be higher for governmental proposals with a European reference. According to Martin and Vanberg (2004; 2005), parliaments are more likely to challenge and amend governmental proposals when the risk of ministerial drift is high. If this is true, parliaments would not lose power by Europeanization because they pay more attention to ministerial drift and hostile proposals. In order to answer these questions empirically I plan to combine a comprehensive legislative database including detailed information on the legislation of several member states.

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## B3.5 The New Eurocrats: What Exposure to EU Policy Making Does to Public Administrations

**Director(s)/** William E. M. Lowe, Jan Meyer-Sahling (Nottingham)

**Researcher(s)/**

**Duration/** 2011 to 2013

**Status/** Planned / Core

The project focuses on characterising the effects of increased involvement in EU policy making at the national level, both in terms of reception and projection, on the public administrations of each of two waves of new member states, and on selected candidate countries. At the administration level we are interested in learning whether, in what way, post accession experience, rather than pre-accession conditionality, has professionalised each public administration. At the individual level we are interested in characterizing these new Eurocrats and their colleagues. We use a large scale survey of administrators, an expert survey, and multiple interviews to disentangle European effects from country-level sector-level, and personal variation.

## B3.6 The Political Economy of European Foreign Policy Instruments

**Director(s)/** Thomas Bräuninger  
**Researcher(s)/** Susanne Michalik, Laura Seelkopf  
**Duration/** 2012 to 2015  
**Status/** Planned / Core

Member states of the European Union (EU) have both common and conflicting foreign policy interests. For example, they have shared concerns in the realms of security, the promotion of democracy, rule of law, and human rights. Cooperation through the EU can help to divide costs and enhance credibility. On the other hand, EU countries are competitors in economic foreign policy matters and want to maintain some room to manoeuvre. As the EU is both a custom, economic and monetary union, member states cannot use monetary politics, employ different external tariffs against third countries, or sign trade agreements. However, national governments have discretion to use bilateral investment treaties, loans and aid both unilaterally and multilaterally. The project aims at studying the strategic choice of EU member states both in terms of economic foreign policy instruments and channels to pursue their foreign policy goals. Based on theoretical models of international cooperation we will formally model EU country's strategic foreign policy choices. We then test our predictions empirically using dyadic time-series-cross-section data for all EU member states over twenty years.

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## B3.7 The EU and the Promotion of Human Rights

**Director(s)/** Sabine Carey  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2012 to 2016  
**Status/** Planned / Core

This project will address two related questions: First, what structural factors and behaviors affect the protection and violation of human rights? Second, what strategies and tools can the EU utilise to successfully promote the protection of human rights within and outside its own borders? This proposal is a direct response to the call FP7-SSH-2012-1, Activity 8.4 'Europe in the World', Area 8.4.2 'Conflicts, peace and human rights', SSH.2012.4.2-1. 'Human rights in the EU external relations and internal policies'. In response to this call, the project will provide a systematic and comparative analysis of how political, economic, legal and social factors con-

tribute to, or hinder, the protection of human rights within and outside Europe. Particular attention will be paid to the nature and impact of accountability on human rights. The consortium will theoretically and empirically investigate, how different forms of accountability can strengthen the protection of different types of human rights, and how EU institutions can facilitate this process.

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## B3.8 Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM)

**Director(s)/** Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst  
**Researcher(s)/** Federico Vegetti, Constanza Sanhueza Petrarca  
**Duration/** 2009 to 2012  
**Status/** Ongoing / Supplementary

The ITN ELECDEM brings together 11 expert teams from 9 European countries to provide substantive and methodological training in elections research to a cohort of early stage and experienced researchers. Researchers will join a team that brings together world leading scholars in the cross-national study of elections and industry partners *TNS Opinion and Kieskompas* to provide training and research opportunities. The research projects draw on cross-national election studies such as the European Election Study and the CSES.

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## B3.9 EUROLOB II - Europeanization of Interest Intermediation

**Director(s)/** Beate Kohler-Koch, Christine Quittkat  
**Researcher(s)/** Christine Quittkat  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2015  
**Status/** Ongoing / Supplementary

EUROLOB II investigates if and how national and European business interest associations (BIAs) respond with modified strategies of interest intermediation to the new competitive situation caused by enlargement (reduced "ear-time") and the new consultation regime of the Commission, which institutionalised the principle of "participatory governance" and new procedures promoting the access of European NGOs. The research will be based on the replication of an earlier survey (EUROLOB I, 1999), addressed to BIAs in Germany, Great Britain, France and



the EU. For comparative reasons it will be extended to BIAs in Poland and to European level general interest associations. The quantitative analysis will be supplemented with a series of interviews.

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## B3.10 Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance

**Director(s)/** Hans Rattinger  
**Researcher(s)/** Jana Pötzschke  
**Duration/** 2012 to 2015  
**Status/** Planned / Supplementary

The project seeks to redefine the transatlantic relationship in the evolving international system and its role in the building of a viable, effective and accountable global governance architecture, as well as to elaborate robust policy recommendations. By combining an inter-disciplinary analysis of transatlantic relations, including in-depth interviews, elite surveys and sophisticated Delphi exercises, the project will take stock of the current state of transatlantic relations with regard to economic, security, environmental, and democracy/human rights issues.

Mannheim is mainly responsible for design, implementation and analysis of elite surveys in the EU and the U.S. and for Delphi exercises with external experts from the EU and the U.S., from key transatlantic partners such as Turkey and Canada, as well as from each of the four BRIC countries. The elite surveys will add a substantive amount of empirical evidence that integrates research based on other sources. The aim of the Delphi exercises is to confirm areas of convergence and their ensuing policy recommendations, as well as minimise areas of divergence and elaborate new recommendations on this basis.

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## Associated Projects

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### AI.1 Welfare State Reform Support from Below: Linking Individual Attitudes and Organised Interests in Europe

**Director(s)/** Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Claus Wendt  
**Researcher(s)/** Elias Naumann, Julia Klitzke  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2014  
**Status/** Ongoing / Associated

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### BI.1 The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

**Director(s)/** Thomas König  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2014  
**Status/** Ongoing / Associated

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### BI.2 Legislative Reforms and Party Competition

**Director(s)/** Thomas König, Wolfgang C. Müller, Sven-Oliver Proksch  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2014  
**Status/** Ongoing / Associated

## Bl.3 Reform Agendas and Intra-party Programmatic Position-taking

**Director(s)/** Thomas Bräuninger, Marc Debus  
**Researcher(s)/** Markus Baumann, Matthias Haber, Christian Wältermann  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2014  
**Status/** Ongoing / Associated

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## Bl.4 "Strong" vs. "Weak" Governments and the Challenge of Economic Reforms

**Director(s)/** Wolfgang C. Müller, Hanna Bäck  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2014  
**Status/** Ongoing / Associated

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## Bl.5 Measuring a Common Space and the Dynamics of Reform Positions

**Director(s)/** Thomas Gschwend, Sven-Oliver Proksch  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2014  
**Status/** Ongoing / Associated

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## Bl.6 The Politics of Territorial Reform: Redrawing the Boundaries of Administrative Districts

**Director(s)/** Berthold Rittberger  
**Researcher(s)/** N.N.  
**Duration/** 2010 to 2014  
**Status/** Ongoing / Associated