



MANNHEIMER ZENTRUM FÜR
EUROPÄISCHE SOZIALFORSCHUNG

Research at MZES 1999-2003

Research at MZES 1999-2003

Mannheim 2004

Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES)

Universität Mannheim

D-68131 Mannheim

Phone +49 (0)621-181 2868

Fax +49 (0)621-181 2866

E-mail direktorat@mzes.uni-mannheim.de

WWW <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de>

© Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES)

Preface

This report describes the recent development of the *Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES)*. It gives an overview of its institutional set-up, its research profile and research projects, the research cooperation in which MZES is involved and of the Centre's challenges for the future. The description mainly covers the years 1999-2003, the time during which the Centre has been functioning under its present structure. During this period the management of the Centre has been in the hands of the following persons:

Executive Board March 1999 – February 2002

Director: Prof. Dr. Jan van Deth

Head of Department A: Prof. Dr. Walter Müller

Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch

Executive Board March 2002 – February 2005

Director: Prof. Dr. Walter Müller

Head of Department A: Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser

Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi

Managing Director:

Dr. Reinhart Schneider

The report has been produced with the supportive cooperation of all parts of the Centre. Special thanks, however, go to Marlene Alle for the design and its implementation, to Sibylle Eberle for her dedicated secretarial assistance and to Christian Melbeck who helped to produce most of the appendix.

The report can also be downloaded from the publication section of the MZES homepage <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/download/research1999-2003.pdf>

Table of Contents

Research Agenda, Resources, Achievements and Challenges	1
Department A: European Societies and Their Integration	31
A1: The Development of Social Structures in European Societies	37
A2: Social Services and Social Security: The European Welfare States in Comparison	51
A3: Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts	59
A4: Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State	69
A5: Family and Social Relations	77
Department B: European Political Systems and Their Integration	87
B1: Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour	95
B2: Political Parties and Political Linkage	105
B3: The Election of Parliaments as a Coordination Problem of Parties and Voters	117
B4: Governance in Europe	127
B5: International Embeddedness of European Governance	141
B6: Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems	153
B7: The Development of a European Regional System	167
Associated Projects and Outlook on a Future Research Topic	177
Infrastructure	185
Appendix	195
MZES Organs	197
MZES Staff	199
List of Journals with MZES-Publications	202
Publications 1999-2003	204
Papers and Presentations at Conferences	237
Doctoral Dissertations and Post-doctoral Theses	256
Conferences and Workshops	258
Visiting Scholarships of MZES Researchers	263
Visiting Professors / Scholars at MZES	265
MZES Cooperation Partners	268
Colloquia at MZES	274
Professional Services	286
MZES in the Public	290
Awards and Honours	293



Research Agenda,
Resources, Achievements
and Challenges

Introduction

European integration has increasingly moved beyond establishing a common market. It represents one of the most significant developments in the political realm and the economic, social and cultural situation in Europe as well as in the position of Europe in the world. With a growing number of competences in many areas of political regulation being transposed to the Community level, the political order in Europe is being fundamentally reshaped with far-reaching, often unclear consequences for many areas of the national political systems and the national societies involved. The present process of enlargement of the EU necessitates further changes that are exemplified in the difficult negotiations on a European constitution.

The *Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung* (MZES) is an interdisciplinary research institute of the University of Mannheim dedicated to the study of these processes. In its research it combines the comparative analysis of societies and political systems in different European nations with research on the process of European integration and its repercussions on the development of the national societies and nation-states.

Scientific knowledge on the conditions, dynamics and consequences of the unfolding developments for many areas of governance, the life of citizens and their reactions to the changes is largely lacking. Similarly, knowledge is needed on promising prospects and ways of integration and on the obstacles to it. In hardly any area of similar significance does research lag behind the public needs to such an extent as here. MZES is making a concentrated effort to improve such knowledge and to achieve this through both its own research and cooperation with other centers.

With its concentration primarily on basic research MZES pursues an orientation that is congenial to a university institute. The Centre brings together and attempts to integrate the sociological and political science research competence and capacities existing at the various chairs of the Faculty of Social Sciences, and cooperates with other units of Mannheim University and other Mannheim-based research centres. Intensive cooperation also exists with institutes and researchers outside Mannheim, in Germany and abroad.

With its research agenda and strategy MZES has a unique position in the landscape of German social science research insti-

Research on European integration has to catch up with the fast and far-reaching political, economic and social transformations in Europe

MZES integrates the sociological, political science and other relevant competence in the Mannheim research environment and cooperates nationally and internationally for a better understanding of these developments

tutes and it is one of very few research centres in Europe at which research on core issues of social and political change in the course of European integration is pursued to a similar extent and with a similarly rich blend of disciplinary competences and approaches.

The MZES now is in its 15th year, and the Mannheim Faculty of Social Sciences is at an important juncture as nine of eleven professors of political science and sociology are retiring or will retire soon. These are sensible occasions to provide an overview of the Centre, its institutional set-up, research being done, the position of MZES in national and international research networks, and other achievements. This review mainly extends over the last five years, the time during which the Centre has been functioning under its present structure.

This introductory chapter begins with a brief history of MZES and a short overview of its present structure and research agenda. It then describes other general characteristics and recent achievements of the Centre such as its resources and their use, and its publication policy and record. It also discusses the Centre's arrangements and activities for scientific exchange and cooperation, as well as some challenges for the future. The three following chapters present the research aims and projects in the Centre's two Research Departments and the contribution of the Centre's infrastructure to the functioning of the institute. The appendix includes a series of documents that list some of the activities and products of the Centre.

The Centre's new home since 1997, shared with the ZEW (Centre for European Economic Research), is situated in Mannheim's L square, near the castle. It has added much to a growing visibility of MZES activities.



A Brief History and the Current Structure of MZES

The *Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung* (MZES) was established in 1989 as an interdisciplinary research institute of Mannheim University. Since then it has been receiving basic funding from Baden-Württemberg's Ministry for Science, Research and Art through the budget of Mannheim University. The proposal to establish the Centre was put forward by the Social Science Faculty and was inspired by the long-term interest of several faculty members in the empirical study of modernization processes in the social and political systems of contemporary societies. The initiative was stimulated by Peter Flora, who later became the first director of the Centre. Its initial name, *Mannheimer Zentrum für Sozialwissenschaften*, reflected this disciplinary origin, but the name was changed in 1991 to more accurately indicate the Centre's focus: empirically based interdisciplinary research on Europe.

The budget and personnel resources that were allocated enabled the Centre to be gradually established in the years up to 1992 when the Centre reached its full staff.¹ The Centre started to work in 1989 with five scientific staff members, with initial efforts concentrated on developing the infrastructure necessary for research (library, computing and data archive). In the initial years the three research units proposed in the original plans were gradually built up. They were complemented by a fourth unit through the integration of the *Arbeitsbereich Geschichte und Politik der DDR*, which had previously been established at the Faculty of Social Sciences by Professor Hermann Weber. The basic structure of research thus included the following four research departments and remained largely unchanged until spring 1999:

- I. Change of social structures in industrial societies
- II. Problems of governing in industrial societies
- III. Problems of West European integration
- IV. History and Politics of the German Democratic Republic and Eastern Europe.

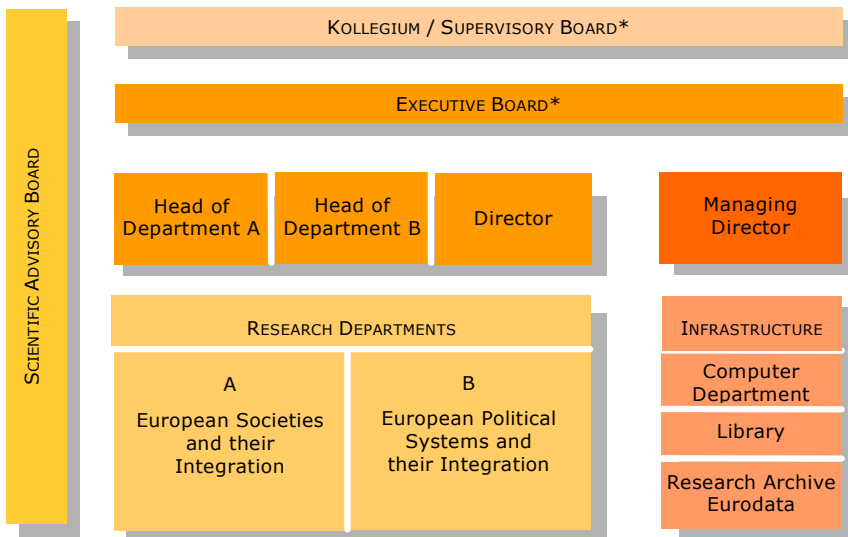
Research at the Centre began in 1989 with the integration of three projects then ongoing at the Faculty of Social Sciences. Once fully established, the Centre quickly underwent substantial growth in its research activities owing to externally funded projects. Year after year, grants for about ten new externally

- MZES started 1989 with five scientific staff – now the largest research institute of Mannheim University with a total of some 120 researchers, administrative staff and student assistants

Research areas in the first ten years of MZES

funded projects, often extending over several years, have been obtained. For several years now, some 30-40 projects are being carried out at MZES simultaneously. Aside from these projects, many other activities – seminars, international project meetings, workshops and conferences, graduate training summer schools and many other scientific exchanges and contacts mark the expansion of European research at MZES.

The growing size and increasing complexity, the concerns about developing imbalances between the research departments, the need for a better integration of research, and the ambition to sharpen the profile of the Research Programme made it advisable to amend the organisational structure of MZES. A new structure was implemented in February 1999. MZES now consists of the directorate, the administrative and other infrastructure services and – as its main research units – two Research Departments.



* The Supervisory Board elects the members of the Executive Board (Director and Heads of the Research Departments)

MZES
organizational
structure

Together with the director the heads of the two Research Departments constitute the Executive Board of MZES. The Director and the Executive Board are responsible for the development and implementation of the Research Programme and the steering of the concrete work of the Centre. They decide about the

detailed use of the resources, in particular about the allocation of personnel resources to research projects. The Managing Director directs and coordinates the administrative work of the directorate and other parts of the Centre, the work of the infrastructure and the cooperation with the university administration. The general directives such as the final decision on the Research Programme, broad guidelines for the budget, basic organisational and other rules and decisions with long-term implications are decided by the Kollegium². The Kollegium also elects the Executive Board and proposes candidates for the Scientific Advisory Board. The Scientific Advisory Board – composed of distinguished national and international scholars – serves as consultant to the Centre on issues of its long-term development. It also regularly evaluates the general Research Programme and single projects before they are officially started.

The Scientific Advisory Board currently includes the following scholars:

Prof. Dr. Stefano Bartolini
 Prof. Dr. Robert Erikson
 Prof. Dr. Stefan Leibfried
 Prof. Dr. M. Rainer Lepsius
 Prof. Dr. Johan P. Olsen

Organisation and Main Topics of Research

At the Mannheim Centre research priorities are defined by three-year Research Programmes covering the three-year period in office of the Centre's Executive Board. One of the first tasks of a newly elected Executive Board is to develop (together with potential project leaders and researchers) a three-year Research Programme, in which the two Research Departments are the main units of organising research. Both departments concentrate research along a number of more specific Research Areas that usually last for more than one three-year period because they generally address research issues that require a number of specific projects in order to be adequately treated. Each Research Area generally includes a number of *core* projects which address the main research question of the area and several *supplementary projects*, which examine topics related to the Research Area though they do not constitute that Research Area's core domain. The Research Areas are organised by coordinators, usually Professors of the Faculty of Social Sciences, senior researchers at MZES or advanced Assistant Professors of the Faculty. The fol-

Three-year Research Programmes define the Research Areas and the core and supplementary projects of each area



RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

**A: European Societies
and their Integration**
Head: Hartmut Esser

**B: European Political Systems
and their Integration**
Head: Franz Urban Pappi

RESEARCH AREAS / *Coordinators*

**A1: The Development of Social
Structures in European Societies**
Walter Müller

**B1: Engagement, Participation, and
Voters' Behaviour**
Jan van Deth

**A2: Social Services and Social Security:
The European Welfare States in
Comparison**
Peter Flora

**B2: Political Parties and Political
Linkage**
Hermann Schmitt

**A3: Migration, Integration and Ethnic
Conflicts**
Frank Kalter

**B3: The Election of Parliaments as a
Coordination Problem of Parties
and Voters**
Franz Urban Pappi

**A4: Cultural Foundations of the
Market Economy and the Welfare
State**
Johannes Berger

B4: Governance in Europe
Beate Kohler-Koch

A5: Family and Social Relations
Hartmut Esser

**B5: International Embeddedness of
European Governance**
Michèle Knodt

**B6: Institutionalization of
International Negotiation
Systems**
Paul W. Thurner

**B7: The Development of a European
Regional System**
Egbert Jahn

Following chart lists the Research Areas of each of the two Research Departments as they were chosen for the Research Programme 2002-2004³. The research priorities of these Research Areas, the work done and results achieved in the various projects are described in more detail in chapters 2 and 3.

In general terms the research problems studied in the two research departments can be briefly described in the following way:

In Department A research is concentrated on the core elements of social structures and institutions that affect life chances and the social integration of individuals and social groups in European societies. The institutions the Department especially focuses

on are the welfare state, education, labour markets, and the family or alternative forms of intimate partnership. One common interest is how they shape the opportunities and behaviour of individuals and social groups in core domains of life in different European societies. Another common interest concerns the social inequalities and potential conflicts that result from the way specific institutions structure the distribution of resources and the actions of individuals and their life chances. Projects in particular study the role of education and other individual resources in labour market processes and their significance for the extent and patterns of social inequality in different societies, the provision of social services through the welfare state and intermediary organisations, the development of family-based and other social relationships, and various aspects of international migration and the integration of migrants into the host societies. The projects elaborate how and why similarities and differences have evolved in different countries and what the prospects are for convergence or divergence in present and future developments.

Department A

- Comparative Studies of European Social Structures
- The European Welfare State
- Families and Social Relations
- International Migration and its Impact on Ethnic and Cultural Differentiation and Conflict

In Department B one major focus is on classic problems of political participation in democracies, i.e. the issues of interest articulation and political behaviour of citizens and their impact (mediated through parties) on government election and political decisions. The specific contribution of the research done at the MZES can be seen again in the systematic study of these processes under conditions of structural social change and different political structural environments as they exist in different European political systems. Examples are the study of the role of different party systems and of other varying institutional regulations in election procedures and government formation. Various projects study how this 'democratic process' is evolving on the European level (such as in the studies of European party federations or the European elections). Other specific hallmarks of MZES research in this area are the newly developed studies of strategic voting and coalition formation in multi-party systems as well as the concerns pursued in several projects with modes of civic and political participation other than voting.

Department B

- Political Participation in Democracies
- European Party Structures
- Multilevel Governance
- International Negotiations

Other areas focus research on the changing structures of governance and political integration in Europe, with special atten-

tion given to the emerging model of multi-level governance. In this context, several projects are particularly interested in the extent to which governance in Europe is transformed through the growth of grassroots organisations and public interest groups with European or international constituencies and whether and how this wider involvement of 'civil society' can promote the emergence of an 'all-embracing European political space'. Several projects study European governance in the context of international governance structures and analyse the impacts of changes in the international context on institutional change within the EU. Another set of projects starts from the premise that international politics largely consists of international negotiations; these projects study the choice of the institutional settings of such negotiations and how these settings affect negotiation outcomes. Finally, several projects extend the concerns with political integration in Europe to the former USSR-dominated states of Eastern Europe and primarily investigate how domestic social and political features affect the position of these states in the competition for integration around the European centres of Brussels and Moscow.

Resources and Their Use

Personnel

The dedicated staff is the most important resource

The most important resource the Centre has is the persons who work in various functions at the Centre. Compared to other social science research institutes like the Science Centre for Social Research in Berlin or institutes of the Max Planck Society, MZES is a small centre. Compared to other German social science university institutes MZES is a large institute. But its size is not due to an especially big basic personnel budget; rather, MZES reach-

Table 1: Staff at MZES by financing source

	MZES budget	Positions financed by research grants	Professors and other scientists from Social Science Faculty
Scientists in Research Departments	9,5*	14,75*	18***
Scientists in Infrastructure	8**	-	-
Non-scientific staff	7	-	-
Total	24,5	14,75	18

* fixed term

** of which one fixed term

*** of which 11 C4- or C3- positions

es the size and the potential it has through pooling of resources from different sources (see table 1 which indicates the composition of the personnel presently working at MZES).

With its own basic budget MZES can finance 24.5 full-time positions. Most of these positions are used to sustain an excellent *infrastructure for research*. Its function is to support and facilitate research at MZES (1) by providing efficient administrative and secretarial services, and (2) by building up and continually providing high-standard computing, data, library, and documentation resources (more on the infrastructure pp. 185 ff)⁴. In order to obtain infrastructural services corresponding to the current state of research the scientific staff of the infrastructure is provided the opportunity to engage (up to 50% of working time) in research as well.

Aside from the positions for administrative and infrastructural tasks the MZES staff budget also allows the Centre to employ 9–10 (full-time) scientists working on projects of the two Research Departments. MZES uses these positions for strictly limited-term contracts to support projects of the Research Programme, mainly at the stage and with the obligation of preparing a grant application. These positions constitute less than one-fourth of all scientists in the Research Departments. Further crucial personnel capacity is gained from research grants and from the professors and other scientists of the Faculty of Social Sciences who participate in MZES research. The outstanding competence of the Faculty professors is a particularly valuable asset as they provide leadership at the Centre and have assumed the responsibility of directing the Centre and of stimulating and directing most of the research projects at MZES. The Centre in turn supports the Faculty professors in providing them with personnel support for preparing research proposals and grant applications. Fortunately the good infrastructural and personnel support of the Centre attracts almost all professors of political science and sociology to direct their research priorities towards the main research aims of MZES and to carry out their research in the MZES context.

The strength of MZES and also of the Mannheim social science faculty results from the combination of these different elements. MZES uses its basic budget to create an attractive research environment, supplements it in various ways and produces high returns on the inputs. The faculty in turn profits from the close cooperation with MZES. Teaching is research-related and MZES supports the internationalisation of teaching through offering

Resources from the Faculty, MZES and research grants are pooled and complement each other

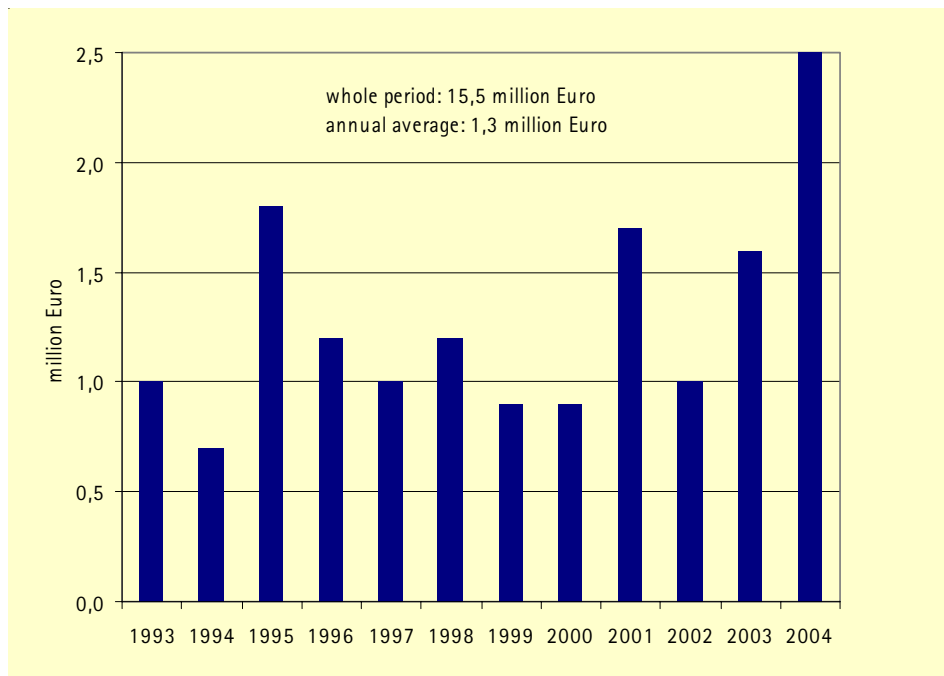


Figure 1: Research Grants 1993 - 2004 (2004 estimated)

courses – occasionally but increasingly – taught in English by international guests hosted by MZES. Finally, many students have exceptional learning opportunities through their direct involvement in research projects as research support staff. MZES employs about 50 such student assistants. Research can thus draw on well-trained graduates, and the research-intensive environment benefits doctoral and habilitation candidates as well as enhancing the training capacity of the Centre and the Faculty.

Other Resources – Projects and Research Grants

Apart from the personnel budget MZES receives from Mannheim University free use of office space and about 0.5 million Euro for additional personnel (short-term guest researchers and student assistants) and other expenses (library, technical infrastructure, travel and research expenses). As in the case of personnel, the use of these resources is strictly project-oriented. Resources are only provided for specific projects evaluated by the Scientific Advisory Board and approved by the MZES-Kollegium. Furthermore they are mainly provided as seed resources for the preparation of proposals for research grants and for support of projects that have already obtained research grants or are strongly committed to undergo peer review procedures and to obtain outside research grants. Projects that are not successful in this respect

Research is strictly project-oriented and peer-evaluated

are discontinued. Following the principle that all main projects are peer-evaluated and grant-supported, MZES submits itself to strong and continuous outside quality control.

Through this incentive structure MZES gains a high level of grant income. For years MZES has been among the most successful grant-winning institutions of Mannheim University and has become the largest research institute of Mannheim University. In the years 1993-2004 MZES has obtained a grant income of more than 15 million Euro or an annual average of 1.3 million Euro. It has been particularly successful in the four most recent years in which the annual research grants average more than 1.7 million Euro. The level of external resources obtained varies from year to year (see figure 1). Exceptionally high grant incomes in one year usually dampen such incomes in succeeding years because the Centre's potential is required to carry out the research involved in the research grants. Against this background the resources acquired in the most recent years speak for the vitality of the Centre and its strong position in the competition for research grants.

Most of the research grants are obtained from institutions that submit proposals to strong peer evaluation (see figure 2). The main source of funding is the German Research Foundation (DFG). Smaller parts of the research budget are provided by the Volkswagen and Thyssen Foundations or other research foundations, and a very small part by either the state of Baden-Württemberg or by ministries of the German Federal Government. While most of the resources are provided by German sources, the proportion of European funds has been growing in recent years. Most of the

Most grants come from the DFG, but the part from European sources is increasing

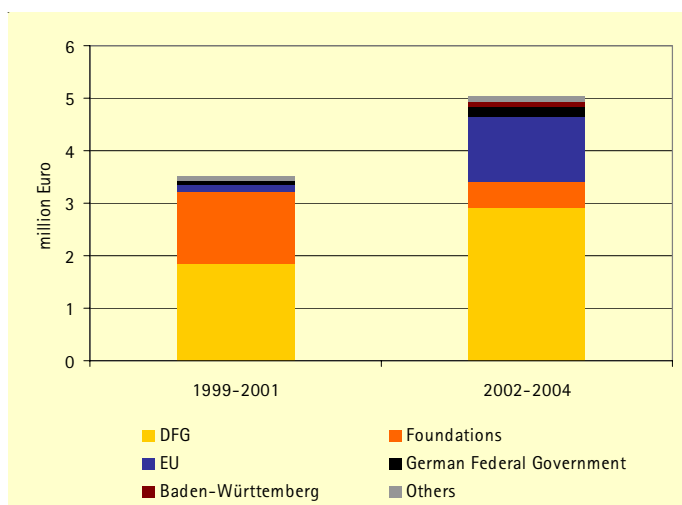


Figure 2: Acquired New External Funding 1999 - 2004



EU funds have been obtained for international research networks MZES is leading or involved in (see below). A particularly large sum is expected from the EU in 2004 for MZES's leadership in the EU Network of Excellence CONNEX (Connecting Excellence on European Governance) "Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multilevel Europe".

To take the year 2003 as an example: The grants acquired from outside and the basic funding of the MZES budget have provided resources for a total of 63 projects being carried out during the year with a total of 72 researchers involved at the MZES. Among the researchers, 13 are Professors or Assistant Professors at the Faculty of Social Sciences and one Professor Emeritus of the Faculty of Social Sciences.

Special Programmes

Pre-recruitment to Professorships

Provisions for bridging the generational gap

Presently and in the next few years MZES faces an almost complete generational replacement of the professorial staff of the Faculty of Social Sciences. The change in leading personnel over a short period can easily lead to a decline in research activity and to project discontinuity. In order to prevent such negative consequences MZES and the Faculty of Social Sciences have (successfully) intervened at the University of Mannheim and the Ministry of Science, Research and Art to provide resources for a measure that is rather unusual in the German university system, that is to recruit new professors before the present chairholders retire. This pre-recruitment option is envisaged for two chairs, one in sociology and one in political science. The double occupancies of chairs that will soon be implemented for a few years will help to bridge the generational gap.

Fellowship Programme

Starting in 2002, the Fellowship Programme has recruited three Research fellows for a five-year period

For the same purpose, but also in order to stimulate further exchange and collaboration, and to open MZES to researchers from other institutions, MZES has established a *Fellowship Programme* which exists in two variants.

In the first variant an established scholar is recruited to work at the institute for a longer (yet limited) period to stimulate innovative research in specific areas that are not well covered by the present staff or to complement existing research to establish a concentration of forces in a particular field. In 2002 MZES recruited three distinguished and experienced researchers for such fellowships: Dr. Daniele Caramani, Dr. Frank Kalter and Dr. Frank

Schimmelfennig. They have started several longer-term research projects at MZES. Frank Kalter works in the area of international migration and particularly focuses on the structural assimilation of migrants in the host societies. Recently Kalter has accepted a chair in sociology at the University of Leipzig, but cooperation with him will continue. With his work on the diversity of political cultures in Europe and their impact on European integration Daniele Caramani investigates a topic so far neglected at MZES and contributes to strengthening the bridge between Research Departments A and B. Frank Schimmelfennig's projects are concerned with explaining constitutional politics in Europe and here-with complement several other studies on European government.

A second variant of Fellowships offers established (mainly international) scholars the opportunity to participate in the long-term research activities of the MZES by visiting the institute at regular intervals for short periods and collaborating with institute researchers. In this framework Professor Thomas Poguntke (University of Keele) contributes with short-term research stays to the institute's Research Area on the Europeanisation of Party Systems and in particular works as co-director of the project "Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries?" Dr. William Maloney (University of Aberdeen) makes important contributions to the Research Area "Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behavior". Professor Douglas Massey (University of Pennsylvania), has worked at the MZES and helped to initiate new projects in the area on "Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts". All these colleagues will regularly return to the MZES in coming years.

Graduate Training and Young Scholars Initiative

MZES puts strong emphasis on training the rising generation of scientists. Perhaps the most important measure is to provide a good and internationally oriented scientific context with many outstanding scholars visiting the Centre and being available for contacts and exchange. The international networks in which MZES participates provide ample opportunities for such exchange and also for explicit international graduate training. In the past, MZES has coordinated two EU-financed Training and Mobility (TMR) Networks; presently MZES is a participant in the "Research and Training Network on Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance", in which MZES offers workshops on research methods. In addition, MZES enables young researchers to participate in international summer schools offering advanced training courses.

Advanced training of young researchers

es and it supports their participation (as well as that of other MZES researchers) in national and especially international seminars and conferences.

MZES has its own extended research seminar and lecture programmes well suited for graduate students and young researchers. They also can and do participate in various advanced courses and seminars offered at the Faculty of Social Sciences, at other university faculties, at ZUMA and also at MZES, where from time to time we have training workshops or working groups (organised by the staff) on advanced quantitative or qualitative methods.

MZES has been involved in creating a yearly international Summer School "Integrating Sociological Theory and Research" (IS-TAR) within the European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR) and has organised the first Summer School of this continuing series in 1999. Since then several of our young researchers have participated in this Summer School.

In spring 2001 MZES started a *Young Scholars Initiative* through which the institute supports graduate students writing their dissertations on a topic integrated into one of the MZES Research Areas. So far the programme has been highly successful. We expect the first three dissertations from supported young scholars in 2004 (each after approximately three years of dissertation work). Beyond the stipend provided by MZES some of the graduate students have obtained outside grants on their own initiative.⁵ A second cohort of 2 young scholars started to work at the end of 2003. Additional recruitments are to be made in 2004. Many dissertations are also written in the context of ongoing research projects and partly financed by project work (see list of dissertations in appendix pp. 251-252).

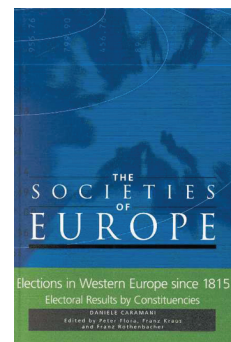
In order to further develop opportunities for dissertation research, plans are currently being discussed to install a graduate training college within MZES. In view of international graduate training MZES is preparing to become a Marie Curie Training Site. With this and other measures MZES intends to extend its activities in graduate training, shorten the time needed to prepare a dissertation, and increase the international composition of its staff.

Publications

The lasting results of a research institute are its publications. We mainly address the scientific community, which is also the audience that shows most interest in our work. In consequence, we primarily use scientific publication outlets in national and

international journals, monographs, edited collections and contributions to such collections. We aim at a high level of competitiveness in the international publication market and therefore as a rule abstain from subsidizing in-house publications.⁶ The work must convince journal editors and publishing houses. We also think each publication should appear in the context in which it fits best and therefore most books do not appear in MZES-related series. However, we do publish the MZES yearbook that year by year treats an important research topic of the Centre with contributions by MZES researchers and outside colleagues. A second Centre-related series is the ambitious 'Societies of Europe' data handbook series, the volumes of which provide detailed comparable time series data and substantive chapters on secular historical trends in European societies.

A quantitative overview of publications from 1999–2003 (see table 2) reveals that in each month of these five years MZES authors have published about one-and-a-half books on average, at least one article in a journal reviewed in the Social Sciences



Each month
1-2 books,
one SSCI-article and
many other publications

	Number of publications	in non-German language
Monographs	55	15 %
Edited volumes	38	45 %
Articles in SSCI-Journals	72	53 %
Articles in other scientific Journals	100	43 %
Articles in other Journals	29	14 %
Articles in edited volumes	242	32 %
Working papers / reports	124	67 %
Articles in Eurodata Newsletter	15	100 %
Sub-total print publications	675	42 %
Presentations at national or international conferences	446	73 %
Total	1121	55 %

Table 2: Publications 1999-2003

Citation Index (SSCI) and several articles in other scientific journals or edited volumes. Many books have appeared with the most renowned international academic publishers (Oxford, Cambridge or Princeton University Press) and other excellent international publishing houses. In order to reach the international research community a large proportion of publications is in English.

Figure 3a:
Publication points
per professor of
selected
departments of
political science
and sociology

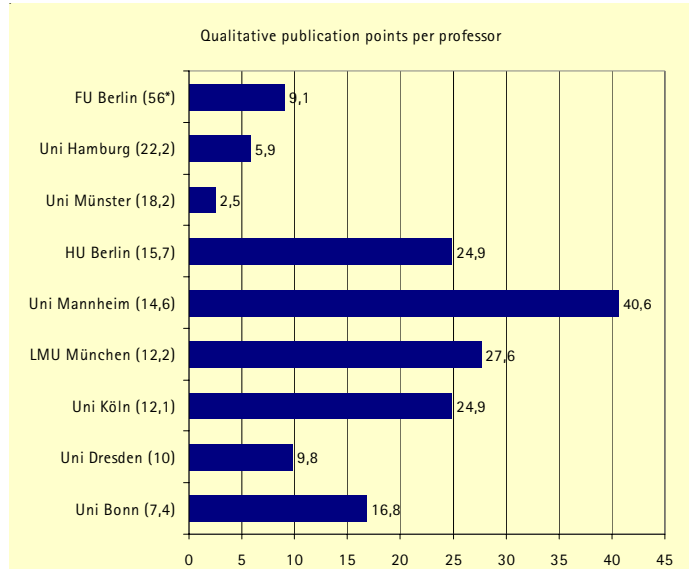
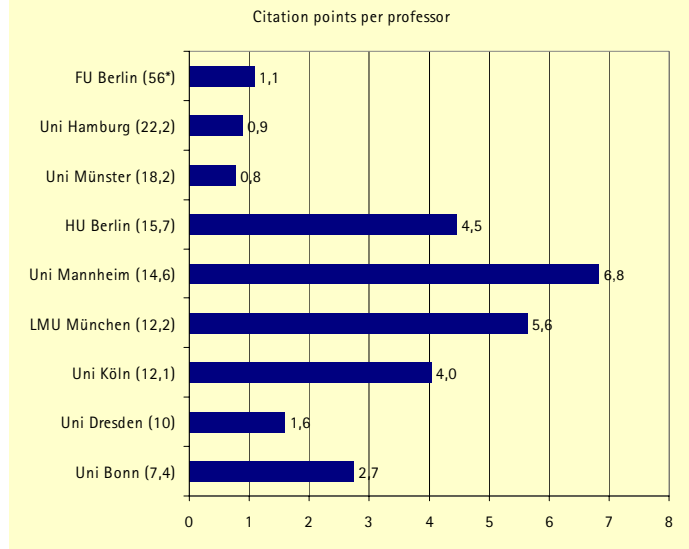


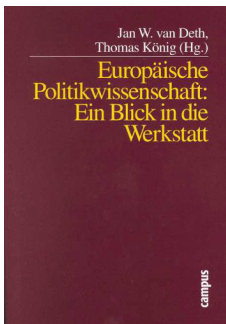
Figure 3b:
Citation points per
professor of selected
departments of
political science
and sociology



Source: Sternberg
und Litzenger⁷

(results are based on
special tabulations
provided by the authors)

one of the
MZES yearbooks



Do we reach the readers that we want to reach? A partial answer can perhaps be gained from evaluations of the publication record of selected departments of economics and social science recently published by Sternberg und Litzenger⁷. These authors analysed articles published 1992–2002 in journals reviewed by the SSCI and the citations these articles have received. A hardly flattering result of this study is that German sociology and political science are not highly present in these journals, a result also confirmed by the study of Plümper⁸ and a similar study of the German Science Council on economics. We certainly were pleased

to see the good position of Mannheim in the German context (see figures 3a and 3b), but we know that we must substantially increase our efforts to achieve an excellent position in the international world of social science as well.

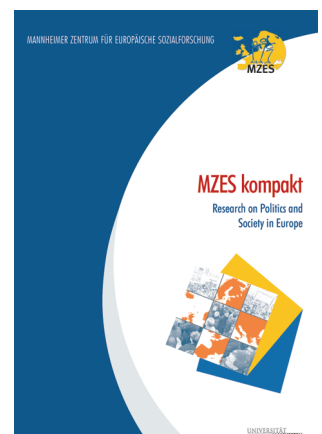
Another way to grasp the outside interest in our work is to analyse the visits to our homepage and the downloads of materials presented on the homepage, even though we recognize the problematic nature of such statistics. Over the two years 2002/2003 we have counted about 4 million visits to the homepage. Discounting routine hits from search engines and visits from MZES and other Mannheim University institutions⁹, there were about 1 million non-routine hits from the outside world each year. While the very large majority of hits are from Germany and other European countries, about 100 visits each day are from institutions belonging to the American academic EDU-net. This documents the presence of the Centre also in the American research community.

Perhaps the most telling indicator of the growing significance of the Internet for quick communication of research results can be gained from the number of downloads of our working papers. In the last two years more than 200.000 copies of Working Papers have been downloaded, each day about 300 copies. The 10 most frequently requested Working Papers have been downloaded about 50.000 times. This great capacity to quickly reach many potentially interested readers will lead us in the future to provide more of our article publications on the homepage as well.

As a research institute MZES mainly addresses the scientific community, academic teachers, students and research-oriented users in the public administration, in politics and in the media. But we are also interested in our results being used in the diverse fields of social praxis and politics to which they apply. Therefore MZES also provides expertise when requested by interested bodies, public commissions, ministries and other government agencies, but in order to keep to the main mission, there is no active policy to become abundantly involved in such tasks. In various ways MZES researchers also actively contribute to the dissemination of their results into society and politics – through public seminar events, lectures to interested organisations, contributions to political education, through press releases and articles in print media which reach the wider public. Even if we are not inactive in this direction (see pp. 290 ff. in appendix), the resources we can devote to such tasks are rather limited.

MZES is in high demand on the Internet

Thousands of downloads of working papers and data resources provided on the Internet





Cooperation and Exchange

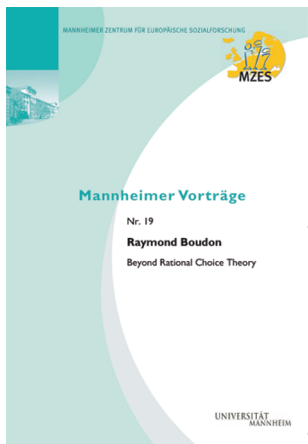
Research of the scope and content carried out at the MZES necessitates intensive cooperation within the institute and with research groups and colleagues outside the MZES, both nationally and internationally. MZES is concerned with promoting all these different forms of exchange and invests in them.

Within the Centre the regular seminars of each of the departments provide ample opportunity to discuss the ongoing work of projects and to interact with invited colleagues from outside. Also the joint seminar of the MZES and the Faculty of Social Sciences with distinguished outside speakers contributes to making the MZES a place of lively exchange and intellectual discussion (see the 'Mannheimer Vorträge' series). Furthermore, several ad hoc interdisciplinary working groups with members from different parts of the Centre have been formed to cooperate on issues of common interest. Examples include working groups of researchers who are studying France or working groups which organise workshops on advanced quantitative or qualitative methodology.

In various ways MZES profits from the highly valuable opportunities in the research intensive Mannheim environment to cooperate with colleagues both inside and outside Mannheim University. In 1999 MZES launched the DFG-financed interdisciplinary research group "Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems", in which MZES researchers pursue a common research programme with colleagues from the law and economics faculties and the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW). With the ZEW, fortunately located in the same building,

MZES researchers cooperate in other projects as well. MZES researchers are also engaged in the organisation and conceptualisation of the DFG Collaborative Research Centre 504 on "Rationality, Decision Behaviour and Economic Modelling" and they participate with two projects with direct relevance to the Research Programme of MZES. Cooperation has also been productive

with the university-based *Institut für Mittelstandsforschung* (small business research) in projects on self-employment with various common publications and with ZUMA (for instance, in a large joint EU-financed project on European Social Reporting as well as through cooperation in the CHANGEQUAL network).



The social sciences, together with economics and business administration, are the lead disciplines in the scientific profile of Mannheim University. The Centre profits from the research-intensive Mannheim environment.

Nationally and internationally MZES has been and is involved in numerous forms of research cooperation, both in bilateral connections and in larger research networks. Many past or ongoing research projects initiated and directed by MZES researchers have been or are being carried out with partners in several other countries. Recent projects with large international teams include:

- Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective (directed by Bahle and Flora)
- A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe (CATEWE, co-directed by Müller with Hannan (ESRI, Dublin) and Raffe (CES, Edinburgh))
- Socio-Economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe (co-directed by Müller with Arum (NYU, New York))
- Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy: An International Comparison (directed by Roßteutscher and van Deth)
- Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election (directed by Schmitt)
- Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries (co-directed by van Deth and Poguntke (Keele University))

Many other projects also involve international cooperation, but they are not listed here, because they are on a smaller scale or MZES is not directing the project. In addition to project cooperation MZES and its researchers are strongly engaged in larger national or international cooperation networks (see table 3 for the most important of these networks). Most of them have been initiated and have been or are coordinated by MZES. Several of the networks had or have a strong graduate training component (No. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9), as they enable graduate student exchange and offer systematic international graduate research training through topical and/or methodological workshops and seminars. All the networks are closely tied to longer-term MZES research fields. In general, several specific research projects are carried out in close connection to a network and profit from it.

The first three networks on the list are already formally concluded in terms of grants available for them. However, in general, cooperation continues some time beyond the initial stage of financing. For instance, the CID-network (Nr. 3 – Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy) has created large new survey databases in 14 European countries during the grant period of the network. These data are now being analysed and will lead to various collective publications in the coming years.

Many projects are only possible through intensive international cooperation

MZES is involved in various international networks for graduate training, exchange and research cooperation

Table 3: Overview of National and International Networks of MZES

Time period	Title	Aims	MZES-function	Other participants	Financed by
1996-2000 1	Family and the Welfare State in Europe	Training and Mobility of Researchers (TMR)-Network with special emphasis on the Comparative Study of Family (Welfare) Policies in European Countries	Coordination (Flora / Bahle)	13 partner institutions in 13 European countries	EU
1998-2001 2	Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union	Training and Mobility of Researchers (TMR)-Network with special emphasis on research on the Functioning of Representative Democracy in the European Union	Coordination (Schmitt)	11 partner institutions in 10 countries	EU
2000-2002 3	Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (CID)	Network to conduct surveys and create new databases for comparative studies of social and political participation, small democracy, social capital and citizen values	Coordination (van Deth)	Network of 19 partner institutions in 13 countries	ESF
1996-2005 4	Governance in the European Union	Special Research Area-Programme focusing on issues related to the multi-level governance structure in the EU	Coordination (Kohler-Koch)	About 70 researchers from 16 European countries	DFG
2002-2005 5	Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance	Research Training Network with special emphasis on Judicialisation and Positive Integration; International Trade Governance in a Historical Perspective	Participation (Kohler-Koch)	U of Maastricht, U of Odense, TU Munich, U of Westminster, Charles University, Prague, U of Turku	EU
2000-2005 6	Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	Improving EU-Studies in China	Coordination (Kohler-Koch)	U of Maastricht	EU

Table 3 continued

Time period	Title	Aims	MZES- function	Other participants	Financed by
2003-2004	Economic Change, Unequal Life Chances and Quality of Life (CHANGEQUAL)	<p>Research cooperation of researchers in participating institutions in the areas of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and change of work patterns • Income inequality and poverty • Intergenerational inheritance of inequalities • Changes in family life • Social integration and social cohesion 	Theme-group Coordination (Müller)	<p>ESRI, Dublin LASMAS (CNRS), Paris Nuffield College Oxford Sociology at Bicocca Milano Sociology at Tartu University SOFI Stockholm</p>	EU
7					
2004-2006	Family and Social Relations	Special Research Area-Programme creating a long-term panel database to study the change and formation of (new) patterns of intimate relations and of family and kinship structures	Coordination (Esser with Huinink, Bremen)	Several German and international partners	DFG
8					
2004-2007	Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe. CONNEX (Connecting Excellence on European Governance)	Mobilising and connecting of outstanding scholars to deepen knowledge of the present state and likely future development of European multilevel governance, its assets and deficiencies in terms of problem-solving capacity and democratic legitimacy	Coordination (Kohler-Koch)	Research groups from 43 Research Institutes and University Departments in 23 European countries	EU
9					
2002-2006	International Network on Divorce Studies	Cooperation and discussion on problems and results of European research on divorce (conditions, consequences, developments)	Membership (Brüderl, Esser) and Coordination (Esser, partly)	Network of approx. 12 other research institutes and universities	Local institutes of the network members
10					
2002-2008	European Social Survey	Comparative and longitudinal research on social, political, and economic attitudes among European citizens	Chair of German national team and module develop-	Cooperation of researchers from 23 countries (first wave	EU DFG
11					



For the near future the networks most important for research at MZES relate to the following areas:

1. *Family and Social Relations (No. 8 in table 3)*: Related to this topic a new DFG Special Research Area Programme has been established with leading participation of MZES researchers (Brüderl, Esser) intending to conduct a large-scale and long-term panel study on the "Development of Relationships and Families". Cooperation partners will particularly include the research groups in Germany which participate in this panel study, but also colleagues from the similar Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (Dykstra, Kalmijn, Liefbroer, Mulder) and several colleagues working in other countries on related issues (e.g. Amato from Penn State University; Billary from Bocconi University in Milano; Diekmann from ETH, Zürich; Hoem from the *Max Planck Institut für demographische Forschung* in Rostock and Kohler from the University of Pennsylvania).
2. *Economic Change, Unequal Life Chances and Quality of Life (CHANGEQUAL)*: The aim of this network is to intensify long-term research cooperation among several outstanding European research institutes working in highly overlapping areas. The consortium of institutes has established five topical research groups in which experts from each participating institute (or associated members) contribute to common projects (see list of Research Areas in Table 3, No. 7).
3. *(Multilevel) Governance in the EU*: Multilevel Governance in the EU has been an ongoing research topic at MZES. Since 1996 MZES has been coordinating a *DFG-Schwerpunktprogramm* concentrating on empirical analyses on how governance in Europe is changing in the process of European integration (No. 4). On a much wider basis research cooperation on multilevel governance in the EU will take place in the CONNEX Network (No. 9), which has recently been approved as a Network of Excellence in the 6th EU Framework Programme and will start its activities in summer 2004. As initiator MZES has gained the cooperation of many well-established research centres and distinguished scientists throughout Europe for this network and will coordinate its various activities.
4. *European Social Survey (ESS)*: The European Social Survey is a new, academically driven social survey covering some 20 European nations. It is designed to chart and explain the interaction between Europe's changing institutions and the attitudes, beliefs and behaviour patterns of its diverse populations. Van Deth at MZES is leading the German team

CONNEX - MZES has become a leading Centre of Excellence in European social science research networks



conducting the ESS and played a central role in the international team preparing the ESS questionnaire module on Social Capital for the 2003 survey. Brüderl participates in the international group which has won the competition to design the module on "Family, Work and Well-Being" for the 2005 survey. MZES researchers will participate in various international groups to analyse the data.

Table 4: Cooperation and Exchange 1999-2003

	No of co-operating institutes in ...	No of external participants at conferences etc. held at MZES from ...	No of presentations of MZES researchers given at seminars or conferences held in ...
Germany	22	596	190
EU countries (plus Norway and Switzerland)	104	904	160
EU candidate countries	25	54	12
Russia and other East European countries	22	16	11
Middle East	1	41	
USA and Canada	15	106	50
Asia	5	46	16
Others		15	7
Total	194	1778	446
Total number of workshops / conferences		66	

A quantified view of the intensity of exchange and its regional extension can be gained from Table 4, which lists the numbers of cooperation partners and of different forms of exchange activities. MZES can build on reliable partnership in many countries that are crucial for the Centre's research agenda. Among the wide network of about 200 cooperating institutions are partners in almost all European countries and overseas (see column 1). Practically all connections consist of direct cooperation in research projects or in publications in which a MZES researcher is involved as editor or co-author. With many of the institutions



intensive contacts have already existed for many years and involve different MZES Research Areas.

MZES is also the venue for many workshops and conferences. To mention a few examples:

- In connection with the *DFG-Schwerpunktprogramm* "Governance in the European Union", led by Beate Kohler-Koch, MZES has hosted 10 conferences to further develop the area and to discuss and evaluate projects carried out within the programme.
- In 1999 the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) held its annual Joint Sessions of Workshops at MZES. Organized by Jan van Deth, 550 participants from all over the world discussed over three days the problems and prospects of studying social and political developments.
- On several occasions MZES researchers have organised large international conferences in cooperation with the European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR). In 1999 Walter Müller and Stefani Scherer started the series of the ECSR Graduate School and Workshops "Integrating Sociological Theory and Research" in Mannheim. As part of the ECSR-EURESCO conference series "European Societies or European Society?" Hartmut Esser organised in 2000 a conference on "Migration and Inter-Ethnic Relations in Europe" and Johannes Berger in 2002 a conference on "The Loss of the Social Bond? Euresco-Conference on the Future of Community in Advanced Western Societies".
- Franz Urban Pappi and others have organised various conferences and workshops of the Research Group "Institutionalisation of International Negotiations".
- For its 2001 European Meeting the Research Committee on Social Stratification of the International Sociological Association gathered at MZES. Over 100 international researchers contributed to the conference theme "Expanding Markets, Welfare State Retrenchment and Their Impact on Social Stratification".

Each year MZES is visited by hundreds of national and international scholars and MZES researchers present their work in seminars and conferences worldwide

Many other such events at MZES (66 in the years 1999–2003) have attracted close to 1800 participants.

In turn MZES researchers have presented and discussed their results in hundreds of conferences over the years. The fact that about 60% of such presentations are given outside Germany – and this also includes the young researchers – points to the in-

ternational orientation and the active integration of the Centre into the international research community.

Challenges for the Future

MZES has become a place at which through extensive international cooperation substantial contributions to the social science knowledge base on European social and political development accrue and from which they radiate. It brings many outstanding researchers to Germany and has become a forum for international exchange, not only for its own researchers, but also for other colleagues in Germany and abroad. As a core pillar within the Mannheim University focus on economics and social sciences and through its connections to other Mannheim-based economic and social science research centres (ZEW, ZUMA, ZI, Forschungsgruppe Wahlen) MZES contributes to making Mannheim a strong and highly visible Baden-Württemberg social science site with a high-level position in the German national context as well and one of growing significance in the international arena. The Centre, however, also faces several challenges for the future.

- The almost complete generational replacement of professors in the Faculty of Social Sciences within very few years engenders the risk of substantial decline in activity and of discontinuity in research topics in the transition period. It is essential to minimize such ruptures. As the number of professorships in both concerned disciplines – political science and sociology – is small, the replacement must be made with an adequate balance of competences needed for appropriate teaching of the political science and sociology curricula on the one hand, and priorities resulting from the research agenda of MZES on the other hand. The faculty must ensure that the expertise of the professors covers in sufficient breadth the core substance of the disciplines concerned. For the research agenda of MZES a high degree of specialisation on European comparative and integration research should have highest priority. Furthermore it is of crucial significance for the future that all replacements satisfy very high standards. These different concerns are not easy to reconcile. In this situation the Faculty pursues the strategy of achieving the best possible combination of academic excellence in broad subfields of the respective disciplines and a high research potential for European social research, while renouncing narrow topical denominations. MZES has developed a number of promising research topics for the future,

For the future
MZES must ...

... further develop its
research profile and
integrate the strengths
and research interests
of the next generation
of professors



but the future research profile will largely depend on the specific competences of the newly recruited professors, who must then find ways to develop sustainable forms of cooperation and integration in a new Research Programme. This may lead to substantial changes in the specific research topics addressed, and not all topics that appear desirable may be accomplished.

... become an attractive training and research site for first-rate young scholars in Europe

■ But not only new professors have to be recruited. The policy of high personnel flexibility MZES has adopted so that project directors can always work with staff well suited in their qualifications to project needs leads to high personnel turnover. This in turn requires constant efforts to select and train excellent young researchers. In the future, personnel recruitment should become more international. The Mannheim Centre has always had a fair proportion of non-native scientists among its scientific staff, but the MZES research agenda should reflect itself in an even stronger international composition of the staff. MZES aims to achieve a position in which it can compete internationally for the best staff and graduate students, and it seeks to create training opportunities that allow the Centre to fulfil these aims.

... obtain resources to reconcile the teaching demands at the faculty and the time needed for good research to ensure the future flourishing of the Centre

■ Other research institutes of similar size as MZES are generally not university-based but exist as independent institutions outside the university system (such as Max Planck Institutes, Leibniz Society or other institutes). Usually they have full-time directors and other full-time leading scientific staff. MZES has no positions of its own for these functions. MZES recruits its directors and project leaders mainly from the professors of the Faculty of Social Sciences, who have full teaching and other professorial obligations and responsibilities in the faculty and for the chairs they hold¹⁰. Since 1989 – when MZES was founded – student numbers have grown (from 1318 registered students for political science and sociology up to 1610 in 2003), but the number of teaching positions has been reduced (by four C1-C3 positions). Administrative demands at the faculty have substantially increased and teaching obligations have been raised (from 240 to 270 classroom hours per annum). With all these developments, time resources of faculty professors for MZES have clearly declined. As the intellectual inputs and the availability of faculty professors for developing research programmes, preparing and designing projects, careful guidance of project work and cross-project

cooperation represent one of the core resources MZES must build on, *the over-commitment enforced by outside developments must be reversed*. It is essential that measures be taken to counteract such tendencies in order to ensure a promising future for the Centre.

MZES strongly draws on the resources and the potential available in the Mannheim Faculty of Social Sciences, but over the years it has also developed an identity of its own. This identity has slowly grown through daily cooperation and exchange. For the future flourishing of the Centre, and in particular during the difficult transition period to come, it is crucial to nurture this identity. From this angle the present brochure not only desires to inform the outside world about the Mannheim Centre; rather, a no less important contribution may be to help ourselves understand who we are and what we can do.

Footnotes

- ¹ Eight scientific and two library staff members as well as six secretaries. The non-personnel budget grew from 260,000 Euro in 1989 to 580,000 Euro in 1992. Staff has been reduced since then by two (1 scientist, 1 secretary), and in real terms, the non-personnel budget has declined by about 25%.
- ² The Kollegium is composed of the political science and sociology professors of the Faculty of Social Sciences – including professors emeriti as long as they continue research at MZES, four professors of the economics faculty, other co-opted Mannheim university professors, and eleven elected representatives of several groups of researchers and other staff.
- ³ In this brochure projects carried out only during 1999–2001 are assigned to the Research Areas of the Research Programme 2002–2004 into which they fit best.
- ⁴ It secures quick access to central data sources in the social and political areas studied and it includes a specialised library that has on hand the literature, publications and documents relevant for research. Many of these services are done in ways also useful for the wider research community, e.g. by means of special library collections, through gathering and/or making accessible distinct data sets or document collections, and through the publication and archiving of such collections, for instance databases on family policies and on social security in the European countries, the widely used 'Eurobarometer Trend File' or the files on 'Political Leaders and Democratic Elections'.
- ⁵ Irena Kogan and Dirk Leuffen have obtained a DAAD grant for their studies. Stefan Seidendorf has won project support from the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences to extend the scope of his research beyond the time supported by MZES.
- ⁶ Subsidised publications essentially include only Working Papers and Newsletters, with which we either want to reach the wider public or make possible the publication of detailed analyses or documentary texts that are difficult to publish in other forms.

- ⁷ See Rolf Sternberg / Timo Litzenberger: Die Forschungsleistung der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität zu Köln – ein bibliometrischer Vergleich von Fächern, Fächergruppen und Fakultäten. Working Paper No 2003-03, Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeographisches Institut, Universität zu Köln.
- ⁸ See Thomas Plümper: Publikationstätigkeit und Rezeptionserfolg der deutschen Politikwissenschaft in internationalen Fachzeitschriften, 1990–1992. Eine bibliometrische Analyse der Veröffentlichungsleistungen deutscher politikwissenschaftlicher Fachbereiche und Institute. Politische Vierteljahresschrift XLIV (4), 2003, p. 529–544.
- ⁹ About 25% of the hits are from MZES and other Mannheim University institutions; about 25% are estimated routine hits from search engines. The large majority of all visits concern three sections of the homepage – each about the same number: the section describing the Research Programme and the research projects; the section on MZES publications; the section on the Research Archive Eurodata.
- ¹⁰ So far only the Director is allowed a 50% reduction of his teaching obligations.



Research Department A
European
Societies and
Their Integration

European Societies and Their Integration

Research Department A focuses on the comparative analysis of European social structures and their integration, as well as on the historical and current development of the respective welfare states and intermediary institutions.

Research Department A grew from projects, research interests and activities conducted in the former Research Department I from 1989 to 1998. One aspect of this work has been Peter Flora's continuation of Stein Rokkan's historical societal and welfare state research; another has been the comparative analysis of social structures carried out by Walter Müller. This main focus is also reflected in the strong orientation of the MZES infrastructure toward macro-sociological-comparative research from the very beginning. With the re-organization of the MZES, and with the beginning of the Fourth Research Programme in 1999, the projects on social structures and social inequality and on the historical comparison of the development of welfare state institutions have been augmented and complemented by more specific thematic Research Areas, including migration and the process of ethnic differentiation, the normative acceptance of markets and of the institutions of the welfare state, and the analysis of alterations in families and living arrangements related to socio-structural changes.

The current Research Programme, which runs from 2002-04, has structured these research orientations into thematic sub-areas as follows:

A1: The Development of Social Structures in European Societies

A2: Social Services and Social Security: The European Welfare States in Comparison

A3: Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflicts

A4: Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State

A5: Family and Social Relations

Research Area A1 (The Development of Social Structures in European Societies) mainly studies social stratification and social inequality in the various European countries and in particular investigates the role of education in these processes. It examines how – under different institutional conditions – education affects labour market outcomes and other individual life chances and how educational opportunities themselves depend on the degree of social inequalities prevailing in different societies. Stud-

The main focus:
Comparative analysis
of European social
structures, institu-
tions and their inte-
gration

Five Research Areas

Social Inequality

ies have been strongly connected with work done in other international research centres on these issues and internationally cooperative projects also form the basis for future developments in this Research Area.

The Welfare States

Research Area A2 (Social Services and Social Security: The European Welfare State in Comparison) focuses on the comparative analysis of historical and current developments in restructuring the organisation of social services and social security systems, and also investigates the role intermediary institutions (e.g. churches) play in these processes. Work related to the Research Area also concerns the completion of two long-term publication projects, including the "Family Change and Family Policy"-series as well as the "Societies of Europe" historical data handbook series. Particularly significant to this work are the contributions of the Eurodata archive in the MZES infrastructure, which contains an internationally unique basis for a comparative-historical and macro-sociological analysis of the development of European welfare states.

Migration and Integration

Research Area A3 (Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflicts) investigates in different projects the conditions of social integration of immigrants and the related questions of the emergence of ethnic inequalities, differentiation and conflicts.

Markets and Morality

Research Area A4 (Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State) engages in theoretical reflections on and empirical analyses of the moral convictions and other elements of the specific normative structure characteristic for both market economies and the institutions of social policy. It also studies the foundation for assumptions about the erosion of moral ties and solidarities in present-day societies.

Family and Social Relations

Research Area 5 (Family and Social Relations) was newly established as part of the Research Programme 2002-2004. Empirical studies of partnership and family development are conducted here with novel longitudinal data and with special consideration given to the social embeddedness of partnerships and families.

The internal relations of projects and activities

The five Research Areas of Research Department A are at least partly related and interconnected. Research Areas A3 and A5, for example, intend to establish common large scale and longitudinally designed data collection projects, some of which will have a service character for the wider scientific community, and a thematic and technical interlocking of the approaches is obvious and intended. There are also clear thematic relations among

Research Areas A1, A2 and A4 (and A5) with respect to the welfare state. Processes of partnership formation and family development, as well as their social embeddedness, are closely related to processes of social inequality studied in Research Area A1. They are also of relevance for the development of the welfare state, e.g. changes in fertility, separation and divorce as well as in family and kinship support. Welfare state regulations with their redistributions have direct and indirect effects on structures of social inequality and the respective nation-state characteristics and developments. Processes of (international) migration and the integration of immigrants are closely related to the emergence of (new) social inequalities and also have consequences for the respective welfare state regulations and their social acceptance. In various thematic ways there are also links to Research Department B, especially to those Research Areas and projects which deal with political participation, the structures of party systems (and their historical roots), the mediation of (moral) values, the structures of electoral behaviour, the analysis of policy areas as well as the formation of transnational spaces and ethnic conflicts in multi-ethnic societies.

Due to the programmatic focus of Research Department A, and in particular the comparative focus found in Research Areas A1 and A2, the research in this department has been internationally oriented since MZES was founded. But most of the other projects, which are not always initially designed as internationally comparative, are also strongly embedded in international cooperation. Within Research Area A3, for example, several projects are conducted in an explicitly cross-national comparative manner and in international cooperation, and within Research Area A5 all major projects are conducted in close coordination with similar projects at an international (as well as national) level. In this context, the participation of members of Research Department A in the network "Economic Change, Unequal Life Chances and Quality of Life" (known as CHANGEQUAL) should be mentioned, as should the presence of guest professors such as Richard Arum and Douglas Massey, who were invited to support the work in Research Areas A1 and A3.

Against this background, it should come as no surprise that there are numerous approaches and ways in which research projects are conducted at the Department. The perspectives range from macrosociological historical analyses and qualitative studies to rather abstract theoretical modelling and quantitative analyses. The research colloquium of Research Department A is especially

International connections

devoted to address and discuss theories, methods and the various approaches, but it also serves as a venue to present preliminary results and questions regarding the preparation of research proposals. Over time it has become a central forum for the department's internal integration.

A general aim for the future:
The integration of comparative research and theoretical modelling

Future work in Research Department A will partly include studies continuing along the long-term research fields, but also involve work in new directions, in particular concerning reforms of the welfare state and labour market institutions. The main challenges and chances for the coming work will be the further integration of historical-comparative projects with the more abstract models of generating mechanisms and basic social processes in the various field of sociological research at MZES.



Research Area A1

The Development
of Social
Structures in
European Societies

Projects in Area A1

Completed Projects

- Core Projects*
- C1 Brauns, Kim, Müller, Scherer, Steinmann, Pollak (1996 - 2002)
Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe
 - C2 Brauns, Gangl, Müller (1997 - 2000)
A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe (CATEWE)
 - C3 Gangl, Iannelli, Kalter, Kogan, Müller, Raffae, Smyth, Wolbers (2001 - 2002)
Evaluation and Analyses of the LFS 2000 ad hoc Module Data on School-to-work Transitions in Europe
 - C4 Gangl, Lohmann, Luber, Müller (1998 - 2002)
Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe
- Supplementary Projects*
- S1 Hall, Müller (1999 - 2001)
Career Patterns of Men and Women in a Family Context: A Comparative Analysis of Germany and the UK
 - S2 Kim, Müller (1996 - 1999)
Family Relationships and Social Networks in Modern Societies: A Comparative Examination of Germany and South Korea
 - S3 Gangl, Müller (1999 - 2001)
Labour Market Processes and Structural Change: Allocation Dynamics and Unemployment in the US, Swedish and West German Labour Markets
 - S4 Müller, Otte (1999 - 2001)
Theoretical Construction and Empirical Examination of a Lifestyle Typology

Ongoing Projects or in Preparation

- Core Projects*
- C5 Ballendowitsch, Rothenbacher (2001 - 2004)
Social Structure, Social Security, and the Social Position of the Public Service Sector: European Models and National Case Studies
 - C6 Müller, Scherer (2003 - 2005)
The Social Consequences of Labour Market Flexibilisation in Different EU Countries
 - C7 Caramani (2003 - 2007)
Political Cultures and European Integration
- Supplementary Projects*
- S5 Kim, Müller, Reimer (2003 - 2006)
Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes
 - S6 Brinton, Grusky, Jonsson, Müller, Pollak (2002 - 2003)
Social Mobility in a Disaggregated Class Context: a Comparative Analysis of the Influence of Occupational Structuration on Mobility Regimes
 - S7 Kalter, Kristen, Müller, Römmer (2003 - 2004)
Longitudinal Studies for Educational Reporting. Exemplary Studies from Europe and North America
 - S8 Müller, Pollak, Wirth (2004 - 2007)
The Development of a European Socio-economic Classification

The Development of Social Structures in European Societies

1. Research Questions and Aims

Education, labour market participation and occupational position, work income and welfare state provisions are crucial elements of social structures and lasting determinants of life chances of individuals in modern societies. In this research area we study how these elements are related among each other, and, in particular, how they generate the social inequalities that exist between individuals, families, and social classes, and how the inequalities are reproduced from generation to generation.

With the studies we pursue four main aims: The first is to describe the extent and patterns of these inequalities and how and why they differ across social groups such as gender and ethnic communities. The second is to show how they are generated, and how they depend on specific social institutions such as educational systems, labour market regulation or welfare state protection. Thirdly, studies investigate the consequences of inequalities, so far in particular the consequences of inequality of social position for the formulation of interests and the generation of social and political conflicts. Fourth, we work at these essentially classical issues in the study of social structures and stratification in a decidedly European comparative perspective.

For most of these issues knowledge on Europe as a whole and on similarities and differences among its constituent societies is still lacking. We want to contribute systematically comparative knowledge on the European social structural landscape at large and on its development in the European integration process. At the same time, we use the comparative approach to assess the generality of the mechanisms that generate the basic patterns and to identify the effects of factors potentially responsible for differences among societies, and for convergent or divergent developments between them. While so far we have mainly analysed the conditions existing in different countries of Europe and their development as Europe unifies, future work is planned to address the other direction as well, i.e. to study – in connection with the cultural diversity in Europe – the consequences of social inequalities in and between different countries on the European integration process.

Coordinator:
Walter Müller

Scientific Staff:
Jens Ballendowitsch
Hildegard Brauns
Daniele Caramani
Markus Gangl
Anja Hall
Frank Kalter
Anna Kim
Irena Kogan
Cornelia Kristen
Henning Lohmann
Silvia Luber
Gunnar Otte
Reinhard Pollak
David Reimer
Anika Römmer
Franz Rothenbacher
Stefani Scherer
Susanne Steinmann
Stephanie Steinmetz

Describe through comparative studies the European social structural landscape and explain the generation of social inequalities and the consequences resulting from them

This research programme has existed at MZES since its early years. It began with the final work on the CASMIN project (together with Robert Erikson and John H. Goldthorpe) that provided the now classic 'Comparative Analysis of Social Mobility in Industrial Nations' for the early decades after WWII. This project showed the crucial role education plays in shaping patterns of social mobility, as well as the intergenerational reproduction of social inequality. Several succeeding projects have concentrated on the role of education in this process in greater depth, for instance: What is the effect of different educational systems or of educational expansion on labour market outcomes and other life course consequences of education? Or, what are the implications of different educational institutions and educational expansion for the transmission of social advantage from parents to children? More recent projects have focused on other institutional characteristics of societies that also influence labour market behaviour and the stratification consequences resulting from it, such as labour market regulation, welfare state provisions, and family and kin networks or support systems.

The theoretical aim thus is to understand how institutions and structural conditions shape the actions of families, individual workers and employers, and why these conditions produce and reproduce social inequalities among individuals and families. For this we study how the institutions differ across countries, how the institutions operate, and why the institutional differences lead – often through similar mechanisms – to different individual and macro-level outcomes and produce differences in the social structures of European societies.

2. Main Lines of Research

In the projects we concentrate on domains we see as the backbone of social structures and of social stratification, namely families, education, and labour markets and their mutual dependence. It is here that individual resources are largely created and distributed. However, in modern societies it is indispensable to take the role of the welfare state into account as well. So far, we have done this for selected aspects only, chiefly the welfare state's impact on education and on the labour market (as employer, as income provider, and as labour market regulator). The family is central in our work as it is the essential economic, social and cultural resource for young people's educational aspiration and participation and – aside from education – for their placement on the labour market. In more selective ways, we have studied

the repercussions of education, the labour market and the welfare state on family formation processes, or how families and support networks complement or compensate stratification processes emanating from the market and the state (in projects S1 and S2 and in earlier related comparative projects).

Two sets of study designs and projects have been carried out recently or are being conducted.

1. A first set of studies is based on representative cross-sectional or longitudinal population surveys and investigates (in strictly comparative ways) specific aspects of the social structural processes. A strong emphasis has been put on how in countries with differing educational systems and labour market institutions educational qualifications lead to different labour market and life course outcomes (C1, C2, C3).

- Characteristics of educational systems that we have studied include their organisation in terms of tracking, stratification, relative prevalence of general education vs. vocational training, the combination of learning and working, and the spread of adult education.
- Among labour market and welfare state institutions, we have especially considered effects of varying employment protection regulations and welfare support in the case of unemployment.
- Among the outcomes studied, particular emphasis has been given to the process of school leavers' integration into more or less stable employment, to the risks of unemployment or precarious work, to labour mobility, and to the attainment of social status, class position and income in the course of work careers.
- Much attention has been devoted to the issue of the (partly interrelated) processes of the expansion of educational opportunities and occupational change. How do the increasing rates of younger cohorts' participation in ever higher levels of education affect the social inequalities in educational attainment, the value of education in changing labour markets, and the extent and pattern of inter-generational mobility and immobility?
- Other aspects studied include the implications institutional characteristics have for matching qualification to job requirements or for the relative significance education and work experience have for work careers.

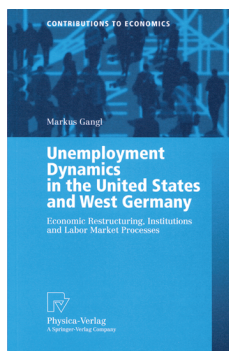
Research designs I:
Comparative analysis of cross-sectional or longitudinal population surveys to assess – under different institutional conditions – the role of individual resources on life course outcomes



One innovative way to provide answers to these questions has been the integrated analysis of many countries, with their varying institutions, over many years, during which educational participation and labour demand varied. Multi-level models with explicit measures for educational and labour market institutions or participation rates then allow one to simultaneously test hypotheses about the effects of specific institutions or the effects of variation in supply and demand on the various outcomes that are of theoretical interest. We can then assess the impact of relevant resources and other characteristics of the individual actors taking into account the institutional and structural conditions under which they act.

We have also done comparative case studies involving small numbers of countries that were strategically selected for in-depth analyses of the causal mechanisms in longitudinal (work or family) career processes under different institutional conditions. Examples of such case studies – pursued with advanced models of panel, event history or sequence analysis – are the analyses of early work career processes (in C1); the project on unemployment dynamics in the American and West German labour market (S3), and the case study of the particular role of the family in Southern European countries in coping with excessively high youth unemployment (in C2).

In response to claims by some authors that lifestyle differences have become more important than the classical dimensions of social differentiation and inequality, a supplementary dissertation project (S4) has conducted a local study of lifestyles. A theoretical instrument was developed in it to identify lifestyle groups, and it was used to assess the significance of lifestyle for explaining various aspects of social and political behaviour. The results indicate a rather limited explanatory potential of lifestyle differences.



Research designs II:
Study the changing
position of specific
groups of workers in
changing social
structures

2. A second variant of studies (C4 and C5) derives from another long term research strategy originally suggested by Peter Flora. Here the focus is on specific groups of workers which have a particular significance in and for the social structure of modern societies. We are currently involved in a project on *civil servants* (C5), and recently completed a study on *self-employment* (C4). A study on *farmers* was carried out some years ago. Interest in the *civil servants* derives from their specific (welfare) state dependent employment relationship, and their often privileged and exemplary position in terms of social security

— though this varies substantially across countries. For select European countries, the project studies the historical evolution in the institutional arrangement and establishment of the civil service and its particular social position and social security. A central question is how different states — with different welfare institutions, different civil service employment traditions and interest organisations — react as employers under the recent fiscal crises and pressures on the welfare budgets, and how this affects the social status and security of the civil service and of particular groups within it.

Aside from their specific characteristics as a social class, the *self-employed* are of particular interest today due to the recent growth in their numbers and to the expectation that self-employment can help to create new jobs. The nature of self-employment also has changed substantially in recent years, and there are wide differences between European countries in the size of this group, its recent growth rate, its social characteristics, and its respective status. The study details all



Range of countries and systems: Most of the studies concentrate on present EU member states. However, for theoretical reasons it has been crucial on occasion to include other advanced societies as well, particularly the U.S. In a few cases, we have included select advanced Asian countries. For instance, the special role of family solidarity and family based social networks in the Asian countries and in the South of Europe proved crucial for understanding high levels and particular forms of self-employment in both groups of countries and their distinctiveness in this respect from other advanced societies. A recent project has taken the first steps in investigating selected aspects of the social structural transformations taking place in Eastern European EU accession countries, as they make the transition from command to market economies (C3).

Data: Over the years, the projects have invested a great deal in creating a data infrastructure for advanced microdata-based comparative studies of Europe's social structures. Much effort went into obtaining access to microdata of the respective labour force surveys of the national statistical offices and preparing this data for comparative sociological analysis. Meanwhile, the MZES has built up a large archive of such data and the competence to use this data for comparative studies of Europe. The MZES has, for instance, been asked by the European Statistical Office to evaluate and analyse a module of the European Labour Force Survey that was collected in all European member states and accession countries (C3). However, we have also strongly drawn on the available socio-economic panel studies, and—what turned out to be most important—we have either participated in or organised international scholarly consortia in order to combine national data in joint comparative projects.

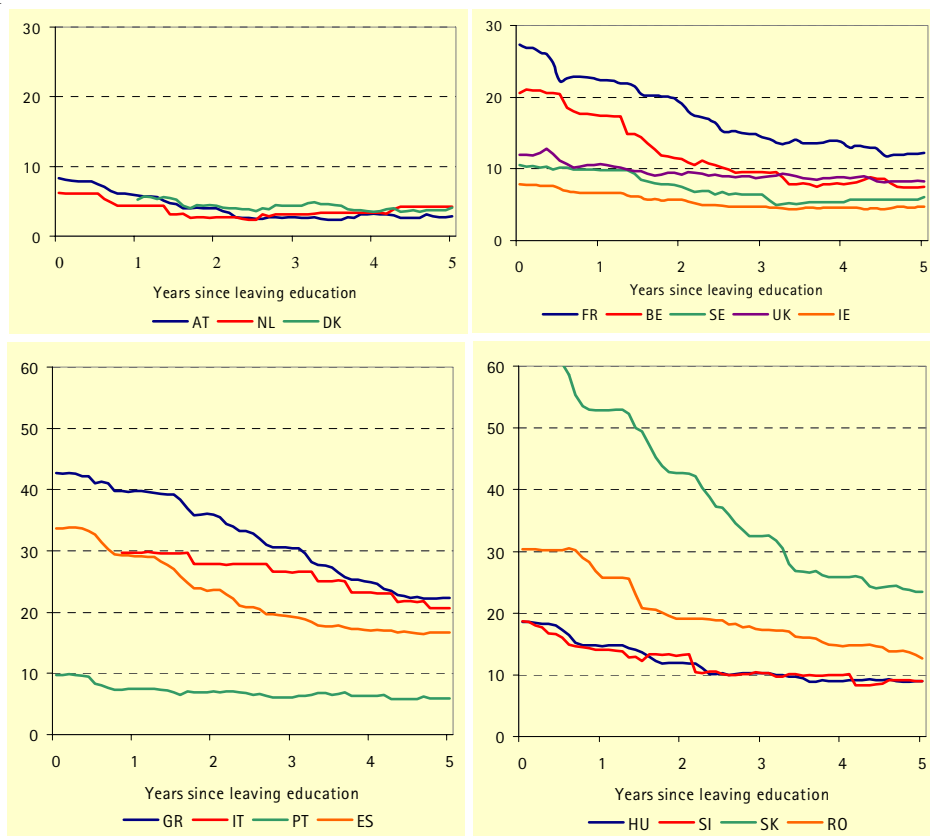
this, but its most innovative feature is a comparative examination of the structural, institutional and individual factors that increase the likelihood of entry into – and then survival in – self-employment for eleven European and other advanced societies. For each country a longitudinal study has been conducted on the processes that lead people, at some point in their work career, to start a business of their own, and on the factors that keep such persons self-employed. A meta-analysis of the country studies then identified crucial conditions under which self-employment growth and stability is most likely to occur.

3. Selected Results

From the various domains of study only a few findings pertaining to education and its significance for individuals and society shall be highlighted here. In the literature there are claims of a growing decoupling between education and labour market, social class or life course outcomes. Our results do not confirm this. Rather we find that in most respects education continues to be a key resource and has returns that are both individually and socially advantageous. This is true for all countries and contexts we have studied. The basic mechanisms by which education is associated with different labour market or life course outcomes appear to be generally similar across countries and contexts. On the individual level a general finding, for instance, is: The higher the educational qualifications obtained, the better are the labour market prospects of individuals in practically all relevant aspects. In terms of educational system characteristics an important finding is: The clearer the signalling capacities of educational credentials are, the stronger the impact of educational criteria is in the competitive matching of individuals with acquired qualifications to jobs with required work abilities.

An Example for comparative results: Unemployment in early working life

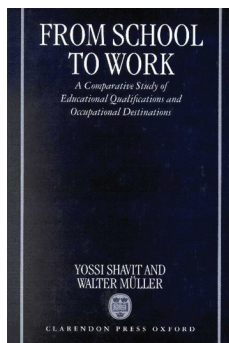
However, comparisons among countries have also yielded substantial systematic differences. In countries with more stratified educational institutions (as in Germany), and qualifications more linked to specific occupations, ties between qualifications obtained, work careers and class positions later in life tend to be closer. Huge differences, for instance, exist among countries in the risk of unemployment school leavers experience in the stage of transition from school to work (see figures in the box “Unemployment in early working life”). In countries with a high level of occupation-specific vocational training in the secondary education system such as Austria, Denmark, and the Netherlands, un-



employment among school leavers is hardly higher than in the population at large. (Germany and Switzerland did not participate in the study, but other data indicate results similar to those for Austria and Denmark.) In countries in which secondary education provides mainly general education, the integration of school leavers into stable work tends to be more difficult and takes more time. Other factors (such as the level of education school leavers have, school-based vs. firm-based vocational training, the level of unemployment in the population at large or the level of work protection for the established workers) also matter and have been studied in detail. We have identified the institutional arrangements in education and training and on the labour market that affect the advantages and disadvantages of insiders vs. outsiders and facilitate or hinder the integration of newcomers and outsiders.

In view of the implications of macro-structural conditions and developments, we were able to show how the two general trends of development – educational expansion and occupational up-

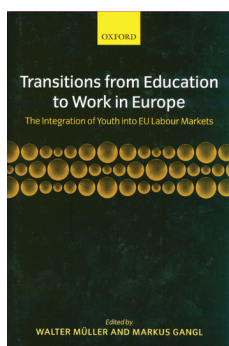
Figure:
Unemployment rates
and years since
leaving education
Source: EU LFS 2000
ad hoc module



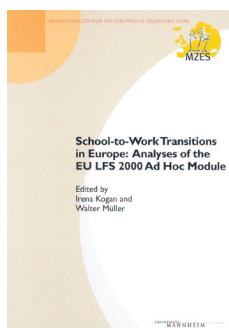
grading – often balance each other out, but also what the implications are if they do not.

Nearly everywhere, the highest risks are borne by the least qualified: they are the ones most negatively affected in economic downturns, and they also lose most in the long-term upgrading of qualificational requirements. Those who graduate from tertiary education gain the most from occupational upgrading and tend to be the least affected by economic cycles.

The projects have shown that Germany is among those countries with particularly strong links between education and work, as well as with a clearly smoother integration of (most) young people into the labour market. At the same time, educational attainment and later occupational and class position clearly depend more on family background in Germany than in many other comparable countries. Benefits and costs of specific elements in the institutional arrangement of the German education and training system have also been identified: Institutions of vocational training, for instance, provide an effective safety net, but they also strongly contribute to the high level of intergenerational class inheritance and social reproduction that prevails in Germany. These findings are consistent with, but go far beyond, the high level of social inequality in the school achievement tests that was found by the OECD's PISA study.



The use of comparative panel and other longitudinal data proved particularly useful for studying the consequences of institutional arrangements that vary between countries, for instance to understand how different forms of labour market regulation or unemployment insurance in each country lead to different levels, rates and durations of unemployment, and thereby affect different social groups or have differing long-term consequences for the life course.



Attention to inequalities among gender is given in practically all of the studies, even though we have not devoted project specifically to this issue. Rather we have focused research on the structural conditions and institutional arrangements that have an impact on gender inequalities, and help explain why some countries do better than others in particular aspects of the life chances of men compared with women.

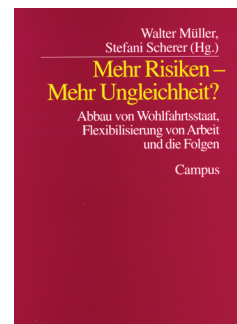
While the major trends of development (such as in educational participation or occupational change) evolve in generally similar directions, we rarely found real convergence between countries. Educational reforms, for instance, have not led to a converging

set of educational institutions in Europe, and the decades of educational expansion have brought no substantial reduction in the differing emphases placed on general compared with vocational education. Countries have often implemented idiosyncratic educational measures typically adapted to their existing institutions in response to problems of integrating young people into the labour market, with a corresponding increase in rather than reduction of differences across countries.

4. Future Research

Current and future work is marked by continuity as well as by moves in new directions. We are involved in several international cooperative projects led by scholars in Tel Aviv (Shavit), New York (Arum), Stanford (Grusky), and Oxford (Breen). With these projects we are concluding work conducted in recent years on the comparative study of national education systems and their role in the labour market performance of individuals, as well as patterns of social inequality and mobility. One project (S5) deals with the specific social selectivity in differently organised systems of tertiary education. Another (S6) reassesses the evidence for social mobility when the measure employed is not social class but occupational cluster. In another project (S7) we provide expertise and knowledge to create better longitudinal databases for the newly planned German reports on education (*Bildungsberichte*). Finally, in a larger cooperative project (S8) – financed by the European Commission and co-ordinated by Richard Rose at Essex University – we will contribute to the development of a new and internationally comparative classification of socio-economic status to be used later in the European statistical system as an essential instrument for the official reporting on social inequality and social structures in Europe.

Aside from these projects, work on the organizational structure and status of the civil service in various European countries will be continued with national case studies and will lead to a final comparative assessment. A new project (C6) is intended to be started in cooperation with economists in the context of the newly established German Research Foundation (DFG) Special Research Programme on "The Potential for Flexibility in Heterogeneous Labour Markets". This project will investigate the consequences of labour market deregulation and welfare state retrenchment for different groups of workers in countries with varying labour regulations and welfare state guarantees; at issue is the growing instability and insecurity of work careers and



New major projects
on the impact of
European social and
cultural diversity on
the European
integration process

living conditions. The groundwork to move towards this new field of study was prepared by earlier work on flexible forms of employment as well as a large international conference at the MZES under the auspices of the Research Committee on Social Stratification of the International Sociological Association. A selection of papers contributed to this conference appeared in the last Mannheim Centre Yearbook under the title: *Mehr Risiken – mehr Ungleichheit? Abbau von Wohlfahrtsstaat, Flexibilisierung von Arbeit und die Folgen.*

Research thus far has been oriented towards understanding and explaining how and why European societies differ in core social structural elements, and has analysed whether these converge or diverge as Europe integrates economically and politically. Daniele Caramani, who has recently joined the MZES as research fellow and is associated with both Research Areas A1 and B1, is expected to help advance in studies the European integration perspective. He will update his earlier produced handbook "Elections in Western Europe since 1815" in the "Societies of Europe" series and complement it with sections on elections to the European Parliament, as well as Central and Eastern European elections. In a forthcoming major book on "The Nationalization of Politics" he builds a bridge between the study of European social structures and European political behaviour. Related new projects (C7) are in preparation to study the impact of European social and cultural diversity on the European integration process. Caramani is cooperating in this area with Yves Mény at the European University Institute in Florence, for instance in organising a conference and workshop series on "Images of Europe. Alternative Models of European Integration and Potential Cleavages in the Forming European Political Space". All this work will emphasize more explicitly than hitherto the tensions in the process of European integration that result from the institutional, structural and cultural differences in these societies.

Key Publications

Books

Arum, Richard and Walter Müller (Ed.) (2004): *The Reemergence of Self-Employment*. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.

Caramani, Daniele (2004): *The Nationalization of Politics. The Formation of National Electorates and Party Systems in Western Europe*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.

Gangl, Markus (2003): *Unemployment dynamics in the United States and West Germany: economic restructuring, institutions and labour market processes*. Heidelberg: Physica.

Müller, Walter and Markus Gangl (Ed.) (2003): *Transitions from Education to Work in Europe: the Integration of Youth on EU Labour Markets*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Müller, Walter, Henning Lohmann and Silvia Lubet (Ed.) (2000): *Self-employment in Advanced Economies I-IV*. Amnck, NY: Sharpe. (Special issues of International Journal of Sociology, Vol. 30; no. 3+4 and Vol. 31; no. 1+2).

Shavit, Yossi and Walter Müller (Ed.) (1998): *From School to Work. A Comparative Study of Educational Qualifications and Occupational Destinations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Articles

Brauns, Hildegard (1999): Soziale Herkunft und Bildungserfolg in Frankreich. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 28, issue 3, pp. 197–218.

Brauns, Hildegard, Susanne Steinmann, Annick Kieffer and Catherine Marry (1999): Does Education Matter? France and Germany in Comparative Perspective. *European Sociological Review*, 15, issue 1, pp. 61–89.

Gangl, Markus (2002): Changing labour markets and early career outcomes: labour market entry in Europe over the past decade. *Work, employment and society*, 16, issue 1, pp. 67–90.

Ishida, Hiroshi, Walter Müller and John Ridge (1995): Class Origin, Class Destination and Education: A Cross-National Study of Ten Industrial Nations. *American Journal of Sociology*, 101, p. 145–193.

Marry, Catherine, Annick Kieffer, Hildegard Brauns and Susanne Steinmann (1998): France-Allemagne: Inégales avancées des femmes. *Revue Française de Sociologie*, 39, No. 2, p. 353–389.

Müller, Walter, Hildegard Brauns and Susanne Steinmann (2002): Expansion und Erträge tertiärer Bildung in Deutschland, Frankreich und im Vereinigten Königreich. *Berliner Journal für Soziologie*, 12, issue 1, pp. 37–62.

Müller, Walter (1999): La estructura de clases y el sistema de partidos. *Zona Abierta* 86/87, pp. 113–178.

Rothenbacher, Franz (2003): The Changing Public Sector in Europe: Social Structure, Income and Social Security. Pp. 101–109 in: Arno Tausch (Ed.): *The Three Pillars of Wisdom? A Reader on Globalization, World Bank Pension Models and Welfare Society*. New York: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

Scherer, Stefani (2001): Early Career Patterns: A Comparison between Great Britain and West Germany. *European Sociological Review*, 17, issue 2, pp. 119–144.

Scherer, Stefani (2000): Assetti istituzionali e differenze di genere nell'accesso al mercato del lavoro: un confronto internazionale. *Inchiesta*, pp. 75–84.

Shavit, Yossi and Walter Müller (2000): Vocational secondary education. Where diversion and where safety net? *European Societies*, 2, issue 1, pp. 29–50.



Research Area A2

Social Services and
Social Security:

The European
Welfare States
in Comparison

Projects in Area A2

Completed Projects

- Core Projects*
- C1 Bahle, B. Fix, Flora, Fux, Holzer, Knispel, Kraus, Maucher, Pfenning, Rothenbacher, Wiesehan, Willekens (1993 – 2002)
Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective
- C2 Bahle, Pfenning (2000 – 2001)
The Structure of Social Services: An International Comparison – Local Case Studies in Denmark, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Spain
- Supplementary Projects*
- S1 Bahle, Flora, Pfenning, and TMR grant holders (1996 – 2000)
Family and the Welfare State in Europe (EU TMR Programme)
- S2 Bartsch, Flora, Scheiwe, Willekens. (1998 – 2000)
History of Family Law in Western Europe
- S3 Scheiwe (1998 – 2000)
Gender Inequalities and the Development of Family Law
- S4 E. Fix, Flora (1998 – 2000)
Growth to Limits
- S5 E. Fix (1999 – 2002)
Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: the Consociational Societies in Historical and Comparative Perspective

Ongoing Projects or in Preparation

- Core Projects*
- C3 B. Fix, Flora (1999 – 2004)
Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Role of the Churches in Western Europe
- C4 Bahle (1999 – 2004)
Social Services in the Welfare State: A Comparison of Great Britain, France, and Germany

Social Services and Social Security: The European Welfare States in Comparison

1. Research Questions and Aims

The common framework of the projects in Research Area 2 is a comparative-historical and macro-sociological analysis of the development of European welfare states from the late nineteenth century to the present. At the core of this analysis are the variations of the institutional and organizational structures of the welfare states, their differences across space and their changes over time. These structures shape in important ways the life chances of major population groups and contribute to the formation of social groups and social conflicts. In this sense comparative welfare state research is a crucial element of the comparative analysis of social structures.

The theoretical point of reference of the comparative analyses is the Rokkanian model of European state- and nation-building. It offers a series of possible explanations for the structural variations of the European welfare states. Thus, for example, differences in the process of state formation may explain the more centralized or decentralized character of welfare states, differences in the process of nation-building their more universalistic or particularistic character. Variations in the cleavage structures may offer an explanation for the more étatist or intermediary character of the welfare states, and all processes together contribute to an understanding of the basic ideas about social order, which may be found in the attributes of welfare state institutions.

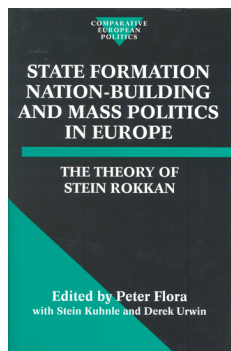
2. Main Lines of Research

The focus of the projects in Research Area 2 is on institutional variations in social services and social security systems among European countries and their explanation. The comparison focuses on the institutions and organizations of the welfare state in a stricter sense, but at the same time an attempt is made to put it into a broader societal context. This holds above all for the relationships between welfare state institutions and the family as well as the relationships between public and intermediary organizations with similar functions. This comparison of welfare states has a strong empirical orientation. It is intended to systematically compile and process aggregate data from social and financial statistics. It has also become increasingly important to carry out a detailed analysis of the relevant institutions and their legal foundations. Thus historical-institutional analysis is combined with

Coordinator:
Peter Flora

Scientific Staff:
Thomas Bahle
Nicole Bartsch
Birgit Fix
Elisabeth Fix
Beat Fux
Beatrix Holzer
Edgar Knispel
Franz Kraus
Mathias Maucher
Astrid Pfenning
Franz Rothenbacher
Kirsten Scheiwe
Gretchen Wiesehan
Harry Willekens

Stein Rokkan's
model of European
state- and nation-
building as point
of reference for
comparative welfare
state research



Comparative
research on
family policy
in Europe

aggregate data analysis on the basis of national and international statistics and data sources.

3. Selected Results

The projects in Research Area 2 were developed on the basis of "Growth to Limits", one of the major international projects in the field of comparative-historical welfare state research directed by Peter Flora. In this project, the development of Western European welfare states since World War II was studied with a focus on welfare state institutions, in particular social security systems. This project was one of the most systematic attempts to study the growth and institutional variations of European welfare states in historical perspective. It remains an important source of reference in this area today.

The projects in Research Area 2 started from this former research basis and broadened the perspective in two respects: the analysis was extended to social services and family policy and was focused more on the relationship between welfare state institutions strictu sensu and other social institutions and welfare producing agencies like the family and intermediary organizations. There are significant variations among the European countries in these respects.

In the past research period 1999-2002, the focus of the projects was on the relationship between the (welfare) state and the family. The core project during this period was the international project on family policies (C1). In this project, family changes and family policies were studied in 18 Western countries in a long-term perspective. The analysis focused on the structural and institutional conditions that shaped family policies in individual countries. In addition, comparative studies on specific fields of family policies were carried out and a data base on family policies in Europe was established. This project was a systematic attempt to study the long-term developments in all fields of family policy, including family law, employment policies for families, taxation and social security as well as the institutionalization and politics of family policies. The major product of this project will be a series of standardized country studies. The reports were produced by a group of international collaborators on the basis of secondary data analysis. They are currently prepared for publication (see list of key publications).

In addition to this core project, three other family-focused projects were carried out: the Training and Mobility of Researchers (TMR) network "Family and the Welfare State in Europe" (S1), and two

projects in the field of sociology of family law, "Gender Inequalities and the Development of Family Law" (S3), and "History of Family Law in Western Europe" (S2).

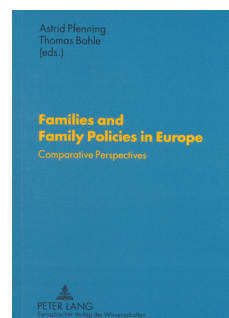
The TMR programme "Family and the Welfare State in Europe" was a major contribution to the international research profile of the Mannheim Centre. The focus of the TMR activities was the mobility and training of young researchers who were integrated into the research network of the core family policy project. They contributed to this project in various ways depending on their field of study and expertise. The young researchers also worked on their own comparative studies related to the core project activities. A selection of these comparative studies was published in an edited volume (Pfenning and Bahle, 2000). During its lifetime the TMR project employed a total of 36 young researchers from 13 European countries. They were offered research stays at 11 institutions – universities and research institutes – that participated in the TMR programme. The MZES as the co-ordinating institute of the programme offered more than 140 months of research stays for a total of 17 young researchers. A second core activity in the training programme consisted of workshops offered on various research themes. During the lifetime of TMR 12 international workshops and 2 international conferences were held; 3 of the workshops and the 2 conferences were held in Mannheim. The purpose of the workshops was to discuss ongoing research conducted by the young researchers. They were organized by teams of senior researchers from the network and included external experts as guest speakers and discussants.

All these studies have been pursued in close cooperation with the MZES Eurodata archive. While on the one hand, the projects profit from the availability of rich collections of data in the archive, on the other hand they also nurture Eurodata's involvement to create elaborated and validated databases for comparative European research, such as published in the 'Societies of Europe' data handbook series or in more specialised research data bases such as the "Eurodata Family Policy Database" or "The Cost of Social Security 1949-1993 Database" (see section on Infrastructure in this volume or http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/fs_daten_e.html).

4. Current projects and future perspectives

The ongoing and planned projects in Research Area 2 in the research period 2002-2004 will contribute to the current debate on the reform and restructuring of the welfare state. The projects are mainly concerned with social services, families and other inter-

Training programme on "Family and Welfare State in Europe"



Social services –
a neglected
area in
welfare state
research

mediary structures. A common focus is on variations across countries in the extent and character of “stateness” and “centralization” of the welfare state.

Comparisons among welfare states have so far concentrated on social security, whereas the area of social services has been largely neglected. But it is especially in this area that strong variations among countries exist. This is mainly due to the fact that intermediary organizations play a much more important role. These organizations also show great variation. Terms often used to describe recent developments in this area, such as ‘privatization’ and ‘decentralization’, do not suffice to explain the problem. From the sociological point of view, the changes and reforms in social policies since the 1980s and 1990s lead to interesting questions such as how the state, intermediary organizations, and the family share in the division of labour, or what function the local and the regional dimension of welfare states performs in this context. The central goal of the ongoing projects in Research Area 2 is to explain such differences with the help of historical-comparative macrosociological analyses. We furthermore analyse the relationship between the welfare state, intermediary organizations and local institutions which provide social services.

These studies are carried out in the framework of two projects, “Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Role of the Churches in Western Europe” (C3) and “Social Services in the Welfare State: A Comparison of Great Britain, France and Germany” (C4).

The role of churches
as welfare providers

The first project studies the role of the churches as welfare providers on the basis of historical-comparative secondary analysis and a survey on social services provided by church-related organizations today. The relevant social institutions of churches play a significant historical role in the context of social services. The early differences among the intermediary organizations providing social services can be largely explained by the variations in church structures, in particular with regard to their relationship to the state. The social service institutions run by the church have evolved since the late nineteenth century. While their social and political significance has relatively diminished as a result of the decline of the religious movements since the late 1950s, most of these institutions continue to exist. They were able to maintain their dominant role for a considerable period of time and were crucial in defining the space of manoeuvre for other intermediary structures, thus leaving traces of their significance on the entire range of

these organizations in their specific national contexts. A survey on the present situation of church-based welfare organizations was conducted in 2002; data are currently being analysed. The study has so far shown major variations across countries as well as in the profile of social services provided by Catholic and Protestant welfare organizations. The varying significance of religious welfare organizations is explained partly by differences in historical legacies and partly by differences in welfare state policies which led to varying forms of integration of these services into the legal framework of the welfare state.

The second ongoing project in this area studies the changing role of the welfare state in social service systems in three different welfare states: Great Britain (more specifically: England and Wales), France and Germany. The focus is on recent reforms that have transformed the role of the state in these systems. A first finding is that the role of the state is changing, but not declining in general. Despite obvious trends towards privatisation and decentralisation in the provision of services, the role of the welfare state in financing, standardizing and controlling services and service providers is increasing in the three countries. Variations among the countries can be explained by different institutional legacies and the impact of politics and policies during the reform period.

Besides these projects the major future contribution from work done in this Research Area will be the publication of the studies on family policy in the countries of Western Europe together with comparative chapters analysing the similarities and differences in the long term historical developments of family policy observed in these countries. The following books are being prepared for publication in a series at Oxford University Press.

- Thomas Bahle (Ed.), *Family Change and Family Policies in Capitalist and Socialist Central Europe: Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, and Poland.*
- Peter Flora and Thomas Bahle (Eds.), *Family Change and Family Policies in the Consociational Democracies: Belgium, The Netherlands, and Switzerland.*
- Peter Flora (Ed.), *Family Change and Family Policies in Southern Europe: Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain.*
- Peter Flora and Matti Alestalo (Eds.), *Family Change and Family Policies in the Scandinavian Welfare States.*

The changing role of states in the provision of social services

Key Publications

Family Policy Series:

Kamerman, Sheila B. and Alfred J. Kahn (Ed.) (1997): *Family Change and Family Policies in Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States*. Oxford University Press.

THE FOLLOWING COUNTRY STUDIES, THAT WILL APPEAR IN THE FAMILY POLICY SERIES, ARE AVAILABLE AS MZES PREPRINTS:

Alestalo, Matti, Virpi Kosunen, Ann Muuri, Irma-Leena Notkola, Riitta Sääntti and Pentti Takala (2002): *Family Change and Family Policies: Finland*. Preprints of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research / Nr. 6. Mannheim.

Bahle, Thomas, Birgit Fix, Peter Flora, Franz Kraus, Franz Rothenbacher and Harry Willekens (2002): *Family Change and Family Policies: Belgium*. Preprints of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research; No. 2. Mannheim.

Bahle, Thomas, Birgit Fix and Franz Rothenbacher (2002): *Family Change and Family Policies: Germany*. Preprints of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research; No. 10. Mannheim.

Bernhardt, Eva M., Ulla Björnberg, Ann-Zofie Divander, Gudny Björk Eydal, Björn Halleröd, Jonas Hinnfors and Anna-Karin Kollind (2002): *Family Change and Family Policies: Sweden*. Preprints of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research / Nr. 5. Mannheim.

Cuyvers, Peter, Anton Kuijsten and Hans-Joachim Schulze (2002): *Family Change and Family Policies: The Netherlands*. Preprints of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research / Nr. 1. Mannheim.

Fridberg, Torben (2002): *Family Change and Family Policies: Denmark*. Preprints of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research / Nr. 3. Mannheim.

Fux, Beat (2002): *Family Change and Family Policies: Switzerland*. Preprints of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research / Nr. 8. Mannheim.

Kolberg, Jon Eivind (2002): *Family Change and Family Policies: Norway*. Preprints of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research / Nr. 4. Mannheim.

Books

Bahle, Thomas (1995): *Familienpolitik in Westeuropa. Ursprünge und Wandel im internationalen Vergleich*. Frankfurt/NewYork.

Fix, Birgit (2001): *Religion und Familienpolitik: Deutschland, Belgien, Österreich und die Niederlande im Vergleich*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Flora, Peter, Stein Kuhnle and Derek Urwin (Ed.) (1999): *State Formation, Nation-Building, and Mass Politics in Europe. The Theory of Stein Rokkan*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Pfenning, Astrid and Thomas Bahle (2000): *Families and Family Policies in Europe: Comparative Perspectives*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.

Rokkan, Stein and Peter Flora (2000): *Staat, Nation und Demokratie in Europa: Die Theorie Stein Rokkans*. Frankfurt: Suhrkamp.

Scheiwe, Kirsten (1999): *Kinderkosten und Sorgearbeit im Recht: eine rechtsvergleichende Studie*. Frankfurt am Main: Klostermann.

Articles

Bahle, Thomas (2003): The changing institutionalization of social services in England and Wales, France and Germany: is the welfare state on the retreat? *Journal of European Social Policy*, 13, issue 1, pp. 5-20.

Bahle, Thomas (2003): Staat, Kirche und Familienpolitik in westeuropäischen Ländern. Ein historisch- soziologischer Vergleich. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift (PVS)*, Sonderheft, issue 33, pp. 391-411.

Fix, Birgit (2003): Familienpolitik im internationalen Vergleich. Von Europa lernen. In: Fthenakis, W.E./ Textor, M.R. (Hrsg.) (Ed.): *Online-Familienhandbuch*. München: Staatsinstitut für Frühpädagogik.

Fix, Birgit and Elisabeth Fix (2002): From charity of client-oriented social services production: a social profile of religious welfare associations in Western European comparison. *European Journal for Social Work*, 5, issue 1, pp. 55-62.

Scheiwe, Kirsten (2000): Equal Opportunities Policies and the Management of Care in Germany. Pp. 89-107 in: L. Hantrais (Ed.): *Gendered Policies in Europe*. London: Macmillan.





Research Area A3

Migration,
Integration,
and Ethnic Conflicts

Projects in Area A3

Completed Projects

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Core Projects</i> | C1 Blohm, Diehl, <u>Esser</u> , Granato, Schmidt (1998–2001)
Participation of Immigrants |
| | C2 <u>Kalter</u> (2000–2002)
Conditions and Processes of Migrants' Structural Assimilation
in the German Soccer League System |
| <i>Supplementary
Projects</i> | S1 <u>Esser</u> , Haug (1996–1999)
Social Capital and (Chain) Migration |

Ongoing Projects or in Preparation

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Core Projects</i> | C3 <u>Esser</u> , Ganter, Jäger (1999–2004)
Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts I + II |
| | C4 Dollmann, <u>Esser</u> , Kristen (2000 – 2003)
Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families |
| | C5 <u>Kalter</u> , Massey, Schupp (2003–2005)
Social Capital and the Dynamics of Transnational Migration
(Polish Migration Project) |
| | C6 <u>Kalter</u> (2003–2005)
Segregation and Labour Market Outcomes of Turkish Immigrants
(in a Comparative Perspective) |
| | C7 <u>Esser</u> (2003–2005)
Structural Assimilation and Migration Biographies |
| <i>Supplementary
Projects</i> | S2 Esser, Kogan, <u>Müller</u> (2001–2003)
Integration of Immigrants in the EU Countries |
| | S3 <u>Kalter</u> , Kogan (2002–2003)
Ethnic Minorities' Education and Occupational Attainment:
the German Case |
| | S4 <u>Esser</u> , Stocké (2003–2005)
Educational Aspirations and Reference Groups |

Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflicts

1. Research Question and Aims

Research in Area A3 focuses on international migration and its impact on ethnic and cultural differentiation. Thus it covers aspects which have become more and more important for the internal integration of nearly every European society as well as for the integration of Europe as a whole. Substantially, the projects can be categorized as dealing either with the causes of migration or with its consequences. The superordinate questions may be formulated as: What are the mechanisms that drive people to migrate? And: What are the mechanisms that promote or hinder their incorporation into the receiving society?

With respect to the latter question one aspect refers to the members of the receiving society. Here, a major focus of research is on the emergence and stabilization of social distances and overt discrimination. The second aspect refers to the immigrants' themselves. Here, a special emphasis is given to the problem of 'structural assimilation', i.e. to the question of whether immigrants – in the course of time and over generations – tend to occupy positions in the social structure similar to those held by the indigenous population. Theoretically and empirically, it is this structural dimension which turns out to be the most crucial aspect of immigrants' integration. Accordingly, ethnic disadvantages in the core spheres of society, above all the labour market and the educational system, receive much attention. As a consequence many projects are closely linked to questions and problems addressed in Research Area A1. In a wider sense structural positions also refer to other aspects of life, like e.g. membership in associations or family types, the latter pointing to a close connection to projects in Research Area A5.

The close relation to state-of-the-art research in other subfields of sociology, most notably social mobility and sociology of the family, is one important feature that distinguishes migration research in the MZES from migration research in many other more specialized research institutes in Germany and Europe.

The starting point of research on migration and integration in the MZES is marked by the project "Migration Potentials", which dealt with the structure of migration decision-making processes. The project later gave rise to start a special Research Area on "Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflicts", complementing the research on the causes of migration with projects on important

Coordinator:
Frank Kalter

Scientific Staff:
Michael Blohm
Claudia Diehl
Jörg Dollmann
Hartmut Esser
Stephan Ganter
Nadia Granato
Sonja Haug
Angela Jäger
Cornelia Kristen
Irena Kogan
Walter Müller
Patrick Schupp
Volker Stocké

The close relation to state-of-the-art research in other subfields of sociology is one important feature that distinguishes migration research in the MZES



consequences. Core projects referred to the patterns and causes of immigrants' participation in clubs and associations (C1), the structure of immigrants' educational decisions and their consequences for educational achievement (C4), and the enforcement processes of negative attitudes and social distances toward foreigners embedded in social networks (C3). Recently a number of new projects were initiated, focusing the research even more closely around the problem of structural assimilation (especially occupational attainment), concentrating narrowly on the impact of social capital and setting research activities more strongly within a European comparative perspective.

2. Main Lines of Research

Besides the substantive bond of being related to the phenomenon of migration, a further common feature of the projects in Research Area A3 is their common theoretical orientation as well as their fundamental interest in more general theoretical mechanisms. Basically, research in this area can be understood as an attempt to contribute to classic but still unsolved questions of migration sociology by trying to make use of newer suggestions in general sociological theory. While the character of migration research in many other institutes is mainly 'event-driven' in principle, the strongly theory-driven approach is the second important and distinctive feature of migration research at the MZES.

Starting from a rational-actor-based and basically resource-oriented perspective, especially three recent theoretical developments play a key role in nearly each of the projects. First, the extension of the concept of capital to include also cultural and social re-

sources, thus pointing to the fact that a mere economic approach resting only on financial and human capital may be insufficient to understand many migration and integration phenomena. Second, the concept of social production functions, emphasizing that in addition to possession of resources it is the societal determined or defined value of certain

resources which may play an important role in explaining ethnically varying behaviour or ethnic disadvantages. Third, the notion of bounded rationality, assuming that actors have only incomplete information and that this may have particular consequences for the decision-making processes of potential migrants as well as for the immigrants in the receiving society.

In addition to a common substantive and theoretical basis, all projects in this sub-area share the goal of testing the assumed

A further common feature of the projects is their interest in more general theoretical mechanisms

Three recent theoretical developments play a key role:

- extension of the concept of capital
- social production functions
- bounded rationality

mechanisms empirically using adequate quantitative methods. As migrants and immigrants are (relatively) 'rare populations', however, available standard surveys are often not applicable. Thus primary data collection is a usual step in most of the projects which – including necessary pre-studies to develop instruments and test research designs – gives the project a longer duration. It has to be noted that this circumstance also makes it more difficult to set the research right from the beginning within a European comparative context. Only recently, analysis of secondary data has become more and more possible, thanks to the improved availability of mass data from the official statistics (which due to their sample size include 'enough' immigrants). Some of the newer project initiatives try to make use of this fact, which seems at least a promising path for the analysis of labour market processes.

3. Selected Results

Major results of the research projects confirm that the above-mentioned view on migration and integration processes indeed seems to be a fruitful perspective and may shed new light on some puzzling phenomena. Above all, the fact that ethnic segregation and stratification obviously persist in the second and even the third generation challenges the traditional paradigm of inevitable assimilation over time. As a reaction to this, widespread views in migration research tend to interpret such findings as being either – positively – evidence for the emergence of a new 'multicultural' society, or – negatively – as evidence for so-called ethnic revivals and potentially emerging fundamentalism. In contrast to this, our projects show that often there might be other, more unemotional reasons behind observable patterns. With respect to immigrants' participation, for example, it was found that a third of all Turkish immigrants do have some sort of affiliation, and that participation indeed still takes place mostly in ethnically segregated and homeland-orientated clubs. However, rather than being political interest groups for their clientele in Germany it could be shown that ethnic associations mainly serve as marketplaces where immigrants can obtain status and social approval for homeland-specific resources and cultural skills. Yet if these resources and skills are generalizable, i.e. easily transferable to the receiving society, and if the societal value of these resources is well-defined, segregation and other ethnic disadvantages are far less likely. In the case of youth immigrants in football associations, for example, it turned out that the higher the performance level the less pronounced is segregation and also discrimination by (indigenous) clubs or colleagues.

Ethnic segregation and stratification obviously persist in the second and even the third generation

In Germany, occupational attainment is mainly a matter of qualifications rather than of discrimination

A similar story holds for ethnic disadvantages in the labour market. While ethnic disadvantages with respect to occupational attainment are prevalent in nearly every European country, our projects clearly show that in Germany, this is mainly a matter of qualifications rather than of discrimination. While the Turks play an exceptional role in this respect, labour market disadvantages of all second generation labour migrants vanish once we control for human capital. The institutional system in

Germany, above all the vocational training system, seems to clearly define the value of formal skills, resulting in a close link between the educational system and the labour market and a reduced incidence of mechanisms like statistical discrimination.

However, our projects also show that access to educational qualifications heavily relies upon former family investment from birth

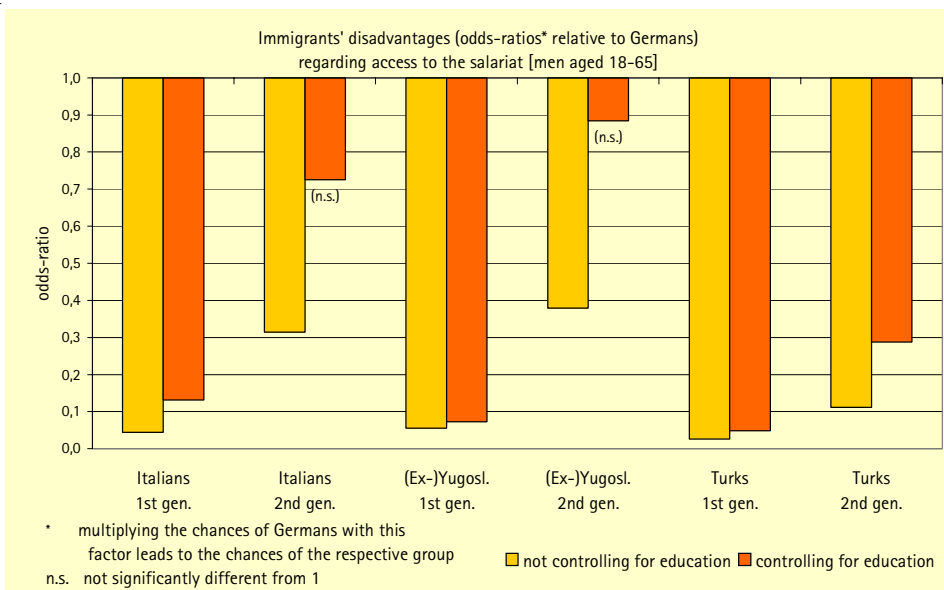


Figure 1: Immigrants' disadvantages regarding access to the salariat

onwards continuously throughout the different transitions in the school system. In particular, the early educational career up to the first transition from primary into secondary schooling seems to be of crucial importance for children's further educational perspectives. We observe that immigrant families profoundly differ from their German counterparts in their means to effectively support their children in school life and to protect them against the risks of failure. The immigrant origin population often lacks important

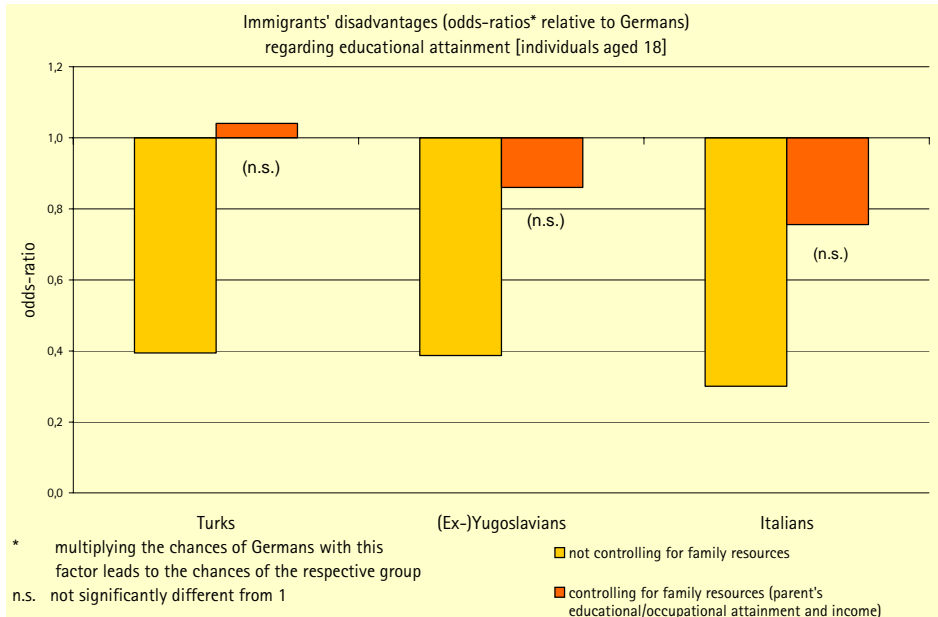


Figure 2: Immigrants' disadvantages regarding educational attainment

resources necessary for a successful navigation of the educational system such as information or specific cultural knowledge. In accordance with models of decision-making under bounded rationality this leads to underinvestment in human capital.

In addition, a strongly segregated primary school system adds to a further ethnic disadvantage. High immigrant concentrations in kindergartens and elementary schools do not provide the favourable conditions required for successful language learning, which is a key competence for educational attainment. We can show that growing up in segregated environments with large proportions of non-natives present reduces the individual chances to transfer into one of the higher branches of secondary schooling. Apart from the detrimental structural condition of ethnic school segregation, we do not find evidence of systematic discrimination on the part of the schools. Comparing scores from standardized achievement tests with school grades reveals a strong correlation, meaning that children of immigrant origin obtain grades that match their actual achievement level.

4. Future Research

Many of the new projects in the fifth research project will build on these findings and further delve into the mechanisms of structural assimilation and stratification. One of the most puzzling questions deriving from past research is the exceptional role of Turks concerning labour market integration. One of the core projects

(C6) will explicitly address this problem and ask whether the observed disadvantages, in addition to resulting from differing qualification endowments, might be due to cultural differences, discrimination or – what seems to be most likely – occupational and residential segregation resulting in disadvantageous network structures. Further insights into the specific disadvantages of Turks in Germany will not least derive from two supplementary projects which analyze processes of occupational attainment in a wider comparative research design, involving top researchers from many Western immigration countries (S2 and S3).

Another core project aims at a comprehensive life-history study of immigrants in Germany (C7). While research so far could detect important mechanisms of the perpetuation of ethnic inequalities in selected dimensions of integration, many questions remain open on the general causal relation among several dimensions of integration (like cognitive, structural, and social) and on their complex interplay, which leads to the intergenerational transmission of ethnic disadvantages. We will try to further disentangle these mechanisms by approaching them with advanced methods of longitudinal analysis. Also here, it seems that a close orientation toward and even cooperation with other international studies, above all Ruben Rumbaut's "Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study" in the US, is possible and promising.

Comparative research also plays an important role in the new Polish migration project (C5). It builds on former MZES research on migration decision-making processes and the specific role of network structures and tries to combine it with the trend-setting Mexican Migration Project (MMP). Leading MMP-researcher Prof. Douglas Massey could be won as a Research Fellow of the MZES, and will support internal researchers in their attempt to set up comparable long-term cumulative research on the European migration system. As the impending EU-enlargement raises many current questions on the future of migration streams in public debates, it challenges existing empirical research. Thus, the present point in time (and the case of Poland) seems to be a very promising occasion to start such an initiative.

As one can see, all new research projects involve difficult data collection and will be set within a cross-national comparative perspective. As a consequence they have a middle- or even long-term perspective and will thus characterize the core of the activities of the Research Area in the coming years.

Key Publications

Books

Diehl, Claudia (2002): *Die Partizipation von Migranten in Deutschland: Rückzug oder Mobilisierung?* Opladen: Leske und Budrich.



Esser, Hartmut (2000): *Soziologie. Spezielle Grundlagen. Band 2, Die Konstruktion der Gesellschaft.* Frankfurt/New York: Campus-Verlag.

Ganter, Stephan (2003): *Soziale Netzwerke und interethnische Distanz. Theoretische und empirische Analysen zum Verhältnis von Deutschen und Ausländern.* Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Haug, Sonja (2000): *Soziales Kapital und Kettenmigration. Italienische Migranten in Deutschland.* Opladen: Leske + Budrich.



Kalter, Frank (2003): *Chancen, Fouls und Abseitsfallen. Migranten im deutschen Ligenfußball.* Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Articles

Blohm, Michael and Claudia Diehl (2001): Wenn Migranten Migranten befragen. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 30, issue 3, pp. 223-242.

Diehl, Claudia and Michael Blohm (2003): Rights or Identity? Naturalization Processes among "Labor Migrants" in Germany. *International Migration Review*, 37, issue 1, pp. 133-162.

Diehl, Claudia and Michael Blohm (2001): Apathy, Adaptation, or Ethnic Mobilization? On the Political Attitudes of an Excluded Group. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 27, issue 3, pp. 401-420.

Esser, Hartmut (2001): Kulturelle Pluralisierung und strukturelle Assimilation: das Problem der ethnischen Schichtung. *Swiss Political Science Review*, 7, pp. 95-130.

Esser, Hartmut (1999a): Die Situationslogik ethnischer Konflikte. Auch eine Anmerkung zum Beitrag "Ethnische Mobilisierung und die Logik von Identitätskämpfen" von Klaus Eder und Oliver Schmidtke. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 28, issue 4, pp. 245-262.

Esser, Hartmut (1999b): Inklusion, Integration und ethnische Schichtung. *Journal für Konflikt und Gewaltforschung*, 1, issue 1, pp. 5-34.

Ganter, Stephan (2001): Zu Subtil? Eine empirische Überprüfung neuerer Indikatoren zur Analyse interethnischer Beziehungen. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 53, issue 1, pp. 111-135.

Granato, Nadia and Frank Kalter (2001): Die Persistenz ethnischer Ungleichheit auf dem deutschen Arbeitsmarkt: Diskriminierung oder Unterinvestition in Humankapital? *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 53, pp. 497-520.

Kalter, Frank and Nadia Granato (2002): Demographic Change, Educational Expansion, and Structural Assimilation of Immigrants: The Case of Germany. *European Sociological Review*, 18, pp. 199-216.

Kalter, Frank (2001): Die Kontrolle von Drittvariablen bei der Messung von Segregation. Ein Vorschlag am Beispiel der familialen Assimilation von Arbeitsmigranten. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 30, pp. 452-464.

Kalter, Frank (2000): Structural Conditions of Preferences for Segregation. *Rationality and Society*, issue 12, pp. 425-448.

Kalter, Frank (1999): Ethnische Kundenpräferenz im professionellen Sport? Der Fall der Bundesliga. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 28, issue 3, pp. 219-234.

Kristen, Cornelia (2002): Hauptschule, Realschule oder Gymnasium? Ethnische Unterschiede am ersten Bildungsübergang. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 54, issue 3, pp. 534-552.



Research Area A4

Cultural Foundations of the
Market Economy
and the Welfare
State

Projects in Area A4

Completed Projects

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Core Projects | C1 <u>Berger</u> , Hamann, Karl, Ullrich, Wössner (1997–2000)
<i>The Moral Economy of Unemployment</i> |
| | C2 <u>Berger</u> , Hamann, Karl (1999–2001)
<i>Public View on Benefits for the Unemployed</i> (not externally funded) |
| Supplementary Projects | S1 <u>Berger</u> (2002)
<i>Conference: The Loss of the Social Bond? Euresco Conference on the Future of Community in Advanced Western Societies</i> |

Ongoing Projects or in Preparation

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Core Projects | C3 <u>Berger</u> , Christoph, <u>Ullrich</u> (2003–2005)
<i>The Acceptance of the Welfare State</i> |
| Supplementary Projects | S2 <u>Berger</u> , Hamann (2002–2003)
<i>Institutional Features of the Programs for Unemployed People and the Correlated Chances for Solidarity</i> Dissertation project |
| | S3 <u>Ullrich</u> (2002–2003)
<i>Cultural Foundations of the Welfare State and Welfare State Reform</i> |
| | S4 <u>B. Fix</u> (2003–2006)
<i>Protestantism and Welfare State Reform: New Forms of Social Work in Western Europe</i> |

Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State

1. Research Questions and Aims

The general objective of the projects in Research Area A4 is the analysis of the cultural and normative foundations of the market economy and the welfare state. Whereas it is generally acknowledged that welfare state institutions rest on moral beliefs, it seems less obvious that the market system is not value-neutral, but expresses moral convictions too. Thus, a specific normative structure is characteristic for both market economies and welfare state institutions. Not only the latter but also the former are founded on specific ideas of social solidarity and justice.

Starting from this general framework, the aims of the individual research projects are twofold. On the one hand, they aim at clarifying the extent to which these ideas coincide with value orientations and collective representations of actors. On the other hand, they address the question of how different normative orientations towards the welfare state and the market economy potentially interrelate. Especially in the public discourse, the view is widely held that the spread of value orientations typical for a market economy will eventually undermine the social bond necessary for the social cohesion of society.

As to the first question, one aim of the research is to show that the social acceptance of welfare state institutions is furthered by a match between value orientations of actors and the built-in morale of the different institutions of social policy. This topic is pursued in the project "Institutional Features of the Programmes for Unemployed People and the Correlated Chances for Solidarity" (S2). In addition, the project "The Social Acceptance of the Welfare State" (C3), financed by the Thyssen Foundation, has been started. The general aim of this project is to substantially improve the empirical evidence on attitudes of the German population towards major welfare state institutions.

As to the second question, the fear is widespread that the moral bond of the advanced western societies is weakening or even in the process of dissolution. The contention that the further spread of the market system and its attendant spread of "commercial" attitudes will eventually undermine the moral foundations not only of the market economy, but also of the welfare state, seems to win approval in different camps of thought. An international

Coordinator:
Johannes Berger

Scientific Staff:
Bernhard Christoph
Birgit Fix
Silke Hamann
Astrid Karl
Carsten Ullrich
Ulrike Wössner

Both, market economies and welfare state institutions are founded on specific ideas of social solidarity and justice

Social regulations of all kinds put into practice existing ideas of a legitimate social order

conference was held in Seefeld (Austria) in September 2002, to mobilize and collect the available knowledge on the future of solidarity in Western societies (S1). Given the public concerns and the discrepancy between widespread fears on the one hand and empirical evidence on the other hand, the aim of the conference was threefold. First, to clarify the main concepts for analysing the strength and the development of the "social bond" and to shed light on the main sources that condition its strength. Second, to improve our knowledge as to existing forms of solidarity and the changes they are subject to. Third, to provide a basis for a sounder judgment concerning the extent to which the public concerns that motivated this conference are justified. We plan to publish the main contributions of this conference in the 2005 MZES year-book .

2. Main Lines of Research

Research in Area A4 is based on the idea that social regulations of all kinds can be characterized not only by their function, but also by their built-in "value judgments". They put into practice existing ideas of a legitimate social order. The task of sociological research is not to substantiate these judgments but to explore them and to shed light on the consequences of decisions guided by value considerations. Research in Area A4 is dedicated to this task.

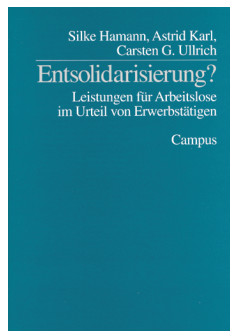
In addition, the institutional mix typical for advanced western societies is not at all stable but varies in accordance with certain phases of social development and the nations under consideration. In accordance with the principal goals of research at the MZES, one of the central tasks of macro-sociological research now is to clarify the reasons why a particular mix prevails in a given country during a specific period of time. In addressing this question, the research in Area A4 is guided by the following very broad ideas:

Explaining an action requires reference to the value orientations it contains; a narrowly constructed strictly economic approach is unlikely to be successful in explaining actions. The core model of rational choice has to be severely modified to "fit" with the data.

At least two modifications are necessary for the theory to be consistent with the data: introducing the notions of "bounded rationality" and of "embeddedness" in the action-theoretical framework. For similar ideas, see especially Research Area A3, project C5.

3. Selected Results

The main findings of the project "Moral Economy of Unemployment" (C1) are published in a monograph (Hamann et al. 2001).



Based on qualitative interviews with employees, this project investigated the social acceptance of social security benefits for the unemployed. Altogether, there are three income-support programmes delivering benefits for the unemployed in Germany: unemployment benefits (*Arbeitslosengeld*), unemployment assistance (*Arbeitslosenhilfe*) and social assistance (*Sozialhilfe*). The main emphasis of the study was on the collective representations (*Deutungsmuster*) underlying positive and negative assessments of benefits for the unemployed.

The empirical results show that, contrary to the widespread public opinion, the acceptance of these benefits is very high. This holds true for all investigated programmes. Nearly all respondents agreed with the different, and partly opposing, basic principles of the programmes as well as with the different criteria of eligibility. The most important collective representation underlying these supportive acceptance judgments turned out to be a specific perception of the risk of unemployment. In a rather fatalistic manner, unemployment is interpreted as a risk everybody is equally exposed to and nobody can be held accountable for. Consequently, the recipients of benefits are not blamed for their situation. Most interestingly, the analysis of the acceptance judgments has shown that perceptions of different types of recipients (e.g., unemployed youth, elderly unemployed, long-term public assistance recipients) are fundamental for certain beliefs about the investigated income maintenance programmes. On the other hand, respondents also noticed the possibility of misuse and accused especially recipients of social assistance of abusing benefits. However, it should be noted that this did not lead to a complete rejection of social assistance, nor of any other programme. Instead the respondents demanded a better regulation of means testing and proof of eligibility to prevent misuse.

The ideas guiding the research on the "Moral Economy of Unemployment" serve as the framework for a dissertation project: "Institutional Features of the Programmes for Unemployed People and the Correlated Chances for Solidarity" (S2). It is the aim of this project to show that the social acceptance of the three programmes for unemployment compensation in Germany is influenced by institutional features, in particular the degree of redistribution caused by these programmes, which is by far their most important feature. Depending on the kind and the extent of redistribution realized by the three programmes, different forms of solidarity are required from the persons who finance them. Furthermore, we analyse whether institutional features like the level of benefits

Contrary to the widespread public opinion, the acceptance of benefits for the unemployed is very high

Perceptions of different types of recipients are fundamental for certain beliefs about the investigated income maintenance programmes

and the payment duration lead to longer spells of unemployment by providing incentives to stop job search activities.

4. Future Research

So far, the activities of the Research Area have concentrated on the analysis of the acceptance of welfare programmes for the unemployed. Several efforts have been undertaken to widen the research perspectives:

First, the project "The Acceptance of the Welfare State" (C3) extends on several core institutions of the German welfare state. For the first time, acceptance judgments about substantial institutions of the German welfare state will be generated in a direct way. A survey especially designed for this purpose will be carried out. It will supplement or substitute indicators for acceptance and for explanatory factors so far used in several national and comparative surveys. After the completion of this project, a similar comparative study on the acceptance of welfare institutions in Europe is planned. This study will be done either by an original cross-national survey or by secondary analysis of available data.

A way to track down the cultural prerequisites of the development of welfare states is to examine the impact of religious factors. Therefore, a new project will deal with the impact of Protestantism on welfare state reform in Western Europe in the field of social service production. The project, called "Protestantism and Welfare State Reform: New Forms of Social Work in Western Europe" (S4), starts from the observation that innovative models of welfare production such as case-management were first developed in countries with a Protestant religious background, namely in the Scandinavian countries, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The specific research question of the project is: Do Protestant religious welfare associations have a concept of welfare production different from Catholic ones? To answer this question, three methods (survey, document analysis and expert interviews) will be used. If a selective affinity between Protestant social ideas and the development and promotion of new forms of social work can be found, further research should analyse the influence of Protestant concepts on the development of social security systems.

Finally, one of the most intriguing and challenging questions regarding the further development of advanced western societies refers to the topic "the future of solidarity". Especially the public discourse is dominated by widespread concerns that solidarity among citizens is subject to a process of erosion. These concerns have been fuelled by Robert Putnam's "Bowling Alone". The empir-

For the first time, acceptance judgements about German welfare state will be generated in a direct way

A new project will deal with the impact of Protestantism on welfare state reform in Western Europe

ical evidence for a "decline of community" collected in this book notwithstanding, the difference between public concerns on the one hand and thorough empirical research on the other hand is striking. In order to address the general issue, it is above all necessary to clarify the leading concepts organizing the analysis in this field ("social capital", "community", "embeddedness", the "moral bond" etc.) and to determine the main sources that condition the strength of the moral bond, social ties, solidarity etc. The fact that similar ideas related to the role of social capital and citizenship are pursued in Research Area B1 will considerably facilitate research of this kind at MZES.

Key Publications

Books

Berger, Johannes (1999): *Die Wirtschaft der modernen Gesellschaft. Strukturprobleme und Zukunftsperspektiven*. Frankfurt a. M. / New York: Campus-Verlag.

Hamann, Silke, Astrid Karl and Carsten G. Ullrich (2001): *Entsolidarisierung? Leistungen für Arbeitslose im Urteil von Erwerbstätigen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus Verlag.

Articles

Berger, Johannes (2003): Sind Märkte gerecht? *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 32, issue 6, pp. 462-473.

Berger, Johannes (2002): Normativer Konsens und das Agenturproblem der Unternehmung. Pp. 193-218 in: Schmid, Michael; Maurer, Andrea (Ed.): *Neuer Institutionalismus. Zur soziologischen Erklärung von Organisation, Moral und Vertrauen*. Frankfurt/Main: Campus.

Berger, Johannes (2001): Der diskrete Charme des Markts. Pp. 13-34 in: Karl U. Mayer (Ed.): *Die beste aller Welten. Marktliberalismus versus Wohlfahrtsstaat. Eine Kontroverse*. Frankfurt a. M.: Campus.

Karl, Astrid, Carsten G. Ullrich and Silke Hamann (2002): Akzeptanz und Akzeptanzunterschiede von Arbeitslosenversicherung und Sozialhilfe. *Zeitschrift für Sozialreform*, 48, issue 1, pp. 53-76.

Karl, Astrid, Carsten G. Ullrich, and Ulrike Wössner (1998): Akzeptanz und Akzeptabilität wohlfahrtsstaatlicher Institutionen. Überlegungen zur systembedingten Akzeptanz von Leistungssystemen bei Arbeitslosigkeit. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie* 27: 431-446.

Ullrich, Carsten G. (2002): Reciprocity, justice and statutory health insurance in Germany. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 12, issue 2, pp. 123-136.

Ullrich, Carsten G. (2001): Die Akzeptabilität sozialer Sicherungssysteme. Zur Bedeutung grundlegender Systemmerkmale für die Akzeptanz wohlfahrtsstaatlicher Institutionen. *Sozialer Fortschritt*, 50, pp. 165-171.

Ullrich, Carsten G. (2000): Die soziale Akzeptanz des Wohlfahrtsstaates. Ergebnisse, Kritik und Perspektiven einer Forschungsrichtung. *Soziale Welt*, 51, pp. 131-151.

A large white circle is positioned on the right side of a solid blue background. The circle's edge is smooth and curves from the top right towards the bottom left.

Research Area A5

Family and Social
Relations

Projects in Area A5

Ongoing Projects

- Core Projects*
- C1 Aisenbrey, Brüderl, Schröder (1999–2006)
The Pluralisation of Living Arrangements and Family Forms /
Work and the Family
 - C2 Esser, Kneip (2003–2005)
Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations
 - C3 Kalter (2003–2005)
Marriage Patterns of Immigrants and Structural Assimilation
 - C4 Brüderl, Esser (2003–2005)
Panel-Study of the Emergence and Change of Intimate Relations
(Part of DFG-Schwerpunktprogramm "Familie und soziale
Beziehungen")

Family and Social Relations

1. Research Questions and Aims

Research Area A5 on "Family and Social Relations" focuses on the theoretical explanation and systematic empirical analysis of processes of pair and family development in a contextually and temporally comparative perspective. The reasons for the recent establishing of this Research Area in Research Department A were assumptions and observations of lasting changes in pair and family relations in the course of comprehensive social changes in nearly all (West) European countries, sometimes referred to as individualisation, pluralisation, and de-standardisation. Concrete processes are here the emergence of new forms of long-term partnerships, a strong decrease in fertility, changed intergenerational relations and increasing separation and divorce rates. Overall, the projects aim at strongly improving the theoretical understanding and the empirical database for the (comparative) analysis of processes of pair and family development.

From the very beginning, analysis of family processes has been a central field of research at the MZES, particularly with projects on changes in family law and family policy and on family change in Western Europe in a cross-national perspective. In the context of research on family-related topics at the MZES also the Mannheim Divorce Study was conducted, with information on more than 5000 marriages the largest study of this kind in the world. Results and experiences of this study partly motivated and guided the conception of the Research Area A5. Its topic is strongly related to the Research Areas A1 and A3. Aspects of social embeddedness and of family and kinship structures constitute an important part of social and cultural capital. Thus, they become important for understanding the emergence and reproduction of social inequalities, studied in Research Area A1. [In Research Area A2, previous work on the relations between family policy and family change is continued in a macrosociological-comparative perspective.] Family embeddedness of immigrants and particularly processes of intergroup marriages are central for processes of intergenerational integration of immigrants and hence for the topic of the Research Area A3.

All projects of the Research Area have empirical as well as theoretical-methodological goals. Empirically, they are about the (comparative) description and explanation of the development of new forms of long-term partnerships, conditions and effects of interethnic relationships and marriages. This area also examines the inter-

Coordinator:
Hartmut Esser

Scientific Staff:
Silke Aisenbrey
Josef Brüderl
Hartmut Esser
Frank Kalter
Thorsten Kneip
Jette Schröder

Describe and explain changes in the relations of couples and families, fertility and separation and divorce in long-term and comparative studies



nal organisation and (in)stability of relationships and marriages, as well as the emergence and effects of social embeddedness of relationships. Our theoretical-methodological efforts aim at fundamentally improving explanatory concepts as well as databases for the analysis of processes of the developments of families and couples. This endeavour will facilitate international comparisons.

2. Main Lines of Research

Against this general background four conceptual requirements are seen as important for the establishment and functioning of the Research Area. Firstly, the theoretical explanation of processes of pair and family development requires a systematic specification of general mechanisms of pair and family dynamics. Usually available data sets almost never include variables that are relevant to these processes to a satisfactory extent. Therefore, secondly, continuation of (comparative) analyses merely on the basis of secondary analyses of available data sets (e.g. data from national microcensuses or national general population surveys) is not very promising. Thirdly, long-term panel studies are necessary because the development of pair and family relationships consists of processes of "situational logics" that are also rooted in early stages of the life course and hence can scarcely be recorded validly with data based on retrospective questions. Finally, systematic consideration of the pairs' social embeddedness is inevitable, starting with the measurement of objective opportunity structures of local relationship and marriage markets, social relations to the families of origin and other relatives, the network of (mutual) acquaintances and friends as well as other memberships and participation.

Four general requirements:

- a general mechanism
- primary data collection
- long-term panel studies
- inclusion of social embeddedness

Systematic links of macro-micro-macro-relations to explain country-specific variations in family processes

Models that systematically connect structural processes at the societal macrolevel with the dynamic of individual expectations and motives allowing for the explanation of actions at the micro-level and again with their (often unintended) structural effects form the theoretical basis of the work within this Research Area. This approach allows the reconstruction of a causal connection of structural patterns of relationship and family development (e.g. lower fertility and higher separation rates) with differences between and changes in structural conditions (e.g. increasing women's employment, changes in family policy or a general change in values). Different kinds of theories of bounded rationality serve as the microfoundation of the models. These theories also include models that connect aspects of "rational" action with the orienta-

tion toward cultural ideas and internalised values as well as with the emotional commitment typical for relationships and families. Thus it becomes possible both to use the now well-established instruments of household and family economic theories and to account for the fact that cultural, normative and emotional commitments may possibly override any "rational" or "strategic" consideration. The aspect of social embeddedness is here systematically included by applying elements of network analysis and theories as well as of the now further developed theory of social capital (see also part 3 below) .

Research Area A5 with these general aims and conceptual considerations was installed with the 5th Research Programme of the MZES in 2002. It bundles activities and interests in this field that have either not yet or only casually been conducted at the MZES or that have been anchored in other Research Areas. Among the projects included is a project on marriage patterns of immigrants and their correlation with structural assimilation (C3) and an internationally comparative study of pluralisation of new life forms and family relations (C1). Its central projects, however, are the preparation of a large and long-term panel study (C4) and a special project on the operationalisation of pair relations and marriage markets (C2). As the Research Area is new, practically all projects are in a very early stage of project preparation.

3. Selected Results

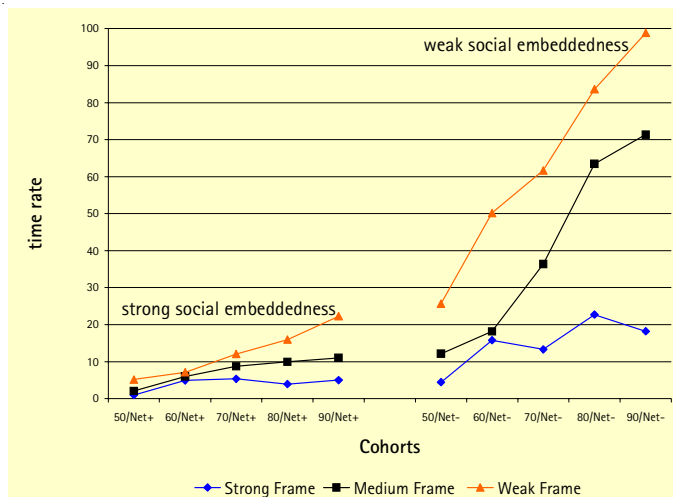
The Research Area and its single projects rest upon preoccupations, partly for many years, with the respective questions, particularly in connection with the Mannheim Divorce Study. In this study, the basic theoretical element for the explanation of the (in-)stability of marriages has been the model of frame selection. This model is based upon Gary Becker's economic theory of family, but additionally states the conditions under which "rational" incentives and opportunities do not play any role. The idea is, that people under certain conditions are *unconditionally* oriented to a 'definition' of their situation and ignore all other aspects, like temptations or costs. The central condition for such a strong framing of a marriage as an unquestionable relationship without any conceivable alternative is the "accessibility" of certain general attitudes that are socially mediated and enforced and the "match" of a corresponding mental model (e.g. that of an ideal family) with the respective current situation, i.e. the match between the respective partner and his current behaviour.

The framing of marriages:
Findings from the Mannheim Divorce Study

Findings from the Mannheim Divorce Study, first of all, revealed that the framing of the marriage (at the beginning, measured e.g. by church wedding and the orientation of a "real" family with several children) shows by far the strongest effect on the explanation of divorces. This effect can partly be explained by the fact that in case of a stable framing investments in the so-called marriage-specific capital, like children or mutual properties, are done without hesitation. As a consequence, the marital gain increases, which is important for the further course of the marriage. This is different in only weakly framed marriages. In these marriages a downward spiral of omitted investments, resulting ongoing deterioration of the marital gain and an increased propensity to define the relationship as being in a crisis soon sets in.

Moreover, the model of frame selection implies certain statistical interaction effects of the framing of the marriage with other circumstances that may cause divorces. Thus, a strong framing stabilizes a marriage even if the marital gain decreases and if overall opportunities for separations increase within society and respective barriers are reduced, e.g. in the course of cohorts. If, in contrast, these opportunities do not exist, then even weakly framed marriages remain stable. This effect should become even stronger with the pairs' social embeddedness, because the social embeddedness in overlapping networks has particularly the effect of an ongoing ritual and symbolic reinforcement and thus of a "social" framing of the respective marriage: Overlapping networks of mutual friends protect the marriage against crises even in case of an only weak framing. Accordingly, the risk to divorce will increase

Figure: The interaction of framing, social embeddedness and marriage cohorts in the explanation of divorces (bivariate)



superproportional, if the social embeddedness is absent, the framing of the marriage gets weaker and if opportunities for a easier separation increase over cohorts. This threefold interaction effect could clearly be demonstrated in the Mannheim Divorce Study (see the figure). It even remains stable when other relevant variables for the explanation of divorces are controlled (e.g. like religiosity, man's and woman's employment, children, and common property- or living in urban areas; not shown).

Though the results are very clear, they are not beyond all doubt. The problem is generally well known from life history studies: Important variables can only be measured as retrospective data and/ or proxy information on the partner. Particularly with regard to variables of attitudes and "mental models", as well as the existence and change of social networks, the validity of the data remains highly questionable. This problem of the retrospective bias of cognitions and answers, which is especially relevant with regard to pair and family relations with their very strong emotional aspects, as well as the obvious limits of the Mannheim Divorce Study (despite the many merits of this study as compared to other ones) gave reasons to address these questions in a major, long-term effort with adequate means. This effort also includes the cooperation with research groups in other countries, which have started or will start similar projects.

4. Future Research

Due to the short time period since the implementation of the Research Area there are no substantial results yet from the different new projects. The most concrete result of activities to date was the preparation and formulation of an application for a DFG (German Research Foundation) Special Research Programme "Development of Relationships and Families". The group of applicants for this programme consisted of five persons from different locations: Brüderl, Mannheim; Esser, Mannheim; Huinink, Rostock/Bremen; Nauck, Chemnitz; Walper, München. The application was approved by the DFG in May 2003. Esser and Huinink now coordinate this DFG Research Programme.

With the start of the DFG Research Programme in April 2004, concrete work started on the establishment of a long-term panel study encompassing three cohorts of respectively 5000 respondents, with the first two waves in 2008 and 2009. During the prior four years (2004 to 2007) a pilot study will be conducted aiming at the development and validation of the necessary instruments. For that purpose a central preparatory service project ("mini-panel") will be implemented. Several projects of the DFG Research Programme

The core-project:
Panel-Study on
"Development of
Relationships and
Families"

connected with the mini-panel serve the theoretical and methodological preparation of the coming large-scale panel project.

The central aim of the research programme for Research Area A5 could thus be successfully completed within an unexpectedly short time period. Due to this rather rapid development and the scope of the project, the activities in the Research Area now are shaped clearly by its involvement in the DFG Research Programme. Following these developments the primary implication for the research programme of Research Area A5 is the implementation of the central coordination of the four-year mini-panel project at the MZES by Brüderl (C4). Tasks especially include data collection and methodological issues. In preparation for the large panel project, Esser is conducting a project (C2) on the operationalisation and validation of instruments for the measurement of the pairs' social embeddedness and their available social capital, as well as coordinating other projects devoted to the measurement of social embeddedness.

The international connections

Centred around the DFG Research Programme several (national and international) conferences and meetings will take place from 2004 on. An important part of future activities in this context will additionally consist in the establishment and extension of contacts with research groups working on similar projects, particularly in other countries (within Europe and probably in the USA). Among others, there are already contacts with the steering groups of the SOEP (Wagner and Schupp) and the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study in the Netherlands (Kalmijn and Liefbroer), with the directory of the Max Planck Institute for Demography in Rostock (Hoem) as well as with a similar initiative in Italy (Billari, Milano). Comparative analyses on the development of pair relations and families can then be conducted after the establishment of the respective national projects, thus allowing for a better empirical foundation and a longer-term perspective than hitherto.

... and more

In addition to these activities connected with the DFG Research Programme, other projects will also be conducted within Research Area A5. Brüderl is starting a project on "Family Policy, Labor Force Participation and Fertility" with data from the Family Survey 2000 (conducted by the *Deutsches Jugendinstitut*, Munich). This project (C1) is part of a European initiative for a comparative project on the topic. Brüderl is participating here in the preparation of a module on "Family, Work, and Social Welfare" for the European Social Survey in connection with activities of the CHANGEQUAL Network, in which the MZES is a member. Esser and Kalter are conducting preparatory work on the realisation of the project on

"Marriage Patterns of Immigrants and Structural Assimilation" (C3). In a middle-range perspective it is planned to coordinate this project with the long-term panel study of the DFG Research Programme, probably in the form of an additional sub-sample of typical groups of immigrants and their families.

Key Publications

Articles

Brüderl, Josef and Thomas Klein (2003): Die Pluralisierung partnerschaftlicher Lebensformen in Westdeutschland 1960-2000: Eine empirische Untersuchung mit dem Familiensurvey 2000 . Pp. 189- 217 in: Bien, W. und Marbach, J. (Ed.): *Partnerschaft und Familiengründung*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.

Brüderl, Josef and Frank Kalter (2001): The Dissolution of Marriages. The Role of Information and Marital-Specific Capital. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 25, pp. 403-421.

Esser, Hartmut (2003): Soziale Einbettung und eheliche (In-) Stabilität. Pp. 117-139 in: Michael Feldhaus, Niels Logemann und Monika Schlegel (Ed.): *Blickrichtung Familie. Vielfalt eines Forschungsgegenstandes. Festschrift für Rosemarie Nave-Herz anlässlich ihrer Emeritierung*. Würzburg: Ergon.

Esser, Hartmut (2002): In guten wie in schlechten Tagen? Das Framing der Ehe und das Risiko zur Scheidung. Eine Anwendung und ein Test des Modells der Frame-Selektion. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 54, issue 1, pp. 27-63.

Esser, Hartmut (2002): Ehekrisen. Das Re-Framing der Ehe und der Anstieg der Scheidungsraten. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 31, issue 6, pp. 472-496.

Esser, Hartmut (2001): Das "Framing" der Ehe und das Risiko zur Scheidung, S. 103 – 126 in: Huinink, Johannes, Klaus Peter Strohmeier und Michael Wagner (Ed.), *Solidarität in Partnerschaft und Familie. Zum Stand familiensoziologischer Theoriebildung*, Würzburg.

Esser, Hartmut (1999): Heiratskohorten und die Instabilität von Ehen, S. 63 – 89 in: Klein, Thomas und Johannes Kopp (Ed.), *Scheidungsursachen aus soziologischer Sicht*, Würzburg.

Kalter, Frank (2001): Die Kontrolle von Drittvariablen bei der Messung von Segregation. Ein Vorschlag am Beispiel der familialen Assimilation von Arbeitsmigranten, *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 30, S. 452-464.



Research Department B

European Political
Systems and Their
Integration

European Political Systems and Their Integration

Department B encompasses three broad research domains, which were organised as three separate departments until 1998. The researchers in these departments were predominantly political scientists who are now concentrated in one department.

The three broad research domains are:

3 research domains

I. Comparative Politics encompassing the following Research Areas

7 research areas

B1 Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour

B2 Political Parties and Political Linkage

B3 The Election of Parliaments as a Coordination Problem of Parties and Voters

II. European Studies and International Relations in the Research Areas

B4 Governance in Europe

B5 International Embeddedness of European Governance

B6 Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems

III. Contemporary History of Central, South-Eastern, and Eastern Europe, that is the former Soviet Union and its satellites, in Research Area

B7 The Development of a European Regional System

Each area focuses on specific research questions - described below in the respective chapters - and not only on similar subjects of research like European nation-states or the European Union. Research Areas B1, B2, B4, B6, and B7 continue projects which build on a longer history of cumulative research, whereas research areas B3 and B5 are new additions to the Fifth MZES research programme (2002-2004). The seven Research Areas rely on various research paradigms, the projects within an area often following either a quantitative or a qualitative approach. We nevertheless stress the dialogue between approaches and among the projects of all seven areas. The main forum for this dialogue is the colloquium of the department, which meets weekly during the winter and summer terms of the university.

A more intense form of academic exchange and communication is collaboration between projects in order to profit from project-specific expertise. These relations between Research Areas will be emphasized when the three broad research domains are delineated in the following paragraphs.

I) Comparative Politics

Professorial staff:
Jan van Deth
Franz Urban Pappi
Wolfgang C. Müller

Empirical research in comparative politics was heavily influenced by the behavioural approach with its emphasis on survey data of national electorates or national elites. In Germany, this approach to comparative politics is associated with political sociology, whereas the institutional or neo-institutional approach would be classified as comparative government (*Vergleichende Regierungslehre*). The projects of Research Areas B1, B2, and B3 rely mainly on survey data when studying engagement, participation and voters' behaviour (B1), political parties and political linkage (B2), or the election of parliaments as a coordination problem of parties and voters (B3). But the institutional approach also blossomed into some excellent project publications, such as the edited book by Hermann Döring on "Parliaments and Majority Rule in Western Europe" (Frankfurt and New York, 1995) or the monograph by André Kaiser on "Mehrheitsdemokratie und Institutionenreform" (Frankfurt and New York, 2002).

With the European Union assuming more and more characteristics of a federal state, the traditional boundaries between the fields of comparative politics and international relations become blurred when studying EU institutions and policy-making. Thus models explaining collective decision-making of national governments, developed and applied in earlier projects by Pappi, Henning, König, and Bräuninger, were later applied to EC policy making in EU projects of Research Area B6. Further cross-fertilizations among the three broad research domains will be discussed in the following sections.

II) European Studies and International Relations

Professorial staff:
Beate Kohler-Koch

Research on European integration, on the European Community or the European Union has been one of the strongholds of MZES research since the early 1990s, i.e. since Beate Kohler-Koch joined the Faculty of Social Sciences and MZES. The highlights in this period were the early projects on the role of regions in multilevel governance and the projects of the DFG-funded Special Research Area Programme "Governance in the European Union" (DFG-Schwerpunktprogramm, coordinated by Kohler-Koch). The list of successful projects will now be continued with the EU funding of a network of excellence on the topic of "Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-Level Europe. Connecting Excellence on European Governance" (CONNEX).

EU research being an academic growth industry, we decided not to include all EU projects in a single Research Area, but rather to

separate EU's "domestic", i.e. internal politics and policy from its "foreign" or external policy. Thus, the Research Area B4 "Governance in Europe" includes projects addressing issues of internal politics and policy, while projects focusing on external policy are included in Research Area B5, which investigates the international embeddedness of EU governance and may build a bridge to more general questions of international relations in the next Research Programme.

Research Area B6 also includes some EU projects, but again with a distinctive research question. The MZES researchers here collaborate with colleagues from the Economics and Law Faculties and from the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW, Mannheim). This collaboration is funded as a DFG–Research Group for a six-year period ending in 2005. The goal is to explain institution-building in the international, originally anarchic system. The MZES projects focus on the EU, which is seen as the endpoint of a scale of increasing institutionalisation of an international negotiation system.

III) Contemporary History of Central, Southeastern, and Eastern Europe

Research Area B7 and its projects focus on regional integration centered around the Russian Federation and the problems of nation-building in the era of transformation after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The specific research question concerns the interrelationship between domestic political developments and the involvements of these states in western international organizations like EU or NATO on the one hand versus an independent or Moscow-oriented foreign policy on the other hand.

In this Research Area, the all-European international system is of similar importance as in Research Area B5. The relationship between these two Research Areas will be strengthened by a project on international and non-governmental conflict management in Southeast Europe.

The projects apply qualitative methods, analysing official documents of governments and parties, newspapers and other periodicals. This historical approach has the advantage of achieving results which can be easily communicated to journalists and the general public, especially if the findings are complemented by semi-standardized elite interviews.

Present and Former Senior Research Staff of Department B

Senior MZES Researchers are all professors at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University with the normal teaching load of nine

Professorial staff:
Egbert Jahn

hours per week (increased from eight hours starting with the winter term 2003/04) during seven months in the academic year. In order to strengthen the research capacities of the MZES, the institute started a fellowship programme in 2002, recruiting three fellows at the academic level of "Privatdozenten", two of whom contribute to the research programme of Department B in the next five years.

Research Fellows

1. Since September 2002, Frank Schimmelfennig has a full-time appointment at Department B with the domain of European Studies and International Relations, thus strengthening its research potential. There he complements the research profile ideally by connecting research issues in different Research Areas. While his projects on the Eastern enlargement and the constitutional politics of the EU-constitution building concern core issues of the Research Areas B4 and B5, his research interest in strategic action in international communities raises questions which are also tackled in Research Area B6.
2. Daniele Caramani is associated with Department A and B. In Department B he complements both Research Areas B1 and B4. His research interests in concepts of European integration as advocated by political parties and supported by parts of the electorates and in their relationship to traditional social cleavages fit into both Department B and Department A.

Privatdozenten and academic careers at MZES

Evaluating the political science projects at the MZES over a longer period of time (since the early 1990s), one important aspect is the academic success of its past and present researchers. A university institute like MZES hires young scholars who still have to write their PhD dissertations or Habilitation theses. Focusing only on the latter, more advanced group, it should be mentioned that three of its present staff members are "Privatdozenten" (Andrea Römmele, Frank Schimmelfennig, Hermann Schmitt) and the following former members are now professors at universities in Germany or England: Herbert Döring, Christian Henning, Markus Jachtenfuchs, Thomas König, Thomas Poguntke, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck.

Future Research Perspectives

As far as future research at the MZES is concerned, a precondition of further success is that the professors of the Faculty of Social Sciences remain engaged in the research programme of the Centre. For Comparative Politics the continuation of two Research Areas in the near future is already guaranteed. The political sociology projects now covered by Research Area B1 and related projects on

electoral behaviour in other Research Areas, are now directed by two professors at the Faculty of Social Sciences (van Deth, Pappi). The second stronghold will be comparative government (government formation, decision-making of parliaments) which will be strengthened in the near future by the recruitment of Prof. Wolfgang C. Müller, formerly at the University of Vienna and since October 2003, Professor of Political Science at the Faculty of Social Sciences of Mannheim University. The more specialized Research Area B3 is part of Sonderforschungsbereich 504 "Rationalitätskonzepte, Entscheidungsverhalten und ökonomische Modellierung" and will be finished with this SFB.

With regard to European Studies, the Faculty of Social Sciences and MZES agree that this domain has to remain a landmark of Mannheim social science. The problem will be whether the large field of EU Studies and International Relations can be combined in one chair at the Faculty of Social Sciences in the future. For the MZES it will make sense to continue the separation of domestic EU politics and policy from the international system, treating regional integration not exclusively within the EU context.

Finally, concerning the developments in Central and Eastern Europe, the area studies presently pursued on this region are made possible by the specialization of the present Professor of Political Science and Contemporary History at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Egbert Jahn, and his associates who are able to speak and read the respective languages. It is doubtful whether the faculty will be able to recruit a new professor with a similar profile as its contemporary historian. Nevertheless, from the MZES viewpoint, it will be crucial to continue research at least on new Central and East European member states of the EU either from an international relations, a comparative politics or a contemporary history perspective.

In addition, new recruitments to tenured political science professorships at the Faculty of Social Sciences open new opportunities for the research programme of Department B, especially in cases where the respective requirements of faculty and MZES can be taken into account simultaneously. This was possible when the faculty had to recruit a successor for Graf Kielmansegg. Since October 2003, Wolfgang C. Müller is holding that chair of Political Science. He will predominantly teach comparative government, with an emphasis on European parliamentary systems. This specialty will fit perfectly into the research programme of Department B.

Wolfgang C. Müller is preparing a research agenda on legislative politics and law-making in Europe

In the following sections each of the Research Areas of Department B is described in more detail. Since Prof. Müller's future research agenda is not yet integrated into one of the established Research Areas, an outlook of his planned research agenda on legislative politics and law making in Europe is included at the end of the descriptions of the present Research Areas. In addition, we include a section on two associated projects of the former head of Research Area *Geschichte und Politik der DDR*, Hermann Weber, who continues his research on communism as a professor emeritus.



Research Area B1

Engagement,
Participation, and
Voters' Behaviour

Projects in Area B1

Completed Projects

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Core Projects | C1 Braun, Elff, Lasthuizen, <u>van Deth</u> (1996-2000)
<i>Political Interest, Participation and Affect in Representative Democracies</i> |
| Supplementary Projects | S1 <u>van Deth</u> (2000-2002)
<i>Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (CID). International Network of Researchers</i> |

Ongoing Projects or in Preparation

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Core Projects | C2 <u>Roßteutscher</u> , <u>van Deth</u> , Zmerli (2000-2004)
<i>Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy: An International Comparison</i> |
| | C3 Abendschön, Berton, Schäfer, Stuck, <u>van Deth</u> (2000-2006)
<i>Learning to Live Democracy (LLD)</i> |
| Supplementary Projects | S2 <u>Roßteutscher</u> , <u>van Deth</u> (2000-2004)
<i>Welfare through Organisations: A Comparative Analysis of British and German Associational Life</i> |
| | S3 <u>Zittel</u> (2000-2005)
<i>Parliaments, Representative Government and New Electronic Media Environments: An International Comparison</i> |
| | S4 <u>van Deth</u> (2002-2004)
<i>Society and Democracy in Europe. German Part of the Project "European Social Survey (ESS)"</i> |

Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour

1. Research Questions and Aims

Projects in this Research Area concentrate on democratic decision-making and the process of interest articulation with an emphasis on individual behaviour and orientations. They focus on the development of various modes of social and political engagement and participation, which are seen as a core requirement for the endurance of democratic political systems. A revival of civic engagement and citizenship – combining different modes of private and public concerns – might offer a solution for a number of social, political, and societal problems. In addition, the introduction of new technologies (internet, email) presents unique opportunities for new forms of engagement and participation.

The central question of Research Area B1 is focused on: how can the claims and expectations of an emancipated and individualised citizenry, be attuned to the requirements of democratic decision-making in mass societies? Negatively formulated, this means that the chances for democratic decision-making have to be ascertained with respect to the development of apathy, disaffection, and alienation among citizens. Major themes in the research projects are the relationship between social and political engagement and the development of 'civil society', the opportunities of new information and telecommunication technology for political participation, and the political socialisation of young pupils.

National contexts (in structural and in cultural terms) still provide the most important context for the development of different modes of social and political engagement of citizens in various countries. General explanations and interpretations, therefore, should take national contexts into account and accentuate the context- and path-dependencies of social and political engagement. For the research questions in this area, institutional aspects of the European integration process are part of the changing context and play a secondary role. Integration is conceptualised here as the possibility that the political cultures of different nations may grow closer. The basic premise is that long-term social developments in various countries will lead to a convergence of cultures at the national level as well as to increasing differentiation at sub-national levels. These processes of cultural convergence and differentiation can also be seen as important prerequisites, promoters of, or obstacles to European integration.

Coordinator:
Jan van Deth

Scientific Staff:
Simone Abendschön
Marina Berton
Gunter Braun
Martin Elff
Karin Lasthuizen
Sigrid Roßteutscher
Julia Schäfer
Stephanie Stuck
Thomas Zittel
Sonja Zmerli

Convergence of cultures at the national level and increasing differentiation at sub-national levels

The present projects continue the approach to political engagement developed in recent years. Especially the project 'Political Interest, Involvement, and Affect' (C1) focused on the socio-economic and institutional contexts for the differences and changes in political engagement in Europe (see van Deth 2000; van Deth and Elff 2001 and 2004). This extensive project has been completed. The next step is to study the impact of social contacts and social engagement on political engagement – which is the main question to be answered by the projects presently carried out (C2, S1 and S2). A third step is concerned with socialisation processes, and for this purpose a first project concerning the orientations of first grade pupils has already been developed and empirical research began in 2004 (C3). In this way, three main and complementary approaches – socio-economic and institutional contexts, social networks and engagement, and socialisation – to explain differences and changes in political engagement are being investigated. The current projects focus especially on the second main area (social networks and engagement) and work has already started to deal with the third subject (political socialization of young children).

2. Main Lines of Research

The following common aspects characterize each project in Research Area B1:

- They focus on the orientations and expectations of individuals;
- The scope and meaning of specific modes of engagement for individual citizens are to be established in empirical ways;
- Engagement is a dynamic process;
- Impacts of changing opportunity structures (institutional, cultural, technical) are deliberately taken into account.

Research projects in this area cover three main themes:

1. Interdependencies between modes of social and political engagement. Specific projects dealing with this theme are:
 - Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (CID). International Network of Researchers (S1)
 - Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy: An International Comparison (C2)
 - Welfare through Organisations: A Comparative Analysis of British and German Associational Life (S2)
 - European Social Survey (S4)

- 2. Impact of new technologies for citizens' engagement. The relevant project here is:
 - Parliaments, Representative Government and New Electronic Media Environments: An International Comparison (S3)
- 3. Development of social and political orientations. This theme is covered by the project:
 - Learning to Live Democracy (LLD) (C3)

Since projects in this area concentrate on democratic decision-making and the process of interest articulation with an emphasis on individual behaviour and orientations, several links with projects in other MZES Research Areas focusing on institutional and organisational aspects are evident. Links exist with "European Party Federations" (Research Area B2- project C3), "The Euromanifestos Project" (B2 – C2), and "Electoral System and Coalition Government as Incentives for Strategic Voting" (B3 – C2).

3. Selected Results

The area of social capital, citizenship, civil society, social involvement, trust, and, more generally, the chances and opportunities for improving citizens' involvement in democratic societies, represents one of the most controversial topics in the social sciences in the last few years. Debated is whether associations really provide a cure against the diverse pathologies (e. g. Decreasing electoral participation, increasing cynicism towards politics in general) of contemporary representative democracy. The projects (C2, S1 and S2) on "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy" (CID) enable an examination and evaluation of available predominantly normative approaches by integrating the results from national studies (representative surveys as well as organisation studies) into a common comparative framework. At present, high-quality survey data collected in 13 societies (Denmark, Switzerland, East and West Germany, Russia, Portugal, Norway, Spain, The Netherlands, Slovenia, Moldova, Romania, Sweden) are available. An additional organisation study in six European cities/communities (Aberdeen, Mannheim, Bern, Aalborg, Enschede, Sabadell) makes it possible to study the structure of voluntary sectors and chances for participation and mobilisation in very different contexts. In addition, the first wave of the European Social Survey (covering 23 European countries including Turkey and Israel; project S4) includes an extensive module based on the questionnaire used in the CID project (C2).

Political engagement and political values are not simply a 'by-product' of available social capital

Extensive secondary analyses of older data (especially the World Values Surveys and Eurobarometers) show that the presumed positive relationships between social engagement, trust, and norms and values are difficult to identify empirically. In general, members of different voluntary associations are characterized by higher levels of democratic attitudes and involvement. For instance, members are more satisfied with democracy than non-members. Another example is that politics has a greater saliency for members than for non-members. That is, compared to other areas of life such as work, family, leisure or religion, politics is of relatively high importance to members of associations (see Fig-

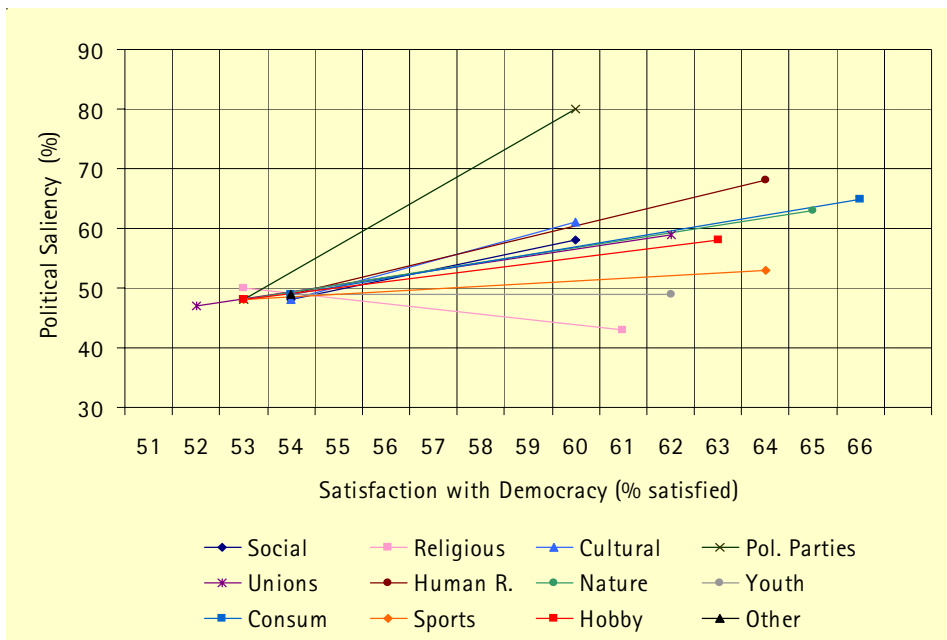


Figure 1: Satisfaction with Democracy and Political Saliency among Members (right points) and Non-Members (left points) of Voluntary Associations (Source: Eurobarometer; 1998)

ure 1). However, frequently these differences are modest and mainly restricted to members of political parties and various social movements. Only for members of religious organisations, we find that their average level of political engagement is lower than for non-members. Furthermore, political engagement and political values are not simply a 'by-product' of available social capital, but have a variety of other sources as well. Therefore, much of the literature on democracy and social capital can be challenged on the basis of our preliminary findings. However, this poor corroboration of the expectations is restricted to the micro-level only; on the cross-national level many expectations

about the positive consequences of social engagement, trust, and norms and values for democratic citizenship are confirmed (see Gabriel, Kunz, Roßteutscher, and van Deth 2002). This paradoxical result provides the main challenge for further research.

Preliminary analyses of the structure of the voluntary sector on the basis of the CID data aimed at two rather different goals, both of which started with attempts to reduce the never-ending list of different voluntary associations. Firstly, the organisation study of the CID project was used to explore the possibilities to construct a taxonomy of various voluntary associations (see Roßteutscher and van Deth 2003). On the basis of this taxonomy, the astonishing variety of voluntary engagement indeed can be summarized in a systematic way, to a more convenient, empirically based overview of three main categories with a total of eight subgroups (Family and raising children, Leisure activities, City politics, Neighbourhood politics, 'New Politics' concerns, General welfare concerns, Target group concerns, and Interest representation). This taxonomy provides the basis for further empirical analyses on the relationships between social engagement and democratic citizenship.

A second attempt to reduce the list of voluntary associations focuses on the various modes of political participation and trust on the one hand, and the explanation of these phenomena on the basis of various types of social engagement on the other. Here the well-known distinction between 'bonding' and 'bridging' voluntary associations is relevant. After characterising voluntary associations on the basis of their 'constitutive goods' as stimulating more 'bridging' or more 'bonding' types of social capital, extensive analyses confirmed the expectation that 'bridging' associations are much more relevant for the development of political participation and trust than 'bonding' organisations are (see Zmerli 2002 and 2003, respectively). This result clearly shows that even a rather simple distinction between voluntary associations highly improves our knowledge about the democratic effects of social engagement.

The development of institutional opportunities for political involvement via the use of computer networks is the focus of a comparative study on political representation in Germany, Sweden and the United States (S3). As it turns out, political elites across these three cases are under pressure to strengthen the linkage function of individual representatives via new media and to thus open up new avenues for political participation. Howev-

Trends towards electronic democracy still vary with political context

er, these trends towards electronic democracy still vary with political context; this finding contradicts popular notions of 'cyberoptimism' and 'cyberscepticism'. The different positions of members in parliamentary systems and in presidential systems explain many of the differences in the way the opportunities of the Internet are used by political elites. In addition, legal rules in different countries result in different usages of, for instance, discussion forums (see Zittel 2001).

4. Future Research

The current projects in this area are in different phases of completion. The two parts of the CID project have reached the phase of preliminary data analyses, and a number of papers have been written. In these analyses the relationships between contextual and structural factors on the one hand and aspects of democratic citizenship on the other are emphasized. At a meeting in Madrid in November 2002 the CID group discussed more than 20 papers. The modified versions of these papers will be published in 2005 in two volumes. Working titles are:

- Citizenship and Involvement Among the Populations of European Democracies (edited by Jan van Deth, José Ramon Montero, and Anders Westholm);
- The Voluntary Sector in European Cities (edited by William Maloney and Sigrid Roßteutscher).

In addition to the publication of the first results of the international parts of the CID project, several other publications are planned. The first wave of the European Social Survey is available now, and a publication (edited by Jan van Deth) contrasting the main findings for Germany with those obtained for the other countries is already prepared by a group of German social scientists from different universities for publication in late 2004. Furthermore, the extensive data collections about the voluntary sectors in Mannheim and Aberdeen are used for a book publication focusing on the role of welfare organisations: "Welfare through Organisations", by William Maloney, Sigrid Roßteutscher, and Jan van Deth.

Crucial impulses for the development of democratic attitudes start at a young age. Based on this assumption a new project has been developed focusing on pupils at a young age (C3). This project aims to obtain information about political involvement, understanding, and basic orientations of children toward European democracy by the time they enter elementary school. In addition, interviews with parents and teachers are planned, as well as the

collection of information about schools (neighbourhood, 'school climate', resources etc.). In this way, the relative impact and relevance of socialisation agents and instances can be estimated. Pupils aged 6-7 years will be interviewed at the start and end of their first school year. For this purpose a questionnaire is designed for children who cannot read or write. The results of the pre-test of this questionnaire clearly show that political and social attitudes can be registered in a meaningful way: children of this age group possess consistent attitudes that can be measured with standardized instruments. The German Research Foundation (DFG) approved this project in May 2003 and provides substantial financial support for a period of three years.

Mid-term planning goals follow directly from the core research projects developed in the last few years. The 'Learning to Live Democracy' project will be the core project for the next years. Contacts are already available with researchers in Britain, the Netherlands, and France to explore the opportunities for collaboration and exchange of experiences in the area of political socialization. The challenge to develop cross-national research on early socialisation of young children is probably one of the most exciting problems to be dealt with. In addition, the German Research Foundation (DFG) funded the second wave of the European Social Survey 2004. Successive waves of the European Social Survey will become available for further research on a biannual basis. With the availability of empirical findings about political socialisation and various waves of the European Social Surveys in the near future, it will become possible, to attempt to compare and integrate the results of the major projects developed in the last few years, that is, to consider the impact of socio-economic and institutional contexts, social networks and engagement, and socialisation on the differences and changes in political orientations.

Challenge to develop cross-national research on early socialisation

Key Publications

Books

Gabriel, Oskar W., Volker Kunz, Sigrid Roßteutscher and Jan W. van Deth (2002): *Sozialkapital und Demokratie. Zivilgesellschaftliche Ressourcen im Vergleich*. Wien: WUV-Universitäts-Verlag.



Roßteutscher, Sigrid (Ed.) (2004): *Democracy and the Role of Association: Political, Organizational and Social Contexts*, London: Routledge. (in print)

Articles

Deth, Jan van and Martin Elff (2004): Politicisation, economic development, and political interest in Europe. *European Journal of Political Research*, 43, issue 3, pp. 475–506.

Deth, Jan W. van (2000): Interesting but irrelevant: Social capital and the saliency of politics in Western Europe. *European Journal of Political Research*, issue 37, pp. 115–147.

Roßteutscher, Sigrid (Ed.) (2003): Symposium: Social Capital: Towards a 'new' research agenda. *European Political Science* 2 (3).

Roßteutscher, Sigrid (2002): Advocate or Reflection? Associations and Political Culture. *Political Studies*, 50, issue 3, pp. 514–528.

Zittel, Thomas (2004): Digital Parliaments and Electronic Democracy: A comparison between the US House, the Swedish Riksdag, and the German Bundestag. In: R.K. Gibson, A. Römmele, S.J. Ward (Ed.): *Electronic Democracy*. London: Routledge. (in print)



Zittel, Thomas (2004): Political Representation in the Networked Society: The Americanization of European Systems of Responsible Party Government? *Journal of Legislative Studies*, 9, issue 3. (in print)

Zmerli, Sonja (2003): Applying the concepts of bonding and bridging social capital to empirical research. *European Political Science*, 2, issue 3, pp. 68–75.



Research Area B2

Political Parties and
Political Linkage

Projects in Area B2

Completed Projects

<i>Core Projects</i>	C1 Römmele, <u>Schmitt</u> , and TMR grant holders (1998-2001) Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union / (EU TMR Programme)
<i>Supplementary Projects</i>	S1 <u>Schmitt-Beck</u> (1995-1999) Intermediation Environments of Voters: An International Comparison
	S2 <u>Poguntke</u> (1996-1999) The Development of Organizational Linkages between Parties and Society in Western Europe (1960-1990)
	S3 <u>Kaiser</u> (1996-2000) Majoritarian Democracy and Institutional Reform. A Comparative Study of Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand

Ongoing Projects or in Preparation

<i>Core Projects</i>	C2 Binder, <u>Schmitt</u> , Wüst (2002-2005) Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election. (The Euromanifestos Project)
	C3 Ayirtman, <u>Poguntke</u> , Pütz, <u>van Deth</u> (2001-2004) Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries?
<i>Supplementary Projects</i>	S4 Binder, <u>Schmitt</u> (2001-2003) Political Leaders and Democratic Elections
	S5 <u>Schmitt</u> , <u>Wüst</u> (2002-2003) Survey among the Candidates Standing for Office in the German Federal Election of 2002 (German Candidate Study)
	S6 Gibson, <u>Römmele</u> (2002-2003) The Role of New ICTs in the German Federal Election of 2002
	S7 D. Müller, <u>Römmele</u> , Woywode (2002-2004) New ICTs and the Innovation Capacity of Political and Commercial Organisations
	S8 <u>Gschwend</u> , Leuffen, Pütz, Römmele, <u>Schmitt</u> (2002-2005) The French Study: Political Leaders in the Super-Election of 2002 in France

Political Parties and Political Linkage

1. Research Questions and Aims

In representative democracies political parties are the key intermediaries between citizens and the state. Among other things, they organise general elections; formulate electoral platforms; mobilise the electorate; structure the vote; and form governments. Through all of this political preferences of voters are formed and transformed – however imperfectly – into electoral mandates of party governments, and ultimately into public policy.

While political parties have been in charge of this linkage function during most of the 20th century, they are now confronted with major challenges. These challenges affect both angles of political linkage, the citizenry and government, as well as the very process of political linkage. On the side of the citizenry, processes of social modernisation are changing the social and political skills and involvement of many citizens. Government, at the other side of the linkage mechanism, is being thoroughly transformed by the growing complexity of multi-level government structures. The latter is of course characteristic of the polities of EU member-countries. But it goes beyond that; complexity is growing as well on the level of the nation-state, as processes of devolution and recurring situations of divided government demonstrate. The process of political linkage itself, then, is thought to be changing not least as a result of rapid changes in mass political communication.

Against this background, the central research question of this Research Area is how political parties are performing their linkage task between citizenry and government under conditions of social-structural and political-structural change. Under somewhat varying perspectives, and regarding different levels of the multi-tiered system of government of the European Union, the seven projects in this Research Area all pursue this common research question.

This Research Area is a newcomer to the 2002–2004 Research Programme of the MZES. However, some of its constituent projects – those related to the series of European Election Studies being one example – have a long history and have been pursued in the framework of former Research Programmes. A special feature of the Research Area is to apply one and the same research perspective both to the political system of the European Union and to its constituent national polities.

Coordinator:
Hermann Schmitt

Scientific Staff:
Selen Ayirtman
Tanja Binder
Jan van Deth
Rachel Gibson
Thomas Gschwend
André Kaiser
Dirk Leuffen
Dirk Müller
Thomas Poguntke
Christine Pütz
Andrea Römmele
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
Michael Woywode
Andreas Wüst

How well are political parties performing their linkage task between the citizenry and government?



Research centres
around political parties
– their organisation and
internal functioning,
their campaign
activities, the
characteristics and
electoral relevance of
their political personnel,
and the ability to
represent their voters

2. Main Lines of Research

2.1. Party Organisation

Two research projects are dealing with the organisation and internal functioning of political parties, one focusing on European party federations and the other on national parties. Thomas Poguntke and Jan van Deth analyse the organisational development of EU party federations and their changing political role in the European political process (C3). So far, these transnational party federations have played only a minor role in policy formulation and decision-making at the European level. However, the increased importance of the European Parliament in conjunction with the official recognition of Euro-parties in the treaties of Maastricht and Nizza have created a more favourable environment for them, suggesting that both their organizational strength and their political influence will grow. The project will pay particular attention to the potentially shifting balance of importance between national political parties and their Euro-parties as democratic inter-mediaries. It will address the question of whether and to what extent Euro-parties can help improve the democratic accountability of the political process of the European Union, thereby enhancing the legitimation of European governance. To this end, the project combines the analysis of party documents with a large number of elite interviews covering actors within national parties, Euro-parties, the European Commission and the European Parliament.

The other project on the organisation and internal functioning of political parties focuses on new information and communication technologies (or ICTs) and the innovative capacity of political and commercial organisations (S7). This inter-disciplinary project analyses how political (=parties) and commercial organisations (=firms) make use of new ICTs and whether this use triggers organisational innovation. Whereas political organisations have so far mainly been analysed according to their external communication ties, analyses of commercial organizations have focused predominantly on the internal use of new ICTs. This project sets out to combine these two perspectives. It aims at insights of a rather general nature on the influence of new ICTs on organizational development.

2.2. Parties and Election Campaigns

Election campaigns are classic periods of intense political communication between citizens and political parties. They provide ideal opportunities to study the linkage capacity of political par-

ties. Taking the German federal election of 2002 as their empirical object, two projects are looking into the election campaigns of political parties.

One project directed by Andrea Römmele analyses the use of new ICTs during the campaign (S6). It investigates the relevance of the internet for political parties in a national election campaign. Do parties use these new ICTs at different organisational levels for campaigning? And if so, what are they using them for? Comparing the German case study to earlier research in the UK and Australia, the question is asked: do country-specific contexts make a difference?

The other project in this domain is a survey among the constituency candidates of the "relevant" political parties standing for office in the German Federal Election 2002 (S5). The study covers a variety of topics – campaign activities of respondents, their recruitment and political career, social and political attitudes, and social background. The central research question is whether parties and their candidates have indeed lost touch with their voters, and if so, which factors have contributed to this. 51% of the candidates have been participating in the survey, which is part of an international comparative research project. Largely identical questionnaires have been used in previous surveys among candidates standing for office in parliamentary elections in Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain and the Netherlands. In each of these countries, a number of questions have also been asked in representative voter surveys to allow for cross-level comparisons.

2.3. Party Leaders and the Vote

Two further projects tackle the characteristics and political relevance of party leaders (rather than those of constituency candidates). One is directed by Hermann Schmitt and analyses the impact of leader characteristics on vote choices in both diachronic and cross-national comparative perspective (S4). While long-term determinants of mass electoral behaviour such as political party affiliation and social-structural locations are said to become less important, the relevance of short-term factors – political leaders and issues – is said to increase. The central research questions of this project are whether political leaders indeed have become more important for vote choices over time; whether their relevance varies according to the institutional and political context of a voting decision; and what this actually means for the

Campaigns:
the high season of
political linkage?

How important are
party leaders for
the vote?



quality of the linkage process between society and politics and for representative democracy more generally.

Closely related is project S8, directed by Hermann Schmitt and Thomas Gschwend, which seeks to provide comparable survey information on the impact of political leaders on vote choices in France. Due to its electoral and party system, France is a very particular case in comparative party and election studies. While this adds to the professional interest in empirical information about French electoral politics, comparable data are scarce. By administering the CSES II module (Comparative Study of Electoral Systems) among a representative sample of French voters between the presidential and parliamentary elections of 2002, this project aims at diminishing that information gap.

2.4. Representation

Two studies belong in this final category: the EU-funded Training and Mobility of Researchers (TMR) Network "Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union" (project C1), and the DFG-funded Euromanifestos project (C2). Both were initiated and directed by Hermann Schmitt. Organised by the MZES in Mannheim, the TMR network was operative during a total of four years, from May 1998 through May 2002. In addition to the MZES, eleven prestigious research institutes and political science departments covering most of the present EU member countries contributed to this network by the exchange of some of their PhD students and post-doctoral researchers, contributions to network training programmes, and by joint research initiatives and publications. More than 30 so-called "Young Scholars" have participated, over a dozen dissertations have been produced to date, and more than 50 cooperative publications have been stimulated by, and in one way or another made possible by, this programme.

This network was based on three pre-existing cooperative research enterprises – the European Election Study (EES), the International Committee of Research into Elections and Representative Democracy (ICORE), and the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) – all of which are also involved in primary data collection. This network has been a stunning success. In an instrumental perspective, it shaped a new generation of election researchers extending over most of Western Europe. In substantive terms, it helped to reestablish the original close link between studies of voting and representative democracy. And finally, in professional terms, it tried to counterbalance the some-

How close is the
"representational
bond" in the
European Union?

what unproductive predominance of economic views of voting and democracy by advancing social-psychological and mass communication-based approaches.

The second project in this category is the Euromanifestos Project. It is part of the European Election Study 1999 (EES'99) which focuses on the conditions for effective political representation in the European Union. Within this broader context, the Euromanifestos project studies which issues parties emphasise in their election manifestos and under what conditions these issues become salient to the voter and relevant for their vote choices. The degree of congruence between the programmes which parties promote on the occasion of elections at different political levels (national vs. European Parliament elections) is also established, as is the responsiveness of political parties to changing political concerns of the voters.

Empirically, the project concentrates on political parties' issue emphasis and on the governmental frame in which the different issues are presented (national or European or unspecific). For comparative reasons, the well-established coding frame of the Comparative Manifesto Project has been adapted in a modified version (modifications were necessary to be able to document the governmental frame of arguments as well as specific European issues). The findings of the Euromanifestos analysis will be compared to other elements of the EES 99, such as the media content analysis, the post-election survey and the EP roll call data collected by other members of the international EES project team.

3. Selected Results

The two party organisation projects in this area are still very much in their early stages, and it would be premature at this point to present their major results.

The campaign studies have also just recently begun analysing the data they generated. With regard to the use of new ICTs for campaigning in Germany in 2002, the first impression is that electoral and political factors are more relevant to explaining the major parties' use of the web, while socio-structural factors of the constituency explain the minor parties' activities better. Surprisingly little variance is observed in site content, but party size and outlook does appear to be linked to the overall presence online.

With regard to the German Candidate Survey, first analyses suggest that directly elected MPs are more representative of the

Direct representation reflects voters' concerns, while proportional representation reflects their ideology



concerns of their parties' voters, while list-elected MPs are closer to the overall ideological position of their parties' electorate. A first comparison of German and New Zealand Candidate Survey findings concentrated on elite support for electoral arrangements. Both countries share a "mixed member proportional" (MMP) electoral system that combines single member districts with proportional representation. New Zealand's experience with MMP is relatively brief, having held just three elections since 1996, while Germany's experience dates back to the 1950s. Using data collected through surveys of parliamentary candidates, the influence of various factors such as partisan self-interest, minority status, incumbency, ideology, and attitudes about candidate selection on support for the electoral system can be investigated. Overall support for MMP is strong in both countries, with small parties and those to the left of the ideological spectrum being most supportive of the system. Those who are dissatisfied with MMP are likely to be those dissatisfied with the candidate selection process or those in the opposition.

Personalities of political leaders are not becoming more important for voters

The study on the role and importance of political leaders is somewhat more advanced, and results are more firm in this domain. The forthcoming book will feature two main findings. One is that there is no uniform trend. This implies that there is no uniform secular trend of the kind that leader evaluations are becoming more important for the vote. The second main finding is that leader effects on the vote are conditional (see table 1). The conditions under which leaders are becoming more important are

Table 1: The Impact of Party Evaluations and Leader Evaluations on Party Choice (figures are effect coefficients from multiple regression analysis)

	b	beta	sig. t
Main effects:			
- party evaluation	.0395	.264	.000
- leader evaluation	.0222	.158	.000
Interactions between leader evaluation and party characteristics:			
- size of party (party's share of valid votes)	.0014	.416	.000
- ideological distance between self and party	-.0073	-.211	.000
Interactions between leader evaluation and system characteristics:			
- presidential vs. parliamentary system (1/-1)	.0133	.142	.000
Multiple R	.687		
Variance explained	47,2 percent		

Source: Political Leaders and Democratic Elections Project. A subset of all available national election studies from the nine countries under study are analysed, those which allow to compute a left-right distance between voters and parties. These are mostly studies from the mid-1970s on. N of cases (stacked data matrix) = 222 745. Effects smaller than $\beta=.05$ are not reported.

three. The first condition is the type of party: leaders of large (potential) government parties are more important for the vote, and perhaps increasingly so. The second condition is the regime type: leaders in presidential systems are somewhat more important for the vote than elsewhere. The third condition puts leader effects under some reservation: the evaluation of leaders of ideologically close parties is more important for the vote than that of leaders of more distant parties.

Studies on the effectiveness of political representation, finally, have a tradition at the MZES. The 1994 European Election Study, in combination with surveys among EP candidates, MNPs and MEPs, was essentially a representation study. The major finding of this study was that the process of political representation in the European Union works well as long as issues of normal politics are at stake. However, it works less well with regard to EU constitutional politics (Schmitt and Thomassen 1999). This was explained by the apparent lack of salience of "Europe" among voters. These findings suggested it was worth taking a closer look at the processes of political communication as well as at the "input" of political parties into this process when the 1999 European Election Study was conducted. Therefore the current European Manifestos project determined what the parties actually say in their EP election programmes. First analyses of these data found that parties seem to fail to articulate the concerns of their voters. While they talk a great deal about Europe and the EU, they are unable to link these topics with the more mundane issues that voters really worry about, such as unemployment or the more general state of the economy (Schmitt and Binder 2004, see figure 1).

4. Future Research

The electoral connection requires meaningful choice sets (Schmitt and Wessels 2003). If there is no meaningful choice, the linkage function of political parties, which relies heavily on the electoral mechanism, is bound to fail. One perspective of future research in this Research Area therefore concentrates on the preconditions of meaningful choices which involve parties' ability to articulate voters' concerns; their ability to communicate them effectively during the campaign; and their ability to represent them in formulating governmental policies. Meaningful choice sets are needed in elections at every level of the multi-level system of the EU. Diverse choice options at lower levels (e.g. national parties) need to fit together into larger coalitions

European Union democracy works well as long as issues of normal politics are at stake. It works less well with regard to EU constitutional politics

(e.g. EU party federations) at higher levels, etc. This could become a particularly pressing problem after the enlargement of the Union towards Central and Eastern Europe.

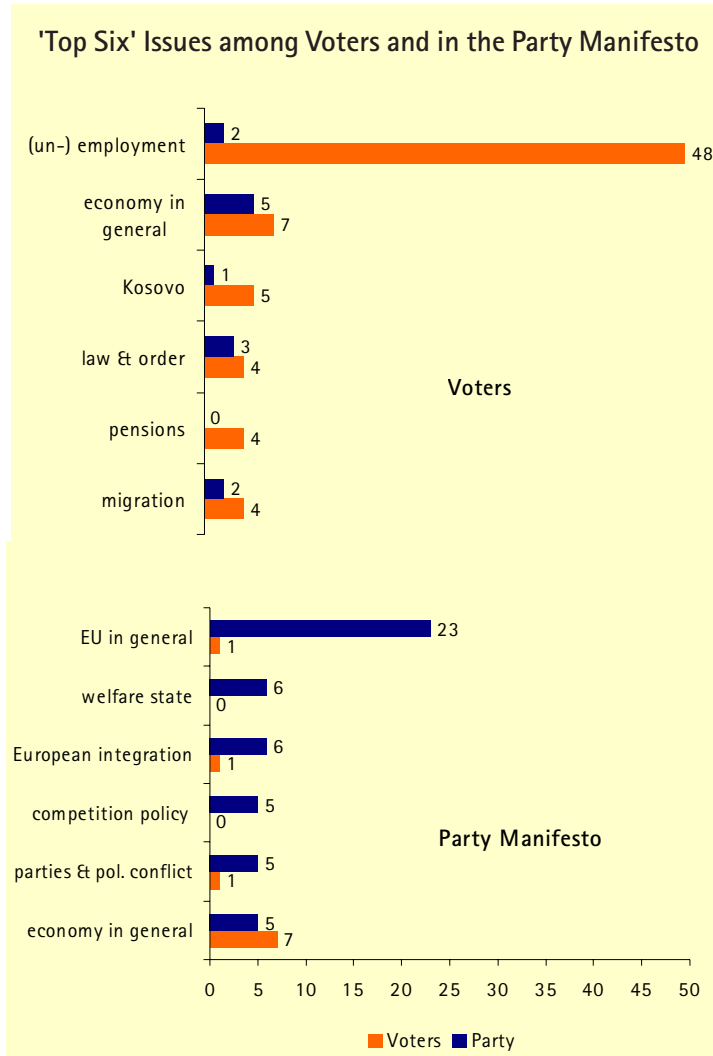


Figure 1: Issue Congruence between the European Peoples Party and Its Voters in 1999

Source: European Election Study 1999 post-election surveys and the Euromanifesto project

Key Publications

Books

Aarts, Kees, André Blais and Hermann Schmitt, (Ed.) (2004): *Political Leaders and Democratic Elections*. Oxford (forthcoming).

Römmele, Andrea, Rachel Gibson and Stephen Ward (Ed.) (2003): *Schwerpunktheft "Party Politics on the Net"*. London: Sage.

Schmitt, Hermann (2001): *Politische Repräsentation in Europa: Eine empirische Studie zur Interessenvermittlung durch allgemeine Wahlen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus.

Schmitt, Hermann and Jacques Thomassen (Ed.) (1999): *Political Representation and Legitimacy in the European Union*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Articles

Binder, Tanja (2003): Heirat und Familie. Das Frauenbild in postsozialistischen Partei-programmen. *Osteuropa. Zeitschrift für Gegenwartsfragen des Ostens*, 53, issue 5, pp. 675-688.

Gschwend, Thomas and Dirk Leuffen (2004): Divided We Stand - Unified We Govern? *British Journal of Political Science* (forthcoming).

Haegel, Florence, Christine Pütz and Nicolas Sauger (2003): Les transformations de la démocratie dans et par les partis. L'Exemple de l'UDF et du RPR. Pp. 175-198 in: Perrineau, Pascal (Ed.): *Le désenchantement démocratique*. Paris: La Tour d'Aigues, Editions de l'Aube.

Römmele, Andrea (2003): Political Parties, Party Communication and New Information and Communication Technologies. *Party Politics*, 9, issue 1, pp. 7-20.

Römmele, Andrea (2002): Parteien und Wahlkämpfe - gestern, heute, morgen. Pp. 97-106 in: Matthias Machnig (Ed.): *Politik-Medien-Wähler*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

Römmele, Andrea and Jürgen Falter (2002): Professionalisierung bundesdeutscher Wahlkämpfe, oder: Wie amerikanisch kann es werden? Pp. 49-64 in: Thomas Berg (Ed.): *Moderner Wahlkampf. Blick hinter die Kulissen*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.

Römmele, Andrea and Lars Leiner (2003): Was ist ein guter Wahlkampf? Wahlkampfstrategien auf dem Prüfstand. *Forschungsjournal Neue Soziale Bewegungen*, 16, issue 1, pp. 28-32.

Römmele, Andrea, Rachel K. Gibson and Stephen Ward (2003): German Parties and Internet Campaigning in the 2002 Federal Election. *German Politics*, 12, issue 1, pp. 79-104.

Schmitt, Hermann (2002): Willensbildung und Interessenvermittlung in der Europäischen Union. Pp. 516-530 in: Dieter Fuchs, Edeltraud Roller und Bernhard Weßels (Ed.): *Bürger und Demokratie in Ost und West. Festschrift für Hans-Dieter Klingemann*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Schmitt, Hermann and Tanja Binder (2004): The Agendas of Parties and Voters in the European Parliament election of 1999. In *Voters, Parties, and European Unification*, ed. Hermann Schmitt. London (forthcoming).

Schmitt, Hermann and Andreas M. Wüst (2004): Direktkandidaten bei der Bundestagswahl 2002: Politische Agenda und Links-Rechts-Selbsteinstufung im Vergleich zu den Wählern. Pp. 303-325 in: Frank Brettschneider/Jan van Deth/Edeltraud Roller (Ed.): *Die Bundestagswahl 2002: Analysen der Wahlergebnisse und des Wahlkampfes*. Wiesbaden: Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Thomassen, Jacques and Hermann Schmitt (2004): Democracy and Legitimacy in the European Union. In *Elections, Parties and Political Representation. Festschrift for Henry Valen*, Ed. Hanne-Marthe Narud and Anne Krogstad. Oxford (forthcoming).

Wüst, Andreas and Hermann Schmitt (2004): Comparing the Views of Parties And Voters in the 1999 Election to the European Parliament. In: van der Eijk, Cees van der Brug, Wouter (Ed.): *Voting in European Parliament Elections: Lessons from the Past and Scenarios for the Future*. (in print)

Research Area B3

The Election of
Parliaments as a
Coordination
Problem of Parties
and Voters

Projects in Area B3

Completed Projects

Core Projects C1 Hinich, Pappi, Shikano (1999-2001)
Electoral Competition and Decision Making in
Multiparty Systems

Ongoing Projects or in Preparation

Core Projects C2 Gschwend, Pappi (2002-2005)
Electoral System and Coalition Government as Incentives
for Strategic Voting

*Supplementary
Projects* S1 Gschwend, Schmitt (2002-2005)
The French Study: the Strategies of Voters in the
Super-Election of 2002 in France

S2 Shikano (2003-2004)
The Change of the Coordination Problem from the
Single Non-transferable Vote to a Parallel System

The Election of Parliaments as a Coordination Problem of Parties and Voters

1. Research Questions and Aims

Parliamentary democracy with multiple disciplined parties is the predominant type of governmental regime of the member states of the European Union. National parliaments are elected by different electoral systems, but insofar as single parties do not gain majorities in the national assemblies, government formation is a complicated process ending in a coalition of several parties, i.e. either in minimal winning coalitions, oversized coalitions or minority governments. In all three situations, major policy changes initiated as government bills will only be passed into law if governments are backed by the necessary parliamentary majorities. Thus, policy-oriented parties and voters have to take into account potential governments even before elections, since a single party may not gain the opportunity to implement its ideal policies, which it communicated to the public in its election platform.

We distinguish three types of coordination problems:

- 1) Coordination between parties concerning coalition options,
- 2) coordination among voters via (rational) expectations concerning the voting behaviour of the various types of party identifiers in a given election,
- 3) coordination between voters and parties concerning
 - (a) strategic voting and
 - (b) strategic candidate selection.

Some multiparty systems approach the simplicity of two-party systems when the electorate is confronted with only two realistic government options. More fragmented party systems where parties may also compete in a multidimensional ideological space may create so many government options that parties refrain from signalling coalition preferences to voters before the election.

Voters coordinate their actions indirectly through expectations about the voting behaviour of their fellow citizens. These expectations are built into the very act of voting in large electorates as soon as voters realize that the vote of a single citizen has a negligible effect on the final outcome.

Our research question concerns problem 3, the coordination between voters and parties.

Coordinator:
Franz Urban Pappi

Scientific Staff:
Thomas Gschwend
Hermann Schmitt
Susumo Shikano

Strategic Voting and strategic candidate selection depends on the electoral system, which provides incentives and restraints both for voters and parties

3a) Do voters solve the coordination problem between the supply and demand side of the electoral market by strategic voting?

3b) Do parties solve the coordination problem between the supply and demand side of the electoral market by strategic candidate selection?

Strategic voting is defined as a vote not for one's most preferred party, but for one's second (or even third) preference because the expected utility of this vote is higher than the one for one's first preference. Strategic candidate selection is understood as the selection of candidates aiming at maximizing the chances of a future coalition government and not necessarily maximizing single party votes. Both types of strategic actions depend on the electoral system, which provides incentives and restraints both for voters and parties.

The present research projects focus on question 3a. In the future, we aim at a collaboration with Research Area B2 to also investigate question 3b.

2. Main Lines of Research

This Research Area focuses on a specific topic of the rational choice literature, strategic decisions, thereby combining substantively the topic of voters' behaviour of Research Area B1 and the topic of political parties and political linkage of Research Area B2. The earlier projects ("Implications of Institutional Parameters for Electoral Decision Making in Multiparty Systems" and "Electoral Competition and Decision Making in Multiparty Systems") mark the beginning of this new Research Area. Within these projects, electoral behaviour was analysed as a rational choice problem, and election campaigning of parties was only investigated as perceived by voters within a spatial model of party competition and not as a problem in its own right. These forerunner projects focused on voting behavior in Germany and here especially on

- 1) Party preference profiles of the German electorate (Pappi and Eckstein in *Public Choice* 1998),
- 2) Split-ticket voting as a type of strategic voting (Pappi and Thurner in *European Journal of Political Research* 2002), and
- 3) The use of aggregate data to identify split-ticket and/or strategic voting (Gschwend, Johnston and Pattie in *British Journal of Political Science* 2003).

At present, the core project of the Research Area is a project on "Electoral System and Coalition Government as Incentives for Strategic Voting" (C2) with which Pappi and Gschwend partici-

pate in the DFG-Special Research Area 504: "Concepts of Rationality, Decision Behaviour and Economic Modelling". This collaboration with economists, sociologists and social psychologists offers the unique opportunity to overcome the narrow focus of expected utility theory, which is also the basis of strategic voting in its original formulation.

We shall empirically test hypotheses derived from this theory about the process and political consequences of strategic voting. In the first phase of this project, we are interested in identifying and explaining various strategies voters employ in different electoral systems. We expect that the amount of strategic voting and the strategies employed depend on two characteristics of the electoral as well as the party system, as can be seen in the following two-by-two table. The first dimension is district magnitude and a second dimension is described by the preelection identifiability of majority coalitions.

Our general hypothesis is that the easier it is for voters to identify coalitions before an election the more likely they are to vote strategically. Furthermore, we expect to find more strategic voters following the wasted vote logic in small electoral districts, while we expect to identify various strategies to support possible coalition governments in large districts. In the latter case, both large and small parties may profit from strategic voting, whereas the wasted vote logic will always penalize smaller parties.

We will use both aggregate data on election returns in districts as well as survey data. The research on Germany is complemented by a survey we ourselves conducted in Belgium for the 2003 parliamentary election, by another survey on the 2002 French presidential and parliamentary elections (the French Study, S1) and a Japanese panel survey covering both the last single transferable vote election and the first parallel mixed system election

The amount of strategic voting depends on the district magnitude and the preelection identifiability

Table1: District Magnitude and Identifiability

		District Magnitude	
		large	small
Identifiability	high	(2) Germany (List Vote), Portugal, Spain, Japan, Italy (List Vote)	(1) Germany (Candidate Vote), UK, France, Italy (Candidate Vote)
	low	(3) Netherlands, Belgium	(4) Canada

(S2). As far as aggregate data are concerned, we can build on Caramani's excellent data collection (2000), which is updated with the help of the Eurodata archive of MZES.

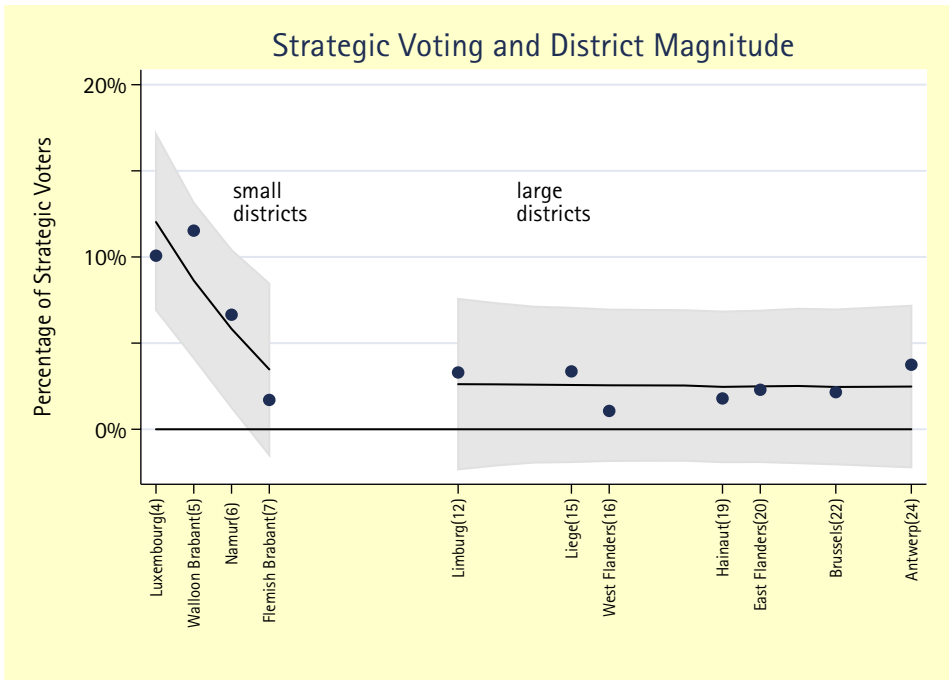
Our general research strategy is to rely on new survey data first of all for the least researched case of strategic voting, and that is for countries falling into category 3 (Belgium, Netherlands). All other national election systems in categories (2) and perhaps (1) are candidates for aggregate data analyses or secondary analyses of survey data if available.

3. Selected Results

Empirical evidence on strategic voting is available from aggregate and survey data. A famous example of the German mixed-member Bundestag election (personalisierte Verhältniswahl) is the finding that the difference between the second (proportional) votes minus the first (plurality) votes in single member districts of the small parties FDP or Greens becomes larger the more competitive the plurality race is between the constituency candidates of the two large parties CDU/CSU and SPD. With competitiveness being interpreted as an expected close race between the viable constituency candidates, none of which a voter prefers most, the expected utility of a strategic vote against one's first preference makes sense. Thus for instance a vote for an FDP or Green candidate would be wasted in this situation, whereas in a close race one can help one's second preferred party, for instance the CDU or the SPD.

Convincing as this interpretation may be, it cannot be strictly tested with aggregate data. Taking the FDP as an example, this interpretation is built on the tacit assumption that the difference between second and first votes for the FDP is caused only by FDP supporters leaving their party in narrow districts when voting for a constituency candidate. But the second vote is not a valid indicator of party preference. It could well be that supporters of a large party give their second vote to the small liberal party, e.g. to help their preferred coalition partner to cross the 5-percent threshold. Rigorous tests of strategic voting have to rely on individual data. As we have learned from the special case of vote splitting in German Bundestag elections, about one-fifth of the electorate does split its vote and two types of strategic voting can indeed be identified: An SPD or CDU/CSU candidate vote of FDP or Green supporters and a Green or FDP second vote of SPD and CDU supporters who prefer the respective coalition. It is easy to measure party preferences for a set of parties with the

The second vote is not a valid indicator of party preference



help of survey questions. But it is far more difficult to prove that the first case does indeed reveal the wasted vote and the second case a threshold insurance logic (Leihstimme), since a wasted vote should depend on the competitiveness of the constituency race between CDU and SPD candidates and threshold insurance makes sense only for supporters of large parties who are expecting that their minor coalition partner may fail to get any parliamentary seats by a very narrow margin, so that some additional votes can indeed make a difference.

Our first results about strategic voting in Belgium analysing the survey we conducted are also very encouraging. The data provides evidence for the hypothesized mechanism that the lower the district magnitude the higher voters' expected probability in these electoral districts that their vote is going to be wasted and therefore the more likely they are to cast a strategic vote.

The above graph makes this transparent. It shows the observed amount of strategic voting per electoral district and the regression lines predicting the amount of strategic voting together with its 95% confidence interval based on a regression on the number of seats distributed at the district level (logistically transformed). As expected, in small districts (with district magnitude < 11) we observe systematically more strategic voting the less seats are dis-

Figure: Predicting the amount of strategic voting

In small districts we observe systematically more strategic voting the less seats are distributed in these districts

tributed in these districts. The incentives to vote strategically channelled through the district magnitude in large districts (with district magnitude ≥ 11) is apparently no longer strong enough such that in these districts the number of strategic voters is only by chance different from zero.

Being at the very beginning of this project, we cannot definitely answer the question whether we will be able to get good measures of expected votes and whether these measures, multiplied by the utility difference between first and second ranked party, have the hypothesized effect on the voting decision. At least, we are prepared to learn that expected utility logic may fail in this instance, too, as it did already concerning the non-voting paradox. We hope to contribute to rational choice and/or behavioural solutions for these problems.

4. Future Research

A major lacuna of the Research Area concerns projects on strategic candidate selection. In parallel mixed systems like Italy or Japan, parties forming a cartel to win a majority of seats in the next parliament may coordinate candidate selection for the single member districts to guarantee plurality victories of their cartel candidates. Without coordination it could easily happen that multiple candidacies of the same cartel will impede a cartel victory against a united competitor cartel. They trust that their cartel clientele will vote for the cartel candidate irrespective of his or her party membership. Two research questions come to mind immediately:

- 1) Do the supporters of the member parties of a cartel conform to the coordination endeavours of their parties?
- 2) Does the necessity of strategic candidate selection, which itself depends on the electoral and party system, induce the emergence of strong national party headquarters able to enforce their between-party deals?

As is true for strategic voting, strategic candidate selection has to be studied comparatively since it depends on institutional variation of electoral systems and variation in party systems. Comparative research on these questions, focusing first of all on European national systems, will contribute to a better understanding of these systems and the strength and backing of their governments. We have to learn more about the coordination efforts of parties when selecting candidates for national parliaments and, possibly, coalition governments (question 3b).

Strategic candidate selection has to be studied comparatively

Key Publications

Books

Shikano, Susumu (2002): *Die soziale Konstruktion politischer Wirklichkeit. Zur kollektiven Deutung der Bundestagswahl 1998 durch Medien und Bürger*. Frankfurt: Campus.

Thurner, Paul W. (1998): *Wählen als rationale Entscheidung. Die Modellierung von Politikreaktionen im Mehrparteien-system*. München: Oldenbourg.

Articles

Gschwend, Thomas and Franz U. Pappi (2004): Stimmensplitting und Koalitionswahl. Pp. 167-183 in: Frank Brettschneider, Jan van Deth, Edeltraud Roller (Ed.): *Bundestagswahl 2002 [German Federal Election 2002]*. Wiesbaden: Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Gschwend, Thomas, Ron Johnston and Charles Pattie (2003): Split-Ticket Patterns in Mixed-Member Proportional Election Systems: Estimates and Analyses of their Spatial Variation at the German Federal Election, 1998. *British Journal of Political Science*, 33, pp. 109-127.

Pappi, Franz Urban and Paul W. Thurner (2002): Electoral Behavior in a Two-Vote-System: Incentives for Ticket Splitting in German Bundestag Elections. *European Journal of Political Research*, 41, pp. 207-232.

Pappi, Franz U. and Gabriele Eckstein (1999): Voters' party preferences in multiparty systems and their coalitional and spatial implications: Germany after unification. *Public Choice*, 97, pp. 229-255.

Thurner, Paul W. (2000): The empirical application of the spatial theory of voting in multiparty systems with random utility models. *Electoral Studies*, issue 19, pp. 493-517.

Thurner, Paul and Angelika Eymann (2000): Policy-specific alienation and indifference in the calculus of voting: A simultaneous model of party choice and abstention. *Public Choice*, issue 102, pp. 51-77.

A large white circle is positioned on the right side of a solid blue background. The circle's edge is smooth and curves from the top right towards the bottom left.

Research Area B4

Governance in
Europe

Projects in Area B4

Completed Projects

- Core Projects*
- C1 Kohler-Koch, Quittkat (1998-2002)
*Europeanization of Interest Intermediation:
French Trade Associations in Comparative Perspective*
- C2 Lilli, M. Luber, Stahlberg (1999-2001)
Identity and Identity Processes: A European Comparison
(not externally funded)

Ongoing Projects or in Preparation

- Core Projects*
- C3 Kohler-Koch (1996-2005)
Governance in the European Union
- C4 De Bièvre, Dür, Kohler-Koch (2002-2005)
*Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance: Judicialisation and
Positive Integration; International Trade Governance in an Historical
Perspective* (EU Research Training Network)
- C5 Rittberger, Schimmelfennig (2003-2005)
*Constitutional Politics in the European Union: Parliamentarization
and the Institutionalization of Human Rights*
- C6 Finke, Kohler-Koch (2003-2006)
*EU-Society Relations and the Formation of a Multi-level Intermediary
Space (I): EU Involvement Strategies and the Formation of a European
Political Space*
- C7 Jung, Kohler-Koch (2003-2006)
*EU-Society Relations and the Formation of a Multi-level Intermediary
Space (II): Local Europe - Grassroots organisations in European
Governance*
- C8 Kohler-Koch (2003-2007)
Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe
(EU Network of Excellence)
- C9 Schmitt (2004-2007)
Political Support and Legitimacy in the New Europe
- Supplementary
Projects*
- S1 Braun, Kohler-Koch (2001-2003)
*Directory of General Interest Groups/NGOs at European and (Selected)
National Levels*
- S2 Kohler-Koch, Leuffen (2001-2004)
*Does Cohabitation Matter? French European Policy-Making
in the Context of Divided Government*
Dissertation project
- S3 Kohler-Koch, Seidendorf (2002-2004)
*Europeanization of Nation-State Identities? A Franco-German
Comparison of Identity Discourses*
Dissertation project
- S4 Schmitt (2003-2006)
The Prospects for EU Democracy After Eastern Enlargement

Governance in Europe

1. Research Questions and Aims

Governance in Europe and in the individual European political systems is characterised by growing interdependence. The close link between national and EU governance has brought about institutional changes and has transformed the strategies of negotiation and the representation of interests. It has strengthened the emergence of new modes of governance aimed at efficient problem solving beyond the nation state.

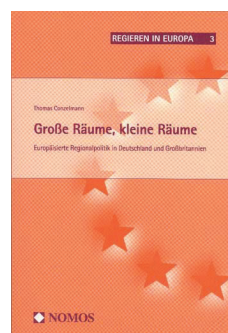
In previous years the main focus of research has been on the empirical analysis of the functioning of a multi-level system of governance and the ensuing transformation of modes of governance and on patterns in the organisation and representation of economic interests. In addition, research projects have examined the extension of the multi-level system of governance to the new member states.

Current and future projects focus on the effect of EU embeddedness on the future of representative democracy. The central question is on the prospect of citizen representation, participation and accountability: Will EU strategies for more openness and wider involvement of "civil society" promote the emergence of an all-embracing European political space and will grass root organisations be able to reach higher levels of interest intermediation? Moreover, we are interested in the development of a democratic constitution at the European level: Why and how has the competence of the European Parliament grown and have human rights been codified and institutionalised in the EU?

From a methodological point of view the EU system is conceptualised as being both, a supranational organisation of nation states ("Staatenverbund") and a single political space. Comparative analysis explores the variations across nation states and issue areas, the latter because of the different levels of integration in individual policy fields. The basic research question is whether countervailing forces push and restrict the transformation of the multi-level political spaces in Europe into a single EU political space. Associations are intermediary actors linked to constituencies, which still are predominantly national and local. It is an empirical question which kind of political issues will mobilize domestic constituencies to "go European" and which conditions will trigger citizens' engagement in transnational public interest representation. It is plausible to assume that despite the en-

Coordinator:
Beate Kohler-Koch

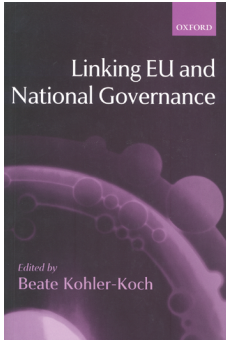
Scientific Staff:
Dirk De Bièvre
Günter Braun
Andreas Dür
Barbara Finke
Nikola Jung
Fabrice Larat
Dirk Leuffen
Waldemar Lilli
Martina Luber
Christine Quittkat
Berthold Rittberger
Stefan Seidendorf
Frank Schimmelfennig
Hermann Schmitt





couragement offered by the EU's new structures of communication the readiness and ability to go "beyond the nation state" will be constrained by the varying political and social environments among member states.

2. Main Lines of Research



New modes of governance

Successive research projects were dedicated to explore whether, to what extent and in which ways the particular properties of the multi-level system of the EU contributes to distinct patterns of governance (C3). Starting from a neo-institutional approach, the assumption is that the formal and informal setting of the EU's institutional framework impinges upon the decision-making process and, especially in the course of protracted negotiations, has an impact on the ways in which member states define their interests. The empirical task is to evaluate the relative importance of the cognitive, the organisational and the resource component of institutions: Is it the dissemination of factual and normative belief systems, the rules and procedures of policy-making, and/or the empowerment of new actors by opening windows of opportunity, which makes a difference?

A related research question concerns the emergence of a particular mode of EU governance and its likely impact on national ways of governing and interest representation. From an institutional point of view it is plausible to assume that "network governance" has become dominant within the EU and is spread through programmes and new methods of EU policy coordination. The scope and scale of transformation in European governance will depend on the intensity of interaction and the nature of actors involved. Our own research findings in this respect were put in perspective by systematic comparison with other research results on the transformation of governance in Europe.

International cooperation

The research area "Governance in Europe" has expanded its activities beyond Mannheim by joining a "Research and Training Network" with six other European research institutes, part of the EU's 5th Research Frame Programme. The common research interest is focused on "Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance". Two research projects (post-doctoral research) are located at Mannheim. They explore the interdependence between international and European governance, one under the aspect of "Judicialisation and Positive Integration" (C4), focusing on the question whether the judicialisation of the international trading regime induces the EU to pursue public policy goals that are not strictly trade related within the institutional framework of

the WTO. The other project analyses how the EU's specific institutional framework influences its trade policy-making process and, in turn, trade policies themselves ("The European Union, institutional rules, and external trade policy", C4). International cooperation has been broadened by launching a "Network of Excellence" on "Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe" (CONNEX).

Yet, "Governance in Europe" extends beyond the formal borders of the EU and affects the politics and policies in the candidate states for EU membership. These processes have been the subject of a project on the "The International Socialization of Central and Eastern Europe". Research started from the puzzle that despite high institutional and material costs for EU and NATO and initial resistance of enlargement succeeded. Particular interest was put on exploring the impact of the EU on the democratic consolidation of the Central and Eastern European countries. The project examined the long-term divergence in the democratic development of the post-communist countries and provides a comparative analysis of reluctant democracies in the region. Furthermore, the project broadens our knowledge of "Europeanization". During the accession process, the candidate states have begun to undergo a pervasive process of Europeanization in which EU rules and practices are transferred to the transformation societies.

Europeanization of transformation societies

Summarizing the main lines of research, European governance is explored in terms of

Main lines of research

- (i) Changing patterns of interest representation and public-private relationship,
- (ii) The transformation of governance both at EU and national level,
- (iii) The external impact of EU governance on politics and policies in international relations and neighbouring countries.

With the new projects in Research Area "Governance in Europe" the emphasis has shifted from analysing the functioning of the European system of governance to exploring the conditions for democratic EU governance. The central research questions concern the prospects for citizen representation, participation and democratic accountability (see below on Future Research).

3. Selected Results

From the various projects in this research area the results of two projects completed shall be summarised in the following, both looking from different angles at "Governance in Europe".



European Interest Intermediation of National Trade Associations

The organisation of interest representation in the EU promised to be a particularly rewarding object of research to test competing hypotheses. The question was (i) whether and to what extent the EU system has already been transformed from a multi-level to a penetrated system of governance, (ii) which factors determine access opportunities to EU institutions (taken as a proxy for political influence) and (iii) how and why national patterns of interest organisation have changed. An institutional perspective can add to the simple assumption that gaining access is a matter of demand and supply of exchange goods. Institutions do first of all constrain patterns of interaction, and they affect strategies of organisation and the choice of instruments (C1, C3).

Europeanisation of interest intermediation

In one of the projects completed, the general question of adjustment of national private and public actors to the European system of governance was focused on the "Europeanization of Interest Intermediation: French Trade Associations in Comparative Perspective "(C1). The main hypothesis tested was, whether the structural congruence between EU and national systems of interest intermediation determines (or not) the pressure and ability to adapt. The project was based on a comprehensive survey, gathering information on the patterns of contacts of trade associations with European and national political institutions, the quality of their relations with these political institutions and other organisations, and the characteristics of the trade associations' organisation, their members, and their economic sector.

Due to the multi-level character of the EU system national interest groups have to develop a two-tier strategy addressing both European institutions and national public authorities. In order to have an impact they have to get organised and raise their voice in a multitude of arenas at national and supranational level. Yet, if the institutional structure and prevailing processes on these two levels diverge considerably, then adaptation is not only necessary but also difficult. Such is the case of France, which is considered to be the most distinct system when compared to the EU. Whereas France is generally characterised as an *étatist* system in which the predominance of state actors is firmly established, the European Community is said to be dominated by network governance. The main characteristics of EU governance are the co-operative structure of policy-making and willingness to

compromise. It is a negotiating system incorporating public and private actors; consensus is worked out in committees and supported by issue-networks, often initiated and co-ordinated by the European Commission. In comparison, the French system is marked by a rather conflictual political culture and the authoritative role of the state, which dominates the relation between public and private actors.

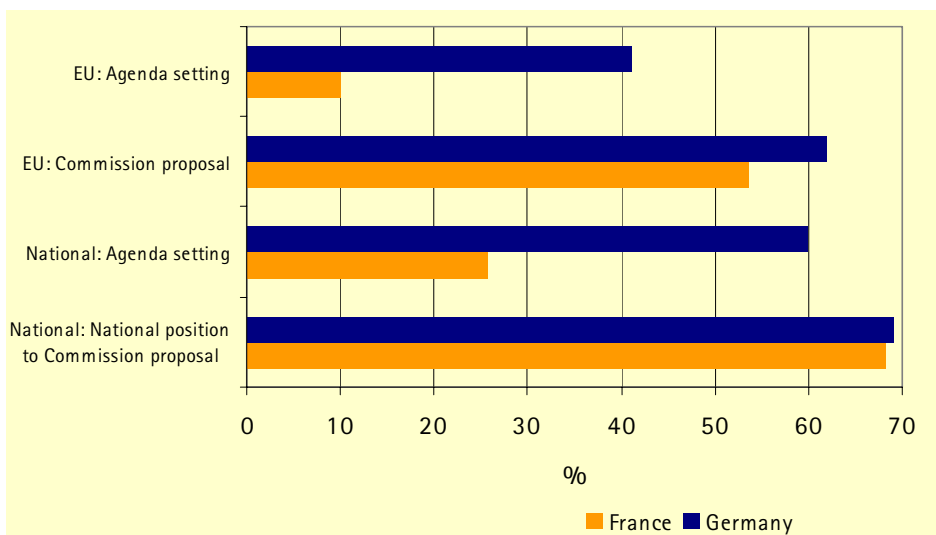
A thorough analysis of documents and many interviews revealed that in contrast to the state-of-the-art knowledge, the French patterns of EU interest representation are not that different. The same factors, though in different variations when compared to other countries, explain French associational behaviour and success. When taking into account the weaker administrative capacities, especially the lower endowment with financial resources, access opportunities and strategies of interest representation of French trade associations mostly equal those of their German (and British) counterparts.

Most French trade associations have successfully reached out from the national to the European level and have close contacts to national as well as European political institutions. In other words, French trade associations have responded to the European multi-level system by developing a multi-level strategy of interest representation. Yet, French characteristics are discernible and relate to particular properties of the French system of governance.

For example, French interest groups are more inclined to strive for access to the political level and pay importance to party mem-

French patterns of EU interest representation

Figure 1: Percentage of trade associations often representing their interests at the following steps of the European policy cycle



bership when selecting a contact partner. Here, the French multi-party system comes into play, which has found its way to the European Parliament. Parties are given relatively high credit due to the conflictual political French culture. Further, the mobilisation of the public and the media is a well-used instrument by French trade associations to influence the position of the French government in the Council of Ministers.

Relative importance
of the
"national factor"

The preference for political rather than administrative interest representation explains the comparatively low frequency of contacts with the working level of the European Commission. As a result, French trade associations come late into the European policy cycle, this way ignoring the agenda setting stage. Since French trade associations realise how important it is to influence a decision making process from the very beginning, "late coming" is an indicator that they have not fully internalised the difference between the European and the French "logic of influence".

In general, however, the conclusion is that while the structural divergence between the European and the French system of interest intermediation makes it more difficult for French national trade associations to adapt, on closer scrutiny the "national factor" is less important than generally assumed. Rather, the ability to adapt is heavily dependent on structural factors like financial resources available.

Eastern Enlargement of the EU

Conditions for
enlargement

What are the general conditions of the enlargement of the EU and other European international organizations? An event-history analysis showed that the strength of democracy in non-member countries is the only factor robustly correlated with the main enlargement events: The institutionalization of relations between organizations and non-member states, the applications for membership, the beginning of accession negotiations, and the suspension of, and withdrawal from, membership. Other cultural, material or institutional factors proved insignificant. So did geographical proximity except for the early stages of the enlargement process. This finding corroborates the liberal-community hypothesis of enlargement, arguing that the European organizations represent an international community based on liberal-democratic values and norms, which integrate all European states that share their identity and adhere to their fundamental norms.

This general finding, however, does not tell us why most member states were initially opposed to offering the newly democratised states of Central and Eastern Europe a membership perspective – and how they eventually agreed to enlargement. A study of EU and NATO decision-making processes on Eastern enlargement revealed, first, that the preferences of the member states could be explained as selfish preferences reflecting the unequal distribution of gains and losses from enlargement. Second, their initial reaction – to offer mere association rather than full membership – reflected the distribution of bargaining power among them and the candidates. Subsequently, however, the candidate states and their supporters within the Western organizations rhetorically invoked the community identity, values and norms to put moral pressure on the reticent majority and succeeded in shaming them into acquiescing in enlargement. The study thereby showed, how in the European governance system, actors are able to use core values and norms strategically to shape the outcome of negotiations.

What was the impact of the EU on the democratic consolidation of the Central and Eastern European countries? The EU mainly used a strategy of political conditionality or "reinforcement by reward" to promote liberal democracy in the region. It rewarded democratic change and compliance with human rights and minority rights with financial assistance and institutional ties (association and membership) but neither coerced nor assisted states unwilling (or unable) to reform. On the EU side, the central prerequisite for an effective impact of this strategy was the size of the promised rewards and the credibility of conditionality. In the absence of high and credible rewards, the target governments did not change their behaviour. However, even when the EU, in the mid-1990s, had offered a credible promise of membership and demonstrated that it was determined to exclude non-compliant countries, the effectiveness of political conditionality still varied with the size of domestic political adoption costs. For the authoritarian or autocratic governments, whose power was based on undemocratic and illiberal practices, the offer of EU membership still did not outweigh domestic political costs.

In the longer term, the post-communist constellation of political parties proved to be the most important factor for the impact of political conditionality. In countries in which all major parties were liberal parties committed to democratic reform, "anticipatory socialization" was the rule. Accordingly, political conditionality only had a minor, almost redundant impact and consolida-

Strategic use of norms and values



Impact of the EU on democratic consolidation

Europeanisation through external incentives

tion was quick and smooth. Similarly, the entirely rewards-based conditionality strategy of the EU had little impact on authoritarian-nationalist regimes, for which compliance would have meant a significant loss in power. EU impact was greatest in the case of mixed systems characterized by the alternation of liberal and authoritarian governments. Whereas impact on the authoritarian parties in power was low again, the EU could effectuate domestic change and deepen regional integration when liberal parties were in power. These changes were securely locked in and could not be undone when formerly authoritarian parties returned to power.

Beyond the issue-area of democracy and human rights, the "external incentives model" also best explains the "Europeanization" of Central and Eastern Europe. EU rules in the areas of public administration, regionalization, public health, freedom of movement, the environment, social policy, central banking, and agriculture have only been adopted in more than a patchy and selective fashion when they were subject to EU accession conditionality. By contrast, variation in domestic adoption costs did not play an important role any more once accession negotiations had started. Different veto player structures affected the speed but not the likelihood of rule adoption as such. The expected benefits of EU accession for the democratic governments of the region are so great that they outweigh all impeding domestic or international factors and the external incentives mechanism dominates all other mechanisms of Europeanization. As a result, the EU was able to implant its "regulatory state model" into the transformation states of Central and Eastern Europe. It

Table 1: Overview of Case Study Conditions and Results

	Adoption costs	Determinacy and Legitimacy	Credibility	Size of rewards	Speed	Identification	Resonance	Rule adoption
Slovakia (Meciar)	-	Mixed	+	+	-	Mixed	+	-
Slovakia (Dzurinda)	+	Mixed	+	+	-	+	+	+
Turkey (1990s)	-	Mixed	-	+	-	+	-	-
Turkey (from 2000)	Mixed	Mixed	+	+	-	+	-	Mixed
Latvia (early 1990s)	-	-	+	+	-	Mixed	-	-
Latvia (late 1990s)	+	-	+	+	-	Mixed	-	+

remains to be seen, however, to what extent formal rule adoption will be followed by actual rule implementation once accession conditionality ends. Finally, in contrast to EU governance in the member states, Europeanization "East" proved to be a top-down intergovernmental process with little room for, and relevance of, transnational networks.

4. Future Research

Future projects in the Research Area "Governance in Europe" will be closely linked to CONNEX, a EU-funded "Network of Excellence" in the 6th Framework Programme for Research. In the next four years, starting with July 2004, the MZES will take the lead to integrate research all over Europe (with additional participation from the US) on "Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe". Stocktaking of ongoing research and an efficient structure of communication will give network participants easy access to accumulated knowledge and provide the necessary infrastructure for intensified research co-operation.

A joint programme of activities has been developed to integrate research in four main thematic areas:

- Institutional dynamics of multi-level governance,
- Democratic governance and multi-level accountability,
- Interest intermediation, civic engagement and the quality of governance,
- The transformation of the European policy space.

Researchers from the MZES are engaged in several CONNEX Research Groups, one of which is "Civil Society and interest representation in EU-Governance". The relating MZES research projects will put emphasis on the conditions for democratic European governance. The central research questions concern the prospects for citizen representation, participation and democratic accountability. Two new projects investigate "EU-society relations and the formation of a multi-level intermediary space". In a top-down approach one project will explore the effect of EU strategies aimed at more openness and wider involvement of "civil society" (C6). The European Union has developed a variety of strategies to involve societal actors and to support cooperation amongst them in order to bring European politics "closer to the people". Such activities are constrained by functional necessities, meet resistance from vested interests and are faced with structural deficiencies of their target groups. We want to investigate which factors and forces impede or promote the forma-

CONNEX

Democratic European governance: the formation of a single European political space

Grass-roots involvement in EU affairs

tion of a single European political space, which would complement or even replace the existing multitude of national public spaces.

From a bottom-up perspective a related project will look into the conditions for local grassroots involvement in European affairs through which general interests may gain more voice in European affairs (C7). Though "Europeanization" ranks high on the present international research agenda, research testing the interest in and actual participation in EU affairs is still rather patchy. It is plausible to assume that high transaction costs in a multi-lingual, heterogeneous transnational setting add to the existing collective action problems. This may result in a marginalisation of grassroots activities and a shift in patterns of political participation from conventional to "unconventional" forms of participation, a highly selective organisation of Europe-wide networks and a change in the relations and role ascriptions of local, national and transnational organisations. The project aims at exploring organisational properties and context conditions that enable or hinder grassroots organisations to reach out to higher levels of political involvement. Envisaged is a comparative study that will start with two member states and include different policy areas.

In support of the research a Directory of General Interest Groups will be compiled (S1). It will establish a systematic empirical basis for studying the growing involvement of general interest groups in EU politics. A first classification will be according to different types of EU policies as represented by the Commission's General Directorates.

Political support and legitimacy in Europe

This civil society oriented research will complement ongoing research on political support and legitimacy in Europe (C9) and on the prospects for EU democracy after enlargement (S4). The main objective of these research projects is to explore the empirical foundations for a democratic and legitimate EU, which now embraces 25 member states. A theoretical framework is developed which proposes that democracy depends on three related normative principles: the existence of a *demos*, identifiable and valid processes of representation and accountability, and proper ends and standards of government. These criteria are as relevant to the transnational polity as to the nation-state. The existence and strength of these three elements will be assessed empirically.

With respect to the *demos* – identity and citizenship – these projects will explore how far EU publics share norms and values, compare identity in old and new EU member states and assess the prospects for increased identification with the Union. Accountability and representation require a number of well-established elements that allow and encourage the use of elections to guide decision-making. The strength of these elements will be determined, in particular, by a competitive party system supported by voters who see EU issues as salient and vote accordingly. The traditional view that such issues are irrelevant to elections may well require some revision now. Finally, as regards policies, the match of expectations and performance needs to be explored.

In the future, the research on enlargement will be expanded in two ways. First, a project on "Europeanization after accession: Implementation and compliance in the new member states" is developed. If the formal transposition of EU rules to the candidate countries was indeed driven by EU accession conditionality, what will happen when the candidates become members and cannot be subjected to EU conditionality any more? Will a failure to implement EU rules and a lack of compliance be the result, as many observers suggest, or will other mechanisms of compliance substitute for conditionality?

Second, a research project on "Constitutionalization in the EU" (C5) has started in May 2004, which will test the community effects discovered in EU decision-making on Eastern enlargement in a different context. The project focuses on two neglected dimensions of EU "deepening" and institutional change: the parliamentaryization of the EU and the institutionalization of human rights at the European level. It starts from the assumption that these outcomes can be attributed to a process of rhetorical action and shaming in the conflict about the distribution of competencies between the national and the supranational level and between European-level organizations. This project complements the emphasis on the conditions of democratic governance in the future research of the MZES on "Governance in Europe."

Implementation and compliance in new member states

Constitutionalization in the EU

Key Publications

Books

- Conzelmann, Thomas (2002): *Große Räume, kleine Räume. Europäisierte Regionalpolitik in Deutschland und Großbritannien*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.
- Eising, Rainer (2000): *Liberalisierung und Europäisierung: die regulative Reform der Elektrizitätsversorgung in Großbritannien, der Europäischen Gemeinschaft und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus and Beate Kohler-Koch (Ed.) (2003): *Europäische Integration*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate and Rainer Eising (Ed.) (2004): *Interessenpolitik in Europa*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (in print)
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (Ed.) (2003): *Linking EU and National Governance*. Oxford: University Press.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate and Rainer Eising (Ed.) (1999): *The Transformation of Governance in the European Union*. London: Routledge.
- Schimmelfennig, Frank (2003): *The EU, NATO and the Integration of Europe. Rules and Rhetoric*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Schimmelfennig, Frank and Ulrich Sedelmeier (Ed.) (2002): *European Union Enlargement: Theoretical and Comparative Approaches*. Special Issue, Journal of European Public Policy, 9, issue 4.
- Schimmelfennig, Frank and Ulrich Sedelmeier (Ed.) (2005): *The Europeanization of Central and Eastern Europe*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press (in print).
- Schmitt, Hermann (Ed.) (2004): *Voters, Parties, and European Unification*. London: Frank Cass (in print).
- Quittkat, Christine (2003): Europäisierung der Interessenvermittlung: Anpassung französischer Wirtschaftsverbände an die EG. *Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft*, issue 4/03, pp. 1961-1978.
- Quittkat, Christine (2002): Les organisations professionnelles françaises: Européanisation de la médiation des intérêts. *Politique européenne*, issue 7, pp. 66-95.
- Schimmelfennig, Frank and Ulrich Sedelmeier (2004): Governance by Conditionality: The Europeanization of Central and Eastern Europe, *Journal of European Public Policy*, 11, issue 4 (in print).
- Schimmelfennig, Frank, Stefan Engert and Heiko Knobel (2003): Costs, Commitment and Compliance: The Impact of EU Democratic Conditionality on Latvia, Slovakia and Turkey. *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 41, issue 3, pp. 495-518.
- Schimmelfennig, Frank (2001): The Community Trap: Liberal Norms, Rhetorical Action, and the Eastern Enlargement of the European Union, *International Organization* 55: 1, 47-80.
- Schimmelfennig, Frank (2000): International Socialization in the New Europe: Rational Action in an Institutional Environment, *European Journal of International Relations* 6: 1, 109-139.
- Eising, Rainer (2002): Policy learning in embedded negotiations: Explaining EU electricity liberalization. *International Organization*, 56, issue 1, pp. 87-122.
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus (2001): The Governance Approach to European Integration, in: *Journal of Common Market Studies* 39, p. 245-264.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2002): On Networks, Travelling Ideas, and Behavioural Inertia. Pp. 87-103 in: Conzelmann, Thomas and Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Regionales Europa - Europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2001): The White Paper and the Improvement of European Governance. Pp. 174-181 in: Europäische Kommission (Ed.): *Europe 2004 - Le Grand Débat. Setting the Agenda and Outlining the Options*. Brüssel.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2000): Framing: the bottleneck of constructing legitimate institutions. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 7, issue 4, pp. 513-531.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (1998): Organized Interests in the EU and the European Parliament, in: Claeys, Paul-H et al. (ed.): *Lobbyisme, pluralisme et intégration européenne. Lobbying, Pluralism and European Integration*, Bruxelles : Presses interuniversitaires européennes, p.126-158.



Research Area B5

International
Embeddedness
of European
Governance

Projects in Area B5

Completed Projects

<i>Core Projects</i>	C1 Finke, <u>Kohler-Koch</u> (2000-2003) <i>Strategy Options of International Governance: NGOs and Good Governance</i>
<i>Supplementary Projects</i>	S1 Chen Zhirui, Gu Junli, Knodt, <u>Kohler-Koch</u> , Larat, Liu Liqun, Xiepu Yang, Zhou Hong (2001-2002) <i>Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</i>

Ongoing Projects or in Preparation

<i>Core Projects</i>	C2 <u>Kohler-Koch</u> , Larat (2001-2004) <i>Strategy Options of International Governance</i>
	C3 Hellmann, <u>Knodt</u> , Tseng (2001-2004) <i>Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System</i>
<i>Supplementary Projects</i>	S2 <u>Jahn</u> , Weiß (2002-2003) <i>European Civilian Conflict Management</i>

International Embeddedness of European Governance

1. Research Questions and Aims

The end of the East-West conflict brought about considerable structural changes in the international system. There is a strong interdependence of international changes on the one hand and changes occurring at the national, transnational or European level on the other. These interrelated processes and their impact on governance are currently at the centre of International Relations as well as of research on European Integration. In this context, research in Area B5 focuses on these interdependent processes, i.e. on the embeddedness of European governance in the international context, which has a strong impact on the character of national and transnational as well as of European governance.

Particularly relevant international contexts for European governance are regimes and international negotiations in the framework of UN and WTO and international 'epistemic communities' or discussions.

We assume that the international context has an impact not only on policy contents but also on institutions at different levels of the European Multi-Level System: at the european, the national, subnational level and the transnational sphere.

Thus, institutional change can be observed within the formal organisation of the political process as well as within established routines and concepts of legitimate order:

- Formal organisation of politics:
 - constitutionally defined responsibilities and rights of governing agents
 - legal rules on decision-making procedures
 - legal criteria for the allocation of resources
- Established routines:
 - established strategies of problem-solving
 - routinized procedures in decision-making and implementation
 - actors regularly involved
- Concepts of legitimate order:
 - guiding principles on good government
 - the rationale of efficient and effective problem-solving
 - actors to be asked and included

Coordinator:
Michèle Knodt

Scientific Staff:
Barbara Finke
Birgit Hellmann
Egbert Jahn
Beate Kohler-Koch
Fabrice Larat
Su-Ling Tseng
Christina Weiß

Institutional dimensions

European multi-level system of governance

All projects in this Research Area use a model of the European Multi-Level System, that can be characterised as:

1. a polycentric system with various centres of decision-making which are formally independent of each other and with functional networks gradually replacing the hierarchical center of decision making;
2. multiple, overlapping arenas characterised by loose coupling; with different types of actors (public and private) and diverging interests;
3. consociation as main organising principle of political relations within the European system supporting the management of heterogeneity within political communities; the governance of the EU could be categorised as 'network governance';
4. consensus oriented policy making giving priority to problem-solving strategies rather than bargaining, thus relying on interaction and communication. Thus, accumulation of knowledge, collective learning, and the exchange of ideas and concepts are significant.

The concept of a multi-level system was elaborated in the project on 'Regions as political actors in the EU' directed by Beate Kohler-Koch (carried out among others by Michèle Knodt and Fabrice Larat) at the MZES from 1993 through 1996. The concluded project on regions as political actors as well as current projects show that institutional changes can be detected in all the three dimension of the European multi-level system elaborated above. Following these considerations, the central research questions of this Research Area is:

How does the international context cause institutional change affecting European governance? At present, the projects deal especially with the third institutional dimension, namely concepts of legitimate order, when analysing different discourses at the international, European, national or transnational level.

2. Main Lines of Research

When analysing the relationship between the European and international environments, three angles of visions are thinkable: (1) the outside-inside vision concerning institutional change, e.g. inside the EU influenced by the international context. (2) The inside-outside perspective concerning the actors' performance in the international context. (3) A transnational perspective focusing on transnational phenomena within EU and the international sphere. In the current research on the interrelated

processes of change and their impact on governance we consider all three of these angles of vision.

Generally, the present projects share an interest in political discourses going on at the international and national levels concerning concepts of legitimate supranational governance. In addition, some of the projects share a common interest in the involvement of civil society in the policy-making at different levels.

(1) The project on "Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System" (C3) investigates the international impact on EU institutions. This project represents an outside-inside vision and focuses on institutional changes within the EU system. The project examines how the embeddedness of the EU in international trading systems leads to institutional changes in the EU. Empirical evidence is drawn from different case studies such as the GATS and TRIPS-agreement of the WTO, the dispute-settlement system, the negotiation of China's accession to the WTO and the discourse on the involvement of civil societies. The research project analyses in how far institutional change within the EU is taking place in all the dimensions listed above.

(2) The second line of research is represented by the project on "Strategy Options of International Governance" (C2) concentrating on selected European nation-states in order to compare national differences in conceptual ideas which govern international relations. This inside-outside perspective conceptualises the international context as a sphere of exchanging concepts and ideas. This perspective is employed to analyse changes within the cognitive frames of national political actors. This endeavour builds on a completed project on *Antworten der internationalen Politik auf die Unverträglichkeiten von Globalisierung* (directed by Kohler-Koch and Knodt, 1996-99) which had already developed three ideal types of world views being used by national political actors for the construction of cognitive frames. The current project employs this conceptual work and searches for empirical evidence. The hypothesis is that strategies of international governance are influenced by individual perceptions of international political order as represented by these particular world views. The project aims at exploring and explaining the conceptual differences in foreign policy discourses in France and Germany which can be detected by analysing (a) the attitudes of German and French elite actors from different professional milieus and with different political orientations and (b) selected print media in France and Germany.

Embeddedness of the EU in international trading systems

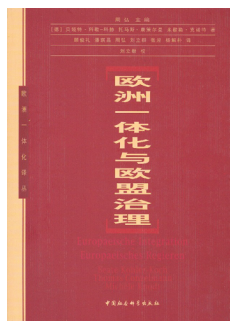
National differences in foreign policy discourses in France and Germany

Good governance of global politics

(3) Within the third line of research the transnational perspective is analysed by the project on "Strategy Options of International Governance: NGOs and Good Governance" (C1) which focuses on NGO strategies and their cognitive frames. The project models and explores the legitimacy of NGOs and their potential contribution to the good governance of global politics (as unfolding within the United Nations system). Thus, one of the three models of transnational order developed within the project "Strategy Options of International Governance" – a system of transnational network governance – is investigated more thoroughly from a normative point of view. A model of "discursive global governance" which draws on conceptions of deliberation and discursive democracy is designed to model legitimate global governance. From this point of view, NGOs and their transnational networks ideally induce (a) a communicative political process within different UN policy regimes and (b) a variety of interconnected political spaces linking global politics and its potential societal addressees. Empirical research is focussing on a transnational women's network, including European women's NGOs which is based on a "feminist human rights discourse" and substantially contributed to the reformulation of development policies within the UN system.

Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

These main lines of research also nurture the "Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences" (S1). From 1997 to 2002 Beate Kohler-Koch was deeply involved in the EU-China Higher Education Programme. This programme was launched in order to promote social science research on Europe. Close cooperation with the Institute of European Studies, Academy for the Social Sciences (CASS) in Beijing was established in this context, and the MZES has hosted scholars from China sponsored by the EU-China Higher Education Programme. A grand conference was organised at the MZES convening all Chinese visiting scholars in Europe for a series of lectures particularly focussing on the international embeddedness of the EU. In addition, MZES researchers (Fabrice Larat and Michèle Knodt) were invited as visiting professors by the Chinese Academy for the Social Sciences (CASS) in Beijing in 2000 and 2001. Furthermore, two book projects were published as result of the cooperation. A book on European integration and European governance (Kohler-Koch, Conzelmann, Knodt) and a book on the history of European integration (Larat). CASS has been chosen as the implementation agency for the successor (now ongoing) EU programme on European studies (Core Curriculum



on European Studies, developed within the framework of the EU-Asia Link Programme), which aims at sharing specialised knowledge and supporting research cooperation (2002-2005).

3. Selected Results

The presentation of the major research results will concentrate on the analysis of political discourses. Evidence from the various projects suggests that discourses can spread into various arenas of policy-making within European, national or transnational governance. Especially the case study of the project "Strategy Options of International Governance: NGOs and Good Governance", which investigates the final documents of selected UN World Conferences (between 1992 and 2000) shows that the feminist human rights discourse as introduced by a group of women's NGOs into global politics at the Vienna human rights conference in 1993 has spread into different UN policy regimes. It has emerged as a frame for international problem-solving and transnational co-operation in a range of issue areas. The growing number of publications referring to the feminist human rights discourse in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) between 1970 and 2000 can be treated as an indicator for the growing relevance of the discourse as a frame for problem-solving in social science and a wider public. The discourse, as identified within the project, consists of the linkage between women's issues and (a) the issue of violence, (b) the concept of empowerment, and (c) the human rights framework. The discourse offers cognitive links for a large variety of issues and identities which show

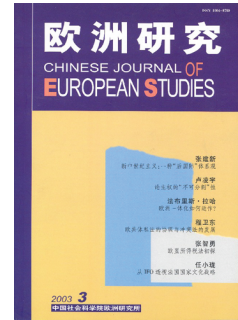
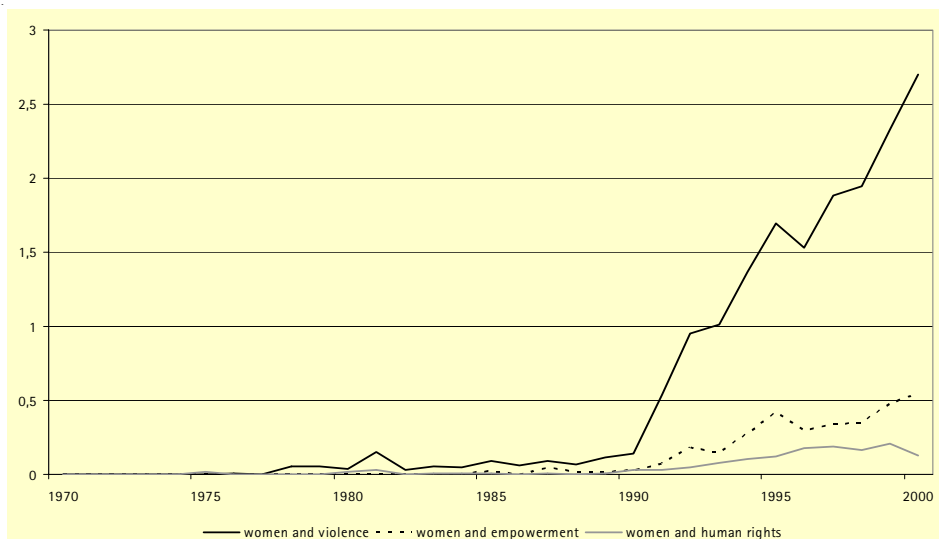


Figure 1: The Feminist Human Rights Discourse in the Social Sciences Citation Index SSCI (Percentage of Publications 1970-2000)





Travelling of ideas and discourses

its potential for trans-sectoral and trans-cultural communication.

The next questions would be (a) how the travelling of ideas and discourses works and (b) why they spread into other areas. The projects show that there are different reasons and mechanisms which influence the spread of discourses: There has to be a strong interest in the ideas and concepts of a discourse and an entrepreneur who is working as a transmission belt between the different groups involved. The work on "NGOs and Good Governance" has made clear that in order to establish a discourse, a specific type of actor is needed. The feminist human rights discourse was strategically fashioned by a group of "discourse entrepreneurs" in order to resonate with the everyday life experiences of local groups in different cultural settings. At the same time, women's organizations have established channels of communication trying to reach the local addressees of global politics and to communicate the feminist human rights discourse at the grassroots level. These activities have contributed to a (vertical) integration of "the local and the global" and have established transnational as well as trans-sectoral (horizontal) links between political and civic actors. Looking at the political involvement of civil society at WTO, the project "Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System" also shows that the WTO level is dominated by a particular concept of civil society which has found its way into EU politics. The case of WTO-EU relationship shows that there was a strong institutional self-interest of the EU-Commission to take over the WTO concept of civil society involvement. Thus, the Commission has tried to increase its legitimacy within the EU institutional setting.

Effects of international discourses

The question is, which effects on the formal and informal organization of decision-making and policy formulation could the reference to a new discourse have? The project on WTO-EU relations shows that the new conception of civil society induced changes in the informal organisation of decision-making, such as the introduction of a wide range of participatory instruments at the Directorates-General Trade of the European Commission. However, the project can show too that institutional changes in formal organisation within the WTO since 1995 have considerably influenced the institutional setting of the EU. In terms of the organisation of politics, there is a clear shift from mixed competences to exclusive EU competences in the realm of WTO Trade in services (GATS) and intellectual property (TRIPS) between 1994 and 2002. Concerning Routines, the consultation and informa-

tion policy of the Commission toward the member states was intensified when the dispute-settlement system of WTO shifted from non-binding arbitration within GATT to a more court-like system of mediation. The co-ordination and management function of the Commission was enlarged. Concluding these changes, the project even generates the thesis that these institutional changes have spawned a trend toward centralisation of policy-making within the EU. The project on "European Civilian Conflict Management" shows that the international insight into the need for civilian peace experts in ethno-national conflicts was followed by building up a pool of civilian peace experts in some European countries. In a similar vein, evidence from the project on "NGOs and Good Governance" suggests that traditional human rights NGOs, as well as developmental NGOs and actors engaged in population politics, have incorporated important elements of the feminist human rights discourse into the formulation of their political goals.

In sum, the projects within Research Area B5 are directly or indirectly interested in civil society involvement in policy-making and investigate the significance of discourses in this context. When looking at WTO-EU relations and at UN discourses from a comparative viewpoint it becomes clear that discourses aiming at changes in politics as well as policy discourses can have effects on the formal and informal organisation of institutions. These changes favour the inclusion of civil society advocates.

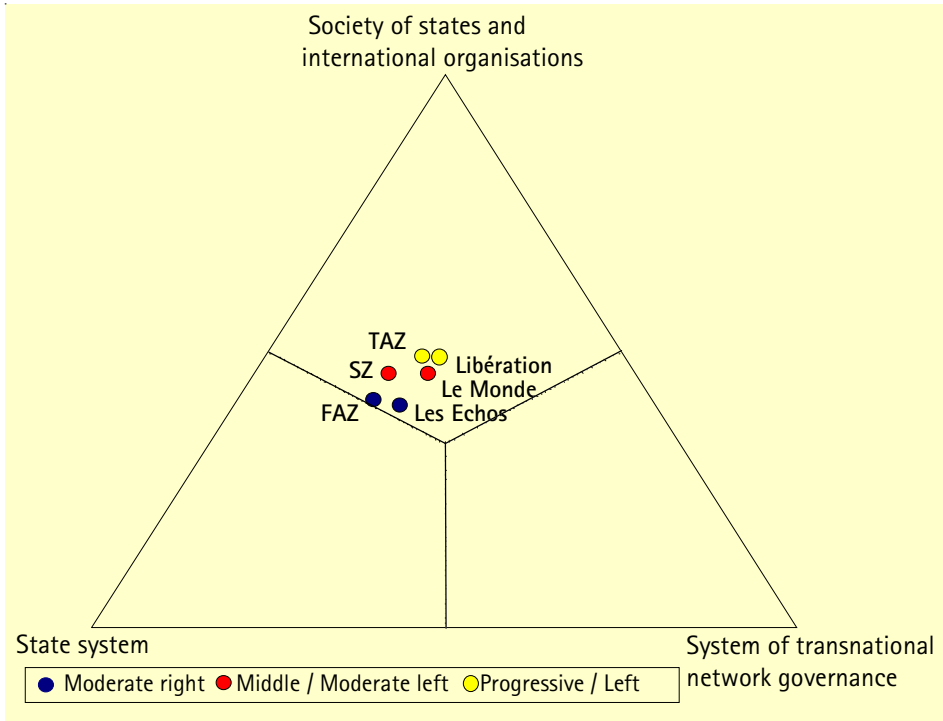
A last question concerns the way different actors deal with a discourse. In fact, interviews with representatives of women's organizations involved in UN politics suggest that women's NGOs from different political, cultural and sectoral backgrounds cooperate on the basis of a feminist human rights discourse.

Different observations can be drawn from the project "Strategy Options of International Governance". The project has created a broad empirical basis (more than 5500 articles from German and French newspapers and speeches and statements from political elites over a time period of 4 years, from 1998-2001).

First detailed research shows that there are significant variations concerning the attitude of French and German political elites toward international governance. In contrast the discourses of French and German newspapers are rather similar. However some variations can be noticed: While country-specific differences are less significant, the newspaper's political orientation is of greater importance. Although the media discourse in gen-

The discourse on civil society involvement

Figure 2: Mapping of the newspapers related to the three ideal-types of world-views eral seems to favor the ideal-type of the "Society of States and International Organisations", conservative newspapers like *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and *Les Echos* are still much more influenced by the ideal-type of the "State System" than leftist papers like *Libération* and *TAZ* (see figure 2). In the further anal-



The graph displays the proximity of the selected newspaper discourse to each of the three ideal-types

ysis, the ideal-type of the "Transnational Network Governance" will be divided into two differentiated sub-systems – one with focus on economical factors and the other with focus on societal actors – to get a more detailed idea about the particular preferences.

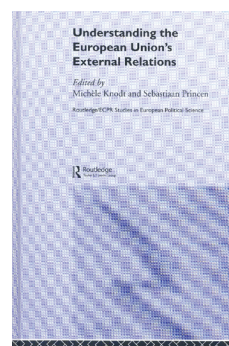
It is a characteristic and a potential problem of international and transnational discourse that usually abstract concepts in the form of catchwords are used which are open to interpretation by different actors.

4. Future Research

Current research in Area B5 has shown that the expansion of EU studies through the incorporation of the international level is extremely fruitful. General research in the future, therefore, should not take place exclusively in the EU context but also in international relations.

When it comes to the relationship between the international level and the EU, future research should focus on the inside-outside perspective. This kind of research should, in addition to the national level of the current research, focus on EU foreign policy. The question would be: Which are the preferred patterns of European foreign policy? European foreign policy has to be conceptualised as a system of national and EU external relations which produces distinct patterns of foreign policy. Thus, future research should investigate the institutional setting of the EU as an independent and EU foreign policy as the dependent variable.

Finally, the overall international context and Eastern Europe outside of the European Union have to be taken into account in future projects of this Research Area.



Key Publications

Books

Jachtenfuchs, Markus and Michèle Knodt (Ed.) (2002): *Regieren in internationalen Institutionen*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

Knodt, Michèle and Sebastiaan Princen (Ed.) (2003): *Understanding the European Union's external relations*. London: Routledge.

Kohler-Koch, Beate, Thomas Conzelmann and Michèle Knodt (2004): *Europäische Integration - Europäisches Regieren*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

Articles

Finke, Barbara (2003): Feministische Ansätze. Pp. 477-504 in: Schieder, Siegfried/Spindler, Manuela (Ed.): *Theorien der Internationalen Beziehungen: Eine Einführung*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.

Finke, Barbara (2001): Konsens und Vielfalt. Transnationale Frauennetzwerke als Legitimitätsressource des UN-Systems? Pp. 175-196 in: Achim Brunnengräber, Ansgar Klein und Heike Walk (Ed.): *NGOs als Legitimationsressource. Zivilgesellschaftliche Partizipations- und Handlungsformen im Globalisierungsprozess*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

Knodt, Michèle (2004): Governance in an expanded multi-level system, in: *Journal of European Public Policy*, 12, issue 4. (in print).

Jachtenfuchs, Markus and Michèle Knodt (2002): Regieren in internationalen Institutionen. Pp. 9-28 in: Jachtenfuchs, Markus und Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Regieren in internationalen Institutionen*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

Knodt, Michèle and Barbara Finke (2003): Europäisierung der Zivilgesellschaften oder Europäische Zivilgesellschaft? Ein Tagungsbericht. *Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen*, 10, issue 2, pp. 387-394.

Knodt, Michèle and Sebastiaan Princen (2003): Introduction: Puzzles and prospects in theorising the EU's external relations. Pp. 1-18 in: Michèle Knodt/Sebastiaan Princen (Ed.): *Understanding the EU's External relations*. London: Routledge.

Knodt, Michèle and Sebastiaan Princen (2003): Understanding the EU's External relations: The move from actors to processes. Pp. 195-208 in: Michèle Knodt/Sebastiaan Princen (Ed.): *Understanding the European Union's external relations*. London: Routledge.

Knodt, Michèle (2002): Europäisierung regionalen Regierens: Mit Sintra zum 'autonomieorientierten Systemwechsel' im deutschen Bundesstaat. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 02, issue 2, pp. 211-234.



Knodt, Michèle (2001): External Representation of German Länder Interests. Pp. 173-188 in: Wolf-Dieter Eberwein und Karl Kaiser (Ed.): *Germany's New Foreign Policy. Decision-Making in an Interdependent World*. Houndsmill: Palgrave.

Kohler-Koch, Beate, Jörg Flecker, Michèle Knodt and Thorsten Schulten (1999): Das zivilgesellschaftliche Szenario. Pp. 85-115 in: Ulrich Steger (Ed.): *Globalisierung gestalten. Szenarien für Markt, Politik und Gesellschaft*.

Kohler-Koch, Beate and Michèle Knodt (1999): Konzepte der politischen Steuerung in einer globalisierten Welt. Pp. 235-256 in: Ulrich Steger (Ed.): *Facetten der Globalisierung. Ökonomische, soziale und politische Aspekte*. Berlin et al.: Springer Verlag.



Research Area B6

Institutionalization of
International
Negotiation
Systems

Projects in Area B6

Completed Projects

<i>Core Projects</i>	C1 Conzelmann, Edler, <u>Kohler-Koch</u> (1999-2001) Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations (PRODI)
	C2 <u>Pappi</u> , Stoiber, <u>Thurner</u> , Wald (1999-2002) National Interministerial Co-ordination and International Negotiations: A Model and Explanation of the Amsterdam Treaty
<i>Supplementary Projects</i>	S1 Bräuninger, <u>Pappi</u> (1997-1999) The Choice of Decision-Making Rules in International Negotiation Systems

Ongoing Projects or in Preparation

<i>Core Projects</i>	C3 Conzelmann, Humrich, <u>Kohler-Koch</u> (2001-2000) Organisational Structure and the Facilitation of Argumentative Action in International Negotiation Systems
	C4 Kotzian, Linhart, <u>Pappi</u> , <u>Thurner</u> (2001-2003) European Health Policy and National Regulation of Pharmaceutical Markets
	C5 Humrich, <u>Kohler-Koch</u> (2003-2005) Stability and Flexibility in Institutionalised International Negotiation Systems
	C6 Kotzian, Linhart, <u>Pappi</u> , <u>Thurner</u> (2003-2005) Negotiation and Institutionalization: Explaining International Institutional Choice and Comparing the Performance of Negotiations within Different Institutional Settings
<i>Supplementary Projects</i>	S2 <u>Kotzian</u> , <u>Thurner</u> (2002-2003) Comparative Health Care Systems in the European Union

Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems

1. Research Questions and Aims

The interdisciplinary DFG Research Group "Institutionalisation of International Negotiations" (1999–2005) is a joint research activity of the University of Mannheim, its Centre for European Social Research (MZES) and the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW). Participating departments and divisions are: Public Economics (Hans-Peter Grüner), Political Economy (Roland Vaubel), International Law (Eibe Riedel), International Management (Manfred Perlitz), Resource Economics (Christoph Böhringer), International Politics (Beate Kohler-Koch), and Political Sociology (Franz Urban Pappi, Paul W. Thurner).

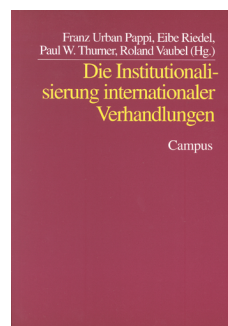
Negotiations continue to be the predominant mode of interaction in international relations. Increasingly, international relations are embedded within a multitude of institutional settings and at the same time new variants of international and supranational governance arrangements are created. These may include the formal transfer of sovereignty to an organisation as well as the informal veto power of (asymmetrically) interdependent actors. The DFG Research Group focuses on the following three research questions.

- How can institutional choices (regimes, organisations) in the international sphere be explained?
- How do pre-existing institutional settings influence negotiation outcomes?
- How can these outcomes be assessed given different normative criteria (efficiency, fairness, stability, sustainability)?

The MZES projects within the larger research group build on earlier MZES research projects of Beate Kohler-Koch and Franz Urban Pappi. Pappi et al. (1995) analysed labour policy-making in the US and Germany, applying a policy network approach, and Pappi and Henning (1998, see also Henning 2000) investigated the EC's MacSharry reform of the common agricultural policy. In both studies, a distinction was made between policy decisions of political agents and the lobbying efforts of interest groups with differential access to the authorities. Decision-making of the authorities was modelled using concepts like the median voter or exchange processes, sometimes metaphorically labelled as issue linkage. These operational models are now applied to the field of international negotiation systems. It is argued that collective decision-making both under (simple as well as qualified) majority voting and under una-

Coordinator:
Paul W. Thurner

Scientific Staff:
Thomas Bräuninger
Thomas Conzelmann
Jakob Edler
Christoph Humrich
Beate Kohler-Koch
Peter Kotzian
Eric Linhart
Franz Urban Pappi
Michael Stoiber
Andreas Wald



nimity exhibits features of negotiations – where the respective extent of negotiation depends on context variables that have to be researched.

Earlier research projects by Beate Kohler-Koch (in particular the comparative research project on institutional adaptation of regions becoming involved in European politics and the social construction of a new European common policy) have already elaborated the neo-institutional approach for analysing consensus formation in interdependent international systems. A particular focus has been on the importance of "Leitideen" for channelling consensus in negotiations among autonomous partners with conflicting interests (Kohler-Koch and Edler 1998, Edler 2000, and the major publications of Areas B4 (Governance in Europe) and B5 (International Embeddedness of European Governance)).

2. Main Lines of Research

It is the explicit aim of this group to compare competing theoretical perspectives on international conflict resolution: a rational choice-based perspective assuming constrained actors making rational decisions leading to – potentially non-intended – macro-outcomes, and a reflexive-institutionalist approach, on the other hand, which postulates the interdependence between institutionally mediated ideas and the definition of interests and identities of actors in international negotiations. In a rather pragmatic approach, participants from the International Law field try to develop 'tool-boxes' for international conflict resolution that satisfy respective normative principles.

Participants have agreed on a broad definition of institutions, focusing especially on systematic patterns of interactions and interdependencies. This allows us to disentangle formal norms and their actual effectiveness in a dynamic way. For the final activity period of the DFG Research Group, adherents of both viewpoints – at least in the MZES – consented to pursue their particular theoretical perspectives, though with a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of each approach, and some shared perspectives. The jointly shared perspective accentuates the embeddedness of actors within networks, thereby connecting actor and system perspectives. The networks may be specified as transporting flows of ideas ('discourse networks', 'cognitive maps' etc.), capital, and services as well as influence, support etc. In this view, networks constitute the mechanisms whereby 'appropriateness', the determination of 'focal points', and the valuation of expected negotiation outcomes, as well as the control of declared commitments (compliance) are produced and enforced.

3. Selected Results

Rational Choice Perspective

A major focus of the projects directed by Pappi and Thurner (C2 and C6) was on the negotiations between EU member states during the Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) 1996. This conference constituted a further step – like Maastricht or Nice – of an institutional reform contributing to the constitutionalization of the European integration. The Amsterdam conference took place from April 1996 to June 1997. The IGC 1996 had the purpose of fulfilling Political Union, of (re-)balancing the division of power, but especially of preparing the institutional setting for an EU enlargement.

Hitherto, EU constitution-building proceeded gradually, i.e. member states consented on voluntarily incomplete contracts. The public impression of one-shot intergovernmental conference negotiations during summits of heads of states is invalid. Such negotiations span months of formal meetings and informal coordination between member states. Furthermore, they are not separated from ongoing political business and events – at the international as well as at the domestic level. Therefore, an understanding of negotiation outcomes has to take account of the specific form of the underlying processes and its connectedness to process-relevant determinants.

Unfortunately, even scientists' knowledge about embeddedness, processes and dynamics of negotiations is scant. Therefore, the main research question was whether and how domestic, transgovernmental and intergovernmental politics influenced the transition of the status quo and the performance of the member states, respectively.

In an extensive data handbook (Thurner et al 2002) we provide an analytical reconstruction of complex real-world negotiations and a diagnosis of conflict constellations and processes. Advanced social science techniques of visualization are used for the identification of the latent patterns of manifest conflicts, their often informal boundaries, the fragility/stability of alliances, and the domestic constraints of governments. Determinants of negotiation processes and outcomes are assessed via the statistical analyses of discrete negotiation choices in a variety of negotiation contexts. We focus on preparatory processes between ministries, transgovernmental network formation of the ministerial bureaucracy, and the processes of international negotiations. We provide in-depth interpretations and strategic conclusions.

Why are agents of the ministerial bureaucracy choosing to coordinate transgovernmentally?

Under which conditions do governments actively intervene during negotiations?

Which impact have intragovernmental conflicts and initially declared domestic restrictions, respectively, on the negotiation performance of governments?

Negotiation Issues and Data Collection

Data collection combined analysis of documents and standardized interviews of top-level bureaucrats in EU member states. The survey is centred around 30 documents, so called fiches, (CONF 3801/96 to CONF 3830/96) as prepared by top lawyers of the Council's *Service Juridique*. We conceive the resulting documents as constituting the actual multi-dimensional issue space. Each of these issues is considered to constitute a one-dimensional negotiation problem with ordinal arrayed options. As a rule, we kept the order of options as proposed by the *Service Juridique*.

We interviewed about 100 involved ministries, premiers' offices and presidents' offices in order to get their most preferred options on each negotiation issue on the table, their most important within-government as well as their external coordination partners.

The IGC 1996 as a Linked Negotiation System

We conceived this complex negotiation system as a nexus between involved ministries within EU member states' governments and the international negotiations. We distinguish between the intrana-

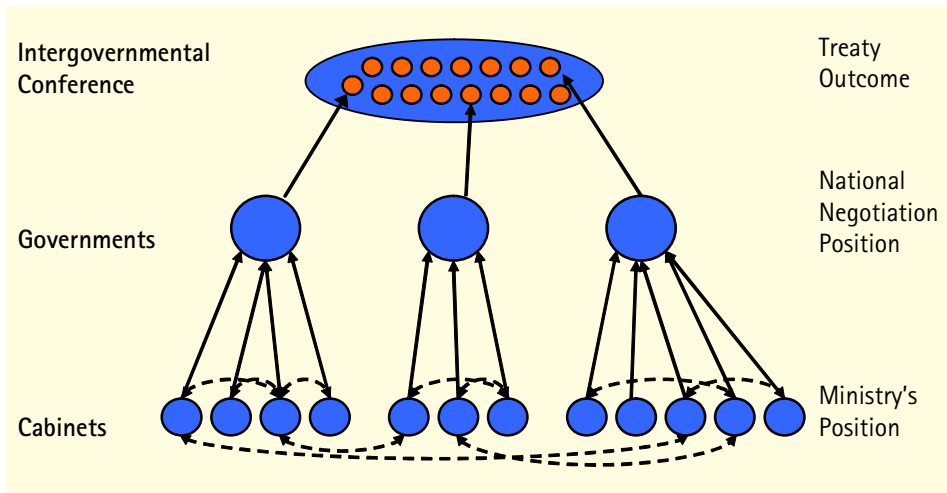
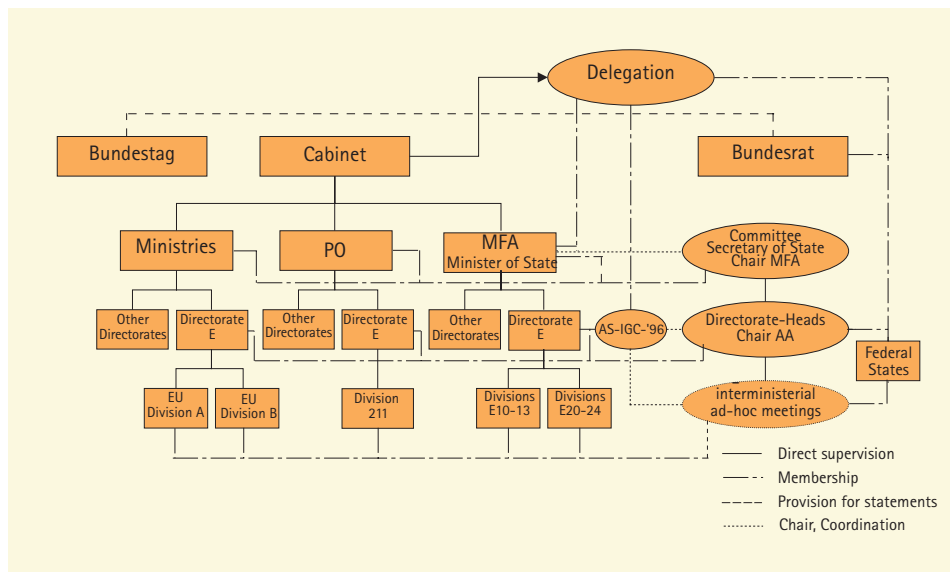


Figure 1: A linked negotiation system

tional game (level 2) where negotiation positions are prepared among the ministries and the cabinets' secretariats and the international game (level 1) where sovereign states are bargaining:

The task of preparing external negotiation positions can be understood as a problem of coordinating distributed, specialized decision-making units, where the divisions are ministries. As a consequence, governmental policy-making in parliamentary systems is interpreted as a process of interministerial coordination

where information and preferences are finally aggregated to a collective decision. Within-cabinet preferences may differ within issue areas, because ministries represent different constituencies. Due to close contacts of the EU member states' ministerial bureaucracy, we expected transgovernmental coordination efforts, in addition.



We argue that after an internal coordination process (cf. Thurner/Stoiber 2002, Thurner/Pappi/Stoiber 2002, Stoiber 2003) within the cabinet, governments send delegations to Level 1 negotiations. These delegations officially declare negotiation positions with respect to the issues on the agenda.

The Domestic Preparation of Negotiation Positions

In general, other governments' internal organization more or less constitute black boxes for a delegation. Cognitive maps of involved organs, persons and their respective competences are incomplete. Actually, not all ministries are involved, and those involved do not have the same participation and decision rights. We identified the formal as well as the informal organization of this coordination process.

Figure 3 visualizes the informal coordination channels of the ministerial bureaucracy in Germany at that time as a network. This sociogram represents the centrality of actors as brokers of information, supply etc. The most central actor - in the German case the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - is located in the center of the network. Other actors are depicted according to their decreasing

Figure 2: The domestic organisation of international negotiations: Germany



- Legend:**
- FS: Federal States
 - MAgr: Ministry of Agriculture
 - MDef: Ministry of Defense
 - MEco: Ministry of Economics
 - MEnv: Ministry of the Environment
 - MF: Ministry of Finance
 - MFA: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - MI: Ministry of the Interior
 - MJ: Ministry of Justice
 - MLS: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
 - PO: Prime Minister Offices

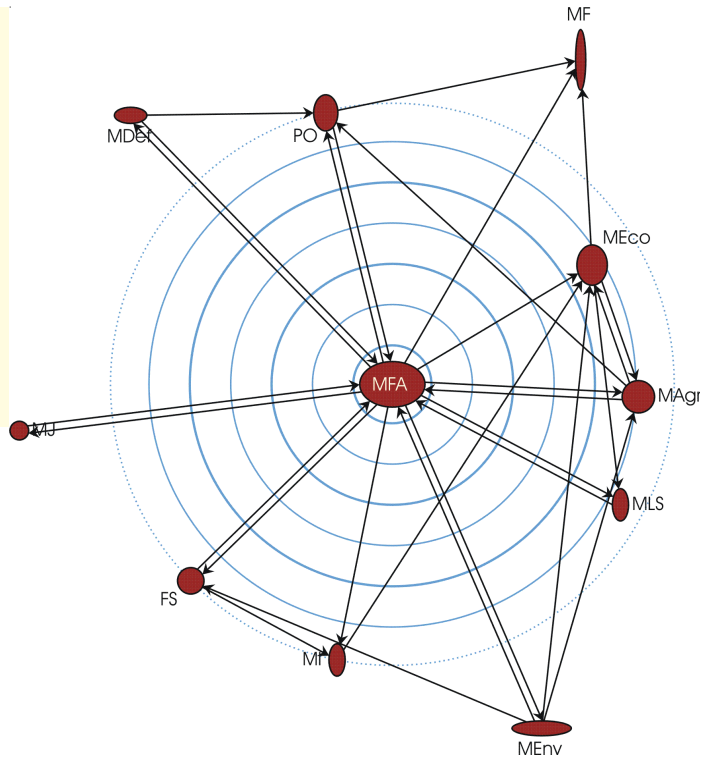


Figure 3: Networks of informal domestic coordination

importance as brokers on concentric circles. All actors beyond the dashed circle may be active part of the network, but do not contribute as 'bridges'. The size of the ellipse/circle increases with the overall number of incoming and outgoing coordination requests. Note that this research strategy allows to discover cases where formally appointed coordinators actually are not the most important brokers within governments .

The main task of international negotiations is to 'synchronize' domestic and international position-taking. Therefore, the main focus was on within-cabinet conflicts with regard to negotiation issues on the table. Overall, the frequency of domestic conflict with regard to issues was highest in Germany, and lowest in Italy and Great Britain.

Transgovernmental Networks of the Ministerial Bureaucracy

Transgovernmental coordination between the ministerial bureaucracies of EU member states is sometimes positively seen as leading to a 'fusion' of administrations thereby stimulating European integration. More sceptical views expect the coming of an uncon-

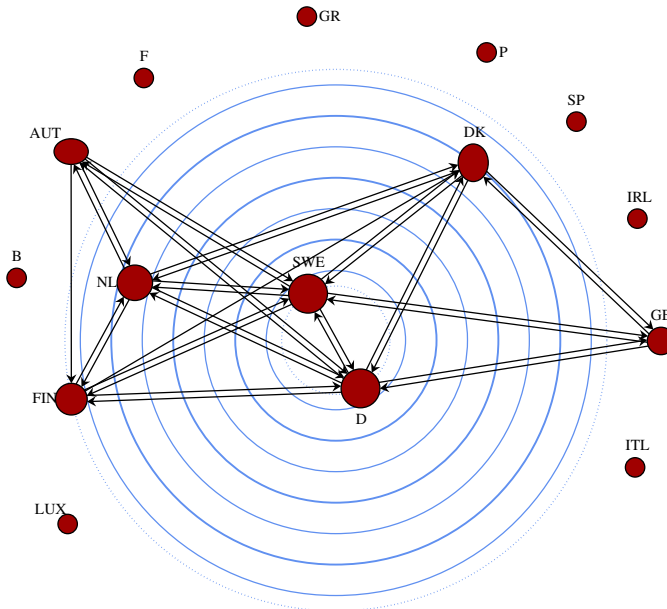


Figure 4: Informal transgovernmental coordination network of Departments of Environment

trolled mega bureaucracy. For the first time we reconstructed the informal transgovernmental communication channels of the involved ministries during that IGC. Figure 4 represents the network of the departments of environment. It shows that especially the respective ministries of the Nordic Countries, Austria, the Netherlands, Germany and the UK where especially engaged in transgovernmental networking. Most central in terms of connecting this latent system are the departments of Sweden and Germany.

Our statistical analyses indicate that in cases where the administrative elite perceives a) a conflict to the initially declared negotiation positions of their government; and b) that an equivalent ministry of another member state backs the own position, then the probability of transgovernmental coalition formation rises significantly.

Processes of Negotiations

As any practitioner knows, it is the specific procedures and sequencing of negotiations, which decides over success or failure of negotiations. Even results of highly professionally prepared and supported negotiations turn out to be unstable/inefficient ex-post because they are not incentive compatible and are therefore not implemented and/or renegotiated. Unfortunately, negotiation analysis produced only few systematic insights into the processes and dynamics of complex international negotiations so far.

For the first time we have quantitatively reconstructed the written interventions of each delegation on every negotiation issue during the 16 months of negotiations. Statistically, we show that the main incentive to introduce written proposals relies on the perception of the expected 'usefulness' of such a behavior given the constellation of positions of the other delegations: an intervention is useless if a) one shares the positions of most of the others, anyway; b) one has formulated an outsider position with no hope of success. As a consequence, the incentive to invest in costly engagement follows a curvilinear relationship.

The Impact of Domestic and International Constellations on the Negotiation Results

In a seminal article on the relation between domestic and international politics, Harvard Professor Robert Putnam conjectured that the chance of successful agreements of international negotiations is the higher, the larger the overlapping negotiation leeways (ONL) of the participating negotiating actors. Contrary to Putnam's conjecture 1, our statistical analyses indicate that '*overlapping negotiation leeway*' was neither a sufficient nor a necessary condition for successful negotiations. It was the exercise of power and leeways following from intranational conflicts that have been conducive to a transition of the international status quo. Contrary to Thomas Schellings' conjecture that high domestic restrictions constitute a negotiation advantage, we find that overstating domestic restrictions proved to be incredible or unsustainable in this context. Insights of these applied studies can be used for the future management of sustainable and effective international cooperation.

Reflexive-Institutionalist Perspective

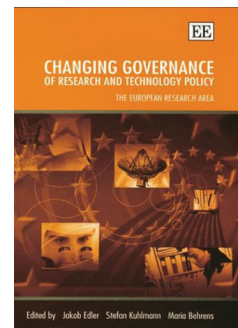
In the course of examining further the crucial role focal ideas ("Leitideen") play in institutions, three dimensions of institutionalization have been focused in successive phases of research.

The results of the first phase (Kohler-Koch C1) show that the *constitution* of international negotiation systems is facilitated by the establishment of shared cognitive constructs, namely focal ideas, which may redirect divergent interests or unite them under a new roof. For instance, a new conception of the process of innovation and its most effective organization developed first by the OECD was actively promoted by the EU-commission. Its diffusion through a network of forums involving governments as well as relevant non-governmental actors finally spawned the institutionalization

of research and development policy as a newly defined community objective.

In the second phase (C3) the attention shifted to *stability*, the second important dimension of institutionalization. The prescriptive force of the institution's principles, norms, rules and procedures for the behaviour of the relevant actors is upheld through continuous institutionalized negotiations concerning the "appropriate" interpretation of prescriptions or issues of implementation and compliance. These negotiations entail important elements of dialogue in which prescriptions are evaluated and validated by arguments, which refer to the ideational base of the institution and thus reify and reproduce it. Typically, specific organizational structures are created in international negotiation systems, in which such a dialogue may effectively be conducted. An example is the political dialogue between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP). It complements the more technical negotiations on economic partnerships and serves primarily integrative purposes. One of its tasks is the elaboration, definition, and evaluation of a crucial concept for the EU-ACP cooperation, namely the idea of 'good governance'. While such processes facilitate the stability of institutions, they may also prevent institutional flexibility and thus provoke inefficiency.

The third phase (C5), therefore, concentrates on the peculiar balance between flexibility and stability, which institutions have to maintain in order to remain effective. The conscious management of old and new focal ideas is crucial to strike this balance. The options for managing these focal ideas result from the interplay of characteristics of the focal idea, the institutional mechanisms for their dissemination, and the capacities and ability of those "ideational entrepreneurs" who work for their promotion. The EU-commission acted as an ideational entrepreneur in regard to the concept of 'good governance'. It actively tried to influence the negotiation positions of the EU member-states as well as of the African, Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP) with which it had to negotiate the terms of a new partnership agreement. However, in the end the Commission failed to redirect the divergent interests with this idea and its insistence seemed at times to impair the negotiation process. The failure can be attributed to several characteristics of the idea, which diminished its persuasive power. Thus, the dealing with 'good governance' had to be deferred to the political dialogue. It is a central aim of the third phase of the research to single out diverse options and the strategic means in regard to ideas, mecha-



nisms and process to realize the options in order to make institutions more effective.

From very different perspectives, our research will contribute to a middle-range theory of optimising institutions for efficient international negotiations. We will be able to make propositions about the differential applicability/appropriateness of different negotiation mechanisms for given constellations and point to the importance of ideas and the structures which enable or impede their production and dissemination.

4. Future Research

DFG Research Groups are funded for a six-year period. In this project, the overall period is divided into 3 two-year terms, with an external evaluation and new project proposals every two years. The group is now in its last period and the project will be completed in the spring of 2005.

Key Publications

Books

Edler, Jakob (2000): *Institutionalisierung europäischer Politik. Die Genese des Forschungsprogramms BRITE als reflexiver sozialer Prozeß*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

Edler, Jakob, Stefan Kuhlmann and Maria Behrens (Hrsg.) 2003: *Changing Governance of Research and Technology Policy. The European Research Area*, Cheltenham/UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.

Henning, Christian H. C. A. (2000): *Macht und Tausch in der europäischen Agrarpolitik. Eine positive Theorie kollektiver Entscheidungen*. Frankfurt am Main: Campus Verlag.

Kotzian, Peter (2003): *Verhandlungen im europäischen Arzneimittelsektor. Initiierung – Institutionalisierung – Ergebnisse*. Baden – Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft.

Pappi, Franz Urban, Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Thurner and Roland Vaubel (Ed.) (2004): *Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus

Pappi, Franz Urban, Thomas König and David Knoke (1995): *Entscheidungsprozesse in der Arbeits- und Sozialpolitik. Der Zugang der Interessengruppen zum Regierungssystem über Politikfeldnetze. Ein deutsch-amerikanischer Vergleich*. Frankfurt, New York: Campus.

Stoiber, Michael (2003): *Die nationale Vorbereitung auf EU-Regierungskonferenzen. Interministerielle Koordination und kollektive Entscheidung*. Frankfurt: Campus.

Articles

Beck, Daniel and Thomas Conzelmann (2004): Zwischen Sanktionierung und Dialog: Die Durchsetzung von Good Governance in der Entwicklungspartnerschaft von EU und AKP. Pp. 321-352 in: Pappi, Franz U., Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Thurner, and Roland Vaubel (Ed.): *Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungen*. Frankfurt: Campus.

Conzelmann, Thomas (2004): Hauen und Stechen oder Vertrauen und Sprechen? Interessen und Ideen in internationalen Verhandlungssystemen. Pp. 69-89 in: Pappi, Franz U., Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Thurner, and Roland Vaubel (Ed.): *Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungen*. Frankfurt: Campus.

Kohler-Koch, Beate and Jakob Edler (1998): "Ideendiskurs und Vergemeinschaftung. Erschließung transnationaler Räume durch Europäisches Regieren" in: Kohler-Koch, Beate (Ed.), *Regieren in entgrenzten Räumen*. PVS-Sonderheft 29; Opladen; S. 192-206.

Pappi, Franz Urban and Christian H. C. A. Henning (1998): Policy networks: More than a metaphor? *Journal of Theoretical Politics* 10 (4): 553-575.

Thurner, Paul W. and Eric Linhart (2004): Political Multi-level Negotiations and Issue Linkage during an EU Intergovernmental Conference: An Empirical Application. *Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory*. (in print)

Thurner, Paul W., Clemens Kroneberg and Michael Stoiber (2003): Strategisches Signalisieren bei internationalen Verhandlungen. Eine quantitative Analyse am Beispiel der Regierungskonferenz 1996. *Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen*, 10, issue 2, pp. 287-320.

Thurner, Paul W., Franz Urban Pappi and Michael Stoiber (2002): EU Intergovernmental Conferences. A Quantitative Analytical Reconstruction and Data-Handbook of Domestic Preference Formation, Transnational Networks, and Dynamics of Compromise during the Amsterdam Treaty Negotiations. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 60. Mannheim.

Thurner, Paul W. and Michael Stoiber (2002): Interministerielle Netzwerke: Formale und informelle Koordinationsstrukturen bei der Vorbereitung der deutschen Verhandlungspositionen zur Regierungskonferenz 1996. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 42, issue 4, pp. 561-605.



Research Area B7

The Development
of a European
Regional System

Projects in Area B7

Completed Projects

- Core Projects*
- C1 Jahn (1999-2001)
The Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation vis-à-vis Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Potential for Conflict or Cooperation on the European Periphery?
- C2 Jahn, Stewart (1999-2002)
The Nationality Policy of Ukraine since 1989 and its Contribution to Ethnic Conflict Regulation
- Supplementary Projects*
- S1 Jahn, Preißler (1997-2000)
Russians in Russia's Neighbouring States as a Subject of Domestic and Foreign Policy: Government Action Between State and Ethnic Nationalism
- S2 Jahn, Reich (1999-2001)
The Relationship between the Czech and Slovak Republics after the Dissolution of their Common State

Ongoing Projects or in Preparation

- Core Projects*
- C3 Jahn, Stewart, Wagner (1999-2004)
International Management of Ethnonational Conflicts in Eastern Europe
- C4 Jahn, Sahn (1999-2004)
Brussels or Moscow: The Foreign Policy Orientation of Belarus, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Ukraine in the Post-Communist Processes of Integration and Transformation
- C5 Fischer, Jahn (2002-2005)
Authoritarian Integration or Democratic Co-operation? The Caucasus between Brussels and Moscow
- Supplementary Projects*
- S3 Jahn, Peter (2002-2004)
The Management of Integration Processes in the CIS and the Whole of Europe as Intended by Russian Political Actors
- S4 Bieniek, Jahn, Weichsel (1999-2004)
How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies

The Development of a European Regional System

The breakdown of communist party rule in Eastern Europe initiated not only a political and socio-economic transformation, but also a transformation of the internal and external territorial state systems (the so-called third dimension of East European transformation). This latter transformation was foremost characterized by disintegration processes at various levels, which were distinguished primarily by non-violent, but in some cases also by violent conflicts. However, new cooperation and integration processes were not long in beginning.

1. Research Questions and Aims

After the disintegration of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and also of the three multinational states Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, the emerging seventeen new European nation-states and the five older nation-states in East Central and Southeastern Europe faced new tasks of domestic and international integration. The need to build and consolidate state nations required in many cases at first a solution or at least a regulation of ethnonational conflicts within the nation-states. These conflicts proved to be more threatening than social conflicts between the already existing and newly emerging social classes and strata. Supplementing and interacting with these ethnonational conflicts were conflicts between radical reformers and protagonists of the previous political and socioeconomic system. Whereas the former thought to introduce liberal democracy and a market economy, the latter tried to preserve some elements of the old system and retain considerable distance from the imitation of the Western modes of domestic order and from the full integration of their state into the Western international system. While the East Central and Southeastern European states began attempts to join NATO and the European Union, the seven European CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) members have so far had to choose between two options: either to keep Western modes of domestic and international integration at bay or to tie themselves as closely as possible to European and global integration processes: via institutional arrangements with NATO and the EU below full membership (Partnerships for Peace, Partnership and Co-operation Agreements, etc.) or participation in other pan-European and global fora (OSCE, Council of Europe, WTO, etc.).

This situation raised the core question of the Research Area. It concerns the interrelationship between domestic social and

Coordinator:
Egbert Jahn

Scientific Staff:
Markus Bieniek
Peter Bonin
Sabine Fischer
Rolf Peter
Franz Josef Preißler
Andreas Reich
Astrid Sahn
Susan Stewart
Claudia Wagner
Volker Weichsel

The choice between a Western orientation (toward the EU and NATO) and an Eastern focus, while clear for some Central and Eastern European countries, has split others politically down the middle



political features (which *inter alia* influence the development of democratic and authoritarian government) on the one hand and the quantity and quality of cooperation and integration on the nation-state and interstate level on the other.

Within this overarching research question the projects pursue two main aims: 1) comparative analysis of national integration within the new European nation states and 2) research on integration processes within the larger European regional system. Many projects pursue both these aims simultaneously, so that they can also study the link between processes and results of domestic integration with regional and international developments.

2. Main Lines of Research

The core question of the Research Area has been broken down into two sub-areas. The first concentrates primarily on the integration of various ethnic and national groups within a nation state (Ukraine, Georgia, Czech Republic, Slovakia) while the second focuses on integration into the European international system (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, South Caucasian states, Bulgaria, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia). The studies on foreign policy and international integration consistently take into consideration domestic factors as well as the domestic effects of international developments.

The integration of various ethnic groups under a new nation-state umbrella has posed a significant challenge for the transitioning states of Eastern Europe

The first sub-area attempts to erect a bridge between the nationalism and conflict literatures and examines not only the effects of different types of nationalism which have developed since the collapse of the Soviet Union on social and political cohesion, but also the factors leading to peaceful or to violent means of dealing with conflict among ethnic and national groups or between them and the relevant state.

Within this sub-area a project on the dissolution of Czechoslovakia was concerned with explaining the weaknesses of a multinational state which was nevertheless accepted by the majority of the citizens, although active minorities were able to compel its division. The project also sought explanations for the peaceful nature of that division (S2).

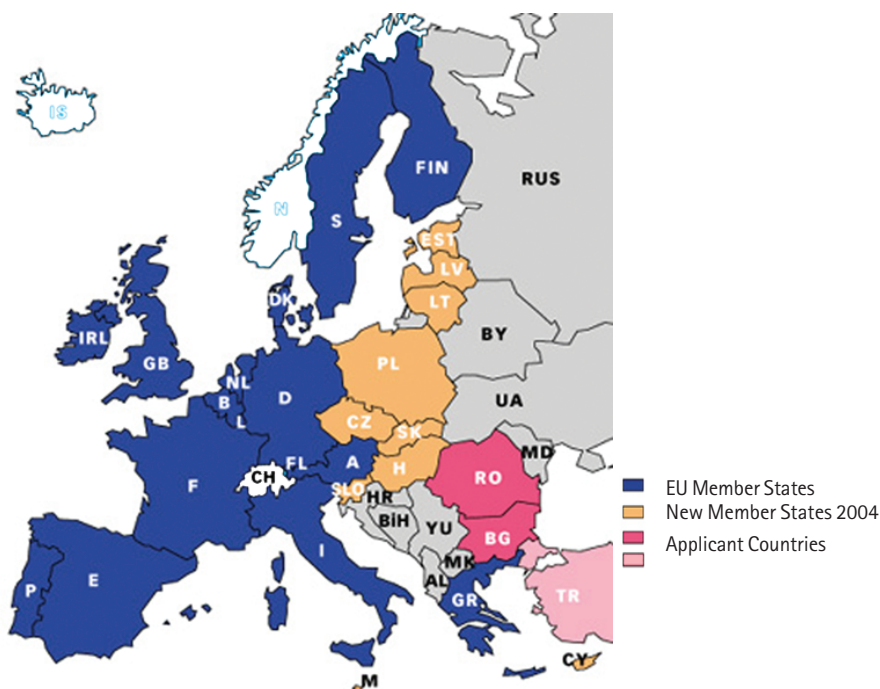
The largely non-violent handling of the relationship of ethnic minorities to an emerging nation-state was also the focus of the project on the nationality policy of Ukraine since 1989 and its contribution to ethnic conflict regulation (C2).

In some regions ethnonational conflicts escalated to civil war, which sometimes caused international intervention. In these

cases international civilian organizations are increasingly involved in conflict management, either after or before the outbreak of civil war. This international management of ethnonational conflicts by international organizations as well as partnerships of international and local NGOs is the subject of a project on Georgia and Moldova (C3) and of a potential new project on the Balkans.

The second sub-area describes and explains the integration competition between Moscow and Brussels in formerly communist Europe. This competition can be detected on the international as well as on the national level. It is led by the protagonists of a state-dominated political and socio-economic system and the advocates of a full-fledged liberal democracy and market economy. It contains a conflict between different structures of regional integration like the EU and NATO on the one hand, and the CIS on the other.

The competition between Brussels and Moscow for influence in the European space and beyond has transformed the regional power constellation



The integration competition between Brussels and Moscow is the common focus of four different projects. The first explores the various perspectives of influential Russian political actors on the management of integration processes in the CIS and the whole of Europe (S3). A second project investigates the methods used by Polish and Czech actors to link Western integration to



Eastern policies (S4), while the third examines the impact of international assistance filtered through domestic structures on regime type in the South Caucasian states (C5). Another project deals with integration competition in Belarus, Ukraine, Poland and Slovakia (C4).

Whereas our research in the late 1990s concentrated more on the relevance of nationalisms and national movements for the integration of society in the new states and for nation-building, most new projects deal with intended and actual international integration and its domestic causes.

The main focus of our research is therefore to analyse, i.e. describe and explain, conflict, cooperation and integration policies and processes in former communist Europe in the 1990s and the first years of the new century. Our research focuses on the above-mentioned general European questions and on specific issues of single states.

With regard to sources, all of our projects utilize official documents of governments, parties, and other political and politically influential social organizations extensively, as well as political and scientific journals and monographs and grey literature from relevant political and scientific institutions. To a limited extent official statistical data and public opinion polls are included in the analysis. Some rely partly on the results of semi-standardized elite interviews to round out the analysis.

3. Selected Results

The various projects are in differing stages of completion. The project on ethnopolitical conflict in Ukraine has shown that to a limited extent a prudent strategy by the Ukrainian government helped keep ethnic group mobilization low, which in turn ensured that conflicts between the state and various ethnic and national minorities remained non-violent. However, it was further found that previous observers had overemphasized the influence of Ukrainian nationality policy on the level of ethnopolitical conflict. Other factors, such as degree of perceived collective disadvantage, level of group identity and cohesion, and international support for the ethnic groups played an equally important role in determining the amount of mobilization and thus the level of conflict. Nonetheless, a complex interplay among the factors and the ambivalent nature of some of them meant that not all factors were equally significant for each of the four ethnic groups (Russians, Crimean Tatars, Romanians, Hungarians) studied, nor were the factors necessarily relevant in the same way in each of the three political subfields investigat-

The various impacts of the Soviet legacy, along with newly emerging international dynamics, have combined to shape ethnic group relations in the CIS countries

ed: language, citizenship and political representation of ethnic minorities.

Tentative results regarding the management of ethnonational conflict by international actors have been reached in the case of the Georgia-Abkhazia conflict. With regard to the response of the UN, it can be said that a focus on Georgian territorial integrity and an insistence on a "comprehensive settlement" have weakened the effectiveness of UN mediation efforts. UN stabilization attempts in Abkhazia have achieved ambivalent results, but the case has proved to be a useful test of UN cooperation with a regional organization in the form of a CIS peacekeeping force. On the middle-range level, partnerships between international and local NGOs have made a limited contribution to the conflict transformation process. While enjoying some small success in initiating and expanding contacts and cooperation with government officials and institutions to promote a peaceful resolution of the conflict, they have not been able to reach the broader society with their peacebuilding efforts. Rather, these have been limited to an extremely small circle of NGO activists, although within this circle the process of trust-building is already quite advanced.

Integration competition between West- and East-oriented societal and political actors has played a certain role in all former communist countries since 1991. But in some countries the competition was brought to an early end by the overwhelming success of a coalition formed by elites promoting Western models of domestic and international integration and the majority of citizens accepting or at least tolerating these policy choices. This kind of domestic change has often been accompanied by application for membership in the EU and NATO. In turn, opposition to membership in the Western political unions may be, but must not necessarily be combined with a distance from liberal democracy and a market economy. Furthermore, a close look at the differentiated spectrum of elite attitudes in Russia shows that favouring CIS integration does not inevitably presuppose the promotion of state-centred models of political and economic order. A Western orientation became overwhelmingly dominant in the Central European countries very quickly. Today, the main opponents of this "Western choice" are no longer Russia-oriented actors, but protagonists of national non-alignment. These are of almost no relevance in the Czech Republic, which does not share a common border with any CIS country, but play an important role in Poland. There the Catholic-nationalist right and the pop-

In the new member countries of the EU, elite promotion of Western models was usually accompanied by the acceptance of the resulting policy choices by most of the population



ulist farmers' movement reject the entire project of European political and economic integration and strive to establish an autarkist Polish state based on Christian values and an isolationist economic model. Nevertheless, although Russia is not seen as an alternative integration centre, an active Polish Eastern policy remains a major foreign policy aim for the vast majority of actors with the function of influencing the development of European integration in ways compatible with perceived Polish national interests.

The integration competition as a kind of new East-West divide most strongly polarizes the society and political party system in Belarus and Ukraine, to a much lesser extent in Latvia and Estonia. For some time anti-Western political forces were of some relevance in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in Bulgaria and to some extent in Slovakia.

A large segment of the Russian political elite strives to position Russia as a European centre of gravitation in its own right and an equal partner to NATO and the EU

In Russia pro-Western attitudes as a rule do not materialise in the wish for EU or NATO membership. This is not so much because Russia does not have any realistic chance of becoming a member in the foreseeable future. It is much more due to a common understanding of Russia's role on the continent. The domestic political elite perceives Russia as a European centre of gravitation in its own right: not inevitably as a countervailing power to EU and NATO, but at least as an equal partner. Although the CIS framework has not led to substantial integration results so far, and the interest of some Member States (especially Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Georgia and Ukraine) in further integration steps is rather often just lukewarm, the post-Soviet space has remained a constant priority of Russian foreign policy. However, during the presidency of Vladimir Putin the policy goals pursued in the CIS region seem to have shifted: away from seeking hegemonial control in order to underline a traditionally understood great power status toward a more sober policy that follows cost-benefit calculations in bilateral relations.

4. Future Research

Most projects will be finished in the beginning of 2004, although one project started only last year. The two current sub-areas will then be completed, with one possible exception. In the context of the focus on nationalism and conflict, a project on ethnonational conflicts in the Republic of Dagestan is planned. Dagestan in the North Caucasus, which belongs to the Russian Federation, is the only European republic in which not one of the extremely numerous ethnic nations represents the majority

of the population. If a competent researcher can be found, this project will round out the studies undertaken in the first sub-area. The second sub-area on integration competition will also be completed once ongoing projects are finished, and there are plans to develop a new focus within the framework of studies on the European regional system.

This new focus would draw on existing expertise on the functions of intergovernmental organizations and of civil society in conflict regulation attempts while integrating the Research Area more closely with current and planned work at the MZES on the role of NGOs in creating regional and global networks and the interactions between civil society institutions and the mechanisms of regional governance.

Two projects are in the early stages of conception. The first would examine the development of existing instruments of international governmental as well as non-governmental conflict management. Preliminary work on this potential project has already been carried out within Research Area B5 (B5, C2). The second project would investigate the contribution of the EU accession process to the development of civil society by devising indicators for this development and using them to compare the state of civil society in two EU candidate and two non-candidate countries. By means of qualitative research methods the project would then attempt to isolate the influence of EU policies connected to the accession process on civil society developments. The project would thus explore two hypotheses: first, that the state of civil society in EU candidate countries is more advanced than in non-candidate states, and second, that this is partially due to the influence of EU mechanisms activated during the accession process.

The role of intergovernmental organizations and civil society institutions in democratization and conflict regulation is increasingly becoming a focus of the Research Area

Key Publications

Books

Bieniek, Markus: *Polens Westintegration und Ostpolitik: Vorstellungen unterschiedlicher politischer Kräfte im Vergleich* (forthcoming).

Jahn, Egbert: *Nationalism in Late- and Postcommunist Europe* (forthcoming).

Peter, Rolf: *Russland im Neuen Europa. Nationale Identitätssuche, außenpolitischer Wandel und regionale Integration* (forthcoming).

Sahm, Astrid (1999): *Transformation im Schatten von Tschernobyl. Umwelt- und Energiepolitik im gesellschaftlichen Wandel von Belarus und der Ukraine.* Münster: Lit Verlag.

Stewart, Susan: *Why Has Ukraine Remained Peaceful? Explaining Low-Intensity Ethnopolitical Conflict* (forthcoming).

Weichsel, Volker (2001): *Westintegration und Rußlandpolitik der Tschechischen Republik.* Münster-Hamburg-London: Lit Verlag.

Articles

Jahn, Egbert (1999): Das verbor-gene Erbe des Kommunismus: Die nationalstaatliche Ordnung im Osten Europas. Pp. 63-99 in: Egbert Jahn, Hermann Weber, Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik und Ulrich Mählert (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 1999.* Berlin: Akademie Verlag.

Jahn, Egbert (1996): Osteuropä-ische Staaten und ihre Integration ins gesamteuropäische Mehr-ebenenensystem, in: König, Thomas, Elmar Rieger and Hermann Schmitt (Ed.): *Das europäische Mehr-ebenenensystem,* Frankfurt - New York: Campus .

Sahm, Astrid (2001): Integration, Kooperation oder Isolation? Die Ukraine und Belarus' im Vorfeld der EU-Osterweiterung, *Osteuropa* 51 (11-12), S. 1391-1404.



Associated Projects
and Outlook
on a Future
Research Topic

Associated Projects

History of the German Democratic Republic

Two associated projects of Department B continue a research tradition of the MZES going back already to the early 1980s. Research on the history of the German Democratic Republic was the topic first of a department of the former Institute of Social Sciences and then – when MZES was founded – of a special research department of MZES till 1997. Prof. em. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hermann Weber as the director of this department specialized since then on studying the history of communist parties and international communism in general.

The Comintern Project

Since 1999 one of Hermann Weber's associated projects focuses on "The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System" as part of a joint research endeavour of the German-Russian Historians' Commission. Hermann Weber as its director and Dr. Bernhard H. Bayerlein as the researcher have already published books on "The Thälmann Scandal" (Geheime Korrespondenzen mit Stalin, 2003) and on "The German October 1923" (Subtitle: Ein Revolutionsplan und sein Scheitern). Publications of various original documents on the goals of S.U. policy after 1945, as a joint publication with Russian historians (director: Jakov Drabkin) and on the relationships of the Comintern (1919 to 1943) with Germans and Germany are in preparation.

History of Communism Yearbook

Since 1993 a Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism is published as a further associated project. This yearbook offers an international forum for new research results on the history of international communism mainly based on the original documents in Russian archives to which the researchers now have access (Directors: Hermann Weber and Egbert Jahn). Since 2001 the "International Newsletter of Communist Studies" is part of the yearbook published by Aufbau Verlag Berlin.

Further publications of Hermann Weber's analyses of communism are a new edition of "Geschichte der DDR" (München 2000, publication in Czech, Prag, 2003); Hermann Weber's autobiography together with Gerda Weber "Damals, als ich Wunderlich hieß. Die SED-Parteihochschule "Karl Marx" bis 1949" (Berlin 2002), and, together with Andreas Herbst, "Deutsche Kommunisten. Biographisches Handbuch 1918–1945" (Berlin 2004). Bernhard Bayerlein edited "Dimitroff's diaries 1933–1943" (Berlin 2000).

Outlook on a Future Research Topic

Legislative Politics and Law-Making in Europe

In democratic polities and under the rule of law important public policy decisions need to take the form of legislation. In parliamentary systems, a subset of the former set of countries, parliamentary majorities are put together for two purposes: (1) to bring to and maintain in office a government and (2) to implement its programme largely by the means of legislation. Yet, despite its relevance the legislative process and its outputs (i.e. laws) are grossly understudied. "Legislative Politics and Law-Making in Europe" is a research programme designed to address a number of theoretically and empirically relevant lacunae and to provide a better understanding of the crucial process of law-making and its outputs in Western Europe.

At first sight it may seem strange that such a central and important part of politics as constituted by the making of laws is understudied. To be sure, there are many studies on public policies in specific sectors that include law-making. However, these studies first and foremost have a substantial interest in a specific policy area and as a rule do not add up to producing systematic information on the process of making laws. Likewise, we have a relatively good comparative understanding of the legislative institutions and the legislative process from a *macro perspective*, i.e. we have sufficient information on the formal process of law-making (e.g., Strøm, Müller, and Bergman 2003) and have some understanding of the relative importance of, for instance, the pre-parliamentary stage relative to the parliamentary one and the committee stage relative to that of plenary meeting (see Döring [1995] and Norton [1996, 1998, 1999] for the best comparative evidence). However, at closer scrutiny many of the discipline's insights are based on not all too impressive empirical evidence and some of them are quite dated by now. Within-system differences, for instance between legislation in different policy areas and under different governments, are occasionally noted, but rarely with precision. These remarks, of course, are not to criticise the works cited above, which indeed have considerably pushed forward the research agenda of European parliamentary studies. Rather it is an assessment where we stand now that suggests that more research is urgently needed just for the purpose of providing good descriptions of what happens in European legislatures.

Preview of a new
Research Area
coordinated by
Wolfgang C. Müller

Comparative legisla-
tive studies instead
of policy studies



Good description is a laudable task, but it is not the ultimate goal of research. Eventually, we want to have a theory of law-making that has survived some empirical testing. Yet, with some notable exceptions, theory-driven empirical research has refrained from addressing the question of law making and has rather focused on government stability (see, e.g., Huber 1996) or has "solved" some of the problems by making heroic assumptions (see, e.g., Huber and Shipan 2002). Again these remarks are not to criticise the cited works as they have improved our understanding of parliamentary politics in several important ways. Nevertheless, a proper test of the institutional theories would require process and output data of much better quality than now available.

Legislative data

While not completely absent, such process and output data are still rare in political science. To be sure there are valuable studies at the *national* level that are based on such data (e.g., Burton and Drewry 1981; von Beyme 1997; Tálos and Kittel 2001). Yet, such studies are relatively rare and despite many similarities, they are sufficiently different in design to make cross-national comparison a difficult and often impossible task. Leaving aside a few early attempts (e.g., Blondel et al. 1969), genuinely comparative studies are of very recent origin. They are rare and as yet have covered only a small part of the huge territory of making laws in Western Europe. A pioneering comparative effort is Herbert Döring's MZES-originated project. Drawing on a team of international collaborators, including this author, the project begun by mapping out the institutional structures of Western European parliaments (Döring 1995). A second volume tests institutional and partisan hypotheses on the basis of legislative output data (Döring and Hallerberg 2004; see also Tsebelis 1999). Impressive as it is, having drawn on the ILO data bank of labour-related laws the book is based on data from one policy sector exclusively (more precisely it is based on 650 laws from the working time and working conditions area from 15 European states in the 1981–91 period). Lanny W. Martin and Georg Vanberg (Martin 2004; Martin and Vanberg 2004) have compiled relatively basic legislative data from four Western European countries to explore research questions in the coalition politics field. Interesting and imaginative as both projects are, they have hardly scratched the skin of law-making in Europe. First, we need to move beyond one policy area and/or the collection of a few basic variables. The fact that excellent research has been carried out despite such limitations suggests the huge potential of legislative process and output data. Second, law-making is the angle

to address a great number of highly significant research questions that have not yet been raised.

At the descriptive level the research programme will help to answer questions about the effectiveness of governments and the Europeanization of rule-making. As yet we have no cross-national measure of government effectiveness in legislation nor do we know how conflictual or consensual law-making is in the different European countries. These issues have a huge theoretical impact. Both questions are central for the classification of regimes what, in turn, has been a central focus of Comparative Government since ever. Existing classifications of regimes have made rather heroic assumptions about the practice of the political decision-making process. Lijphart's magisterial and highly influential *Patterns of Democracy* (1999), for instance, classifies political regimes on the basis of some institutional features, the inclusiveness of governments, and the character of labour relations. While these characteristics make consensual or majoritarian modes of decision-making more or less *likely*, they by themselves cannot provide information about their actual occurrence. Intensive-design studies of individual countries indeed show that decision-making modes vary considerably under a given set of institutions and do so to a greater extent than the inclusiveness of government would suggest. Hence, studying law-making processes will allow for an alternative classification of countries along the consensus–conflict dimension as it will constitute a test of Lijphart's classification.

Provided that laws and money are the two principal resources of governments (e.g., Rose 1984) the lack of systematic studies of legislative outputs is puzzling. Perhaps this relative neglect of law-making in comparative studies is due to the very nature of laws. Laws raise the "problem of equivalence" (van Deth 1998) in several ways. While euros spent roughly mean the same in each country, enacted laws do not. Just counting laws and mechanically calculating enactment rates would be insufficient if not misleading. Hence, any comparative study of law-making and laws faces a number of methodological challenges. These include the great differences between the states in the scope of national government (what is regulated at the national and what at the sub-national level?), constitutional requirements (what is required to become a law and what can take the form of a government decree?), legal culture (many specialized laws or the codification of broad areas in one law?), and the predominant legislative techniques (e.g., one or several laws to amend several pieces of existing legislation?). The research programme will inquire to what extent the Europe-



Europeanization
of law making

Europeanization of rule-making is a key to solve such problems provided that European directives (perhaps "European laws" in the future) constitute the same input to national rule-making systems. To be sure, differences in the status quo of existing rules, the freedom enjoyed by EU member states in the implementation of European directives, and the great variance that can be found in practice suggest that this can only be a partial answer.

Europeanization is not only a possible means to overcome some aspects of the "problem of equivalence" but first and foremost an important research question in its own right. Jacques Delors once had estimated that by the mid-1990s 80 percent of the economic regulations in EU member states will be based on EU law. This statement is widely quoted as an essential insight in the allocation of *real* rule-making powers in Europe. Nevertheless, more than a decade has passed by after the statement had been made without much effort to study systematically the impact of EU regulations on national law-making. Given the huge impact of European rules on the member states it seems high on time to address the issue of Europeanization of legislation in systematic research. There is some research under way (also by this author) that aims to address it along the line suggested by Delors (i.e. Europeanization as a quantitative phenomenon). However, the impact of Europeanization on the law-making process and the quality of legislation remains to be addressed in a comprehensive manner (i.e. beyond case and sector studies with the primary interest in the specific policies) and will constitute a major focus of the "Legislative Politics and Law-Making in Europe" research programme.

Legislative output as
missing link between
inputs and outcome

At the analytical level the research programme "Legislative Politics and Law-Making in Europe" will contribute to our understanding of the relevance of political preferences – the political composition of governments and parliamentary majorities government (majority vs. minority, single-party vs. coalition, different types of coalition, party ideology, party) – and institutions. While political science has made considerable progress in understanding the preferences of collective political actors (the party manifesto project, the alternative project directed by Michael Laver, an increasing number of expert polls, etc. [see Laver 2001 for an overview]) we badly lack studies that show whether or not these preferences have been consequential (for notable exceptions see Klingemann et al. [1994], who use budget data, and Blondel and Nousiainen [2000] who look at policies). The research programme "Legislative Politics and Law-Making in Europe" will contribute to closing the gap between the study of policy intentions and out-

comes. Studies of outcomes (i.e. those based on economic and life quality indicators) cannot compensate for the study of political outputs as they do not allow to isolate the effects of political decisions.

With regard to the effects of institutions the research programme will contribute to our understanding of various constitutional settings (parliamentarism vs. other systems) and the whole range of parliamentary institutions. The research programme will also allow to evaluate the impact of the "soft" institutions of coalition governance (Müller and Strøm 2000) and will allow inferences on coalition politics. Cross-national and inter-temporal comparison will help to distinguish various preference-based and institutional effects.

Finally, parliamentary institutions are endogenous to the political process. In most countries they are not specially protected so that a simple majority can change the rules. This raises the question whether the parliamentary majorities of the day are "turning the legislative thumbscrew" (Dion 1997; see also Binder 1997), or, to borrow from military parlance, "shape the legislative battlefield" so that they can succeed with getting their legislative programmes enacted and do so with as little costs (e.g., in popularity) as possible.

The research programme will make use of both intensive-design and extensive-design studies, where the former have the functions of exploring the potential fruitfulness of approaches and providing qualitative evidence for the causality of relations and the latter mainly the functions of hypotheses testing. Ideally the programme will include all member states of the European Union and all established European democracies for some purposes and will concentrate on a much smaller sub-set of countries for others.

The research agenda outlined here is a major one. Meeting its challenge will require several inter-related projects and a considerable amount of time and energy. It will also require international cooperation. Provided that large-scale data collection is a necessary and important part of the proposed research the programme will also require the pooling of national and international funds. Given the centrality of law-making in modern democracies the research programme will have substantial positive spill-over effects for many areas in political science.

References

- Beyme, Klaus von (1997). *Der Gesetzgeber*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Binder, Sarah A. (1997). *Minority Rights, Majority Rule*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Blondel, Jean et al. (1969). 'Legislative Behaviour: Some Steps towards a Cross-national Measurement!' *Government and Opposition* 6: 67–84.
- Blondel, Jean and Nousiainen, Jaakko (2000). 'Governments, Supporting Parties and Policy-making', in Jean Blondel and Maurizio Cotta (Ed.), *The Nature of Party Government*. Houndmills: Palgrave, pp. 161–195.
- Burton, Ivor F. and Drewry, Gavin (1981). *Legislation and Public Policy. Public Bills in the 1970–74 Parliament*. London: Macmillan.
- van Deth, Jan W. (Ed.) (1998). *Comparative Politics. The Problem of Equivalence*. London: Routledge.
- Dion, Douglas (1997). *Turning the Legislative Thumbscrew*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press.
- Döring, Herbert (Ed.) (1995). *Parliaments and Majority Rule in Western Europe*. Frankfurt am Main: Campus and New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Döring, Herbert and Hallerberg, Mark (Ed.) (2004). *Patterns of Parliamentary Behavior: Passage of Legislation Across Western Europe*. Aldershot: Ashgate.
- Huber, John D. (1996). *Rationalizing Parliament. Legislative Institutions and Party Politics in France*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Huber, John D. and Shipan, Charles S. (2002). *Deliberate Discretion? Institutional Foundations of Bureaucratic Autonomy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Klingemann, Hans-Dieter, Hofferbert, Richard I., and Budge, Ian (1994). *Parties, Policies, and Democracy*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- Laver, Michael (Ed.) (2001). *Estimating the Policy Positions of Political Actors*. London: Routledge.
- Lijphart, Arend (1999). *Patterns of Democracy*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Martin, Lanny W. (2004). 'The Government Agenda in Parliamentary Democracies' *American Journal of Political Science* 48: 13–27.
- Martin, Lanny W. and Vanberg, Georg (2004, forthcoming). 'Policing the Bargain: Coalition Government and Parliamentary Scrutiny.' *American Journal of Political Science*.
- Müller, Wolfgang C. and Strøm, Kaare (Ed.) (2000). *Coalition Governments in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Norton, Philip (Ed.) (1996). *Parliaments in Western Europe*. London: Frank Cass.
- Norton, Philip (Ed.) (1998). *Parliaments and Governments*. London: Frank Cass.
- Norton, Philip (Ed.) (1999). *Parliaments and Pressure Groups*. London: Frank Cass.
- Rose, Richard (1984). *Understanding Big Government*. London: Sage.
- Strøm, Kaare, Müller, Wolfgang C., and Bergman, Torbjörn (Ed.) (2003). *Delegation and Accountability in Parliamentary Democracies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Tálos, Emmerich and Kittel, Bernhard (2001). *Gesetzgebung in Österreich*. Vienna: WUV-Fakultas.
- Tsebelis, George (1999). 'Veto Players and Law Production in Parliamentary Democracies: An Empirical Analysis.' *American Political Science Review* 93: 591–608.

A large white circle is positioned on the right side of a solid blue background. The circle's edge is smooth and curves from the top right towards the bottom left. The text is located within the white area of the circle.

Infrastructure

Computer Department

Library

Research Archive

Eurodata

The MZES - Infrastructure

Introduction

An important pillar through which MZES supports and facilitates research is its excellent and unique infrastructure, that makes MZES an attractive and productive place for research. Its primary goal is to support and facilitate research at the MZES through providing (1) efficient administrative and secretarial services, and (2) by building up and continually providing high standard computing, data, library, and document resources needed for research at MZES.

The administrative and secretarial services basically are responsible for the administration of the MZES budget and the research grants, for technical support of researchers and projects in preparing publications and reports, for organisational support in preparing meetings and conferences and for various other tasks in the internal organisation and everyday running of the MZES and its representation within and outside the university.

The larger part of the infrastructure concerns the computing, data, library, and documentation resources. Besides providing the indispensable computing facilities, this part of the infrastructure has to support research at the Centre through establishing easy and immediate access to literature, data, documents and meta-information relevant for the research projects, both by building up *internal* stocks and by facilitating access to *external* stocks. It secures quick access to central data sources in the social and political areas studied and it includes a specialised library that has on hand the literature, publications and documents relevant for research.

The infrastructural services must be provided professionally and correspond to the current state of research; they also must be well connected to ongoing research in the Centre and to the needs deriving from it. In order to obtain such infrastructural services, the scientific staff of the infrastructure is provided the opportunity to be directly involved in research (up to 50% of working time). Research may be done in projects included in the MZES Research Programme or in research related to the infrastructural services. Research of the latter kind, for instance, includes producing data handbooks or creating new databases in specific areas of European social research by compiling and harmonizing data from disparate sources in different countries of Europe.

The infrastructure primarily serves MZES and its needs. Nevertheless MZES takes care that its infrastructure is also a useful resource for the wider research community (e.g. by means of special

A library, research archive and computer department as institutional support for research



library collections, through gathering and/or making accessible distinct data sets or document collections, and through the publication and archiving of such collections). Several examples from the past and recent work of the infrastructure document the productive side-effects of this twofold orientation, for instance:

- The Library has systematically built up a rich collection of books including all major publications on European societies, on the political systems of Europe and on European integration.
- In combined efforts Eurodata and the Library have established a systematic collection of statistical publications and aggregate data resources for all Western and selected Eastern European countries which is unique in Germany and which is increasingly used also by researchers outside the MZES.
- Scientists working in Eurodata are producing the "Societies of Europe"-data handbook series which provides a major and internationally unique, critically edited collection of long-term statistical indicators describing and analysing the historical and recent development of European societies.
- Eurodata has compiled and published on CD-ROM several large scale databases which constitute original collections of research data, e.g. on Family Policies in the European countries and on Social Security.
- The unit "Parties and Elections in Europe" has compiled and published on CD-ROM encompassing international microdata research databases, e.g. the 'Eurobarometer Trend File' and the files 'Political Leaders and Democratic Elections'.

The following sections describe in more detail the work that is done in the respective areas of the infrastructure.

Computer Department

Staff:
 Marlene Alle (head)
 Christian Melbeck

The Computer Department is responsible for providing efficient facilities to access information, analyse data, process texts and prepare publications, communicate within and outside the MZES, as well as for supplying tools for administration and for project and research documentation. Of increasing importance are services for the utilization and protection of – internal and external – stocks of data and information. Also of growing importance is the development of tools which coordinate the different parts of the infrastructure and make their products accessible at the desks of the researchers (such as databases, research documents or library catalogues). Other growing and demanding tasks include an in-



formative and up-to-date presentation of the Centre and its products on the Internet.

To fulfill these requirements, the institute use a LAN (Local Area Network), which is integrated into the network of the university of Mannheim, which is connected to the internet. The LAN of MZES consists of about 110 PCs, running Windows 2000, 10 network printers, a web server, a server for the library catalogue, a data server for the Eurodata research archive and a file - and mail server. All these servers use Solaris as operating system. Each staff use a PC with office software and - if needed - data analysis software.

Library

The MZES library includes two parts: the Europe Library and the Archive for Information on Textual Sources (*Quellen-Informationssarchiv*, QUIA).

1. The Europe Library

The Europe Library is a public, specialised research library collecting monographs, reference volumes, journals, working papers and other literature in the fields of the Centre's main research topics. Acquisitions are mainly made in some 15 broad research domains (such as family, education, labour markets, stratification, welfare state, migration, ethnic conflicts, interest groups, political order, parties and participation, European integration and others), including both major country case studies for Western and Eastern European nations and works with a comparative and/or a societal or political integration approach.

With its monograph, journal and working paper collections the Europe library has accumulated in recent years a rich treasure of the most important publications relevant for MZES research. The collection contains at present (end of 2002) about 27,600 media. 18,600 publications directly refer to the MZES research focus. The library subscribes to about 130 journals in the MZES library languages (German, English, French, Italian and Spanish) and about 50 periodicals in East European languages. In addition, there is an extensive collection of working papers (about 7,600) from domestic and foreign research institutes. The library catalogue can be searched on the internet. Search routines are available with MZES OPAC at the MZES-homepage (http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/fs_bibliothek_e.html).

Staff:

Hermann Schwenger
(head of library)

Günter Braun (head
of QUIA)

Birgit Diewald

Silvia Springer

Sabine Weiß

Helena Wozniak



2. Archive for Information on Textual Sources

The Archive for Information on Textual Sources (*Quellen-Informationsarchiv*, QUIA) was established in 1997 as a new division in the MZES infrastructure. QUIA complements the Europe Library and the research archive Eurodata by collecting and providing (meta-) information on textual sources. QUIA's function is to support research at the Centre which is not primarily based on numerical data. QUIA instead is concentrating on textual sources as well as organizations and institutions which produce, archive, publish and distribute appropriate texts that can be helpful as data sources for MZES research. As part of this information function QUIA accumulates and maintains collections of respective reference volumes. In areas of specific interest for researchers in the Centre the QUIA staff establishes and keeps on archive collections of documents and other text sources for comparative research on Europe and European integration. The following are examples of this work:

QUIA has produced a guidebook and on-line database on "Trade Unions of Europe. Organizations, Archives, Research Institutes". Also in the field of trade union research QUIA prepares a data handbook "Trade Unions in Western Europe 1900 – 1945", which shall contain basic information on all major confederations and major national unions, as well as detailed statistics on membership figures over time.

In support of MZES research projects which study the growing involvement of general interest groups in EU politics, QUIA compiles an information database on Non-Governmental Organisations active at the EU level.

In the MZES Euromanifestos project an extensive collection of election manifestos of all parties in the EU-member states which have participated in past elections to the European Parliament is being compiled and analysed. To make this manifestos collection accessible for further research in and outside the MZES, QUIA systematically documents the collection and puts it on archive in paper and electronic form.

Research Archive Eurodata

Staff: Goals and tasks of Eurodata

Franz Kraus (head)
 Franz Rothenbacher
 Jean-Marie Jungblut
 Marianne Schneider

Eurodata has been established as a unit of the MZES infrastructure to provide the Centre with data crucial for its work. In view of the excellent infrastructure services in the field of science-based survey programmes through the national social science data archives, it was decided that Eurodata should focus on (tabular, ag-

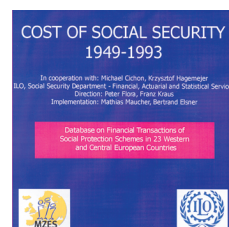
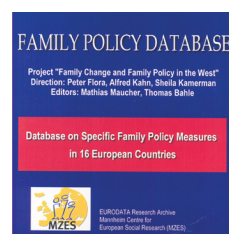
gregate and micro) data from European official statistics provided at the national and transnational level. In this field, infrastructure services are still lacking in most of the European countries. In this context, Eurodata pursues two main aims:

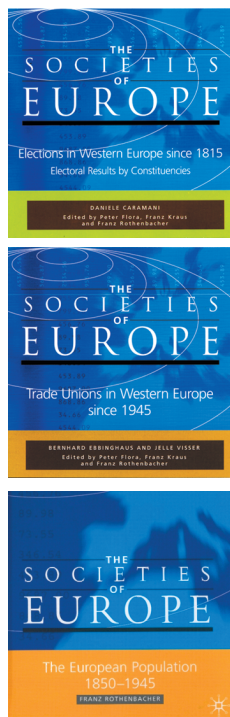
(1) *Establishment and continuous updating of a comprehensive data infrastructure in the field of official statistics.* It includes:

- The *information archive*, providing systematic and comprehensive meta-information on official statistical data and enumeration programmes (macro- and micro-level data). On the one hand, this includes the collection of materials that document the data generation and publication processes in national and international statistical agencies. On the other hand, national data generation programmes have critically been evaluated in comparative guidebooks for the social sciences and (more recently) in the Internet-accessible database 'Micro Data in Western Europe'. In the TSER-subproject "Official Microdata in Europe: Stocks and Access" availability, comparability and accessibility of population censuses, labour force surveys, family budget surveys and time budget surveys have been evaluated and Internet databases developed to retrieve information on survey characteristics and comparability issues in a comparative way.
- The *statistics library* contains about 14,000 conventional publications as well as electronic data sources. The collection covers a wide range of fields of social statistics at the transnational, national, and – for a more limited set of areas – also sub-national level for Western and East Central Europe.

(2) *Establishment of European research databases and tools* in close connection with departmental projects in research areas of the MZES. The rationale behind research databases is to support medium-term core projects with systematically compiled information and to ensure secondary use through making these databases available to the scientific community at large.

To support welfare state research, two European research databases have been developed: a database on family policies and a database on the cost of social security. The 'European Family Policy Database' provides information on specific family policy measures in 16 European countries since the 1970s, including information on expenditure. It is the outcome of a close cooperation between the archive and the research project "Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective" (1993-





2002). The database 'Cost of Social Security 1949-1993' provides data on financial transactions of social protection schemes in 23 Western and Central European countries, including institutional information on benefit schemes. It makes available in a user-friendly form hitherto unpublished records of ILO's periodic inquiry on the 'Cost of Social Security', supplemented by institutional information on benefit schemes collected by Eurodata. The 'European Family Database' is continued by the Austrian Institute for Family Research in cooperation with the European Observatory on Family Policies. The 'Cost of Social Security Database' will be continued by the ILO.

The most ambitious research database is the "Societies of Europe" - Series, a series of historical data handbooks, usually covering the period since late 19th century until today. It provides detailed time series on core development processes of European societies and rich documentation (including a CD-supplement), together with a critical evaluation of data sources and substantive analytical chapters. Three volumes have been published so far, two other handbooks are in the process of being completed: "The European Population since 1945" and "European Regions. The Territorial Structure of Europe, 1870-2000". The latter also provides unique tools for the comparative study of Europe below the level of nation-states: a set of digital maps and nomenclatures of administrative regions since about 1850.

A further task of the archive concerns the publishing of the "Eurodata Newsletter". Published since 1995, usually twice a year, the Newsletter reports on availability of and access to European microdata and other topics relevant for comparative research on Europe.

Future Perspectives

The data situation for comparative research on Europe is rapidly changing. Standard products of statistical offices are available online or are disseminated via the Internet. Also, access to official microdata is increasingly being extended to a variety of sources not available until recently on a Europe-wide scale (particularly labour force surveys, population censuses and panel data). This offers new research possibilities - and requires a re-orientation of the archive toward increased support of microdata-based research. Taking into account these changes, Eurodata will pursue in the future the following priorities in the various areas of its activities:

Data library: Eurodata will continue the accumulation of the core statistical series, data files and data description documents to-

gether with a strategy to archive selected Internet-provided data files.

European research databases: Eurodata is setting up a system of keeping continuous records of election results at the constituency level across a number of European countries, and will partially update the time series of the data handbook on elections for a second edition.

Microdatabases: Various projects of the research programmes of Department A increasingly use the same cross-sectional and longitudinal microdata sets. To facilitate work, Eurodata is extending its support to acquire, keep and update well-documented files of these regularly used datasets. Establishing harmonized standard versions for selected and often-used core variables in these datasets is another important task in this area .

Unit "Parties and Elections in Europe"

This unit is an outgrowth of the former *Zentrum für Europäische Umfrageanalysen und Studien* (ZEUS). Funded jointly by the European Commission and the MZES, the ZEUS institute served as the external database and centre of analyses for the Eurobarometer department of the European Commission in the course of a decade (1987-1996). It now concentrates on providing empirical information on the relationship between political parties – the prime intermediaries between citizens and the state – and voters, with a deliberate focus on the politics of European integration.

Infrastructural services and research activities in this area are intimately interwoven. The general pattern is such that a particular research activity – which finds its expression in the MZES Research Programme (in particular Research Area B2) – leads to an infrastructural service such as the creation of a database. A number of such databases which are accessible via the Internet have been built over the past years including among others:

- *Mannheim Eurobarometer Trend File 1970-1999:* This file integrates thirty years of Eurobarometer data in one single data file by accumulating the answers of some 1,000,000 respondents to roughly 100 trend variables. Data set and documentation available at: [http:// www.gesis.org/en/data_service/eurobarometer/standard_eb_trend/trendfile.htm](http://www.gesis.org/en/data_service/eurobarometer/standard_eb_trend/trendfile.htm)
- *European Election Study 1999:* Post-election telephone surveys in all EU countries (N = 13,550 eligible voters). Data set available at: <http://shakti.trincoll.edu/~mfrankli/EES99.html>

Staff:
Hermann Schmitt

- *Political Leaders and Democratic Elections*: Country datasets and integrated/harmonized datasets from national election studies since World War II focusing on party evaluations and personal characteristics of party leaders, combined with macro data on election results, parties and top party candidates. Data for 8 countries are available at: <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/projekte/elections/download.html>

Key Publications

Books

Societies of Europe Series

Caramani, Daniele (2000): *Elections in Western Europe since 1815. Electoral Results by Constituencies*. London: Macmillan.

Caramani, Daniele, Peter Flora, Franz Kraus and Jordi Martí-Henneberg (2004): *European Regions. The Territorial Structure of Europe, 1870 - 2000*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan (in print).

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard and Jelle Visser (2000): *Trade Unions in Western Europe since 1945*. London: Macmillan.

Rothenbacher, Franz (2004): *The European Population since 1945*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan (in print).

Rothenbacher, Franz (2002): *The European Population, 1850-1945*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Articles

Schmitt, Hermann (2003): The Eurobarometers: Their Evolution, Obvious Merits, and Ways to Add Value to Them, *European Union Politics*, 4, Heft 2, S. 243-251.

Appendix

MZES Organs

MZES Staff

List of Journals with MZES-Publications

Publications 1999-2003

Papers and Presentations at Conferences

Doctoral Dissertations and Post-doctoral Theses

Conferences and Workshops

Visiting Scholarships of MZES Researchers

Visiting Professors / Scholars at MZES

MZES Cooperation Partners

Colloquia at MZES

Professional Services

MZES in the Public

Awards and Honours

MZES Organs

A) Executive Board

2002–2005:

Director: Prof. Dr. Walter Müller
 Head of Department A: Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser
 Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi

1999–2002:

Director: Prof. Dr. Jan van Deth
 Head of Department A: Prof. Dr. Walter Müller
 Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch

B) Kollegium (Supervisory Board) (as of December 2003)

- *Professors of sociology and political science of the Faculty of Social Sciences (ex officio)*

Prof. Dr. Johannes Berger (chair)

Prof. Dr. Herbert Bless Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch

Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl Prof. Dr. Walter Müller

Prof. Dr. Jan van Deth Prof. Dr. Wolfgang C. Müller

Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi

Prof. Dr. Peter Flora Prof. Dr. Klaus Schönhoven

Prof. Dr. Egbert Jahn Prof. Dr. Dagmar Stahlberg

- *Two members of the university lecturers (Privatdozenten) of the Faculty of Social Sciences elected by the Faculty Council*

PD Dr. Johannes Kopp

N.N.

- *Two members of the assistant professors and research associates of the Faculty of Social Sciences elected by the Faculty Council*

Dr. Michèle Knodt

Reinhard Pollak

- *Up to four members elected by the Faculty of Economics*

Prof. Dr. Christoph Buchheim

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Franz

Prof. Dr. Roland Vaubel

- *Members of other faculties coopted by the Kollegium*
Prof. Dr. Kai Brodersen, Faculty of Philosophy
Prof. Dr. Peter Drewek, Faculty of Social Sciences
Prof. Dr. Eibe Riedel, Faculty of Law
Prof. Dr. Martin Weber, Faculty of Business Economics
- *Professors emeriti of the Faculty of Social Sciences with research projects at MZES*
Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hermann Weber
- *Four representatives of MZES research associates*
Barbara Finke
Rolf Peter
Christine Pütz
Sonja Zmerli
- *Representatives of the three MZES infrastructure units*
Dr. Günter Braun
Franz Kraus
Dr. Christian Melbeck

C) Scientific Advisory Board

Members of the Scientific Advisory Board as elected by the Academic Senate of Mannheim University

Prof. Dr. Stefano Bartolini, Florence	1998 –
Prof. Dr. Robert Erikson, Stockholm	1996 –
Prof. Dr. Stephan Leibfried, Bremen	1997 –
Prof. Dr. M. Rainer Lepsius, Heidelberg	1998 –
Prof. Dr. Johan P. Olsen, Oslo	2002 –
Prof. Dr. Helen Wallace	1993 – 2001

MZES Staff

The following table gives an overview of the staff working at the institute as of December 31, 2003 and of staff members who left the institute during that year.

Staff members having left the institute at the end of 2002 or during 2003 are marked with an asterisk *.

Name	Section	Funding Source
Alle, Marlene	Infrastructure	MZES
Arndt, Frank	B6	MZES
Ayirtmann, Selen	B2	DFG
Ballendowitsch, Jens	A1	Thyssen Stiftung
Bayerlein, Bernhard Dr.	B (associated project)	Federal Ministry of the Interior
Becker, Edda	Infrastructure	MZES
Berger, Johannes Prof.Dr.	A4	Faculty of Social Sciences
Berton, Marina *	B1	MZES
Bieniek, Markus	B7	VW-Stiftung
Binder, Tanja	B2	DFG
Braun, Günter Dr.	Infrastructure B4	MZES
Brüderl, Josef Prof.Dr.	A5	Faculty of Social Sciences
Caramani, Daniele Dr.	A1	MZES
Christoph, Bernhard	A4	MZES
De Bièvre, Dirk Dr.	B4	EU
Deth, Jan W. van Prof.Dr.	B1, B2	Faculty of Social Sciences
Diewald, Birgit	Infrastructure	MZES
Dollmann, Jörg	A3	DFG
Dür, Andreas	B4	EU
Eberle, Sibylle	Directorate	MZES
Engert, Stefan	B4	MZES
Esser, Hartmut Prof.Dr.	A3, A5	Faculty of Social Sciences
Finke, Barbara	B4, B5	MZES
Fischer, Sabine Dr. *	B7	MZES
Fix, Birgit Dr.	A2, A4	Faculty of Social Sciences
Flora, Peter Prof.Dr.	A2	Faculty of Social Sciences
Gschwend, Thomas Ph.D.	B2, B3	DFG
Hamann, Silke *	A4	MZES Young Scholars Program
Hellmann, Birgit	B5	DFG
Hess, Josiane	Directorate	MZES

Name	Section	Funding Source
Humrich, Christoph	B6	DFG
Jäger, Angela	A3	DFG
Jahn, Egbert Prof.Dr.	B5, B7	Faculty of Social Sciences
Jung, Nikola	B4	MZES
Jungblut, Jean-Marie	Infrastructure	MZES
Kalter, Frank PD Dr.	A3, A5	MZES / Temporarily substituting a position at the University of Leipzig
Kneip, Thorsten	A5	MZES
Knobel, Heiko	B4	MZES
Knodt, Michèle Dr.	B5	Faculty of Social Sciences
Kogan, Irena	A3	MZES Young Scholars Program / DAAD
Kohler-Koch, Beate Prof.Dr.	B4, B5, B6	Faculty of Social Sciences
Kotzian, Peter Dr.	B6	Faculty of Social Sciences (Temporarily substituting a position at the Faculty)
Kraus, Franz	Infrastructure	MZES
Kristen, Cornelia	A3	DFG
Larat, Fabrice Dr.	B4, B5	VW-Stiftung
Leuffen, Dirk	B4	MZES Young Scholars Program / DAAD
Linhart, Eric	B6	DFG
Luber, Silvia *	A1	Thyssen Stiftung
Mack-Manhart, Sigrid *	Directorate	University
Melbeck, Christian Dr.	Infrastructure	MZES
Müller, Walter Prof. Dr.	Directorate A1, A3	Faculty of Social Sciences
Müller, Wolfgang C. Prof.Dr.	B (prospected new area)	Faculty of Social Sciences
Nickel, Constanze	B	MZES
Panke, Diana *	B6	DFG
Pappi, Franz Urban Prof.Dr.	B3, B6	Faculty of Social Sciences
Peter, Rolf	B7	VW-Stiftung / MZES
Pollak, Reinhard	A1	Faculty of Social Sciences
Pütz, Christine Dr.	B2	DFG
Puškaric, Ivka	A2	MZES
Reimer, David	A1	Faculty of Social Sciences
Rittberger, Berthold Dr. *	B4	Faculty of Social Sciences
Römmele, Andrea PD Dr.	B2	VW-Stiftung

Name	Section	Funding Source
Römmner, Anika	A1	BMBF
Rossi, Beate	A	MZES
Roßteutscher, Sigrid Dr.	B1	Faculty of Social Sciences
Rothenbacher, Franz Dr.	Infrastructure A1	MZES
Schenke-Huber, Petra *	Directorate	MZES
Scherer, Stefani Dr. *	A1	MZES / Faculty of Social Sciences
Schimmelfennig, Frank PD Dr.	B4	MZES / Temporarily substituting a position at the University of Munich
Schmitt, Hermann PD Dr.	Infrastructure B2, B3	MZES
Schneider, Marianne	Infrastructure	MZES
Schneider, Reinhart Dr.	Directorate	MZES
Schommer, Martin	A2	MZES
Schupp, Patrick	A3	MZES
Schwenger, Hermann	Infrastructure	MZES
Seidendorf, Stefan	B4	MZES Young Scholars Program / Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften
Shikano, Susumu Dr.	B3	Faculty of Social Sciences
Springer, Silvia	Infrastructure	MZES
Stegmann, Christine	A	MZES
Stewart, Susan	B7	DFG / MZES
Stoiber, Michael Dr. *	B6	DFG / MZES
Thurner, Paul W. Dr.	B6	Faculty of Social Sciences
Tseng, Su-Ling Ph.D.	B5	DFG / MZES
Ullrich, Carsten G. Dr.	A4	Faculty of Social Sciences
Weber, Andrea	Directorate	MZES
Weber, Hermann Prof.Dr.	B (associated project)	Emeritus
Weichsel, Volker *	B7	VW-Stiftung
Weiß, Christina *	B5	MZES
Weiß, Sabine	Infrastructure	MZES
Wonka, Arndt	B	MZES Young Scholars Program
Wozniak, Helena	Infrastructure	MZES
Wüst, Andreas M. Dr.	B2	DFG
Zittel, Thomas Dr.	B1	DFG / Kennedy Fellow / Thyssen Stiftung
Zmerli, Sonja	B1	DFG / MZES

List of Journals with MZES-Publications

Journals reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index

Berliner Journal für Soziologie
British Journal of Political Science
Comparative Political Studies
Contemporary Sociology
Electoral Studies
European Journal of Political Research
European Sociological Review
European Union Politics
International Migration Review
International Organization
Journal of Common Market Studies
Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies
Journal of European Public Policy
Journal of European Social Policy
Journal of Mathematical Sociology
Journal of World Trade
Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie
Osteuropa
Party Politics
Political Studies
Politische Vierteljahresschrift
Public Choice
Rationality and Society
Soziale Welt
The Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics
Work, employment and society
Zeitschrift für Sozialpsychologie
Zeitschrift für Soziologie

Other scientific journals

Acta Politica

Análise Social, Revista do Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa
Arbeit und Sozialpolitik
Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte
Blätter für deutsche und internationale Politik
Cahiers Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu
Chinese Journal of European Studies
Critique internationale
Deutschland Archiv
EDP-Dokumentation
Espoir
Ethik und Sozialwissenschaften
European Integration Online Papers
European Journal for Social Work
European Political Science
European Societies
Formation Emploi
Forschungsjournal Neue Soziale Bewegungen
Geographische Revue
German Politics
German Politics and Society
Inchiesta
Integration
International Journal of Social Research
Methodology
International Journal of Sociology
International Review of Sociology - Revue Internationale de Sociologie
Japanese Journal of Political Science
Journal für Konflikt und Gewaltforschung
Journal of Legislative Studies
Kritische Justiz
Kritische Vierteljahresschrift für Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft

Lavoro e Relazioni Industriali	Zeitschrift für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften
Management en Organistatie	Zentralblatt für Jugendrecht
Mirovaja Ekonomika i Mezdunarodnye Otnosenija	Zona Abierta 86/87
Nationalism and Ethnic Politics	ZUMA-Nachrichten
Nationalities Papers	Other journals, newsletters, newspapers
Neue Politische Literatur	Belarus-News
New Balkan Politics	Berichte des Forschungsinstituts der Internationalen Wissenschaftlichen Vereinigung
Nord-Süd-aktuell	Weltwirtschaft und Weltpolitik e.V.
Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft	Caritas-Mitteilungen
Politique Européene	Die BKK
Pouvoirs	Die Zeit des Nationalsozialismus in Rheinland-Pfalz
Schweizer Zeitschrift für Soziologie	ECPR-news
Sozialer Fortschritt	EU-Magazin
Soziologische Revue	Forschung - Das Magazin der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft
Statistics in focus, Population and social conditions (Theme 3). Eurostat	Forum - Forschung Universität Mannheim
Streit - Feministische Rechtszeitschrift	Forum Politische Bildung, Informationen zur Politischen Bildung
Swiss Political Science Review	Frankfurter Rundschau
Universitas - Zeitschrift für interdisziplinäre Wissenschaft	Freudenberg-Stiftung informiert
Universitas - Zeitschrift für interdisziplinäre Wissenschaft	Gegenwartskunde
Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte	Informationsdienst Soziale Indikatoren
WeltTrends. Zeitschrift für internationale Politik und vergleichende Studien	Internationale Schulbuchforschung
Wiener Hefte zu Migration und Integration in Theorie und Praxis	Kommune
Wirtschaft und Statistik	Mezdunarodnyj dialog - International Dialogue
Zeitschrift für Ausländerrecht und Ausländerpolitik	Neue Caritas
Zeitschrift für Bevölkerungswissenschaft	Soziologie. Forum der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie
Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen	The International Newsletter of Communist Studies
Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen	Zukunft
Zeitschrift für Politik	Zur Debatte
Zeitschrift für Sozialreform	

Publications 1999 - 2003

Table of Contents

Department A: European Societies and Their Integration

A1: The Development of Social Structures in European Societies	205
A2: Social Services and Social Security: The European Welfare States in Comparison	211
A3: Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts	212
A4: Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State	215
A5: Family and Social Relations	216

Department B: European Political Systems and Their Integration

B1: Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour	217
B2: Political Parties and Political Linkage	218
B3: The Election of Parliaments as a Coordination Problem of Parties and Voters	221
B4: Governance in Europe	223
B5: International Embeddedness of European Governance	227
B6: Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems	229
B7: The Development of a European Regional System	230
Associated Projects	233

Infrastructure	235
----------------	-----

Publications Department A Area A1: The Development of Social Structures in European Societies

Books

- Gangl, Markus (2003): *Unemployment dynamics in the United States and West Germany: economic restructuring, institutions and labour market processes*. Heidelberg: Physica.
- Kim, Anna (2001): *Familie und soziale Netzwerke. Eine komparative Analyse persönlicher Beziehungen in Deutschland und Südkorea*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.
- Kogan, Irena and Walter Müller (Ed.) (2003): *School-to-Work Transitions in Europe: Analyses of the EU LFS 2000 Ad Hoc Module*. Mannheim: Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung.
- Luber, Silvia (2003): *Beruflich Selbständigkeit im Wandel. Ein empirischer Vergleich der sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Struktur Selbständiger in Deutschland und Großbritannien*. Frankfurt: Peter Lang. (Europäische Hochschulschriften, Reihe XXII, Soziologie; no. 391).
- Müller, Walter and Markus Gangl (Ed.) (2003): *Transitions from Education to Work in Europe: the Integration of Youth into EU Labour Markets*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Müller, Walter and Stefani Scherer (Ed.) (2003): *Mehr Risiken – Mehr Ungleichheit? Abbau von Wohlfahrtsstaat, Flexibilisierung von Arbeit und die Folgen*. Frankfurt/Main: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 7).
- Müller, Walter (Ed.) (2001): *Wege zu einer besseren informationellen Infrastruktur. Gutachten der vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung eingesetzten Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Als Mitautor der Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik).
- Müller, Walter, Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber (Ed.) (2001): *Self-employment in Advanced Economies (III)+(IV)*. Amnck, NY: Sharpe. (Special issues des International Journal of Sociology, vol. 31; no. 1+2).
- Müller, Walter, Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber (Ed.) (2000): *Self-employment in Advanced Economies (I)+(II)*. Amnck, NY: Sharpe. (Special issues of International Journal of Sociology, Vol. 30; no. 3+4).
- Steinmann, Susanne (2000): *Bildung, Ausbildung und Arbeitsmarktchancen in Deutschland. Eine Studie zum Wandel der Übergänge von der Schule in das Erwerbsleben*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.

Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

- Brauns, Hildegard (1999): Soziale Herkunft und Bildungserfolg in Frankreich. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 28, issue 3, pp. 197-218.
- Brauns, Hildegard, Susanne Steinmann, Annick Kieffer and Catherine Marry (1999): Does Education Matter? France and Germany in Comparative Perspective. *European Sociological Review*, 15, issue 1, pp. 61-89.
- Caramani, Daniele (2003): The End of Silent Elections. The Birth of Electoral Competition, 1832-1915. *Party Politics*, 9, issue 4, pp. 411-443.
- Gangl, Markus (2002): Changing labour markets and early career outcomes: labour market entry in Europe over the past decade. *Work, employment and society*, 16, issue 1, pp. 67-90.
- Müller, Walter, Hildegard Brauns and Susanne Steinmann (2002): Expansion und Erträge tertiärer Bildung in Deutschland, Frankreich und im Vereinigten Königreich. *Berliner Journal für Soziologie*, 12, issue 1, pp. 37-62.
- Müller, Walter (2000): Klassenspaltung im Wahlverhalten – eine Reanalyse. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 52, issue 4, pp. 790-795.
- Scherer, Stefani (2001): Early Career Patterns: A Comparison between Great Britain and West Germany. *European Sociological Review*, 17, issue 2, pp. 119-144.

Articles in Other Scientific Journals

- Alba, Richard, Johann Handl and Walter Müller (1999): Les inégalités ethniques dans le système scolaire allemand. *Formation Emploi*, 17, issue 65, pp. 77-101.
- Andreß, Hans-Jürgen, Gero Lipsmeier and Henning Lohmann (2001): Income, Expenditure and Standard of Living as Poverty Indicators – Different Measures, Similar Results? *Zeitschrift für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften/Journal of Applied Social Science Studies*, 121, issue 2, pp. 165-198.
- Barbieri, Paolo and Stefani Scherer (2002): Logici e Razionali? Comportamenti strategici dell'offerta di lavoro nella transizione scuola-lavoro: un confronto fra Nord e Sud Italia. *Lavoro e Relazioni Industriali*, 1, pp. 95-119.
- Brauns, Hildegard, Susanne Steinmann and Dietmar Haun (2000): Die Konstruktion des Klassenschemas nach Erikson, Goldthorpe und Portocarero (EGP) am Beispiel nationaler Datenquellen aus Deutschland, Frankreich und Großbritannien. *ZUMA-Nachrichten*, 24, issue 46, pp. 7-42.
- Brauns, Hildegard (1999): Vocational Education in Germany and France. *International Journal of*

- Sociology: special issue on 'Globalization and Changes in Vocational Training Systems in Developing and Advanced Industrialized Countries'*, 28, issue 4, pp. 57-98.
- Brauns, Hildegard and Susanne Steinmann (1999): Educational Reform in France, West-Germany, the United Kingdom and Hungary. Updating the CASMIN Educational Classification. *ZUMA-Nachrichten*, 44, pp. 7-44.
- Caramani, Daniele (2002): L'Italie et l'Union Européenne. *Pouvoirs*, 103, pp. 129-142.
- Gangl, Markus (2003): Arbeitsmarktinstitutionen und die Struktur von Matching-Prozessen im Arbeitsmarkt: ein deutsch-amerikanischer Vergleich. *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, issue 2, pp. 140-146.
- Gangl, Markus (2001): European Patterns of Labour Market Entry: A Dichotomy of Occupationalized versus Non-occupationalized Systems? *European Societies*, 3, issue 4, pp. 471-494.
- Iannelli, Cristina (2003): Young peoples's social origin, educational attainment and labour market outcomes in Europe. *Statistics in focus, Population and social conditions (Theme 3). Eurostat*, 6.
- Kogan, Irena and Frank Schubert (2003): General indicators on transition from school to work. *Statistics in focus, Population and social conditions (Theme 3). Eurostat*, 4.
- Lohmann, Henning (2001): Äquivalenzskalen und haushaltsspezifisches Armutrisiko. *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, issue 6, pp. 483-493.
- Luber, Silvia and René Leicht (2000): Growing self-employment in Western Europe: an effect of modernization? *International Review of Sociology - Revue Internationale de Sociologie*, 10, issue 1, pp. 101-123.
- Luber, Silvia, Henning Lohmann, Walter Müller and Paolo Barbieri (2000): Male Self-employment in Four European Countries. The Relevance of Education and Experience Across Industries. *International Journal of Sociology*, 30, issue 3, pp. 5-44.
- Müller, Walter, Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber (2000): Guest Editors' Introduction. Self-employment in Advanced Economies (I). *International Journal of Sociology*, 30, issue 3, pp. 3-4.
- Müller, Walter (1999): Der Mikro-Zensus als Datenquelle sozialwissenschaftlicher Forschung. *ZUMA-Nachrichten Spezial: Sozialstrukturanalysen mit dem Mikrozensus*, 6, pp. 7-27.
- Müller, Walter (1999): La estructura de clases y el sistema de partidos. *Zona Abierta 86/87*, pp. 113-178.
- Scherer, Stefani (2000): Assetti istituzionali e differenze di genere nell'accesso al mercato del lavoro: un confronto internazionale. *Inchiesta*, pp. 75-84.
- Shavit, Yossi and Walter Müller (2000): Vocational secondary education. Where diversion and where safety net? *European Societies*, 2, issue 1, pp. 29-50.
- Steinmann, Susanne (1999): The Vocational Education and training System in England and Wales. *International Journal of Sociology: special issue on 'Globalization and Changes in Vocational Training Systems in Developing and Advanced Industrialized Countries'*, 28, issue 4, pp. 29-56.
- Wolbers, Maarten H.J. (2003): School leavers in Europe and the labour market effects of job mismatches. *Statistics in focus, Population and social conditions (Theme 3). Eurostat*, 5.
- Articles in Other Journals, Newsletters, Newspapers etc.**
- Müller, Walter and Reinhard Pollak (2003): Bei der Bildung fängt es an. *Frankfurter Rundschau*, 06.05.2003, pp. 11.
- Müller, Walter (2000): Bildung in Europa. Zwischen Tradition und Innovation. *FORUM - Forschung Uni Mannheim*, pp. S. 34-41.
- Müller, Walter (1999): Zum Wandel in der Bildungslandschaft Europas. *Gegenwartskunde*, issue Sonderband, pp. 337-356.
- Pollak, Reinhard (2003): Soziale Durchlässigkeit in Westdeutschland gestiegen. Analysen zur intergenerationalen sozialen Mobilität von Männern und Frauen für den Zeitraum 1976-2000. *Informationsdienst Soziale Indikatoren*, 29, pp. 8-11.
- Rothenbacher, Franz (1999): Der öffentliche Dienst in Europa ein schrumpfender Sektor? Sozialstruktur, Einkommenschancen und soziale Sicherheit. *Informationsdienst Soziale Indikatoren*, issue 21, pp. 1-4.
- Articles in Eurodata Newsletter**
- Ballendowitsch, Jens (2003): Country Profile: Switzerland. *EURODATA Newsletter 2002/2003*, issue 16/17, pp. 14-18.
- Articles in Books**
- Brauns, Hildegard, Markus Gangl and Stefani Scherer (2003): Education and Unemployment Risks among Market Entrants: A Comparison of France, the United Kingdom and West Germany. Pp. 328-345 in: Jürgen H.P. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik and Christof Wolf (Ed.): *Advances in Cross-National Comparison. An European Working Book for Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publisher.
- Brauns, Hildegard, Stefani Scherer and Susanne Steinmann (2003): The CASMIN Educational Classification in International Comparative Research. Pp. 196-221 in: Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Jürgen

- H.P; Wolf, Christof (Ed.): *Advances in Cross-National Comparison. An European Working Book for Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables*. Amsterdam: Kluwer Academic Plenum Publisher.
- Brauns, Hildegard, Markus Gangl and Stefani Scherer (1999): Education and Unemployment: Patterns of Labour Market Entry in France, the United Kingdom and Germany. Pp. 287-312 in: David Raffé, Rolf van der Velden and Patrick Werquin (Ed.): *Education, the Labour Market and Transition in Youth: Cross-national Perspectives. Proceedings of the 1998 European Workshop*. Edinburgh: CES.
- Brauns, Hildegard and Susanne Steinmann (1999): Bildung und Berufschancen: Deutschland und Frankreich im Vergleich. Pp. ?-? in: Hermann u. M. v. B. H. Schwengel (Ed.): *Grenzenlose Gesellschaft. Sektionen, Forschungskomitees, Arbeitsgruppen*. Herbolzheim: Centaurus.
- Butz, Marcus (2001): Lohnt sich Bildung noch? Ein Vergleich der bildungsspezifischen Nettoeinkommen 1982 und 1995. Pp. 95-117 in: Peter A. Berger und Dirk Konietzka (Ed.): *Die Erwerbsgesellschaft. Neue Ungleichheiten und Unsicherheiten*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Caramani, Daniele (2003): State Administration and Regional Construction in Central Europe: A Comparative-Historical Perspective. Pp. 21-50 in: Michael Keating and James Hugues (Ed.): *The Regional Challenge in Central and Eastern Europe: Territorial Restructuring and European Integration*. Brussels: Presses Interuniversitaires Européennes. (Regionalism and Federalism; no. 1).
- Gangl, Markus (2003): Arbeitslosigkeitsrisiken in Deutschland und den USA: institutionelle und strukturelle Determinanten von Turnoverprozessen im Arbeitsmarkt. Pp. 199-218 in: Walter Müller, Stefani Scherer (Ed.): *Mehr Risiken - mehr Ungleichheit? Abbau von Wohlfahrtsstaat, Flexibilisierung von Arbeit und die Folgen*. Frankfurt: Campus.
- Gangl, Markus (2003): Explaining change in early career outcomes: labour market conditions, educational expansion, and youth cohort sizes. Pp. 251-276 in: Walter Müller / Markus Gangl (Ed.): *Transitions from Education to Work in Europe. The integration of Youth into EU Labour Markets*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gangl, Markus (2003): Methodological appendix: using the European labour force survey for transition research. Pp. 306-314 in: Walter Müller / Markus Gangl (Ed.): *Transitions from Education to Work in Europe. The integration of Youth into EU Labour Markets*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gangl, Markus (2003): Returns to education in context: individual education and transition outcomes in European labour markets. Pp. 156-185 in: Walter Müller / Markus Gangl (Ed.): *Transitions from Education to Work in Europe. The integration of Youth into EU Labour Markets*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gangl, Markus (2003): The structure of labour market entry in Europe: a typological analysis. Pp. 107-128 in: Walter Müller / Markus Gangl (Ed.): *Transitions from Education to Work in Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gangl, Markus, Walter Müller and David Raffé (2003): Conclusions: Explaining cross-national differences in school-to-work transitions. Pp. 277-305 in: Walter Müller / Markus Gangl (Ed.): *Transitions from Education to Work in Europe: the Integration of Youth into EU Labour Markets*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gangl, Markus (2000): Arbeitsmarktchancen von Sozialhilfebeziehern in West- und Ostdeutschland. Pp. 181-200 in: Felix e. al. Büchel (Ed.): *Zwischen drinnen und draußen. Arbeitsmarktchancen und soziale Ausgrenzungen in Deutschland*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Gangl, Markus (2000): European Perspectives on Labour Market Entry: A Matter of Occupationalised versus Flexible Arrangements in Labour Markets? Pp. 417-452 in: Torild Hammer (Ed.): *Transitions and Mobility in the Youth Labour Market. Proceedings of the 1999 Workshop of the European Network on Transitions in Youth*. Oslo: NOVA.
- Hall, Anja (2001): Berufliche Karrieremobilität in Deutschland und Großbritannien. Gibt es Differenzen zwischen Frauen und Männern? Pp. 213-251 in: Peter A. Berger und Dirk Konietzka (Ed.): *Die Erwerbsgesellschaft. Neue Ungleichheiten und Unsicherheiten*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Kim, Anna and Karin Kurz (2003): Prekäre Beschäftigung im Vereinigten Königreich und Deutschland. Welche Rolle spielen unterschiedliche institutionelle Kontexte? Pp. 167-197 in: Müller, Walter; Scherer, Stefani (Ed.): *Mehr Risiken - mehr Ungleichheit? Abbau des Wohlfahrtsstaates, Flexibilisierung der Arbeit und die Folgen*. Frankfurt: Campus.
- Kim, Anna and Karin Kurz (2002): Empirische Analyse prekärer Beschäftigung anhand der amtlichen Statistik. In: Merz, Joachim; Zwick, Markus (Ed.): *Mikroanalysen und amtliche Statistik*. Stuttgart: Metzler-Poeschel. (Schriftenreihe Spektrum Bundesstatistik, Statistisches Bundesamt; no. 22). (in print)
- Kogan, Irena and Frank Schubert (2003): Youth Transitions from Education to Working Life in Europe: A General Overview. Pp. 5-27 in: Kogan, Irena and Müller, Walter (Ed.): *School-to-Work Transitions in Europe: Analyses of the EU LFS 2000 Ad Hoc Module*. Mannheim.
- Leicht, René and Silvia Luber (2002): Berufliche Selbständigkeit im internationalen Vergleich. Die

- Bedeutung moderner Dienstleistungen in der neuen Arbeitswelt. Pp. 61-93 in: Eichmann, Hubert; Kaupa, Isabelle; Steiner, Karin (Ed.): *Game Over? Neue Selbständigkeit und New Economy nach dem Hype*. Wien: Falter. (Soziale Innovation und Neue Soziologie; no. 7).
- Luber, Silvia (1999): Die Entwicklung selbständiger Erwerbsarbeit in Westeuropa und den USA. Pp. 43-69 in: Dieter Bögenhold und Dorothea Schmidt (Ed.): *Eine neue Gründerzeit? Die Wiederentdeckung kleiner Unternehmen in Theorie und Praxis*. Berlin: Fakultas.
- Müller, Walter (2003): Nutzung vorhandener statistischer Daten. Pp. 57-68 in: Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.): *Flexibilisierung der amtlichen Statistik. Beiträge zum Workshop am 24./25. Februar 2003 in Berlin*. Wiesbaden: Statistisches Bundesamt. (Forum der Bundesstatistik; no. 40).
- Müller, Walter (2003): Rezension zu John H. Goldthorpe: Social mobility and class structure in Modern Britain. Pp. 109-111 in: Müller, Hans-Peter und Schmid, Michael (Ed.): *Hauptwerke der Ungleichheitsforschung*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Müller, Walter and Markus Gangl (2003): Preface. Pp. v-vii in: Müller, Walter / Gangl, Markus (Ed.): *Transitions from Education to Work in Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Müller, Walter and Markus Gangl (2003): The transition from school to work: a European perspective. Pp. 1-19 in: Müller, Walter/Gangl, Markus (Ed.): *Transitions from Education to Work in Europe: the Integration of Youth into EU Labour Markets*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Müller, Walter and Maarten Wolbers (2003): Educational attainment in the European Union: recent trends in qualification patterns. Pp. 23-62 in: Müller, Walter/Gangl, Markus (Ed.): *Transitions from Education to Work in Europe: the Integration of Youth into EU Labour Markets*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Müller, Walter (2002): Zur Zukunft der Berufsbildung: Das deutsche Modell im europäischen Vergleich. Pp. 49-68 in: Wolfgang Glatzer, Roland Habich, Karl Ulrich Mayer (Ed.): *Sozialer Wandel und gesellschaftliche Dauerbeobachtung*. Opladen: Leske und Budrich.
- Müller, Walter, Markus Gangl and Stefani Scherer (2002): Übergangsstrukturen zwischen Bildung und Beschäftigung. Pp. 39-64 in: Matthias Wingers und Reinhold Sackmann (Ed.): *Bildung und Beruf*. Weinheim: Juventa.
- Müller, Walter (2001): Education and labour market outcomes: commonality or divergence? Pp. 287-308 in: Max Haller (Ed.): *The Making of the European Union*. Heidelberg: Springer.
- Müller, Walter (2001): Zum Verhältnis von Bildung und Beruf in Deutschland. Entkopplung oder zunehmende Struktur? Pp. 29-63 in: Peter A. Berger und Dirk Konietzka (Ed.): *Die Erwerbsgesellschaft. Neue Ungleichheiten und Unsicherheiten*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Müller, Walter (2001): „Mobility, Social“ (Stichwort). Pp. 9918-9924 in: (Ed.): *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioural Science*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.
- Müller, Walter and Wolfgang Karle (2001): Social Selection in Educational Systems in Europe. Pp. 717-749 in: Ball, Stephen J. (Ed.): *Sociology of Education*. London: Routledge. (Sociology of Education; no. 2).
- Müller, Walter (2000): Bildungsexpansion und Bildungsfolgen im Systemvergleich. Pp. 65-87 in: Oskar Niedermayer und Bettina Westle (Ed.): *Demokratie und Partizipation*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Müller, Walter and Maarten Wolbers (2000): Educational attainment of young people in the European Union: cross-country variation of trends over time. Pp. 263-302 in: Hammer, Torild (Ed.): *Transitions and Mobility in the Youth Labour Market*. Oslo: NOVA.
- Müller, Walter (1999): Amtliche Statistik und empirische Forschung: Wege in eine kooperative Zukunft. Pp. 17-35 in: Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.): *Kooperation zwischen Wissenschaft und amtlicher Statistik. Praxis und Perspektiven; Beiträge zum Symposium am 31. Mai/1. Juni 1999 in Wiesbaden*. Stuttgart: Metzler-Poeschel. (Forum der Bundesstatistik; no. 34).
- Müller, Walter (1999): Class Cleavages in Party Preferences in Germany: Old and New. Pp. 137-180 in: Geoffrey Evans (Ed.): *The End of Class Politics? Class Voting in Comparative Context*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (OUP).
- Müller, Walter (1999): Institutional context and labor market outcomes of education in Germany. Pp. 82-116 in: Aleksandra Jasinska-Kania, Melvin L. Kohn und Kazimierz M. Słomczynski (Ed.): *Power and Social Structure. Essays in honor of Włodzimierz Wesolowski*. Warszawa: Wydawn. Uniw. Warszawskiego.
- Rothenbacher, Franz (2003): The Changing Public Sector in Europe: Social Structure, Income and Social Security. Pp. 101-109 in: Arno Tausch (Ed.): *The Three Pillars of Wisdom? A Reader on Globalization, World Bank Pension Models and Welfare Society*. New York: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.
- Rothenbacher, Franz (2001): Die Altersversorgung im öffentlichen Dienst in Großbritannien, Frankreich und Deutschland seit dem Zweiten Weltkrieg. Pp. 127-152 in: Bernd Wunder (Ed.): *Pensionssysteme*

- im öffentlichen Dienst in Westeuropa (19./20.Jh.)*. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft. (Jahrbuch für Europäische Verwaltungsgeschichte [JEV]; no. 12).
- Rothenbacher, Franz (2000): Die Altersversorgung im öffentlichen Dienst im Vereinigten Königreich, Frankreich und Deutschland in der Nachkriegszeit. Pp. 1-43 in: Erk V. Heyen (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für europäische Verwaltungsgeschichte (JEV), Band 12. Annuaire d'Histoire Administrative Européenne, Vol. 12. Annuario per la Storia Amministrativa Europea, Vol. 12. Yearbook of European Administrative History, Vol. 12: Alterssicherung im öf.* Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft.
- Scherer, Stefani (2003): Sprungbrett oder Falle? Konsequenzen der Position des Erwerbseintritts auf den Karriereverlauf in Westdeutschland, Großbritannien und Italien. Pp. 137-165 in: Müller, Walter and Stefani Scherer (Ed.): *Mehr Risiken - mehr Ungleichheit? Abbau von Wohlfahrtsstaat, Flexibilisierung von Arbeit und die Folgen*. Frankfurt: Campus.
- Scherer, Stefani and Walter Müller (2003): Marktexpansion, Wohlfahrtsstaatsumbau und soziale Ungleichheit. Pp. 9-27 in: Müller, Walter and Stefani Scherer (Ed.): *Mehr Risiken - mehr Ungleichheit? Abbau von Wohlfahrtsstaat, Flexibilisierung von Arbeit und die Folgen*. Frankfurt: Campus.
- Scherer, Stefani (1999): Early Career Patterns - a Comparison of the United Kingdom and West Germany. Pp. 327-350 in: Alain Degenne.[et al.] (Ed.): *Insertion, transition professionnelle et identification de processus. L'analyse longitudinale du marché du travail*. Marseille: CEREQ. (Documents / CEREQ : Série Séminaires; no. 142).
- Shavit, Yossi and Walter Müller (2000): Vocational Secondary Education, Tracking and Social Stratification. Pp. 437-452 in: Hallinan, Maureen T. (Ed.): *Handbook of Sociology of Education*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publ.
- ### MZES Working Papers
- Ballendowitsch, Jens (2003): *Sozialstruktur, soziale Sicherung und soziale Lage des öffentlichen Dienstes der Schweiz*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 68. Mannheim.
- Brauns, Hildegard, Markus Gangl and Stefani Scherer (1999): *Education and Unemployment: Patterns of Labour Market Entry in France, the United Kingdom and Germany*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 6. Mannheim.
- Gangl, Markus (2002): *The Only Way is Up? Employment Protection and Job Mobility among Recent Entrants to European Labour Markets*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 48. Mannheim.
- Gangl, Markus (2000): *Changing Labour Markets and Early Career Outcomes: Labour Market Entry in Europe over the Past Decade*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 26. Mannheim.
- Gangl, Markus (2000): *Education and Labour Market Entry across Europe: The Impact of Institutional Arrangements in Training Systems and Labour Markets*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 25. Mannheim.
- Gangl, Markus (2000): *European Perspectives on Labour Market Entry: A Matter of Institutional Linkages between Training Systems and Labour Markets?* Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 24. Mannheim.
- Iannelli, Cristina (2002): *Parental Education and Young People's Educational and Labour Market Outcomes: A Comparison across Europe*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 45. Mannheim.
- Kalter, Frank and Irena Kogan (2002): *Ethnic Inequalities at Labour Market Entry in Belgium and Spain*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 49. Mannheim.
- Kim, Anna and Ki-Wan Kim (2003): *Returns to Tertiary Education in Germany and the UK: Effects of Fields of Study and Gender*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 62. Mannheim.
- Kim, Anna and Karin Kurz (2001): *Precarious Employment, Education and Gender: A comparison of Germany and the United Kingdom*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 39. Mannheim.
- Lohmann, Henning (2001): *Self-employed or employee, full-time or part-time? Gender differences in the determinants and conditions for self-employment in Europe and the US*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 38. Mannheim.
- Lohmann, Henning, Silvia Luber and Walter Müller (1999): *Who is Self-Employed in France, the United Kingdom and West Germany? Patterns of Non-Agricultural Self-Employment*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 11. Mannheim.
- Scherer, Stefani (1999): *Early Career Patterns. A Comparison of Great Britain and West Germany*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 7. Mannheim.
- Smyth, Emer (2002): *Gender Differentiation and Early Labour Market Integration across Europe*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 46. Mannheim.

Wolbers, Maarten (2002): *Job Mismatches and their Labour Market Effects among School-leavers in Europe*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 47. Mannheim.

Papers / Reports

Brauns, Hildegard (1999): *Individual Labor Market Outcomes and the Impact of Institutions: Assessing the Micro-Macro Link in Comparative Perspective between Germany, France and the United Kingdom*. GAFOSS Programme Book. Berlin.

Gangl, Markus (1999): *European Perspectives on Labour Market Entry: A Matter of Occupationalised versus Flexible Arrangements in Labour Markets?* Walter Müller e.a. (ed.), *A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe Based on the European Community Labour Force Survey*, pp 115-150. Report to the European Commission. Mannheim, Maastricht, Marseille.

Gangl, Markus and Hildegard Brauns (1999): *The Educational Stratification of Labour Market Entry: An Analysis of Structure and Trends across the European Union*. Walter Müller e.a. (ed.), *A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe Based on the European Community Labour Force Survey*, pp 151-192. Report to the European Commission. Mannheim, Maastricht, Marseille.

Gangl, Markus and Walter Müller (1999): *A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe based on the European Community Labour Force Survey: An Introduction*. S. 1-14 in: *A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe - Based on the European Community Labour Force Survey*. Mannheim, Maastricht, Marseille. [CATEWE Research Network (Hrsg.) , Report to the European Commission.]

Gangl, Markus and Walter Müller (1999): *Transition Research Using the European Community Labour Force Survey: Current Prospects and Recommendations for Further Developments*. S. 211-215 in: *A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe - Based on the European Community Labour Force Survey*. Mannheim, Maastricht, Marseille. [CATEWE Research Network (Hrsg.) , Report to the European Commission.]

Hannan, Damian F. (1999): *CATEWE - A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe : A Conceptual Framework / Demographic and Economic Changes*. ESRI Working Paper. Dublin. [The Economic and Social Research Institute.]

Hannan, Damian F. (1999): *CATEWE: A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe : Country Reports: France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Scotland, Portugal*. ESRI Working Paper. Dublin. [The Economic and Social Research Institute.]

Hannan, Damian F. (1999): *CATEWE - A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe : A Conceptual Framework / Demographic and Economic Changes. Band 1*. ESRI Working Paper. Dublin.

Hannan, Damian F. (1999): *CATEWE: A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe : Country Reports: France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Scotland, Portugal. Band 2*. ESRI Working Paper. Dublin.

Iannelli, Cristina (2002): *Evaluation and Analyses of the LFS 2000 Ad Hoc Module Data on School-To-Work Transitions. Report on data quality and cross-country comparability*. Eurostat Working Papers; No. 22. Luxembourg. [European Commission.]

Kogan, Irena and Frank Schubert (2003): *General indicators on transition from school to work*. Statistics in focus, Population and social conditions (Theme 3); No. 4. [Eurostat.]

Müller, Walter (2002): *Vortrag: Expansion and Returns to Tertiary Education in Germany, France and the UK*. New York. [Steinhardt School of Education, New York University,18.04.02.]

Müller, Walter, Hildegard Brauns, Thomas Couppié, Markus Gangl, Michèle Mansuy, Riccardo Welters and Maarten Wolbers (1999): *A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe Based on the European Community Labour Force Survey*. Report to the European Commission. Mannheim, Maastricht, Marseille.

Müller, Walter and Maarten Wolbers (1999): *Educational attainment of young people in the European Union: cross-country variation of trends over time*. S. 17-41 in: *A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe - Based on the European Community Labour Force Survey*. Mannheim, Maastricht, Marseille. [Report to the European Commission.]

Müller, Walter, et al. (2002): *Evaluation and Analyses of the LFS 2000 Ad Hoc Module Data on School-to-Work Transitions: Recommendations on the Replication of the Module*. Mannheim. [MZES Report.]

Müller, Walter, et al. (2002): *Indicators on School-to-Work Transitions in Europe. Evaluation and Analyses of the LFS 2000 Ad Hoc Module Data on School-to-Work Transitions: Indicator report*. Eurostat Working Papers; No. 21. Luxembourg. [European Commission.]

Smyth, Emer, Markus Gangl, David Raffe, Damian F. Hannan, Selina McCoy, Walter Müller and Maarten Wolbers (2001): *A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe (CATEWE): Final Report to the European Commission (DG12)*. Dublin.

Area A2: Social Services and Social Security: The European Welfare States in Comparison

Books

- Fix, Birgit (2001): *Religion und Familienpolitik: Deutschland, Belgien, Österreich und die Niederlande im Vergleich*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Fix, Elisabeth (1999): *Italiens Parteiensystem im Wandel. Von der Ersten zur Zweiten Republik*. Frankfurt/NewYork: Campus.
- Flora, Peter, Stein Kuhnle and Derek Urwin (Ed.) (1999): *State Formation, Nation-Building, and Mass Politics in Europe. The Theory of Stein Rokkan*. New York: Oxford University Press. (Comparative European Politics).
- Pfenning, Astrid and Thomas Bahle (2000): *Families and Family Policies in Europe: Comparative Perspectives*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.
- Rokkan, Stein and Peter Flora (Ed.) (2002): *Stato, nazione e democrazia in Europa. A cura di Peter Flora. Traduzione di Daniele Caramani*. Bologna: Società editrice Il Mulino.
- Rokkan, Stein and Peter Flora (2000): *Staat, Nation und Demokratie in Europa: Die Theorie Stein Rokkans*. Frankfurt: Suhrkamp.
- Scheiwe, Kirsten (1999): *Kinderkosten und Sorgearbeit im Recht: eine rechtsvergleichende Studie*. Frankfurt am Main: Klostermann.

Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

- Bahle, Thomas (2003): Staat, Kirche und Familienpolitik in westeuropäischen Ländern. Ein historisch-soziologischer Vergleich. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift (PVS)*, Sonderheft, issue 33, pp. 391-411.
- Bahle, Thomas (2003): The changing institutionalization of social services in England and Wales, France and Germany: is the welfare state on the retreat? *Journal of European Social Policy*, 13, issue 1, pp. 5-20.
- Flora, Peter (2000): Externe Grenzbildung und interne Strukturierung – Europa und seine Nationen. Eine Rokkan'sche Forschungsperspektive. *Berliner Journal für Soziologie*, 10, issue 2, pp. 151-165.

Articles in Other Scientific Journals

- Fix, Birgit and Elisabeth Fix (2002): From charity of client-oriented social services production: a social profile of religious welfare associations in Western European comparison. *European Journal for Social Work*, 5, issue 1, pp. 55-62.
- Fix, Birgit (1999): Sammelrezensionen zu Familiensoziologie. *Schweizer Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 25, issue 3, pp. 561-571.

Scheiwe, Kirsten (2000): Geht die Gleichstellungspolitik im 'Regelungsgestrüpp' des Arbeits- und Sozialrechts unter? *Streit – Feministische Rechtszeitschrift*, 18, issue 4, pp. 147-151.

Scheiwe, Kirsten (2000): Was ist ein funktionales Äquivalent in der Rechtsvergleichung? Eine Diskussion an Hand von Beispielen aus dem Zivil- und Sozialrecht. *Kritische Vierteljahresschrift für Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft*, 83, issue 1, pp. 30-51.

Scheiwe, Kirsten (1999): Anrechnung des Kindergeldes auf den Kindesunterhalt nach § 1612 b) BGB bereits ab Unterhaltszahlungen in Höhe des Regelbetrags? – Zur Problematik der Bezugsgröße für die Anrechnung in § 1612 b) Abs.5 BGB. *Zentralblatt für Jugendrecht*, issue 11, pp. 423-432.

Scheiwe, Kirsten (1999): Rezension zu Karl-Jürgen Bieback: Die mittelbare Diskriminierung wegen des Geschlechts. *Kritische Justiz*, 32, issue 3, pp. 487-489.

Willekens, Harry (2000): Die rechtliche Gestaltung stiefelterlicher Sorge und Erziehung. Ein rechtsvergleichender Ansatz. *EDP-Dokumentation*, issue 21-22, pp. 59-76.

Articles in Other Journals, Newsletters, Newspapers etc.

- Fix, Birgit and Elisabeth Fix (2002): Europa ante portas. Chancen und Risiken für die Caritas. *Caritas-Mitteilungen*, issue 1, pp. 23-35.
- Fix, Birgit and Elisabeth Fix (2002): Sozialmarkt fördert Kundenorientierung. *Neue Caritas*, 103, issue 14, pp. 27-32.
- Fix, Birgit and Elisabeth Fix (2001): Schulterschluß der katholischen Sozialarbeit. *Neue Caritas*, 102, issue 7, pp. 18-22.

Articles in Eurodata Newsletter

- Fix, Birgit (2003): Social Work of Religious Welfare Associations in Western Europe. *EURODATA NEWSLETTER*, issue 16/17, pp. 1-6.
- Willekens, Harry (1999): The Latest in Comparative Family Law. *EURODATA Newsletter*, issue 9, pp. 13-15.

Articles in Books

- Bahle, Thomas (2000): The family dimension of the welfare state in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. Pp. 143-164 in: Hans-Joachim Schulze (Ed.): *Stability and Complexity. Perspectives for a Child-Oriented Family Policy*. Amsterdam, Oxford, Boston: VU University Press.
- Fix, Birgit (2003): Familienpolitik im internationalen Vergleich. Von Europa lernen. Pp. in: Fthenakis, W.E./Textor, M.R. (Hrsg.) (Ed.): *Online-Familienhandbuch*. München: Staatsinstitut für Frühpädagogik.

- Fix, Birgit (2003): Kinderbetreuung in Frankreich, Finnland und Schweden. Pp. in: Textor, M.R (Hg.) (Ed.): *Kindergartenpädagogik Online-Handbuch*. München: <http://www.kindergartenpaedagogik.de/913.html>.
- Fix, Birgit (2000): Church-state relations and the development of child care in Austria, Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands. Pp. 305-321 in: Astrid Pfenning and Thomas Bahle (Ed.): *Families and Family Policies in Europe. Comparative Perspectives*. Frankfurt: Peter Lang.
- Pfenning, Astrid and Thomas Bahle (2002): Structures of Social Services in Germany. Pp. 68-91 in: ISS (Observatorium für die Entwicklung der sozialen Dienste in Europa) (Ed.): *Social services in transition - towards a European social services information system*. Frankfurt am Main: Institut für Sozialarbeit und Sozialpädagogik. (ISS-Referat; no. 5 (2002)).
- Scheiwe, Kirsten (2000): Equal Opportunities Policies and the Management of Care in Germany. Pp. 89-107 in: L. Hantrais (Ed.): *Gendered Policies in Europe*. London: Macmillan.
- Willekens, Harry (1999): De ontwikkeling van het kapitalisme en de toekomst van het arbeidsrecht. Pp. 1-25 in: P. Humblet and L. Lenaerts (Ed.): *Arbeid en kapitaal. (On)verzoenbaar?* Gent: MYS & Breesch.
- MZES Working Papers**
- Bahle, Thomas and Mathias Maucher (2003): *Kindergeldsysteme und Steuererleichterungen für Kinder in Westeuropa: institutionelle Merkmale und quantitative Indikatoren im Ländervergleich, 1950 - 2000*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 72. Mannheim.
- Bahle, Thomas and Astrid Pfenning (2001): *Angebotsformen und Trägerstrukturen sozialer Dienste im europäischen Vergleich*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 34. Mannheim.
- Gardberg Morner, Claudia (2000): *Making Ends Meet: Lone Mothers' Local Subsistence Strategies. Case Studies from Italy and Sweden*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 13. Mannheim.
- Hering, Martin (2003): *The Politics of Institutional Path-Departure: A Revised Analytical Framework for the Reform of Welfare States*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 65. Mannheim.
- Laaksonen, Helena (2000): *Young Adults in Changing Welfare States: Prolonged Transitions and Delayed Entries for Under-30s in Finland, Sweden and Germany in the '90s*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 12. Mannheim.
- Nicolaysen, Bente Blanche (2001): *Voluntary Service Provision in a Strong Welfare State*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 35. Mannheim.
- Oinonen, Eriikka (2000): *Nations' Different Families? Contrasting Comparison of Finnish and Spanish 'Ideological Families'*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 15. Mannheim.
- Strell, Monika (1999): *The Housing Situation of Lone-Mother Families: Austria and Finland in a Cross-National Perspective*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 2. Mannheim.
- Wendt, Claus and Mathias Maucher (2000): *Mütter zwischen Kinderbetreuung und Erwerbstätigkeit: Institutionelle Hilfen und Hürden bei einem beruflichen Wiedereinstieg nach einer Kinderpause*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 18. Mannheim.
- Wendt, Claus (1999): *Health Services for Children in Denmark, Germany, Austria and Great Britain*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 4. Mannheim.
- Papers / Reports**
- Bahle, Thomas, Birgit Fix, Peter Flora, Franz Kraus, Franz Rothenbacher and Harry Willekens (2002): *Family Change and Family Policies: Belgium*. Preprints of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research; No. 2. Mannheim. [Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES).]
- Bahle, Thomas, Birgit Fix and Franz Rothenbacher (2002): *Family Change and Family Policies: Germany*. Preprints of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research; No. 10. Mannheim. [Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES).]
- Scheiwe, Kirsten (1999): *Major developments in the German system of social protection 1997-1999*. Expertenbericht für die EG-Kommission. Mannheim/Brüssel.
- Willekens, Harry (2000): *Bibliographie: Familienrechtsentwicklungen*. Mannheim.
- Area A3: Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflicts**
- Books**
- Diehl, Claudia (2002): *Die Partizipation von Migranten in Deutschland: Rückzug oder Mobilisierung?* Opladen: Leske und Budrich. (Forschung Soziologie; no. 155).
- Esser, Hartmut (2003): *Wie funktioniert eine moderne Gesellschaft?* Hagen: FernUniversität Hagen. (Studienbrief Fernuniversität Hagen).

- Esser, Hartmut (2000): *Soziologie. Spezielle Grundlagen. Band 2, Die Konstruktion der Gesellschaft*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus-Verlag.
- Ganter, Stephan (2003): *Soziale Netzwerke und interethnische Distanz. Theoretische und empirische Analysen zum Verhältnis von Deutschen und Ausländern*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Ganter, Stephan and Hartmut Esser (Ed.) (1999): *Ursachen und Formen der Fremdenfeindlichkeit in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Bonn: Forschungsinstitut der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. (Gesprächskreis Arbeit und Soziales - Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung).
- Haug, Sonja (2000): *Soziales Kapital und Kettenmigration. Italienische Migranten in Deutschland*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Kalter, Frank (2003): *Chancen, Fouls und Abseitsfallen. Migranten im deutschen Ligenfußball*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Stocké, Volker (2002): *Framing und Rationalität: die Bedeutung der Informationsdarstellung für das Entscheidungsverhalten*. München: Oldenbourg. (Scientia nova).
- Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)**
- Blohm, Michael and Claudia Diehl (2001): Wenn Migranten Migranten befragen. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 30, issue 3, pp. 223-242.
- Diehl, Claudia and Michael Blohm (2003): Rights or Identity? Naturalization Processes among „Labor Migrants“ in Germany. *International Migration Review*, 37, issue 1, pp. 133-162.
- Diehl, Claudia and Michael Blohm (2001): Apathy, Adaptation, or Ethnic Mobilization? On the Political Attitudes of an Excluded Group. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 27, issue 3, pp. 401-420.
- Esser, Hartmut (1999): Die Situationslogik ethnischer Konflikte. Auch eine Anmerkung zum Beitrag „Ethnische Mobilisierung und die Logik von Identitätskämpfen“ von Klaus Eder und Oliver Schmidtke. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 28, issue 4, pp. 245-262.
- Ganter, Stephan (2001): Zu Subtil? Eine empirische Überprüfung neuerer Indikatoren zur Analyse interethnischer Beziehungen. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 53, issue 1, pp. 111-135.
- Granato, Nadia and Frank Kalter (2001): Die Persistenz ethnischer Ungleichheit auf dem deutschen Arbeitsmarkt: Diskriminierung oder Unterinvestition in Humankapital? *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 53, pp. 497-520.
- Kalter, Frank (2003): Challenging Ethnic Citizenship: German and Israeli Perspectives on Immigration (Review of Daniel Levy and Yfaat Weiss, eds.). *Contemporary Sociology*, 32, issue 5, pp. 606-608.
- Kalter, Frank and Nadia Granato (2002): Demographic Change, Educational Expansion, and Structural Assimilation of Immigrants: The Case of Germany. *European Sociological Review*, 18, pp. 199-216.
- Kalter, Frank (2000): Rezension von Joppke, Christian (ed.): Challenge to the Nation-State. Immigration in Western Europe and the United States. New York. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, issue 52, pp. 359-361.
- Kalter, Frank (2000): Structural Conditions of Preferences for Segregation. *Rationality and Society*, issue 12, pp. 425-448.
- Kalter, Frank (1999): Ethnische Kundenpräferenz im professionellen Sport? Der Fall der Bundesliga. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 28, issue 3, pp. 219-234.
- Kogan, Irena (2003): Ex-Yugoslavs in the Austrian and Swedish Labour Markets: The Significance of the Period of Migration and the Effect of Citizenship Acquisition. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 29, issue 4, pp. 595-622.
- Kristen, Cornelia (2002): Hauptschule, Realschule oder Gymnasium? Ethnische Unterschiede am ersten Bildungsübergang. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 54, issue 3, pp. 534-552.
- Lewin-Epstein, Noah, Moshe Semyonov, Irena Kogan and Richard Wanner (2003): Institutional Structure and Immigrant Integration: A Comparative Study of Immigrants' Labor Market Attainment in Canada and Israel. *International Migration Review*, 37, issue 2, pp. 389-420.
- Articles in Other Scientific Journals**
- Diehl, Claudia (2001): Die Partizipationsmuster türkischer Migranten in Deutschland: Ergebnisse einer Gemeindestudie. *Zeitschrift für Ausländerrecht und Ausländerpolitik*, 21, issue 1, pp. 29-35.
- Esser, Hartmut (2003): Ist das Konzept der Assimilation überholt? *Geographische Revue*, issue 5, pp. 5-22.
- Esser, Hartmut (2001): Kulturelle Pluralisierung und strukturelle Assimilation: das Problem der ethnischen Schichtung. *Swiss Political Science Review*, 7, pp. 95-130.
- Esser, Hartmut (1999): Inklusion, Integration und ethnische Schichtung. *Journal für Konflikt und Gewaltforschung*, 1, issue 1, pp. 5-34.
- Granato, Nadia (1999): Die Befragung von Arbeitsmigranten: Einwohnermeldeamt-Stichprobe und telefonische Erhebung? *ZUMA-Nachrichten*, 45, pp. 44-60.
- Haug, Sonja (2001): Bleiben oder Zurückkehren? Zur Messung, Erklärung und Prognose der Rückkehr von Immigranten in Deutschland. *Zeitschrift für Bevölkerungswissenschaft*, 26, issue 2, pp. 231-270.

Kristen, Cornelia (2003): Ethnische Unterschiede im deutschen Schulsystem. *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte*, issue B21-22, pp. 26-32.

Kristen, Cornelia (2002): Duitsland: Schoolkeuzes in Immigrantengezinnen. *Management en Organisatie*, 56, issue 3, pp. 78-79.

Articles in Other Journals, Newsletters, Newspapers etc.

Diehl, Claudia (2001): Ein Stück Heimat in der Fremde? Türkisches Vereinsleben in Mannheim. *FORUM – Forschung Uni Mannheim*, pp. 22-27.

Esser, Hartmut (2000): Integration and Ethnic Stratification. *Freudenberg-Stiftung informiert*, issue 1, pp. 49-84.

Articles in Books

Diehl, Claudia (2000): Erscheinungsformen der Partizipation von Zuwanderern in Deutschland. Pp. 85-102 in: A. Serio (Ed.): *Der unsichtbare Mitbürger: soziale und gesellschaftliche Aspekte der Integration der Italienerinnen und Italiener in Deutschland*. Freiburg: Lambertus.

Esser, Hartmut (2001): Integration und das Problem der „multikulturellen Gesellschaft“. Pp. 64-91 in: Ursula Mehrländer und Günther Schultze (Ed.): *Einwanderungsland Deutschland. Neue Wege nachhaltiger Integration*. Bonn: Dietz.

Esser, Hartmut (2001): Kommentar zu dem Beitrag von Gaetano Romano: Braucht die Gesellschaft eine gemeinsame Kultur? Zur Kritik des Kulturbegriffs der Migrationsforschung. Pp. 259-265 in: Hans-Joachim Hoffmann-Nowotny (Ed.): *Das Fremde in der Schweiz*. Zürich: Seismo-Verlag.

Esser, Hartmut (2001): Soziale Differenzierung als ungeplante Folge absichtsvollen Handelns: Der Fall der ethnischen Segmentation. Pp. 389-416 in: Edda Curle und Tanja Wunderlich (Ed.): *Deutschland – ein Einwanderungsland? Rückblick, Bilanz und neue Fragen*. Stuttgart: Lucius & Lucius.

Esser, Hartmut (2000): Assimilation, Integration und ethnische Konflikte: Können sie durch „Kommunikation“ beeinflusst werden? Pp. 25-37 in: Heribert Schatz, Christina Holtz-Bacha und Jörg-Uwe Nieland (Ed.): *Migranten und Medien*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Esser, Hartmut (2000): Inklusion und Exklusion – oder: die unvermutete Entdeckung der leibhaftigen Menschen und der Not in der Welt durch die soziologische Systemtheorie. Pp. 407-416 in: Niedermayer, Oskar, und Bettina Westle (Ed.): *Demokratie und Partizipation. Festschrift für Max Kaase*. Wiesbaden.

Esser, Hartmut (1999): Ist das Konzept der Integration gescheitert? Pp. 203-213 in: Franz-Josef Hutter, Anja Mihr und Carsten Tessmer (Ed.): *Menschen auf der Flucht*. Opladen: Leske & Budrich.

Ganter, Stephan (2002): Fremdenfeindlichkeit. Pp. 159-162 in: Martin Greiffenhagen, Sylvia Greiffenhagen (Ed.): *Handwörterbuch zur Politischen Kultur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Haug, Sonja (2000): Vertrauen ist gut, Kontrolle ist besser? Soziales Kapital und moralische Normen im Kommunitarismus. Pp. 321-357 in: Metzke, Regine; Mühler, Kurt; Opp, Karl-Dieter (Ed.): *Normen und Institutionen: Entstehung und Wirkungen*. Leipzig: Leipziger Universitätsverlag.

Haug, Sonja and Edith Pichler (1999): Soziale Netzwerke und Communityformierung. Neue Ansätze in der Migrationsforschung. Pp. 259-284 in: Jan e. al. Motte (Ed.): *50 Jahre Bundesrepublik – 50 Jahre Einwanderung: Nachkriegsgeschichte als Migrationsgeschichte*. Frankfurt/Main: Campus.

Kalter, Frank (2003): Stand und Perspektiven der Migrationssoziologie. Pp. 323-338 in: Orth, B./Schwietring, T./Weiß, H. (Ed.): *Soziologische Forschung. Stand und Perspektiven*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.

Kalter, Frank and Irena Kogan (2003): Ethnic Inequalities at Labour Market Entry in Belgium and Spain. Pp. 151-178 in: Kogan, I./Müller, W. (Ed.): *School-to-Work Transitions in Europe: Analyses of the EU LFS 2000 Ad hoc Module*. Mannheim: MZES.

Kalter, Frank (2002): Integration durch Fußball? Migranten im deutschen Lizensystems. Pp. 175-204 in: Zentrum für Europa- und Nordamerika-Studien (Ed.): *Fußballwelten. Zum Verhältnis von Sport, Politik, Ökonomie und Gesellschaft*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.

Kalter, Frank (2000): Theorien der Migration. Pp. 438-475 in: U. Mueller, B. Nauck und A. Diekmann (Ed.): *Handbuch der Demographie, 1. Modelle und Methoden*. Berlin: Springer.

MZES Working Papers

Esser, Hartmut (2003): *Does the New Immigration Require a New Theory of Intergenerational Integration?* Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 71. Mannheim.

Esser, Hartmut (2001): *Integration und ethnische Schichtung*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 40. Mannheim.

Haug, Sonja (2000): *Klassische und neuere Theorien der Migration*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 30. Mannheim.

Kalter, Frank and Nadia Granato (2002): *Ethnic Minorities' Education and Occupational Attainment: The Case of Germany*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 58. Mannheim.

Kalter, Frank (2000): *Measuring Segregation and Controlling for Independent Variables*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 19. Mannheim.

Kogan, Irena (2003): *A Study of Employment Careers of Immigrants in Germany*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 66. Mannheim.

Kogan, Irena (2002): *Labour Market Inclusion of Immigrants in Austria and Sweden: The Significance of the Period of Migration and the Effect of Citizenship Acquisition*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 44. Mannheim.

Kristen, Cornelia (2000): *Ethnic Differences in Educational Placement: The Transition from Primary to Secondary Schooling*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 32. Mannheim.

Kristen, Cornelia (1999): *Bildungsentscheidungen und Bildungsungleichheit - ein Überblick über den Forschungsstand*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 5. Mannheim.

Papers / Reports

Kalter, Frank and Nadia Granato (2001): *Recent Trends of Assimilation in Germany*. ZUMA-Arbeitsbericht 2001/02. Mannheim.

Area A4: Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State

Books

Berger, Johannes (1999): *Die Wirtschaft der modernen Gesellschaft. Strukturprobleme und Zukunftsperspektiven*. Frankfurt a. M. / New York: Campus-Verlag. (Theorie und Gesellschaft; no. 44).

Hamann, Silke, Astrid Karl and Carsten G. Ullrich (2001): *Entsolidarisierung? Leistungen für Arbeitslose im Urteil von Erwerbstätigen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus Verlag.

Ullrich, Carsten G. (2000): *Solidarität im Sozialversicherungsstaat. Die Akzeptanz des Solidarprinzips in der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus-Verl.

Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

Berger, Johannes (2003): Fördert oder behindert der Wettbewerb die Ungleichheit? Eine Erwiderung auf Dirk Baecker, Heiner Gangmann und Richard Münch. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 32, issue 6, pp. 484-488.

Berger, Johannes (2003): Sind Märkte gerecht? *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 32, issue 6, pp. 462-473.

Karl, Astrid (2001): Die Bewertung von „Leistungsmissbräuchen“ und die Akzeptanz von Absicherungsleistungen bei Arbeitslosigkeit. *Soziale Welt*, 52, pp. 341-360.

Ullrich, Carsten G. (2002): Reciprocity, justice and statutory health insurance in Germany. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 12, issue 2, pp. 123-136.

Ullrich, Carsten G. (2000): Die soziale Akzeptanz des Wohlfahrtsstaates. Ergebnisse, Kritik und Perspektiven einer Forschungsrichtung. *Soziale Welt*, 51, pp. 131-151.

Ullrich, Carsten G. (1999): Deutungsmusteranalyse und diskursives Interview. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 28, issue 6, pp. 429-447.

Articles in Other Scientific Journals

Berger, Johannes (2003): Zwei gegen das Empire. Michael Hardts und Antonio Negris neue Welterklärung. *Soziologische Revue*, 26, pp. 317-325.

Karl, Astrid, Carsten G. Ullrich and Silke Hamann (2002): Akzeptanz und Akzeptanzunterschiede von Arbeitslosenversicherung und Sozialhilfe. *Zeitschrift für Sozialreform*, 48, issue 1, pp. 53-76.

Ullrich, Carsten G. (2002): Sozialpolitische Verteilungskonflikte und ihre Wahrnehmung durch wohlfahrtsstaatliche Adressaten. Das Beispiel der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung. *Arbeit und Sozialpolitik*, 56, issue 3/4, pp. 16-21.

Ullrich, Carsten G. (2001): Die Akzeptabilität sozialer Sicherungssysteme. Zur Bedeutung grundlegender Systemmerkmale für die Akzeptanz wohlfahrtsstaatlicher Institutionen. *Sozialer Fortschritt*, 50, pp. 165-171.

Ullrich, Carsten G. (2000): Sind die Sozialversicherten dumm? Unwissenheit und Habitualisierung als Ursachen einer sozialen Akzeptanz des Wohlfahrtsstaates. *Zeitschrift für Sozialreform*, 46, pp. 220-235.

Articles in Other Journals, Newsletters, Newspapers etc.

Hamann, Silke and Astrid Karl (2003): Die Arbeitslosen und die Solidarität. *Forschung - Das Magazin der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft*, issue 2, pp. 7-9.

Ullrich, Carsten G. (2000): Die Solidaritätsbereitschaft der GKV-Versicherten. Ergebnisse einer empirischen Untersuchung. *Die BKK*, 88, pp. 446-451.

Articles in Books

Berger, Johannes (2003): Neoinstitutionalismus und Wirtschaftssoziologie. Pp. 73-90 in: Michael Schmid und Andrea Maurer (Ed.): *Ökonomischer und soziologischer Institutionalismus. Interdisziplinäre Beiträge und Perspektiven der Institutionentheorie und -analyse*. Marburg: Metropolis.

- Berger, Johannes (2003): Neuerliche Anfragen an die Theorie der funktionalen Differenzierung. Pp. 207–230 in: Hans-Joachim Giegel und Uwe Schimank (Ed.): *Beobachter der Moderne. Beiträge zu Niklas Luhmanns „Die Gesellschaft der Gesellschaft“*. Frankfurt: Suhrkamp.
- Berger, Johannes (2002): Normativer Konsens und das Agenturproblem der Unternehmung. Pp. 193–218 in: Schmid, Michael; Maurer, Andrea (Ed.): *Neuer Institutionalismus. Zur soziologischen Erklärung von Organisation, Moral und Vertrauen*. Frankfurt/Main: Campus.
- Berger, Johannes (2001): Der diskrete Charme des Markts. Pp. 13–34 in: Karl U. Mayer (Ed.): *Die beste aller Welten. Marktliberalismus versus Wohlfahrtsstaat. Eine Kontroverse*. Frankfurt a. M.: Campus.
- Berger, Johannes (2001): Wirtschaftssystem. Pp. 738–749 in: Bernhard Schäfers und Wolfgang Zapf (Ed.): *Handwörterbuch zur Gesellschaft Deutschlands*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Berger, Johannes (2000): Modernization Theory and Economic Growth. Pp. 31–47 in: Waltraud Schelkle and others (Ed.): *Paradigms of Social Change. Modernization, Transformation, Development, Evolution*. Frankfurt: Campus.
- Hamann, Silke, Astrid Karl and Carsten G. Ullrich (2001): Gerechtigkeitsüberzeugungen und Solidaritätsbereitschaften im Wohlfahrtsstaat. Pp. 948–961 in: Jutta Allmendinger (Ed.): *Gute Gesellschaft? Verhandlungen des 30. Kongresses der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie*. Opladen: Leske und Budrich.

MZES Working Papers

- Ullrich, Carsten G. (2003): *Wohlfahrtsstaat und Wohlfahrtskultur. Zu den Perspektiven kultur- und wissenssoziologischer Sozialpolitikforschung*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 67. Mannheim.
- Ullrich, Carsten G. (2000): *Die soziale Akzeptanz des Wohlfahrtsstaates: Anmerkungen zum Forschungsstand*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 22. Mannheim.
- Ullrich, Carsten G. (1999): *Deutungsmusteranalyse und diskursives Interview. Leitfadenskonstruktion, Interviewführung und Typenbildung*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 3. Mannheim.

Area A5: Family and Social Relations

Books

- Klein, Thomas and Johannes Kopp (Ed.) (1999): *Scheidungsursachen aus soziologischer Sicht*. Würzburg: Ergon-Verlag. (Familie und Gesellschaft; no. Bd. 2).

Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

- Brüderl, Josef and Frank Kalter (2001): The Dissolution of Marriages. The Role of Information and Marital-Specific Capital. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 25, pp. 403–421.
- Esser, Hartmut (2002): Ehekrisen. Das Re-Framing der Ehe und der Anstieg der Scheidungsraten. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 31, issue 6, pp. 472–496.
- Esser, Hartmut (2002): In guten wie in schlechten Tagen? Das Framing der Ehe und das Risiko zur Scheidung. Eine Anwendung und ein Test des Modells der Frame-Selektion. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 54, issue 1, pp. 27–63.
- Kalter, Frank (2001): Die Kontrolle von Drittvariablen bei der Messung von Segregation. Ein Vorschlag am Beispiel der familialen Assimilation von Arbeitsmigranten. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 30, pp. 452–464.

Articles in Other Journals, Newsletters, Newspapers etc.

- Esser, Hartmut (2002): In guten wie in schlechten Tagen. Ehekrisen, Untreue und Anstieg der Scheidungsraten – eine Ursachenanalyse. *Forum – Forschung Universität Mannheim*, pp. 12–17.

Articles in Books

- Brüderl, Josef and Thomas Klein (2003): Die Pluralisierung partnerschaftlicher Lebensformen in Westdeutschland 1960–2000: Eine empirische Untersuchung mit dem Familiensurvey 2000. Pp. 189–217 in: Bien, W. und Marbach, J. (Ed.): *Partnerschaft und Familiengründung*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.
- Esser, Hartmut (2003): Institutionen als „Modelle“. Zum Problem der „Geltung“ von institutionellen Regeln und zur These von der Eigenständigkeit einer „Logic of Appropriateness“. Pp. 47–72 in: Michael Schmid und Andrea Maurer (Ed.): *Ökonomischer und soziologischer Institutionalismus. Interdisziplinäre Beiträge und Perspektiven der Institutionentheorie und -analyse*. Marburg: Metropolis.
- Esser, Hartmut (2003): Soziale Einbettung und eheliche (In-)Stabilität. Pp. 117–139 in: Michael Feldhaus, Niels Logemann und Monika Schlegel (Ed.): *Blickrichtung Familie. Vielfalt eines Forschungsgegenstandes. Festschrift für Rosemarie Nave-Herz anlässlich ihrer Emeritierung*. Würzburg: Ergon.

- Kalter, Frank (1999): „The Ties that Bind“ – Wohneigentum als ehespezifische Investition. Pp. 255–270 in: Klein, Thomas / Kopp, Johannes (Ed.): *Scheidungsursachen aus soziologischer Sicht*. Würzburg: Ergon.

Kopp, Johannes (2000): Sociostructural determinants of divorce: a test of some hypotheses of the economic theory of the family. Pp. 40-41 in: Werner Raub, Jeroen Weesie (Ed.): *The Management of Durable Relations. Theoretical Models and Empirical Studies of Households and Organizations*. Amsterdam: Thela Thesis.

Publications Department B

Area B1: Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour

Books

Brettschneider, Frank, Jan W. van Deth and Edeltraud Roller (Ed.) (2002): *Das Ende der politisierten Sozialstruktur?*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

Deth, Jan W. van and Thomas König (Ed.) (2000): *Europäische Politikwissenschaft: Ein Blick in die Werkstatt*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 4).

Deth, Jan W. van (Ed.) (1999): *Social Capital and European Democracy*. London: Routledge. (Routledge ECPR studies in European political science; no. 6).

Gabriel, Oskar W., Volker Kunz, Sigrid Roßteutscher and Jan W. van Deth (2002): *Sozialkapital und Demokratie. Zivilgesellschaftliche Ressourcen im Vergleich*. Wien: WUV-Universitäts-Verlag.

Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

Deth, Jan W. van (2001): Ein amerikanischer Eisberg: Sozialkapital und die Erzeugung politischer Verdrossenheit. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, issue 42, pp. 275-281.

Deth, Jan W. van (2000): Interesting but irrelevant: Social capital and the saliency of politics in Western Europe. *European Journal of Political Research*, issue 37, pp. 115-147.

Roßteutscher, Sigrid (2002): Advocate or Reflection? Associations and Political Culture. *Political Studies*, 50, issue 3, pp. 514-528.

Articles in Other Scientific Journals

Deth, Jan W. van (2003): Measuring social capital: Orthodoxies and continuing controversies. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 6, issue 1, pp. 79-92.

Deth, Jan W. van (2000): Political interest and apathy: the decline of a gender gap? *Acta Politica*, 35, issue 2, pp. 247-274.

Roßteutscher, Sigrid (2003): Introduction: Towards a 'new' research agenda. *European Political Science*, 2, issue 3, pp. 41-43.

Zittel, Thomas (2001): Elektronische Demokratie – Planskizze für eine Demokratie des 21. Jahrhunderts? *Neue Politische Literatur*, issue 3, pp. 433-470.

Zittel, Thomas (2000): Elektronische Demokratie – ein Demokratietypus der Zukunft? *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen*, 31, issue 4, pp. 1-23.

Zmerli, Sonja (2003): Applying the concepts of bonding and bridging social capital to empirical research. *European Political Science*, 2, issue 3, pp. 68-75.

Articles in Books

Deth, Jan W. van (2002): The proof of the pudding: Social capital, democracy and citizenship. Pp. 7-33 in: Jan W. van Deth (Ed.): *Social Capital in Democratic Politics*. Exeter: RuseL.

Deth, Jan W. van (2001): Soziale und politische Beteiligung: Alternativen, Ergänzungen oder Zwillinge? Pp. 195-219 in: A. Koch, M. Wasmer und P. Schmidt (Ed.): *Politische Partizipation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

Deth, Jan W. van (2000): Das Leben, nicht die Politik ist wichtig. Pp. 115-400 in: Oskar Niedermayer und Bettina Westle (Ed.): *Demokratie und Partizipation*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Roßteutscher, Sigrid (2002): Vereine. Pp. 614-619 in: Greiffenhagen, Martin, Sylvia Greiffenhagen (Ed.): *Handwörterbuch zur Politischen Kultur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Zittel, Thomas (2003): Elektronische Demokratie – ein alternatives Modell zur liberalen Demokratie? Pp. 175 - 193 in: Karl Schmitt (Ed.): *Herausforderungen der repräsentativen Demokratie*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Politikwissenschaft; no. 20).

Zittel, Thomas (2003): Vernetzte politische Kommunikation: Elektronische Demokratie als amerikanischer Sonderweg? Pp. 259-280 in: Pfetsch, Barbara/Esler, Frank (Ed.): *Politische Kommunikation im internationalen Vergleich*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Zittel, Thomas (2001): Electronic Democracy and Electronic Parliaments: A Comparison between the US House, the Swedish Riksdagen, and the German Bundestag. Pp. 22-41 in: Peter Filzmaier (Ed.): *Internet und Demokratie*. Wien: Studienverlag.

Zittel, Thomas (2001): Elektronische Demokratie durch Elektronische Parlamente? Pp. 171-197 in: Reinhard Meier-Walser and Thilo Hart (Ed.): *Politikwelt Internet - Neue demokratische Beteiligungschancen mit dem Internet?* München: Olzog Verlag.

MZES Working Papers

Deth, Jan W. van and Martin Eiff (2001): *Politicisation and Political Interest in Europe: A Multi-Level*

- Approach*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 36. Mannheim.
- Deth, Jan W. van and Martin Eloff (2000): *Political Involvement and Apathy in Europe 1973 – 1998*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 33. Mannheim.
- Robtetscher, Sigrid and Jan W. van Deth (2002): *Associations between Associations. The Structure of the Voluntary Association Sector*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 56. Mannheim.

Area B2: Political Parties and Political Linkage

Books

- Kaiser, André (2002): *Mehrheitsdemokratie und Institutionenreform: verfassungspolitischer Wandel in Australien, Großbritannien, Kanada und Neuseeland im Vergleich*. Frankfurt am Main: Campus. (Mannheimer Beiträge zur politischen Soziologie und positiven politischen Theorie; no. 4).
- Klingemann, Hans-Dieter and Andrea Römmele (Ed.) (2001): *Public Information Campaigns & Opinion Research: A Handbook for the Student & Practitioner*. London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: SAGE Publications.
- Lawson, Kay, Andrea Römmele and Georgi Karasimeonov (Ed.) (1999): *Cleavages, Parties, and Voters. Studies from the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania*. Westport: Praeger.
- Poguntke, Thomas and Stephen Padgett (Ed.) (2001): *Continuity and Change in German Politics: Beyond the Politics of Centrality. A Festschrift for Gordon Smith. Special Issue of German Politics, Band 10*. Southgate: Frank Cass, UK/ISBS.
- Poguntke, Thomas (2000): *Parteiorganisation im Wandel. Gesellschaftliche Verankerung und organisatorische Anpassung im europäischen Vergleich*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Römmele, Andrea, Rachel Gibson and Stephen Ward (Ed.) (2003): *Schwerpunktheft „Party Politics on the Net“*. London: Sage. (Party Politics; no. 9,1).
- Römmele, Andrea (2002): *Direkte Kommunikation zwischen Parteien und Wählern. Professionalisierte Wahlkampftechnologien in den USA und in der BRD*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Schmitt, Hermann (2001): *Politische Repräsentation in Europa: Eine empirische Studie zur Interessenvermittlung durch allgemeine Wahlen*. Frankfurt/ New York: Campus.
- Schmitt, Hermann (1999): *Der Einfluss politischer Sachfragen auf die Wahlentscheidung und die Effektivität politischer Repräsentation. Habilitationsschrift*. Berlin: Freie Universität.
- Schmitt, Hermann and Jacques Thomassen (Ed.) (1999): *Political Representation and Legitimacy in the European Union*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger (2000): *Politische Kommunikation und Wählerverhalten: ein internationaler Vergleich*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Strøm, Kaare, Wolfgang C. Müller and Torbjörn Bergman (Ed.) (2003): *Delegation and Accountability in Parliamentary Democracies*. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Wüst, Andreas M. (Ed.) (2003): *Politbarometer*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.
- Wüst, Andreas M. (2002): *Wie wählen Neubürger? Politische Einstellungen und Wahlverhalten eingebürgerter Personen in Deutschland*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

- Binder, Tanja (2003): Heirat und Familie. Das Frauenbild in postsozialistischen Parteiprogrammen. *Osteuropa. Zeitschrift für Gegenwartsfragen des Ostens*, 53, issue 5, pp. 675–688.
- Bräuninger, Thomas and Thomas König (1999): The Checks and Balances of Party Federalism. German Federal Government in a Divided Legislature. *European Journal of Political Research*, 36, issue 2, pp. 207–235.
- König, Thomas and Thomas Bräuninger (1999): Finnland auf dem Weg zum Mehrheitsystem? Eine vergleichende Analyse der politischen Willensbildung vor und nach den finnischen Verfassungsreformen der 90er Jahre. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 40, issue 1, pp. 39–62.
- Müller, Wolfgang C. (2003): The Parliamentary Elections in Austria, November 2002. *Electoral Studies*, 23, issue 2, pp. 346–353.
- Poguntke, Thomas (2000): Germany. *European Journal of Political Research: Political Data Yearbook 2000*, 38, issue 3–4, pp. 390–396.
- Römmele, Andrea (2003): Political Parties, Party Communication and New Information and Communication Technologies. *Party Politics*, 9, issue 1, pp. 7–20.
- Römmele, Andrea and Rachel Gibson (2001): A Party-Centred Theory of Professionalized Campaigning. *The Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics*, 6, issue 4, pp. 31–43.

Articles in Other Scientific Journals

- Faas, Thorsten and Andreas M. Wüst (2002): The Schill Factor in the Hamburg State Election 2001. *German Politics*, 11, issue 2, pp. 1–20.
- König, Thomas (1999): Regieren im Föderalismus. *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte*, 13, pp. 24–36.

- König, Thomas, Andrea Volkens and Thomas Bräuninger (1999): Regierungserklärungen von 1949 bis 1998. Eine vergleichende Untersuchung ihrer regierungsinternen und -externen Bestimmungsfaktoren. *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen*, 30, issue 3, pp. 641-659.
- Poguntke, Thomas (2001): The German Party System: Eternal Crisis? Continuity and Change in German Politics: Beyond the Politics of Centrality. A Festschrift for Gordon Smith. *German Politics*, 10, issue 2, pp. 37-50.
- Poguntke, Thomas and Stephen Padgett (2001): Introduction: Beyond the Politics of Centrality? Continuity and Change in German Politics. A Festschrift for Gordon Smith. *German Politics*, 10, issue 2, pp. 1-9.
- Römmele, Andrea, Rachel K. Gibson and Stephen Ward (2003): German Parties and Internet Campaigning in the 2002 Federal Election. *German Politics*, 12, issue 1, pp. 79-104.
- Römmele, Andrea and Lars Leiner (2003): Was ist ein guter Wahlkampf? Wahlkampfstrategien auf dem Prüfstand. *Forschungsjournal Neue Soziale Bewegungen*, 16, issue 1, pp. 28-32.
- Römmele, Andrea (2000): Parteispenden in der Krise? *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte*, 16, pp. 23-29.
- Römmele, Andrea (1999): Direkte Kommunikation zwischen Parteien und Wählern - der Einsatz von direct mailing bei SPD und CDU. *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen*, 2, pp. 304-315.
- Wijnen, Pieter van (1999): The role of policy preferences in the Dutch national election of 1998. *Acta Politica*, 34, pp. 200-235.
- Wüst, Andreas M. (2003): Das Wahlverhalten eingebürgerter Personen in Deutschland. *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte*, issue 52, pp. 29-38.
- Wüst, Andreas M. (2003): Eingebürgerte als Wähler. Erkenntnisse aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. *Wiener Hefte zu Migration und Integration in Theorie und Praxis*, 1, issue 1, pp. 113-126.
- ### Articles in Books
- Haegel, Florence, Christine Pütz and Nicolas Sauger (2003): Les transformations de la démocratie dans et par les partis. L'Exemple de l'UDF et du RPR. Pp. 175-198 in: Perrineau, Pascal (Ed.): *Le désenchantement démocratique*. Paris: La Tour d'Aigues, Editions de l'Aube.
- König, Thomas (1999): From Corporatism to Etatism? German Policy Networks Before and After Unification. Pp. 367-386 in: Stuart Nagel (Ed.): *Handbook of Global Economic Policy: Among and Within Nations*. New York: JAI Press.
- König, Thomas (1999): Von der Politikverflechtung in die Parteienblockade? Probleme und Perspektiven der deutschen Zweikammergesetzgebung. Pp. 63-85 in: Max Kaase und Günther Schmid (Ed.): *Eine lernende Demokratie: 50 Jahre Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Berlin: Sigma. (WZB-Jahrbuch; no. 1999).
- Poguntke, Thomas (2002): Parteiorganisationen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland: Einheit in der Vielfalt? Pp. 253 - 273 in: Oscar W. Gabriel, Oskar Niedermayer und Richard Stöss (Ed.): *Parteiendemokratie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Bonn: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (Buchausgabe).
- Poguntke, Thomas (2002): Party organizational linkage: Parties without firm social roots? Pp. 43-62 in: Luther, Kurt Richard and Ferdinand Müller-Rommel (Ed.): *Political parties in the new Europe. Political and analytical challenges*. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press.
- Poguntke, Thomas (2001): Bündnis 90/Die Grünen. Pp. 57-62 in: Martin Greiffenhagen und Sylvia Greiffenhagen (Ed.): *Handwörterbuch zur politischen Kultur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Poguntke, Thomas (1999): Das Parteiensystem der Bundesrepublik Deutschland: Von Krise zu Krise? Pp. 429-439 in: Thomas Ellwein und Everhard Holtmann (Ed.): *50 Jahre Bundesrepublik. Rahmenbedingungen - Entwicklungen - Perspektiven*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag. (PVS-Sonderheft; no. 30).
- Poguntke, Thomas (1999): Die Bündnisgrünen in der babylonischen Gefangenschaft der SPD. Pp. 83-101 in: Oskar Niedermayer (Ed.): *Die Parteien nach der Bundestagswahl 1998*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Poguntke, Thomas (1999): The Winner Takes it All: The FDP in 1982/1983 - Maximizing Votes, Office and Policy? Pp. 216-236 in: Kaare Strøm and Wolfgang C. Müller (Ed.): *Policy, Office, or Votes? How Political Parties Make Hard Decisions*. Cambridge: Cambridge UP.
- Pütz, Christine (2001): Campaign Practices and Survey Use in the European Commission: The Eurobarometer Survey. Pp. 105-124 in: Hans-Dieter Klingemann und Andrea Römmele (Ed.): *Public Information Campaigns and Opinion Research. A Handbook for the Student and Practitioner*. London: Sage Press.
- Pütz, Christine (2000): Rolle und Funktionen der Parteien in der V. Republik. Pp. 77-98 in: Sabine Ruß und Joachim Schild (Ed.): *Parteien in Frankreich: Kontinuität und Wandel in der V. Republik*. Opladen: Leske und Budrich.
- Römmele, Andrea (2002): Konvergenzen durch professionalisierte Wahlkampfkommunikation? Parteien auf dem Prüfstand. Pp. 328-346 in: Ulrich von Alemann; Stefan Marschall (Ed.): *Parteien in der Mediendemokratie*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Römmele, Andrea (2002): Parteien und Wahlkämpfe - gestern, heute, morgen. Pp. 97-106 in: Matthias

- Machnig (Ed.): *Politik-Medien-Wähler*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Römmele, Andrea (2002): Politische Parteien und professionalisierte Wahlkämpfe. Pp. 448-461 in: Dieter Fuchs; Edeltraud Roller; Bernhard Weßels (Ed.): *Bürger und Demokratie in Ost und West. Studien zur politischen Kultur und zum politischen Prozess*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Römmele, Andrea and Jürgen Falter (2002): Professionalisierung bundesdeutscher Wahlkämpfe, oder: Wie amerikanisch kann es werden? Pp. 49-64 in: Thomas Berg (Ed.): *Moderner Wahlkampf. Blick hinter die Kulissen*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.
- Römmele, Andrea and Hans-Dieter Klingemann (2002): Campaigns and Surveys: An Introduction. Pp. 1-7 in: Andrea Römmele und Hans-Dieter Klingemann (Ed.): *Public Information Campaigns & Opinion Research. A Handbook for the Student & Practitioner*. London: Sage.
- Römmele, Andrea and Katrin Voltmer (2002): Information and Communication Campaigns: Linking Theory to Practice. Pp. 9-20 in: Andrea Römmele und Hans-Dieter Klingemann (Ed.): *Public Information Campaigns & Opinion Research. A Handbook for the Student & Practitioner*. London: Sage.
- Römmele, Andrea (2001): Parteien und das Internet: Neue Formen der politischen Partizipation? Pp. 154-170 in: Thilo Harth (Ed.): *Politikwelt Internet – Neue demokratische Beteiligungschancen mit dem Internet*. München: Olzog Verlag.
- Römmele, Andrea and Hans-Dieter Klingemann (2001): Communicating 'Europe': Implications for Multi-Level Governance in the European Union. Pp. 91-104 in: Andrea Römmele und Hans-Dieter Klingemann (Ed.): *Public Information Campaigns & Opinion Research. A Handbook for the Student & Practitioner*. London: Sage.
- Römmele, Andrea (2000): Postmoderne Wahlkampftechnologien: Direct Mailing als neue Form direkter Kommunikation zwischen Parteien und Wählern. Pp. 506-528 in: Klein, Markus, Wolfgang Jagodzinski, Ekkehard Mochmann und Dieter Ohr (Ed.): *50 Jahre empirische Wahlforschung in Deutschland. Entwicklung, Befunde, Perspektiven, Daten*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Römmele, Andrea (1999): The Cleavage Structure and Party Systems in East and Central Europe. Pp. 11-24 in: Kay Lawson, Andrea Römmele und Georgi Karasimeonov (Ed.): *Cleavages, Parties, and Voters. Studies from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania*. New York: Praeger.
- Schmitt, Hermann and Karlheinz Reif (2003): Der Hauptwahlzyklus und die Ergebnisse von Nebenwahlen. Pp. 239-254 in: Andreas Wüst (Ed.): *Politbarometer*. Opladen: Leske und Budrich.
- Schmitt, Hermann (2002): Willensbildung und Interessenvermittlung in der Europäischen Union. Pp. 516-530 in: Dieter Fuchs, Edeltraud Roller und Bernhard Weßels (Ed.): *Bürger und Demokratie in Ost und West. Festschrift für Hans-Dieter Klingemann*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Schmitt, Hermann and Jacques Thomassen (2002): Dynamic Representation: The Case of European Unification. Pp. 22-42 in: Pacal Perrineau, Gérard Grunberg, and Colette Ysmal (Ed.): *Europe at the Polls*. New York: Palgrave.
- Schmitt, Hermann (2001): Zur vergleichenden Analyse des Einflusses gesellschaftlicher Faktoren auf das Wahlverhalten: Forschungsfragen, Analysestrategien und einige Ergebnisse. Pp. 621-644 in: Max Kaase und Hans-Dieter Klingemann (Ed.): *Wahlen und Wähler. Analysen aus Anlaß der Bundestagswahl 1998*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Schmitt, Hermann (2000): Représentation politique et intégration européenne. Pp. 49-74 in: Gerard Grunberg, Pascal Perrineau und Colette Ysmal (Ed.): *Le Vote des Quinze. Les élections européennes de juin 1999*. Paris: Presses de la Fondation National des Sciences Poli.
- Schmitt, Hermann (2000): Die Deutsche Nationale Wahlstudie – mehr kollektive Aufgabe als aktuelle Realität. Pp. 529-542 in: Klein, Markus, Wolfgang Jagodzinski, Ekkehard Mochmann und Dieter Ohr (Ed.): *50 Jahre empirische Wahlforschung in Deutschland. Entwicklung, Befunde, Perspektiven, Daten*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Schmitt, Hermann and Bernhard Wessels (2000): Europawahlen, Europäisches Parlament und nationalstaatliche Demokratie: Formen und Folgen der Demokratisierung der Europäischen Union. Pp. 295-320 in: Friedhelm Neidhardt und Hans-Dieter Klingemann (Ed.): *Die Zukunft der Demokratie (WZB-Jahrbuch 2000)*. Berlin: Sigma.
- Schmitt, Hermann and Jacques Thomassen (1999): Distinctiveness and Cohesion of Political Parties. Pp. 111-130 in: Hermann Schmitt und Jacques Thomassen (Ed.): *Political Representation and Legitimacy in the European Union*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Schmitt, Hermann and Jacques Thomassen (1999): In Conclusion: Political Representation and Legitimacy in the European Union. Pp. 255-267 in: Hermann Schmitt und Jacques Thomassen (Ed.): *Political Representation and Legitimacy in the European Union*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Schmitt, Hermann and Jacques Thomassen (1999): Introduction: Political Representation and Legitimacy in the European Union. Pp. 3-21 in: Hermann Schmitt und Jacques Thomassen (Ed.): *Political Representation and Legitimacy in the European Union*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Schmitt, Hermann and Jacques Thomassen (1999): Issue Congruence. Pp. 188-210 in: Hermann Schmitt und Jacques Thomassen (Ed.): *Political Representation and Legitimacy in the European Union*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Schmitt, Hermann and Jacques Thomassen (1999): Partisan Structures in the European Parliament. Pp. 129-148 in: Richard Katz und Bernhard Weels (Ed.): *The European Parliament, the National Parliaments, and European Integration*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Vogel, Dita and Andreas M. Wüst (2003): Paradigmenwechsel ohne Instrumentenwechsel? Kontinuität und Wandel im Politikfeld Migration. Pp. 265-286 in: Martin Seeleib-Kaiser; Antonia Gohr (Ed.): *Sozial- und Wirtschaftspolitik unter Rot-Grün*. Wiesbaden: WDV.

Wüst, Andreas M. (2003): Stimmung, Projektion, Prognose? Pp. 83-107 in: Andreas M. Wüst (Ed.): *Politbarometer*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.

Wüst, Andreas M. (2003): Wahlverhalten in Theorie und Praxis: die Bundestagswahlen 1998 und 2002. Pp. 90-117 in: Emil Hübner; Heinrich Oberreuter (Ed.): *Parteien und Wahlen in Deutschland*. München: Landeszentrale für politische Bildungsarbeit.

MZES Working Papers

Gschwend, Thomas and Dirk Leuffen (2003): *When Voters Choose Regimes: The Issue of Cohabitation in the French Elections of 2002*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 63. Mannheim.

Schmitt, Hermann and Jacques Thomassen (2000): *Dynamic Representation: The Case of European Integration*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 21. Mannheim.

Wüst, Andreas M. and Andrea Volkens (2003): *Euromanifesto Coding Instructions*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 64. Mannheim.

Papers / Reports

Caramani, Daniele (2002): *The Measurement of Territorial Homogeneity: A Test on Comparative Electoral Data since 1832*. EUI Working Papers; No. RSC 2002/26.

Area B3: The Election of Parliaments as a Coordination Problem of Parties and Voters

Books

Shikano, Susumu (2002): *Die soziale Konstruktion politischer Wirklichkeit. Zur kollektiven Deutung der Bundestagswahl 1998 durch Medien und Bürger*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus. (Mannheimer Beiträge zur politischen Soziologie; no. 5).

Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

Gschwend, Thomas, Ron Johnston and Charles Pattie (2003): Split-Ticket Patterns in Mixed-Member Proportional Election Systems: Estimates and Analyses of their Spatial Variation at the German Federal Election, 1998. *British Journal of Political Science*, 33, pp. 109-127.

Pappi, Franz U. and Susumu Shikano (2002): Die politisierte Sozialstruktur als mittelfristig stabile Basis einer deutschen Normalwahl. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 54, issue 3, pp. 444-475.

Pappi, Franz U. and Gabriele Eckstein (1999): Voters' party preferences in multiparty systems and their coalitional and spatial implications: Germany after unification. *Public Choice*, 97, pp. 229-255.

Pappi, Franz Urban and Paul W. Thurner (2002): Electoral Behavior in a Two-Vote-System: Incentives for Ticket Splitting in German Bundestag Elections. *European Journal of Political Research*, 41, pp. 207-232.

Pappi, Franz Urban and Susumu Shikano (2001): Personalisierung der Politik in Mehrparteiensystemen am Beispiel deutscher Bundestagswahlen seit 1980. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 42, issue 3, pp. 355-387.

Pappi, Franz Urban and Paul W. Thurner (2000): Die deutschen Wähler und der Euro: Auswirkungen auf die Bundestagswahl 1998? *Politische Vierteljahresschrift(PVS)*, 41, issue 3, pp. 435-465.

Thurner, Paul and Angelika Eymann (2000): Policy-specific alienation and indifference in the calculus of voting: A simultaneous model of party choice and abstention. *Public Choice*, issue 102, pp. 51-77.

Thurner, Paul W. (2000): The empirical application of the spatial theory of voting in multiparty systems with random utility models. *Electoral Studies*, issue 19, pp. 493-517.

Articles in Other Scientific Journals

Eckstein, Gabriele and Franz Urban Pappi (1999): Die öffentliche Meinung zur Europäischen Währungsunion bis 1998: Befund, geldpolitische Zusammenhänge und politische Führung in Deutschland. *Zeitschrift für Politik*, 46, pp. 298-334.

Gschwend, Thomas (2003): Iterative EI-Schätzungen und das interne Konsistenzproblem. *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, issue 3, pp. 262-267.

Huckfeldt, Robert, Ken'ichi Ikeda and Franz U. Pappi (2001): Political expertise, interdependent citizens, and the value added problem in democratic politics. *Japanese Journal of Political Science*, 1, issue 2, pp. 171-195.

- Norpoth, Helmut and Thomas Gschwend (2003): Against all Odds?: The Red-Green Victory. *German Politics and Society*, issue 21, pp. 15-34.
- Pappi, Franz U. and Susumu Shikano (2003): Schröders knapper Sieg bei der Bundestagswahl 2002. *Zeitschrift für Politik*, 50, issue 1, pp. 1-16.
- Pappi, Franz Urban (1999): Die Abwahl Kohls. Hauptergebnis der Bundestagswahl 1998? *Zeitschrift für Politik*, 46, issue 1, pp. 1-29.
- Turner, Paul W. (2000): Überhangmandate: theoretisch und empirisch unerschöpft. Rezension von Holger Jakob: Überhangmandat und Gleichheit der Wahl. Ein Beitrag zur aktuellen Wahlrechtsdiskussion. *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen*, 31, issue 2, pp. 493-494.
- Turner, Paul W. (1999): Taktisch oder Aufrichtig? Zur Untersuchung des Stimmensplittings bei Bundestagswahlen. Eine Replik auf Harald Schoens Beitrag in Heft 2/1998 der Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen. *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen*, 30, issue 1, pp. 163-166.
- Articles in Other Journals, Newsletters, Newspapers etc.**
- Gschwend, Thomas and Helmut Norpoth (2003): Knapp aber vorhersehbar: Schröders Wahlsieg. *FORUM – Forschung Universität Mannheim*, pp. 10-13.
- Articles in Books**
- Gschwend, Thomas and Helmut Norpoth (2001): 'Wenn am nächsten Sonntag ..': Ein Prognosemodell für Bundestagswahlen. Pp. 473-499 in: Hans-Dieter Klingemann und Max Kaase (Ed.): *Wahlen und Wähler: Analysen aus Anlass der Bundestagswahl 1998*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Gschwend, Thomas and Helmut Norpoth (2000): Soll und Haben: Die deutsche Wählerschaft rechnet mit den Parteien ab. Pp. 389 – 409 in: Markus Klein, Wolfgang Jagodzinski, Ekkehard Mochmann and Dieter Ohr (Ed.): *50 Jahre Empirische Wahlforschung in Deutschland. Entwicklung, Befunde, Perspektiven, Daten*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Norpoth, Helmut and Thomas Gschwend (2003): Politbarometer und Wahlprognosen: Die Kanzlerfrage. Pp. 109-123 in: Andreas Wüst (Ed.): *Politbarometer*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Pappi, Franz Urban (2002): Die politisierte Sozialstruktur heute: Historische Reminiszenz oder aktuelles Erklärungspotential? Pp. 25-46 in: Brettschneider, Frank, Jan W. van Deth, Edeltraud Roller (Ed.): *Das Ende der politisierten Sozialstruktur?* Opladen: Leske und Budrich.
- Pappi, Franz Urban (2002): Die Wahrnehmung der politischen Standpunkte der Parteien durch die Wähler. Pp. 393-414 in: Dieter Fuchs, Edeltraud Roller, Bernhard Weßels (Ed.): *Bürger und Demokratie in Ost und West (Festschrift für Hans-Dieter Klingemann)*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Pappi, Franz Urban (2002): Wahlen/Wähler. Pp. 628-638 in: Greiffenhagen, Martin und Sylvia Greiffenhagen (Ed.): *Handwörterbuch zur politischen Kultur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Pappi, Franz Urban (2001): Schlüsselwerke der Soziologie: Buchanan, James M./Tullock, Gordon: The calculus of consent: Logical foundations of constitutional democracy. Pp. 70-73 in: Sven Papcke und George W. Oesterdiekhoff (Ed.): *Schlüsselwerke der Soziologie*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Pappi, Franz Urban and Susumu Shikano (2001): Sachpolitik und Kompetenz als Beurteilungskriterien von großen und kleinen Wettbewerbern in deutschen Bundestagswahlkämpfen. Pp. 309-350 in: Hans-Dieter Klingemann und Max Kaase (Ed.): *Wahlen und Wähler. Analysen aus Anlass der Bundestagswahl 1998*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Pappi, Franz Urban (2000): Wahlen und öffentliche Meinung im deutschen Parteienstaat. Pp. 341-355 in: Oskar Niedermayer und Bettina Westle (Ed.): *Demokratie und Partizipation. Festschrift für Max Kaase*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Pappi, Franz Urban (2000): Zur Theorie des Parteienwettbewerbs. Pp. 85-105 in: Markus Klein, Wolfgang Jagodzinski, Ekkehard Mochmann and Dieter Ohr (Ed.): *50 Jahre Empirische Wahlforschung in Deutschland*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Pappi, Franz Urban, Melvin J. Hinich and Susumu Shikano (2000): Ideologie und Wählerverhalten am Beispiel der Bundestagswahl 1998. Pp. 27-59 in: Edward Keynes (Ed.): *Willensbildungsprozesse und Demokratie*. Frankfurt: Peter Lang.
- Turner, Paul W. (2000): Agrarstruktur und der Aufstieg der NSDAP in Bayern. Die Rolle der Betriebsgrößenstruktur. Pp. 83-110 in: Stefan Immerfall (Ed.): *Parteien, Kulturen und Konflikte. Beiträge zur multikulturellen Gegenwartsgesellschaft. (Festschrift für Alf Mintzel)*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- MZES Working Papers**
- Gschwend, Thomas (2003): *Ticket-Splitting and Strategic Voting in Mixed Electoral Systems*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 61. Mannheim.
- Turner, Paul W. and Franz U. Pappi (1999): *Causes and Effects of Coalition Preferences in a Mixed-Member Proportional System*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 1. Mannheim.

Papers / Reports

Broscheid, Andreas and Thomas Gschwend (2003): *Augäpfel, Murmeltiere und Bayes: Zur Auswertung stochastischer Daten aus Vollerhebungen*. MPIFG Working Paper; No. 03/7.

Area B4: Governance in Europe

Books

- Conzelmann, Thomas (2002): *Große Räume, kleine Räume. Europäisierte Regionalpolitik in Deutschland und Großbritannien*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Regieren in Europa; no. 3).
- Conzelmann, Thomas and Michèle Knodt (Ed.) (2002): *Regionales Europa - Europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 6).
- Diez, Thomas (1999): *Die EU lesen: diskursive Knotenpunkte in der britischen Europadebatte*. Opladen: Leske und Budrich. (Forschung Politikwissenschaft; no. 31).
- Eising, Rainer (2000): *Liberalisierung und Europäisierung: die regulative Reform der Elektrizitätsversorgung in Großbritannien, der Europäischen Gemeinschaft und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich. (Gesellschaftspolitik und Staatstätigkeit; no. 20).
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus and Beate Kohler-Koch (Ed.) (2003): *Europäische Integration*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus (2002): *Die Konstruktion Europas. Verfassungsideen und institutionelle Entwicklung*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Weltpolitik im 21. Jahrhundert; no. 9).
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus and Beate Kohler-Koch (Ed.) (2002): *Verfassungspolitik in der Europäischen Union*. Mannheim: MZES Publikation.
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus (1999): *Ideen und Integration. Verfassungsideen in Deutschland, Frankreich und Großbritannien und die Entwicklung der EU. Habilitationsschrift*. Mannheim: Universität.
- Knodt, Michèle and Beate Kohler-Koch (Ed.) (2000): *Deutschland zwischen Europäisierung und Selbstbehauptung*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 5).
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (Ed.) (2003): *Linking EU and National Governance*. Oxford: University Press.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate, Thomas Conzelmann and Michèle Knodt (2002): *Europäische Integration - Europäisches Regieren*. Hagen: FernUniversität Hagen. (polis).

Kohler-Koch, Beate and Rainer Eising (Ed.) (1999): *The Transformation of Governance in the European Union*. London: Routledge.

Larat, Fabrice (2003): *Histoire de l'intégration européenne (1945-2002)*. Paris: La documentation Française. (Les Etudes des la Documentation Française).

Larat, Fabrice (1999): *Romain Gary, un itinéraire européen*. Genf: Georg.

Schimmelfennig, Frank (2003): *The EU, NATO and the Integration of Europe. Rules and Rhetoric*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (Themes in European Governance).

Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

- Eising, Rainer (2002): Policy learning in embedded negotiations: Explaining EU electricity liberalization. *International Organization*, 56, issue 1, pp. 87-122.
- Eising, Rainer and Nicolas Jabko (2001): Moving targets: national interests in EU electricity liberalization. *Comparative Political Studies*, 34, issue 7, pp. 742-767.
- Eising, Rainer (2000): Begrenzte Rationalität und regulatives Lernen in der EG: Die Liberalisierung der Elektrizitätsversorgung. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 41, issue 2, pp. 251-278.
- Knodt, Michèle (2002): Europäisierung regionalen Regierens: Mit Sinatra zum 'autonomieorientierten Systemwechsel' im deutschen Bundesstaat. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 02, issue 2, pp. 211-234.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2000): Framing: the bottleneck of constructing legitimate institutions. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 7, issue 4, pp. 513-531.
- Larat, Fabrice (2002): Litauens verkannter Beitrag: Vilnius als Kulisse einer „éducation européenne“. *Osteuropa*, issue 9/10, pp. 1190-1195.
- Quittkat, Christine (2002): Book review: „Die Interessenvertretung der Regionen bei der Europäischen Union. Deutsche Länder, spanische Autonome Gemeinschaften und französische Regionen“, by Ester B. Neunreither, Frankfurt/Main: Peter Lang, 2001. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 12, issue 2, pp. 171-172.
- Schimmelfennig, Frank (2003): Strategic Action in a Community Environment: The Decision to Enlarge the European Union to the East. *Comparative Political Studies*, 36, issue 1-2, pp. 156-183.
- Schimmelfennig, Frank, Stefan Engert and Heiko Knobel (2003): Costs, Commitment and Compliance: The Impact of EU Democratic Conditionality on Latvia, Slovakia and Turkey. *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 41, issue 3, pp. 495-518.

Schimmelfennig, Frank (2002): Liberal Community and Enlargement: An Event History Analysis. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 9, issue 4, pp. 598-626.

Schimmelfennig, Frank and Ulrich Sedelmeier (2002): Theorizing EU Enlargement: Research Focus, Hypotheses and the State of Research. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 9, issue 4, pp. 500-528.

Schmitt, Hermann (2000): Dynamic Representation: the Case of European Integration. *European Union Politics*, issue 1, pp. 319-340.

Articles in Other Scientific Journals

Knodt, Michèle and Martin Große Hüttmann (2000): Die Europäisierung des deutschen Föderalismus. *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte (APuZ)*, issue B 52-53, pp. 31-38.

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2002): European Networks and Ideas: Changing National Policies? *European Integration Online Papers*, 6, issue 6.

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2001): Evolučija i preobrazovanje evropskoga upravljenja. *Mirovna Ekonomika i Međunarodne Otnosenija*, 7, pp. 44-55.

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2000): Regieren in der Europäischen Union: Auf der Suche nach demokratischer Legitimität. *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte*, issue 6, pp. 30-38.

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2000): Ziele und Zukunft der Europäischen Union: Eine Frage der Perspektive. *Integration*, 23, issue 3, pp. 185-197.

Kohler-Koch, Beate (1999): A evolução e transformação da governação europeia. *Análise Social, Revista do Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa*, XXXIII-4, issue 148, pp. 659-684.

Larat, Fabrice (2003): Wie funktioniert die europäische Integration? Vorschlag für einen analytischen Rahmen (dt. Titel eines Beitrags in chinesischer Sprache). *Chinese Journal of European Studies*, 3, pp. 24-47.

Larat, Fabrice and Beate Kohler-Koch (2000): La dissémination du modèle communautaire de gouvernance comme processus d'adoption et d'adaptation. *Politique européenne*, issue 2, pp. 87-106.

Larat, Fabrice (1999): Les Allemands, leur imaginaire collectif et le Parlement européen. *Critique internationale*, issue 5, pp. 30-37.

Larat, Fabrice (1999): Romain Gary et le gaullisme. *Espoir*, pp. 31-38.

Quittkat, Christine (2003): Europäisierung der Interessenvermittlung: Anpassung französischer Wirtschaftsverbände an die EG. *Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft*, issue 4/03, pp. 1961-1978.

Quittkat, Christine and Peter Kotzian (2003): Interessenvertreter und Informationsvermittler: Die

Rolle von Wirtschaftsverbänden in der EU. *G+G Wissenschaft*, 3, issue 4, pp. 15-24.

Quittkat, Christine (2002): Les organisations professionnelles françaises: Européanisation de la médiation des intérêts. *Politique européenne*, issue 7, pp. 66-95.

Schimmelfennig, Frank, Stefan Engert and Heiko Knobel (2003): Europäisierung in Osteuropa: Reaktionen auf die demokratische Konditionalität. *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft*, 32, issue 3, pp. 321-337.

Schimmelfennig, Frank (2002): Goffman Meets IR: Dramaturgical Action in International Community. *International Review of Sociology – Revue Internationale de Sociologie*, 12, issue 3, pp. 417-437.

Articles in Other Journals, Newsletters, Newspapers etc.

Knodt, Michèle (2001): Die Regionen in Europa. Regionalismus – Föderalismus – Supranationalismus. *Forum Politische Bildung, Informationen zur Politischen Bildung*, 18, pp. 66-76.

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2000): Auf der Suche nach demokratischer Legitimität. *Zukunft*, issue 1, pp. 14-24.

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2000): Die Zukunft der EU: Abschied von alten Leitbildern. *Berichte des Forschungsinstituts der Internationalen Wissenschaftlichen Vereinigung Weltwirtschaft und Weltpolitik (IWWWW) e.V.*, 10, issue 98, pp. 21-27.

Quittkat, Christine and Beate Kohler-Koch (2000): Wege der Einflussnahme in Europa. *EU-Magazin*, issue 1, pp. 44-45.

Articles in Eurodata Newsletter

Braun, Günter (2001): European Industrial Relations Observatory (EIRO). *EURODATA Newsletter*, issue 12/13, pp. 18-19.

Articles in Books

Conzelmann, Thomas (2002): Europäisierung der Regionenpolitik – Bilanz und Forschungsperspektiven. Pp. 299-314 in: Conzelmann, Thomas and Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Regionales Europa – Europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 6).

Conzelmann, Thomas (2000): Große Räume, kleine Räume: Die Europäisierung der deutschen Regionalpolitik. Pp. 357-380 in: Michèle Knodt and Beate Kohler-Koch (Ed.): *Mannheimer Jahrbuch zur Europäischen Sozialforschung 2000, 'Deutschland in Europa'*. Frankfurt/Main: Campus.

Eising, Rainer (2001): Assoziative Demokratie in der Europäischen Union? Pp. 293-330 in: Annette Zimmer and Bernhard Weßels (Ed.): *Verbände und*

- Demokratie in Deutschland*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Eising, Rainer (2001): Interessenvermittlung in der Europäischen Union. Pp. 453-476 in: Werner Reutter and Peter Rütters (Ed.): *Verbände und Verbandssysteme in Westeuropa*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Eising, Rainer (1999): Reshuffling power. The liberalisation of the EU electricity markets and its impact on the German governance regime. Pp. 208-228 in: Beate Kohler-Koch and Rainer Eising (Ed.): *The Transformation of Governance in the European Union*. London, New York: Routledge.
- Grote, Jürgen (2002): Policy networks o scambio clientelare: dalla metafora alla valutazione del rapporto Stato-società nell'Italia meridionale. Pp. 185-207 in: Manozzi, Sofia (Ed.): *Regioni e Modernizzazione Politica Nell'Europa Del Sud*. Milano: Giuffrè Editore.
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus (2002): Verfassung, Parlamentarismus, Deliberation. Legitimation und politischer Konflikt in der EU. Pp. 77-96 in: Landfried, Christine (Ed.): *Politik in einer entgrenzten Welt*. Köln: Wissenschaft und Politik.
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus (2002): Versuch über das Gemeinwohl in der postnationalen Konstellation. Pp. 367-385 in: Schuppert, Gunnar Folke (Ed.): *Gemeinwohl. Auf der Suche nach Substanz*. Berlin: Sigma.
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus (2000): Die Konstruktion Europas. Verfassungsideen und institutionelle Entwicklung. Pp. 85-109 in: Knodt, Michèle; Kohler-Koch, Beate (Ed.): *Deutschland zwischen Europäisierung und Selbstbehauptung*. Frankfurt a.M.; New York: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 5).
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus (1999): Die Zukunft der Demokratie im Rahmen der Europäischen Union. Pp. 263-281 in: Kaase, Max; Schmid, Günther (Ed.): *Eine lernende Demokratie. 50 Jahre Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Berlin: Sigma. (WZB-Jahrbuch).
- Knodt, Michèle (2002): Regionales Europa - Europäisierte Regionen. Zwei Dekaden der Regionenforschung in der EU. Pp. 11-35 in: Thomas Conzelmann und Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Regionales Europa - Europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus Verlag. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 6).
- Knodt, Michèle (2002): Regions in Multilevel Governance Arrangements: Leadership versus Partnership. Pp. 177-194 in: Grote, Jürgen and Bernard Gbikpi (Ed.): *Participatory Governance. Political and Societal Implications*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Knodt, Michèle and Martin Große Hüttmann (2002): „Framing the Debate“: Institutionen, Ideen und Interessen der deutschen Länder im europäisierten Bundesstaat. Pp. 140-164 in: Conzelmann, Thomas und Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Regionales Europa - Europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus Verlag. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 6).
- Knodt, Michèle (2000): 'Vier Motoren für Europa'- Symbolische Hochglanzpolitik oder erfolgversprechende regionale Strategie? Pp. 405-416 in: Europäisches Zentrum für Föderalismus-Forschung Tübingen (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Föderalismus 2000. Föderalismus, Subsidiarität und Regionen in Europa, Band 1*. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft.
- Knodt, Michèle (2000): Europäisierung à la Sinatra. Deutsche Länder im europäischen Mehrebenensystem. Pp. 237-264 in: Michèle Knodt und Beate Kohler-Koch (Ed.): *Mannheimer Jahrbuch zur Europäischen Sozialforschung 2000, 'Deutschland in Europa'*. Frankfurt, M./New York: Campus.
- Knodt, Michèle (2000): Europäisierung: Eine Strategie der Selbstbehauptung. Pp. 32-54 in: Michèle Knodt und Beate Kohler-Koch (Ed.): *Mannheimer Jahrbuch zur Europäischen Sozialforschung 2000, 'Deutschland in Europa'*. Frankfurt, M./New York: Campus.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2003): Die Etablierung des Fachs in den neuen Ländern. Pp. 46-58 in: Falter, Jürgen W. und Felix W. Wurm (Ed.): *Politikwissenschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2003): Interdependent European Governance. Pp. 10-23 in: Beate Kohler-Koch (Ed.): *Linking EU and National Governance*. Oxford: University Press.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2003): Regieren und Institutionenbildung. Pp. 11-46 in: Jachtenfuchs, Markus, Kohler-Koch, Beate (Ed.): *Europäische Integration*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2002): On Networks, Travelling Ideas, and Behavioural Inertia. Pp. 87-103 in: Conzelmann, Thomas and Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Regionales Europa - Europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 6).
- Kohler-Koch, Beate and Markus Jachtenfuchs (2002): Governance in der Europäischen Union. Pp. in: Arthur Benz (Ed.): *Governance - Eine Einführung*. Hagen: Fernuniversität Hagen.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2001): Die GASP im kommenden Jahrzehnt - Gewappnet für Krisen? Pp. 155-170 in: Hierzinger, Roland and Johannes Pollack (Ed.): *Europäische Leitbilder. Festschrift für Heinrich Schneider*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2001): The White Paper and the Improvement of European Governance. Pp. 174-181 in: Europäische Kommission (Ed.): *Europe 2004 - Le Grand Debat. Setting the Agenda and Outlining the Options*. Brüssel: Amt f. aml. Veröffentl. der Europ. Gemeinschaften.

- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2000): Beyond Amsterdam: Regional Integration as Social Process. Pp. 68-92 in: Karlheinz Neunreither and Antje Wiener (Ed.): *European Integration After Amsterdam. Institutional Dynamics and Prospects for Democracy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2000): En författning för Europa? (Eine Verfassung für Europa?). Pp. 123-141 in: Ulf Bernitz, Sverker Gustavsson and Lars Oxelheim (Ed.): *Europaperspektiv. Arsbok 2000*. Stockholm: Nerenius & Santerus Publishers.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2000): Europäisierung: Plädoyer für eine Horizonterweiterung. Pp. 11-31 in: Michèle Knodt and Kohler-Koch Beate (Ed.): *Mannheimer Jahrbuch zur Europäischen Sozialforschung 2000, 'Deutschland in Europa'*. Frankfurt/M.: Campus.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2000): Unternehmensverbände im Spannungsfeld von Europäisierung und Globalisierung. Pp. 132-148 in: Werner Bühner and Edgar Grande (Ed.): *Unternehmensverbände und Staat in Deutschland*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (1999): Macht und Integration. Pp. 41-61 in: Wolfgang Bergem, Volker Ronge and Georg Weißeno (Ed.): *Friedenspolitik in und für Europa. Festschrift für Gerda Zellentin*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate and Rainer Eising (1999): Governance in the European Union. A Comparative Assessment. Pp. 266-284 in: Beate Kohler-Koch and Rainer Eising (Ed.): *The Transformation of Governance in the European Union*. London: Routledge.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate and Rainer Eising (1999): Introduction: Network Governance in the European Union. Pp. 3-13 in: Beate Kohler-Koch and Rainer Eising (Ed.): *The Transformation of Governance in the European Union*. London: Routledge.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate and Rainer Eising (1999): The Evolution and Transformation of European Governance. Pp. 14-35 in: Beate Kohler-Koch and Rainer Eising (Ed.): *The Transformation of Governance in the European Union*. London: Routledge.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate and Michèle Knodt (1999): Regionales Regieren in der EU: Befunde eines empirisch vergleichenden Projekts. Pp. 167-193 in: Peter Nitschke (Ed.): *Die Europäische Union der Regionen - Subpolity und Politiken der Dritten Ebene*. Leverkusen: Leske + Budrich.
- Larat, Fabrice (2000): Instrumentalisierung des kollektiven Gedächtnisses und europäische Integration. Pp. 187-201 in: (Ed.): *Frankreich Jahrbuch 2000: Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft, Geschichte, Kultur*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Larat, Fabrice (2000): L'Europe et ses grands hommes: entre commémoration et distinction. L'exemple du prix Charlemagne de la ville d'Aix-la-Chapelle. Pp. 263-278 in: Andrée Bachoud, Josefina Cuesta and Trebitsch Michel (Ed.): *Les intellectuels et l'Europe de 1945 à nos jours*. Paris: Publications universitaires Denis-Diderot.
- Larat, Fabrice (2000): Entre Bonn, Berlin et Bruxelles, l'opinion publique allemande face à l'Europe. Pp. 120-142 in: Cautrès, Bruno, Dominique Reynié (Ed.): *Les opinions publiques face à l'Europe*. Paris: Presse de Science Po.
- Larat, Fabrice (2000): Europäische Integration und Instrumentalisierung der Geschichte. Pp. 187-201 in: Deutsch-Französisches Institut (Ed.): *Frankreich Jahrbuch*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Larat, Fabrice (1999): L'idea d'Europa nel dopoguerra tra i cattolici provenienti dalla Resistenza e dall'opposizione al nazismo. Pp. 387-411 in: Canavero, Alfredo, Jean-Dominique Durand (Ed.): *Il fattore religioso nell'integrazione europea*. Mailand: Unicopli.
- Lilli, Waldemar (2002): Zur Bedeutung nationaler und regionaler Identität in der Vorbereitung der europäischen Integrationspolitik. Pp. 238-254 in: Conzelmann, Thomas and Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Regionales Europa - Europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 6).
- Lilli, Waldemar and Michael Diehl (1999): Regional Identity in the Kurpfalz and in South Hesse: Studies on perceptions of the territorial space, attachment to the territory and preservation of regional identity. Pp. 101-121 in: M. Bornwasser und R. Walkenhut (Ed.): *Ethnic and National Consciousness. Between Globalisation and Regionalisation*. Frankfurt, Berlin, Bern, New York, Paris, Wien: Peter Lang.
- Schimmelfennig, Frank (2002): Introduction: The Impact of International Organizations on the Central and East European States - Conceptual and Theoretical Issues. Pp. 1-29 in: Linden, Ronald B. (Ed.): *Norms and Nannies: The Impact of International Organizations on the Central and Eastern European States*. Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Schmitt, Hermann and Cees van der Eijk (2003): Die politische Bedeutung niedriger Beteiligungsraten bei Europawahlen: Eine empirische Studie über die Motive der Nichtwahl. Pp. 279-302 in: Edeltraud Roller, Frank Brettschneider und Jan van Deth (Ed.): *Die Europäisierung der öffentlichen Meinung*. Opladen: Leske und Budrich.

MZES Working Papers

- Balmaceda, Margarita M. (2002): *EU Energy Policy and Future European Energy Markets: Consequences for the Central and East European States*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 42. Mannheim.

- Edler, Jakob (2000): *Die Genese des Forschungsprogramms BRITE: Institutionalisierungsprozesse zur Überwindung eines europäischen Konsensdilemmas: eine reflexiv-institutionalistische Analyse*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 16. Mannheim.
- Hegmann, Horst (2002): *Die soziale Konstruktion konstitutioneller Präferenzen: Eine alternative Verwendungsweise der Ordnungsökonomik in der europäischen Verfassungsdiskussion*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 50. Mannheim.
- Hurrelmann, Achim (2002): *Verfassungspolitik als Konstruktion von Lernprozessen?: Konstitutionalisierung und Identitätsbildung in der Europäischen Union*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 51. Mannheim.
- Joerges, Christian (2002): *Das Recht im Prozess der Konstitutionalisierung Europas*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 52. Mannheim.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (1999): *A Constitution for Europe?* Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 8. Mannheim.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate and Christine Quittkat (1999): *Intermediation of Interests in the European Union*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 9. Mannheim.
- Schieren, Stefan (2002): *Europa zwischen rechtlich-konstitutioneller Konkordanz und politisch-kultureller Vielfalt*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 53. Mannheim.
- Schröter, Michael W. (2002): *Das Subsidiaritätsprinzip als verfassungsgenerierender Modus*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 54. Mannheim.
- Somek, Alexander (2002): *Mobilität – Wider ein verkürztes Verständnis von Supranationalität*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 55. Mannheim.
- Papers / Reports**
- Knodt, Michèle and Nicola Staeck (1999): *Shifting paradigms: Reflecting Germany's European policy*. European Integration online Papers (EIoP); No. 3.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2003): *Die neue verbraucherpolitische Strategie der Kommission: Eine offene Tür für Verbraucherinteressen?* Berlin. [Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband e.V. (vzbv), 50 Jahre Verbraucherarbeit in Deutschland. Dokumentation der Festveranstaltung am 15. Mai 2003, S. 34-39.]
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2003): *NGOs and Democracy: Theory & Practice*. European Policy Forum (EPF). [NGOs, Democratisation and the Regulatory State. A Collection of Papers presented at the Conferences in London and Brussels 2003.]
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2001): *Die Zukunft der EU: Abschied von alten Leitbildern*. Berichte des Forschungsinstituts der Internationalen Wissenschaftlichen Vereinigung Weltwirtschaft und Politik; No. 98. [IWWWW e.V.]
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2001): *The Commission White Paper and the Improvement of European Governance*. Jean Monnet Working Paper; No. 6. Brussels. [Symposium: Mountain or Molehill? A Critical Appraisal of the Commission White Paper on Governance, 25.7.2001.]
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (1999): *Europe in Search of Legitimate Governance*. ARENA Working Paper; No. 27. Oslo. [Advanced Research on the Europeanisation of the Nation-State]
- Seidendorf, Stefan (2002): *Européisation des discours identitaires? – Une comparaison franco-allemande*. Paris. [Institut d'Études Politiques, Rencontres Doctorales: Les Transformations de la Gouvernance, Paris: 25.-26.10.2002.]
- Area B5: International Embeddedness of European Governance**
- Books**
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus and Michèle Knodt (Ed.) (2002): *Regieren in internationalen Institutionen*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Knodt, Michèle and Sebastiaan Princen (Ed.) (2003): *Understanding the European Union's external relations*. London: Routledge. (Routledge ECPR studies in European political science; no. 29).
- Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)**
- De Bièvre, Dirk (2002): Re-designing the virtuous circle : two proposals for WTO reform. An essay on resolving and preventing US-EU, and other trade disputes. *Journal of World Trade*, 36, issue 5, pp. 1005-1013.
- Articles in Other Scientific Journals**
- Finke, Barbara (2002): Aufbruch der Frauenbewegungen (Buchrezension). *Forschungsjournal Neue Soziale Bewegungen*, 15, issue 2, pp. 114-116.
- Knodt, Michèle and Barbara Finke (2003): Europäisierung der Zivilgesellschaften oder Europäische Zivilgesellschaft? Ein Tagungsbericht. *Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen*, 10, issue 2, pp. 387-394.
- Schimmelfennig, Frank (2003): Jenseits von Gleichgewichtspolitik und Anpassung: Chancen und Grenzen transatlantischen sozialen Einflusses. *Weltrends*, 11, issue 40, pp. 76-81.

Articles in Other Journals, Newsletters, Newspapers etc.

Knodt, Michèle (2002): Die Europäische Union: Auf der Suche nach Legitimität. *Zur Debatte*, 32, issue 4, pp. 34-35.

Knodt, Michèle and Sebastian Princen (2001): The EU's external relations: Challenge or Continuity? *ECPR-news, spring special feature*, pp. 12-17.

Articles in Books

Conzelmann, Thomas (2001): Governing Good Governance: The EU and the Co-Ordination of Foreign Aid Policy. Pp. 142-161 in: Zhou Hong (Ed.): *Foreign Aid and International Relations*. Beijing: Social Science Documentation Publishing House.

De Bièvre, Dirk (2002): How does the European Union conduct its trade policy? Pp. 161-175 in: Baroncelli, Stefania and Gianfranco Varvesi (Ed.): *Europe in progress. From Maastricht to Nice*. Florence: European Press Academic Publishing.

Finke, Barbara (2003): Feministische Ansätze. Pp. 477-504 in: Schieder, Siegfried/Spindler, Manuela (Ed.): *Theorien der Internationalen Beziehungen: Eine Einführung*. Opladen: Leske+Budrich.

Finke, Barbara (2001): Konsens und Vielfalt. Transnationale Frauennetzwerke als Legitimitätsressource des UN-Systems? Pp. 175-196 in: Achim Brunnengräber, Ansgar Klein und Heike Walk (Ed.): *NGOs als Legitimationsressource. Zivilgesellschaftliche Partizipations- und Handlungsformen im Globalisierungsprozess*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

Jachtenfuchs, Markus und Michèle Knodt (2002): Regieren in internationalen Institutionen. Pp. 9-28 in: Jachtenfuchs, Markus und Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Regieren in internationalen Institutionen*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

Knodt, Michèle (2003): Vom „Europa der Regionen“ zum „Europa mit den Regionen“. Eine Reise durch die regionale Europaforschung. Pp. 161-176 in: Chardon, Matthias; Göth, Ursula; Hüttmann, Martin Große; Probst-Dobler, Christine (Ed.): *Regieren unter neuen Herausforderungen: Deutschland und Europa im 21. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Rudolf Hrbek zum 65. Geburtstag*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

Knodt, Michèle and Sebastian Princen (2003): Introduction: Puzzles and prospects in theorising the EU's external relations. Pp. 1-18 in: Michèle Knodt/Sebastian Princen (Ed.): *Understanding the EU's External relations*. London: Routledge.

Knodt, Michèle and Sebastian Princen (2003): Understanding the EU's External relations: The move from actors to processes. Pp. 195-208 in: Michèle Knodt/Sebastian Princen (Ed.): *Understanding the European Union's external relations*. London: Routledge.

Knodt, Michèle (2001): External Representation of German Länder Interests. Pp. 173-188 in: Wolf-Dieter Eberwein und Karl Kaiser (Ed.): *Germany's New Foreign Policy. Decision-Making in an Interdependent World*. Houndsmill: Palgrave.

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2001): The Berlin-Brandenburg Initiative for Southeastern Europe – Tagungsbericht zur International Conference 'Problems and Prospects of Science in Southeastern Europe'. Pp. 88-90 in: Jenov, Nikolai (Ed.): *Science in Southeastern Europe, Union of Scientists in Bulgaria*. Sofia: Union of Scientists in Bulgaria.

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2000): Ordnungsdanken in einer globalisierten Welt. Pp. 189-225 in: Dieter S. Lutz (Ed.): *Globalisierung und nationale Souveränität. Festschrift für Wilfried Röhrich*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

Kohler-Koch, Beate, Jörg Flecker, Michèle Knodt and Thorsten Schulten (1999): Das zivilgesellschaftliche Szenario. Pp. 85-115 in: Ulrich Steger (Ed.): *Globalisierung gestalten. Szenarien für Markt, Politik und Gesellschaft. (Ergebnisse des Ladenburger Kollegs „Globalisierung verstehen und gestalten“)*. Berlin et al.: Springer Verlag.

Kohler-Koch, Beate and Michèle Knodt (1999): Konzepte der politischen Steuerung in einer globalisierten Welt. Pp. 235-256 in: Ulrich Steger (Ed.): *Facetten der Globalisierung. Ökonomische, soziale und politische Aspekte*. Berlin et al.: Springer Verlag.

Larat, Fabrice (2001): Internationaler Schutz von Menschenrechten am Beispiel des Europarats (in russischer Sprache). Pp. 177-231 in: S. Pankofsky (Ed.): *Europäische Integration: aktueller Zustand und Perspektiven*. Minsk: Europäische Universität für Geisteswissenschaften.

Larat, Fabrice (2001): Internationaler Schutz von Menschenrechten am Beispiel des Europarats (russischer Originaltitel). Pp. 177-231 in: Europäische Universität für Geisteswissenschaften (Ed.): *Europäische Integration: aktueller Zustand und Perspektiven (russischer Originaltitel)*. Minsk: Europäische Universität für Geisteswissenschaften.

Schimmelfennig, Frank (2003): Internationale Sozialisation: Von einem „erschöpften“ zu einem produktiven Forschungsprogramm? Pp. 401-427 in: Hellmann, Gunther Wolf, Klaus Dieter Zürn, Michael (Ed.): *Die neuen Internationalen Beziehungen. Forschungsstand und Perspektiven in Deutschland*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Weltpolitik im 21. Jahrhundert; no. 10).

Schimmelfennig, Frank (2003): Klub oder Gemeinschaft? Eine Kritik der klubtheoretischen Analyse der Erweiterung europäischer Regionalorganisationen. Pp. 171-199 in: Thomas Plümper



(Ed.): *Politische Integration*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Schimmelfennig, Frank (2003): Osterweiterung: Strategisches Handeln und kollektive Ideen. Pp. 541–568 in: Markus Jachtenfuchs Beate Kohler-Koch (Ed.): *Europäische Integration*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich. (UTB Politikwissenschaft).

Tseng, Su-Ling (2001): The European Union's Commercial Policymaking towards China. Pp. 170–188 in: P. W. Preston and Julie Gilson (Ed.): *The European Union and East Asia: Interregional Linkages in a Changing Global System*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing.

MZES Working Papers

Hellmann, Birgit, Michèle Knodt and Beate Kohler-Koch (2000): *Globalisierung und Integration: Strategievorstellungen deutscher Parlamentarier*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 31. Mannheim.

Papers / Reports

De Bièvre, Dirk (2003): *International Institutions and Domestic Coalitions: The Differential Effects of Negotiations and Judicialisation in European Trade Policy*. EUI SPS Working Paper; No. 2003/17. San Domenico di Fiesole. [European University Institute, Department of Social and Political Sciences.]

Dür, Andreas (2003): *Theorizing the Contagious Effects of Regionalism: European Integration and Transatlantic Trade Relations, 1957–1963*. EUI Working Papers, Political and Social Sciences Department; No. 8.

Knodt, Michèle (2000): *Paper: Formen politischer Steuerung in einer globalisierten Welt*. Essen. [Institut für Arbeit und Technik (Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut), Wissenschaftszentrum Nordrhein-Westfalen, Globalisierung: Mehr Wohlstand? Mehr Demokratie?]

Knodt, Michèle (2000): *Paper: The European Union and its Common European Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)*. Wu Han/China. [Centre for European Studies, Wu Han University, 12.09.2000.]

Area B6: Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems

Books

Bräuninger, Thomas (2000): *Internationale Institutionenpolitik. Die Wahl von Entscheidungsregeln für die Meeresbodenbehörde*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus.

Edler, Jakob (2000): *Institutionalisierung europäischer Politik. Die Genese des Forschungsprogramms BRITE als reflexiver sozialer Prozeß*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

Henning, Christian H. C. A. (2000): *Macht und Tausch in der europäischen Agrarpolitik. Eine positive*

Theorie kollektiver Entscheidungen. Frankfurt am Main: Campus Verlag.

Kotzian, Peter (2003): *Verhandlungen im europäischen Arzneimittelsektor. Initiierung – Institutionalisierung – Ergebnisse*. Baden – Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft. (Regieren in Europa; no. 4).

Stoiber, Michael (2003): *Die nationale Vorbereitung auf EU-Regierungskonferenzen. Interministerielle Koordination und kollektive Entscheidung*. Frankfurt: Campus.

Wald, Andreas (2003): *Netzwerkstrukturen und -effekte in Organisationen: eine Netzwerkanalyse in internationalen Unternehmen*. Wiesbaden: Gabler. (MIR-Edition).

Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

Pappi, Franz Urban and Christian Henning (1999): The organization of influence on the EC's common agricultural policy: A network approach. *European Journal of Political Research*, 36, pp. 257–281.

Turner, Paul W. and Michael Stoiber (2002): Interministerielle Netzwerke: Formale und informelle Koordinationsstrukturen bei der Vorbereitung der deutschen Verhandlungspositionen zur Regierungskonferenz 1996. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 42, issue 4, pp. 561–605.

Articles in Other Scientific Journals

Conzelmann, Thomas (2003): Auf der Suche nach einem Phänomen: Was bedeutet Good Governance in der europäischen Entwicklungspolitik? *Nord-Süd-aktuell*, XVII, issue 3, pp. 468–477.

Turner, Paul W., Clemens Kroneberg and Michael Stoiber (2003): Strategisches Signalisieren bei internationalen Verhandlungen. Eine quantitative Analyse am Beispiel der Regierungskonferenz 1996. *Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen*, 10, issue 2, pp. 287–320.

Articles in Other Journals, Newsletters, Newspapers etc.

König, Thomas and Thomas Bräuninger (1999): Reform der EU-Institutionen: Am Mehrheitsprinzip führt kein Weg vorbei. *EU-Magazin*, 31, issue 4, pp. 18–22.

Articles in Books

Bräuninger, Thomas and Thomas König (1999): Die Einrichtung von Abstimmungsregeln zur Nutzung globaler Gemeinschaftsgüter. Das Beispiel der Meeresbodenbehörde. Pp. 132–159 in: Karl-Ernst Schenk, Dieter Schmidtchen, Manfred E. Streit und Viktor Vanberg (Ed.): *Globalisierung und Rechtsordnung: Zur Neuen Institutionenökonomik internationaler Transaktionen*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck. (Jahrbuch für Neue Politische Ökonomie; no. 18).

Kohler-Koch, Beate and F. Vogt (2000): Normen- und regelgeleitete internationale Kooperationen - Formale Begriffsanalyse in der Politikwissenschaft. Pp. 325-340 in: Gerd Stumme und Rudolf Wille (Ed.): *Begriffliche Wissensverarbeitung. Methoden und Anwendungen*. Berlin et al.: Springer.

MZES Working Papers

Hanschel, Dirk (2000): *Environment and Human Rights : Cooperative Means of Regime Implementation*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 29. Mannheim.

Henning, Christian H.C.A. (2002): *Political Foundation of Economically Inefficient Public Policies: The Case of the Common European Agricultural Policy*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 57. Mannheim.

Kischel, Uwe (2000): *The State as a Non-Unitary Actor: The Role of the Judicial Branch in International Negotiations*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 23. Mannheim.

Kotzian, Peter (2003): *Caring or Curing? On the Nature of Health Care in Modern Societies*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 69. Mannheim.

Kotzian, Peter (2002): *Stuck in the Middle: Welfare Effects of the European Pharmaceutical Markets' Incomplete Integration and a Possible Remedy*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 59. Mannheim.

Riedel, Eibe (2000): *Verhandlungslösungen im Rahmen des Sozialpakts der Vereinten Nationen*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 28. Mannheim.

Stoiber, Michael and Paul W. Thurner (2000): *Der Vergleich von Ratifikationsstrukturen der EU-Mitgliedsländer für Intergouvernementale Verträge : Eine Anwendung des Veto-Spieler Konzeptes*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 27. Mannheim.

Thurner, Paul W., Clemens Kroneberg and Michael Stoiber (2003): *Strategisches Signalisieren bei internationalen Verhandlungen. Eine empirisch-quantitative Analyse am Beispiel der Regierungskonferenz 1996*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 70. Mannheim.

Thurner, Paul W., Franz Urban Pappi and Michael Stoiber (2002): *EU Intergovernmental Conferences. A Quantitative Analytical Reconstruction and Data-Handbook of Domestic Preference Formation, Transnational Networks, and Dynamics of Compromise during the Amsterdam Treaty Negotiations*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 60. Mannheim.

Thurner, Paul W. and Michael Stoiber (2001): *Interministerielle Netzwerke : Formale und informelle Koordinationsstrukturen bei der Vorbereitung der deutschen Verhandlungspositionen zur Regierungskonferenz 1996*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 37. Mannheim.

Wolfrum, Rüdiger (2000): *Vorbereitende Willensbildung und Entscheidungsprozeß beim Abschluß multilateraler völkerrechtlicher Verträge*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 17. Mannheim.

Papers / Reports

Boockmann, Bernhard and Paul Thurner (2002): *Flexibility Provisions in Multilateral Environmental Treaties*. ZEW Discussion Paper; No. 02-44. Mannheim. [IINS Research Paper No. 13.]

Linhart, Eric and Paul W. Thurner (2002): *Die Erklärungskraft spiel- und tauschtheoretischer Verhandlungsmodelle bei gegebenem Institutionalisierungsgrad. Ein empirischer Vergleich am Beispiel des Endgames der Regierungskonferenz 1996*. Mannheim. [MZES Projektbericht.]

Area B7: The Development of a European Regional System

Books

Rosenbusch, Bernd (2003): *Die Bedeutung inner- und zwischenstaatlicher Konflikte für die Kooperation und Integration der ASEAN-Staaten*. München, Hamburg: Lit. (Studien zu Konflikt und Kooperation im Osten; no. 10).

Sahm, Astrid, Manfred Sapper and Volker Weichsel (Ed.) (2002): *Die Zukunft des Friedens. Eine Bilanz der Friedens- und Konfliktforschung*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Sahm, Astrid (1999): *Transformation im Schatten von Tschernobyl. Umwelt- und Energiepolitik im gesellschaftlichen Wandel von Belarus und der Ukraine*. Münster: Lit. (Studien zu Konflikt und Kooperation im Osten; no. Bd. 7).

Weichsel, Volker (2001): *Westintegration und Rußlandpolitik der Tschechischen Republik*. Münster-Hamburg-London: Lit Verlag. (Studien zu Konflikt und Kooperation im Osten; no. 9).

Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

Bonin, Peter (2001): Die letzten Reserven der eingebildeten Großmacht. Russische Balkanpolitik der 90er Jahre. *Osteuropa*, 47, pp. 4-5.

Jahn, Egbert (2003): Rußland in Europa. Neuer Wein in alten Schläuchen? (mit 6 anderen Beiträgen). *Osteuropa*, 53, issue 9-10, pp. 1245-1261.

Peter, Rolf and Claudia Wagner (2001): Rußland und der „Kampf gegen den Terrorismus“: Schulterschluß mit dem Westen gegen „freie Hand“ im Kaukasus? *Osteuropa*, 11/12, pp. 1247-1261.

Weichsel, Volker (2002): Rechtsradikalismus in Osteuropa: Ein Phänomen sui generis? *Osteuropa*, 5, pp. 511-520.

Articles in Other Scientific Journals

Bonin, Peter (2001): The last reserves of the imagined Great Power. On the significance of the Balkans for Russian political and economic actors. *New Balkan Politics*, issue 3.

Sahm, Astrid (2001): Lukaschenko zum zweiten. *Blätter für deutsche und internationale Politik*, pp. 1173-1176.

Sahm, Astrid (1999): Political Culture and National Symbols: Their Impact on the Belarusian Nation-Building Process. *Nationalities Papers*, 27, issue 4, pp. 649-660.

Stewart, Susan (2003): Modell Ukraine? Thesen zum ethnopolitischen Frieden. *Osteuropa*, 53, issue 12, pp. 1772-1788.

Stewart, Susan (2003): The Role of the United Nations in the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict. *Journal of Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe*, issue 2.

Stewart, Susan (2001): Autonomy as a Mechanism for Conflict Regulation? The Case of Crimea. *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics*, 7, issue 4, pp. 113-141.

Stewart, Susan (1999): Ukrainian Nationality Policy and its Effects on the Mobilization Capacity of the Russian Minority. *Cahiers Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu*, issue 4, pp. 55-62.

Articles in Other Journals, Newsletters, Newspapers etc.

Bonin, Peter (2001): Die zwei Kreise der russischen Außenpolitik. *Kommune*, 19, issue 3, pp. 17-19.

Jahn, Egbert (2000): Perechod ot demokraticeskogo k nedemokraticeskomu nacionalizmu v vostočnoj Evrope. *Mezhdunarodnyj dialog - International Dialogue*, 3, issue 1, pp. 87-117.

Peter, Rolf and Guido Houben (2001): Tote Seelen gehen wählen. Eindrücke zweier OSZE-Wahlbeobachter bei den Präsidentschaftswahlen. *Belarus-News*, 15, pp. 6-7.

Reich, Andreas (2000): Der Nationalstaat - ein Auslaufmodell? *Internationale Schulbuchforschung*, 22, issue 1, pp. 162-165.

Sahm, Astrid (2001): Schwierige Nachbarschaft: Polen als Feind- und Vorbild. *Belarus-News*, pp. 2-3.

Articles in Books

Bonin, Peter (2001): „Great Game“ or New Cooperation? Russian Perspectives on Future

Developments in the Balkans. Pp. 181-195 in: Heiko Haumann and Dusan Simko (Ed.): *Peace Perspectives for Southeast Europe. Proceedings for the Symposium 200 Basel, Switzerland, 29-30 June 2000*. Prag: Academia.

Bonin, Peter (2000): Symbolische Politik und verhin-derte Kooperation. Fragen an Rußlands Südosteuropapolitik der 90er Jahre. Pp. 93-103 in: Cvetana Todorova and Edgar Hösch (Ed.): *Südosteuropa von der Krise zur Transformation*. München: Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft.

Jahn, Egbert (2003): Moderne und Ethnizität. Ethnische Differenzierung oder Assimilation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und in der Europäischen Union. Pp. 13-43 in: Becker, Jörg / Behnisch, Reinhard (Ed.): *Zwischen kultureller Zersplitterung und virtueller Identität. Türkische Medienkultur in Deutschland III*. Rehburg-Loccum: Loccumer Protokolle.

Jahn, Egbert (2002): Ein bisschen Frieden im ewigen Krieg? Zu den Aussichten auf einen dauerhaften Weltfrieden am Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts. Pp. 51-82 in: Sahm, Astrid, Manfred Sapper, Volker Weichsel (Ed.): *Die Zukunft des Friedens. Eine Bilanz der Friedens- und Konfliktforschung*. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Jahn, Egbert (2002): Sravnitel'nij analiz obrazovanija nacional'nych gosudarstv v postkommunisticeskoj vostočnoj Evrope. Pp. 289-304 in: Siselina, Ljubov' (Ed.): *Rossija i Central'naja Evropa v novych geopoliticeskich real'nostjach. Sbornik statej ucastnikov IV mezhdunarodnoj naucnoj konferencii Moskva, 1-16 junja 2001 goda=Russia and Central Europe in the new geopolitical realities*. Moskva: Russian Academy of Sciences.

Jahn, Egbert (2001): Der Kosovo-Konflikt als europäisches Problem. Pp. 67-112 in: Absolventum Universität Mannheim (Ed.): *1. Mannheimer Alumni-Tag 8. bis 10. Oktober 1999*. Mannheim: Mateo.

Jahn, Egbert (2000): Menschenrechtspolitik und Völkermordprävention - Konsequenzen aus dem kriegerischen Terrorwettbewerb im Kosovo. Pp. 571-604 in: Lutz, Dieter (Ed.): *Globalisierung und nationale Souveränität. Festschrift für Wilfried Röhrich*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

Jahn, Egbert (2000): The Foreign-Domestic Nexus in Gorbachev's Central and East European Policy. Pp. 149-177 in: Morgan, Patrick M. / Nelson, Keith L. (Ed.): *Reviewing the Cold War. Domestic and Foreign Policy in the East-West Confrontation*. Westport, CT-London: Praeger.

Jahn, Egbert (2000): Vom Gebrauch des traurigen Notmittels Krieg im Rahmen einer dem Primat ziviler Konfliktbearbeitung verpflichteten Politik. Pp. 153-203 in: CallieB, Jörg (Ed.): *Vom Gebrauch des „traurigen Notmittels“ Krieg. Welche militärischen*

- Operationen können welche Zwecke fördern.* Rehburg-Loccum: Evang. Akademie. (Loccumer Protokolle; no. 32).
- Jahn, Egbert (1999): „Ostmitteleuropa“ – Neue Definitionen und historische Traditionen. Pp. 93–116 in: Dan Diner im Auftr. d. Institut für Deutsche Geschichte (Ed.): *Neue politische Geschichte*. Gerlingen: Bleicher. (Tel Aviver Jahrbuch für deutsche Geschichte; no. 28).
- Jahn, Egbert (1999): Das verborgene Erbe des Kommunismus: Die nationalstaatliche Ordnung im Osten Europas. Pp. 63–99 in: Egbert Jahn, Hermann Weber, Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik und Ulrich Mähler (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 1999*. Berlin: Akademie Verlag.
- Jahn, Egbert (1999): O protivorecii i sootvetsii gosudarstvennogo i etniceskogo nacional'nogo soznanija. Pp. 32–50 in: Husein Bagirov (Ed.): *Milli Özübüderketme*. Baku: Academy of Sciences.
- Jahn, Egbert (1999): Zur Widersprüchlichkeit und zur Vereinbarkeit des staatlichen und des ethnischen Nationsverständnisses. Pp. 33–56 in: Zena Waters (Ed.): *National Consciousness*. Baku: Academy of Sciences.
- Jahn, Egbert (1999): Zum Problem der Vergleichbarkeit von Massenverfolgung und Massenvernichtung. Pp. 29–51 in: Dahlmann, Dittmar / Hirschfeld, Gerhard (Ed.): *Lager, Zwangsarbeit, Vertreibung und Deportation. Dimensionen der Massenverbrechen in der Sowjetunion und in Deutschland 1933–1945*. Essen: Klartext.
- Peter, Rolf and Volker Weichsel (2003): EU-Russian relationships: the development of a semi-permeable border. Pp. 59 – 65 in: Goldthau, Andreas, and Pavel Onokhine (Ed.): *Russia – the European Union. Interaction without strategy?* Ekaterinburg: Ural State Univ. Press.
- Peter, Rolf and Volker Weichsel (2002): Will Russia be excluded from or included into Europe by the enlargement of the European Union? Pp. 122 – 126 in: Forschungsstelle Osteuropa, Bremen (Ed.): *Gewinner und Verlierer post-sozialistischer Transformationsprozesse*. Bremen: Forschungsstelle. (Arbeitspapiere und Materialien der Forschungsstelle Osteuropa, Bremen; no. 36).
- Preißler, Franz (1999): Rußland und die Frage der russischen Minderheiten: Bestimmungsfaktoren russischen Außenverhaltens in einem Problemfeld postsowjetischer Politik. Beitrag für die 6. Brühler Tagung junger Osteuropa-Experten. Pp. 88–93 in: Bundesinstitut für Internationale und Ostwissenschaftliche Studien (Ed.): *Politische Transformation in Osteuropa*. Köln: Bundesinstitut.
- Preißler, Franz (1999): Krieg als Machterhaltungsstrategie. Pp. 26–30 in: Sapper, Manfred (Ed.): *Rußland und der zweite Tschetschenienkrieg. Fakten, Hintergründe, Interpretationen*. Mannheim: FKKS. (Untersuchungen des FKKS; no. 22).
- Sahm, Astrid (2001): Belarus. Von der parlamentarischen Republik zum präsidialen Regime. Pp. 125–148 in: Rainer Lindner und Boris Meissner (Ed.): *Die Ukraine und Belarus in der Transformation. Eine Zwischenbilanz*. Köln: Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik. (Mittel- und Osteuropawissenschaften : Reihe Politik; no. 3).
- Sahm, Astrid (2001): Von der BSSR zur Republik Weißrußland – Belarus (1988–2001). Pp. 178–196 in: Dietrich Beyrau und Rainer Lindner (Ed.): *Handbuch der Geschichte Weißrußlands*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.
- Sahm, Astrid (2001): Von humanitärer Hilfe – zu partnerschaftlicher Zusammenarbeit. Pp. 66–75 in: Fred Dorn (Ed.): *Lebendige Zusammenarbeit*. Minsk.
- Sahm, Astrid (2001): Zwischen Selbstbehauptung und Unterdrückung – Zum Verhältnis von Staat und Gesellschaft in der Ukraine. Pp. 92–110 in: Günther Ammon und Michael Hartmeier (Ed.): *Zivilgesellschaft und Staat in Europa. Ein Spannungsfeld im Wandel. Deutschland, Frankreich, Italien, Spanien, Ukraine, Weißrußland*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.
- Sahm, Astrid (1999): Ohne Garantie: Menschenrechte in Belarus. Pp. 189–197 in: Gabriele Arnim, Volkmar Deile und Franz-Josef Hutter (Ed.): *Jahrbuch Menschenrechte 2000*. Frankfurt: Suhrkamp.
- Sahm, Astrid (1999): Integration unter Bombenhagel. Die belarussisch-rußländische Union und der Krieg in Tschetschenien. Pp. 42–45 in: Sapper, Manfred (Ed.): *Rußland und der zweite Tschetschenienkrieg. Fakten, Hintergründe, Interpretationen*. Mannheim: FKKS. (Untersuchungen des FKKS; no. 22).
- Weichsel, Volker (2001): Anspruch und Realität der Zivilgesellschaft in Osteuropa. Pp. 15–22 in: (Ed.): *Wege zu einem solidarischen Europa. Dokumentation der deutsch-belarussisch-ukrainischen Konsultation*. Darmstadt.

MZES Working Papers

- Jahn, Egbert (2000): „Nie wieder Krieg! Nie wieder Völkermord!“ : *Der Kosovo-Konflikt als europäisches Problem*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 14. Mannheim.
- Lilli, Waldemar and Michael Diehl (1999): *Measuring National Identity*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 10. Mannheim.
- Olzanski, Tadeusz (2002): *Die Ukraine und Rußland: Von der Desintegration zur Reintegration?* Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 43. Mannheim.
- Reich, Andreas (2001): *Politisches Patt in Tschechien: Ursachen, Konsequenzen, Perspektiven*. Arbeitspa-

- piere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 41. Mannheim.
- Stewart, Susan (2000): *Sprachenpolitik als Sicherheitsproblem in der Ukraine*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 20. Mannheim.
- ### Papers / Reports
- Bieniek, Markus and Volker Weichsel (2000): *Neue außenpolitische Strukturen in Mitteleuropa: Westintegration und Ostpolitik in Polen und der Tschechischen Republik*. Arbeitspapiere und Materialien – Forschungsstelle Osteuropa; No. 23. Bremen.
- Jahn, Egbert (1999): „Nie wieder Krieg! Nie wieder Völkermord!“ *Der Kosovo-Konflikt als europäisches Problem*. Untersuchungen des FKKS; No. 23. [Forschungsschwerpunkt Konflikt- und Kooperationsstrukturen in Osteuropa an der Universität Mannheim.]
- Peter, Rolf (1999): *Zwischen Konflikt und Kalkül. Die „nationale Frage“ in Kasachstan*. Untersuchungen des FKKS; No. 20. Mannheim. [Forschungsschwerpunkt Konflikt- und Kooperationsstrukturen in Osteuropa an der Universität Mannheim.]
- Peter, Rolf (1999): *Gefahr aus dem Süden? Anmerkungen zum Islamismus-Feindbild in Rußland*. Untersuchungen des FKKS; No. 22. Mannheim. [Sapper, Manfred (Hrsg.): Rußland und der zweite Tschetschenienkrieg. Fakten, Hintergründe, Interpretationen.]
- Sahm, Astrid, Jan U. Clauss and Tatjana Baraulina (1999): *Belarus. IH-Länder aktuell*; No. 26. [Munzinger Archiv GmbH.]
- Schimmelfennig, Frank, Stefan Engert and Heiko Knobel (2002): *Costs, Commitments, and Compliance. The Impact of EU Democratic Conditionality on European Non-member States*. EUI Working Papers; No. RSC 2002/29.
- Wagner, Claudia (2000): *Rußlands Kriege in Tschetschenien. Politische Transformation und militärische Gewalt*. Studien zu Konflikt und Kooperation im Osten; No. 8. Münster.
- Weichsel, Volker (2000): *Aporien der Wirtschaftshilfe. Das Wirtschaftsförderungsprojekt der GTZ in Lettland*. Sonderveröffentlichung des FKKS. Mannheim. [Forschungsschwerpunkt Konflikt- und Kooperationsstrukturen in Osteuropa an der Universität Mannheim.]
- ### Associated Projects
- ### Books
- Bayerlein, Bernhard H. and André Lasserre (Ed.) (2001): *Engagements à travers le monde. Résistances, Conciliations, diffamations*. Zürich: Chronos. (Archives de Jules Humbert-Droz / Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis Amsterdam; no. 4).
- Bayerlein, Bernhard H. (Ed.) (2000): *Georgi Dimitroff. Tagebücher 1933 – 1943. Bd. 1*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verl.
- Bayerlein, Bernhard H. and Wladislaw Hedeler (Ed.) (2000): *Kommentare und Materialien zu den Tagebüchern 1933–1943. Band 2*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann and Bernhard H. Bayerlein (Ed.) (2003): *Der Thälmann-Skandal. Geheime Korrespondenzen mit Stalin*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann, Egbert Jahn, Bernhard H. Bayerlein, Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik and Ulrich Mähler (Ed.) (2003): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2003*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann, Egbert Jahn, Bernhard H. Bayerlein, Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik and Ulrich Mähler (Ed.) (2002): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2002*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann and Gerda Weber (2002): *Damals, als ich Wunderlich hieß. Vom Parteihochschüler zum kritischen Sozialisten. Die SED-Parteihochschule „Karl Marx“ bis 1949*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann, Egbert Jahn, Bernhard H. Bayerlein, Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik and Ulrich Mähler (Ed.) (2001): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2000/2001*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann (2000): *Die DDR 1945–1990*. München: Oldenbourg. (Oldenbourg-Grundriss der Geschichte; no. 20).
- Weber, Hermann (2000): *Geschichte der DDR*. München: Dt. Taschenbuch Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann (1999): *Geschichte der DDR*. München: Dt. Taschenbuch-Verl.
- Weber, Hermann, Egbert Jahn, Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik and Ulrich Mähler (Ed.) (1999): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 1999*. Berlin: Akademie Verlag.
- ### Articles in Other Scientific Journals
- Weber, Hermann (2003): Rosa Luxemburg zwischen Ost und West. Instrumentalisierung im Kalten Krieg bis 1990. *Mitteilungsblatt für Soziale Bewegungen*.
- Weber, Hermann and Wolfgang Leonhard (2003): Für demokratische Freiheit. 17. Juni 1953. Diskussion. *Gewerkschaftliche Monatshefte*, 54, issue 6, pp. 342–348.
- Weber, Hermann (2002): Historische DDR-Forschung vor und nach der deutschen Einheit. *Deutschland Archiv*, 35, issue 6, pp. 937–943.
- Weber, Hermann (2002): Zehn Jahre historische Kommunismusforschung. Leistungen, Defizite,

- Perspektiven. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, 50, issue 4, pp. 611–633.
- Weber, Hermann (2000): Der „demokratische Neubeginn“ nach 1945 ist eine Legende der DDR. *Universitas – Zeitschrift für interdisziplinäre Wissenschaft*, 55, issue 646, pp. 372–380.
- Weber, Hermann (1999): Gefahr der Aktenvernichtung. *Deutschland Archiv*, issue 5, pp. 828–830.
- Articles in Other Journals, Newsletters, Newspapers etc.**
- Bayerlein, Bernhard H. and Serge Wolikow (2001): A Story the World wants to know – The Computerization of the Comintern Archive's International Project. *The International Newsletter of Communist Studies*, 14, pp. 532–537.
- Braun, Günter (2000): Widerstand aus den Reihen der Arbeiterbewegung in der Pfalz. *Die Zeit des Nationalsozialismus in Rheinland-Pfalz*, issue 1, pp. 369–381.
- Weber, Hermann (2002): Der Widerstand gegen die SED-Diktatur. *Umschau / Fachzeitschrift der Industriegewerkschaft Bergbau, Chemie, Energie*, issue 3, pp. 40–45.
- Articles in Books**
- Bayerlein, Bernhard H. and André Lasserre (2001): 'Résistants' contre Staline. 'conciliateurs' communistes et diffamateurs des libertés contre André Gide. Pp. 17–78 in: Bernhard H. Bayerlein und André Lasserre (Ed.): *Engagements à travers le monde. Résistances, Conciliations, diffamations. Archives de Jules Humbert-Droz, IV*. Zürich: Chronos.
- Bayerlein, Bernhard H. and Brigitte Studer (2001): Jules Humbert-Droz. Pp. 339–342 in: José Gotovitch, Michail Narinskij und e.a. (Ed.): *Le Komintern: L'Histoire et les hommes. Dictionnaire biographique de l'Internationale Communiste en France, à Moscou, en Belgique, au Luxembourg, en Suisse. 1919–1943*. Paris: Les Editions de l'Atelier.
- Braun, Günter (2001): Schleichende Stalinisierung. Politische Weichenstellung in der Vor- und Frühgeschichte der DDR. Pp. 473–483 in: H. Bayerlein, Günter Braun, H. Dähn, J. Foitzik, E. Jahn, U. Mähler und H. Weber (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.
- Braun, Günter (1999): Friedrich Wilhelm Wagner (1894–1971): Vom Hemshofjungen zum Verfassungsrichter. Pp. 654–670 in: Manfred Geis und Gerhard Nestler (Ed.): *Die pfälzische Sozialdemokratie. Beiträge zu ihrer Geschichte von den Anfängen bis 1948/49*. Edenkoben: Carlfried Geißler.
- Braun, Günter (1999): Verfolgung-Emigration-Widerstand. Pfälzische Sozialdemokraten unter der Naziherrschaft. Pp. 505–522 in: Geis Manfred und Gerhard Nestler (Ed.): *Die pfälzische Sozialdemokratie. Beiträge zu ihrer Geschichte von den Anfängen bis 1948/49*. Edenkoben: Carlfried Geißler.
- Braun, Günter (1999): Was wollten die Russen eigentlich? Neue Forschungen zur Sowjetischen Besatzungspolitik in Deutschland. Pp. in: Hermann Weber, Egbert Jahn, Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik und Ulrich Mähler (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 1999*. Berlin: Akademie Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann (2003): Die Entwicklung der DDR-Forschung vor und nach der Herstellung der deutschen Einheit. Pp. 17–28 in: Horst Dähn, Joachim Heise (Ed.): *Staat und Kirchen in der DDR. Zum Stand der zeithistorischen und sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschung*. Frankfurt a.M.: Peter Lang. (Kontexte; no. 34).
- Weber, Hermann (2003): Die Krise der SED-Diktatur und der 17. Juni in der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Pp. 83–96 in: Finke, Klaus (Ed.): *Erinnerung an einen Aufstand*. Oldenburg: Universitäts-Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann (2003): Hotel Lux. Pp. 114–121 in: Haus der Geschichte Bonn (Ed.): *Spuren – Sledy. Deutsche und Russen in der Geschichte*. Essen: Klartext.
- Weber, Hermann (2003): Stalin und die Folgen. Pp. 338–346 in: Weber, Hermann/Jahn, Egbert/Bayerlein, Bernhard H./Braun, Günter/Dähn, Horst/Foitzik, Jan/Mähler, Ulrich (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann (2003): Vorgeschichte der DDR 1945–1949. Pp. 263–282 in: Victor Klemperer/Harald Roth (Ed.): *Victor Klemperer: Das Tagebuch 1945–1949. Eine Auswahl*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann (2003): Vorwort. Pp. 19–34 in: Bayerlein, Bernhard H. u.a. (Ed.): *Deutscher Oktober 1923. Ein Revolutionsplan und sein Scheitern*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann (2002): Gefahr der Aktenvernichtung. Pp. 83–87 in: Weber, H., E. Jahn, B. Bayerlein, G. Braun, H. Dähn, J. Foitzik und U. Mähler (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2002*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.
- Weber, Hermann (2002): Kommentar [zu SPD und KPD]. Pp. 141–149 in: Heinrich August Winkler (Ed.): *Weimar im Widerstreit. Deutung der ersten deutschen Republik im geteilten Deutschland*. München: Oldenburg.
- Weber, Hermann (2001): Neue Einsichten zur Komintern. Die Dimitroff-Tagebücher und Telegramme als zentrale Quelle der späten Komintern-Entwicklung. Pp. 339–350 in: Hermann Weber, Egbert Jahn u.a. (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2000/2001*. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag.

- Weber, Hermann (2000): Bildpropaganda und Bildfälschung im Stalinismus. Pp. 82-92 in: Stiftung Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Ed.): *Bilder, die lügen. Begleitbuch zur Ausstellung der Stiftung Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Bonn: Bouvier.
- Weber, Hermann (1999): Die Aufarbeitung der DDR-Geschichte und die Wissenschaft. Pp. 887-893 in: Heiner Timmermann (Ed.): *Die DDR – Politik und Ideologie als Instrument*. Berlin: Duncker und Humblot.
- Weber, Hermann (1999): Zur Rolle des Terrors im Kommunismus. Pp. 39-62 in: Egbert Jahn, Hermann Weber, Günther Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik und Ulrich Mählert (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 1999*. Berlin: Akademie Verlag.

Infrastructure

Books

- Braun, Günter (1999): *Schichtwechsel. Arbeit und Gewerkschaft in der Chemie-Stadt Ludwigshafen*. Ludwigshafen: IG Chemie.
- Caramani, Daniele (2000): *Elections in Western Europe since 1815. Electoral Results by Constituencies*. London: Macmillan. (The Societies of Europe).
- Ebbinghaus, Bernhard and Jelle Visser (2000): *Trade Unions in Western Europe since 1945*. London: Macmillan. (The Societies of Europe).
- Rothenbacher, Franz (2002): *The European Population, 1850-1945*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. (The Societies of Europe).
- Rothenbacher, Franz (2000): *Das Schelklinger Hafnergewerbe und seine Familien*. Schelklingen: Stadtarchiv, Museums-gesellschaft.

Articles in Journals, Reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

- Schmitt, Hermann (2003): The Eurobarometers: Their Evolution, Obvious Merits, and Ways to Add Value to Them. *European Union Politics*, 4, issue 2, pp. 243-251.

Articles in Eurodata Newsletter

- Braun, Günter (2000): A Comparative Portrait of Union Development in Western Europe since 1945. *Eurodata Newsletter*, issue 11, pp. 21-22.
- Braun, Günther (1999): The Swiss social security (insurance) system. *Eurodata Newsletter*, issue 10, pp. 16-23.
- Maucher, Mathias (2001): The Interplay of Cash and Tax Benefits for Children in Ten European Countries. *EURODATA Newsletter*, issue 12/13, pp. 1-17.
- Maucher, Mathias (2000): What Can We Learn about Social Welfare Institutions by Analyzing „The Cost of

- Social Security"? The Case of Portugal. *EURODATA Newsletter*, issue 11, pp. 13-20.
- Maucher, Mathias (1999): A Database on ILO's Cost of Social Security. *Eurodata-Newsletter*, issue 10, pp. 1-13.
- Rothenbacher, Franz (2002): The Public Service and Social Protection in Europe: A Comparative Research Project. *EURODATA Newsletter*, 2001/02, issue 14/15, pp. 1-9.
- Rothenbacher, Franz (2001): European Population Censuses 2000/1. *EURODATA Newsletter*, issue 12/13, pp. 20-23.
- Rothenbacher, Franz (2001): United Kingdom. *EURODATA Newsletter*, issue 12/13, pp. 28-34.
- Rothenbacher, Franz (2000): The European Population: A Historical Data Handbook for 21 European Countries from 1850-1945. *EURODATA Newsletter*, issue 11, pp. 1-10.
- Schwenger, Hermann (1999): Country Profile: Austria. *EURODATA Newsletter*, issue 9, pp. 17-23.
- Schwenger, Hermann (1999): Country Profile: Finland. *EURODATA Newsletter*, 10, pp. 15-23.

Articles in Books

- Gebauer, Helga and Franz Kraus (2001): Ausgewählte sozial- und wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Datenbanken an der Universität Mannheim. Bericht für die Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik (KVI). CD-ROM. Pp. in: Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur (Ed.): *Wege zu einer besseren informationellen Infrastruktur: Gutachten der vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung eingesetzten Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur*. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft.
- Kraus, Franz and Bernhard Schimpl-Neimanns (2001): The Dissemination of Official Microdata in International Comparison. Report for the Commission on Improving the Informational Infrastructure between Science and Statistics (KVI). CD-ROM. Pp. in: Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik (Ed.): *Wege zu einer besseren informationellen Infrastruktur: Gutachten der vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung eingesetzten Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik*. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft.
- Kraus, Franz and Bernhard Schimpl-Neimanns (2001): Weitergabe von Mikrodaten der amtlichen Statistik im internationalen Überblick. Bericht für die Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik (KVI). CD-ROM. Pp. in: Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen

Wissenschaft und Statistik (Ed.): *Wege zu einer besseren informationellen Infrastruktur: Gutachten der vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung eingesetzten Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik*. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft.

Kraus, Franz (1999): Mikrodaten für die europäische Sozialberichterstattung. Pp. 206-212 in: Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.): *Kooperation zwischen Wissenschaft und amtlicher Statistik - Praxis und Perspektiven*. Stuttgart: Metzler-Poeschel. (Forum der Bundesstatistik; no. 34).

Rothenbacher, Franz (2000): Ähnlichkeiten und Unterschiede der Familienberichterstattung in Europa. Pp. 165-209 in: Walter Bien und Richard Rathgeber (Ed.): *Die Familie in der Sozialberichterstattung: Ein europäischer Vergleich*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

Papers / Reports

Jungblut, Jean-Marie (2001): *The System of Official Social Surveys in Luxembourg*. EuReporting Working Paper; No. 32. Mannheim.

Kraus, Franz, Thomas Bahle, Birgit Fix, Peter Flora, Franz Rothenbacher and Harry Willekens (2002): *Family Change and Family Policies: Belgium*. Preprints of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research; No. 2. Mannheim. [MZES.]

Kraus, Franz (2001): *The German System of Official Social Surveys*. EuReporting Working Paper; No. 36. Mannheim.

Kraus, Franz, Marcel Emami and Luc Schneider (2001): *Meta-data about major socio-economic official surveys in Western Europe: technical description of the EuReporting modules and databases on the Internet*. Official Surveys in Western Europe. EuReporting working paper series; No. 37. Mannheim.

Kraus, Franz, Adam Guy and Alessio Fiacco (2001): *The System of Social Surveys in the United Kingdom*. EuReporting working paper series; No. 28. Mannheim. [Mannheim Centre for European Social Research.]

Kraus, Franz, Bo Møller and Lone Solbjergøj (2001): *Official statistics in Denmark: Socio-economic microdata for research*. EuReporting working paper series; No. 24. Mannheim. [Mannheim Centre for European Social Research.]

Scholz, Evi and Hermann Schmitt (2001): *The Mannheim Eurobarometer Trend File: 1970-1999 (Codebook and Ungweighted Frequency Distributions)*. Report. Mannheim.

Papers and Presentations at Conferences

Research Department A

2003

- Berger, Johannes: Social Institutions and Economic Performance, [Worlds of Capitalism, Hamburg, 29 - 31 May, 2003].
- Caramani, Daniele, and Claudius Wagemann: A Transnational Political Culture? The Alpine Region and its Relationship to European Integration, [ECPR Joint Sessions, 2003].
- Caramani, Daniele: Comparative methodology (invited discussant), [ECPR Conference, Marburg, September 2003].
- Caramani, Daniele: Political cultures and European integration session chair), [European Consortium for Political Research, Edinburgh, April 2003].
- Caramani, Daniele: The formation of a European-wide cleavage constellation, [ESCR Summer School, Belfast, August 2003].
- Caramani, Daniele: The Nationalisation of Electoral Politics, [American Political Science Association, Philadelphia, September 2003].
- Esser, Hartmut: Der Beitrag der Migrationsforschung, [Das Verhältnis der Demographie zu ihren Nachbardisziplinen, Wiesbaden (Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung), 7. March 2003].
- Esser, Hartmut: Die Rationalität der Werte, [Das Weber-Paradigma, Heidelberg (Universität Heidelberg), 10.-12. April 2003].
- Esser, Hartmut: Does the New Immigration Require a New Theory of Intergenerational Integration, [Conceptual and Methodological Developments in the Study of International Migration, Princeton, NJ (USA), Princeton University, 23.-24. May 2003].
- Esser, Hartmut: Ehekrisen, Untreue und der Anstieg der Scheidungsraten, [Ringvorlesung „Ichs“ (Duisburger Akzente), Duisburg (Universität Duisburg), 15. May 2003].
- Esser, Hartmut: Social Embeddedness and Marital (In-)Stability, [Creation and Returns of Social Capital, Amsterdam (Niederlande), Interuniversitaire Centrum for the Sociale Wetenschappen (ICS), Utrecht and Groningen, 30.-31. October 2003].
- Esser, Hartmut: Soziale Einbettung und eheliche (In-)Stabilität, [Herausforderung der Längsschnittforschung zur Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung, Rostock (MPI für Demographie), 30. January - 2. February 2003].
- Esser, Hartmut: Welche Alternativen zur Assimilation gibt es eigentlich?, [Integrationslotsen oder Identitätswächter? Migrantenorganisationen im Integrationsprozess, Berlin (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung), 6.-7. October 2003].
- Fix, Birgit: Caritas und europäisches Sozialstaatsmodell: Chancen und Herausforderungen für die Caritas im Kontext der Europäisierung, [Das europäische Sozialmodell auf dem Prüfstand, Münster, 7. November 2003].
- Fix, Birgit: Profilierung der Caritas im Spannungsfeld zwischen Kirche und Gesellschaft, [Zukunftskommission der Caritas für die Diözese Trier, Vallendar bei Köln, 10.-11. January 2003].
- Jungblut, Jean-Marie; Martin Schommer: Quality of Life: Does the State still Matter?, [Challenges for Quality of Life in the Contemporary World, Frankfurt am Main, 20-24 July 2003].
- Jungblut, Jean-Marie; Philip J. O'Connell: Training and Career Development, [CHANGEQUAL Seminar Nuffield College - Methodological Issues in Comparative Analysis, Oxford, Nuffield College, 25-27 September 2003].
- Kalter, Frank: Occupational Attainment of Immigrants in Germany, [Ethnic Minority Disadvantages in the Labour Market: Cross National Perspectives, London, 14 November 2003].
- Kalter, Frank: Research on Migration: Current State of the Art, [Integration und Social Cohesion (Part of the Changequal Project), Paris, 24 February 2003].
- Kogan, Irena: Employment careers and unemployment dynamics of immigrants in Germany and Great Britain, [Research Committee on Social Stratification (RC 28) der International Sociological Association (ISA), New York, USA, 22.-24. August 2003].
- Kogan, Irena: Employment careers and unemployment dynamics of immigrants in Germany and Great Britain, [Joint meeting of the sections „Soziale Ungleichheit und Sozialstrukturanalyse“ and „Migration und ethnische Minderheiten“ of Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Mannheim, Germany, 30. October - 1. November 2003].
- Kogan, Irena: Labour market inclusion of immigrants in Austria and Sweden, [ERCOMER (The European Research Center on Migration and Ethnic Relations) seminar, Utrecht, the Netherlands, 6. January 2003].
- Kogan, Irena: Socio-economic attainment of immigrants in Austria, [British Academy Symposium „Ethnic Minority Disadvantage in the Labour Market: Cross-National Perspectives“, London, UK, 14. November 2003].

- Kogan, Irena; Marge Unt: Transition from School to Work in Transition Economies, [CHANGEQUAL meeting, Tartu (Estonia), 4.-6. December 2003].
- Kristen, Cornelia, and Nadia Granato: Bildungsinvestitionen in Migrantenfamilien, [Migration und soziale Ungleichheit, Mannheim, 30. October - 1. November 2003].
- Kristen, Cornelia: Ethnische Unterschiede im deutschen Schulsystem, [Nordrheinwestfälische Migrationsgespräche (Landeszentrale für politische Bildung), Düsseldorf, 12. November 2003].
- Müller, Walter, and Richard Arum: Self-Employment Dynamics in Advanced Economies, [Social Inequality, Family, and Intergenerational Transfer, RC-28 (International Sociological Association)-Conference, University of Tokyo, 1-3 March 2003].
- Müller, Walter: Bildungssysteme und die Messung von Bildung für die vergleichende Forschung in Europa, [Konferenz der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sozialwissenschaftlicher Institute (ASI) zu „Bildung und Bildungssysteme im internationalen Vergleich“, Eichstätt, 09. October 2003].
- Müller, Walter: Comparative analysis of intergenerational inheritance, [ChangeQual Network Conference, Mannheim, 10.-11. April 2003].
- Müller, Walter: Education and social class – do institutions matter?, [Symposium „Life chances and social origins“, Stockholm, 24.+25. November 2003].
- Müller, Walter: Plenary Lecture: Educating Europe, [6th Conference of the European Sociological Association (ESA), Murcia, 25. September 2003].
- Müller, Walter: Referat zur Nutzung vorhandener statistischer Daten, [Workshop Flexibilisierung der amtlichen Statistik, Berlin, 25 February 2003].
- Rothenbacher, Franz: The Welfare State of the Civil (or Public) Servants in Europe: A Comparison of the Pension Systems for Civil (or Public) Servants in France, Great Britain and Germany, [Ageing Societies, New Sociology, 6th Conference of the European Sociological Association (ESA); European Social Policy Research Network (headed by Alan Walker, Sheffield University), Murcia University, Spain, 23.-26. September 2003].
- Scherer, Stefani: Steppingstones or Traps? The consequences of labour market entry position on the further career: Germany, Great Britain and Italy, [WTW- Work, Training and Welfare, University Milano Statale, 22. January 2003].
- Schommer, Martin: Change of social structure and reform of social security: a comparison of Germany and Great Britain, 1980-2000. A research framework, [Social Policy in a Changing Europe, University of Stirling, 16.-18. May 2003].
- 2002
- Berger, Johannes: Introduction: Loss of the Moral Bond?, [Loss of the Moral Bond?, Seefeld, Austria, 21-25 September 2002].
- Brüderl, Josef: Pluralization of Living Arrangements in West Germany, [NIDI Kolloquium, Den Haag, 23 May 2002].
- Esser, Hartmut: Die Konstitution des Rahmens. Die Integration der soziologischen Paradigmen am Beispiel von sozialer Einbettung und ehelicher (In-)Stabilität, [Presentation at the University of Hagen, Hagen, 31. October 2002].
- Esser, Hartmut: Die Konstitution des Rahmens. Die Integration der soziologischen Paradigmen am Beispiel von sozialer Einbettung und ehelicher (In-)Stabilität, [Presentation at the University of Duisburg, Duisburg, 5. December 2002].
- Esser, Hartmut: Ehekrisen: Das Re-Framing der Ehe und der Anstieg der Scheidungsraten, [Beziehungstabilität – was hält Beziehungen zusammen?, Tagung der Sektion „Familiensoziologie“ in der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Heidelberg, 11.-12. April 2002].
- Esser, Hartmut: Is there something to the notion of a Leitkultur?, [Annual Conference of the Forum Scholars for European Social Democracy on 'Migration, Multiculturalism and Civil Society', Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Berlin, Germany, 2-4 May 2002].
- Esser, Hartmut: Marital Crises: The (Re-)Framing of Marriage and the Increase in Divorce Rates, [XV World Congress of Sociology, Research Committee on Family Research (RC 06), Brisbane, Australia, 7.-13. July 2002].
- Esser, Hartmut: Marital Crises: The (Re-)Framing of Marriage and the Increase in Divorce Rates, [Divorce in Cross-National Perspective: A European Research Network, Florence, Italy, 14.-15. November 2002].
- Esser, Hartmut: Soziale Einbettung und eheliche (In-)Stabilität, [Ringvorlesung „Schwerpunkte familienwissenschaftlicher Forschung“, Universität Oldenburg, 22. November 2002].
- Esser, Hartmut: The Situational Logic of Ethnic Conflicts, [Summer School of the International Graduate College 'Conflict and Cooperation between Groups: Perspectives from Social and Developmental Psychology', University of Jena (Schloss Reinsburg), 4 - 10 September 2002].
- Esser, Hartmut: Was ist denn dran am Begriff der 'Leitkultur?', [Eröffnung der Plakatausstellung „Gegen Rechtsradikalismus, Ausländerverachtung und Intoleranz“, Mannheim, Germany, 11 March 2002].
- Fix, Birgit, Elisabeth Fix: Church and the Welfare State. A report about work in progress, [Social

- political colloquium of the University of Kassel, Kassel/ Germany, 22, January 2002].
- Fix, Birgit, Elisabeth Fix: Third sector, Christian charitable welfare associations, and the provision of social services in western Europe., [Caritas Europa Meeting, Brussels/ Belgium, 22, February 2002].
- Fix, Birgit: Europa ante portas: Chances and risks for religious welfare associations, [Meeting of the Catholic Work Association for Ethical Issues, Strasbourg/ France, 24, April 2002].
- Ganter, Stephan: Social Distances, Networks, and Local Contexts, [31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, University of Leipzig, 7 - 11 October 2002].
- Kalter, Frank: Mechanisms of Ethnic Stratification. Some Insights from the German Football League, [Seminar of the Sociology Group at Nuffield College, Michaelmas Term, Oxford, GB, 16. October 2002].
- Kalter, Frank: Sozialer Wandel und die Analyse sozialer Ungleichheit (Social Change and the Analysis of Social Inequality), [31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Leipzig, 7.-11. October 2002].
- Kim, Anna: Empirische Analyse prekärer Beschäftigung anhand der amtlichen Statistik (with Karin Kurz), [Mikroanalysen und amtliche Statistik MIKAS, Universität Lüneburg, 23.-24. January 2002].
- Kim, Anna: Returns of Tertiary Education in Germany and the UK: Effects of Fields of Study and Gender (with Ki-Wan Kim), [XV World Congress of Sociology, Research Committee on Social Stratification (RC 28), Brisbane, Australia, 7.-13. July 2002].
- Kim, Anna: The Role of Kinship in Social Networks, [XV World Congress of Sociology, Research Committee on Social Stratification (RC 28), Brisbane, Australia, 7.-13. July 2002].
- Kogan, Irena: Ethnic Inequalities at Labor Market Entry in Belgium and Spain: Disentangling Discrimination Mechanism, [Tenth annual workshop of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth „Past Achievements and Future Challenges“, San Domenico di Fiesole, Florence, Italy, 5.-7. September 2002].
- Kogan, Irena: Labour market Inclusion of Immigrants in Austria and Sweden: The Significance of the Period of Migration and the Effect of Citizenship Acquisition, [ISA-RC28 (Research Committee on Social Stratification): Integration Theory and Research, Oxford, UK, 10.-13. April 2002].
- Kristen, Cornelia: Bildungsentscheidungen in Migrantenfamilien. Ergebnisse eines Forschungsprojekts am Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, [Workshop zu den Ergebnissen der PISA Studie, Stadt Mannheim (Beauftragter für ausländische Einwohner), Mannheim, Germany, 26 April 2002].
- Kristen, Cornelia: Hauptschule, Realschule oder Gymnasium? Ethnische Unterschiede am ersten Bildungsübergang, [31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Leipzig, Germany, 7-11 October 2002].
- Kristen, Cornelia: Migrantenkinder im deutschen Schulsystem – Die Mannheimer Situation, [Vortragsreihe des Arbeitskreises Integration und Migration der Mannheimer SPD-Fraktion, Mannheim, Germany, 7 February 2002].
- Kristen, Cornelia: School Choice at the German Primary Level. Implications for Ethnic School Segregation, [Onderwijs Research Dagen: Onderwijsonderzoek in Nederland en Vlaanderen, Antwerp, Belgium, 29-30 May 2002].
- Müller, Walter, and Irena Kogan: Central findings from the analyses of the 2000 Labour Force Survey ad hoc module on transition from school to working life, [Meeting of the EUROSTAT Working group „Education and Training Statistics“, Luxembourg, 24. April 2002].
- Müller, Walter, and Reinhard Pollak: Class patterns in post-secondary and tertiary education in West Germany, [Conference on: Higher Education: Expansion, Institutional Forms and Equality of Opportunity, Prague, 7.-9. June 2002].
- Müller, Walter: An Overview of the CATEWE Project: Comparative Analysis of Transitions from education to Work in Europe, [Tenth annual workshop of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth „Past Achievements and Future Challenges“, San Domenico di Fiesole, Florence, Italy, 5.-7. September 2002].
- Müller, Walter: Educational Expansion and Returns to Tertiary Qualifications in France, Germany and the UK, [Seminar of the Department of Education New York University, New York, 18. April 2002].
- Müller, Walter: PISA und die Soziologie: Bildungschancen und Bildungsergebnisse, [31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Leipzig, 7.-11. October 2002].
- Otte, Gunnar: The Theoretical and Methodological Reorientation of Lifestyle Research, [31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Leipzig, 7.-11. October 2002].
- Pollak, Reinhard and Walter Müller: Social Mobility in East and West Germany: Re-Unification of Two Mobility Spaces?, [ISA-RC28 (Research Committee on Social Stratification): Integration Theory and Research, Oxford, UK, 10.-13. April 2002].
- Pollak, Reinhard and Walter Müller: Social Mobility in West Germany: Institutional and historical causes for an irregular pattern across five birth cohorts

- 1920-1969 , [Presentation at the Center for the Study of Inequality, Cornell University, USA, 28. February 2002].
- Pollak, Reinhard and Walter Müller: Soziale Mobilität in Westdeutschland 1976 - 2000. Der Einfluss der Bildung und die Folgen des Zweiten Weltkrieges im Hinblick auf das heutige Mobilitätsmuster, [31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Leipzig, 7.-11. October 2002].
- Pollak, Reinhard: Soziale Mobilität in Ost- und Westdeutschland, 1991-2000: Wiedervereinigung von zwei Mobilitätsräumen? (with Walter Müller), [ZUMA-Symposium: Sozialer und politischer Wandel in Deutschland, Mannheim, 26.-27. September 2002].
- Scherer, Stefani: Measuring Career Mobility Dynamics. What can we do with Sequence Analysis?, [S.O.N.A.R. Forschungsseminar, Antwerpen, Belgien, 22. April 2002].
- Ullrich, Carsten: Aktivierende Sozialpolitik: das Problem der Aktivierbarkeit wohlfahrtsstaatlicher Adressaten, [31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Leipzig, 7.-11. September 2002].
- Ullrich, Carsten: Methodische Ansätze der Akzeptanzforschung im Bereich der Sozialversicherung, [„Wissen über die Rentenversicherung und ihre Beurteilung im Wertewandel“ Workshop veranstaltet vom VDR und vom FNA, Würzburg, 4.-5. July 2002].
- Ullrich, Carsten: The Impact of Institutional Structures on the Acceptance of Welfare Programmes, [1st Annual Conference of the European Social Policy Research Network of the ESA „Social Values, Social Policies. Normative Foundations of Changing Social Policies in European Countries“, Tilburg (NL), 29.-31. August 2002].
- 2001**
- Arum, Richard, and Walter Müller: Self-employment dynamics in advanced economies, [RC-28 Spring Meeting (International Sociological Association), MZES, 26-28 April 2001].
- Brüderl, Josef: The Dissolution of Marriages, [Conference of the DGS Section „Modellbildung und Simulation“, Berne, 22.-24. March 2001].
- Fix, Birgit Fix; Elisabeth Fix: Europe ante portas - challenges, chances and risks for the German Caritas, [Vertreterversammlung des Diözesan-caritasverbandes Freiburg, Freiburg, 29th november, 2001].
- Fix, Birgit: Religion and family policies in a comparative perspective, [Kolloquium ZENS Göttingen, Göttingen, 21th november, 2001].
- Gangl, Markus: The Virtues of Employment Protection: Unemployment Incidence in the United States and West Germany., [Expanding Markets, Welfare State Retrenchment, and their Impact on Social Stratification. ISA RC28 Spring Meeting 2001., Mannheim, MZES, April 26-28, 2001].
- Ganter, Stephan: Homogeneity of Attitudes towards Ethnic Minorities within Ego-centric Social Networks, [International Sunbelt Social Network Conference, Budapest, Hungary, 25-28 April 2001].
- Kalter, Frank: Assimilation of Immigrants' Family Behavior in a Changing Receiving Country, [EuroConference on European Welfare States and Changing Life Courses, Kerkrade, NL, 6.-10 October 2001].
- Kalter, Frank: Controlling for independent variables in measures of segregation: social change and structural assimilation of immigrants, [Spring-meeting of the section „Methods of empirical social research“ of the DGS, Konstanz, D, 30.-31 March 2001].
- Kalter, Frank: Ethnic Minorities' Education and Occupational Attainment: The Case of Germany, [ISA-RC28 (Research Committee on Social Stratification): Integration Theory and Research, Oxford, GB, 11.-13. April 2001].
- Kalter, Frank: The evolution of ethnic stratification, [Spring-meeting of the section „Modeling und simulation“ of the DGS, Bern, CH, 22.-24 March 2001].
- Kim, Anna: Precarious Employment, Education and Gender: A Comparison of Germany and the United Kingdom (with Karin Kurz), [The 5th Conference of the European Sociological Association, Research Network: Gender Relations, The Labour Market and The Welfare State, Helsinki, Finland , August 28th - September 1st, 2001].
- Kim, Anna: Returns to Tertiary Education and Gender Differences in the Labour Market (with Ki-Wan Kim), [The 5th Conference of the European Sociological Association, Research Network: Education in Europe, Helsinki, Finland , August 28th - September 1st, 2001].
- Kim, Anna: Socio-Economic Status and the Role of Kinship in Social Networks, [ISA-RC28 (Research Committee on Social Stratification) Conference: Expanding markets, welfare state retrenchment and their impact on social stratification, MZES, Mannheim, Germany, April 26th-28th, 2001].
- Lohmann, Henning: Self-employed or employee, full-time or part-time? Gender differences in the determinants and conditions for self-employment in Europe and the US, [5th European Sociological Association Conference, Helsinki, Finland, 28 August - 1 September 2001].
- Müller, Walter, and Reinhard Pollak: Social Mobility in West Germany, 1976-99: Trends in Cohort vs. Period Perspective and the Mediating Effects, [Inequality:

- Global and Local Perspectives, RC-28 (International Sociological Association)-Conference, University of California, USA, 13. - 16. August 2001].
- Müller, Walter: Educational expansion and returns to tertiary qualifications in France, Germany and the UK, [Research Seminar of the Department of Sociology and Social Research, University Milan-Bicocca, Italy, November 9th, 2001].
- Müller, Walter: Evaluation and analysis of the results of the 2000 Labour Force Survey ad hoc module on transition from school to working life, [Meeting of the EUROSTAT Working group „Education and Training Statistics“, Luxembourg, 6.-7. December 2001].
- Otte, Gunnar: Experiences with random-digit-dialing telephone samples in three local surveys, [Methodological Problems of telephone sampling and sample realization, Mannheim, 27.-28. March 2001].
- Scherer, Stefani: Labour Market Entry and Early Career mobility in Germany, Great Britain and Italy, [EURESCO (ESF) Conference: 'European Societies or European Society? Euro Conference on European Welfare States and Changing Life Courses', Kerkrade, The Netherlands, October 6th - 9th 2001].
- Scherer, Stefani: Labour Market Entry Processes in Germany, Italy and Great Britain: Sequence-analytical Tools as new Instruments in Sociological Life Course Research, [Research Colloquium of the Institute for Sociology, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany, January 23rd, 2001].
- Scherer, Stefani: Logical and Rational? Strategic behaviour of job seekers at the transition from school to work: a comparison of North and South Italy (with Paolo Barbieri), [A.I.E.L. (Association of Italian Labour Economists) Congress, Quality of the Educational Formation and Labour Market Outcomes, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy, November 19th, 2001].
- Scherer, Stefani: Traps or Stepping Stones: the impact of the first Job on the further career chances, [ISA-RC28(Research Committee on Social Stratification)Conference: 'Local and Global Inequalities', Berkeley, CA, USA, August 13th- 16th 2001].
- Ullrich, Carsten: Reziprozität, Reziprozitätsfiktionen und die Akzeptanz wohlfahrtsstaatlicher Umverteilung, [Institut für Sozialpolitik, Universität Göttingen, 28. November 2001].
- Ullrich, Carsten: Solidarity and the acceptance of the statutory health insurance in Germany, [International Institute of Sociology, 35th Congress „The Moral Fabric in Contemporary Societies“, Jagiellonian University, Krakau (Polen), 14. Juli 2001].
- 2000
- Bahle, Thomas, and Astrid Pfenning: Germany: General issues, present trends, and the challenge of the EU-Integration, [„Social Services in Transition. Towards an European Information System (ESSIS). An Agenda-Setting Conference“, Frankfurt a.M., 18-19 December 2000].
- Bahle, Thomas, and Astrid Pfenning: Organisation of Social Services in Europe, [Ministry of Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth., Berlin 13 December 2000].
- Berger, Johannes: Der diskrete Charme des Marktes, [Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Köln, 26-29 September, 2000].
- Brauns, Hildegard, and Stefani Scherer: The CASMIN Educational Classification in International Comparison, [„Social Science Methodology in the New Millenium“, Fifth international Conference on Logic and Methodology, RC 33, Cologne, Germany., 3.-6. October 2000].
- Diehl, Claudia: Participation of Immigrants - Theoretical Assumptions and Empirical Findings, [IMIS Lecture Series, IMIS (Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien), University of Osnabrueck, February 2000].
- Esser, Hartmut: Das Framing der Ehe und der Weg in die Scheidung: Operationalisierung und Test der Frame-Selektions-Theorie, [Sektion Modellbildung und Simulation, Universität Duisburg, 31. März 2000].
- Esser, Hartmut: Integration, Assimilation and Ethnic Stratification, [5th International Conference of the MIG-Cities Network, Universität Köln, 6. April 2000].
- Esser, Hartmut: Der schöne Traum von der multikulturellen Gesellschaft, [Dies Academicus, Universität Mannheim, 31. Mai 2000].
- Esser Hartmut: Inklusion, Integration und ethnische Schichtung, [2. Fachtag Migration, Stadt Mannheim, 25. Oktober 2000]
- Fix, Birgit and Elisabeth Fix: Subsidiarity and state intervention: Religious ideas on social justice and their impact on the institutional order of the Western Europe welfare states in a comparative perspective, [conference of the German Sociological Association (DGS),Cologne, Germany, 28.-29. September 2000].
- Fix, Birgit, and Elisabeth Fix: Church and the provision of social services in Europe: A comparative perspective, [Conference on „World views and welfare in Europe“, University of Uppsala, Sweden, 23.-26. November 2000].
- Fix, Birgit, and Elisabeth Fix: Church and welfare state in European comparison, [Annual meeting of the German Caritas Association in Freiburg/ Germany, 16. November 2000].

- Gangl, Markus: Making Sense of Transition Rates: Using Prediction Analysis and Simulation Methods in Comparing Dynamics Across Populations, [5th International Conference on Logic and Methodology, Cologne, Germany., 3-6 October 2000].
- Gangl, Markus: Opportunities and Mobility Constraints: Unemployment Duration in the United States and West Germany, [95th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Washington D.C., 12-16 August 2000].
- Gangl, Markus: Simulationstechniken in der komparativen Sozialforschung", [30. Congress of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany., 26-29 September 2000].
- Ganter, Stephan: Interethnische Beziehungen in Deutschland: Neue Messkonzepte und Analysen, [30. Congress of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany, 26.-29. September 2000].
- Ganter, Stephan: Interethnische Beziehungen in Deutschland: Neue Messkonzepte und Analysen, [30. Congress of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany, 26.-29. September 2000].
- Hamann, Silke, Astrid Karl, and Carsten G. Ullrich : Beliefs about justice and the willingness to support social programs, [30. conference of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany, 28.-29. September 2000].
- Kristen, Cornelia: Ethnic Differences in Educational Placement. An Empirical Analysis of the Transition from Primary to Secondary Schooling, [ECSR Workshops on „Migration and Interethnic Relations“, University of Oxford and Nuffield College, Oxford, UK, 13-14. September 2000].
- Lohmann, Henning and Silvia Luber: Die Folgen beruflicher Segregation für weibliche und männliche Selbständigkeit. Ein Vergleich zwischen Deutschland und dem Vereinigten Königreich, [2. Mikrozensus User Conference „Forschung mit dem Mikrozensus. Analysen zur Sozialstruktur und zum Arbeitsmarkt“, 13 October 2000].
- Lohmann, Henning and Silvia Luber: Entwicklung und Determinanten beruflicher Selbständigkeit in europäisch vergleichender Perspektive, [30. Congress of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany., 29 September 2000].
- Lohmann, Henning and Silvia Luber: Patterns of Male and Female Self-Employment: A Comparison of France, Germany, Italy and the UK, [50. Anniversary of Research Committee on Social Stratification (International Sociological Association, RC-28), Libourne, France., 14 May 2000].
- Luber, Silvia, Henning Lohmann and Walter Müller: Entry into Self-Employment in Germany, [Workshop „Self-Employment in Advanced Economies II“, Libourne, France., 10 May 2000].
- Müller, Walter, and Markus Gangl: Using LFS Data for Cross-National Research on School-to-Work Transitions: Examples from the CATEWE Project, [„Education, health and other social fields“, EUROSTAT Unit E-3, Luxembourg., 24 October 2000].
- Müller, Walter, and Markus Gangl: Using LFS Data for Cross-National Research: Promises, Examples, and Problems, [International Workshop on Comparative Data on Education-to-Work Transitions, OECD, Paris. , 21-23 June 2000].
- Müller, Walter, and Reinhard Pollak: Social Mobility in Germany. Increased Fluidity or even Stronger Barriers?, [Conference: „National Patterns of Social Mobility“, European University Institute, Florence, Italy., 1.-2. December 2000].
- Müller, Walter: Tertiary Education and Access into service Classes in France, Germany and the UK, [ESF Conference on „European Societies or European Societies?“, Giens, France., 16.-21. September 2000].
- Müller, Walter: Übergangsstrukturen zwischen Bildung und Beschäftigung, [Tagung der Section Bildung und Erziehung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie: „Bildung und berufsstruktureller Wandel in der Wissensgesellschaft“. Universität Bremen, Germany, 2. Juni 2000].
- Scherer, Stefani: Arbeitslosigkeit zu Karrierebeginn: ein Vergleich von Deutschland, Frankreich und Großbritannien, [2. ZUMA User Conference of the Mikrozensus data. Mannheim, Germany, 12.-13. October 2000].
- Scherer, Stefani: The way in the labour market in Germany, Italy and Great Britain, [ECSR Graduate School: Integrating Sociological Theory and Research ISTAR, Nuffield College Oxford, UK., 6.-12. September 2000].
- Steinmann, Susanne: Zur Bedeutung unterschiedlicher Berufsbildungspfade und fachlicher Qualifikationen für den Arbeitsmarkteinstieg, [„Gute Gesellschaft? Zur Konstruktion sozialer Ordnungen“, 30. Congress of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany. Joint session „Familie und Bildung“, 26.-29. September 2000].
- Ullrich, Carsten: Sozialpolitische Gerechtigkeitsprinzipien und die Gerechtigkeitsüberzeugungen wohlfahrts-staat-licher Adressaten, [Sektionsveranstaltung der Sektion Sozialpolitik „Gerechtigkeit und Sozialpolitik“ des 30. Kongresses der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie. Köln, 27. September 2000].
- Ullrich, Carsten: Ursachen und Bestimmungsfaktoren sozialer Akzeptanz wohlfahrtsstaatlicher Leistungssysteme, [Tagung „Wahrnehmung und Bewertung

- sozialer Sicherheit in Deutschland", veranstaltet von der Gesellschaft für So-zialen Fortschritt e.V. und der Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte (BfA). Berlin, 6. November 2000].
- Willekens, Harry: Rechtsbeziehungen zwischen Stiefeltern und Stiefkindern im europäischen Vergleich, [Conference „Stiefeltern, Pflegeeltern, Tagesmütter“, Bad Boll, Germany, 28-30 January 2000].
- Willekens, Harry: The future of marriage: taking freedom and responsibility seriously, [World conference „Family law: practices, processes, pressures“, Brisbane, Australia, 10-13 July 2000].
- 1999**
- Bahle, Thomas: Family policy in Germany, [Family and solidarity in post-industrial Europe, Roskilde (Denmark), 1999].
- Brauns, Hildegard, and Stefani Scherer : Analysis of time dependent data, [Spring Meeting of the Zentralarchives für empirische Sozialforschung der Universität Köln: (Rohwer/Pötter), Cologne, Germany, March 1999].
- Brauns, Hildegard, Markus Gangl, and Stefani Scherer: Bildung und Arbeitslosigkeit, [MZES 'Eintrittsmuster in die Erwerbstätigkeit', January 1999].
- Brauns, Hildegard: Education and Labor Market Outcomes: Germany, France and the United Kingdom in Comparative Perspective, [GAFOSS-Meeting (German-American Frontiers in the Social and Behavioral Sciences), organized by the German American Academic Council, GAAC, Berlin, Germany, March 1999].
- Brauns, Hildegard: Education and Youth Unemployment: Patterns of Labour Market Entry in France, West-Germany and the United Kingdom, [American Sociological Association Meeting, Session on 'Social Stratification and Inequality', Chicago, USA, August 1999].
- Brauns, Hildegard: Educational Achievement and Social Exclusion: A Cross-National Perspective, [Stanford's Comparative Workshop, Stanford University, USA, September 1999].
- Brauns, Hildegard: Familie und Beruf- Frauen in Deutschland und Frankreich 'Famille et Travail- Les Femmes en Allemagne et France, [Television Contribution to a joint production of Télés5 and SWR3, Paris, France, March 1999].
- Brauns, Hildegard: Formation et Chômage: Une Comparaison Internationale, [Conference: 'Formation, Insertion et Carrières en Europe' am LASMAS-IDL/CNRS, Paris, France, March 1999].
- Brauns, Hildegard: Particularités Nationales en Nomenclatures Statistiques: Construire le Schema de Classe Sociales de Erikson, Goldthorpe et Portocarero (EGP) pour la Comparaison Internatio- nale, [Conference: 'Les Nomenclatures Socio- Professionnelles: Pertinence et Comparabilité', LASMAS-IDL/CNRS, Paris, France, December 1999].
- Brüderl, Josef: The Pluralization of Living Arrangements and Family Forms, [The Center for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA), July 1999].
- Diehl, Claudia: Erscheinungsformen der Partizipation von Zuwanderern in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, [Der unsichtbare Mitbürger. Soziale und gesellschaftliche Aspekte der Integration der Italienerinnen und Italiener in Deutschland", Congress of the German Caritas, Cologne, 26 - 29 October 1999].
- Diehl, Claudia: Apathie oder Mobilisierung? Die politische Beteiligung von Einwanderern in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, [Internationales Begegnungszentrum, Karlsruhe, 16 April 1999].
- Diehl, Claudia: Participation of Immigrants in Germany, [European Society or European Societies? (European Science Foundation), Obernai, Frankreich, September 1999].
- Esser, Hartmut: Zur soziologischen Dekonstruktion des Kulturbegriffs, [Das Fremde und die Schweiz, Symposium in Luzern, Switzerland, 7 - 9 October 1999].
- Esser, Hartmut: Politische Partizipation von Migranten: Gefahren und Chancen für den Integrationsprozeß, [Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 20 April 1999].
- Esser, Hartmut: Integration and Ethnic Stratification, [Towards Emerging Ethnic Classes in Europe, Workshop of the Freudenberg Foundation, Weinheim, 18 - 19 November 1999].
- Esser, Hartmut: Die Situationslogik ethnischer Konflikte, [University of Heidelberg, 18 May 1999].
- Esser, Hartmut: Die Definition des Begriffes Integration, [SPD Mannheim, 15 December 1999].
- Esser, Hartmut: Assimilation, Integration und ethnische Konflikte. Können sie durch 'Kommunikation' beeinflusst werden?, [University of Duisburg, 19 July - 13 August and 31 August 1999].
- Gangl, Markus, and Stefani Scherer : Education and Unemployment, [Annual Meeting of the ESA, Amsterdam, Netherlands, August 1999].
- Gangl, Markus: Die Dauer von Arbeitslosigkeit in den USA und Westdeutschland: Zur Rolle von Arbeitsmarktdynamik und Arbeitsmarktstruktur, [The Seminar on Labour Economics, Mannheim, 7 December 1999].
- Gangl, Markus: European Perspectives on Labour Market Entry: A Matter of Occupationalized versus Flexible Arrangements in Labour Markets?, [The 1999 Annual Workshop of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth, Oslo, 3 September 1999].

- Gangl, Markus: Unemployment Duration in the United States and West Germany: The Role of Market Structure and Labour Reallocation Dynamics, [The 4th ESA Conference „Will Europe Work?“, Amsterdam, 18-21 August 1999].
- Gangl, Markus: Unemployment Risks in Early Labour Market Careers: Results from Labour Force Surveys and Implications for the Use of Longitudinal Data, [The SONAR-Workshop of the Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Gent, 19 November 1999].
- Kalter, Frank: Strukturelle Bedingungen von Diskriminierung und Segregation - Eine Anwendung des Coleman-Modells, [Congress of the section „Modellbildung und Simulation“ of the „Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie“, Heidelberg, 4 - 5 October 1999].
- Kalter, Frank: Anthony Yeboah oder Sascha Ilic? - Kundendiskriminierung in der Fussballbundesliga, [University of Saarbrücken, 14 December 1999].
- Kalter, Frank, Claudia Diehl, Stephan Ganter, and Cornelia Kristen: European Societies or European Society? Migration and Inter-Ethnic Relations in Europe“, Project presentation at the ESF Conference, [ESF Conference in Obernai (France), September 23-28, 1999].
- Kristen, Cornelia: Theoretical and Methodological Problems of Comparative Research, [Project Presentation ECSR Graduate School: Mannheim Centre of European Social Research (MZES), Mannheim, Germany, September 30 - October 6, 1999].
- Lohmann, Henning, Silvia Luber and Müller: Who is Self-employed in France, the United Kingdom and West Germany? Patterns of Male Non-Agricultural Self-Employment, [4th European Conference of Sociology „Will Europe Work?“ of the European Sociological Association, Amsterdam, 18-21 August 1999].
- Maucher, Mathias, and Thomas Bahle: Presentation of family policy database, [Family issues between gender and generations (European Observatory on Family Matters), Vienna, 15th January 1999].
- Müller, Walter and Maarten Wolbers: Educational Attainment of Young People in the European Union: Cross Country Variation of Trends Over Time, [The 1999 Annual Workshop of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth, Oslo, 3 September 1999].
- Müller, Walter, and Maarten Wolbers: Educational Attainment of Young People in the European Union: Cross Country Variation of Trends Over Time, [The 13e Onderwijssociologische Conferentie, Amsterdam, 10-11 October 1999].
- Müller, Walter, and Silvia Luber: The Determinants of Self-Employment: A Comparison of Germany and the United Kingdom, [Warsaw Meeting of the ISA-RC28 „Economic, Political and Cultural Contexts of Stratification and Mobility“, 5-8 May 1999].
- Müller, Walter: Social Mobility in Germany. Increased Fluidity or even Stronger Barriers?, [Conference 'Social Mobility in Comparative Perspective', European University Institute, Florence, Italy, December 1999].
- Müller, Walter: Vocational Secondary Education: Where Diversion and Where Safety Net?, [World Congress of the International Sociological Association, Montreal., September 1999].
- Scheiwe, Kirsten: Comments on contributions regarding behavioural phenomenons and mechanisms which create legal rules, [Conference on 'Behavioural foundations of law - interdisciplinary colloquium on the research topic 'Law and behaviour' of the Volkswagen-Foundation', Ulm;22.-24.4.1999].
- Scheiwe, Kirsten: Legal Barriers on the Road to Women's Equality“, [Participation as an expert in the evaluation meeting of the international research project, director Dr. K. Plett, Center for European Legal Policy (ZERP), University of Bremen, 20 March 1999].
- Scheiwe, Kirsten: Legal Models of Child Care and Child Support and Gender Inequalities in Comparative Perspective, [Speaker at the conference 'Gender and Markets in the Reconstruction of European Welfare States', July 8-10,1999].
- Scherer, Stefanie, and Markus Gangl: Education and Unemployment: Patterns of Labour Market Entry in France, the United Kingdom, and West Germany, [The 4th ESA Conference „Will Europe Work?“, Amsterdam, 18-21 August 1999].
- Scherer, Stefanie: Bildung und Arbeitsmarkt, [MZES Comparative-Research-Workshop: January 1999].
- Scherer, Stefanie: Different Patterns of Converting Education into Job Positions? Returns to Education in the Early Career Course, [Conference: 'Transitions in Youth' Annual meeting of the former ESF network, Oslo, Norway, September 1999].
- Scherer, Stefanie: Early Career Patterns, [VIèmes journées d'études sur l'analyse longitudinal du marché du travail (Céreq, Lasmas-IdL et CER), Clermont-Ferrand, France, March 1999].
- Scherer, Stefanie: Early Career Patterns-a comparison of the UK and West Germany, [Annual Meeting of the RC 28, Research Committee of the ISA, Madison, Wisconsin, USA, August 1999].
- Scherer, Stefanie: Gender specific ways of entering the labour market?, [Conference: 'Beyond the Feminisation of Poverty', University of Padova, Italy, November 1999].

Scherer, Stefanie: Klassifikationsmöglichkeiten von beruflichen Frühkarrieren, [Colloquium at the Lehrstuhl für Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung, Sociological Faculty of the University of Bochum, Germany, June 1999].

Steinmann, Susanne: Bildung und berufliche Platzierung in komparativer Perspektive, [Colloquium at the Lehrstuhl für Empirische Sozialforschung, Prof. Wegener, Humboldt-University Berlin, Germany, May 1999].

Willekens, Harry: Wie Verhalten Recht steuert. Die Bedeutung evolutionärer Mechanismen zur Erklärung der Rechtsentwicklung, [Conference „Verhaltensgrundlagen des Rechts“, Reisenburg, (organisation: VW-Stiftung and University of Tübingen), 22-24 April 1999].

Research Department B

2003

Bieniek, Markus: „Die deutsch-jüdisch-polnischen kulturellen Spuren und Veränderungen Niederschlesiens im 20. Jahrhundert“, [Workshop der Landeszentrale für politische Bildung: „Historisch-politische Spurensuche in Niederschlesien“, Heidelberg, 28.June 2003].

Bieniek, Markus: „Politik, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft in Polen nach dem Umbruch 1989“, [Workshop des Rotary Clubs Ludwigsburg-Backnang: „Polen: Wirtschaft und Geschichte“, Asperg, 23.October 2003].

De Bièvre, Dirk: Governance in International Trade: Judicialisation and Positive Integration in the WTO, [Jährliches Treffen zwischen dem Max-Planck-Institut zur Erforschung von Gemeinschaftsgütern, Bonn, und dem Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung, Köln, Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung, Köln, 6. October 2003].

De Bièvre, Dirk: Research outline: Judicialisation and positive integration in the WTO: its effects on European trade policy, [Research Methods for Social Scientists, Faculteit voor Cultuurwetenschappen, Universiteit Maastricht, 12.-18. July 2003].

Finke, Barbara, Nikola Jung, Beate Kohler-Koch: Europäisierung des intermediären Raums: Steuerungsinstrumente der Europäischen Kommission, [Drei-Länder-Tagung der deutschen, österreichischen und schweizerischen Vereinigungen für politische Wissenschaft „Governance - Partizipation - Demokratie“, Bern, Schweiz, 14.-15. November 2003].

Fischer, Sabine: Die Entwicklung der westlichen Forschung über russische Außenpolitik in den 90er Jahren, [Sowjetische/Russische Außenpolitik: Neue Forschungsdiskurse, Konstanz, 22.-23. Mai 2003].

Fischer, Sabine: The Caucasus Between East and West: Conflict, Cooperation and International

Involvement in a Complex Region, [CEEISA/ISA International Convention, Budapest, 26.-18.Juni 2003].

Gibson, Rachel, and Andrea Römmele: Regional Web campaigning in the 2002 German Federal Election, [Annual Conference of the American Political Science Association, August 2003].

Gschwend, Thomas, and Franz U. Pappi: Stimmen-splitting und Koalitionswahl, [Jahrestagung der DVPW-Sektion „Wahlen und politische Einstellungen“, Stuttgart, 5.-6. June 2003].

Gschwend, Thomas, and Helmut Norpoth: Schröders Sieg: Knapp aber absehbar, [22. wissenschaftlicher Kongress der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft, Mainz, 22. -25. September 2003].

Gschwend, Thomas: Comparative Politics of Strategic Voting. An Empirical Test of the Leys-Sartori Conjecture, [Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, 3.-6. April 2003].

Gschwend, Thomas: Comparative Politics of Strategic Voting: A Hierarchy of Electoral Systems, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Philadelphia, PA, 28.-31. August 2003].

Gschwend, Thomas: Inhaltliche Interpretationen von Multinomialen Logit Modellen, [Gründungstagung der Ad Hoc Gruppe „Empirische Methoden der Politikwissenschaft“, Bamberg, 16.-17. May 2003].

Humrich, Christoph, and Diana Panke: Global Governance in Negotiation Systems: Institutional Mechanisms and Actors' Strategies for the Management of Focal Ideas between Flexibility and Stability, [The Governance of Global Issues: Effectiveness, Accountability, and Constitutionalization. Workshop at the ECPR Joint Sessions, Edinburgh, 28. March -02. April 2003].

Jahn, Egbert: Der Niedergang der GUS- Politik Rußlands, [Politik der Hegemonie - Hegemonie der Politik? Die neue internationale Ordnung, Schlangenbad, 1.-3. May 2003].

Jahn, Egbert: Konflikte, Krisen und Kriege im Osten Europas, [11. Brühler Tagung junger Osteuropa-Experten, Brühl, 26. June 2003].

Jahn, Egbert: Pazifistische Demokratie? Prävention oder Präventivkrieg?, [Demokratien im Krieg, Iserlohn, 21.-23. February 2003].

Jahn, Egbert: Rußlands Ausbalancierung rußländischer Europa- und USA-Politik, [Rußland vor den Wahlen: Staat und Gesellschaft am Ende ersten Amtsperiode Präsident Putins, Kassel, 19.-21. November 2003].

Jungblut, Jean-Marie: Training of the trainers: International Data-resources Online, [Asia Link, Mannheim, MZES, 8 October 2003].

- Kohler-Koch, Beate: Demokratisierung der EU, [Europa - Verfasst, Aber Gespalten?, Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin, 15.-16. Mai 2003].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: Die neue Strategie der Kommission: Eine offene Tür für Verbraucherinteressen?, [Symposium „Verbraucherschutz im 21. Jahrhundert - wohin geht die Europäische Verbraucherpolitik, Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband e.V., Berlin, 15. Mai 2003].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: Governance: Die politische Verwaltung Europas?, [Max-Weber-Kolleg, Erfurt, 27. Oktober 2003].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: NGOs and Democracy: Theory and Practice, [Round Table on „NGO's, Democratisation and the Regulatory State“, European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), Brüssel, 16. September 2003].
- Kotzian, Peter: Dimensions of Institutionalization: The Case of Institutionalized Negotiation Systems, [European Consortium for Political Research. Joint Sessions of Workshops; Workshop 5: Institutional Theory: Issues of Measurement and Change, Edinburgh, 28th March - 2nd April 2003].
- Larat, Fabrice: Adapting and transforming: regional governance and its challenges, [The role of the regions in the new European Governance, Barcelona, 28.-29. January 2003].
- Larat, Fabrice: Chair of the panel Comparative perspectives on media framing, [2nd ECPR General conference, Marburg, 18-21 September 2003].
- Leuffen, Dirk: Research Design of „Does Cohabitation Matter“ (PhD.project), [European Research Colloquium 2003/ 1, Universiteit Twente, Enschede, 25.-27. May 2003].
- Leuffen, Dirk; Luitwieler, Sander: Equality versus Difference: The Cleavage of Small versus Large Member States in the EU, [European Research Colloquium 2003/ 2, Nijmegen, NL, 20.-23. October 2003].
- Pappi, Franz Urban, Robert Huckfeldt, and Ken'ichi Ikeda: Patterns and sources of persistent disagreement among citizens in democratic politics, [2nd General Conference of the ECPR, Marburg, 18.-20. September 2003].
- Pütz, Christine, and Poguntke, Thomas: Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries in the EU?, [Assessing the role and significance of transnational political parties within the European Union, London, 16.-18. Dezember 2003].
- Römmele, Andrea: Der Internetwahlkampf der Parteien 2002, [DVPW-Kongress, Mainz, 22.-25. September 2003].
- Schimmelfennig, Frank, and Ulrich Sedelmeier: The 'Europeanization' of Eastern Europe: Evaluating the Conditionality Model, [CEEISA/ISA International Convention, Budapest, Hungary, 26-29 June 2003].
- Schimmelfennig, Frank, Stefan Engert, and Heiko Knobel: Europeanization in Eastern Europe: Reactions to EU Conditionality, [European Union Studies Association 8th Biennial International Conference, Nashville, TN, USA, 27-29 March 2003].
- Schimmelfennig, Frank: Change and Reform in IOs: NATO Expansion Revisited, [CEEISA/ISA International Convention, Budapest, Hungary, 26-29 June 2003].
- Schimmelfennig, Frank: Democratic conditionality and democratic consolidation in Eastern and Central Europe, [Dilemmas of Europeanization: Politics and Society in Eastern and Central Europe after EU Enlargement, Center of European Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA, 5-6 December 2003].
- Schimmelfennig, Frank: Director of Symposium on EU Governance and Enlargement, [ECPR 2nd General Conference, Marburg, Germany, 18-21 September 2003].
- Schimmelfennig, Frank: European Organizations, Human Rights, and Domestic Change in Eastern Europe: Does the Spiral Model Fit?, [44th Annual ISA Convention „The Construction and Cumulation of Knowledge“, Portland, OR, USA, 25 February - 1 March 2003].
- Schimmelfennig, Frank: Normative Entrepreneurship and Rhetorical Action in International Communities: Comparing EU and NATO Enlargement, [European Union Studies Association 8th Biennial International Conference, Nashville, TN, USA, 27-29 March 2003].
- Schimmelfennig, Frank: Rhetorical Action - Argumentative Strategies and Effects, [44th Annual ISA Convention „The Construction and Cumulation of Knowledge“, Portland, OR, USA, 25 February - 1 March 2003].
- Schimmelfennig, Frank; Stefan Engert and Heiko Knobel: Basic Europeanization: The Impact of EU Political Conditionality, [International Workshop „Europeanization in Eastern Europe“, Robert Schuman Center, EU, Florence, Italy, 4-5 July 2003].
- Schmitt, Hermann, Andreas Wüst: Direktkandidaten bei der Bundestagswahl 2002: Politische Agenda und Links-Rechts-Selbsteinstufung im Vergleich zu den Wählern, [Tagung des Arbeitskreises Wahlen und politische Einstellungen der DVPW, Stuttgart, Stuttgart, 5.-6. June, 2003].
- Schmitt, Hermann, Bernhard Wessels: Meaningful Choices. Under which conditions do general elections provide a meaningful choice set, and what happens if they don't?, [CSES Plenary Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, 2.-5- October 2003].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Political Representation in the European Union, [Political Science Programme

- Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, 19. March 2003].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Problems of Political Linkage in the European Union, [Contemporary Europe Research Center University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia, 21. March 2003].
- Schmitt, Hermann: The European Election Studies, [Centre for Social Research REsearch School of the Social Sciences Australian National University, Canberra, 21. February 2003].
- Schmitt, Hermann; Andreas M., Wüst: Direktkandidaten bei der Bundestagswahl 2002: Politische Agenda und Links-Rechts-Selbsteinstufung im Vergleich zu den Wählern, [Bundestagswahl 2002 (Jahrestagung des AK Wahl der DVPW), Stuttgart, 5.-6. June 2003].
- Schmitt, Hermann; Jeffrey Karp; Andreas Wüst: Electoral Systems and Government Arrangements: Evaluating Preferences of Parliamentary Candidates in New Zealand and Germany, [APSA Annual Conference, Philadelphia, USA, 28.-31. August 2003].
- Seidendorf, Stefan: Europeanisation of National Identity Discourses? Comparing French and German Print Media, [ECPR Joint Session of Workshops, Edinburgh, 27. March - 3. April 2003].
- Seidendorf, Stefan: Europeanization of Identity Discourses: Community of Communication vs. Community of Memory in France and Germany, [The European Public Sphere, Berlin, 28.-30. November 2003].
- Seidendorf, Stefan: Gesellschaftliches „Lernen“ in Vergangenheitsdiskursen, [Europa und das historische Imaginäre. Konstruktion von Vergangenheit als Raum des Politischen , Tübingen, 9.-10. October 2003].
- Shikano, Susumu: Construction of Choice Sets and its Influence on Voting Decision: Application of the Probabilistic Choice Set Model for Voter Choice under Two-Ballot System in Germany and Japan., [ECPR Joint Sessions, Edinburgh, UK, 28. March - 2. April 2003].
- Wüst, Andreas M.: Das Euromanifesto-Projekt, [Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität Heidelberg , IPW-Forschungskolloquium, Heidelberg, 2003].
- Wüst, Andreas M.: Eingebürgerte als Wähler, [Transatlantischer Diskurs zur Integration: Staatsangehörigkeit und Einbürgerungskultur, Berlin, 7.-8. July 2003].
- Wüst, Andreas M.; Hermann, Schmitt: The European Framing of Issues by Parties and Voters in the 1999 Election, [European Elections Group Conference, Florence, 20.-23. June 2003].
- Zittel, Thomas: Networked Political Communication: American Exceptionalism or Pathway towards Electronic Democracy?, [Annual Meeting of the International Communication Association (ICA), Panel: American Exceptionalism in Political Communication? (chairs: Barbara Pfetsch und Frank Esser), San Diego, USA, 23. - 25. Mai 2003].
- Zittel, Thomas: Participatory Democracy and Political Participation, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Workshop Nr. 22: Bringing the Citizens Back in - Participatory Democracy and Political Participation (directors: Dieter Fuchs und Thomas Zittel),, Edinburgh, GBR, 28. März - 2. April 2003].
- ## 2002
- Berton, Marina (with Peter Geurts and Juan Font) : Research design and the local contexts, [Final Conference of the ESF-Network on „Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy“, , 14-18 November 2002].
- Berton, Marina, Peter Geurts, and Joan Font: Mapping and the Institutional Context, [General meeting of the ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy' , Madrid, Spain, 14.-17. November 2002].
- Binder, Tanja: Die Programmatik politischer Parteien zur 'Frauenfrage' in Mittel- und Osteuropa, [Politische Partizipation von Frauen im postsozialistischen Osteuropa, Jagdschloß Glienicke, Germany, 28.-30. June 2002].
- Castiglioni, Laura: Issue competition and election campaigns: The case of Italy, 1996, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, University of Turin, Italy, 22. - 27. March 2002].
- Conzelmann, Thomas: „Thematisierende Compliance Verfahren. Konzeptionelle Überlegungen und die Beispiele des Trade Policy Review Mechanism der WTO und des EU-AKP Politikdialogs“, [„Politik-Wirtschaft-Gesellschaft. Theorien und Problemfelder internationaler Beziehungen“, Fifth Meeting of the Group of Young Academics of the Section on International Politics of the German Political Science Association (DVPW), Arnoldshain, 22 - 24 February 2002].
- Conzelmann, Thomas: Begünstigende Faktoren der Institutionengese innerhalb und jenseits des EU-Kontexts, [„Der Beitrag der Integrationsforschung zur Institutionentheorie“ DFG-Conference at the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, Mannheim, 23 - 24 May 2002].
- Conzelmann, Thomas: Governing Good Governance. Die Adoption des Prinzips der verantwortungsvollen Regierungsführung in das EU-AKP-Partnerschafts-abkommen , [„Politik der Nord-Süd-Beziehungen“ Meeting of the Section on Development Theory and Development Policies of the German Political Science Association (DVPW) , Freiburg, 25 - 26 October 2002].

- Deth, Jan van (with Irene Martin): Political Involvement, [Final Conference of the ESF-Network on „Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy“, Madrid, Spain, 14-18 November 2002].
- Deth, Jan van, Manuela Caiani, and Maria Jesus Funes: The political role of associations, [General meeting of the ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy' , Madrid, Spain, 14.-18. November 2002].
- Gibson, Rachel: Problems and prospects for introducing internet voting: Models of i-voting and early experiences, [E-Voting in European Parliament Elections, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 10. - 11. May 2002].
- Gschwend, Thomas, and Chad M. King : The Politics of Opinion Assignment: A Bayesian Hierarchical Approach, [Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, April 2002].
- Gschwend, Thomas, and Helmut Norpoth: Forecasting the German Election 2002, [Elections Conference, Columbia University, New York, USA, October 2002].
- Gschwend, Thomas, and Helmut Norpoth: If the election were next Sunday...: A Forecast of the 2002 Bundestag Election, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association , Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston, MA, August 2002].
- Gschwend, Thomas, and Hermann Schmitt: Difficult Times for Political Elites., [Rechtsruck in Frankreich?, University of Mannheim, 18. June 2002].
- Gschwend, Thomas, and Howard Lavine: Ideology and Rationality: Issue Constraint in Political Decision-Making, [Annual Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology , Berlin, July 2002].
- Humrich, Christoph: Legitimising Linkages, Or: The Difficulties of Persuading Professional Diplomats of Programme Principles, [Arguing and Persuasion in International Relations and European Affairs, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI, Florence, 8.-10. April 2002].
- Jahn, Egbert: Moderne und Ethnizität. Ethnische Differenzierung oder Assimilation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und in der Europäischen Union, [Zwischen kultureller Zersplitterung und virtueller Identität. Türkische Medienkultur in Deutschland, Loccum, 26.-27. April 2002].
- Jahn, Egbert: Nationale Konflikte in Osteuropa, [Politik - Wirtschaft - Gesellschaft. Theorien und Problemfelder internationaler Beziehungen, Arnoldshain/ Taunus, 23. February 2002].
- Jahn, Egbert: Rußlands neue Europapolitik, [Das Ende der Übergangsperiode? Rußland in der neuen internationalen Ordnung, Schlangenbad, 2.-4. May 2002].
- Jahn, Egbert: Schlüsselemente ethnonationaler Konfliktdynamik und Möglichkeiten ziviler Konfliktbearbeitung, [Minderheitenschutz – Modell der Krisenprävention? Bad Honnef, 31. October 2002].
- Jahn, Egbert: Zum Verhältnis von GUS- und Europapolitik in Rußland, [Rußland - die neue europäischhe Großmacht, Kassel, 14.-16. November 2002].
- Knodt, Michèle: Die Europäische Union: Auf der Suche nach Legitimität, [Demokratische und soziale Perspektiven für ein bürgernahes Europa, Katholische Akademie in Bayern, Nürnberg, 8-9 March 2002].
- Knodt, Michèle: Die Europäische Union: Auf der Suche nach Legitimität, [Symposium der Katholischen Akademie in Bayern, Katholische Akademie in Bayern, Nürnberg, 8./9. März 2002].
- Knodt, Michèle: Governance in an expanded Multi-level system, [1st Pan-European Conference on European Union Politics , Bordeaux/France, 26.-28. September 2002].
- Knodt, Michèle: Organising the panel, 'Linking Global and European Governance', and contributing a paper, 'Governance In An Expanded Multi-level System', [The Politics of European Integration: Academic Acquis and Future Challenges', the First ECPR Pan-European Conference on European Union Politics, Bordeaux, 26-28 September 2002].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate, and Markus Jachtenfuchs: Interdependent Governance: Accountability and Systems Transition, [First Pan-European Conference on European Union Politics, Bordeaux, 2002].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: (1) 'How important are networks and ideas for European governance?' (2) 'Conceptualizing European Governance', [Lectures held at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Department of Political Science, Amsterdam, 5 April 2002].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: (1) paper on: Interdependent Governance: Accountability and System Transition (Panel 4/Section 8) (2) paper with Markus Jachtenfuchs on: European Integration Theory and Governance Approaches (Panel 1, Section 5), [First Pan-European Conference on European Union Politics „The Politics of European Integration: Academic Acquis and Future Challenges“, Bordeaux, 26 - 28 September 2002].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: 'How can the EU become more democratic?' (Wie kann die Europäische Union demokratischer werden?), [Lecture at URANIA., Berlin, 22 February 2002].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: Linking EU and national governance, [ASGP Conference on „Governance in the Berlin Republic“, Goethe-Institut, London, 11 - 12 April 2002].

- Kohler-Koch, Beate: 'The Common Foreign Security and Defence Policy: democratic deficit and reforming options'(Die Außen-, Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik der Europäischen Union: Demokratisches Defizit und Reformoptionen), [Annual HSFK Conference „Europäische Antworten auf globale Herausforderungen?“, Wiesbaden, 21 November 2002].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: 'The EU and International Organisations' (EU und Internationale Organisationen), [Course held as a visiting professor, IHS, Wien, 4 - 6 March 2002].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: The Transformation of Governance in Europe, [Colloquium „The Future of Europe Challenges Ahead“, Maastricht University, 6 September 2002].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: Contrasting Images of European Governance: A German View, [MZES, Koordinationstreffen DFG-FOS, Arena, ESRC, Mannheim, 2002].
- Larat, Fabrice: Globalisation as a cognitive challenge, [Public action and Globalisation, Paris, Ecole Nationale d'Administration, 14-15 December 2002].
- Leuffen, Dirk: Europeanisation and the Probabilities of Power During Divided Government in France, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Turin, Italy, 22.-27. March 2002].
- Leuffen, Dirk: French European Policy-Making in the Context of Divided Government, [NOB/ NIG 2002 Conference, European Research Colloquium, Rotterdam, NL, 29.-31. October 2002].
- Leuffen, Dirk: La Cohabitation - Negotiation Advantage or Constraint?, [ECPR First Pan-European Conference on European Union Politics, Bordeaux, France, 26.-28. September 2002].
- Ludvig, Alice: Citizenship and naturalisation in Germany and Austria, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, University of Turin, Italy, 22. - 27. March 2002].
- Maloney, William, and Sigrid Roßteutscher: The universe of associations, [General meeting of the ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy', Madrid, Spain, 14.-17. November 2002].
- Pappi, Franz Urban, and Susumu Shikano: The Positions of Parties in Ideological and Policy Space: The Perception of German Voters of their Party System. 2002., [Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, 25.-28. April 2002].
- Peter, Rolf: EU-Russian relationships: the development of a semi-permeable border, [European Union - Russia: Strategies of Interaction, Ekaterinburg, Russia, 17.-19. April 2002].
- Peter, Rolf: Will Russia be excluded from or included into Europe by the enlargement of the European Union? Explaining the development of a semi-permeable border, [Gewinner und Verlierer post-sozialistischer Transformationsprozesse, Brühl, 20.-22. June 2002].
- Römmele, Andrea: German Parties and Internet Campaigning in the 2002 Federal Election, [EPOP meeting, Salford, UK, 13.-15. September 2002].
- Römmele, Andrea: Party Communication Behaviour and Strategy, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston, USA, 28.-31. August 2002].
- Römmele, Andrea: Party Communication in Western Democracies, [APSA-Congress, Boston, USA, 28. August - 1. September 2002].
- Roßteutscher, Sigrid (with Jurgen Andersen): Small Scale Democracy, [Final Conference of the ESF-Network on „Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy“, Madrid, Spain, 14-18 November 2002].
- Roßteutscher, Sigrid (with Per Selle and Lucia Medina): The Generational Dimension of Associational Life, [Final Conference of the ESF-Network on „Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy“, Madrid, Spain, 14-18 November 2002].
- Roßteutscher, Sigrid (with William Maloney): The Associational Universe in Europe, [Final Conference of the ESF-Network on „Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy“, Madrid, Spain, 14-18 November 2002].
- Roßteutscher, Sigrid, and Jorgen Goul-Andersen: Small-Scale Democracy, [General meeting of the ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy', Madrid, Spain, 14.-18. November 2002].
- Roßteutscher, Sigrid, and William Maloney: Welfare through Organisations, [Rescuing Democracy? The Lure of the Associative Elixir, ECPR workshop No 7, joint sessions, Torino, Italy, 22.-27. March 2002].
- Roßteutscher, Sigrid, Lucia Esther Medina, and Per Selle: The Generational Dimension of Associative Life, [General meeting of the ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy', Madrid, Spain, 14.-17. November 2002].
- Schimmelfennig, Frank: From Rivalry to Partnership and Membership: NATO's Post-Cold War Institutionalization of Pan-European Security [Crafting Cooperation: The Design and Effect of Regional Institutions in Comparative Perspective“, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, October 3-6, 2002].
- Schmitt, Hermann ; Andreas M. Wüst: Exchange of Experiences in the Collection and Coding of Euromanifestos, [ECPR Joint Sessions (ECPR Standing Group on Party Manifestos), Turin, Italy, 22.-27. March 2002].

- Schmitt, Hermann and Cees van der Eijk: Die politische Bedeutung niedriger Beteiligungsraten bei Europawahlen. Eine empirische Studie über die Motive der Nichtwahl, [Europäische Integration: Öffentliche Meinung, politische Einstellungen und politisches Verhalten (Jahrestagung des DVPW-Arbeitskreises Wahlen und politische Einstellungen), University of Augsburg, 6. - 7. June 2002].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Multiple Party IDentifications, [WZB Conference on the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, Berlin, 21- 24. February, 2002].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Partisanship in Western Europe and the US: Causes and Consequences, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston, USA, 28. August - 1. September, 2002].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Political Linkage in the European Union, [The Copenhagen Dialogue on Democracy, University of Copenhagen, Denmark, 18. - 19. October 2002].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Second-Order Election to the European Parliament: Is E-Voting a Solution?, [E-Voting in European Parliament Elections, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 10. - 11. May 2002].
- Schmitt, Hermann: There is not much Euro-hostile non-voting in European Parliament elections, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, University of Turin, Italy, 22. - 27. March 2002].
- Seidendorf, Stefan: Die Rolle von Vergangenheitskonstruktionen in Identitätsdiskursen - Hindernis oder Chance auf dem Weg zur „Europäisierung“? („The role of constructions of the past in identity discourses - obstacle or possibility on the road to 'Europeanization?'“), [Europa und das historische Imaginäre. Konstruktion von Vergangenheit als Raum des Politischen, Konstanz, 12-13 December 2002].
- Seidendorf, Stefan: Européisation des discours identitaires? - Une comparaison franco-allemande („'Europeanization' of identity discourses? - a franco-german comparison“), [Rencontres Doctorales: Les Transformations de la Gouvernance en Europe, Paris, 25-26 October 2002].
- Thurner, Paul W., and Michael Stoiber: EU Intergovernmental Conferences, [Resolving Conflicts. Acknowledging a Scientific Approach, Center for Interdisciplinary Research, Bielefeld, 13.-15. June 2002].
- Thurner, Paul W.: Die quantitative Rekonstruktion einer EU Regierungskonferenz, [Empirische und normative Analyse von politischen Konflikten, Mainz (Arbeitskreis Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie), 7./8. June 2002].
- Thurner, Paul W.: Mehrebenenverhandlungen bei einer Regierungskonferenz: Theoretische Konzeptualisierung und empirische Ergebnisse, [Kolloquium des Arbeitsbereichs B, Mannheim, MZES, 15. July 2002].
- Thurner, Paul W.: Multilevel Bargaining, [Procedural Approaches and Solutions to Conflict Resolution, Center for Interdisciplinary Research, Bielefeld, 15.-17. August 2002].
- Wüst, Andreas M.: Die Bundestagswahlen 1998 und 2002, [Politischer Arbeitskreis der Gemeinschaft katholischer Männer und Frauen , Deutschland nach der Wahl und vor der Zukunft: Analysen - Perspektiven, Maria-Laach, 16. November 2002].
- Wüst, Andreas M.: Wählerstruktur und Wählerprofile, [Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung , Berlin, 14. August 2002].
- Wüst, Andreas: Political preferences and voting behaviour of naturalised citizens in Germany, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, University of Turin, Italy, 22. - 27. March 2002].
- Zittel, Thomas: Political Representation in the Networked Society: The Americanization of West European Party Systems?, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Turin, 22. - 27. March 2002].
- Zittel, Thomas: Political Representation in the Networked Society: The Americanization of West European Party Systems?, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Panel 21-22: Cross National Study of Legislatures, Boston, 29. August - 1. September 2002].
- Zmerli, Sonja (with Jose Montero and Ken Newton): Trust in people, confidence in political institutions, and satisfaction with democracy, [Final Conference of the ESF-Network on „Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy“, Madrid, Spain, 14-18 November 2002].
- Zmerli, Sonja, and Kenneth Newton: Networking among voluntary associations: segmented or integrated?, [General meeting of the ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy' , Madrid, Spain, 14.-18. November 2002].
- Zmerli, Sonja: Bonding and Bridging Social Capital. A Relevant Concept for Political Participation?, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Turin, Italy, 22.-27. March 2002].
- Zmerli, Sonja: The Empirical Relevance of Bonding and Bridging Social Capital. An East-West German Comparison, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston, MA, USA, 29. August - 1. September 2002].

2001

- Bieniek, Markus; Volker, Weichsel: Westintegration und Eastern Policy in Poland and the Czech Republic, [Economy und Foreign Policy in East and Middle-East Europe, Brühl, 8-10.1.2001].
- Bonin, Peter: 'Russia's Foreign Policy towards Buglaria and Yugoslavia', [Southeastern Europe between

- crisis and normalisation! 9th Conference for young experts on Eastern Europe, Brühl, 21.-23. Juni 2001].
- Bonin, Peter: The last reserves of the imagined Great Power. On the significance of the Balkans for Russian political and economic actors, [51st Annual Conference of the Political Studies Association, 51st Annual Conference of the Political Studies Association, Manchester, 10.-12. April 2001].
- Conzelmann, Thomas: Leitideen in internationalen Verhandlungssystemen. Das Beispiel Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (Focal Ideas in International Negotiation Systems: The Case of EU Development Policy), [Ergebnisse konstruktivistischer Analysen der internationalen Politik (Results of Constructivist Research in International Politics), Hofgeismar (near Kassel), 8-10 October 2001].
- Conzelmann, Thomas: Washington - Paris - Brussels: Is there a European Paradigm of 'Good Governance'?, [Towards An Assertive Europe?, Mannheim (MZES), 21-22 February 2001].
- Deth, Jan van: The ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy', [NIAS Conference on Ethnic Communities and Multicultural Democracy, Wassenaar, The Netherland, 22.-23. March 2001].
- Gschwend, Thomas (together with Chad King): Assigning the Majority Opinion: A Replication and Extension, [Annual Political Science Methodology Conference, Atlanta, USA, July 2001].
- Gschwend, Thomas: Ticket-Splitting and Strategic Voting in Mixed Electoral Systems, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, USA, August 2001].
- Jahn, Egbert: Ein bißchen Frieden im ewigen Krieg? Zu den Aussichten auf einen dauerhaften Weltfrieden am Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts, [Krieg und Frieden im Jahre 2041, Arnoldshain/Taunus, 30. August - 2. September 2001].
- Jahn, Egbert: Perspektiven gesamteuropäischer Integration, [The European Union after Enlargement - A Common European Ostpolitik and the Polish Contribution, Brüssel, 26. August 2001].
- Jahn, Egbert: Rußlands Europapolitik, [Strategische Partnerschaft - der zweite Versuch, Schlagenbad, 3.-5. May 2001].
- Jahn, Egbert: Veränderungen des Osteuropabegriffs, [die Perspektiven der Osteuropa-Forschung und Planungen für die Forschungsstelle Osteuropa, Bremen, 20. December 2001].
- Jahn, Egbert: Vergleichende Analyse der Bildung von Nationalstaaten im postkommunistischen Osteuropa, [Rußland und Zentraleuropa in neuen geopolitischen Realitäten, Moskau, 14.-16. June 2001].
- Knodt, Michèle (chair and paper given): Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System, [ECPR Joint Session of Workshops, Workshop „Understanding the EU's International Presence“, directed by Michèle Knodt and Sebastiaan Princen, Grenoble, 8. April 2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: EU as an international Actor: Common European Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), [The Political System of the European Union, Ph.D.-Workshop of the Centre of European and American Studies and the History Department Institute of International Relations, Nanjing University, Nanjing (China), 15. March 2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: EU as an international actor: Common European Foreign and security Policy (CSFP), [Vortragsreihe, Institute of International Relations, Nanjing University, China, 15.3.2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: EU's international presence: the case of WTO, [Regional Public and National Private Actors in the European Multi-level System, Workshop of the School of International Relations and Public Affairs and of the Centre for European Studies, Fudan University, Shanghai (China), 17. March 2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System (Michèle Knodt), [DFG conference „Regieren in der Europäischen Union“, Bonn, 30.-31. July 2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System, [ECPR Joint Session of Workshops, Grenoble, Workshop „Understanding the EU's International Presence, Grenoble/France, 6.-8. April 2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: Governance in an expanded multi-level system: EU and WTO, [Multi-level Governance in the EU, Workshop at the Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS), Institut of European Studies, Beijing (China), 7. March 2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: Governance in an expanded multi-level system: EU and WTO, [Aspects of European Integration, Workshop at the Institute for European Studies, Shandong University, Jinan (China), 13. March 2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: Governance in an expanded multi-level system: EU and WTO, [Vortragsreihe, Institute for European Studies, Shandong University, Jinan/China, 13.3.2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: Governance in an Extended Multi-Level System: EU Institutional Change as a Consequence of its Embeddedness in the WTO, [ECPR Standing Group on International Relations, Pan-European International Relations Conference, Panel „Institutional Reform and the EU's Identity in External Trade Relations, Canterbury/UK, 8.-10. September 2001].

- Knodt, Michèle: Multi-level Governance in the EU, [Vortragsreihe, Institute of European Studies, CASS, Beijing/China., 7.3.2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: Regieren im erweiterten Mehrebenenensystem, [DFG Konferenz „Regieren in der Europäischen Union“, Bonn, 30.-31. Juli 2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: The EU and the WTO: a delicate partnership, [EU-China Familiarisation programme on „European Governance“, MZES Mannheim, in cooperation with EU-China Higher Education Programme, 26. February - 3. March 2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: The relationship of EU and WTO, [Kolloquium, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin, China, 20.3.2001].
- Knodt, Michèle: The relationship of EU and WTO, [The EU in the World, Conference of Guangxi Sahn, Astrid: Change by Approach, [Belarus 10 Years after Independence, Iserlohn, 9.-11.2. February 2001].
- Sahn, Astrid: The New Neighbours of the enlarged EU - Chances and Challenges, [Borders and Debordering, Berlin, 1.-3. March 2001].
- Schmitt, Hermann and Cees van der Eijk: Organisation of Section 15 „Voting and Party Competition“, [1st General Conference of the ECPR, Canterbury, England, 6. - 8. September 2001].
- Schmitt, Hermann: How Representative Democracy Works, [1st General Conference of the ECPR, Canterbury, England, 6. - 8. September 2001].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Political Linkage in the European Union, [American Political Science Association, Annual Convention 2001, San Francisco, 30. August - 2. September, 2001].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Strategic Non-Voting in European Parliament Elections (together with Cees van der Eijk), [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, USA, 30. August - 2. September 2001].
- Schmitt, Hermann: The Simultaneous Analysis of Party Preferences in Multi-Party Systems, [Staff Seminar of the CEVIPOF, Paris, 2. March 2001].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Willensbildung und Interessenvertretung in der Europäischen Union, [Workshop „European Citizenship: beyond borders across identities“, European Commission, Brussels, 23.- 24. April 2001].
- Turner, Paul W., and Peter Kotzian: Comparative Health Care Systems. Outline for an empirical application of New Institutional Economics approaches, [ECPR meeting, Grenoble, April 2001].
- Weichsel, Volker: Between hope and reality: The growing differentiation of civil society in Eastern Europe, [On the way to a solidarian Europe?“ German-Belarusian-Ukrainian Consultations, Frankfurt, 29.4.2001].
- Weichsel, Volker: Vortrag als Gastwissenschaftler am Ústav mezinárodních vztahu, [UMV, Institut für Internationale Beziehungen, Forschungsaufenthalt, Prag, 15.10.-15.12.2001].
- Zittel, Thomas: Electronic Parliaments and Electronic Democracy, [Internet und Demokratie, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria, 1. - 3- March 2001].
- Zittel, Thomas: Electronic Parliaments and Electronic Democracy, [Democracy and the Information Revolution: Values, Opportunities and Threats., Stockholm, Sweden, 27. - 29. June 2001].
- Zittel, Thomas: Electronic Parliaments and Electronic Democracy: A Comparison between the US House, the Swedish Riksdag, and the German Bundestag, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Workshop 3, „Electronic Democracy“, Grenoble, France, 6. - 11. April 2001].
- Zittel, Thomas: Elektronische Demokratie - Planskizze für die Demokratie des 21ten Jahrhunderts?, [Annual Meeting of the DVPW ad hoc Group on „Internet and Democracy“, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, 5. October 2001].
- Zmerli, Sonja: Different forms, different effects? The relevance of bonding and bridging aspects of social capital, [Social Capital: Interdisciplinary Perspectives, Exeter, GB, 15.-20. September 2001].

2000

- Bonin, Peter: 'Great Game' or New Cooperation? Russian Perspectives on Future Developments in the Balkans, [Basel Symposium 2000: Peace Perspectives for South Eastern Europe. University of Basel, Switzerland, 29-30 June 2000].
- Bonin, Peter: Russia and the Balkans. External Factors for Conflict and Cooperation, [Conference for young researchers on Balkan studies. Institute for Social Research, Hamburg, 6-8 June 2000].
- Bonin, Peter: The Phenomenology of the Chechen Wars. Military Conflicts After the Dissolution of the Soviet Union, [Symposium on Security Policies, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Potsdam, 8 April 2000].
- Deth, Jan van: Democracy and involvement: the benevolent aspects of social participation, [„Political Disaffection in European Democracies“, symposium as part of the conference „EuropaMundi“, organized by the University of Santiago de Compostela in cooperation with UNESCO, University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain), 19-20 October 2000].
- Finke, Barbara: Konsens und Vielfalt - Transnationale Frauennetzwerke als Legitimitätsressource des UN-Systems?, [Conference „Politische Partizipation und Protestmobilisierung im Zeitalter der Globalisierung“ (Arbeitskreis Soziale Bewegungen der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft DVPW), Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, June 30 - July 1, 2000].

- Finke, Barbara: Legitimacy as a Resource of Agency – Transnational Women's Networks in the UN World Conferences, [International Workshop „Ideas, Actors and the Construction of European and Global Order: Conceptualizing a Particular Theoretical Perspective“, Mannheim University, Lehrstuhl für Politische Wissenschaft II, Mannheim, July 7 – 9, 2000].
- Jahn, Egbert: Polnische und deutsche Ostpolitik – gegenseitige Stereotypen, Vorurteile und Wahrnehmungen, [Deutschland – Polen – Osteuropa. Fragen nach einer gemeinsamen europäischen Ostpolitik, Darmstadt, 29. September 2000].
- Jahn, Egbert: Ursachen für die Auflösung der Sowjetunion, [Das Ende der Sowjetunion, Peking, 7.-14. May 2000].
- Knodt, Michèle: Regieren im europäischen Mehrebenensystem: Dschungel oder Chancenstruktur, [Vortrag Universität Düsseldorf, Universität Düsseldorf, Dezember 2000].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate and Fabrice Larat: Conceptualizing a Particular Theoretical Perspective, [Ideas, Actors and the Construction of European and Global Order, University of Mannheim, 7.-9. July 2000].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: Europeanisation: Concepts and Empirical Evidence, [Bradford University, International Workshop an Europeanisation: Concept and Reality, 5 – 6 Mai 2000].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: Merits and deficiencies of network governance, [Quebec, XXVIII IPSA world conference, main theme session „Institutions, Supranational Governance and Civil Society: the Case of the European Union“, 1 – 5 August 2000].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: Multi-level governance, [Siena, European Summer School in Comparative Politics, 10 – 22 July 2000].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: Network Governance within and beyond an enlarging EU“, [Quebec, ECSA conference, European Odyssey: the EU in the new millennium, 30 July – 1 August 2000].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: The spread of network governance, [Siena, European Summer School in Comparative Politics, 10 – 22 July 2000].
- Peter, Rolf: Russia and the OSCE, [Bonn: „Endless crisis or new beginning? Russia after the presidential elections“, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn; 11 – 13 April 2000].
- Peter, Rolf: Russia's foreign policy between concepts and reactions, [Berlin: „Governance in the new Europe“, Graduiertenkolleg „The New Europe“, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin; 11 – 12 February 2000].
- Quittkat, Christine : French and German Trade Associations: Strategies of Interest Intermediation in the EU, [National Trade Associations at the EU Level, workshop of the Centre d'Etudes des Directeurs d'Associations Professionnelles (CEDAP), Paris (France); 2 October 2000].
- Quittkat, Christine : Strategies of Interest Intermediation in the European Union: French Trade Associations under Pressure?, [28th Joint Sessions of the European Consortium of Political Research, workshop „Clientelism, Informal Networks and Political Entrepreneurship in the European Union“; 14-19 April 2000].
- Quittkat, Christine : The Openness of the European Commission towards Economic Interests. The Role of Trade Associations in the European Commission's Process of Policy Formulation, [The European Commission after the Treaty of Amsterdam: Between Mega-Bureaucracy and Political Control System, Conference of the Arbeitskreis Europäische Integration (AEI), Bonn (Germany); 5-6 May 2000].
- Reich, Andreas: The Treaty on Minorities and the effects, [Seminar „Reflections on German-Czech relations“, together with University of Brno, at Hohenberg/Eger, March 26-31 2000].
- Römmele, Andrea and Rachel Gibson: From Electioneering to Political Marketing?, [IPSA World Congress in Quebec, Canada, August 2000].
- Sahm, Astrid: Foreign Policy of Belarus and Ukraine, [Belarus and Ukraine, Bourdeaux, 27-28 January 2000].
- Sahm, Astrid: Integration and Security. The role of Ukraine and Belarus within the European Integration process, [Belarus at the crossroads, Minsk, 7-8 June 2000].
- Sahm, Astrid: Perspectives of Social Justice in Europe, [The Vision of an United Europe, Bialystok, 24-27 September 2000].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Leader Effects on the Vote in Germany, [Annual Conference of the APSA, Washington D.C., 1961 – 1998, 29 August – 4 September 2000].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Multiple Parteibindungen: Die Parteibindungen der Schweizerinnen und Schweizer im internationalen Vergleich, [Annual meeting of the 'Schweizer Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft', Balsthal, 2 – 3 November 2000].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Multiple Party Identifications, [18. Weltkongress für Politikwissenschaft der IPSA, Quebec, 29 July – 6 August 2000].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Politische Repräsentation in der europäischen Union, [Wissenschaftlicher Kongress der DVPW, Halle, 1 – 4 October 2000].
- Schmitt, Hermann: Zur vergleichenden Analyse des Einflusses gesellschaftlicher Faktoren auf die Wahlentscheidung, [Meeting of the Association 'Wahlen und politische Einstellungen der DVPW', Mannheim, 4 May 2000].

- Thurner, Paul W., and Michael Stoiber: Comparing Ratification Processes within EU Member States: The Identification of Real Veto Players, [The Konstanz Summer School on Analytical Approaches to European Union Policy Making, University of Konstanz, 11-15 September 2000].
- Thurner, Paul W., Angelika Eymann, and Franz Urban Pappi: Voter Reactions Towards EMU: Did Foreign Trade Sensitivity Matter?, [2000 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, 2000].
- Tseng, Su-Ling: Institutional Settings and International Regimes: The Making of EU Commercial Policy In Respect of China, [EU External Capability and Influence in International Relations, Genf, 28 August - 9 September 2000].
- Weichsel, Volker: Czech-German and Czech-Russian Relations after the End of the Cold War, [„European Perspectives of the Younger Generation in Germany and the Czech Republic“, Conference at the Jan-Purkyne University, 13 -15 October 2000].
- Weichsel, Volker: Ten Years of Transformation in the Czech Republic: Old and New Dilemmas, [„Eastern Europe - Western Europe. The Common European House: Reality or Myth?“, Fulda, 18 October 2000].
- Weichsel, Volker: The Politics of Integration into the European Union in the Czech Republic, [„Prospects and Risks of the Eastern Enlargement of the European Union“, VI meeting of the „Frankfurt Association for Social Policy“, Jena, 1 - 4 November 2000].
- Zittel, Thomas: Electronic Democracy - Blueprint for 21st Century Democracy?, [XVIIIth World Congress of the International Political Science Association, Quebec, August 1st - 5th, 2000].
- Zittel, Thomas: Elektronische Demokratie - verändert das Internet unsere Gesellschaft?, [Seminar of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung: Chancen und Risiken der Informationsgesellschaft, Königswinter, December 1st - 3rd, 2000].
- Zittel, Thomas: Elektronische Demokratie durch Elektronische Parlamente?, [Zukunftsforum of the Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung: Internet und Demokratie - Neue Wege der Politischen Partizipation, Wildbad Kreuth, November 22nd - 24th, 2000].
- Zittel, Thomas: Is Electronic Democracy Feasible?, [Lecture at the University of Örebro, Sweden, October 6th, 2000].
- 1999**
- Bonin, Peter: On the Road to a New Confrontation? Rhetoric and Substance in Russian Balkan Politics, [Presentation in the lecture series 'War in the Balkans', University of Basel, Switzerland, 21 June 1999].
- Bonin, Peter: The Foreign Policy and Security of Russia, [Round table at the Moscow Public Scientific Foundation, 29 Oct. 1999].
- Bonin, Peter: The Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation vis-à-vis Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Potential for Conflict or Cooperation on the European Periphery?, [Presentation of the Project at the Institute for Historical Studies, University of Basel, Switzerland, 18 Nov. 1999].
- Bonin, Peter: The German Role in the Current Kosovo Crisis, [Lecture at the Institute of World Economics and Political Science, Moscow, 3 Nov. 1999].
- Bonin, Peter: The World Order after the Balkan Crisis, [Conference at the Moscow State University, 1-2 Nov. 1999].
- Bräuninger, Thomas and Thomas König: With Consent Towards Majority Rule? The Amsterdam Treaty from a Contractarian Point of View, [Vortrag zur Jahrestagung des European Consortium for Political Research Science, Mannheim 1999].
- Bräuninger, Thomas and Thomas König: With Consent Towards Majority Rule? The Amsterdam Treaty from a Contractarian Point of View, [Jahrestagung des European Consortium for Political Research Science, Mannheim 1999].
- Conzelmann, Thomas, and Michèle Knodt: Understanding Multilevel Complexity: The European Community's Role in International Organisations and International Treaties. Paper, [The 6th Biennial Conference of ECSA/USA; Pittsburgh, PA, 2-6 June 1999].
- Jahn, Egbert: Die asymmetrische Integrationskonkurrenz zwischen Brüssel und Moskau und die Aussichten einer gesamteuropäischen Integration, [III. Internat. Konf. „Rußland und Mitteleuropa in den neuen geopolitischen Realitäten“, Moskau, 10.-11. September 1999].
- Jahn, Egbert: Zur Widersprüchlichkeit und Vereinbarkeit des staatlichen und des ethnischen Nationsverständnisses, [The Problem of National Consciousness, Baku/Aserbaidshan, 21.-24. June 1999].
- Kaiser, André: Modi der Institutionenreform, [Universität Göttingen „Zentrum für Europa- und Nordamerikastudien“, 1999].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: A Constitution for Europe, [Annual Conference of the Swedish PhD Network in European Studies, Gothenburg, 17.-20.4.1999].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: EU Governance and the Role of Ideas, [Nuffield College, Oxford, Lecture on: „EU Governance and the Role of Ideas“, 5.3.1999].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: Europe in Search for Legitimate Governance, [Colloquium in Honour of Prof. Dr. Johan Olsen, University of Oslo, 14.8.1999].

- Kohler-Koch, Beate: How to Ensure Democratic Legitimacy, [Renner Institut, Vienna, 20.9.1999].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: The European Union Preparing for the Intergovernmental Conference 2000: Does Europe Need a Constitution?, [Forum Ebenhausen together with the Research Institute For International Affairs (SWP), Ebenhausen, 17.9.1999].
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: The Evolution and Transformation of European Governance, [Sixth Biennial ECSA-USA Conference, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Chairwoman of the panel: "Democratic and Effective Governance Beyond the Nation-State, 2.-4.6.1999].
- König, Thomas and Simon Hug: Ratifying Amsterdam: Parliamentary Votes on International Treaties and Theoretical Solution Concepts, [Jahrestagung der American Political Science Association, Atlanta 1999].
- König, Thomas and Thomas Bräuninger: Behind the Veil of Amsterdam, [Jahrestagung des European Consortium for Political Research Science, Mannheim 1999].
- Poguntke, Thomas: Anpassung oder Entkoppelung? Parteien in West Europa (1960-1989)", [Working Group on Political Parties of the German Political Science Association, Berlin, October 1999].
- Poguntke, Thomas: Parties and Society in Western Europe: Does Linkage Fail?, [Guest lectures at the Johns-Hopkins-University, Baltimore and Temple University, Philadelphia, September 1999].
- Preißler, Franz: Diasporas and Ethnic Migrants in 20th Century Europe, [International Conference, Humboldt University, Berlin, 20.-23.5.1999].
- Preißler, Franz: Russia and Central Europe in the New Geopolitical Realities, [Moscow, 10 - 11 September 1999].
- Preißler, Franz: Russia and the issue of Russian minorities in the „near abroad“: determining factors of Russian foreign policy behaviour in an issue area of post-Soviet politics, [Annual Meeting of the German Society for Eastern European Studies; Halle, 11.3.-13.3.1999].
- Preißler, Franz: Russia on the way towards political and economic stability?, [Seminar of the Ost-West-Kolleg of the Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, Brühl, 11.-15.1.1999].
- Reich, Andreas: Czechoslovakia and Both German States after 1945, [„Meeting at Brno“, International Seminar on the German-Czech Relations, Brno, 24.4.-1.5.1999].
- Römmele, Andrea; Rachel Gibson: Mobilization and Participation through the Internet, [ECPR Research Sessions, Uppsala, Schweden, 1.-3. October 1999].
- Roßteutscher, Sigrid: Associative Democracy - secondary institutions as training ground for democracy, [International Seminar on „Citizenship, social integration and globalisation“ in Lisbon, Portugal, May 1999].
- Roßteutscher, Sigrid: Associative Democracy: Citizens, [Involvement in a Post-Tocquevillean World' at the ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops in Mannheim, March 1999].
- Sahm, Astrid, and Kirsten Westphal : Power and the Yamal Pipeline , [The Belarus Factor: Implications for Russia, East-Central Europe, and the West Harvard University, Boston, April 22-23, 1999].
- Sahm, Astrid: Belarus and the West - a joint future? , [Minsk Forum III „Belarus at the Beginning of the 21st Century: Politics, Economy, Society“ Minsk, November 26-28, 1999].
- Sahm, Astrid: National Symbols and Political Culture in Belarus, [Association for the Study of Nationalities. Fourth Annual World Convention New York, April 15-17, 1999].
- Sahm, Astrid: The challenges of the Eastern Enlargement of EU and NATO for Belarus , [Europe in the 21st Century: New Threats and Challenges Minsk, June 11-12, 1999].
- Stewart, Susan: Autonomy as a Mechanism for Conflict Regulation? The Case of Crimea, [Conference „Nationalism, Identity and Minority Rights: Sociological and Political Perspectives“, University of Bristol, England, 16-19 September 1999].
- Stewart, Susan: The Unknown Crimea: Archeological Treasures from Three Millennia, [Lecture on ethnic minorities in Ukraine within the framework of the exhibit, Kürpfälzisches Museum, Heidelberg, 20 May 1999].
- Stewart, Susan: Ukrainian Nationality Policy and its Effects on the Mobilization Capacity of the Russian Minority, [Conference „Nations and Nationalisms in Post-Communist Europe“, Institute of Political Studies, Paris, 28-29 January 1999].
- Turner, Paul W., Eric Linhart, and Andreas Wald: Modelling multilateral negotiations as exchange processes. , [Conference in Collective Decision and Policy Making. University of Groningen, 21-22 June 1999].

Doctoral Dissertations and Post-doctoral Theses Completed by MZES Staff

A) Doctoral Dissertations

- Bräuninger, Thomas:** *Die Wahl von Entscheidungsregeln. Theorie und Empirie internationaler Institutionenpolitik am Beispiel der Meeresbodenbehörde.* Universität Mannheim: 1999.
- Conzelmann, Thomas:** *Große Räume, kleine Räume: Parallele Institutionalisierung und die Europäisierung der Regionalpolitik in Deutschland und Großbritannien.* Universität Mannheim: 2000.
- Diehl, Claudia:** *Rückzug oder Mobilisierung? Zur Logik und Empirie der Partizipation von Migranten.* Universität Mannheim: 2001.
- Diez, Thomas:** *Die EU lesen. Diskursive Knotenpunkte im britischen Europadiskurs.* Universität Mannheim: 1999
- Edlar, Jakob:** *Institutionalisierung europäischer Politik. Die Genese des Forschungsprogramms BRITE als reflexiver Prozeß.* Universität Mannheim: 1999.
- Eising, Rainer:** *Liberalisierung und Europäisierung. Die regulative Reform der Elektrizitätsversorgung Großbritanniens, der Europäischen Gemeinschaft und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.* Universität Mannheim: 1999
- Fischer, Sabine:** *Russland und der Westen. Zur Wirkung von Ideen in der russischen Westpolitik.* Universität Frankfurt: 2002
- Fix, Birgit:** *Die Institutionalisierung von Familienpolitik. Belgien, Deutschland, Österreich und die Niederlande in historisch-vergleichender Perspektive.* Universität Mannheim: 1999.
- Gangl, Markus:** *Unemployment dynamics in the United States and West-Germany: Economic restructuring, institutions and labor market processes over the 1980s and 1990s.* Universität Mannheim: 2001
- Ganter, Stephan:** *Distanz und Kontext. Eine empirische Untersuchung zu den Determinanten sozialer Distanzen gegenüber Ausländern in Deutschland.* Universität Mannheim: 2002.
- Haug, Sonja:** *Soziales Kapital, Migrationsentscheidungen und Kettenmigrationsprozesse. Das Beispiel der italienischen Migranten in Deutschland.* Universität Mannheim: 1999.
- Henning, Christian H. C. A.:** *Kollektive Entscheidungen und Tausch in Politikfeldnetzen.* Universität Mannheim: 1999.
- Hutter, Franz-Josef:** *Menschenrechtspolitik im Zeitalter der Globalisierung. Ein Beitrag zur integrierten außen- und innenpolitischen Betrachtung und Umsetzung international als politikleitend anerkannter und völkerrechtlich vereinbarter Normen im Zeichen neuer Herausforderungen.* Universität Mannheim: 2002
- Kim, Anna:** *Persönliche Netzwerke im Vergleich. Eine komparative Analyse persönlicher Beziehungen in Deutschland und Südkorea.* Universität Mannheim: 1999.
- Kotzian, Peter:** *Verhandlungen im europäischen Arzneimittelsektor. Initiierung, Institutionalisierung und Ergebnisse eines Verhandlungssystems in statu nascendi.* Universität Mannheim: 2002.
- Kristen, Cornelia:** *School Choice and Ethnic School Segregation. Primary School Selection in Germany.* Universität Mannheim: 2003.
- Luber, Silvia:** *Berufliche Selbständigkeit im Wandel. Ein empirischer Vergleich der sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Struktur Selbständiger in Deutschland und Großbritannien.* Universität Mannheim: 2002.
- Otte, Gunnar:** *Sozialstrukturanalysen mit Lebensstilen. Eine Studie zur theoretischen und methodischen Neuorientierung der Lebensstilforschung.* Universität Mannheim: 2002.
- Rosenbusch, Bernd:** *Die Bedeutung der inner- und zwischenstaatlichen Konflikte für die Kooperation und Integration der ASEAN-Staaten.* Universität Mannheim: 2002
- Schwegmann, Christoph:** *Die Jugoslawien-Kontaktgruppe in den Internationalen Beziehungen.* Universität Mannheim: 2002.

- Shikano, Susumu:** *Kollektives Verständnis von Politik. Die Theorie des Deutungsrahmens und ihre Anwendung auf das politische Verständnis der Bürger im Bundestagswahljahr 1998.* Universität Mannheim: 2001.
- Steinmann, Susanne:** *Bildung, Berufsausbildung und Arbeitsmarktchancen: Eine empirische Untersuchung zum Wandel der Übergänge von der Schule in das Erwerbsleben in Deutschland.* Universität Mannheim: 1999.
- Stewart, Susan:** *Why Has Ukraine Remained Peaceful? Explaining Low-intensity Ethnopolitical Conflict.* Universität Mannheim: 2003.
- Stocké, Volker:** *Form oder Inhalt? Die unterschiedlichen Ursachen für Framing-Effekte. Eine theoretische und empirische Untersuchung der Einflüsse der Informationsdarstellung am Beispiel des „Asian Disease Problem.* Universität Mannheim: 2000.
- Stoiber, Michael:** *Interministerielle Koordination und Tausch. Die Vorbereitung der EU-Mitgliedsstaaten auf die Regierungskonferenz 1996.* Universität Mannheim: 2002.
- Tessmer, Carsten:** *Gleichgeschaltet? Der Wandel des ostdeutschen Parteiensystems und die deutschlandpolitischen Anstrengungen von CDUD, LDPD, DBD und NDPD. Ein Beitrag zur Untersuchung von Rolle und Funktionen der Blockparteien im politischen System der SBZ/DDR.* Universität Mannheim: 2001.
- Wald, Andreas:** *Netzwerkstrukturen und Netzwerkeffekte in Organisationen. Eine Netzwerkanalyse in internationalen Unternehmen.* Universität Mannheim: 2002.

B) Post-doctoral Theses (*Habilitationsschriften*)

- Henning, Christian H.C.A.:** *Beiträge zu einer strukturell eingebetteten positiven politischen Theorie.* Universität Mannheim: 2000.
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus:** *Ideen und Integration. Verfassungsideen in Deutschland, Frankreich und Großbritannien und die Entwicklung der Europäischen Union.* Universität Mannheim: 1999.
- Kaiser, André:** *Mehrheitsdemokratie und Institutionenreform. Verfassungspolitischer Wandel in Australien, Großbritannien, Kanada und Neuseeland im Vergleich.* Universität Mannheim: 2000.
- Kalter, Frank:** *Bedingungen und Prozesse der strukturellen Assimilation von Migranten.* Universität Mannheim: 2002.
- Kopp, Johannes:** *Geburtenentwicklung und Fertilitätsverhalte: Theoretische Modellierungen und empirische Erklärungsansätze.* Universität Mannheim: 1999.
- Poguntke, Thomas:** *Stabilität und Wandel. Die Entwicklung der organisatorischen Verbindungen von Parteien und Bürgern in Westeuropa (1960-1989).* Universität Mannheim: 1999.
- Rieger, Elmar:** *Auf dem Holzweg: die gemeinsame Agrarpolitik in institutionentheoretischer Perspektive.* Universität Mannheim: 1999.
- Römmele, Andrea:** *Direkte Kommunikation zwischen Parteien und Wählern. Postmoderne Wahlkampftechnologien in den USA und in der BRD.* FU Berlin: 1999.
- Scheiwe, Kirsten:** *Rechtsmodelle der Kinder-versorgung und soziale Ungleichheiten zwischen Frauen und Männern in vier Ländern (Belgien, BRD, Schweden und Vereinigtes Königreich).* Universität Frankfurt: 1999.
- Schimmelfennig, Frank:** *Rules and Rhetoric. The Eastern Enlargement of the EU and NATO.* TU Darmstadt: 2000.
- Schmitt, Hermann:** *Der Einfluss politischer Sachfragen auf die Wahlentscheidung und die Effektivität politischer Repräsentation.* FU Berlin: 1999.
- Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger:** *Wähler unter Einfluss: Gesellschaftliche Informationsflüsse und Wählerverhalten in Deutschland, Großbritannien, Spanien und der USA.* Universität Mannheim: 1999.

Conferences and Workshops held at MZES or with MZES Support

Date	Topic / Chair / Local Organiser
22.01.1999	Bildung und Arbeitsmarkt / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller</i>
05.02.- 07.02.1999	Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy / Conference <i>Prof. Dr. Jan van Deth</i>
05.03.1999	Familie und soziale Netzwerke / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller</i>
24.03.- 26. 03. 1999	Political representation and party choice in the European Union – Planning session for joint publications of the research network <i>Dr. Hermann Schmitt</i>
26.03.- 31.03.1999	ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops <i>Prof. Dr. Jan van Deth</i>
21.05.1999	Inklusion und Exklusion / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser</i>
28. 05.1999	The spatial theory of politics and its applications to international negotiations / IINS Research Group
01.07.- 02.07.+ 05.07.1999	The Relations between China and the European Union / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i> <i>Prof. Dr. Zhou Hong, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</i>
02.07.- 03.07.1999	Self-Employment in Advanced Economies / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller</i>
04.07.- 05.07.1999	Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy / Workshop <i>Dr. Sigrid Roßteutscher</i>
15.07.- 17.07.1999	Regieren in der EU (Governance in the EU) DFG-Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
23.09.- 28.09.1999	European Societies or European Society? / Conference <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser</i>
30.09.- 08.10.1999	ECSR "Graduate School and Workshops" <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller</i>
02.10.- 03.10.1999	State and Perspectives of the International Research on Communism / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Hermann Weber</i>
18.11.- 19.11.1999	Linking EU and National Governance / DFG-Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
16.12.1999	Grundlegende Verhandlungssituationen im Völkerrecht / Workshop <i>IINS Research Group</i>
27.03.2000	Negotiating on Behalf of Others / Workshop of the IINS Research Group <i>Prof. Dr. Eibe Riedel</i>
28.04.- 30.04.2000	Family Laws: Histories, Developmental Paths and their Causes / Conference <i>Prof. Harry Willekens</i>

Date	Topic / Chair / Local Organiser
05.05.- 06.05.2000	Fair Division Procedures/ Workshop of the IINS Research Group <i>Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi</i>
10.05.2000	Self-Employment in Advanced Economies II / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller</i>
25.05.- 26.05.2000	The Family and the Welfare State in the New Century: Trends and Perspectives in Europe / TMR-Workshop <i>Dr. Laura Maratou-Alipranti, Nat. Centre for Social Research, Athens</i> <i>Dr. Thomas Bahle, MZES</i>
01.06.- 03.06.2000	Linking EU and National Governance / Conference <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
29.06.- 30.06.2000	Domestic Politics and International Relations / Workshop of the IINS Research Group <i>Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi</i>
06.07.- 07.07.2000	Inklusion und Exklusion: Das Verhältnis zwischen sozialer Differenzierung und sozialer Ungleichheit / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser</i>
06.07.- 09.07.2000	Regieren in der Europäischen Union / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
10.07.2000	Development of a System of Regional Governance / Internal Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch and Prof. Dr. Egbert Jahn</i>
13.09.- 14.09.2000	Family Policy in Europe / ECSR-Workshop <i>Dr. Thomas Bahle, Prof. Anne H. Gauthier, University of Calgary</i>
13.09.- 14.09.2000	Migration and Interethnic Relations / ECSR-Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser and Dr. Frank Kalter</i>
16.09.- 21.09.2000	European Societies or European Society? / Conference <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser, Prof. Dr. Richard Breen, Florence, Italy</i>
25.09.- 26.09.2000	Veto Players: An Introduction to Political Analysis and Solution Concepts for Bargaining Games With an Application to European Union Decision Making / Workshop of the IINS Research Group <i>Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi</i>
27.09.2000	Gute Gemeinschaften in der Gesellschaft? – Integration von Migranten Participation at the 30. Congress of the German Society for Sociology: "Die gute Gesellschaft? Zur Konstruktion sozialer Ordnungen" <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser, Prof. Dr. Bernhard Nauck, Chemnitz</i>
17.11.- 19.11.2000	Self-Employment in Advanced Economies III / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller</i>
04.12.- 05.12.2000	Statistical Methods and Graphical Displays for Logit and Probit Models / Internal Workshop <i>Prof. Michael Hout, UC Berkeley</i>

Date	Topic / Chair / Local Organiser
14.12.- 16.12.2000	Politics of Mobilization Participation at the Conference: Facing Ethnic Conflicts – Perspectives from Research and Policy-Making / Conference <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser</i>
15.01.- 16.01.2001	A Decade of Regional Research: "What Have we Learned?" / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch, Dr. Michèle Knodt, Dr. Thomas Conzelmann</i>
25.01.- 26.01.2001	Educational Inequalities of Migrant Children / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser</i>
21.02.- 22.02.2001	Towards an Assertive Europe / AEI-Panel <i>Dr. Michèle Knodt, MZES</i>
26.02.- 03.03.2001	EU-China Familiarization Programme / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
26.04.- 28.04.2001	Expanding Markets, Welfare State Retrenchment and Their Impact on Social Stratification Conference of the ISA Research Committee on Social Stratification (RC 28) <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller</i>
29.04.2001	Self-employment in Advanced Economies IV / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller, Prof. Richard Arum, New York</i>
18.05.- 19.05.2001	The Political Economy of International Environmental Negotiations / Workshop of the IINS Research Group <i>Prof. Dr. Roland Vaubel, Mannheim</i>
07.06.- 10.06.2001	TMR Research Network "Political Representation in Europe" Third Plenary Meeting <i>PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt</i>
01.11.- 02.11.2001	"Verfassungspolitik in der EU" im Forschungsschwerpunkt "Regieren in der EU" / DFG-Panel <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
16.11.2001	International Legalization / Workshop of the IINS Research Group <i>Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi</i>
23.11.- 24.11.2001	Evaluation and Analyses of the ECLFS 2000 ad hoc Module Data on School-to-Work Transitions / Coordination Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller</i>
03.12.2001	Argumentative Behavior in International Negotiations / Workshop of the IINS Research Group <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
25.01.2002	(In)Stability of Relations and Social Capital / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser</i>
04.04.- 07.04.2002	TMR Network 'Representation in Europe' / Final Plenary Conference <i>PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt</i>

Date	Topic / Chair / Local Organiser
10.05.- 11.05.2002	Second Coordination Workshop of the Project on Evaluation and Analyses of the EULFS 2000 Ad hoc Module Data on School-to-work Transitions / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller</i>
23.05.- 24.05.2002	"Der Beitrag der Integrationsforschung zur Institutionentheorie" im Forschungsschwerpunkt "Regieren in der EU" / DFG-Panel <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch, Prof. Dr. Thomas Gehring</i>
18.06.2002	Social Capital and the Dynamics of Transnational Migration / Workshop <i>Dr. Frank Kalter</i>
26.06.2002	Meeting to discuss ongoing or planned research projects / Workshop <i>Dr. Frank Kalter</i>
04.07.- 05.07.2002	"Interessendurchsetzung im Mehrebenensystem" im Forschungsschwerpunkt "Regieren in der EU" / DFG-Panel <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
05.07.- 06.07.2002	Euromanifestos Coding Conference / Conference / Workshop <i>PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt</i>
21.09.- 25.09.2002	The Loss of the Social Bond? EuroConference on the Future of Community in Advanced Western Societies / Conference <i>Prof. Dr. Johannes Berger</i>
01.10.2002	Partnership panel / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser, Prof. Dr. Johannes Huinink (Rostock)</i>
10.10.- 13.10.2002	"Political Leaders and Democratic Elections" Agenda Proposal for the Fifth Meeting of the Research Group / Workshop <i>PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt</i>
07.12.2002	"European Governance" / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
13.02.2003	Beziehungspanel / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser</i>
08.04.- 09.04.2003	"Europeanization of Civil Societies or European Civil Society-Conceptions, Actors, Strategies" / Conference <i>Dr. Michèle Knodt</i>
10.04.- 11.04.2003	ChangeQual Network / Mannheim Conference <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller</i>
17.10.- 18.10.2003	ChangeQual Network / Planning for the 6 th EU framework programme <i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller / Prof. Duncan Gallie</i>
30.10.- 01.11.2003	Soziale Ungleichheit und Sozialstrukturanalyse / Migration und ethnische Minderheiten / Joint meeting of DGS sections <i>Prof. Dr. Peter Berger, PD Dr. Frank Kalter</i>



Date	Topic / Chair / Local Organiser
06.11.- 11.10.2003	"Development of a core curriculum on European studies" (EU Asia-Link Programme) / Workshop 'Training of the Trainers' <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
10.10.- 11.10.2003	"EU Governance and External Relations" within the Research Programme 'Governance in the EU' / DFG-Panel <i>Dr. Michèle Knodt / Frank Schimmelfennig</i>
27.11.- 29.11.2003	"Debating the Democratic Legitimacy of the European Union" within the Research Programme 'Governance in the EU' / DFG-Panel <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
12.12.2003	Partnership panel / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser</i>
14.12.- 18.12.2003	Research Methods for Social Scientists Training and Research Network, 5 th FP / EU / Workshop <i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>

Visiting Scholarships of MZES Researchers

MZES Researcher	Date	Institution visited, City/Country, Function, (Financed by)
Bonin, Peter	03/2000	Centre for Liberal Strategies, Sofia, Bulgaria, project research, (DFG)
Brauns, Hildegard	04/1999–10/1999	Stanford University, USA, guest scientist, (DFG)
Brüderl, Josef	09/2001–06/2002	NIAS, the Netherlands, fellow, (University of Mannheim/NIAS)
Caramani, Daniele	2000–2002	Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at European University Institute (EUI), Italy, research fellow, (EUI)
	06/2001–08/2001	Oxford University, GB, Jemolo fellow, (Oxford University)
De Bièvre, Dirk	10/2003	Institut d'Etudes Européennes, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium, chercheur visiteur, (personal)
Diehl, Claudia	11/2001–12/2001	State University of New York at Albany, USA, project research, (DFG)
Esser, Hartmut	12/1999	University of Vienna, Department of Sociology, guest professor (University of Vienna)
	12/2000	University of Zurich, Institute for Sociology, guest professor (University of Zurich)
	12/2001	University of Bern, Institute for Sociology, Guest Professor (University of Bern)
	11/2003	Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Netherlands, Lecturer Master Course, (Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences)
Fix, Birgit	04/1999–09/1999	Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, (Grant of Training and Mobility Programme for Young Researchers of the EU)
Gschwend, Thomas	08/1998–06/2001	State University of New York at Stony Brook, USA, PhD Programme, (State of New York)
Knodt, Michèle	04/2003–05/2003	Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Lille, University of Lille 2, France, guest professor, (University of Lille 2)
	03–04/2001	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), China, guest professor, (European Commission)
	08–09/2000	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), China, Guest Professor, (European Commission)

MZES Researcher	Date	Institution visited, City/Country, Function, (Financed by)
Kohler-Koch, Beate	03/2002	Institute for Advanced Study (IHS), Vienna, guest professor (IHS)
	04/2002	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), China, Academic Committee, (EU China Higher Education Cooperation Programme)
Kristen, Cornelia	09/2001–05/2002	Interuniversity Centre for Social Science Theory and Methodology (ICS), the Netherlands, (Marie Curie fellow, EU)
König, Thomas	07/1999–09/1999	Stanford University, USA, guest researcher, (Heisenberg post-doctoral grant, DFG)
Leuffen, Dirk	10/2003–02/2004	Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, France, auditeur libre/research, (DAAD)
Pütz, Christine	04/1999–10/1999	Centre d'Etude de la Vie Politique Française (CEVIPOF), Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques (FNSP/CNRS), France, guest researcher (Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, FNSP)
Römmele, Andrea	01/1999–05/1999	American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, Johns Hopkins University, USA, guest researcher, (DFG and John Hopkins-University)
Scherer, Stefani	01/2003–04/2003	Università di Milano-Bicocca, Italy, guest researcher, (ChangeQual Network, /Università di Milano-Bicocca)
Schimmelfennig, Frank	09/2001–06/2002	EUI (European University Institute), Italy, Jean Monnet fellow, (EUI)
Schmitt, Hermann	02/2003–04/2003	Australian National University, visiting fellow, (Australian National University)
Steinmann, Susanne	08/1999–08/1999	University of Oslo, Norway, researcher, (DFG)
Weichsel, Volker	10/2001–12/2001	Ústav mezinárodních vztahů (Institute for International Relations), Czech Republic, researcher, (Volkswagen-Stiftung)
Zittel, Thomas	09/1999–10/1999	German American Centre for Visiting Scholars, Washington D.C, USA, visiting scholar, (DFG)
	09/2000–10/2000	Uppsala University, Department of Government, Sweden, visiting scholar, (Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung)
	09/2002–08/2003	Harvard University, Minda De Gunzburg Centre For European Studies, USA, J. F. Kennedy Memorial Fellow, (Harvard University and DAAD)

Visiting Professors / Scholars at MZES

Date	Name / Institution
November 1998 – April 1999	Robert Rohrschneider, Indiana University, USA
February 1999	Jon Eivind Kolberg, Diakonhjemmet International Centre, Oslo, Norway
April – September 1999	Stefan Immerfall, Universität Passau, Germany
April – July 1999	William A. Maloney, University of Aberdeen, Scotland
June – July 1999	Richard Arum, University of Arizona, USA
July 1999	Zhou Hong, Institute for European Studies, Beijing, China
September 1999	Richard Alba, State University of New York, USA
October 1999	Paolo Barbieri, Università di Trento, Italy
November 1999	Tom A. B. Snijders, University of Groningen, Netherlands
January – June 2000	Oddbjørn Knutsen, Department of Political Science, University of Oslo, Norway
February – April 2000	Jon Eivind Kolberg, Diakonhjemmet International Centre Oslo, Norway
February – August 2000	Liu Liqun, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China
June – September 2000	William A. Maloney, University of Aberdeen, Scotland
July 2000	Patricia McManus, Indiana University, USA
July, August, November 2000	Cristina Iannelli, CES, University of Edinburgh, Scotland
July, August, November 2000	Asunción Soro Bonmati, Department of Economics University of Alicante, Spain
September 2000	Matti Alestalo, Dept. of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Tampere, Finland
October 2000	Lena Schroeder, SOFI, University of Stockholm, Sweden
October – December 2000	Wu Zhicheng, University of Nanking, China
October – December 2000	Chen Zhirui, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Peking
November 2000	Béla Tomka, Dept. of History, University of Szeged, Hungary
January – April 2001	Wu Zhicheng, University Nanking, China
January – August 2001	Chen Zhirui, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China
February – April 2001	Gu Junli, Institute for European-Studies, Beijing, China
February – August 2001	Fang Lei, University of Shandong, China
March – December 2001	Christian Toft, University of Loughborough, England

Date	Name / Institution
April 2001	Richard Arum, New York University, USA
March/April and October 2001	Kenneth Newton, University of Southampton, England
May - July 2001	Margarita Balmaceda, University of Toledo / Seton Hall University, USA
May - December 2001	Laura Castiglioni, University of Milan, Italy
May - December 2001	Raul Tormos, University of Barcelona, Spain
May - December 2001	Johan Martinsson, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
May - December 2001	Alice Ludvig, University of Vienna, Austria
June - August 2001	William A. Maloney, University of Aberdeen, Scotland
July 2001	Olav Helge Angell, University of Oslo, Norway
August - October 2001	Igor Leshukov, Center for Integration Research and Programs (CIRP), St. Petersburg, Russia
August - December 2001	Rachel Gibson, University of Salford, England
September - December 2001	Mette Sicard Filtenborg University of Southern Denmark, Odense
November 2001	Duncan Snidal, University of Chicago, USA
November 2001	Kenneth W. Abbott, Northwestern University, USA
December 2001	Thomas Poguntke, Keele University, England
December 2001	Martin Hering, Johns Hopkins University, USA
January 2002	Mette Sicard Filtenborg, University of S. Denmark, Odense
January - February 2002	Martin Hering, Johns Hopkins University, USA
January and November 2002	Richard Arum, New York University, USA
March 2002	Thomas Poguntke, Keele University, England
January - April 2002	Laura Castiglioni, University of Milan, Italy
January - April 2002	Raul Tormos, University of Barcelona, Spain
January - April 2002	Johan Martinsson, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
January - April 2002	Alice Ludvig, University of Vienna, Austria
May - August 2002	Margarita Balmaceda, Harvard University, USA
June 2002	Douglas S. Massey, University of Pennsylvania, USA
January - April / September 2002	Rachel Gibson, Australian National University, Canberra
July - August 2002	William A. Maloney, University of Aberdeen, Scotland
September 2002	Daniele Caramani, Università di Firenze, Italia

Date	Name / Institution
October - December 2002	Jörg Baudner, University of Birmingham, England
April 2003	Rachel Gibson, Australian National University, Canberra
May - July 2003	Jason Beckfield, Indiana University, USA
May - July 2003	Suzanna Crage, Indiana University, USA
June 2003	Thomas Poguntke, Keele University, England
June - August 2003	Margarita Balmaceda, Seton Hall University, USA
July - August 2003	William A. Maloney, University of Aberdeen, Scotland
August - December 2003	Ulrich Sedelmeier, Central European University, Budapest
September - December 2003	Rafael Vázquez García, University of Granada, Spain
October 2003	José Ramon Montero, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain
October 2003	Kenneth Newton, University of Southampton, England
October 2003	Olga Ivashchenko, National University, Kiev, Ukraine

MZES Cooperation Partners

Name of Institution	Location	Country
Processes of International Negotiation Network (PIN), IIASA	Laxenburg	A
University of Salzburg	Salzburg	A
Austrian Academy of Sciences	Vienna	A
IAS Vienna	Vienna	A
Institut für Demographie, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften	Wien	A
Research School for the Social Sciences, Australian National University,	Canberra	AUS
International Survey Centre RSCS	Melbourne	AUS
Observatoire social européen, Brussels	Brussels	B
IPOP/ISPO, Université Catholique de Louvain	Louvain	B
Dept. Politieke Wetenschappen, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Louvain	B
Institute for Political and Legal Studies	Sofia	BG
Institute for Security and International Studies	Sofia	BG
Analytisches Zentrum "Strategija"	Minsk	BY
Internationales Institut für politische Studien	Minsk	BY
Zentrum für Internationale Studien	Minsk	BY
Department of Political Science, Université de Montreal	Montreal	CDN
Laurier Centre for Military Strategic and Disarmament Studies	Waterloo	CDN
Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Bern	Bern	CH
Department de Science Politique Université de Genève	Genève	CH
University of Lausanne	Lausanne	CH
Institut für Soziologie, Universität Zürich	Zürich	CH
Chinese Academy for Social Sciences (CASS)	Beijing	CN
Czech Institute of International Relations	Prague	CZ
Historisches Institut der Akademie der Wissenschaften	Prague	CZ
Hochschule für Ökonomie	Prague	CZ
Institut für internationale Studien der Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Karls-Universität	Prague	CZ
Institut für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Karls-Universität	Prague	CZ
Institut für Zeitgeschichte	Prague	CZ
Soziologisches Institut der Akademie der Wissenschaften	Prague	CZ
T.G. Masaryk-Institut	Prague	CZ
Bundesministerium des Innern	Berlin	D
Forschungsschwerpunkt Institutionen und Sozialer Wandel, WZB	Berlin	D
Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung	Berlin	D

Name of Institution	Location	Country
Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Humboldt Univ.	Berlin	D
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP)	Berlin	D
Forschungsstelle Osteuropa an der Universität Bremen	Bremen	D
Bundesinstitut für ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien (BIOst)	Cologne	D
Deutsches Polen-Institut	Darmstadt	D
TU Darmstadt	Darmstadt	D
Hessische Stiftung Friedens- und Konfliktforschung (HSFK)	Frankfurt/M	D
FernUniversität Hagen	Hagen	D
Max-Planck-Institut für Ausländisches Öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht	Heidelberg	D
Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena	Jena	D
Institut für Mittelstandsforschung, Universität Mannheim	Mannheim	D
Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA)	Mannheim	D
Herder-Institut	Marburg	D
Collegium Carolinum	Munich	D
Osteuropa-Institut	Munich	D
Südostinstitut	Munich	D
Universität des Saarlandes	Saarbrücken	D
Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Stuttgart	Stuttgart	D
FB III Politikwissenschaft, Universität Trier	Trier	D
Department of Economics, Politics and Public Administration, Aalborg University	Aalborg	DK
Department of Political Science, University of Aarhus	Aarhus	DK
Copenhagen Peace Research Institute, COPRI	Copenhagen	DK
Danish National Institute of Social Research	Copenhagen	DK
Roskilde University	Copenhagen	DK
University of Odense	Odense	DK
Departament de Sociologia Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	Barcelona	E
Department of Political Science, University of the Basque Country	Bilbao	E
Departamento de Ciencia Política y de la Administración, Facultad de Derecho Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Madrid	E
Department of Political Science, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia	Madrid	E
Inst. Juan March de Est. E Invest., Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Ciencias Sociales	Madrid	E
CERAT / Institut d'Etudes Politiques	Grenoble	F
CIDSP, Université de Grenoble	Grenoble	F

Name of Institution	Location	Country
CNRS	Grenoble	F
Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur les Qualifications	Marseille	F
Centre for International Studies and Research / Science Po	Paris	F
Fondation National des Sciences Politiques	Paris	F
INSEE, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques	Paris	F
Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris	Paris	F
LASMAS, CNRS, Laboratoire d'Analyse Secondaire et de Méthodes Appliquées à la Sociologie – Institut du Longitudinal, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	Paris	F
Athens Pantheion University	Athens	GR
Athens University of Economics	Athens	GR
EKKE (National Centre for Social Research)	Athens	GR
Hungarian Pedagogical Institute	Berehovo	H
Budapest University of Economic Sciences	Budapest	H
Department of Political Science, Central European University	Budapest	H
TARKI, Social Research Information Centre	Budapest	H
Department of Political Science, University of Catania	Catania	I
European University Institute	Firenze	I
Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano Bicocca	Milano	I
Istituto degli Affari Internazionali (IAI)	Rome	I
University of Rome "La Sapienza"	Rome	I
Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Facoltà di Sociologia, Università di Trento	Trento	I
Dipartimento di Scienze Sociali Università degli Studi di Torino	Turin	I
Department of Sociology, Tel Aviv University	Tel Aviv	IL
Department of Political Science, University of Dublin/Trinity College	Dublin	IRE
ESRI, Economic and Social Research Institute	Dublin	IRE
Marino Institute of Education	Dublin	IRE
Trinity College Dublin	Dublin	IRE
University College Dublin	Dublin	IRE
University of Tokyo	Tokyo	J
Riga Graduate School of Law	Riga	LT
Law University of Lithuania	Vilnius	LT
The LOS Centre	Bergen	N
ARENA, University of Oslo	Oslo	N

Name of Institution	Location	Country
Diakonhjemmet International Centre	Oslo	N
Faculty of Theology, University of Oslo	Oslo	N
Institutt for Samfunnsforskning, University of Oslo	Oslo	N
Institutt for statsvitenskap, University of Oslo	Oslo	N
Department of Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Trondheim	N
Amsterdam School of Communication Research, University of Amsterdam	Amsterdam	NL
DESAN Market Research	Amsterdam	NL
Department of Public Administration, University of Twente	Enschede	NL
Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies, University of Leiden	Leiden	NL
Department Sociologie and ISPO; Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Leuven	NL
Dept. Politieke Wetenschappen, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Leuven	NL
Hoger instituut de arbeid	Leuven	NL
Business Investment Research Centre, University of Maastricht	Maastricht	NL
European Study Programme	Maastricht	NL
Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market	Maastricht	NL
University of Maastricht	Maastricht	NL
University of Nijmegen	Nijmegen	NL
Social and Cultural Planning Office (SCP)	The Hague	NL
University of Twente	Twente	NL
ERCOMER, Utrecht University	Utrecht	NL
Instituto para a inovacao na Formacao	Lisbon	P
UNICS – ISCTE, Department of Sociology, University of Lisbon	Lisbon	P
Universidade Nova de Lisboa	Lisbon	P
Department of Economics, University of Warsaw	Warsaw	PL
Institute for Social Studies, Warsaw University.	Warsaw	PL
Institute of Labour and Social Sciences	Warsaw	PL
Polish Academy of Sciences	Warsaw	PL
Zentrum für Internationale Beziehungen	Warsaw	PL
Zentrum für Oststudien	Warsaw	PL
Allrußländisches Zentrum zur Erforschung der Öffentlichen Meinung	Moscow	RUS
Europa-Institut der RadW	Moscow	RUS
Institut für Ethnologie und Anthropologie der RadW	Moscow	RUS

Name of Institution	Location	Country
Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftliche und Politische Studien der RadW	Moscow	RUS
Institut für Strategische Studien	Moscow	RUS
Russische Akademie der Wissenschaften	Moscow	RUS
Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg	Gothenburg	S
Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg	Gothenburg	S
SOFI, Swedish Institute for Social Research	Stockholm	S
Department of Government, Uppsala University	Uppsala	S
Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Tampere	Tampere	SF
Fachbereich Politikwissenschaften der Comenius-Universität	Bratislava	SK
Institut für Soziologie der Akademie für Wissenschaften	Bratislava	SK
Lehrstuhl für Weltgeschichte, Philosophische Fakultät der Comenius-Universität	Bratislava	SK
Politologisches Kabinett der Akademie der Wissenschaften	Bratislava	SK
Centre for the Evaluation and Strategie Studies, Institute for Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana	Ljubljana	SLO
National Taipeh University	Taipeh	TW
Departments of History and Philology, University of Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi	UA
Sociology Department, University of Kharkiv	Kharkiv	UA
East-West-Institute	Kiev	UA
Institute of Political Science and Ethnic Relations	Kiev	UA
Institute of Sociology, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences	Kiev	UA
Kyivo-Mohylians'ka Academy	Kiev	UA
Ukrainisches Zentrum für Studien zu Frieden, Konversion und Konfliktlösung	Kiev	UA
Fund for the Development of the Carpathian Euroregion	Uzhhorod	UA
Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Aberdeen	Aberdeen	UK
Queens University Belfast	Belfast	UK
British Economic and Social Research Council	Brighton	UK
Institute for Employment Studies, University of Sussex	Brighton	UK
School of European Studies, University of Sussex	Brighton	UK
School of Legal Studies, University of Sussex	Brighton	UK
Sussex European Institute (SEI), U. of Sussex	Brighton	UK
School of Geographical Sciences	Bristol	UK
University of Bristol	Bristol	UK
Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge, Clare College	Cambridge	UK

Name of Institution	Location	Country
Dept. of Political Science, University of Canterbury	Canterbury	UK
Department of Government, University of Essex	Colchester	UK
ECPR, University of Essex	Colchester	UK
Centre for Educational Sociology	Edinburgh	UK
Department of Government, University of Strathclyde	Glasgow	UK
Dept. of Politics, University of Glasgow	Glasgow	UK
Birbeck College, Univ. of London	London	UK
Centre for the Study of Democracy, University of Westminster	London	UK
Centre for Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary and Westfield College	London	UK
London School of Economics and Political Science	London	UK
Dept. of European Studies, Loughborough University	Loughborough	UK
University of Manchester	Manchester	UK
Dept. of Sociology and Social Policy, Oxford Brookes University	Oxford	UK
Department of Sociology, University of Oxford	Oxford	UK
Nuffield College	Oxford	UK
Department of Geography	Sheffield	UK
Department of Politics, University of Sheffield	Sheffield	UK
Social and Demographic Research Institute, University of Massachusetts	Amherst	USA
Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University	Cambridge	USA
Center for International and Comparative Studies, Northwestern University	Chicago	USA
Dept. of Political Science, University of California at Irvine	Irvine	USA
Columbia University	New York	USA
Government Department, Skidmore College	New York	USA
New York University	New York	USA
Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	USA
Center for International Studies, Princeton University	Princeton	USA
Department of Political Science, Utah State University	Salt Lake City	USA
Department of Political Science	Stony Brook	USA
University of Arizona	Tucson	USA
University of Wisconsin	Madison	USA
Centre for Strategic Studies	Belgrade	YU
Institut za evropske studije	Belgrade	YU
Institute of International Politics and Economics	Belgrade	YU

Colloquia at MZES

Joint Colloquia of MZES and Faculty of Social Sciences

- Mannheimer Vorträge -

- 10.11.1999 **Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Streeck**, Max-Planck Institut für Gesellschafts-
forschung, Köln; Die Handlungsfähigkeit des Korporatismus in der
Beschäftigungskrise: am Beispiel des Bündnisses für Arbeit
- 08.12.1999 **Prof. Dr. Hanspeter Kriesi**, Universität Genf ; Stability and Change of
Individual Opinions. An Extension and Test of Converse's Black-and-White
Model
- 26.01.2000 **Prof. Dr. Hans Albert**, Emeritus, Universität Mannheim;
Geschichtswissenschaft als hypothetisch-deduktive Disziplin
- 17.05.2000 **Prof. Dr. Jelle Visser**, University of Amsterdam; The First Part-time
Economy in the World – How can it be explained?
- 21.06.2000 **Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Zapf**, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin; Wie kann man die
deutsche Vereinigung verstehen?
- 28.06.2000 **Prof. Dr. Icek Ajzen**, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, The Theory of
Planned Behavior: Habit, Percieved Control, and Reasoned Action
- 15.11.2000 **Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hartmut Kaelble**, Humboldt-Universität Berlin; Die
Debatte über die europäische Gesellschaft und Zivilisation im 19. und 20.
Jahrhundert
- 07.02.2001 **Prof. Dr. Andreas Diekmann**, Universität Bern; Fairness und Reziprozität.
Neue Wege der Spieltheorie
- 25.04.2001 **Prof. Dr. John Goldthorpe**, Nuffield College, Oxford; Globalisation and
Social Class
- 30.05.2001 **Prof. Steve Krasner**, Stanford University; Organized Hypocrisy and
International Relations
- 27.06.2001 **Prof. Dr. Peter Mair**, University of Leiden, NL; Democracy and Indifference
- 06.02.2002 **Prof. Dr. Hans-Dieter Klingemann**, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin; Die
Osterweiterung der Europäischen Union und die Frage nach der
europäischen Identität
- 05.06.2002 **Dr. Hans-Georg Wieck**, Ehem.Botschafter; Leiter der OSZE-Berater- und
Beobachtergr. in Belarus; Handlungsspielräume der OSZE in der
internationalen Politik
- 19.06.2002 **Prof. Douglas S. Massey**, University of Pennsylvania; The Failure of US
Immigration Policy
- 10.07.2002 **Prof. Dr. Jens Alber**, Universität Konstanz; Sozialstaat und Arbeitsmarkt im
internationalen Vergleich
- 06.11.2002 **Prof. Dr. Jürgen Baumert**, Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung,
Berlin; Soziale Disparitäten der Bildungsbeteiligung und des
Kompetenzerwerbs in Deutschland. Analysen zur Struktur und Verteilung
- 20.11.2002 **Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.mult. Renate Mayntz**, Max-Planck-Institut für
Gesellschafts-
forschung, Köln; Kausale Rekonstruktion: theoretische
Aussagen im akteurzentrierten Institutionalismus

- 04.12.2002 **Prof. Dr. Rolf Ziegler**, Universität München; Die Entwicklung des selbständigen Mittelstandes in Ost- und Westdeutschland nach der Wende
- 28.05.2003 **Prof. Dr. Raymond Boudon**, Université de Paris IV - Sorbonne; Beyond Rational Choice Theory
- 18.06.2003 **Prof. Dr. Jan-Eric Gustafsson**, Göteborg University; Effects of Schooling on Level and Profile of Intelligence
- 02.07.2003 **Prof. Dr. Herta Flor**, LS für Neuropsychologie der Universität Heidelberg am ZI Mannheim; Traumatisierung als Kriegsfolge

Presentations at MZES Seminars

- 11.01.1999 **Franz Preißler**, MZES; Russland und die Frage der russischen Minderheiten in den Nachbarstaaten
- 18.01.1999 **Prof. Dr. Jan van Deth and Martin Efff**, Universität Mannheim, MZES; Politisches Interesse, Engagement und Betroffenheit in repräsentativen Demokratien
- 20.01.1999 **Prof. Dr. Alfred Grosser**, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris; Frankreich, Deutschland, Europa: Die Frage nach der Identität
- 25.01.1999 **Sebastian Burghof**, Universität Mannheim; Kampf der Kulturen: Kommende Realität oder bleibende Fiktion?
- 25.01.1999 **Prof. Dr. Robert Rohrschneider**, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana; / MZES; Learning Democracy: Democratic and Economic Values in Unified Germany
- 02.02.1999 **Dr. Rolf Becker**, TU Dresden; Bildungsaspiration und Bildungsentscheidung
- 02.02.1999 **Prof. Dr. Dietrich Thränhardt**, Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Münster; Bildungsbeteiligung bei Kindern von Arbeitsmigranten
- 02.02.1999 **Hans Dietrich**, IAB Nürnberg; Jugendarbeitslosigkeit in Europa. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen eines Vergleichs mit Daten des European Labour Force Surveys
- 09.02.1999 **Klaus Beck**, Universität Mannheim; Frauenerwerbstätigkeit in der Ehe
- 15.02.1999 **David Oberhuber**, GTZ Eschborn; Arbeitsmarktpolitik in Transformationsländern
- 16.02.1999 **Dr. Manfred Sapper**, Universität Mannheim; Gewalt in Russland
- 24.02.1999 **Axel Hauser-Ditz**, MPI-Köln; The Europeanization of Organized Interests in Selected Sectors and Countries
- 01.03.1999 **Jürgen Schmidt**, Universität Mannheim; Die Machtwirkung politischer und gesellschaftlicher Akteure auf sicherheitspolitische Integrationsentscheidungen in der Ukraine
- 01.03.1999 **Prof. Dr. Robert Rohrschneider**, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana / MZES; From Global Support to Regional Activism: When Environmental Group Support becomes Mobilized
- 08.03.1999 **Dr. Viktor Major**, Trier; Das Gebiet Kaliningrad/Königsberg von der Wende zur Krise

- 20.04.1999 **Markus Zdiarski**, Universität Mannheim; Selbständige im Wandel? Ein Querschnittsvergleich 1982 und 1995
- 27.04.1999 **Romain Kirt, M.A.**, Conseiller de Gouvernement in der Luxemburgischen Regierungsverwaltung; Europa in der Krise. Leidet der alte Kontinent am 'Buddenbrook-Syndrom'?
- 03.05.1999 **Prof. Dr. Dietrich Beyrau**, Universität Tübingen; Schlachtfeld der Diktatoren: Kriegserfahrungen Osteuropas im Zweiten Weltkrieg
- 01.06.1999 **Dr. Petra Hartmann**, Universität Kiel; Sozialerwünschte Antwortverzerrungen in Befragungssituationen
- 01.06.1999 **Dr. Peter Schlotter**, HSFK; Die Institutionalisierung eines internationalen Verhandlungssystems: Die KSZE im Ost-West-Konflikt
- 08.06.1999 **Prof. Dr. Bernhard Nauck**, Universität Chemnitz; Intergenerative Transmission in Migrantenfamilien
- 14.06.1999 **Prof. Dr. Klaus Jürgen Gantzel**, Emeritus, Universität Hamburg; Methodische Probleme der vergleichenden Kriegsursachenforschung
- 15.06.1999 **Gunnar Otte**, Universität Mannheim; Der soziale Raum der Lebensführung – empirische Befunde aus Mannheim
- 16.06.1999 **Dr. W. Zumpfort**, Direktor, Preussag AG, Bonn; Firmenlobbyismus in Bonn und Brüssel
- 22.06.1999 **Anja Hall**, Universität Mannheim; Mobilitätschancen von Frauen und Männern im Berufsverlauf. Deutschland und Großbritannien im Vergleich.
- 28.06.1999 **Dr. Martin Brusic**, Centrum für angewandte Politikforschung (CAP), München; Ethnopolitische Konflikte in Osteuropa: Überlegungen zu einer präventiven Institutionenpolitik
- 05.07.1999 **Dr. Manfred Sapper**, Universität Mannheim; Gewalt in Russland. Konzeptionelle Überlegungen
- 06.07.1999 **Andreas M. Wüst**, Universität Heidelberg; Neubürgerstudie
- 06.07.1999 **Prof. Richard Arum**, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; College Stratification and Social Inequality: The Structuring of Labor and Marriage Market Outcomes
- 07.07.1999 **Wilfried Jilge**, Humboldt-Universität/FU Berlin; Nationale Geschichtsbilder in der Ukraine
- 12.07.1999 **Rolf Peter**, Universität Mannheim; Diskussion der FKKS-Studie: Die „nationale Frage“ in Kasachstan
- 22.09.1999 **Prof. Dr. Richard Alba**, State University of New York, Albany, New York; Reflections on Assimilation and Contemporary Immigrant Groups in the U.S.
- 29.09.1999 **Prof. Dr. Douglas S. Massey**, Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania; The Social Process of Undocumented Border Crossing
- 29.09.1999 **Prof. Dr. Russell Hardin**, Dept. of Political Science, Stanford University; Migration and Community
- 11.10.1999 **Prof. Dr. Keith L. Nelson**, University of California; Nixon, Kissinger, Europe, and the Cold War

- 18.10.1999 **Dr. Alasdair Young**, University of Sussex; Multilevel Governance and Multilateral Rules: The EC as an International Organisation and an International Actor
- 26.10.1999 **Prof. Richard Scott**, Stanford University; Studying Institutional Change: The Case of the Transformation of the U.S. Healthcare Field
- 22.11.1999 **Dr. Thomas Plümper**, Universität Konstanz; Der IWF und die Krisenintervention in Thailand, Indonesien und Korea: Die Rolle internationaler Organisationen bei der Überwindung von Kollektivhandlungsproblemen
- 23.11.1999 **Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl**, Universität Mannheim; Pluralisierung partnerschaftlicher Lebensformen
- 29.11.1999 **Beate Andrees**, FU Berlin; Die Befriedung ethnischer Konflikte mit nichtmilitärischen Mitteln
- 30.11.1999 **Thomas A. DiPrete**, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; Family Change, Employment Transition and the Welfare State: A Comparison of Household Income Dynamics in the US and Germany
- 02.12.1999 **Dr. Matthias Raith**, Universität Bielefeld; Prozedurale Ansätze kooperativer Verhandlungen
- 07.12.1999 **Mattias Strandh**, University of Umea / MZES; Unemployment Experiences in Sweden: Results from the Long-term Unemployment Project
- 14.12.1999 **Catherine Beduwé and Jordi Planas**, LIRHE, Université Toulouse, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Educational Expansion and Labour Market in Europe
- 20.12.1999 **Astrid Lorenz**, Humboldt-Universität / FU Berlin; Gibt es gescheiterte Transformationen? Die Bedeutung von Faktoren und Akteuren für einen erfolgreichen Systemwandel, dargestellt am Beispiel Belarus
- 10.01.2000 **Sabine Fischer**, HSFK, Frankfurt a.M.; Russland und der Westen – zur Wirkung von Ideen in der russischen Westpolitik
- 11.01.2000 **Martin Groß**, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin; Einkommenseffekte atypischer Beschäftigungsverhältnisse: Interne vs. externe Flexibilisierung
- 13.01.2000 **Dr. Peter Schmidt**, SWP Ebenhausen; Europäische Sicherheitspolitik nach dem Beschluß von Helsinki. Kritische Anmerkungen zum Konzept von Handlungsfähigkeit
- 17.01.2000 **Franz Preißler**, MZES; Russland und die Frage der russischen Minderheiten im „nahen Ausland“: Bestimmungsfaktoren des Außenverhaltens Russlands und zwischenstaatliches Konfliktpotential
- 18.01.2000 **Prof. Dr. Harry Willekens**, MZES; Kann man Institutionen vergleichen, und was vergleicht man, wenn man sie vergleicht?
- 24.01.2000 **Aleksandar Jakir**, Universität Marburg; Sozialistischer Betrieb und nationale Ideologie
- 08.02.2000 **Astrid Karl, Silke Hamann**, MZES; Ergebnisse aus dem Projekt Moralökonomie der Arbeitslosigkeit
- 11.02.2000 **Prof. John Meyer**, Stanford University; World Society and the National State

- 14.02.2000 **Rolf Peter**, MZES; Zur Vermittlung von Integrationsprozessen in der GUS und in Gesamteuropa
- 15.02.2000 **Antonio Schizzerotto**, University of Trento; Education, unemployment and career mobility in contemporary Italy. Some longitudinal analyses
- 15.03.2000 **Klemens Büscher**, Centre for OSCE Research, Hamburg; Transnationale Beziehungen der russischen Minderheit in Moldawien
- 29.03.2000 **Dr. Rainer Eising**, Universität Halle z.Zt. Europäisches Hochschulinstitut Florenz; Die Europäisierung wirtschaftlicher Interessen. Auswirkungen der EU auf die Interessenvertretung französischer, deutscher und britischer Wirtschaftsverbände
- 23.05.2000 **Valeria Fargion**, Universität Florenz; Timing and Development of Social Care Services in Europe
- 29.05.2000 **Prof. Dr. Michele Fratianni**, Indiana University, Bloomington; International Organizations at the Millenium
- 07.06.2000 **Prof. Dr. Max Haller**, Universität Graz; Theorie und Methodik der vergleichenden Erforschung des Wertwandels. Kritik und Alternative zur jüngsten Arbeit von Ronald Inglehart
- 13.06.2000 **Markus Gangl**, MZES; Ausbildung und Berufseinstieg in Europa
- 27.06.2000 **Volker Müller-Benedict**, Universität Göttingen; Strukturelle Grenzen sozialer Mobilität
- 27.06.2000 **Horst Holthoff**, Botschafter a.D. und früherer Stellvertr. Generalsekretär der WEU; Die Europäische Union auf dem Wege zu einer Sicherheits- und Verteidigungsunion?
- 28.06.2000 **Adalbert Evers**, Universität Gießen; Soziale Dienste im Dritten Sektor als Teil eines europäischen Sozialmodells
- 4.07.2000 **Christoph Sachße, Florian Tennstedt**, Universität Kassel; Wohlfahrtsverbände im Wohlfahrtsstaat: Der Weg zum Spitzenverband in der Weimarer Republik
- 10.07.2000 **Prof. Dr. Katja Weber**, Sam Nunn School of International Affairs, Georgia Tech.; Varying Degrees of Institutionalization in the EU
- 11.07.2000 **Prof. Dr. Steffen Kühnel**, Universität Gießen; Wahlbeteiligung: Analysen aus dem Allbus 1998
- 18.07.2000 **Thomas Klein, David Fischer-Kerli**, Universität Heidelberg; Die Zuverlässigkeit retrospektiv erhobener Lebensverlaufsdaten – Analysen zur Partnerschaftsbiografie des Familiensurvey
- 19.10.2000 **Prof. Dr. Mark Hallerberg**, University of Pittsburgh; Mobile Capital, Domestic Institutions and Electorally-Induced Monetary and Fiscal Policy: Are Political Business Cycles likely in a Federal Europe?
- 23.10.2000 **Volodymyr Kulyk**, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev; The OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities as an Instrument of Conflict Prevention: The Case of Ukraine
- 31.10.2000 **Lena Schroeder**, Universität Stockholm; Young Immigrants in the Labour Market

- 14.11.2000 **Dr. Frank Kalter, Nadia Granato**, Universität Mannheim and ZUMA, Mannheim; Neuere Entwicklungen der Assimilation von Arbeitsmigranten in Deutschland
- 21.11.2000 **Cristina Iannelli, Asunción Soro Bonmati**, CES, University of Edinburgh and University of Alicante; The Transition From School to Work in Southern Europe: The Cases of Italy and Spain
- 28.11.2000 **Henrich R. Greve**, Universität Tsukuba, Japan; A General Model of Heterogeneous Influence
- 28.11.2000 **Prof. Dr. Peter Leslie**, Queen's University, Kingston/Ontario; Globalization and Regional Systems
- 12.12.2000 **Michael Wagner**, Universität Köln; Die Pluralisierung von Lebensformen: Theorie, Messung und empirische Befunde
- 19.12.2000 **Cornelia Kristen**, MZES; Ethnische Ungleichheiten am Übergang in die weiterführenden Schulen
- 16.01.2001 **Dieter Rucht**, WZB Berlin; Zum Wandel von Umweltbewegung und Umweltprotest in Europa unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Bundesrepublik
- 22.01.2001 **Nedad Stefanov**, Frankfurt; Zur politischen Kultur in Serbien
- 23.01.2001 **Adriana Leal**, Universität Frankfurt; Wahlprognosen und Wahlerwartungen: Eine vergleichende Analyse zwischen Deutschland und Brasilien
- 23.01.2001 **Vladimir Kozlowsky**, St. Petersburg; Russische Gesellschaft nach dem sozialen Wandel
- 29.01.2001 **Airat Aklaev**, at present HSK Frankfurt; Democratic Consolidation and the Dynamics of Ethnic Peace in the Balkans: The Cases of Estonia and Lithuania
- 05.02.2001 **Tadeusz A. Olszanski**, Centre for Eastern Studies, Warsaw; Ukrainian Foreign Policy and the Energy Sector: The Polish Factor
- 06.02.2001 **Prof. Helmut Anheier**, London School of Economics; Thesen zur Zukunft des dritten Sektors
- 07.02.2001 **Prof. Karl Gabriel**, Universität Münster; Caritativer Katholizismus, Wohlfahrtsstaat und Wohlfahrtsverbände
- 12.02.2001 **Dorothee de Neve**, Universität Halle; Sozialdemokratische und sozialistische Parteien in Südosteuropa: Albanien, Bulgarien und Rumänien 1989-1997
- 13.02.2001 **Prof. Dr. Dorothea Jansen**, Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaft, Speyer; Ego-Netzwerke von Gründern – erste Ergebnisse aus dem Forschungsprojekt
- 13.02.2001 **Jan Beyers**, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; The Social Basis of European Policy: The Adaptation of Belgian Societal Interest Groups to the EU
- 30.03.2001 **Sebastian Princen**, University of Utrecht; Regulatory Issues in Transatlantic Trade Relations
- 02.05.2001 **Prof. Dr. Jan W. van Deth**, MZES; Politisches Interesse und Apathie in Europa

- 15.05.2001 **Christian Toft, Ph.D.**, guest scholar at MZES; Politiken der Arbeitslosigkeit: Deutschland, Großbritannien und Dänemark im historischen Vergleich
- 22.05.2001 **Dr. Henriette Engelhardt**, MPI Rostock; Familienpolitik und die inter-generationale Vererbung des Scheidungsrisikos
- 29.05.2001 **Josef Falke**, Zentrum für Europäische Rechtspolitik, Universität Bremen; Rechtliche Vorkehrungen zur Schaffung von Öffentlichkeit(en) im Gemeinschaftsrecht
- 12.06.2001 **Dr. Frank Kalter**, Universität Mannheim; Die strukturelle Assimilation von Arbeitsmigranten im Ligensystem des deutschen Fußballs
- 18.06.2001 **Elke Fein**, Universität Freiburg; Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit und nationale Identitätsfindung im postkommunistischen Russland
- 19.06.2001 **Dr. Thomas Zittel**, Universität Mannheim; Elektronische Demokratie
- 19.06.2001 **Irena Kogan**, MZES; Multilevel determinants of unemployment risk among non-nationals in the European Union in the mid-1990s
- 26.06.2001 **Dr. Fabrizio Bernardi**, Universität Bielefeld; The Consequences of Rising Employment Flexibility: Entry Into Marriage and First Parenthood in Italy
- 27.06.2001 **Prof. Dr. Heidrun Abromeit**, Technische Universität Darmstadt; Ein Maß für Demokratie. Europäische Demokratien im Vergleich
- 02.07.2001 **Prof. Dr. Francis Snyder**, EUI Florenz/ Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin; What is a „Market Economy“? The Power of Recieved Ideas in EC Anti-dumping Law Concerning China
- 02.07.2001 **Sebastian Gerhardt**, Universität Warschau; Polens Ostpolitik seit 1989
- 02.07.2001 **Dr. Olav Helge Angell**, Universität Oslo; Church and Welfare State in Norway: The Role of Religious Organisations in the Provision of Health Care and Social Services
- 04.07.2001 **Dr. Christian Lequesne**, CERI Paris; The Governance of Fisheries in the EU
- 05.07.2001 **Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider**, Universität Konstanz; Janusköpfige Verhandlungsmacht: Eine Evaluation der Literatur zu den Zweiebenen-Spielen
- 09.07.2001 **Hannes Adomeit**, SWP; Die aktuellen Probleme der russländischen Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik
- 10.07.2001 **Marcus Butz**, MZES; Bildungs- und Einkommensungleichheiten in Deutschland und Italien
- 16.07.2001 **Dr. Margarita Balmaceda**, Seton Hall University, NJ; Energiebeziehungen zwischen der Ukraine und dem Westen
- 16.07.2001 **Elke Fein**, Universität Freiburg; Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit und nationale Identitätsfindung im postkommunistischen Russland
- 17.07.2001 **Dr. Irene Dingeldey**, Universität Bremen; Die beschäftigungsfähige Mutter – steuerungstheoretische Implikationen der aktivierenden Arbeitsmarktpolitik für die Familienpolitik
- 23.07.2001 **Dr. Margarita Balmaceda**, Seton Hall University, NJ; Between Integration with Brussels and Energy Dependence on Moscow: New Challenges Facing the East European Countries

- 30.07.2001 **Thomas Gschwend, Ph.D.**, MZES; Strategisches Wählen bei der Bundestagswahl 1998
- 30.10.2001 **Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser**, Universität Mannheim; Ehekrisen und Untreue: Das (Re-) Framing der Ehe und der Anstieg der Scheidungsraten
- 13.11.2001 **Dr. Simon Gächter**, Universität St. Gallen; Kooperation, Konkurrenz und soziale Normen aus verhaltensökonomischer Perspektive
- 26.11.2001 **Dr. Barbara Koremenos**, University of California; Renegotiation Design in International Treaties
- 27.11.2001 **Stefani Scherer**, MZES; Erwerbseintrittsprozesse und berufliche Frühkarrieren in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Großbritannien und Italien
- 28.11.2001 **Prof. Dr. Elmar Rieger**, Universität Bremen; Welche Grundlagen für die Globalisierung?
- 03.12.2001 **Dr. Elkhan Nuriyev**, Arbeitsstelle Friedensforschung Bonn; The Post-Soviet Caucasus: Ethnic Conflicts and Questions of Outside Intervention
- 04.12.2001 **Prof. Dr. Walter Müller and Reinhard Pollak**, Universität Mannheim; Die langfristige Entwicklung sozialer Mobilität
- 11.12.2001 **Mette Sicard Filtenborg**, University of Southern Denmark, at present MZES; Strategic Coalitionbuilding in the European Politiy: A Study of Subnational Authorities, the European Commission and Policy Networks in Baltic Sea Region Affairs
- 17.12.2001 **Sabine Fischer**, HSK Frankfurt; Zur Wirkung von Ideen in der russischen Westpolitik: Diskurs und außenpolitischer Entscheidungsprozeß während des Kosovo-Krieges
- 17.12.2001 **Dr. Anna Kim and Dr. Karin Kurz**, MZES and Universität Bielefeld; Prekäre Beschäftigung – eine vergleichende Analyse für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Großbritannien
- 18.12.2001 **Dr. Paul Reuber and Dr. Günter Wokersdorfer**, Universität Münster; Geopolitische Leitbilder über Europa als „strategische Regionalisierungen“
- 15.01.2002 **Dr. Heike Solga**, Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung Berlin; Wider die Ökonomisierung der Arbeitsmarktprobleme von Ungelernten. Der Versuch einer Re-Soziologisierung
- 16.01.2002 **Prof. Dr. Bruno Jobert**, CERAT Grenoble; Europe and the reshaping of national forums. The French Case
- 21.01.2002 **Prof. Han Entzinger**, Erasmus-Universität Rotterdam; From multiculturalism to mandatory integration: shifting views on immigration in the Netherlands
- 22.01.2002 **Dr. Sabine Saurugger**, Institut d'Etudes Politiques Lille; Die Entstehung einer Form spezifisch europäischer Interessensvertretung? Französische und deutsche Interessengruppen im Rahmen der EU Ostpolitik
- 29.01.2002 **Stephan Ganter**, Universität Mannheim; Ethnische Grenzziehung und soziale Kontexte
- 04.02.2002 **Umar Alisultanov**, Universität Straßburg; Conflict Structures in the Caucasus

- 05.02.2002 **Dr. Elisabeth Fix and Dr. Birgit Fix, MZES; Kirche und Sozialstaat – ein Werkstattbericht**
- 05.02.2002 **Martin Hering, Johns Hopkins University Baltimore ,at present MZES; Institutionelle Weichenstellungen in einem erstarrten Wohlfahrtsstaat: Erklärungen und offene Fragen am Beispiel des deutschen Rentensystems**
- 16.04.2002 **Dr. Ulrich Kohler, Universität Mannheim; Soziostrukturelle Ereignisse und Parteipräferenz**
- 07.05.2002 **Prof. Dr. Walter Müller and Reinhard Pollak, Universität Mannheim; Die langfristige Entwicklung sozialer Mobilität**
- 13.05.2002 **Prof. Dr. Jan van Deth and Sonja Zmerli, Universität Mannheim / MZES; Sozialkapital und politisches Engagement in Europa**
- 04.06.2002 **Prof. Claudio Radaelli, European University Institute / Bradford University; The Europeanisation of Public Policy**
- 11.06.2002 **Rolf van der Velden, Universität Maastricht; Educational systems and the school-to-work transition. A conceptual framework**
- 17.06.2002 **Prof. Dr. Egbert Jahn, Universität Mannheim; Die 'zweite nationale Wiedergeburt'. Nationalismus, nationale Bewegungen und Nationalstaatsbildung in der spät- und postkommunistischen Gesellschaft**
- 25.06.2002 **Prof. Dr. Michael Bommers, Pädagogische Hochschule Freiburg; Is there no alternative to assimilation? On the debate between assimilationists and transnationalists**
- 02.07.2002 **Dr. Peter van Ham, Netherlands Institute of International Relations; The Rise of the Brand State: The Postmodern Politics of Image and Reputation**
- 09.07.2002 **Ursula Henz, London School of Economics; Der Einfluss von informeller Pflege für ältere Menschen auf den Erwerbsverlauf**
- 15.07.2002 **Dr. Paul Thurner, Universität Bielefeld; Mehrebenenverhandlungen bei einer Regierungskonferenz: Theoretische Konzeptualisierung und empirische Ergebnisse**
- 16.07.2002 **Dr. Johannes Huinink, Universität Rostock; Lebensform und Elternschaft: Bestimmungsfaktoren nichtehelicher Geburten in Deutschland und Europa**
- 19.07.2002 **Prof. David Grusky, Cornell University; Are there Big Social Classes?**
- 21.10.2002 **Prof. Norman Schofield, Humboldt Universität Berlin; Electoral Rules and Endogenous Parties**
- 29.10.2002 **Dr. Krystyna Iglicka, Universität Warschau; Recent trends in migration from Poland. Migration into Germany in the light of forthcoming EU enlargement**
- 05.11.2002 **Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl, Universität Mannheim; Pluralität partnerschaftlicher Lebensformen im Kohortenvergleich**
- 18.11.2002 **Prof. Gary Marks, University of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at present WZB Berlin; Contrasting Visions of Multi-level Governance**
- 18.11.2002 **Prof. Liesbet Hooghe, University of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at present WZB Berlin; Commission, National Elite and Public Conceptions of European Governance**

- 26.11.2002 **Dr. Steffen Hillmert**, Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung, Berlin; Social inequality in higher education: is vocational training a pathway leading to or away from university?
- 06.12.2002 **Prof. Gérard Grunberg**, CEVIPOF / Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris; The Elections of 2002 in France
- 16.12.2002 **PD Dr. Frank Schimmelfennig**, MZES; Rätsel der Konstitutionalisierung: Parlamentarisierung und Menschenrechtskodifizierung in der EU
- 17.12.2002 **Dr. Daniele Caramani**, MZES; Die Herausbildung von nationalen Wählerschaften und Parteiensystemen im europäischen Vergleich
- 13.01.2003 **Prof. Stefano Bartolini**, Europäisches Hochschulinstitut Florenz; The Political Consequences of the Italian Mixed Electoral System (1994–2001)
- 14.01.2003 **Dr. Frank Kalter and Irena Kogan**, MZES; Ethnic inequalities at labour market entry in Belgium and Spain
- 21.01.2003 **Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Heitmeyer**, Universität Bielefeld; Gibt es Parallelgesellschaften?
- 27.01.2003 **Berthold Rittberger**, MZES; The Creation, Interpretation, and Contestation of Institutions. Revisiting Historical Institutionalism
- 28.01.2003 **Gunnar Otte**, Universität Mannheim; Sozialstrukturanalysen mit Lebensstilen – Bilanz eines Forschungsprojektes
- 03.02.2003 **Prof. David Farrell**, University of Manchester; From Electioneering to Political Marketing? Political Campaigning in the 21. Century
- 04.02.2003 **Dr. Betina Hollstein and Dr. Carsten Ullrich**, Universität Mannheim; Informelle Netzwerke im Alter / Erklärungsfaktoren der Akzeptanz wohlfahrtsstaatlicher Institutionen
- 11.02.2003 **Prof. Dr. Ernst Fehr**, Universität Zürich; Human nature and social interaction
- 29.04.2003 **Charlotte Lauer**, ZEW; Education and inequality: a French–German comparison
- 06.05.2003 **Dr. Karen Phalet**, Universität Utrecht; Ethnic educational investment and occupational inequality: the Belgian case
- 12.05.2003 **Kerstin Zimmer**, Universität Frankfurt; Machtkonstellationen auf der regionalen Ebene in der Ukraine: Das Beispiel Donetsk
- 13.05.2003 **Ben Jann**, Universität Bern; Lohngerechtigkeit und Geschlechterdiskriminierung: experimentelle Evidenz
- 19.05.2003 **Dr. Sabine Fischer**, MZES; Identität, Transformation und Außenpolitik: Überlegungen zur russischen Westpolitik in den 1990er Jahren
- 23.05.2003 **Josh Busby**, Georgetown University, Washington; Listen! Pay Attention! The Jubilee 2000 Campaign for Developing Country Debt Relief.
- 26.05.2003 **Prof. Dr. Simon Hug**, Universität St. Gallen; Models of Multilateral Negotiations and Ratification
- 27.05.2003 **Jason Beckfield**, Indiana University, Bloomington; World polity and liberal economy: the network of intergovernmental organizations and how it structures trade policy

- 02.06.2003 **Prof. Dr. Otto Keck**, Universität Potsdam; Rationalität und Kommunikation: Auf dem Weg zu einem rationalistischen Konstruktivismus
- 16.06.2003 **Prof. Jean Marc Ferry**, Freie Universität Brüssel; Die EU-Verfassung zwischen Bundesstaat und Staatenverbund
- 17.06.2003 **Dr. Birgit Fix**, MZES; Kirche und Wohlfahrtsstaat – Forschungsperspektiven
- 23.06.2003 **Dirk Leuffen**, MZES; Cohabitation und Europapolitik: Politische Entscheidungsprozesse im Spannungsfeld zwischen Kooperation und Konfrontation
- 24.06.2003 **Suzanna Crage**, Indiana University, Bloomington; The modern refugee: gender, place, and the identity work of emembering
- 01.07.2003 **Prof. Dr. Götz Rohwer** und **Dr. Ulrich Pötter**, Universität Bochum; Zum Begriff gesellschaftlicher Verhältnisse
- 07.07.2003 **Jörn Grävingholt**, Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungshilfe (DIE), Bonn; Krisenprävention in Zentralasien: Ansätze der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit
- 08.07.2003 **Reinhard Pollak**, Universität Mannheim; Mechanismen sozialer (Im-) Mobilität. Ergebnisse einer westdeutschlandweiten, retrospektiven Bevölkerungsumfrage
- 14.07.2003 **Stefan Seidendorf**, MZES; 'Europäisierung' deutscher und französischer Identitätsdiskurse: Befunde zur Kommunikations-, Erfahrungs- und Erinnerungsgemeinschaft
- 15.07.2003 **Irena Kogan**, MZES; Employment careers and unemployment dynamics of immigrants in Germany and Great Britain
- 22.07.2003 **Prof. Tom DiPrete** and **Prof. Claudia Buchmann**, Duke Univesity, USA; What is causing the emerging female advantage in American higher education?
- 27.10.2003 **Prof. Dr. Ulrich Sedelmeier**, Central European University, Budapest, z. Zt. Gast am MZES; Die Europäisierung Mittel- und Osteuropas. Der Einfluss der Europäischen Union auf die Beitrittsländer
- 28.10.2003 **Dr. Jürgen Schupp**, DIW Berlin; Zur Messung von Vertrauen und Fairness – ein Beispiel der Integration von empirischer Sozialforschung und experimenteller Ökonomie
- 10.11.2003 **Dr. Thomas Bräuninger**, Universität Konstanz; Politischer Wandel und die Veränderung von Haushaltsausgaben
- 11.11.2003 **Dr. Edwald R. Engelen**, Universität Amsterdam; Migration, welfare regimes and demographics. Assessing the different solutions to the problems of greying in West-European welfare regimes
- 17.11.2003 **Dr. Ulf Sverdrup**, Universität Oslo, Arena; Implementation of EU-Norms – Nordic Exceptionalism?
- 24.11.2003 **Rafael Vázquez García**, Universität Granada, z. Zt. Gast am MZES; The Decline of Political Trust in Democratic Spain
- 24.11.2003 **Arndt Wonka**, MZES; Internal and External Interactions of the European Commission in the Legislative Decision-Making Process of the EU

-
- 25.11.2003 **Martin Schommer**, MZES; Mixing Great Britain and Germany. Eine Makrosimulation über die Wirkung sozialer Sicherungssysteme auf die Lebenschancen verschiedener Bevölkerungsgruppen in Großbritannien und der Bundesrepublik
- 08.12.2003 **Susan Stewart**, MZES; Die Rolle der UNO und internationaler sowie lokaler NGOs in der Bearbeitung des georgisch-abchasischen Konflikts
- 09.12.2003 **Prof. Patricia McManus**, Indiana University, USA; Movin' on up? Residential mobility, social mobility and coupled work careers
- 15.12.2003 **Prof. Dr. Wolfgang C. Müller**, Universität Mannheim, Lehrstuhl für Politische Wissenschaft III; Zum Stand der Koalitionsforschung für die europäischen Länder
- 16.12.2003 **Thorsten Kneip**, MZES; Soziale Einbettung und Paarbeziehungen

Professional Services

1) Reviews of Research Proposals and for Other Evaluation Procedures*

Name	Period	Name of Institution
Brüderl, Josef	occasionally	Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung, Volkswagen-Stiftung
Deth, Jan W. van	occasionally	DFG / Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung / Economic and Social Research Council (London) / The National Science Foundation (Washington) / Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research / European Science Foundation / Austrian National Science Foundation / Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society / Swiss National Science Foundation / Israel Science Foundation / University Grants Committee (Hong Kong) / German-Israeli Foundation for Scientific Research and Development / Swedish Research Council
Esser, Hartmut	1999–2002	Austrian Science Fund (FWF), Vienna
	1999–2003	Volkswagen Foundation
	1999–2003	Fritz Thyssen Foundation
	1999–2003	Friedrich Ebert Foundation
	2000–2003	DFG
	2001	DFG Evaluation of the Collaborative Research Centre 580 "Gesellschaftliche Entwicklungen nach dem Systemumbruch. Diskontinuität, Tradition und Strukturbildung", Jena/Halle
	2002–2003	German-Israeli Foundation, Israel
	2003	Evaluation of the Research Programme "Modernization, Life course and Aging" at the Department of Sociology & Social Gerontology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Amsterdam
Fischer, Sabine	2002	Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen
Fix, Elisabeth	1999/2000	Schweizerischer Nationalfonds
Jahn, Egbert	1999–2003	Volkswagen Foundation
	1999–2003	Hans Böckler Foundation
	occasionally	DFG, Fritz Thyssen Foundation, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation
Kalter, Frank	2003	European Science Foundation
Kohler-Koch, Beate	1999–2003	DFG
	2002	Max-Planck-Projektgruppe, "Recht der Gemeinschaftsgüter"
	2002	Evaluation of Otto-Suhr-Institut at Freie Universität Berlin
	2002/2003	Fritz Thyssen Foundation

* Does not include peer reviews for scientific journals or for academic recruitment procedures.

Name	Period	Name of Institution
König, Thomas	1999	European Commission
Müller, Walter	occasionally	DFG, Schweizerischer Nationalfonds, Volkswagen-Foundation, Fritz Thyssen Foundation, German-Israeli Foundation
	1999–2000	Member of working groups of the German Science Council (Wissenschaftsrat) for the evaluation of institutes of the "blue list"
Pappi, Franz U.	occasionally	DFG, Volkswagen-Stiftung, Fritz Thyssen Foundation, DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service), Alexander-von-Humboldt-Stiftung
Poguntke, Thomas	occasionally	Economic and Social Science Research Council (UK), Fund for Scientific Research Flanders (Belgium), European Science Foundation
Rothenbacher, Franz	2000–2003	Austrian Science Fund (FWF), Vienna
Schimmelfennig, Frank	2000–2002	Volkswagen Foundation
Tseng, Su-Ling	1996–2002	The University of Birmingham, UK

2) Professional Services for Public Institutions and in Scientific Advisory Boards

Name	Period	Name of Institution
Brauns, Hildegard	1999–2000	Eurostat, International expert group for the development of an international socio-economic classification
Deth, Jan W. van	2002–	Chair of the holding association of the Centre for Survey Methodology and Analyses (ZUMA e.V.)
	2002–	Member of the board of the German Social Science Infrastructure Services (GESIS)
	1997–	Speaker of the working group "Wahlen und politische Einstellungen" (elections and political attitudes) of the German Political Science Association (DVPW)
Diehl, Claudia	2000	Stadtplanungsamt Mannheim, Arbeitsgruppe "Stadtteilentwicklungskonzept Neckarstadt" (Mannheim Office for City Planning, working group for the development of the city district Neckarstadt)
Esser, Hartmut	2001	German Federal Ministry of the Interior, Independent Commission on "Immigration"
	2002–2003	Social Science Research Centre Berlin (WZB), Koordinationsstelle "Gesellschaftliche Integration und kulturelle Konflikte" (Coordination Office "Societal Integration and ethnic conflicts")

Name	Period	Name of Institution
Knodt, Michèle	2000–2003	Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaften (DVPW), member of Advisory Board
	2003–	Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaften (DVPW), member of Executive Board
	1999–	Working Group "Europäische Integration" (AEI), member of Executive Board
Kohler-Koch, Beate	1973–	Institut für Europäische Politik (IEP), member of Direktorium
	1998–	Centre of European Law and Politics at the University of Bremen (ZERP), Chair of Scientific Advisory Board
	1998–	Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (HSFK), member of Scientific Advisory Board
	2003–	International Political Science Association (IPSA), Research Committee on Globalization and Governance, member of Executive Board
Larat, Fabrice	2002–2005	Curriculum Development Programme on EU studies with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Monitoring group, China
Müller, Walter	1990–	holding association of the Centre for Survey Methodology and Analyses (ZUMA e.V.), 1990–2001 vice Chair
	1994–	Max Planck Institute for Human Development Berlin, member of Scientific Advisory Board
	1997–2003	European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR), Chair
	1998–	Suisse Household Panel Study, Switzerland, member of Steering Board
	1999–	German Federal Statistical Office, member of Jury for the Gerhard Fürst Award
	1999–2001	German Federal Ministry for Education and Research, member of the Commission for the Improvement of the Informational Infrastructure for Science and Statistics
	2001–	German Federal Ministry for Education and Research, member of the Founding Committee of the Council for Social and Economic Data
	2002–	German Federal Statistical Office, member of Advisory Board for Statistics
	2002–	DFG, member of Scientific Advisory Board for the special programme "Research Groups for Empirical Education Research"
Pappi, Franz Urban	2000–2005	German Social Science Infrastructure Services (GESIS), curatorship
Römmele, Andrea	2003–	Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaften (DVPW), member of Advisory Board
Schmitt, Hermann	2003–	Australian National University, member of Advisory Board of the Australian Social Survey

3) Membership in Editorial or Advisory Boards of Scientific Journals

Name	Period	Name of Institution
Berger, Johannes	1999– 2003	Zeitschrift für Soziologie (co-editor, member of Advisory Board)
Brüderl, Josef	2000–	European Sociological Review (consulting editor)
	1999– 2003	Industrial and Corporate Change, USA (associated editor)
	1992–	Organization Science, USA (Editorial Board)
	2001–	Zeitschrift für Soziologie (member of Advisory Board)
Deth, Jan W. van	1997–	Routledge/ECPR Studies in European Political Science, UK (series editor)
	1996–	Acta Politica, the Netherlands (Editorial Board)
Esser, Hartmut	1999–	Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie (member of Advisory Board)
	1999–	Sociological Forum, USA (Editorial Board)
Kohler-Koch, Beate	1994–	Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen (ZIP) (Editorial Board)
	1995–	Sciences de la Societé, France (Editorial Board)
	1995–	European Law Journal, Italy (Editorial Board)
	1999 –	European Journal of Political Research, the Netherlands (Editorial Board)
	1996	Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft (Editorial Board)
Müller, Walter	1987–	Zeitschrift für Soziologie, Advisory Board
	1999	European Sociological Review (consulting editor)
	2000– 2001	International Journal of Sociology (guest editor)
Pappi, Franz Urban	1981– 2005	Zeitschrift für Soziologie (Advisory Board)
	1996–	Journal of Theoretical Politics (Editorial Board)
Poguntke, Thomas	1992– 2000	Environmental Politics, UK (Advisory Board)
	2000–	Party Politics, UK (Advisory Board)
	2003	Routledge/ECPR Studies in European Political Science, UK (series editor)
Sahm, Astrid	1998–	Belarus-News
	2000–	Belaruski Historycny ahljad, BY
	2002–	German-Belarusian Society (member of the Board)
Schimmelfennig, Frank	2002–	Cooperation and Conflict (Advisory Board)
	2004–	Journal of International Relations and Development (Advisory Board)

MZES in the Public

Name	Year	Topic, Event, Location or Institution
Brüderl, Josef	2003	Pluralisation of Family Forms and Living Arrangements; Broad newspaper coverage; Press release
Caramani, Daniele	2003	EU Eastern Enlargement; RAI3 (Italian Public Television Channel); Interview
Esser, Hartmut	2003	Marital crisis, infidelity and the increase in divorce rates; "27 th Duisburger Akzente", University of Duisburg; Lecture
	2003	Intercultural Social Life; Academy Forum Masonicum, Dortmund; Lecture
	2003	Integration Pilots or Identity Guards? Migrant Organisations in the Integration Process; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Berlin; Lecture
	2003	Marital crises, infidelity and the increase of divorce rates; Weisses Kreuz – Zeitschrift für Lebensfragen; Article
	2003	Divorce; FOCUS magazine No. 10; Interview
	2003	Trans-national and Interregional Migration Processes; German Society for Demography and Federal Institute for Population Research at the Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden; Panel discussion
Fix, Birgit	2002	Third Sector, Christian charitable welfare associations and the provision of social services in Western Europe; Expert meeting of Caritas Europe; Presentation
	2002	Europe ante portas – chances and risks for religious welfare associations; Meeting of the Catholic Work Ass. for Ethical Issues of the German Bishops Conference, Presentation
	2003	Challenges for Caritas in changing market conditions; Future Commission of the Caritas Association of the Diocese, Trier; Presentation
	2003	The Child Care Policies of Germany and France in Comparison; TV News by the MDR (Regional Section of the First German)TV Channel in Leipzig), Leipzig; Expert interview
Gschwend, Thomas	2002	Difficult Times for Political Elites in France; University of Mannheim; Invited colloquia
	2002	Forecasting the 2002 Election; Broad Newspaper Coverage, several TV- and Radio features; Press release
	2002	Reliability of Online vs. Traditional Polling Results; Freenet.de; Interview
	2002	Polling and Election Campaigns; Deutschlandfunk – Zur Diskussion; Radio panel discussion

Name	Year	Topic, Event, Location or Institution
Gschwend, Thomas	2002	The State of Electoral Behaviour Research; Deutschlandfunk – Hintergrund Politik; Interview
	2002	Impact of Polling Results on Electoral Behaviour; Badische Zeitung; Interview
	2002	"Wahl-O-Mat" and Electoral Choice; Mannheimer Morgen; Interview
	2002	Germany after the Election; Konrad Adenauer Foundation; Invited colloquia
	2002	Campaigns and Elections; Chancellor Schröder; Briefing
	2003	Schröder's Victory: Against All Odds; Junge Union Nordbaden; Invited colloquia
	2003	State Election in Bavaria; Süddeutsche Zeitung; Interview
Gschwend, Thomas	2002	Methods of Forecasting Elections; Financial Times
Norpoth, Helmut		Deutschland; Article
Kohler-Koch, Beate	2003	Multilevel Governance and Democracy: a Pressing Research Agenda; Representation of the Land Baden-Württemberg to the European Union, Brussels; Representation
Larat, Fabrice	2002	France after the Presidential Election and the Election of Parliament; Castle of Mannheim; Panel discussion
	2003	The Role of the Regions in the New European Governance; Generalitat de Catalunya, Barcelona, Conference
Müller, Walter	2003	Educational Inequality; Stern; Interview
Pollak, Reinhard	2003	Educational Inequality; Frankfurter Rundschau; Article
Müller, Walter		
Pollak, Reinhard	2003	Field of study (for students) and social background; Rheinische Post; Interview
Römmele, Andrea	2002	Election campaigns; St.-Raphael-Gymnasium, Heidelberg; Lecture
	2002	Bill of the Bundestagsfraktion to the new party finance law ; Innenausschuss of the German Bundestag; Expert lecture
	2002	State election in Hessen; Radio channel HR1; Interview
	2002	Election campaign 2002; Radio channels SWR, HR, NDR, WDR; Interviews
	2003	New trends in Political Communication; Bertelsmann Foundation; Lecture
Schimmelfennig, Frank	2003	Consequences of EU Eastern Enlargement; European Working Group of the Social Democratic Party, Western Palatinate; Presentation
	2003	U.S. National Security Strategy; National Executive Meeting of the Young Christian Democrats; Presentation / panel discussion

Name	Year	Topic, Event, Location or Institution
Schmitt, Hermann	2002	German Federal Election; Rhein-Main-Runde, Frankfurt; Public talks
	2002	Hungary and the European Union; German-Hungarian Forum, Berlin; Public talks
	2004	European Parliament elections; Deutsche Welle (TV station); TV appearance
Thurner, Paul	2002	Empirical Negotiation Analysis; Centre for Interdisciplinary Research (ZIF), Bielefeld; Workshop
	2002	Empirical Negotiation Analysis; Max Planck Institute for Social Sciences, Cologne; Workshop
	2002	Applied Discrete Choice-Analysis for the Marketing and Public Opinion Research; Association of German Market and Social Researchers (BVM); Workshop
	2003	Applied Discrete Choice-Analysis for the Marketing and Public Opinion Research; Centre for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA); Workshop
	2003	Applied Discrete Choice-Analysis for the Marketing and Public Opinion Research; Association of German Market and Social Researchers (BVM); Workshop
Ullrich, Carsten	2002	Health reform; Gesundheit und Gesellschaft (Journal); Article
Wüst, Andreas	2002	Electoral structure and electoral profiles; Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Berlin; Presentation
	2002	Electoral profiles and electoral behaviour of naturalized citizens; DPA, "Panorama", ARD (TV station); Interview
	2002	Electoral behaviour of naturalized citizens; Broad Newspaper Coverage; Press release
	2002	Election to the Bundestag 2002; Radio Regenbogen (radio station); Election expert
	2002	Electoral behaviour of naturalized citizens; SWR / Radio Regenbogen (radio station); Interview
	2002	Election to the Bundestag 2002; Turm 33 Cafédrale, Ludwigshafen; Discussion
	2002	Marketing and advertising of the parties in the election campaign; Marketing Club Stuttgart; Discussion
	2002	Non-voters; TV show "Hallo Ü-Wagen", WDR ; Interview
	2002	Elections to the Bundestag 1998 and 2002; Political working group of the Society of Catholic Men and Women, Maria-Laach; Presentation

Awards and Honours

Name	Date	Award
De Bièvre, Dirk	2001	BP/EUI Transatlantic Essay Competition Award (first place), BP/EUI Chair in Transatlantic Relations, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute, Italy
Deth, Jan W. van	1996–	Corresponding Member of the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Netherlands
Diehl, Claudia	2001	Research Award, Europäisches Forum für Migrationsstudien (European Forum for Migration Studies)
Esser, Hartmut	2000	René König Textbook Award of the German Sociological Association
	2001–	Member of Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina
	2001–	Member of European Academy of Sociology
	2003–	Member of Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften
Finke, Barbara	1999	Elisabeth Altmann Gottheiner Award for outstanding scientific work in the field of gender studies, University of Mannheim
Flora, Peter	1999–	Member of Academia Europea
Gangl, Markus	2002	Gerhard Fürst Award, German Federal Statistical Office
Gschwend, Thomas	1999	Quadrille Ball Scholarship (1999–2000), Germanistic Society of America und Institute of International Education, USA
	2000	Nomination for Malcolm Jewell Award, Southern Political Science Association, USA
	2002	Graduate Student Teaching Award, Department of Political Science, State University of New York at Stony Brook, USA
	2002	Gerhard Fürst Award, German Federal Statistical Office
Haug, Sonja	2000	Award (first place) for Young Scholars of the German World Population Foundation (DSW) in cooperation with the German Society of Population Studies
Kalter, Frank	2002	Fritz Thyssen Award (award for the best German language article in the social sciences, third place), Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung
Kielmansegg, Peter Graf	2001	Schader Award, Schader-Stiftung, Darmstadt
	2002	Verdienstmedaille of Baden-Württemberg, Federal State of Baden-Württemberg
Kogan, Irena	2002	Award for the best young scholar conference presentation, annual conference "Transition in Youth" at the European University Institute, Italy
Kohler-Koch, Beate	1998–	Member of Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften
	2001	Honorary Professor, Nankai University, Tianjin, China

Name	Date	Award
Kotzian, Peter	2000	Lorenz von Stein Award, Lorenz-von-Stein-Gesellschaft, University of Mannheim
Kristen, Cornelia	2002	Marie Curie Fellowship (used for an eight-month research stay at Groningen University)
Lohmann, Henning	2000	Gerhard Fürst Award, German Federal Statistical Office
Müller, Walter	1999– 2000	Member of Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina Fritz Thyssen Award (award for the best German language article in the social sciences, first place), Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung
Pappi, Franz U.	2002–	Member of Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina
Pollak, Reinhard	2001	Südwestmetallpreis, Verband der Metall- und Elektroindustrie Baden Württemberg e. V., for his MA-Dissertation
Sahm, Astrid	2000	Young Scholar Award 1999, German Society for East European Studies (DGO)
Steinmann, Susanne	2000	Lorenz von Stein Award, Lorenz-von-Stein-Gesellschaft, University of Mannheim
Weber, Hermann	2002	Title of Honorary Doctor, University of Rostock
Zittel, Thomas	2002	Kennedy Memorial Fellowship (used for a nine-month research stay at Harvard University)