Annual Report
2007
Annual Report 2007

Mannheim 2008

Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES)
Universität Mannheim
D-68161 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

This report was produced by:
Wolfgang C. Müller, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Thomas König, with the support of the research area coordinators, project directors and researchers
From the infrastructure Franz Kraus, Christian Melbeck, Hermann Schmitt and Hermann Schwenger assisted the production; the secretaries of the departments – Constanze Nickel, Beate Rossi, Marianne Schneider, Christine Stegmann – and the directorate – Sibylle Eberle, Josiane Hess – as well as Nikolaus Hollermeier were essential assets.

Layout and editing: Christian Melbeck, Reinhart Schneider

Revised cover layout: Marlene Alle, Reinhart Schneider
Contents

1  Director's Annual Report 2007 ................................................................. 3
   1.1  Introduction ......................................................................................... 3
   1.2  Organisation of the MZES and its major research areas ..................... 4
   1.3  Personnel development ................................................................. 9
   1.4  Other resources and project grants ................................................... 12
   1.5  MZES public relations and infrastructure .......................................... 14
   1.6  Cooperation and exchange ............................................................. 16
   1.7  The MZES – a place for young scholars ............................................. 19
   1.8  Publications and rewards ............................................................... 22
   1.9  Other professional activities ............................................................ 25
   1.10  Adapting to a new location ............................................................ 25

2  Department A: European Societies and their Integration ...................... 27
   Research Area A1: Changing Labour Relations and Welfare States in Europe ... 27
   Research Area A2: Education, Labour Markets and Social Stratification in
                    Europe .......................................................................................... 33
   Research Area A3: Family, Education, and Ethnicity in Europe ................ 44

3  Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration .......... 56
   Research Area B1: Democracy and Citizenship ........................................ 56
   Research Area B2: Democracy, Parties and Parliaments ......................... 64
   Research Area B3: Democracy and Multi-Level Governance ................... 72
   Research Area B4: Democracy and Conflict Regulation ......................... 86
   Associated Projects Department B .......................................................... 90
The **EXECUTIVE BOARD** of MZES includes:

**Director:** Prof. Dr. Wolfgang C. Müller  
**Head of Department A:** Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus  
**Head of Department B:** Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi (until Sept. 2007)  
**Managing Director:** Dr. Reinhart Schneider

**Members of the SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD:**

Prof. Dr. Rudy B. Andeweg, Leiden  
Prof. Dr. Richard Breen, Oxford  
Prof. Dr. Marlis Buchmann, Zürich  
Prof. Dr. Stein Kuhnle, Bergen and Berlin  
Prof. Dr. Gary Marks, Chapel Hill and Amsterdam
1 Director's Annual Report 2007

1.1 Introduction

The Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) is an interdisciplinary research institute of the University of Mannheim. It is dedicated to the study of the social and political development of Europe. The MZES focuses its research on European societies and their integration and on the European political systems and their integration, and it attempts to relate these two strands of research. With this emphasis the MZES has a unique position in the landscape of German social science research institutes. Since its foundation, the MZES has placed itself among the world’s leading research centres specializing on Europe.

Thanks to the efforts of European and American scholars, there has been steady progress in understanding the dynamics and consequences of the unfolding process of European integration since its inception. Yet, the very dynamics of this process have made this task rather greater than smaller and have added even more significance to the research agenda of the MZES. To list just a few questions which remain to be answered: What are promising prospects and ways of integration and what obstacles stand on its way? What are the implications of European integration for the several levels and areas of governance, for the life of citizens, their political participation and their reactions to the ongoing changes? We also need to improve our theoretical grip of the general social and political processes and mechanisms that underlie all social and political phenomena and therefore are critical for understanding the problems of European integration. The present and future processes of European Union enlargement include countries with historical legacies, political traditions, economic conditions, social structures and cultural identities very different from those of the "old" member states. The resulting problems are challenges not only for political decision-makers but also for social science research. As a consequence of the fundamental changes Europe has been undergoing since the late 1980s, in hardly any area of similar significance does research lag behind the public needs to such an extent as in the field of European integration. The MZES is making a major effort to provide such knowledge and to achieve this through both its own research and cooperation with other centres and individual researchers in Europe and elsewhere.

This Annual Report gives an overview on research and related activities at the MZES in 2007. The centre’s three-year research programme had been worked out and accepted by the MZES bodies in 2005. 2006 was mainly devoted to get the new projects started. As this report will show, this process was largely completed in 2007 and regular project work has been taken up or continued. At the same time several projects were completed in 2007. This report therefore does not include details on all the research projects initially included in the 2005–2008 Research Programme. Rather it reports on those that were concluded in 2007, describes the current stage of projects
which are active more than one year and introduces briefly the research projects that were added to the Research Programme in 2007. Otherwise it provides a general account on the MZES’ development in 2007.

This Introduction concentrates on the basic characteristics and general developments of the Centre: It provides an overview of the organisation of the MZES and its major research areas; it presents the development of the resources available at the MZES and acquired through the MZES; and it describes research co-operations and various other significant events that occurred at the Centre in 2007. Subsequent chapters focus on the research achievements in the research departments and on the developments of the Centre’s infrastructure. The appendix lists the publications that have resulted from MZES projects and provides an overview of other activities in 2007.

1.2 Organisation of the MZES and its major research areas

As the organisational chart (Figure 1) shows, the main units of the MZES are its two research departments – Department A: European Societies and their Integration; Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration – and the MZES Infrastructure unit. The heads of the two research departments together with the Director of the MZES form its Executive Board. The Executive Board prepares the (three-year) Research Programme and makes the major decisions concerning the direction of the Centre. The Director, with the support of the Managing Director, prepares and implements the decisions of other bodies and is the official supervisor of the personnel compensated with MZES resources. The Managing Director primarily oversees the infrastructure and the MZES administration. The Executive Board is elected by the Supervisory Board (Kollegium) for a three-year period. The Kollegium also adopts the Research Programme and decides the broad guidelines for the yearly budget as well as on long-term directives for the development of the MZES. The Scientific Advisory Board, composed of internationally outstanding scholars, reviews the Research Programme and provides advice on individual projects and the Programme in its entirety.

In 2007 a partial renewal of the Scientific Advisory Board became effective. Professor Stefano Bartolini (then University of Bologna, now European University Institute Florence) and Professor M. Rainer Lepsius (University of Heidelberg) both reached the end of the maximum constitutional terms at the end of 2006 and hence left the Board. The MZES is extremely grateful to Professors Bartolini and Lepsius for their many important contributions over the last nine years. Fortunately, the MZES was able to win Professor Rudy B. Andeweg (University of Leiden) and Professor Marlis Buchmann (University of Zurich) for joining the Scientific Advisory Board. Their appointments were made already in 2006 and became effective in 2007.
Organisation of the MZES and its major research areas

In order to reflect the priorities of the Sixth Research Programme the centre’s two Research Departments were reorganized in 2005. Their structure remained unchanged in 2007 (Figure 2).

An important change in the MZES Executive Board took place in 2007. Franz Urban Pappi, Head of Research Department B, stepped down following his retirement from his university position with the end of the spring-summer term. This had already been anticipated when he took over this position in 2006, as all members of the Board must be active (i.e., not retired) professors of the University of Mannheim. Professor Pappi had served the MZES in many capacities, including as Director, and he remains at the MZES as a senior researcher and project director. The MZES is enormously grateful to Franz Urban Pappi for his many years of service and important contributions towards the building-up and further development of the centre. Fortunately, Thomas König, the newly appointed professor in International Relations at the Faculty of Social Sciences was willing to take over the Head of Department B position. He was elected by the MZES Kollegium in September 2007.

The MZES Kollegium also elected the next executive board to take office in February 2008 after the end of the current board. The early election will smooth the transition from one Executive Board to the next and provide the newly elected members of the Executive Board with sufficient time to prepare for their new task. The MZES Kollegium elected Bernhard Ebbinghaus as the new MZES Director, Josef Brüderl as

---

* The Supervisory Board (Kollegium) elects the members of the Executive Board (Director and Head of the Research Departments)
the Head of Department A, and Thomas König as the Head of Department B. All three unanimous elections were uncontested.

*Figure 2: Departments and Research Areas*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departments</th>
<th>Research Areas / Coordinators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A: European Societies and their Integration  
*Head: Bernhard Ebbinghaus* | B1: Democracy and Citizenship  
*Jan van Deth* |
| A1: Changing Labour Relations and Welfare States in Europe  
*Bernhard Ebbinghaus* | B2: Democracy, Parties and Parliaments  
*Wolfgang C. Müller* |
| A2: Education, Labour Markets and Social Stratification in Europe  
*Markus Gangl* | B3: Democracy and Multi-Level Governance  
*Thomas Gschwend* |
| A3: Family, Education, and Ethnicity in Europe  
*Josef Brüderl* | B4: Democracy and Conflict Regulation  
*Egbert Jahn* |

* Until September 10, 2007; ** From September 10, 2007

Department A concentrates 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. Important concerns are the theoretical understanding of basic social processes and mechanisms and how institutions shape the opportunities and behaviour of individuals and social groups. The Department especially focuses on institutions that include the welfare state, education, labour markets, and the family or alternative forms of intimate partnership. Another research interest that is widely shared by researchers at the MZES is social inequalities and potential conflicts resulting from the way specific institutions structure the distribution of resources and the life chances of individuals. Specifically, the three sociological research clusters at the MZES focus on the reform of welfare state institutions and the role of social partners and public opinion in these processes, the role of education and other individual resources in labour market processes and their significance for social inequality in different societies, and the development of family-based and other social relationships, including the integration of migrants into host societies. The projects ask how and why similarities and differences have evolved between countries and what the prospects are for convergence or divergence in present and future developments.
Department A addresses some of the most crucial changes and challenges European societies have to face in recent years, often applying a long-term perspective. Area A1 compares European welfare states and their reforms and analyzes changing labour relations from a mainly macro-sociological institutional perspective, though some projects also include the role of collective actors or individual attitudes. Area 2 analyzes the importance of education and labour market processes for social structure and mobility in a comparative perspective. Area A3 focuses on family and other intimate relations and the social networks with which these are interwoven. A2 and A3 share a micro-sociological perspective, but the projects are often explicitly tied to the macro-context in which these social processes and interpersonal relations are embedded. The projects of all three areas represent a blend of building on existing strength in research and introducing new topics. More than ever, the projects in Department A combine macro-comparative and micro-sociological approaches. Indeed, all three projects added to the MZES research programme (see below) employ both micro and macro analysis.

In Department B, one major focus is on the micro-foundations of democracy: the attitudes and modes of behaviour of the citizens and the ways in which these are acquired and shaped. Several projects address the modes of civic and political participation other than voting. The specific contribution of research at the MZES is the study of these processes under the conditions of social change, comparing European political systems. The political organizations and institutions that link citizens to the making of authoritative political decisions – political parties and parliaments – constitute the Department’s second focus. A hallmark of this research at the MZES is the study of strategic voting, coalition politics, and political parties. Another focus is on the problems of democracy resulting from European integration and the establishment of a multi-level system of 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. The projects newly adopted for the research programme by Berthold Rittberger and Thomas König (see below) considerably extend this agenda by focussing on the role of political parties in EU decision-making and a strong emphasis on the national implementation of EU legislation. Most of the MZES research concerns the established democracies of Western Europe, the consolidated democracies of the new member states in East-Central Europe, and the European Union. However, Department B is also concerned with the border region of the European Union, where democracy is fragile at best. With regard to this region, research focuses at the relationship between democracy and peace building.
Following the appointments of Professors Berthold Rittberger and Thomas König several additions to the Sixth Research Programme of the MZES were made in 2007. Altogether the MZES Kollegium in its March and September meetings accepted eight new research projects. The Scientific Advisory Board had scrutinized the new project proposals and provided helpful advice for the design of several projects. The new projects are listed below:

Additions to the Research Programme from March and September 2007
(Project directors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department A</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>The Flexibilization of European Labor Markets: Incidence and Consequences of Atypical Employment (Giesecke)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>The Economic Integration of Skilled Migrants in Four Countries (Kogan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Ethnic Segregation and the Residential Choices of Native and Immigrant Households (Esser)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department B</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Democracy, Europe, and Local Context (van Deth, Rathke)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>The Implementation of Community Law in the Member States (König)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005 (König)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU decision-making (Rittberger)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>Quantitative Legislative and Compliance Research in the European Union (König)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 shows that a total of 67 projects were active at the MZES in 2007, 11 of which were completed in that year. Of the remaining 56 projects, 36 already have acquired external funds while 20 still are in their preparatory phase.

Table 1: Active projects in 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Department A</th>
<th>Department B</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects in preparation (MZES seed money)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing projects (research grants)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed projects in 2007</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of all projects</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3 Personnel development

In 2007, the MZES engaged in 67 projects employing a total of 73 researchers and project directors working at the MZES at the end of the year. Many researchers are employed part-time or also have teaching functions at the University of Mannheim. The MZES reaches its size and research capacity through the pooling of personnel resources from different sources (see Table 2, including both the positions in full time equivalents and the number of individuals filling these positions).

Table 2: MZES staff by financing source (positions and individuals at the end of 2007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MZES budget</th>
<th>Research grants</th>
<th>Faculty of Social Sciences (professors and other scientists)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positions*</td>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>Positions*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientists in Research Departments</td>
<td>8.5**</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21.5**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientists in MZES Infrastructure</td>
<td>8***</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other staff</td>
<td>7.4a)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Full time equivalents  ** Fixed-term  *** Two staff members fixed-term; one position partly financed by the University of Mannheim  a) One part-time position (50%) financed by the University of Mannheim

With its own budget, the MZES finances approximately 24 full-time positions. Most of these are used to sustain an excellent infrastructure for research by (1) providing efficient administrative and secretarial services, and (2) by providing high-standard computing, data, library, and documentation resources (more on the infrastructure see Section 1.5 and chapter 4). In addition, the MZES staff budget also allows the Centre to employ ten (full-time) scientists working on projects of the two research departments. These positions are not filled permanently. Rather, the MZES fills these positions with researchers under fixed-term contracts who work in the Research Programme’s core projects, mainly for preparing grant applications. These positions constitute only a relative small share of all the scientists working in the research departments. The bulk of the MZES’ personnel capacity comes from two sources: from research grants and from the professors and other scientists of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Mannheim. The competence of the Faculty professors is a particularly valuable asset as they provide leadership at the Centre and assume the

1 This figure includes five scientists from the MZES infrastructure.
responsibility of initiating and directing most of the research projects at the MZES. Fortunately the good infrastructure 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 the MZES and to concentrate their research at the Centre.

Table 3 provides an overview of the gender structure of the MZES scientific personnel. While these figures indicate that roughly two thirds of the scientists are male and only one third female, the breakdown according to employment categories suggests that the balance is slightly more even among the researchers in the research departments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing source</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Together</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Researchers in Research Departments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MZES</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research grants</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researchers in the infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MZES</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientists at the Social Science Faculty / Emeriti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the MZES heavily depends on the administrative and research inputs from the professors of the Social Science Faculty, it is strongly affected by the current generational transition taking place among the professors holding the political science and sociology chairs at the Faculty. Within a few years almost all professors who founded and built up the MZES will have been replaced. This process began in the autumn of 2003 with the appointment of Wolfgang C. Müller (succeeding Peter Graf Kielmansegg in the Comparative Government and Political Theory chair) and was continued with the appointment of Bernhard Ebbinghaus (following Johannes Berger in the Macrosociology chair) and Markus Gangl (succeeding Walter Müller in the Social Research and Applied Sociology chair) in 2004. In 2007 the two political science appointments made in 2006 became effective. Berthold Rittberger (succeeding Egbert Jahn in the Political Science and Contemporary History chair) took office in February 2007 and Thomas König (succeeding Beate Kohler-Koch in the International Relations chair) in August 2007. When this report was concluded it was expected that the recruitment process for the succession of Franz Urban Pappi in the Political Sociology chair would be completed in 2008.
These appointments are extremely important for the MZES as it relies heavily on the research capacity of the professors at the Faculty of Social Sciences. Its single most important problem has always been the scarcity of this resource, given the professors’ teaching obligations (which are excessive by international standards and indeed among the highest in Germany) and their many administrative duties (executive positions within the Faculty, Departments, University, and MZES). Although the MZES Executive Board members have a reduced teaching load, it still remains high by international standards: the MZES director continues to teach five hours and the department heads seven hours per week (not including the supervision of M.A. and Ph.D. theses).

Following a plan already worked out by the previous Executive Board, the MZES had converted one of its research positions in a non-tenure track junior professorship in 2005. Technically, the position remains at the MZES and can be converted back into a research position at each vacancy that will arise after six years or earlier. Given that the political science group currently provides the Director and one additional member of the MZES Executive Board, the decision was made to appoint a junior professor in the field of Comparative Government in 2005. Notwithstanding the role of the MZES in establishing the junior professorship in Comparative Government, according to university law, the appointment of junior professors has to be made through the usual procedure, i.e. by the Faculty of Social Sciences and other university bodies. The appointment of the new junior professor, Dr. Steffen Ganghof, became effective in April 2006, yet after two semesters he left for the position of Professor in Comparative Government at the University of Potsdam. After international advertisement of this position, the recruitment process could be concluded with the appointment of the Swedish political scientist Dr. Hanna Bäck (previously University of Twente) becoming effective in November 2007.

Two of the three MZES senior fellows, Dr. Irena Kogan (Department A) and Dr. Thomas Gschwend (Department B), were appointed full professors in 2007 and therefore vacated these positions. Irena Kogan was appointed Professor of Sociology at the University of Bamberg and Thomas Gschwend Professor for Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences at the Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences (CDSS) of the University of Mannheim. Both remain project directors at the MZES. The senior fellowships were advertised in early autumn. In December 2007 the selection process for the senior fellowship in Department B could be concluded with the recruitment of Dr. Marc Debus from the University of Konstanz. The appointment will become effective in February 2008.

In order to keep a high level of flexibility, the MZES strictly adheres to the principle of short-term contracts for researchers, except those mainly involved with providing infrastructure services. This leads to a high level of personnel turnover. In 2007, 18 researchers have left the institute. It is worth special mentioning that Dr. Sigrid Roßteutscher was appointed professor at the University of Frankfurt and Dr.
Eric Linhart junior professor at the University of Kiel. 19 researchers have been newly recruited, mainly to apply for or start new projects. The MZES thus has proven again as a springboard for academic careers. Notwithstanding that some MZES researchers are close to professorial or other senior appointments, most of them are relatively young and in an early career stage. This personnel policy often burdens project directors with the training of researchers who have little research experience beforehand. Yet, it enables project directors to recruit personnel specifically for individual research projects, what overall is considered an advantage. By introducing young scholars to the world of social science research, the MZES makes a significant contribution to the qualification of the next generation of researchers.

1.4 Other resources and project grants

In addition to the personnel resources provided as part of the state of Baden-Württemberg budget for the University of Mannheim, the MZES is granted office space and about 470,000 Euro per year for running the Centre (office supplies, computing, data, library, travel, etc.) and student assistance. This is the same amount as in 2006, but a cut of about 10% compared to the years before 2005 in nominal terms. The MZES has mastered to perform with a budget considerably below what it had when it was a much smaller institution. However, a one-off extra grant of 80,000 Euros in 2006 helped to get the Sixth Research Programme started, and, as explained in this Introduction, the MZES is still in a transitory period due to the generational change and much time and energy of the senior staff was deflected away from research by other tasks in these years. In the long run, the MZES will have fewer resources than in the years before 2005 and that clearly has the potential to affect the MZES’ capacity for research negatively. Although research at the MZES is mainly financed through research grants, the acquisition of these grants and the turning of research reports into first-rate publications critically depend on the availability of research funds at the Centre.
Throughout its history, the Mannheim Centre has been very successful in gaining external grants. For years, the MZES has been among the most successful grant-winning institutions of the University of Mannheim. The total external funding in the 1994-2007 period was 22.0 million Euros. That is an annual mean acquisition of 1.6 million Euros. In 2007, MZES researchers collectively earned 1,454,375 Euros. This is a great success, provided that the MZES had acquired a record income of research grants in 2006 (more than 3.7 million). That means that most projects of the current research programme are already funded and the capacity of senior researchers, who act as project directors, is already fully used. For these reasons the Annual Report 2006 had already envisaged that the number of new research grants and the total sum from these grants will be considerably much lower, reflecting the cyclical nature of working with three-year research programmes and external grants: Working out a programme and raising grants is followed by their spending on research and these activities are often clustered, not least because of the structuring effect of Research Programmes. As the yearly acquisition of grants is uneven, Figure 3 provides rolling averages of three-year periods, as the Research Programmes are organized in three-year periods.

In 2007, the most important grants went to the projects “Society and Democracy in Europe”, the German part of the European Social Survey (directed by Jan van Deth) (741,585 €) and “Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights” (253,694 €) (directed by Bernhard Ebbinghaus).
Most of the grants are provided by German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG) and several other foundations (in particular the private Volkswagen and Thyssen foundations). As some EU-financed projects approach their scheduled end, the proportion of European Funds has declined (see Table 4).

The MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects by external grants not just for the reason of increasing its budget. Rather the MZES values the external evaluation that projects receive at research funding agencies. Projects that do not receive research grants after an initial preparation stage are discontinued. By subscribing to the principle that all research at the MZES is based on (peer-evaluated) outside research grants we routinely secure another round of quality control of the research at the Centre (after initial review of the individual projects by the Scientific Advisory Board). At the same time, the infrastructure of the MZES and the support the MZES provides during the initial stage of a project (in particular for preparing grant proposals) are important incentives for scholars at the Faculty to pursue their research via the MZES.

Table 4: Acquired new external funding 2002-04 and 2005-07 by grant provider

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baden-Württemberg</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Federal Govt.</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFG</td>
<td>3,425</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>4,426</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>1,026</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,852</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>6,540</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5 MZES public relations and infrastructure

In 2007 the MZES continued intensifying and professionalizing its public relations activities. In October 2007 the first issue of an electronic MZES newsletter was published, the second followed in November. The newsletter briefly reports on the most important current activities and will be circulated every one to three months, depending on events and developments worth communicating to an outside audience. Furthermore the MZES has intensified making its research results available to the general public via press releases, articles in newspapers and magazines, and at
public events such as *Die Nacht der Wissenschaft*. It has tried, via its PR officer, to strengthen its relationships with the mass media and various stakeholders by establishing personal contacts.

The MZES infrastructure (comprising the library, the research archive Eurodata and the computing services) is a crucial resource for efficient work at the Centre. For 2007 the following activities deserve special mentioning (see also chapter 4):

- The MZES' successful application according to the HBFG Instruction (German law governing the funding of university equipment) resulted in the government of Baden-Württemberg granting the necessary financial resources for renewing the computing infrastructure for the researchers at the MZES. The new hardware was delivered in December 2006 and installed in 2007 by the MZES Computer Department. All researchers are working with new, state-of-the-art hardware now. Altogether 66 PCs, a new file- and mail-server were financed from that HBFG grant (with some contribution from the MZES budget). On top of that the MZES bought eleven PCs, three displays, one colour laser printer, one beamer, and two notebooks.

- The Eurodata department of the MZES acquired important sets of new microdata: the 2005 update of the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) and the EU Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC) (what is the successor of the European Household Panel (ECHP)). In addition, Eurodata has acquired a number of public use microdata files of the 2001 census round and received scientific-use files of national labour force surveys and income surveys for several East European countries. There are currently more than 180 microdata files available for research at the MZES covering 14 countries individually (either labour force surveys, household budget surveys, or panels, or samples from censuses) plus some international surveys covering even more countries.

- Following the move of the MZES from its previous building to the university building in A5 in December 2006 the entire new library array was opened for the public on 19 February. It comprises two faculty libraries (Social Sciences and Mathematics), the MZES Library, and the European Documentation Centre (EDC). Opening hours are 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. from Monday to Friday and 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. The inventories of the MZES Library (Europe Library and Statistics Library of Eurodata) are located on the first floor. There is also a special room for microforms and a Reader-Printer. The MZES Library features 20 workplaces, two of which are equipped with Thin-Clients and another one with a multimedia PC. Furthermore two new photocopiers are provided, one of which is exclusively for MZES researchers and guest researchers at the Centre. As a consequence of its new location, the number of visitors at the library has considerably increased.
1.6 Cooperation and exchange

Research of the scope and content carried out at the MZES necessitates intensive cooperation. The MZES continues to actively nurture such cooperation and exchange in many different ways: within the Centre and with research groups and colleagues outside the MZES, both nationally and internationally. The most outstanding development in this respect was the start of the CONNEX Network of Excellence in 2004. This Network will be active until 2008. While the MZES is the lead institution in the CONNEX Network of Excellence, the Centre has played an active part in other important networks before and continues to do so. Thus, in 2005 the EQUALSOC Network of Excellence, with strong MZES participation, began operating. Both networks, CONNEX and EQUALSOC, comprise researchers from both MZES Departments.

In 2007 the MZES hosted 18 guest researchers, 16 from abroad. Collectively, these researchers spent 70 months at the MZES. Most of these guests are part and parcel of ongoing or planned MZES research projects.

Within the Centre, the regular seminars of each of the Departments provided ample opportunity to discuss ongoing project work and to exchange ideas with colleagues invited from outside the Centre (see appendix 5.6, list of lectures). Also, the joint lecture plus discussion series of the MZES and the Faculty of Social Sciences, bringing distinguished speakers to Mannheim, contributes to making the MZES a place of lively exchange and intellectual discussion. Several ad hoc working groups with members from various parts of the Centre have been active throughout 2007. There are, for instance, working groups on methods that are organised in a bottom-up process. One of the results of this is a volume on the Research Design in Political Science edited by Thomas Gschwend and published by PalgraveMacmillan in 2007. The number of projects in which researchers from different Research Areas work together is considerable.

The MZES greatly profits from Mannheim being a centre of the social sciences in the broader meaning of this term. Cooperation with colleagues from other faculties of the University and other Mannheim based institutions has remained important. MZES researchers are engaged in projects of the German Research Foundation Collaborative Research Centre (SFB 504) "Rationalitätskriterien, Entscheidungsverhalten und ökonomische Modellierung", based at Mannheim University. The MZES cooperates with ZUMA, Mannheim inter alia in the context of the EQUALSOC network (see below).

MZES researchers have participated in numerous national and international conferences. They have presented papers, convened workshops and organised conferences at the MZES and abroad. In 2007, the MZES organized 20 academic conferences and workshops as well as several summer schools.

Many MZES projects are being carried out with partners in other countries. Several MZES colleagues have leading functions or cooperate in several national or
international cooperation networks. Table 5 shows that the MZES has many such commitments, covering most of the fields in which it is active.

Table 5: Overview of MZES national and international networks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time period</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Other participants</th>
<th>Financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2007</td>
<td>Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</td>
<td>Improving EU Studies in China</td>
<td>University of Maastricht</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordination (Kohler-Koch)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2008</td>
<td>European Social Survey</td>
<td>Comparative and longitudinal research on social, political, and economic attitudes among European citizens</td>
<td>Cooperation of researchers from 23 countries</td>
<td>EU DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair of German national team and module development (van Deth)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2008</td>
<td>Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family (PAIRFAM)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Several German and international partners</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordination (Esser with Huinink, Bremen)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2008</td>
<td>Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multilevel Europe. CONNEX (Connecting Excellence on European Governance)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Research groups from 43 Research Institutes and University Departments in 23 European countries</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Network Coordination (Kohler-Koch)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 5: Overview of MZES national and international networks (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time period</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Membership (W.C. Müller, Schmitt)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Other participants</th>
<th>Financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Studies the changes in the scope, nature and characteristics of citizenship in the process of deepening and enlargement of the European Union</td>
<td>Some 32 universities and more than 100 individual researchers</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Aims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mobilises and develops research expertise across Europe in economics, social policy, sociology and political science on the implications of economic change for social cohesion and the quality of life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time period</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-2009</td>
<td>Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local Coordination (W. Müller)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Aims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 research institutes and universities with some 270 researchers and graduate students participating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the various networks, in which the MZES is involved, the following merit to be briefly described:

- Jan van Deth directs the German national co-ordination team of the European Social Survey (ESS) which collects survey data in 23 European nations designed to chart and explain the interaction between Europe’s changing institutions and the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour patterns of its diverse populations. With this involvement the MZES is participating in a leading role in one of the most important academic investments for comparative social research in Europe. The German Research Foundation has chosen this survey project – as the first social science project ever – for long-term support. This means that the continuation of this most important enterprise is guaranteed for about the next decade.

- With leading participation of MZES researchers (Josef Brüderl, Hartmut Esser) a German Research Foundation Special Research Area Programme conducts a large-scale and long-term panel study on the “Development of Intimate Relationships and Families”. Cooperation partners include the other German research groups in this panel study and colleagues from the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (Dykstra, Kalmijn, Liebmer) and several colleagues working in other countries on related issues (e.g. Amato from Penn State University; DiPrete from Columbia University; Hoem from the MPI für Demographische Forschung in Rostock).
• The Network of Excellence “Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion” (EQUALSOC): This network was set up with very active participation of the MZES. It is coordinated by Robert Erikson, Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm. Walter Müller (MZES) leads the international research team on “Education, Social Mobility and Social Cohesion” and serves as local coordinator at the MZES (almost 30 people from Mannheim participate). The central theoretical focus of EQUALSOC is on how economic change affects social cohesion through its implications for the differences between individuals and groups in the quality of life. In the network, the MZES researchers will be concerned with developments in (1) employment and the labour market; (2) income distribution, consumption and income mobility; (3) education and social mobility; (4) family and social networks; (5) cultural and social differentiation; (6) trust, associability and legitimacy.

• The Integrated EU Project “Integrated and United? A Quest for Citizenship in an ‘Ever Closer Europe’” (IntUne), studies the changes in the scope, nature and characteristics of citizenship in the process of deepening and enlargement of the European Union. It focuses on how integration and decentralization processes, at both the national and European level, are affecting three major dimensions of citizenship: identity, representation, and practice of good governance. The project includes Wolfgang C. Müller, who had been elected to its leadership body, and Hermann Schmitt.

• The most exceptional and demanding contribution of the MZES to international research cooperation and exchange is certainly the MZES’ lead role in organizing and coordinating the EU-financed Network of Excellence “Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multilevel Europe” CONNEX (Connecting Excellence on European Governance). Under the leadership of Beate Kohler-Koch and the management support of Fabrice Larat, the MZES cooperates with 43 research centres and 170 distinguished academics throughout Europe.

1.7 The MZES – a place for young scholars

The Mannheim Faculty of Social Sciences, in close cooperation with the MZES, is currently engaged in the building-up of a Graduate School. Based on a five-year grant won in the German Excellence Initiative competition of the Federal Government and the Länder in 2006 the University of Mannheim has founded an interdisciplinary Graduate School as a joint venture of the Economics Department, the Business School, and the Social Science Faculty. The MZES researchers Josef Brüderl, in particular, and Franz Urban Pappi have played important roles in the application process. Bernhard Ebbinghaus has been elected the founding Academic Director of the Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences (CDSS) of the Graduate School for Economic and Social Sciences (GESS). The GESS teaching programme has started in the autumn of 2007 with 18 doctoral students in the social sciences. The MZES is a partner institution in this Graduate School. It makes its
resources available for the students, provides some of the seminars, and will employ some CDSS doctoral candidates in part-time positions after their first year of training. In many ways the MZES has paved the way for such a breakthrough in graduate training.

- Perhaps the most important measure for the promotion of young scientists and the professional development of the MZES personnel is to provide a stimulating and internationally oriented context for young researchers. First, the MZES is just big enough to have the critical mass of people with specific qualifications who are working on related subjects to make a big difference for their work, as they can exchange their ideas, get feedback and can draw on a broad range of knowledge. Second, many outstanding scholars visit the Centre and provide impulses for the research of the young scholars.

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

- As a follow up of the university sponsored initiative of 2005/2006 that enhanced MZES’ international exchange in doctoral programmes, the MZES received further university funds to organize research workshops for doctoral and postdoctoral researchers that were organized in cooperation with other German university institutions during 2006 and 2007. In 2007, three workshops were organized at the MZES. The first one was entitled “Metamorphoses of the Welfare State” (1-2 March 2007), directed by Professor Bernhard Ebbinghaus and MZES Fellow Dr. Claus Wendt, bringing researchers from the University of Bremen and Mannheim together and honouring Professor Stephan Leibfried (ZeS Bremen), former long-term member of the MZES Advisory Board. Another workshop on “Complex Causation” (10 September 2007) was directed by Professor Bear Braumoeller (Harvard University), focussing on causal relationships as described by qualitative research and Boolean statistical techniques. The final workshop was again chaired by Claus Wendt and was entitled “Methods of Comparative Welfare State Research”. The speakers included Professor Ted Marmor (Yale University and Kennedy School, Harvard University) and Professor Kieke Okma (Columbia University).

- Another activity worth mentioning in this context was the summer school “Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Europe” (financed by Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst, DAAD, as part of its programme “Summer-School-im-Ausland 2007”). It was directed by Dr. Irena Kogan of the MZES, the teaching staff included Walter Müller, Irena Kogan, Volker Stocké, Carlo Barone, Michael Gebed, Clemens Noelke (all MZES) and Robert Erikson (SOFI / Stockholm). The summer school was attended by 24 students from Rumania, Bulgaria, other Eastern European countries, and Turkey.
Since 2001, the MZES has run its own Young Scholars Programme in which the MZES supports graduate students who work on dissertation topics integrated into one of the MZES Research Areas. This programme thus far has produced five dissertations and will be completed in 2008 with one more doctorate. As mentioned above, the MZES will play an important role in providing part-time positions to and research facilities for the CDSS students of the graduate school after their first year of doctoral studies funded by grants provided by GESS.

The MZES makes good use of the two Networks of Excellence, CONNEX and EQUALSOC, to enhance its Ph.D. training. Students working on issues of European governance could benefit from several international Ph.D. networks that were established within CONNEX. These students come together regularly over several years at various European universities for the purpose of methods training and in order to meet international experts on their dissertation subject. In 2007 several workshop sessions were organised at Mannheim, Warsaw, and Budapest. The Mannheim/MZES node takes charge of the Ph.D. network on “Civil Society Involvement in European Governance”. CONNEX, in cooperation with the integrated project NewGov, also offers a summer school “Research design and methods on EU governance”. The second of these summer schools was held at the EUI in Florence in July 2007. Another summer school “Fostering democracy in Europe: social, political and cultural obstacles to compliance to European norms” was organised in September 2007 in Wierzba in partnership with the Graduate School on Social Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Within the EQUALSOC network, Ph.D. students working on topics that relate to the themes covered by this network of excellence (“Economic Change, Quality of Life & Social Cohesion, EQUALSOC”), have access to an annual summer school. 15 of the participants come from Mannheim. The 2007 EQUALSOC Summer School “Changes in the Institutional Arrangement of EU Societies. Their Effects on Inequality and Social Cohesion” took place in Trento in July.

The MZES also involves the rising generation of scientists in teaching tasks (cf. Appendix 5.8). Some researchers teach while they have a MZES contract, but there is also substantial mobility between faculty teaching jobs and jobs at the MZES, that – in combination – allows them to obtain extended teaching experience and prepare for academic careers.

In 2007, one MZES researcher concluded his dissertation (Frank Arndt), and three concluded their habilitation process (Susumu Shikano, Carsten G. Ullrich and Thomas Zittel). Four MZES researchers were offered and accepted full professorships. Steffen Ganghof is now Professor of Comparative Government at the University of Potsdam, Thomas Gschwend is Professor for Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences at the Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences (CDSS), University of Mannheim, Irena Kogan is Professor of Sociology at the University of Bamberg, and Sigrid Roßeutscher is Professor of Sociology at the University of Frankfurt. Eric Linhart was appointed Junior Professor for Applied Political Economy at the Christian-Albrechts University at
Kiel. Of the younger researchers Verena Blank left for the Bundesamt für Bevölkerungsschutz und Katastrophenhilfe, Bonn, Christoph Böttcher for a job in a marketing firm, Anna Baranowska for the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Isabelle Schulze for the University of Konstanz, Peter Matuschek for the Gesellschaft für Sozialforschung und Statistische Analysen (forsa), Berlin, Christian Stecker for the University of Potsdam, Barbara Finke for the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin, and Jette Schröder for a position at the Chair for Statistics and Social Science Methods, University of Mannheim. Andrijana Preuss also left the MZES, but is returning as the winner of a stipend in 2008.

1.8 Publications and rewards

The most visible and perhaps lasting products of a research institute are its publications. Table 6 provides a summary, classifying the publications in several categories. With regard to journal articles it distinguishes between those that appeared in journals included in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), articles in other academic journals, and articles in non-academic journals that mainly aim at reaching the general public. With regard to book chapters Table 6 distinguishes between those published in English language and those in other languages (mostly German). The table reports on the last five years, which in many respects were the most productive in the history of the MZES.

Table 6 and the appendix show that the publication record remained respectably high in 2007. While the number of monographs was slightly lower than in most of the preceding years, that of edited books was marginally higher. These are probably fluctuations typical for the production of books. Compared to 2006 the output in terms of SSCI journal articles and English language book chapters increased considerably. It matches the output in the three in that respect most productive years in the MZES’ history. The MZES clearly encourages its researchers to strive for publications in the English language and, in particular, in international and SSCI journals. As today’s conference papers are tomorrow’s publications, it is also promising to see that the number of conference papers has gone up compared to 2006 and, again, is at the level of the previous record years. The same applies to working papers. These are very positive developments. Also the number of English language book chapters reached a record level in 2006.

Although the number of published working papers reached a record level in 2007, it is worth mentioning that a sudden change of policy of major German journals occurred in this year with regard to electronically published working papers. Until 2007 these were considered pre-publications. Thus, research could be published first as a working paper and then, mostly in a revised and adapted form, as journal article. From 2007 onwards, apparently this is no longer the case, as major journals rejected the publication of manuscript on the grounds that these were electronically pub-
lished as MZES working papers before. In one case this was communicated after a positive review process of the paper. The MZES Executive Board has suggested to the relevant journals that such a change of policy should be implemented only after it had been announced some time before and offered that electronic working papers would be taken from the net once they become accepted for journal publication. In any case, this policy change will effect the publication of working papers in the future.

Although the MZES 2007 publication output is matching the record levels of 2003–2005 in most categories, and indeed is setting new records in some, it is worth mentioning that this happened despite some structural factors working in the opposite direction. These include the loss of one political science professorship at the Faculty of Social Sciences in 2006. While Egbert Jahn continues to be research-active at the MZES, the total of departmental duties is now shared between the remaining five (rather than six) political science professors, what leaves them less time for research. The senior researchers of the MZES have also been involved in very time-consuming extraordinary activities from 2005 through 2007 that have absorbed much of their capacity that otherwise would have been used for publication purposes. Thus, in the last three years they have served in six professorial search committees in political science (for filling three chairs and two junior professorships). The senior researchers also devoted much of their time to reforming the study programmes and adapting them to the three level teaching programmes of the Bologna Process (B.A., M.A., Ph.D.). They also took a leading part in the University of Mannheim’s applications for government funds in the Excellence Programme. They were rewarded with funds for building up the Graduate School in 2006. While all this is in the long-term interest of the university and the MZES, it also burdens the individuals involved in these activities with considerable short-term costs. Finally, all researchers who have teaching obligations have been severely affected by the university’s decision to change the time of the terms. Bringing forward the beginning of the winter term from mid-October to the beginning of September basically meant that six weeks of research time were cut out in 2006. Against this background it is almost a miracle that the publication output of the MZES in 2007 did match that of the record years. Yet, as publications take their time the same factors are likely to exercise influence also the output of 2008.

What is perhaps most important, however, is that the quality of publication outlets has been upheld. As in previous years, several of the publications of MZES researchers appeared in first-rate international journals, including, for instance, the British Journal of Political Science, European Journal of Political Research, European Union Politics, European Sociological Review, Journal of European Public Policy, Journal of Theoretical Politics, and West European Politics, and in the leading German journal Politische Vierteljahresschrift. The monographs and edited volumes typically appeared from high-quality publishing houses, including, for instance, Oxford Uni-
versity Press, Palgrave, Routledge, and Springer internationally and Campus, Nomos, and VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften in the German-speaking countries.

Table 6: Publications 2003–2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monographs</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edited volumes</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal articles SSCI</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal articles other scientific</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal articles other</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapters in edited volumes</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- in English language</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- in other language</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working papers</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentations at national or international conferences</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The quality of research at the Centre is also evidenced by professional acknowledgments MZES researchers receive. A 2007 survey among the members of the German Political Science Association identified Franz Urban Pappi as the leading German Scholar in the field of social science methods. He and Jan van Deth were listed among the top scholars in political sociology and Beate Kohler Koch in international relations. At a more junior level Christine Quittkat won the German Political Science Association’s price for the best dissertation in political science (“Europäisierung der Interessenvermittlung. Französische Wirtschaftsverbände zwischen Beständigkeit und Wandel”). The International Political Science Association (IPSA) ranked both the MZES and the CONNEX project homepages among the 300 world-wide best sites for online political science research.

Note that figures for specific categories can slightly change from one report to the next. They may increase if publications originally omitted were added to our database later. Conversely, figures for a specific year may slightly decrease if publications originally reported as forthcoming in the year of reporting were delayed eventually.
1.9 Other professional activities

Besides research and teaching members of the MZES have also continued to be involved in various professional services in the national and international research community, among others:

- as speaker and elected members of the Fachkollegium (review board) of the German Research Foundation (DFG), as referees of various national, EU and international foundations, and reviewers for many peer-reviewed journals and major publishing houses;
- as editors or advisory board members of national and international academic journals and book series;
- as evaluators of research institutions and university departments;
- as the chairman of the Centre for Surveys, Methods and Analysis’ board (ZUMA, Mannheim), and as members in the council (Kuratorium) of GESIS, in the governing boards and scientific committees of other national and international research institutions;
- as members in the in the German-Russian Historian’s Commission and in the council of foundations to investigate the history of the German Democratic Republic;
- as member of the scientific advisory board of the Eurobarometer surveys.

Finally MZES researchers are members of various national and international Academies, in particular of:

- Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften (Beate Kohler-Koch, Berthold Rittberger [in the Junior Academy])
- Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina (Hartmut Esser, Walter Müller, Franz Urban Pappi)
- the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Walter Müller)
- European Academy of Sociology (Hartmut Esser)
- Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften (Hartmut Esser)
- Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (Jan van Deth)

1.10 Adapting to a new location

After a long period of intense planning and negotiations with the relevant parts of the university administration the MZES eventually had moved from its building in L7 (between the university’s main building and the railway station) to the Faculty building in A5 in December 2006. While the move was very smooth for the researchers with not much taking away from their time, the MZES administration was heavily engaged in resolving problems with the new building. The new location will reduce
transaction costs in the daily running of projects and the management of the MZES to the extent that it involves the professors and other teaching staff at the Faculty. This began to materialize when the Faculty moved back to A5 in early 2007.

***

All in all, the MZES has again experienced a good and productive year. Most of the projects of the Sixth Research Programme are in full steam now. If the MZES maintains the support of the Land Baden-Württemberg, the University of Mannheim, and the other institutions and individuals who have helped to make the MZES what it is now, we are confident that we will be able to be successful in our work in the future.

This Annual Report shall not be concluded without a word of thanks. The Executive Board wishes to thank the many institutions and persons who have contributed greatly to the achievements of the MZES: the University of Mannheim and the Land Baden-Württemberg for the continued and generous support; the research funding agencies for their grants and their trust in our capacity to push forward the frontiers of research; the members of the Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and helpful advice; our many colleagues from other institutions for their stimulating and rewarding cooperation; and especially to the staff and the researchers at the MZES for their enthusiasm and all the efforts, often way beyond duty, they devote to the common enterprise.
2 Department A: European Societies and their Integration

Research in Department A generally focuses on analysis of social structures and welfare organizations in modern societies. The projects study the cultural, social, economic and welfare-state-based foundations of living conditions in Europe, their change and their variation in different European societies. The three main research areas focus on the changing labour relations and welfare state regimes in Europe under current challenges, the impact of different educational systems and labour markets on social stratification in international comparison, and the role of family, education and ethnicity in modern societies.

Research Area A1: Changing Labour Relations and Welfare States in Europe

Coordinator: Bernhard Ebbinghaus

Welfare states and labour relations are under global and endogenous pressures to change. Although these challenges seem relatively similar for all modern economies, historically evolved welfare regimes and state-society relations vary considerably across Europe, with consequences for the particular problem constellation, national reform capacity and public support for reforms. The research area concentrates on the varying reform processes of welfare state regimes, the changing relations between organized labour and capital, and the public legitimacy of welfare institutions. Research commonly adopts a comparative approach, looking at the cross-national institutional diversity of contemporary social protection systems and labour relations in Europe. In addition to the macro-institutional perspective, several projects also adopt an organizational perspective or study individual level survey data. The study of changes in the organizational landscape, such as varying membership levels, associational restructuration, and erosion of institutional power, informs the analysis of the role the societal actors play in social and employment policy reforms. In several projects, micro-level survey data informs the analysis of changes in voluntary membership and public support for welfare programmes.

Active projects in 2007

A1.1 Varieties of Social Governance in Europe: The Social Partners’ Role in Pension and Labour Market Policies

Directors: Bernhard Ebbinghaus with Werner Eichhorst (IZA, Bonn)
Researcher(s): N. N.
Funding: AIAS, University of Amsterdam
Duration: 2006 to 2008
Status: in preparation
Research question/goal: The social partners – employer associations and trade unions – play an important role in many European welfare states. The comparative research project studies their role in the social governance, particularly in policy making and implementation. Comparing different welfare regimes, it maps the different modes of social governance in two social policy areas: in old age security (public and private pension systems) and in labour market policy (unemployment insurance and labour offices. Based on country studies of selected western European welfare regimes, the project analyzes the different governance forms and their impact on and dependence from the reform processes over the last two decades. It asks whether these changes follow the path dependent institutional traditions or whether we can detect systemic institutional change.

Current stage: In preparation for the planned comparative project, a country study on the governance of unemployment insurance and labour market regulation in Germany was written in collaboration with IZA, Bonn and published as an AIAS working paper in 2007. In the context of an international project organized by AIAS at University of Amsterdam, the study explored the distribution of responsibility in (un)employment policy between state and social partners for the German case, in particular since the recent Hartz reforms.

A1.2 Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights

Directors: Bernhard Ebbinghaus with Giuliano Bonoli (IDHEAP/Lausanne)
Researchers: Isabelle Schulze (until February 2007); Tobias Wiß (July 2007), Mareike Gronwald (August 2007)
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2005 to 2009
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The shift towards non-state supplementary pensions across Europe raises fundamental issues regarding their governance in respect to guaranteeing basic participatory and social rights. The coverage, the benefit formula, the funding modes and other insurance features vary across supplementary pension systems as a result of different state or collective regulation. Based on ten country studies by national experts, the international project compares the evolution of supplementary pensions, focusing on the role of the state and social partners in regulating occupational and private pensions. Special studies analyze the impact of different governance modes on current and future social inequality in public-private pension mix.

Current stage: Starting in summer 2007, the Mannheim research team currently is working on the German country study which will be discussed with the other national experts at a project workshop in February 2008. It is planned to publish an
edited volume with country studies and a comparative institutional and microdata analyses.

A1.3 Challenges to Membership Organizations: European Trade Unions in Comparison

Director: Bernhard Ebbinghaus
Researchers: Claudia Göbel, Sebastian Koos
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2006 to 2008
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: Trade unions and other collective membership organizations such as political parties and religious associations have difficulties in mobilizing members and representing ever more heterogeneous interests within their domain. This planned research group of doctoral and postdoc fellows will study the changes in membership organizations across Europe from different perspectives, combining analysis at the macro-level (national), meso-level (organizational) and micro-level (survey) as well as comparative and case-study research designs. Different projects will look at aspects such as the impact of organizational changes on union membership, the logic of union membership mobilization under different institutional settings, the similarities and differences between trade unions and other voluntary membership organizations, and the emerging union systems in Central and Eastern Europe.

Current stage: In preparation for the planned project, a EU-financed workshop was organized at the MZES in the context of EQUALSOC/TRALEG to explore the possible sources for macro- and micro-data-analyses on union membership in Europe. Further preliminary analyses on union density were conducted using the European Social Survey (ESS) and German data sources (ALLBUS).

A1.5 Quality of Life of Public Servants in International Comparison

Director: Franz Rothenbacher
Researchers: Jean-Marie Jungblut, N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2008
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The research project investigates the objective living conditions of public servants and their subjective perception. Four Northern European countries are opposed to four Southern European countries. Both sets of countries differ a lot with respect to their civil service systems, their role in state and society, and the living conditions of its public employees. Quality of life of public servants is investigated in international comparison for the whole of the European Union by
multi-country data sets like the ECHP and the LFS. Furthermore, in-depth country profiles will be written for the eight European countries selected.

Current stage: On the 29th of March 2007 an application for research funding was submitted to the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. According to a written letter from the Thyssen Foundation of 10th May 2007 this application will be discussed on the winter session of the foundation on 9th February 2008.

As preparation and support for the project which first plans to carry through comparative European analyses, based on micro data, and second intends to write country case studies for eight European countries, a model country study for Germany was written in English language. This model country study may be used by external project members and country experts as frame of orientation when writing their own country profiles. In addition, and in order to support the newly applied project, the comparative study from the previous research project on the public services of France, the United Kingdom and Germany was thoroughly reworked and translated into the English. This book will be published in 2008, presumably with Springer.

A1.6 Attitudes Towards Welfare State Institutions: New Perspectives for the Comparative Welfare State Analysis

Director: Claus Wendt
Researchers: Monika Mischke, Michaela Pfeifer
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2006 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Advanced welfare states are increasingly confronted with structural reforms. As a consequence, pivotal social institutions and thus the perception of social security can no longer be taken for granted as they have for many years. The project analyzes the (changing) orientation of individuals at social policy institutions (health care, family policy, measures against poverty) in 15 member states of the European Union (EU-15). It asks which consequences the assumed declining acceptance of welfare state institutions will have.

Current stage: During the first year the project has focused on developing the theoretical framework (based on sociological institutional theory) and on selecting institutional indicators for capturing the main characteristics of three fields of social policy. Furthermore, datasets for analysing public attitudes towards welfare state institutions have been selected (Eurobarometer, ESS). In a next step the analysis of public attitudes will be combined with the analysis of institutional regulations with regard to health care, family policy, and measures against poverty.
A1.7 European System of Welfare State Indicators (EUWI): Political, Social and Institutional Change in Comparison

Directors: Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Claus Wendt
Researcher: Michaela Pfeifer
Funding: MZES / Hans-Böckler-Stiftung
Duration: 2007 to 2009
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project aims at developing a European System of Welfare State Indicators (EUWI) that enhances comparative quantitative and qualitative information on welfare state institutions. EUWI is part of a larger project, analyzing, firstly, the impact of political institutions and processes on welfare state reform, and, secondly, the effects of (changing) welfare state institutions on the objective living conditions and subjective well-being of citizens throughout Europe.

Publications 2007

Books


Articles in journals

Chapters in Books


Papers / Reports


Conference Participation

26-29 April 2007, "4th ICPA Forum Workshop: Comparative Healthcare Policies", Yale University, US. Participant: Claus Wendt: "Translating Monetary Inputs into Health care Services - The Influence of Different Modes of Public Policy in a Comparative Perspective".

12-14 June 2007, "CASS Conference "EU Model under Discussion", Beijing, China. Participant: Bernhard Ebbinghaus: "What Futures for the European welfare states?"


Research Area A2: Education, Labour Markets and Social Stratification in Europe

Coordinator: Markus Gangl

This research area focuses on core institutions and processes which shape social stratification and individual life courses of individuals in modern societies: educational systems, labour markets, and welfare states. Individual research projects examine how these institutional contexts affect individual action as well as inequality of opportunity and life chances. Typically, projects in the area employ cross-nationally comparative statistical analyses of micro data as their key research design.

Active projects in 2007

A2.1 Network of Excellence "Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion" (EQUALSOC)

Director: Walter Müller (local coordination)
Researchers: Carlo Barone, Gerrit Bauer, Birgit Becker, Nicole Biedinger, Josef Brüderl, Laura Castiglioni, Jörg Dollmann, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Martin Elff, Hartmut Esser, Michael Gebel, Tobias Hubert (ZUMA), Marita Jacob, Jean-Marie Jungblut, Irena Kogan, Franz Kraus, Ulrich Krieger, Monika Mischke, Walter Müller, Clemens Noelke, Heinz-Herbert Noll (ZUMA), Michaela Pfeifer, David Reimer, Sigrid Rolßteutscher, Steffen Schindler, Jette Schröder, Stephanie Steinmetz, Volker Stocké, Jan W. van Deth, Stefan Weick (ZUMA), Felix Weiß, Claus Wendt, Andreas M. Wüst, Sonja Zmerli

Funding: EU
Duration: 2005 to 2009
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: MZES cooperates in this NoE with 12 leading European Institutes for Social Research to mobilise and develop research expertise across Europe on the implications of economic change for social cohesion and the quality of life. In interdisciplinary cooperation with scholars in economics, social policy, sociology and political science the network aims to foster through workshops, conferences and common projects high quality comparative European research on trends in, and the determinants of, social cohesion in the European societies. MZES researchers cooperate in research teams which focus on the implications for social cohesion that result from conditions and developments in (1) employment and the labour market; (2) income distribution, consumption and income mobility; (3) education and social mobility; (4) family and social networks; (5) cultural and social differentiation; (6) trust, associability and legitimacy. Through summer schools and method workshops the NoE is also strongly involved in training the rising generation of young scholars in the skills of comparative research. The NoE is coordinated by Robert Erikson, Swedish
Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm. Walter Müller from MZES is leading the international research team on “Education, Social Mobility and Social Cohesion.”

Current stage: In 2007, the MZES staff was actively engaged in all thematic research groups of the network. The MZES hosted several project meetings and its researchers contributed to the network objectives by organizing or participating in thematic workshops and conferences or by taking part in joint publication projects.

A2.2 Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Carlo Barone, David Reimer, Steffen Schindler
Funding: DFG, MZES
Duration: 2003 to 2009
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: During the last decades, most European countries have experienced a massive expansion of the tertiary educational sector. At the same time, the systems of higher education have been differentiated through the introduction of new institutional forms or the re-organisation of existing institutions. The institutional differentiation and the various reforms have substantially increased the variability of institutional arrangements in tertiary education among European countries. The aim of the project is to investigate the effects of these changes (expansion and institutional reforms) on the social selectivity among students and on returns of different forms of tertiary education on the labour market. The project studies these effects through comparative analyses of European countries with varying extent of expansion and differing forms of institutional reforms. Concerning the study of the development of social selectivity in various kinds of tertiary education the project cooperates in an ongoing large scale comparative study co-ordinated by Yossi Shavit (Tel Aviv University) and Richard Arum (New York University).

Current stage: In 2007, the project produced a number of papers related to the project thematic. Among them, three contributions to a special issue on horizontal educational differentiation in the International Journal of Comparative Sociology (forthcoming 2008). Project staff also presented new research in various national and international conferences.

A2.3 Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe

Directors: Irena Kogan, Walter Müller
Researchers: Michael Gebel, Clemens Noelke, Anna Baranowska, Daniel Horn
Funding: VW-Stiftung
Duration: 2005 to 2008
Status: ongoing
Research question/goal: The project aims are two-fold. First we are interested to learn about education-job linkages and school-to-work transitions in Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries and to explore both temporal and cross-national sources of variation in these processes. Secondly, via analyses of the CEE countries we intend to find out more about the intervening role of institutional settings for social stratification. A key research question of the project pertains to the nature of the education-labour market linkages in CEE countries (compared to EU-15) after 1990s and particularly to the way in which national institutional arrangements, namely education and training systems and related modes of labour markets and welfare state provisions, affect the education-job allocation process and its outcomes both among young school leavers and more experienced workers.

Current stage: In the first project phase, we completed a handbook (forthcoming: June 2008 at Policy Press) that describes education systems, labour markets and welfare production regimes in the new EU member states of Central and Eastern Europe. It provides comparative, indicator-based descriptions as well as country-specific chapters that supply additional detailed information.

A2.4 Human Capital Effects of the Welfare State: Institutional Resources, Work Histories and Social Inequality (HCE)

Director: Markus Gangl
Researchers: Andrea Ziefle (MZES); with Dr. Mattias Strandh (U Umeå), Dr. Mikael Nordenmark (U Umeå), Madelene Nordlund (U Umeå), Brendan Halpin (U Limerick), John Hill (U Limerick), Dr. Richard Layte (ESRI), Dr. Helen Russell (ESRI)

Funding: DFG / ESF ECRP-Programm
Duration: 2003 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Identifying job loss and childbirth as two critical events for individual earnings capacity among prime-age workers, the project aims to provide reliable estimates of the causal impact of these events on workers’ subsequent labour market prospects. The project deliberately uses available panel studies with long observation windows in order to be able to address potential long-term effects of employment breaks, in particular for women. The project systematically conducts cross-nationally comparative analyses of labour market processes in order to assess the variation of outcomes under widely varying institutional settings and welfare regimes.

Current stage: In 2007, the project has continued its work on the labor market impact of unemployment and childbirth as planned. At the time of writing, one book chapter is in press, several papers are under review and a book manuscript is in preparation. Also, due to the end of the collaborative ECRP umbrella in 2006, we now run the project exclusively with the German Research Foundation that has granted an extension of the project up until August 2008.
A2.6 European Labour Force

**Directors:** Franz Kraus, Bernhard Ebbinghaus  
**Researchers:** Franz Kraus, external collaborators  
**Funding:** MZES  
**Duration:** 2005 to 2008  
**Status:** ongoing

**Research question/goal:** Unity and diversity of contemporaneous European societies is the outcome not only of recent changes, but is rooted in different historical contexts and developmental paths. Social structures and living conditions are shaped by participation in and patterns of economic activity. The project aims at establishing a detailed longitudinal database on the development of the labour force in European countries since the late 19th century allowing for the comparative study of growth and structural changes in employment. Data collection and analysis focus on three core aspects of socio-economic development: variations in labour market participation, sectoral restructuring and changes in employment status. The project provides a further addition to the MZES series of historical data handbooks on European societies ('Societies of Europe' series).

**Current stage:** In 2007, data preparation was continued. The collection on labour force participation by sex, age and marital status is almost completed. Concerning the collection on employment by economic sector, status in employment and sex, raw data have all been coded and computerized, but additional work is needed for computing indicators. In addition to these census-based data, annual data will be made available in addition for the period since 1983. These data come from the scientific use file of the European Labour Force Survey and are currently being processed.

A2.7 The Development of a European Socio-economic Classification (ESeC)

**Director:** Walter Müller  
**Researchers:** Cornelia Hausen, Reinhard Pollak, Jean Marie Jungblut, Gerrit Bauer, Heike Wirth (ZUMA, Mannheim)  
**Funding:** University of Mannheim / EU  
**Duration:** 2004 to 2007  
**Status:** completed

**Results:** In cooperation with research teams from several European countries (director David Rose, University of Essex) the project has developed a new socio-economic classification for persons and households (ESeC European Socio-economic Classification). ESeC is based on the theory and schema of social classes developed by John Goldthorpe, which is one of the most widely used instruments in scholarly research to assess the social class position of individuals and families. The development of ESeC has especially focused on a thorough examination of its validity, reliability and cross-national comparability. The project publications show that ESeC satisfies high standards in these respects. The Mannheim team has contributed the respective analyses
for Germany. Besides its publications a major result of the project are recommendations for the standardized collection of data in social surveys that are needed to construct ESeC. The project has also provided IT-routines for its technical implementation in social science databases. ESeC is already implemented in several databases such as the European Social Survey and the European Community Household Panel. The European Statistical Office has established a working group to examine its implementation as a standard instrument for the large scale surveys of the European Statistical Agencies. With the development of ESeC the project thus has made an important contribution for the improvement of comparative research in various fields of the study of social structures and social change of advanced societies.

A2.9 Women’s Labour Market Participation and Sex-specific Occupational Segregation in Europe

**Director:** Walter Müller  
**Researcher:** Stephanie Steinmetz  
**Funding:** MZES (doctoral program)  
**Duration:** 2005 to 2008  
**Status:** ongoing

**Research question/goal:** The objective underlying the project is threefold: the aim of the first part is to offer a description of sex segregation patterns and trends in EU member states during the 1990s by using the most common as well as newly developed indices for measurement. The second part complements the analyses by different log linear and multinomial models. In this respect, the question is raised whether "relative" cross-national variations in occupational sex segregation follow patterns arising from the structural context, which may be affected indirectly by the overall structure of welfare states. Focusing on selected European countries, the third part examines the influence of individual-level factors, like education and family responsibilities, on patterns of sex segregation.

**Current stage:** The dissertation project entered the final stage. In 2007, two substantial chapters were presented at important international conferences (RC28 and LoWER). The project was also presented and discussed in the framework of the AB-A colloquium. Based on comments and recommendations that were received, the researcher will revise the work and include the new material. The work will be submitted at the end of January 2008.

A2.10 Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults in Europe

**Director:** Marita Jacob  
**Researcher:** Felix Weiss  
**Funding:** MZES  
**Duration:** 2006 to 2008  
**Status:** in preparation
Research question/goal: The project examines educational inequality after compulsory school in early adulthood in Europe. The general research question is, if inequality increases or decreases in 'late' schooling. By adopting a comparative perspective we want to elaborate the influence of the country specific institutional setting of prolonged education and chances to return to education: If the educational system facilitates or hinders 'late' schooling, in which countries is inequality increasing respectively decreasing?

Current stage: In 2007 we developed a conceptual framework for the project. In order to examine the influence of educational systems on late educational decisions we will analyze microdata from Sweden, Germany and the United States. Currently, the focus lies on the institutional conditions of the three countries and first analyses of late entrants to the educational system of Germany and the U.S.

A2.11 Social Consequences of Unemployment

Director: Markus Gangl
Researcher: Verena Blank
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2006 to 2009
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: A wide range of studies showed that experiencing unemployment doesn't only entail economic but also social or private consequences. In line with this conclusion the project intends to deal with the effects of unemployment on familiar decisions (especially: fertility decisions). Besides the "classical" inspection of (micro-)effects of unemployment on affected people's decision behaviour, the project is going to place emphasis on macro effects. More specifically, the aim is to show effects on fertility decisions of households in economic security which are mediated through the perception of the (regional) environment's economic insecurities.

Current stage: This project is suspended during the current leave of absence of the project director.

A2.12 The Flexibilization of European Labor Markets: Incidence and Consequences of Atypical Employment

Director: Johannes Gieseke
Researchers: Johannes Giesecke, Michael Gebel
Funding: Landesstiftung Baden-Württemberg
Duration: 2006 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project's aim is to give a comprehensive overview of the incidence as well as the consequences of so called "atypical" or "flexible" employment relationships in European labor markets. At the centre of interest are the three quantitatively most important forms of atypical employment: part-time employment,
temporary help agency work and temporary employment. These forms of employment are to be examined with respect to the effects they have on the amount and the structure of social inequality. In order to do so it is planned to use data sets which allow not only having a temporal comparison of the share of atypical employment on the whole volume of employment but also examining the effects atypical jobs have on important indicators of social inequality (as for example earnings and wages or the stability of employment careers). Given the project’s comparative perspective it is possible to take into account the specific effects of different institutional as well as structural conditions of labor markets. This allows opening up a broader view on the relationship between labor market flexibilization and changes in the system of social inequality.

Current stage: In the first period of the project we analysed the individual determinants of temporary employment in Germany during the last twenty years based on data from the German Labour Force Survey. Furthermore, we described the institutional settings and prepared labour force survey data (national and European labour force survey) from other European countries for future comparative analyses.

Publications 2007

Books

Articles in journals

Chapters in Books


MZES working papers


Papers / Reports


Conference Participation


18-19 January 2007, "Ecole doctoral 'Parcours de vie': Les effets cumulatifs à travers le parcours de vie – Conceptualisation et illustrations", University of Lausanne, Switzerland. Participant: Walter Müller: "Why disadvantages from class based educational inequality tend to accumulate over the life course".


29 January 2007, "EQUALSOC-Field of study group meeting", Amsterdam, Niederlande. Participant: Stephanie Steinmetz: "Field of Study and Gender Segregation in European Labour Markets (together with Emer Smyth)".

29 January 2007, "Workshop des Europäischen Forschungsnetzwerks EQUALSOC, Field of Study Team", Amsterdam, Netherlands. Participants: David Reimer, Marie Duru-Bellat, Annick Kiefer: "Field of study and social inequality in access to higher education in France and Germany", Discussant.


24-24 May 2007, "Spring meeting of the ISA Research Committee (RC) 28 on Social Stratification and Mobility", Brno, Czech Republic. Participant: David Reimer: "Objective vs. perceived returns to education: Changing labour market conditions and postsecondary educational decisions in Germany".


12 June 2007, "Forschungskolloquium SS 2007 des Instituts für Erziehungswissenschaft; Abteilung Bildungssozioiologie und des Instituts für Soziologie, Abteilung empirische Sozialforschung, Universität Bern", Bern, Switzerland. Participant: David Reimer: "Objective vs. perceived returns to education: Changing labour market conditions and postsecondary educational decisions in Germany".


1-7 July 2007, "Summer School "Changes in the Institutional Arrangement of EU Societies. Their Effects on Inequality and Social Cohesion" of EQUALSOC-NoE", University of Trento, Italy. Participant: Walter Müller: "Selection and Inequality in Education (2 lectures)".

2-7 July 2007, "EQUALSOC Summer School on "Changes in the Institutional Arrangement of EU Societies and their Effects on Inequality and Social Cohesion"", Levico (Trento), Italy. Participant: Gerrit Bauer: "Effects of Different Divorce Probabilities on Female Labor Force Participation and Fertility".

2-7 July 2007, "EQUALSOC Summer School on "Changes in the Institutional Arrangement of EU Societies and their Effects on Inequality and Social Cohesion", Levico (Trento), Italy. Participant: Michael Gebel: "Fixed-Term Contracts at Labour Market Entry: Individual Risk Patterns and Quality of First Job".

8-13 July 2007, "International Conference "Expected and Unexpected Consequences of the Educational Expansion", Monte Verità (Ascona), Switzerland. Participant: Michael Gebel: "Educational Expansion and its Heterogeneous Returns in West Germany".

8-13 July 2007, "International Conference "Expected and Unexpected Consequences of the Educational Expansion", Monté Verita, Ascona, Switzerland. Participant: David Reimer: "Inequality in Access to Higher Education in Germany and France".

8-13 July 2007, "Expected and unexpected consequences of educational expansion", Ascona, Switzerland. Participant: Carlo Barone: "A New Look at Schooling Inequalities in Italy and their Trends over Time".


5-9 September 2007, "15th Annual Workshop of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth", SHERPPA, Ghent University, Belgium. Participant: Clemens Noelke: "Structural Change and Youth Labour Market Inequality".


17-18 September 2007, "EQUALSOC EDUC Research Team Workshop "Educational Fields of Study and European Labour Markets"", Mannheim, Germany. Participant: Stephanie Steinmetz: "Field of study and gender segregation in European labour markets (paper together with Emer Smyth)".


Research Area A3: Family, Education, and Ethnicity in Europe

Coordinator: Josef Brüderl

Research in area A3 looks at three different social processes: the consequences of changes in family and other living arrangements, the impact of family, social context and ethnicity on early educational decisions, and the integration of (first generation) immigrants into the labour market.

The study of the transformations in family structures and intimate social relations is of major importance for understanding social change in contemporary societies. The pluralisation of living arrangements can have major repercussions on population dynamics and labour markets. The family, with its social and cultural capital, is also of importance for the educational career and later life chances of children, starting with decisions about preschool attendance and the transition from primary to secondary school. The impact of differential social networks and cultural backgrounds is evident in the disadvantaged educational prospects of children from immigrant families compared to those from native families. The different educational trajectories will also impact on the transition from school to work. Immigration at a later stage, such as migration after the end of communism, poses particular problems of integration into society, particularly into labour markets. Research in area A3 looks at these three different social processes: the consequences of changes in family and other living arrangements, the impact of family, social context, and ethnicity on early
educational decisions, and the integration of (first generation) immigrants into the labour market.

Active projects in 2007

A3.1 The Pluralisation of Living Arrangements and Family Forms: Fertility and Employment

Director: Josef Brüderl
Researcher: Jette Schröder
Funding: Landesstiftung Baden-Württemberg
Duration: 2004 to 2007
Status: completed

Results: The research project investigated the relationship between the employment of women and their fertility. An analysis of the effect of employment on fertility with the Family Survey 2000 showed that the existing negative effect is not – or at least partly not – causal, but due to self-selection. An analysis of the effect of fertility on employment showed the expected negative effect. Contrary to what was expected, the analysis did not show that the effect is overestimated with standard regression methods because of unobserved heterogeneity.

A3.2 Panel Study on Family Dynamics

Director: Josef Brüderl
Researchers: Ulrich Krieger, Laura Castiglioni, Klaus Pför
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2004 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The Mini-Panel project is a pilot study in preparation of the German family Panel. Its purposes are: developing an appropriate panel-suitable questionnaire, testing and validating new survey instruments and delivering information and data on the participation and panel mortality of the targeted age groups. The Mini-panel project furthermore provides first research results on family issues such as the development of intimate relationships, family planning and intergenerational relationships.

Current stage: Data collection for the Mini-Panel of families and intimate relationships was completed early this year. Analyses of survey methodology experiments based on Mini-Panel data are still in progress and results have already been presented at several international conferences.

An application for a further 2-years grant was submitted to the DFG in autumn. The new grant should cover the data collection of the first 2 Waves of a nationwide panel (12,000 respondents are planned).
A3.3 Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations

Director: Hartmut Esser
Researcher: Thorsten Kneip
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2003 to 2009
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The central task of this subproject of the PAIRFAM research program is the development of valid instruments for the measurement of crucial aspects of couples' embeddedness in social networks: social capital provided by the network and the social mediation of orientations that may affect family related action. We refer to empirical findings in this field and a general theoretical model on relationship dynamics. Instrument development particularly includes the validation of proxy-information on network persons' characteristics given by the respondents. We thus complement the data collected by the project "Panel Study on Family Dynamics" (A3.2) with the information gathered from additionally interviewed network persons. Apart from our goal to resolve issues of data validity, hypotheses about the mechanisms that link social embeddedness with the development of relationships and families will be tested. Here, we focus especially on partnership stability.

Current stage: As the data collection has been completed and the data is now available for all three waves we concentrate on further analyses. First results confirm our hypotheses regarding the influence of social embeddedness on couple stability.

A3.4 Educational Aspirations and Reference Groups

Director: Hartmut Esser
Researcher: Volker Stocké
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2003 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: People evaluate (higher) education differently. Additionally, the personal environment probably influences the attitude towards education. The project aims at integrating this different evaluation of education into a theoretical model and at theoretically and empirically analysing the effect of this different evaluation of education on educational decisions.

Current stage: So far, four interview waves have been conducted with the primary-school parents and two waves of school-achievement tests with the children. In the ongoing fifth wave, children are interviewed about their egocentric network and participate in the third achievement test. In 2008, a cross-sectional study with the children's peers will be conducted, as well as the final sixth wave of interviews and achievement tests.
A3.5 Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children

Director: Harmut Esser
Researchers: Birgit Becker, Nicole Biedinger
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2006 to 2008
Status: ongoing

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

Current stage: The first survey wave of randomly selected Turkish and German families was conducted from February to July 2007. A parent was face-to-face interviewed at home (CAPI), subsequently the standardized developmental test K-ABC was conducted with the 3-4 year old target child of the family. In August 2007 a postal survey of the preschools attended by the target children began.

A3.6 Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families

Director: Hartmut Esser
Researcher: Jörg Dollmann
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2000 to 2009
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project aims to explain ethnic differences in educational attainment. Thus, it is necessary to examine individual educational decisions. These decisions are of central importance for the future perspectives of immigrant children. The families can either choose between a, comparatively speaking, easily attainable option that is often an orientation towards their ethnic context and a life in one of the occupations which have been traditionally dominated by immigrants, or they can opt to invest in educational qualifications. Academic degrees can be more profitable in the long run since they constitute a necessary precondition to realizing attractive positions - positions which in principle are attractive to all individuals in the respective society. In the project, we investigate why immigrant families systematically differ from German families in their choice of different educational alternatives. Proceeding from an explanation of the reasons behind these decisions, the main emphasis then shifts to the empirical test of these theoretical considerations. For this purpose, adequate micro data on educational decisions are required. We select the point of transition from primary to secondary schooling, which in the German school
system is of central importance for a child's educational prospects. We compare the transition behaviour of Turkish families to that of Germans from different social strata. In addition, the institutional conditions in two exemplary federal states are taken into account. Special attention is given to the material, cultural, and social resources available in the different contexts. Also of particular interest to this project are the educational aspirations, i.e. the goals families pursue for their children. In order to obtain as accurate a picture as possible of the ongoing processes, we will combine data from different sources, linking data from standardized family surveys before and at the time of the transition point to information from a teacher questionnaire, as well as to data from a standardized achievement test, and also to contextual information about the school- and residential environment.

Current stage: The data collection phase of the project ended in June 2007 with the last parental survey. We are currently engaged in entering the data from the parental and teacher interviews, as well as evaluating the scholastic achievement tests and the language tests. Once these tasks are completed, we will start analysing the data in early 2008.

A3.7 Labour Market Integration: Aussiedler and Jewish Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union in Germany and Israel

Directors: Yinon Cohen, Yitchak Haberfeld (Tel Aviv University, Israel), Frank Kalter (University of Leipzig)
Researcher: Irena Kogan
Funding: German-Israeli Foundation
Duration: 2006 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project aims at advancing our understanding of the role of immigrants' selectivity and the effect of institutional contexts of the receiving societies in immigrant labour market integration. To this end Jewish immigrants coming from the FSU to Israel since 1989 are compared to two immigrant groups, ethnic Germans and Jews, arriving in Germany from the same country of origin during the same period. The comparison of FSU Jews in Israel with ethnic Germans enables to study immigrant economic assimilation in different settings while holding immigrant origin and the status of a preferred immigrant constant. The comparison of Jewish immigrants in both countries follows a design of a natural experiment, where immigrants are given a free choice between two destinations, that is, self-selection processes are at work.

Current stage: In 2007 the questionnaire for the survey of Aussiedler and Jewish immigrants (JQR) from the Former Soviet Union were constructed. It includes basic demographics, immigration history, labor market (first and current job), education, language abilities, job search, social and cultural capital, ethnic enclave, character traits. Since the non-immigrant German population of the GSOEP constitutes the
benchmark group to be consequently compared with immigrants, the phrasing of a lot of questions was taken straight from the GSOEP. In order to sample the two German immigrant groups (Ethnic Germans and JQRs) the onomastics method was chosen. This procedure connects respondents’ first and last names to their ethnic origin. Telephone directory lists provide the sample frame for the survey.

The data collection took place in May/June 2007 and was carried out in the telephone studio of the University of Mannheim. Over 850 complete interviews with Ethnic Germans and over 600 with JQRs have been realized.

A3.8 The East European Population since 1850

Director: Franz Rothenbacher
Researcher: N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2008
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The aim of the research project is to publish a comprehensive historical data handbook on the East European population from 1850 to the present. This third volume supplements the two earlier volumes on the West European population. All three data handbooks taken together will cover the whole of Europe (42 countries) from 1850 to the present. The book on the East European population will be written on the basis of a historical demographic data collection, which will accompany the volume as a CD-ROM. The main topics of population structure and development will be covered, as well as vital statistics and household and family statistics.

Current stage: In 2007, project work concentrated on the preparation of the bibliographic documentation and the data collection for the 21 East European countries. This documentation includes the bibliographic details: first, the population censuses of each country in the time period from 1850 to the census taking round of 2000 (this is necessary for the (regional) population state, the age structure by marital status and sex, and the household and family statistics); second, the demographic sources for the population movement and life expectancy were listed. This documentation could be finished almost completely. The data collection has progressed as well a lot. Based on the available data, the figures for the age structure and the long-term population movement were made. These are part of the country chapters whose writing will be in the foreground in the year 2008.

A3.9 Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems

Directors: Irena Kogan (MZES), Frank Kalter, Cornelia Kristen (Leipzig), Yossi Shavit, Noah Lewin-Epstein (Tel Aviv)
Researcher: Stephanie Steinmetz
Funding: BMBF
**Duration:** 2006 to 2009  
**Status:** ongoing  

**Research question/goal:** The study investigates the success of children, youths, and young adults with a migration background in the education systems of Germany and Israel. In both countries, the persistence of structural inequality with regard to ethnicity is closely related to lower educational achievement of immigrants and their descendants. Against the background of a general theoretical approach it is assumed that ethnic inequalities are reproduced particularly at the crucial transitions within the education systems – i.e. whenever long-term decisions about future paths of education and life in general are to be made. Germany and Israel share several important traits with respect to their immigration and their integration policies. In terms of the structure of their education systems, however, there are several important differences. It is the combination of institutional commonalities and differences that is most promising for a comparative analysis that investigates mechanisms of ethnic differentiation.

At the centre of this research project, there are four ethnic groups in Germany (Aussiedler from the former Soviet Union, Jewish immigrants from the former Soviet Union, children and youths of Turkish origin and a comparison group comprised of Germans) as well as three ethnic groups in Israel (Jewish immigrants from the former Soviet Union, Ashkenazi and Sephardic Israelis). All of these will be analysed at three important points of transition in their educational careers: at the first point of educational transition, at the point of transition to secondary education, and at the point of transition that leads either to tertiary education or employment. We are planning to conduct two surveys each: almost a year before the potential transition we will investigate important basic conditions of the children and youths, as well as their parents, particularly their endowment with resources that will be relevant to the future transition and that may be specific to the respective country of settlement. Immediately after the transition, a second survey will establish the result and its consequences.

**Current stage:** In 2007 the project focused on the preparation of the main survey. This included the development of the questionnaires as well as the pre-testing of the instruments and alternative sample selections. Since October 2007 the project has been in the field phase which will continue until the end of January 2008. Subsequently, the work in 2008 will mainly concern the analysis of the data and the preparation of the second wave which will be conducted by telephone.

**A3.10  Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation**

**Director:** Marita Jacob  
**Researcher:** Gerrit Bauer  
**Funding:** MZES
Duration: 2006 to 2009
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The increase in female education, employment and work orientation is often used as an explanation for low fertility rates. In particular the (alleged) low fertility of highly educated women receives particular interest in public debates. Some recent studies analyzed the influence of certain characteristics of men on fertility pointing out that often men with very low education remain childless. However, fertility usually is a matter of couples. The project will extend previous research by taking characteristics of couples into account. The focus is on the (educational) constellation of the two partners, asking how the relation of individual educational level and fertility for women and men is mediated by the partner’s educational level.

Current stage: The project started in October 2006. Within the first year, we concentrated on the preparation of a proposal for a DFG-grant (submitted in September 2007). So far, we were working on an extensive literature review on the impact of educational characteristics of both partners in fertility decisions and did some empirical analyses. Analysing data from 10 German Labour Force Surveys indicate significant influences of the educational characteristics of both partners.

A3.11 The Economic Integration of Skilled Migrants in Four Countries

Directors: Mosche Semyonov, Yitchak Haberfeld, Karin Amit (Tel Aviv), John R. Logan (Brown University), Don Devoretz (Vancouver’s Centre of Excellence), William Bridges (Chicago), Rebeca Raijman (Haifa), Irena Kogan (MZES)

Researcher: Irena Kogan

Funding: Foundation for population, migration and environment

Duration: 2007 to 2009

Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The major objective of the project is to compare the economic integration of high-skilled immigrants from the Former Soviet Union (FSU) in four destination countries: United States, Canada, Germany, and Israel. These four countries have been the principal destinations for immigrants from the FSU since its downfall in 1989. Each receiving country represents a different immigration regime both in terms of selection into the host country, and the type and magnitude of aid and support provided to the immigrants. The focus on integration of immigrants from one origin into different countries of destination provides us with a unique opportunity to examine the impact of immigration policies and context of reception on economic integration of high-skilled immigrants. The proposed research will examine a) how and why highly skilled immigrants select destination countries; b) the consequences of immigrant self-selection for their labour market success; and c) the roles that each country's contexts of reception (state policies and labour market characteristics) play in economic assimilation of highly skilled immigrants.
A3.12 Ethnic segregation and the residential choices of native and immigrant households

**Director:** Hartmut Esser  
**Researcher:** Andreas Horr  
**Funding:** MZES  
**Duration:** 2007 to 2008  
**Status:** in preparation

**Research question/goal:** The task of this project is to explain unequal locational choices of ethnic and social groups in Germany.

A household’s position on the housing market is crucial for its member’s integration into a society and influences their life chances. While a number of studies give hints at sources of spatial concentration along ethnic or social dimensions on a macro level, the actual processes of the basic act are rarely examined: the locational choices of individual households.

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

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

**Publications 2007**

**Books**


**Articles in journals**


**Chapters in Books**


**MZES working papers**


**Papers / Reports**


**Conference Participation**


14-17 August 2007, *"RC28 Summer Meeting Montréal. Cumulative Advantage: Education, Health, Wealth and Institutional Contexts (International Sociological Association Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility)"*, Montréal, Canada. Participant: Nicole
Biedinger: "Early Ethnic Educational Inequality: The influence of duration of preschool attendance and social composition".


27 November 2007, "Berufungsverfahren zur Besetzung der W3-Professur für Soziologie mit dem Schwerpunkt empirische Sozialstrukturanalyse am Institut für Soziologie der Universität Göttingen", Göttingen, Germany. Participant: Volker Stocké: "Stärke, Bestimmungsfaktoren und zeitliche Entwicklung primärer Effekte der elterlichen Klassenlage auf die Sekundarschulwahl".
3 Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

Department B is characterized by a large number of research projects. The focus is both on comparative research investigating different aspects of the national political systems in Europe and their change in the course of European integration and on the emergent system of EU governance and conflict regulation. The common denominator is a shared interest in the development of democracy in Europe. Many researchers in Department B are engaged in the European-wide "Network of Excellence" which has been initiated and now is coordinated by the MZES on "Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-Level Europe". It supports the development of cross-cutting research questions and the already well advanced internationalisation of political science research at the MZES.

Research Area B1: Democracy and Citizenship

Coordinator: Jan van Deth

Citizenship links the claims and expectations of an emancipated and individualised citizenry with the requirements of democratic decision-making processes. It combines norms and values as well as different modes of private and public concerns of citizens. Emphasis in this Research Area is on civic engagement; that is, on the various ways citizens are engaged in decision-making processes.

Active projects in 2007

B1.1 Welfare through Organisations: A Comparative Analysis of British and German Associational Life

*Directors:* Jan W. van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher
*Researchers:* Sigrid Roßteutscher, Jan van Deth, William Maloney
*Funding:* AGF / University of Mannheim
*Duration:* 2000 to 2007
*Status:* completed

*Results:* Main goal of the project was to investigate the impact of local and organisational contexts on the development of civic orientations in voluntary associations. On the basis of interviews with activists and volunteers comparisons between Aberdeen and Mannheim are carried out. Besides, representative samples from Britain and Germany have been interviewed. In spite of evident differences between the organisational contexts, activists and volunteers in both cities appear to be very similar. Contrary to expectations it turns out that features of voluntary associations are not very relevant for the development of civic orientations.
B1.3 Learning to Live Democracy (LLD)

**Director:** Jan W. van Deth  
**Researchers:** Simone Abendschön, Meike Vollmar, Christian Stumpf  
**Funding:** DFG  
**Duration:** 2000 to 2009  
**Status:** ongoing  

**Research question/goal:** The project will improve theoretical and empirical knowledge about young children’s political socialization. Of special interest thereby is the distinction between the influences of the two most important socialization agents, namely family and school. The following research questions are considered: What is the extent of political involvement, political knowledge and basic attitudes towards democracy and Europe of children at the beginning of their first school year? How do parents, teachers, school and social context influence the changes within the first school year? To answer these questions, about 800 school children from 17 different neighbourhoods of Mannheim are interviewed at the beginning and at the end of their first school year, as well as their parents and teachers.

**Current stage:** The results of the interviews with children in the first year of primary school are published this year. Young children appear to have consistent political attitudes, which develop differently for distinct societal groups. Currently, the impact of parents and the schools are be analyzed.

B1.6 A Unified Model of Voting in Different Institutional Contexts

**Directors:** Franz Urban Pappi, Christian H.C.A. Henning, Susumu Shikano  
**Researcher:** Michael Herrmann  
**Funding:** Fritz Thyssen Stiftung  
**Duration:** 2005 to 2008  
**Status:** ongoing  

**Research question/goal:** From a unified model of voting developed by Henning, Shikano and Hinich, hypotheses are derived about voting in different constitutional contexts. Generally, the larger and more disciplined a moderate party, the more important is proximity voting, whereas for small and more extreme parties, directional voting applies.

**Current stage:** Cross-national analyses of voting behaviour demonstrate that in countries with high diffusion of power (Belgium/Germany) voters tend to chose parties based on the general direction they offer, whereas in countries with low diffusion of power (Canada/former New Zealand) voting is more driven by the proximity to parties’ policy positions. Directional and proximity voting also differ in their relative importance across parties.
B1.7 Expectation Formation and Electoral Decision-Making

Directors: Franz Urban Pappi, Thomas Gschwend
Researchers: Michael Meffert, Sascha Huber
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2005 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: A voter votes strategically if she votes for a party whose probable electoral success results in a higher expected utility than a vote for the most preferred party. This behavior presupposes beliefs about the probable election outcome. We will analyze the process of expectation formation and rely mainly on experiments.

Current stage: In 2007, the data collected in 2006 (pre-election survey in Austria, state election experiment, economic experiment) was analyzed and turned into several conference papers and presentations as well as three working papers. Furthermore, an economic group experiment about strategic voting was developed and data collection started.

B1.8 European Social Survey

Director: Jan W. van Deth
Researcher: -
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2002 to 2014
Status: ongoing

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

Current stage: Extensive multi-level analyses of the results of the first two waves were conducted by the German team. For the third wave data collection and data clearing was finished as planned. An application for the fourth wave has been submitted to the German national science foundation.

B1.9 Interactive Mechanism of Mixed-Member Electoral Systems with Two Ballots

Director: Susumu Shikano
Researcher: Susumu Shikano
Funding: University of Mannheim
Duration: 2003 to 2007

Status: completed

Results: To explain an empirical puzzle that the party system in West German plurality tier is closer to bipartism with high-level linkage than under the British plurality system, this project proposes an interactive mechanism between both tiers of mixed-member electoral systems. The distinctive feature of the model lies in interactive effects in terms of expectation formation. That is, voters under mixed systems are assumed to utilize national-level PR results to form expectations which, in turn, are used to vote strategically in plurality tier. To obtain empirically testable macro-level implications, this project developed a computational model and examines its simulation results. The simulation results show that the party system in districts dominated by the two main parties’ candidates is strongly characterized by Duvergerian equilibrium if voters utilize national-level PR results to form expectations. This macro-level implication was systematically integrated in analyzing aggregate-level data via Bayesian statistics. The results show that voters’ expectation formation in West Germany, New Zealand and Japan are oriented by the national-level PR results increasingly after introducing mixed systems. The exceptional development in East Germany was attributed to deviating party systems in the state-level parliaments.

B1.10 Migrants as Political Actors

Director: Andreas M. Wüst
Researchers: Andreas M. Wüst, Dominic Heinz
Funding: VW-Stiftung
Duration: 2006 to 2011
Status: ongoing

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

Current stage: In the project’s first year, the members of parliament with a migration background have been identified in the German parliaments, and selected representatives have been interviewed. A network of researchers in eight countries has been founded, and the German team assisted in identifying representatives with a migration background in Britain and in France.
B1.11 Participatory Engineering in European Democracies: Can Democratic Reform Increase the Quantity and Quality of Political Participation?

Director: Thomas Zittel
Researcher: N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2007 to 2010
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: This planned project is motivated by policy initiatives in established European democracies to reverse downward trends in political participation through participatory engineering. I define this concept as the purposive attempt on the part of political elites to positively affect the quantity and quality of political participation by increasing opportunities to participate.

The project asks about the effectiveness of participatory engineering with regard to the institutional level of analysis and the process of institutional choice. The impact of any effort to engineer political participation is after all dependent upon the question whether the best possible tool is being selected.

The project asks in particular about the interplay between the policy level and the merits of particular policies in terms of participation on the one hand and the interests of rational decision makers who aim to secure the own political authority and their legitimacy on the other. It assumes that these two factors are to some degree in conflict and thus give rise to a reform dilemma. The project aims to study to what degree this reform dilemma arises in real world setting through what kind of mechanisms, and how it is resolved.

B1.12 Democracy, Europe, and Local Context

Directors: Jan van Deth, Julia Rathke
Researcher: Markus Tausendpfund
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2007 to 2010
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: Citizens' attitudes towards the European Union vary from one member state to another. Alongside international variations, there are discernible differences within states regarding the perception and evaluation of the European Union. Individual characteristics can offer, however, only partial explanations of the differences observed at the national level. Therefore, the research project aims at explaining attitudes of citizens towards the European Union not just as effects of individual characteristics but also as results of influences by immediate contexts. Three aspects of the immediate local context can be distinguished: local politics, social, and socio-economic contexts. What influence do these contexts have on the attitudes of citizens towards the European Union? To what degree do relationships exist between local politics, the social and the socio-economic context? A compara-
tive study of several European cities is used to investigate the impact of the local context on the perception and evaluation of the European Union. To this end, it is planned to conduct local opinion polls, to interview experts, to analyse social networks, and to investigate socio-structural characteristics of local contexts.

Publications 2007

Books

Articles in journals

Chapters in Books


Doctoral Dissertations and Post-doctoral Theses


Conference Participation


4-5 June 2007, "Workshop: Simulation and other quantitative approaches to the assessment of electoral systems", Universita del Piemonte Orientale, Italien. Participant: Susumu Shikano: "Simulating party competition and vote decision under mixed member electoral systems".


4-6 October 2007, "31st Annual Conference of the German Studies Association", San Diego, USA. Participants: Andreas M. Wüst, Thomas Saalfeld: "The Political Representation of Migrants and Ethnic Minorities: The United Kingdom and Germany Compared".


14 December 2007, "International Conference on Experimental Methods in Political Science", Brüssel, Belgien. Participants: Thomas Gschwend, Marc, Hooghe: "Voter Responses to Pre-Electoral Coalitions in Belgium. Results from an Experimental Study".

Research Area B2: Democracy, Parties and Parliaments

Coordinator: Wolfgang C. Müller

The projects in this Research Area B2 address the roles of political parties and parliaments in the European parliamentary democracies. Collectively, the projects will shed new light on a number of inter-related research questions, of which party competition and the effects of Europeanization on political representation stand out. The projects focus on various aspects of party competition in the electoral, parliamentary and government arenas and intra-party features that are relevant for the parties' competitiveness. Several projects are concerned with the Europeanization of political actors and processes.
Active projects in 2007

B2.3 Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties

Directors: Franz Urban Pappi, Susumu Shikano, Eric Linhart
Researcher: Ralf Schmitt
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2005 to 2009
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: For all German Länder parliaments since 1949, we will identify party composition, ideological positions of parties and portfolio allocation among coalition partners. On this basis, the trade-off between office and policy motivation of government parties will be ascertained.

Current stage: DFG financing of this project will start January 1, 2007. Preparing this project, we have already constructed a data base on all 273 Länder governments in (West) Germany from 1946 to 2005 including the portfolios held by the respective coalition partners. A paper on the evidence supporting Gamson’s law (proportional distribution of portfolios) will be published in 2008 in Politische Vierteljahresschrift, another paper on the interests in and control of the various policy domains, as indicated by the portfolio distributions, is under review.

Linhart showed the implications of Sened’s theory on the relative impact of office and policy motivations for coalition formation in Germany and Austria. Shikano and Linhart tested a method for determining the relative importance of each of the motivations for the various German parties (paper under review).

B2.4 Coalition Conflict and Intra-Party Politics

Director: Wolfgang C. Müller
Researcher: Bernhard Miller
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2004 to 2010
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: Coalition cabinets are the dominant form of government in Western Europe. Theoretical and empirical research coalition research to this date has largely regarded parties as unitary actors (and hence party as the unit of analysis). The consensus among party specialists is, however, that this assumption significantly underestimates the influence of intra-party politics. Challenging the unitary actor assumption has potentially profound consequences for our understanding of coalition governance – in terms of formation and termination of coalitions and particularly the making of policy decisions.

From a comparative perspective this research project addresses the question of which intra-party actors exercise relevant influence on coalition politics, which resources
they muster, and how they influence coalition governance. The project will develop a set of indicators and generate a data set to test hypotheses. The research will include both coalitional systems and, as a control group, systems characterized by single-party cabinets.

Current stage: The project has further developed its research design and validated its methodology. It has tested the coding scheme with data from several European democracies and decades. The project has also secured a good part of the primary data to be analysed.

B2.6 Euro-Parties and the Politics of New Member States

Directors: Thomas Poguntke, Jan van Deth
Researcher: Peter Matuschek
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2006 to 2009
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The core focus of this project will be on the role the Euro-parties have played in establishing democratic party systems in the new EU member states of East-Central Europe. Given that traditional cleavage lines were largely absent, the question how, why, and to what extent Euro-parties succeeded in exporting Western European patterns of party competition.

Current stage: During its exploratory phase the investigation of the impact of the activities of Euro-parties on the politics of the new member states of the European Union was faced with several unexpected complications. In order to isolate the factors that determine successful cooperation especially the selection of parties requires further considerations.

B2.7 The Left-Right Ideology: Its Meaning Across Countries and Over Time

Director: Hermann Schmitt
Researcher: N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2006 to 2008
Status: in preparation

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

Current stage: A research proposal has been elaborated together with Cees van der Eijk (Nottingham). This proposal will be submitted in December 2007 or January 2008.
to the DFG and the ESRC for joint funding. If funded, the research project will run over 2 years and spend approx. 200 000 Euros mostly for research assistance.

B2.8 Integrated and United: A Quest for a Citizenship in an Ever Closer Europe (IntUne)

Directors: Wolfgang C. Müller, Hermann Schmitt
Researchers: Wolfgang C. Müller, Hermann Schmitt
Funding: EU
Duration: 2005 to 2009
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project explores the state of European integration with respect to the formation of a European citizenship. It focuses on the dimensions of identity, representation, and scope and locus of governance. These dimensions are explored with regard to the development of multiple or shared identities, descriptive and normative perceptions of representation and governance in the European multi-level system. Empirically, the project is conducting elite and mass surveys and carrying out analyses of documents and parliamentary debates in a sample of EU member states. The project is financed by the EU and carried out in co-operation with 32 partner institutions.

Current stage: The project has designed its instruments (questionnaires and coding schemes). It has collected and coded a great number of documents (party manifestos, government declarations, key parliamentary debates). And it has carried out elite and mass surveys in 18 European countries in 2007, produced several cross-national data sets, and begun analysing the data.

B2.9 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation

Directors: Thomas Gschwend, Wolfgang C. Müller, Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst, Thomas Zittel
Researchers: Thomas Gschwend, Wolfgang C. Müller, Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst, Thomas Zittel
Funding: DFG, Thyssen Stiftung
Duration: 2005 to 2010
Status: ongoing

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

Current stage: The analysis of the datasets of the German Candidate Survey 2005 was continued. It was proposed (and accepted) to include the issue questions in the forthcoming Allbus survey. Internationally, 11 candidates surveys were conducted based on the common codebook as agreed upon in October 2006. A website was created [www.comparativecandidates.org].

B2.10 Ideology and Activism of Green Party Members in Western Europe

Director: Wolfgang C. Müller
Researchers: Wolfgang C. Müller, Peter Stefou, Bernhard Miller
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2010
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project will analyse the first cross-national survey of Green party members in Western Europe (14 countries) with respect to ideology and activism. First, the project will analyse the relevance of those ideological commitments suggested by the literature and check for inconsistencies and internal lines of division. Second, the project will describe and explain party activism and thereby test theories of party activism that have not yet been tested against data from Green parties.

Current stage: The project has been engaged in further conceptual work, it has cleaned the cross-national data set, collected independent variables (at the country and party levels), and conducted a number of preliminary analyses.


Directors: Franz Urban Pappi, Paul W. Thurner
Researcher: Martin Binder
Funding: Konrad Adenauer-Stiftung
Duration: 2005 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Ph.D. project. The aim of the project is to describe and explain the complex structures of national governmental decision-making processes in the member states of the European Union (EU). The question is, how national governments form their position in the case of international negotiations. Therefore formal and informal organizational structures of the governments are extracted and illustrated.

Current stage: The theoretical conceptualization of governments is completed. The national governments of the European Union can be modeled by focusing on the in-
volved acting ministries and their relations. These data are used for a comparison of governmental structures of the EU member states. Hypotheses about the effects of these governmental structures on the process of national position taking prior international negotiation are derived and will be tested.

B2.16 The Implementation of Community Law in the Member States

**Director:** Thomas König

**Researchers:** Lars Mäder, Alexandros Tegos

**Funding:** DFG

**Duration:** 2007 to 2009

**Status:** ongoing

**Research question/goal:** The goal of this research project is to assess whether the member states of the European Union transpose EU directives correctly and in due time, and which factors might help to explain occurring transposition failures. Over the last twenty years an on-going debate on the extent and relevance of non-compliance has emerged in the EU integration literature. This discussion focuses on Community directives, which require explicit transposition into national law while leaving the choice of implementing measure to the member states (Article 249 EC). The binding nature of directives not only stipulates that directives be implemented, but that successful implementation occurs “in due time” and “correctly” (Prechal, 1995: 20). Due to complex nature of the content of directives compliance studies usually analysed the implementation quality of only a selected directive in selected member states or used rather indirect measures of the implementation quality such as data on infringement procedures issued by the Commission.

In order to answer the research questions and to give a quantitative insight into the implementation quality of the EU member states, this study analyzes the implementation record of 27 selected EU directives in all fifteen “old” member states. The quality of the national implementation record should be assessed according to two distinct criteria, namely the timeliness and the correctness of the national transposition measures. This, however, does not require the examination of the implementation of the whole content of the selected directives but only the examination of the implementation of specific issues of these directives. The required information about the main issues of the selected directives comes from the international research project “Decision Making in the European Union” (Thomson et al. 2006).

B2.17 Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005

**Director:** Thomas König

**Researchers:** Dirk Junge, Bernd Luig

**Funding:** Universität Mannheim

**Duration:** 2007 to 2009

**Status:** in preparation
Research question/goal: Our contribution to fundamental research will entail the production of a complete data set covering the procedural details of German federal legislation between 1961 and 2005. We will also create a corresponding data set covering the political positions of the legislative actors across all policy areas. Furthermore, we will use the two data sets in order to evaluate the usefulness of present theories explaining success and duration of legislation (veto-player theory and principal-agent perspective).

Publications 2007

Books


Articles in journals


Chapters in Books


Schimmelfennig (Eds.): Research Design in Political Science: How to practice what they preach? Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan.


MZES working papers


Papers / Reports


König, Thomas and Lars Mäder (2007): The delegation of transposition powers in the member states of the EC: From a transaction cost perspective. Pisa. [4th ECPR General Conference, Pisa, Italien, 6-8 September 2007]


Conference Participation


Research Area B3: Democracy and Multi-Level Governance

Coordinator: Thomas Gschwend

Investigating EU governance has by now a long tradition at the MZES. In the past it was embedded in a wider national research programme, funded by the German Science Foundation, now it is contributing to a European wide "Network of Excellence" funded by the EU and, again, coordinated by Beate Kohler-Koch. The Network aims at creating a European research area on "Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-Level Europe" (B3.1). Apart from integrating on-going and initiating new research, a communication infrastructure will be established to provide easy access to research output reaching out to other large scale research networks and integrated projects (IconnectEU; B3.2).

The thematic orientation of the individual research projects can be summarized under 3 headings:

1. Interest representation and state-society relations in the multi-level system of the EU (B3. 3; B3. 5; B3. 6; B3. 7)
2. The process of political integration and Europeanisation (B3.8; B3.10; B3.18)
3. Institutional performance and the choice of governance instruments (B3.11; B3. 12; B3. 13; B3.14; B3.15)
Whereas the majority of projects are dedicated to theory guided empirical research, some have an overriding theoretical and/or methodological interest (B3.9, B3.16).

Active projects in 2007

B3.1 Network of Excellence on "Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe" (CONNEX)

Directors: Beate Kohler-Koch (Network Coordinator); Fabrice Larat (Network Manager)

Researchers: Vanessa Buth, Jan van Deth, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Stefanie Edler-Wollstein, Andrea Fischer, Thorsten Hüller, Wolfgang C. Müller, Christine Quittkat, Berthold Rittberger, Hermann Schmitt, Thomas Schneider, Janina Thiem, Arndt Wonka, Andreas M. Wüst, Thomas Zittel

Funding: EU

Duration: 2004 to 2008

Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: CONNEX is pursuing three tasks: (1) Taking stock of on-going research on EU governance in the different disciplines all over Europe; (2) integrating and initiating research on efficient and democratic governance in a multi-level Europe; (3) disseminating related research results and training young scholars working in the field. Research integration is organised by 6 Research Groups focussing on different thematic aspects.

Research groups investigate the exercise of EU governance in particular policy fields, others explore the emergence of a "European administrative space" or examine the feasibility of institutionalising multi-level accountability. In order to better understand the interplay of executive bodies in the multi-level system of the EU, special attention is paid to the different roles the national executives play: They are "partners" in the administration of EU policies and they are "competitors" in negotiations on policy formulation. The Commission for its part is, slowly but clearly, becoming a genuinely political, rather than technocratic body, which alters its relationship with national administrations. In such a system of "penetrated governance" it is difficult to apply the nation state models of democratic accountability. In the interdisciplinary context of CONNEX, therefore, it was necessary to start with a mapping exercise on conceptual approaches and terminology. Apart from the theoretical discussions, emphasis has been placed on comparative research of organising accountability in multi-level systems and, based on quantitative data, on citizen perception of accountability.

Civil society and interest representation in EU-governance is another main field of CONNEX research. Following a state of the art evaluation on interest representation,
research cooperation will now aim at comparing different kinds of interest representation – by private interest groups, political parties, and social movements – and give more attention to the theoretical concept of “representation”. The aim also is to develop a more precise concept of “civil society”, to elaborate further the differences and similarities between civil society in old and new EU member states and to better integrate research on the European dimension of building social capital and exercising political and civic participation. Last, not least, the intention is to explore by empirical research the possible contribution of civil society involvement to EU democracy.

Source: One of CONNEX’ objectives is taking stock of the wealth of research on EU governance. Two online databases have been created to provide information and easy access to accumulated knowledge for a broad public.

GOVDATA is a free online research project database containing information on nearly 1600 separate research projects conducted between 1994 and 2005. (www.connex-network.org/govdata/).

GOVLIT, still under revision, is a free online database of academic literature on European Governance with bibliographic information on over 2500 articles, books, reviews and other materials. (www.connex-network.org/govlit/).

Current stage: CONNEX progressed with intensive research integration across Research Groups and focused on core research questions such as the ‘European administrative space’ and ‘multi-level representation and accountability’. Scholars from MZES gathered around issues such as participatory engineering, the involvement of civil society organisations in EU politics and the empirical reality of civil society in the multi-level system of the EU.

B3.2 Internet Connected EU Research (IConnectEU)

Directors: Beate Kohler-Koch, Fabrice Larat
Researcher: Thomas Schneider
Funding: EU
Duration: 2006 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The objective of IConnectEU is to provide Best-Practice examples for cross-project infrastructures which allow projects with similar research topics to re-use existing solutions and to join resources for effective dissemination strategies. Eight current EU-funded research projects on EU-Governance will serve as a use case for a feasibility study and the creation of a joint internet portal which will contain the features needed by these projects to document and to distribute their research results. Special attention will be given to the heterogeneity caused by different types and media of research results and to personalized information services for specific user groups. The portal will be used in a second step as a Best-Practice
example for other domains on how to build cross-project infrastructures by adapting
the portal software to different requirements and settings.

*Current stage:* The main task during the past project phase was to produce homogene-
nized documentation of the information and results (metadata) of CONNEX which
was then entered as so called ‘collection level descriptions’ in the cataloguing system
DBClear of the pilot internet portal on EU governance (see: http://vt-app.bonn.iz-
soz.de/iconnecteu/).

**B3.3 Democratic Legitimacy via Civil Society Involvement? The Role of the
European Commission**

*Director:* Beate Kohler-Koch

*Researchers:* Vanessa Buth, Barbara Finke, Andrea Fischer, Thorsten Hüll,
Christine Quittkat

*Funding:* DFG

*Duration:* 2003 to 2008

*Status:* ongoing

*Research question/goal:* In recent years the EU has pledged to work in favour of a
wider involvement of civil society in policy making. To this end the European
Commission established a new consultation regime which is committed to the princi-
ples of openness, transparency, and participation. Empirical research will investigate
the impact of the new regime: Does it open the EU intermediary space to more
voices? Does it support communication not just between associations and EU institu-
tions but does it also promote a public discourse at EU level? And how does it affect
the vertical flow of communication linking EU level associations with their national
and local grass root members?

*Current stage:* In recent years the EU has pledged to work in favour of a wider in-
volvelement of civil society in policy making to foster European democracy. Research
has focused on the establishment of the new consultation regime of the Commission
and its impact. In a comparative assessment of two GDs the different instruments of
consultation and the actual involvement of interests groups has been explored in
depth. Furthermore, a comparative evaluation of ‘participatory engineering’ between
national and EU level has been started and the implications of building networks and
platforms of coordination between civil society organisations have been scrutinized.

**B3.6 State-Society Relations in European Trade Policy: The Civil Society
Dialogue of the European Commission**

*Directors:* Dirk De Bièvre, Andreas Dür

*Researchers:* Dirk De Bièvre, Andreas Dür

*Funding:* EU (CONNEX)

*Duration:* 2005 to 2007

*Status:* completed
Results: The actions of nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) concerned with such issues as development, human rights, and the protection of the environment voicing concerns to public authorities raises the question: Do these newly mobilised societal actors influence EU trade policy outcomes? We answer in the negative, arguing that such groups, which have diffuse costs and benefits from trade policies, do not dispose of resources with which they can threaten or enhance political actors’ chances of re-election or re-appointment. A survey of NGOs and business groups as well as two in-depth case studies on the negotiations concerning the EU’s Economic Partnership Agreements and the EU’s policy on access to medicines in developing countries support our reasoning. The analysis shows that although NGOs have gained access to policy-makers, they have largely failed to shift policy outcomes in their favour.

B3.7 The Prospects for EU Democracy After Eastern Enlargement

Director: Hermann Schmitt
Researcher: Hermann Schmitt
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2003 to 2007
Status: completed

Results: It was the objective of this co-operative project to engage in primary research in order to enhance our understanding of the legitimacy and the democratic quality of European Union government. This objective was reached by the development of a normative theoretical framework of legitimate democratic government including three basic dimensions: identity, representation and accountability, and performance; and an empirical evaluation by means of public opinion surveys and content analysis of the performance of the European Union on each of these dimensions.

B3.8 Representation, delegation and the role of national parties in the European Parliament

Director: Franz Urban Pappi
Researcher: Janina Thiem
Funding: MZES (doctoral program)
Duration: 2004 to 2007
Status: completed

Results: The initial name of the project was "Party Group Cohesion in the European Parliament". The project analyzes the impact of national parties and transnational party groups on the behaviour of MEPs from a principal-agent perspective. According to the organizational structure of political groups and due to considerations on representation, national parties have to be conceptualized as main principals of MEPs. On the basis of a dataset, that contains information on the national party involvement of 251 MEPs, it can be shown that national parties employ control strategies on their MEPs in order to avoid agency losses. Moreover, it can be demonstrated that
political group leaders are not in control of office allocation in the European Parliament (EP). They thus do not possess the status of principals which challenges the dominating conceptualization of MEPs as agents of two principals. In view of these results, the high levels of party group unity in roll call votes (RCVs) are surprising. The project offers a theoretical and empirically validated explanation for this puzzle: It shows that the RCV sample, which contains only one fourth of all votes, tends to overestimate party group cohesion. Party group leaders request RCVs only if they anticipate group cohesion to express their group’s policy position. The findings are based on a unique dataset that contains information on the characteristics of all 3592 votes that have been held in the first year of the sixth EP election period (2004-2005). Thus, it can be clearly demonstrated that national parties are the central aggregate actors in the EP.

B3.9 Contamination Effects in Multi-Level Systems of Governance

Director: Thomas Gschwend
Researcher: Thomas Gschwend
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: To what extent do sub-national elections play a different role at different times within a country? We are interested in parsing out the conditions under which the national arena has an impact on state elections and vice versa. To kick-off this project we will focus on the relationship between Bundestag and state elections in Germany. The results of a comparative analysis of sub-national elections are expected to inform the literature on voting behaviour, electoral cycles and second-order elections.

Current stage: In 2007 the main developments in this project have been the write-up of three manuscripts, one peer-review journal and two book chapters in edited volumes in German and English presenting theory, research design, conceptualization of this and the first analysis of contamination effects in Berlin state elections.

B3.13 Governance in International Trade: Judicialisation and Positive Integration in the WTO

Director: Dirk De Bièvre
Researcher: Lars Thomann
Funding: Volkswagen Stiftung
Duration: 2005 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Positive integration among states, defined as the correction of negative externalities from liberalisation, is generally assumed to be very difficult to achieve on the European level, let alone on the international or global level. The
political transaction costs of achieving positive integration legislation indeed seem daunting in an organisation such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), which operates under conditions of unanimity and has a membership of over 140 sovereign states. Yet, member states seem to have crossed the Rubicon: They have concluded a number of agreements that impose positive obligations to adopt new policy measures in fields traditionally restricted to the sovereign nation-state. There has been consistent political pressure to graft other, non-trade issues onto the WTO framework, i.e. to enlarge an organisation that formerly dealt exclusively with trade into a governance structure that also has regulatory competences in other areas of public policy. WTO member states have indeed introduced the obligation to protect intellectual property rights internationally, and they have concluded agreements on health, on technical barriers to trade, and on investment – each of these being fields of public policy for which more specialised agencies within the United Nations system would seem to have been the more natural locus for such agreements. Further, there have been – hitherto unsuccessful – calls to bring labour rights, environmental standards, or competition policy under the jurisdiction of the WTO.

This raises the question: why and under which conditions is positive integration possible in the WTO? This research project seeks to formulate theoretically embedded hypotheses that answer this question. I argue that judicialisation – the presence of binding third party enforcement – makes every single WTO commitment more credible. Because judicialisation facilitates enforcement, it exerts force on political actors in the legislative arm of the organisation to bring positive integration issues under the jurisdiction of the WTO. The aim of the project is to explore the explanatory force of this general hypothesis in empirical cases of positive integration (intellectual property, health, technical barriers to trade, and investment) and to come to new theoretical and empirical insights about the sources of and conditions for international cooperation. The project thus aims to contribute to interdisciplinary research on judicialisation in international trade governance and the impact of judicialisation on the emergence of global governing structures.

Current stage: We conducted expert interviews in the WTO and other international institutions which have led to two topics for the following articles:

- Comparative analysis of judicialized enforcement in the WTO and other international regimes (planned as MZES working paper)
- Agenda setting and forum shopping in the global intellectual property rights regime

B3.15 Exchange in Negotiations. A Dynamic Model of Exchange Processes, applied to the Amsterdam Intergovernmental Conference 1996

Directors: Franz Urban Pappi, Nicole J. Saam
Researcher: Frank Arndt
Funding: MZES (doctoral program)
**Duration:** 2004 to 2007  
**Status:** completed  
**Results:** The initial name of the project was "Intergovernmental Negotiations. Comparative Dynamic Simulations".

The central question of this project is how individual actors (i.e. governments) with conflicting preferences reach consensus under the unanimity decision rule (i.e. in intergovernmental negotiations) in spite of the possibility to veto. In literature the unanimity decision rule is often seen as costly and ineffective, leading rather to deadlock than to substantial reforms. In this project a theoretical model of the convergence process taking place in negotiations by step-wise concessions is provided. Game theoretic approaches are bound to equilibrium analysis, but it has to be questioned if this leads to a realistic representation of negotiations – especially if there are many issues and actors involved. Accordingly, the model developed here explicitly accounts for negotiation dynamics. Further, the importance of political exchange for compromising and the negotiation outcome is explored.

The theoretical model is implemented using agent based computer simulation. This method allows for modelling of individual level decisions of potentially bounded rational actors in a changing environment. Furthermore, with the possibility of varying model assumptions, it allows for systematic testing of hypotheses derived from theory. The simulation model extends the exchange model of Stokman and van Oosten, specifying the negotiation as a truly dynamic concession process. Additionally, the risk taking behaviour of the negotiators is taken into account when modelling their concession decisions.

The model is empirically tested using a data set on Endgame of the Amsterdam Intergovernmental Conference 1996-97. Very good predictions of the actual negotiation outcome can be provided. Comparison of model predictions using competing explanation models shows that dynamic modelling contributes significantly to prediction accuracy. Moreover, the results give evidence that exchange processes play an important role in the Amsterdam Conference. Political exchange appears as means negotiators employ to improve their individual utility, not to reach consensus. Anyhow, exchange leads to efficient negotiation outcomes. The compromising character of exchange prevents deadlock and results in far-reaching institutional reforms, in spite of the unanimity decision rule.

**B3.16 The Importance of Regional Networks for the Success of EU Rural Development Programmes**

**Directors:** Franz Urban Pappi, Christian Melbeck  
**Researchers:** Christoph Böttcher, Frank Arndt  
**Funding:** EU  
**Duration:** 2006 to 2008  
**Status:** ongoing
Research question/goal: This project is part of the EU-project “Development and application of advanced quantitative methods to ex-ante and ex-post evaluations of rural development programmes in the EU” (ADVANCED-EVAL). It belongs to working package 4 with the main focus on developing an adequate methodology and tools of quantitative network analyses in rural development. The project wants to identify the network structures that influence the efficiency of several RD-programs. Concerning the rural networks the aim is to support innovative RD-programs and to advance existing rural networks in order to improve the access to information, cooperation capacities and external markets. Those measures are important to integrate our network approach into the overall conceptual frame, on the basis of which the development of the rural socio-economic system will be described and explained.

Current stage: In 2007, project work concentrated on the preparation of the empirical study in four communities in Poland and Slovakia. We have written a Working Paper describing the structures of the local self-government in both countries, which were subject to several changes in the last years. Based on that, we developed the English version of the ‘Policy Network Analysis’-Questionnaire. The Polish and Slovak project partners compiled the native-language questionnaire and started the interviews. Data will be available for analysis at the end of the year.

B3.18 Confronting Memories in the Process of European Integration

Director: Fabrice Larat
Researcher: Fabrice Larat
Funding: VW-Stiftung / MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: It is a core assumption of this project that the novelty of the present “constitutional moment” will require new definitions of Europe’s finalité and identity and that it will imply a new “politisisation” of the integration project. In these processes, Europe’s perception of its own “institutionalized” integration history and the histories of its national societies will have to be reconsidered, especially regarding those of the new member states. These histories involve many burdens: Europe cannot set aside the memories of the Holocaust and it will have to continue its confrontation with traditions that have sustained National-Socialism, fascist-authoritarian regimes and xenophobic movements.

Current stage: The project now focuses on the significance of mechanisms of “coming to terms with the past” as part of the process of civilisation of cross-national relations in the European Union. In the near future, special attention will be paid to the reasons and consequences of the dramatic differences in the perception and interpretation of historical past between Eastern and Western Europe.
B3.19 Making EU Politics Public. A Comparative Analysis of the Communication Policies of European Supranational Organizations

Director: Frank Schimmelfennig
Researcher: Christina Altides
Funding: Land Baden-Württemberg
Duration: 2005 to 2007
Status: completed

Results: This research project analyses the development process of EU institutional communication from an actor-centred organisation theory perspective. In a first, explorative step, the project compared communication standards as formulated by the European Parliament and the European Commission in central official communication policy papers, with the two institutions' actual communication material issued on two concrete EU legislative proposals. The results show that the concrete communication efforts do not only fail to meet external normative or professional demands – as often emphasised in the literature – but even do not correspond with the organizations’ own intents. The second step subsequently aimed at determining the extent to which this discrepancy – and institutional communication practices in general – can be explained by particular intentionality patterns or capability structures. Data consisted of official and informal institutional documents, as well as a series of qualitative interviews conducted with key communication officials in both institutions. The analysis shows how much internal processes and restrictions affect the two institutions’ public communication efforts. Firstly, certain communication intentions the institutions seek to put into practice are incompatible. Self-interest based aims contradict normatively oriented aims, interests and norm-orientations of one institutional unit differ from interests and norm-orientations of another. Secondly, both actors’ daily communication is also affected by inter- and inner-institutional capability boundaries. The two institutions do not only externally lack certain structural features within the EU decision-making system, but are also bound to act within a frame of internal social, organisational or orientation-related restrictions. Last but not least, the research shows that intentionality patterns and capability structures are interrelated – ability restrictions can influence the formulation of communication aims, while aims can affect the creation or change of internal structures – and thus cannot and should not be analysed separately.

B3.20 The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU decision-making

Director: Berthold Rittberger
Researcher: Arndt Wonka
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2007 to 2008
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The aim of this project is to investigate political mobilisation of national political parties in EU decision-making. In a first step, the project theo-
rhetically conceptualises political mobilisation by national political parties. We distinguish between two kinds of influence strategies, which decisively shape the character of political competition: a public strategy and an internal strategy. In a second step, empirical data will be collected to systematically scrutinize theoretically derived propositions about parties’ mobilisation strategies. In a third step, we will assess the implications of our findings from the perspective of theories of democratic representation.

B3.21 Quantitative Legislative and Compliance Research in the European Union

Director: Thomas König
Researchers: Brooke Luetgert, Bernd Luig
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2007 to 2010
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The primary goal of our project is to gain a systematic empirical perspective on European political integration and member state compliance over the last twenty-five years. Our contribution will entail the production of the single most complete and cross-validated data set covering Community legislation across all policy areas from its initiation through adoption, member state transposition, Commission enforcement and ECJ decision. We propose the combination of multiple online and print resources into a machine readable dataset covering member state preferences (derived from party manifestos), the initiation and adoption of Community legislation, the national transposition process of all member states, other domestic legislative activity of selected member states, the infringement proceedings initiated by Commission monitoring of member state transposition and finally the documented European Court of Justice proceedings and decisions. These data represent an invaluable asset to the greater scholarly community and will allow the project team to analyze several innovative aspects of legislative conflict, consensus, compliance and enforcement control.

Publications 2007

Books


de Vreese, Claes and Hermann Schmitt (Eds.) (2007): A European Public Sphere. How much of it do we have, and how much do we need? [Connex Report Series No. 2]. Mannheim: MZES.


**Articles in journals**


**Chapters in Books**


Papers / Reports


Doctoral Dissertations and Post-doctoral Theses

Conference Participation


20–21 September 2007, "Connex-Workshop on interest group influence", Universiteit Antwerpen, Department of Political Science, Belgien. Participant: Arndt Wonka: "Issue characteristics, quality of mobilization and influence of interest groups in EU decision-making".


Research Area B4: Democracy and Conflict Regulation

Coordinator: Egbert Jahn

The new research area contains the core project "Authoritarian Integration or Democratic Co-operation? The Caucasus between Brussels and Moscow", which started in 2002 and some additional projects on the political systems of the South Caucasian states. It deals with the interrelationship between political regimes, their foreign policy and the foreign policies of major powers as well as international and European organizations.

The goal of the new research area is to move from the analysis of intra- and inter-state conflict conducted during the past decade to the analysis of approaches and possibilities related to conflict transformation, conflict management, conflict regulation and peacebuilding. Since democracy is a form of rule which not only approves of moderate, peaceful conflict, but actually institutionalizes it, it is especially suitable for the facilitation of conflict regulation. But non-democratic forms of rule are also capable of regulating conflict under certain circumstances. This raises the question of the degree to which conflict regulation and peacebuilding measures must be identical to the promotion of democratization. A fundamental distinction is made between peacebuilding to prevent war in zones of militant conflict escalation and the same process for the purpose of post-war conflict regulation. For this purpose specially trained "peacebuilders" are needed, who receive their training in newly created courses and centers. In addition to national and civil society organizations within the countries, international governmental and non-governmental organizations also participate in the peacebuilding efforts. Conflict regulation and peacebuilding thus is closely related to processes of state- and nation-building. The projects try to find out the conditions and mechanisms for effectful peacebuilding activities on the basis of empirical studies on various countries on the Balkan and in the South Caucasus.
Active projects in 2007

B4.1 Authoritarian Integration or Democratic Co-operation? The Caucasus between Brussels and Moscow

*Director:* Egbert Jahn  
*Researchers:* Aser Babajew, N.N.  
*Funding:* MZES  
*Duration:* 2002 to 2009  
*Status:* in preparation  

*Research question/goal:* The South Caucasus becomes more and more a hotbed of international politics, in which Russia, the USA, Iran, Turkey, and various international and European organizations are involved. The foreign relations of the three South Caucasian states changed since 1991 several times according to the changes of their political regimes. But there is no clear dependency of Russian or Western orientation on the type of political regime. The research project analyzes the process of combining domestic and foreign policies in the three South Caucasian states and of the policies of external actors in different patterns.

*Current stage:* The application for the project is for the time being at a standstill at the VW-foundation, since there are no appropriate researchers at the MZES. But there have been completed two publications by Aytan Gahramanova on the “frozen” Nagorno Karabakh conflict in Azerbaijan and three publications by Egbert Jahn on options for the EU-policy in the Abkhazia and South Ossetia conflicts in Georgia as well as on the second wave of democratisation in post-communist countries. Aser Babajew did organize in March 2007 an international conference at the MZES on “Possibilities of peace-building in the Caucasus. The significance of experiences with international peace-building on the Balkans”. The project B4.4 can be seen as a part of the frame-project B4.1.

B4.3 European and Other International Peacebuilding Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo

*Director:* Egbert Jahn  
*Researcher:* Andrijana Preuss  
*Funding:* Land Baden-Württemberg  
*Duration:* 2005 to 2008  
*Status:* ongoing  

*Research question/goal:* Since the end of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina international politics sees more and more the necessity to add peacebuilding activities to mere peacemaking and peacekeeping. The research project analyzes the problems of peacebuilding in the asymmetric federal state of Bosnia and Herzegovina and later also in Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo) under the aspect of segregation or integra-
tion of the former warring parties and persistent political violence in the various more homogenous and more heterogenous subunits of the federal systems.

Current stage: The review of the theoretical literature and the framing of the research design have been completed. One article on an example of peace building measures on the local level in Bosnia Hercegovina has been published. The elaboration of a differentiated concept for an empirical test of the question, if ethnonational segregation of the settlements and the territorial self-governing units of Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats prevents or supports ethnical violence, has made progress. There are not yet convincing results, which could back up one or the other hypothesis. At present financing of the project is interrupted. It is planned to resume the project in January and to finish it until the end of 2009.

B4.4 Transformation of the Political System in Azerbaijan

Director: Egbert Jahn
Researcher: Aser Babajew
Funding: Konrad Adenauer-Stiftung
Duration: 2005 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project analyses the specific forms of transformation from a communist system to a new one with strong authoritarian traits. These traits must be specified and it must be researched what theoretic-practical approaches of democratisation could be accounted for. Meanwhile, the external influence of not only non-democracies, but also of democracies on Azerbaijan should be researched, which in pursuit of their economic and geopolitical interests under certain circumstances tend to support an autocratic regime promising to maintain an internally stable environment, rather than making efforts for a democratisation process, full of conflicts whose progress is uncertain.

The role of the government institutions, the goals of important internal political actors, the continuous development of the elite, authoritative governance traditions left from Soviet and pre-Soviet times as well as the impact of defeat in the Mountainous Karabakh war and influx of refugees are researched in detail using official documents, media surveys and opinion polls.

Current stage: The study of the basic general-theoretical and Azerbaijan-related special literature has been concluded and has been elaborated to a great deal. The theoretical framework of the research project has been completely done meanwhile, and the theoretical discourse frame has been settled by interdisciplinary procedures between transformation research and authoritarianism research. Therefore, it will be no longer asked in the case of Azerbaijan for the absence of democratic development, but – in an unbiased, "value-free" approach for the character of the present system as it exists now.
The theoretical and introductory chapters of the study on the nature of the Azerbaijani problems have already been written. And it is planned to conclude the project presumably by the end of 2008.

Publications 2007

Articles in journals


Chapters in Books


MZES working papers

Conference Participation


Associated Projects Department B
Associated projects are concerned with issues that are not covered by existing Research Areas. The incorporation of such projects is intended to enrich the overall range of the Centre and to open new opportunities for further international cooperation.

Active projects in 2007

BI.1 The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System

Director: Hermann Weber
Researcher: Bernhard H. Bayerlein
Funding: BMI
Duration: 1999 to 2008
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The German-Russians Historians' Commission, active since 1998, has designated the investigation of the Communist International (1919–1943) as one of its research foci. In this framework the influence of the Comintern (and therefore also of Soviet foreign policy) on parliamentary systems in Western Europe will be examined in the Mannheim project with regard to the Communist parties ("sections" of the Comintern) in Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands during 1924–1927.
**Current stage:** After having successfully accomplished the third partial project publication about the constellation under the “Stalin-Hitler-Pact” of 1939-1941, further research, assembling of the documentary materials and preparation of the project’s overall design concerning the relationship between Comintern, CPSU(b) and German CP 1919-1943 (to be accomplished in 2008) have been further developed in cooperation with the Russian Academy of Sciences – despite the growing archival problems.

**BL.2 Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences**

*Director:* Beate Kohler-Koch  
*Researchers:* Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Fabrice Larat, Elmar Rieger, Berthold Rittberger, Stefan Seidendorf  
*Funding:* EU / European Studies Centres Programme  
*Duration:* 2001 to 2007  
*Status:* completed

*Results:* This special research cooperation programme will be completed by the end of 2007. The European Union was explored as a potential model for the process of political and economic integration. Research concentrated on issues such as state building, multi-level governance, the transformation of welfare systems, and different aspects of foreign affairs. Eight Chinese guest researchers stayed at the MZES for 1 to 9 months and worked on related topics under the supervision of the German project participant. Furthermore, several conferences and a graduate course were organized in China with the active involvement of German researchers.

**BL.3 Compatibility of Employment and Family in Metropolregion Rhein-Neckar**

*Director:* Andreas M. Wüst  
*Researcher:* Christian Stumpf  
*Funding:* Metropolregion Rhein-Neckar, Stadt Heidelberg  
*Duration:* 2006 to 2007  
*Status:* completed

*Results:* The goal of this practically oriented project was to take stock of the opportunities to arrange family and employment in Germany’s region of Rhine-Neckar (Metropolregion Rhein-Neckar). Therefore, a survey among employers (human resources managers of companies with at least ten employees) has been conducted which had been developed in cooperation with the Metropolregion Rhein-Neckar and with the city of Heidelberg. The questionnaire asked about provisions in the areas work schedule, promotion of parenthood and childcare. Further, human resources managers have been asked about their attitudes and opinions concerning the compatibility of family and work, and they should provide structural information on their company.
In a three-wave postal survey 477 companies could be interviewed. The most important results are: Childcare is the most problematic area, but there are also deficits in the promotion of parenthood. Much better conditions exist pertaining to work schedules in the region. Arrangements in all areas contribute to the compatibility of family and work. The return after a family break of women in specific does significantly depend on arrangements which promote parenthood, while a fast return is dependent on the existence of child care provisions. The rejection of a traditional image of the family (and a rather family-oriented role of women therein) by staff managers is a supportive factor for the comparability of family and work throughout.

Finally, significant information deficits could be detected on possible measurements to combine family and employment, especially in the region’s medium-sized business. Since the degree of information and the existence of family-friendly arrangements in companies are correlated, more information and a better information policy by local, state and non-state institutions provide opportunities to enhance the degree of compatibility of family and work in the Metropolregion Rhein-Neckar. A follow-up study is under consideration to being conducted in 2009.

Publications 2007

Books


Articles in journals


Chapters in books


Papers / Reports

Larat, Fabrice (2007): Introduction into the process of integration in Europe since 1945. Xi'an, China. Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, History of European Integration 1945-2004, Introduction into the process of integration in Europe since 1945

Larat, Fabrice (2007): The Rome Treaties: a historical date in Europe's history? Xi'an, China. Xi'an Northwest University, Xi'an, China, The Rome Treaties: a historical date in Europe's history?

Conference Participation


4 Infrastructure

The MZES infrastructure includes the Research archive Eurodata, the Library, the unit Parties and elections in Europe and the Computer department. The Annual Report describes the main tasks of the different parts of the infrastructure as well as their activities and work results in the respective year.

Research archive Eurodata

Eurodata's central task is the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate information infrastructure for comparative research on Europe and on European integration, carried out in the two research departments. Academic survey programmes with European orientation as well as official statistics are major sources for this specific type of research.

The Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA) provides well organised and continuously adapted services to researchers with respect to academic survey data. Concerning official statistics, however, the situation is less good. For many reasons, statistics provided by international organisations and the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat) are insufficient for in depth research. National statistics remain indispensable for European research both at the macro and the micro level. However, in contrast to academic data collection programmes, infrastructural services coordinated across countries are absent in the field of official statistics. For this reason, the current focus of Eurodata is mainly on official statistics – at European, national and, limited in scope, sub-national level.

Key areas of activity are
- Provision of meta-information ('Information Archive');
- Provision of third-party statistical data ('Statistics Library');
- Establishment of European research databases;
- Provision of official microdata and related services for research at MZES.

The establishment of European research databases is achieved through participation of the archive staff in projects of the research departments (i.e. in research projects in the narrow sense) or in projects with infrastructural orientation (service projects). Close inter-connection between research and data infrastructure work is the major vehicle to keep in line the data infrastructure with the medium-term goals of the Centre.

It is a basic principle of the Centre to provide access to its information infrastructure not only to researchers of the MZES but, within legal constraints, as much as possible also to the scientific community at large. The holdings of the statistics library and the file archive can be searched via Internet and – with the exception of official microdata under contract – be used for bona-fide research within the prem-
yses of our institute. Own databases with tabular data and meta-information on official statistics (links to third-party information, own databases) are provided on the Internet for free use or through academic publications with attached CD ROMs (such as the historical data handbooks of the 'Societies of Europe' series).

Given the increasing availability of European official microdata at national and EU levels as well as their importance for research on Europe, the archive supports the use of such data through a variety of services (acquisition, documentation, cooperation in core research projects).

Research activities of the archive staff in projects with substantive research goals or infrastructural orientation are included in the activity report of Department A: 'The Societies of Europe Series', 'Quality of Life of Public Servants in International Comparison', and the EU-Network 'Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion' (EQUALSOC).

Archive Maintenance, Internal Services and External Collaborations

a) Provision of meta-information: the Information Archive

The Information Archive provides a wide range of meta-information on official statistics in Europe. This is achieved through the provision of links to certain information types provided by statistical offices via the Internet (the archive has established databases with selected and classified links of statistical offices which is searchable via the Internet), information on official social survey programmes and related documents on the Internet (the 'web-guide'), and an own documentation database (concepts, measures, access conditions) for a set of key surveys in Europe ('survey profile database'), searchable via the Internet. In 2007 all meta-databases have been updated, except for the web guide on survey programmes in Europe. Many statistics offices meanwhile have reorganised their social statistics data collection systems. As the archive staff will start teaching on 'Sources for European Social Research' with the beginning of the spring semester 2008, it was decided not only to update but also to reorganise the survey module so that it facilitates teaching. The new, considerably extended version will be available by spring 2008. In 2007, updates were made for the comprehensive meta-database on microdata used for research at the MZES. For legal reasons, this database is accessible only for members of the University of Mannheim.

A further expansion (cf. section f below) will be achieved as a result of the international cooperation on data issues in the project EQUALSOC.

b) Provision of third party statistical data: the Statistics Library

The archive provides publications (in print and in electronic form) as well as computerised aggregate data (offline and online) of official statistical offices. Acquisitions are made in clearly defined fields that have been acknowledged by the (internal and
external) boards of the Centre. Cataloguing and adaptation of organisational proce-
dures is carried out in close cooperation between the staff of the archive, librarians
of the MZES 'Europe Library' and the staff of the Computer Department. Since 2005
the entire stocks are integrated in the catalogue of the MZES-Library (cf. "Library"
below).

Acquisition of statistical publications
The statistics library specialises in keeping official statistics at European, national and
sub-national levels. Its holdings comprise yearbooks, bulletins, subject matter series
with a strong emphasis on social statistics (including parliamentary elections results),
censuses of population and establishments, and methodological publications, usually
since the late 80s. Initially, its geographic focus was on Western Europe, Poland,
Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia. In 2002, it was expanded to cover also
publications of the Baltic States, and, from 2005, of Romania, Bulgaria, Albania,
Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Turkey. Concerning
population census results and statistical yearbooks, holdings comprise all of Europe
since the late 19th century.

As in previous years, the statistics library holdings have been updated in 2007 and
now include volumes and data files of the 2000 census round published so far. The
share of electronic resources (publications, databases) has again risen strongly. An
ever increasing number of countries no longer disseminate their publications on a
commercial basis, but on the Internet for free. So far, however, no clear archiving
policies have emerged on the part of the statistical agencies. To keep our holdings
complete and independent of the data providers' IT-strategies, we download such
electronic publications. Since 2004, and with the support of our Computer Depart-
ment, internal users can access these publications via their desktop in a user-friendly
way. In 2007, a total of about 7,000 titles were acquired (including downloads).

In 2007, the MZES acquisition policy for publications of the statistical office of
the European Union (Eurostat) was changed. With the move of the MZES to the
building of the Faculty of Social Sciences and the partial integration of related
libraries (including the European Documentation Centre, EDC), a new division of
labour could be agreed between the archive and the EDC. The Mannheim EDC now
takes care for the acquisition of statistical publications across all fields, whenever
possible in electronic form. The archive has transferred considerable parts of the
Eurostat holdings to the EDC for completion of their holdings. It continues, however,
to acquire key publications in certain fields of social statistics, shifting the focus now
from descriptive publications to analytical studies and methodological papers (often
scattered across diverse EU institutions and discussion lists).
Acquisition of computerised aggregate time-series data

Data are mainly aggregate statistics at the national and (to a limited degree) also the sub-national levels. Collections include also digitised maps at the sub-national level for computer cartography (for the production of thematic maps).

The dissemination of aggregate statistics is in flux. More and more statistical offices provide time series data on various subject matters on CD. Increasingly, online access via the Internet is granted, and these offices are about to integrate meta-information and data. In more and more countries access to tabular data is granted for free or at low cost. (Integration of meta-information is, however, still lacking in many countries.) The archive documents these developments and updates its collections in regular intervals. All acquisitions of machine-readable files and online databases subject to fees are catalogued and can be searched via the Internet catalogue (OPAC) of the MZES.

With respect to free online databases, a list with links is available at the homepage of the MZES (section 'Data'). As in previous years, databases have been updated and extended in 2007. Where not yet available for free, the Eurodata archive until recently maintained subscriptions to such databases only for internal use at the MZES. In the meantime, however, a fruitful cooperation has emerged with the Central Library, aiming at joint financing of campus licenses with respect to databases of interest to both sides. The most prominent example was the joint financing of a campus license for 'SourceOecd', which offers online-access to all publications and databases of the OECD. In autumn 2007, the state of Baden-Württemberg decided to acquire a universal license. Since then, all her universities have access to 'SourceOecd'.

Structure and coverage of the Statistics Library
Catalogue and accessibility

All holdings (publications as well as aggregate time-series data) can be searched in various ways via the Internet in the integrated local catalogue of the MZES library.

Considering electronic publications, MZES members can access all electronic subject-matter publications and classifications from their desktop, except for CD-ROMs. For easy navigation, the electronic library uses the same classification system as the print library. Holdings can be searched via the MZES OPAC in a very flexible way using various substantive search categories in addition to bibliographic information. All titles have been translated into English, whenever official parallel titles were missing. For legal reasons, external users cannot be allowed to access the electronic sources. However, they nevertheless can benefit from the statistics library, as advanced search facilities of the MZES OPAC allow them to easily retrieve bibliographic information on statistics publications all over Europe for subsequent searches of full-text documents via search machines. It should be noted, however, that the introduction of new university-wide library software currently inhibits an efficient use of the OPAC, requiring also a reorganisation of acquisition processes. We hope, however, that software problems and additional work loads are of temporary nature.

Concerning databases on the Internet, internal users can access them directly via our Internet page ‘Guide to official statistics databases’. This page includes also a selection of Internet databases which are accessible free of charge (and hence are not included in our library catalogue). The page is periodically updated.

c) Establishment of European research databases

One of the main tasks of the archive relates to the establishment of European research databases. Within the Societies of Europe project, European research databases with long time-series have been established on ‘Trade Unions’, ‘Elections’, and ‘Population’. These databases are restricted to Western Europe. The manuscript for a historical data handbook on the ‘Territorial Structure of Europe’, covering both West and Eastern Europe, was submitted in 2005 to the publisher and will appear in 2008.

In 2007, data preparation for the handbook ‘European Labour Force’ has largely been completed. Additional annual data are currently being derived from microdata of the European Labour Force Survey. Furthermore, work was started on a new database on ‘East European Population since 1850’. In addition to this, the database on ‘Results of parliamentary elections at constituency level’ has also been updated in 2007. The database is closely related to the historical handbook on ‘Elections in Western Europe’. Work on an Internet version of the database is short of completion. As a next step, in co-operation with the University of Sankt Gallen, the Election handbook data will be included in the Internet database as well.
d) Provision of official microdata for research and related services

The archive supports the acquisition of science-based and, above all, of official microdata, provides easy-to-use documentation services (for legal reasons currently limited to internal use at the University of Mannheim) and contributes to ex-post improvements in comparability through cooperation with research projects of the MZES. The archive is responsible for maintaining proper data protection measures, manages the administration of contracts with data suppliers, and increasingly coordinates the acquisition of official microdata within the University. Furthermore, the archive regularly observes and reports on changes in access conditions to official microdata in Europe.

In view of increasing accessibility of (national as well as European) official microdata and their relevance for core projects of the MZES, in 2002 the archive has started to strengthen and expand its support for microdata based research at the institute. The new services include the establishment of meta-databases for easy-to-use documentation of (national) labour force surveys currently licensed to the MZES. The documentation service, available on the Internet for internal users, allows the retrieval of meta-information from the MZES meta-database in a way which allows direct comparisons of concepts, definitions and measurements between different surveys. These services have been expanded, when the statistical office of the European Union (EUROSTAT) delivered the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 1983–2004 to the MZES in the summer of 2006.

The archive acts as central administrator of the EU-LFS, the EU Household Panel (ECHP), the EU Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC) and other data resources from the European Commission for the University of Mannheim and has taken the responsibility for the construction of a concise database (comprising more than 900 individual data files) and the proper documentation of this project. In 2007, the Eurodata generated files in SPSS, STATA, and SAS from the raw data improved data documentation, and did extensive data checking. Furthermore, the archive updated basic tools for documentation and access control of the highly complex microdata of the European Labour Force Survey. The data from the European Commission comes along with many peculiarities for each country/year file, demanding a thorough understanding of each data file. These exceptions are often poorly documented in the data files provided by the EU. The accumulation of this knowledge is of great value for the research institute as it saves time and resources.

Moreover, demand for project support with respect to the use of microdata continued to grow in 2007. Counselling was offered for projects like "Attitudes Towards Welfare State Institutions: New Perspectives for the Comparative Welfare State Analysis", "European System of Welfare State Indicators (EUWI): Political, Social and Institutional Change in Comparison", "Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations", "Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults in Europe", and "Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participa-
The services provided included advice on useful data resources and methodological issues and creating ready-to-use research files (particularly the linking of individual data with data on the respective households). Increasingly time was also devoted to the counselling of individual researchers working with official large-scale microdata, particularly the ECHP, the ELFS and national Labour Force Surveys. More support was also again required for users of European-wide academic surveys, such as ISSP and European Value Survey or even the Eurobarometer especially in identifying those surveys covering particular topics of interest to researchers and preparing files to be analysed.

The accumulation of competence with respect to national and international classifications – particularly the mapping of national classifications to international standards (such as ISCED, ISCO88, NACE and NUTS) – and the implementation of research classifications (such as CASMIN, EGP and ESeC), gained so far in project cooperation, is a highly valuable asset for the MZES.

Concerning acquisition of new microdata, the archive received the 2005 update of the ELFS files and the newly available microdata of the EU Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC), the successor of the ECHP. Besides to these EU files, a number of public use microdata files of the 2001 census round where acquired and similar work was carried out as in the case of the EU-LFS files. Moreover, scientific-use files of national labour force surveys and income surveys were obtained for several East European countries. The MZES currently holds more than 180 microdata files covering 14 countries individually (either labor force surveys, household budget surveys, or panels, or even samples generated from censuses) plus some international surveys covering even more than these 14 countries.

Except for a few public-use files, these files are subject to contract and access is thus limited to users acknowledged by the respective data providers.

e) Internal standard services

The archive continued to providing routine internal services in the form of introductions to the archive, user guides, counselling with respect to specific sources and advising on issues of comparability issues, and support in computer-based mapping. The archive now contributes to the new electronic MZES Newsletter with information on data acquisitions and developments in the data infrastructure.

f) Cooperation with other research institutes

The archive collaborates closely with domestic as well as foreign data resource centres and participates occasionally in external expert groups.

Cooperation with domestic institutes

The archive has a long-standing cooperation with the Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA, Mannheim). This cooperation comprises work in the field of
social reporting and the monitoring of access conditions to official microdata in Europe. As both ZUMA and MZES acquired the cumulative European Labour Force Survey, we agreed to cooperate in this field.

Cooperation with foreign institutes

Since many years, the archive closely cooperates with the Norwegian data archive (NSD). The cooperation with NSD concerns the establishment of an infrastructure for comparative research on regions. In 2002, a new cooperation was started with the University of Lleida (Spain) to establish a collection of GIS-based European-wide digital maps on administrative boundaries at the sub-national level. This cooperation was extended in 2005 to the Technische Fachhochschule Berlin (unit for computer cartography). In addition, the archive collaborates with the UK Data Archive and other members of the Consortium of European Data Archives. This collaboration concerns mainly the establishment of a European documentation system on official statistics and is limited to occasional participation in expert-groups.

The archive participates also in the data committee of the EU-financed project “Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion” (EQUALSOC) (cf. research department A). Within this network, access to large-scale European microdata, proper accessibility, and meta-information on concepts and measurements is of great importance. In 2007, the MZES data archive contributed to the report of the data committee to the European Commission. The report covered the most often used data resources worked with at the MZES. We regard this activity as just the first step towards an international effort for supporting research with large-scale microdata.

Library

Introduction

The MZES Library comprises the Statistics Library (cf. Research archive Eurodada, page 95f.), the Europe Library and the Information Archive on Textual Sources.

The MZES Library is a research library, open to the researchers of the institute as well as to external readers. It contains at present 57,062 media (i.e. 49,330 monographs and 7,732 journals/series). The entire MZES collection has been integrated into the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund, SWB). The library holdings can be accessed online using the MZES OPAC which offers a lot of search alternatives, for example the MZES thesaurus search. Access is also possible by using the online catalogue of the University of Mannheim. The Europe library takes part in the interlibrary loan via the university library.
Moving to A5
At the beginning of December 2006 the MZES moved to its new home in A5, 6. The Centre shares this completely renovated building with the Faculty of Social Sciences. The inventory of the MZES Library is located on the first floor. There is also a room for microforms, a Reader-Printer, and two rooms for the library staff. A compact shelving unit for archived and relocated library materials is located in the basement.

On 19 February the new library array was opened to the public. The array contains the inventory of two faculty libraries (Social Sciences and Mathematics), the MZES, and the European Documentation Centre (EDC). Opening hours are 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. from Monday to Friday and 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays.

The MZES Library features 20 workplaces, two of which are equipped with Thin-Clients and one with a multimedia PC. Moreover, two new photocopiers are provided, one of which is exclusively for the use of MZES researchers and guest researchers at the Centre.

The library’s exits have been technically secured, partly by detection systems. From 2008 on, the inventory of the MZES Library is being protected by security strips. A 3M Bookcheck Unit has been purchased, which desensitizes (turns off) and resensitizes (turns on) security strips placed on library materials to prevent unauthorized removal from the library.

In December 2007, the inventory has been partly realigned in order to provide users with better access to the materials.

What changed?
Within the modified terms and conditions of use MZES and university staff continue to being allowed the borrowing of books, while students work on-site. After approximately one year of operation the number of library users has considerably increased.

A library task force consisting of MZES staff (Melbeck, Reiss, R. Schneider, Schwenger, Weiß) and library personnel (Ulbrich, Diewald) meets on a regular basis and attends to current affairs and organizational matters.

In July 2007, another technical innovation was introduced. The University library then imposed the new library system Aleph, provided by the ExLibris corporation. The old library software i3v had been an all-in-one solution for managing the acquisition, cataloguing, serials control, circulation and accounting. The changeover to the Aleph software caused considerable technical difficulties. In approximately 10 percent of all cases the data migration has been incomplete, causing personnel-intensive manual error handling. Furthermore, the new software does not include accounting, thus causing excess work.
Europe Library

The Europe Library is collecting literature and information on textual sources in the field of comparative European integration research and on individual European countries. The collection is built up according to the library long-term plan of 1990 (supplemented in 1995). In 2007 there has been an increase of 1,265 titles (acquisitions, gifts and exchange).

After an alignment with the journal holdings of the Faculty library, the Europe Library now subscribes to 113 learned journals in the MZES-library languages (German, English, French, Italian and Spanish). In addition, there is an extensive collection of newsletters/annual reports (about 120) and working papers (9,291) from domestic and foreign research institutes.

The collection of the Europe Library is classified as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country studies (focus of collection)</td>
<td>12,301</td>
<td>cf. 5.3, Table 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country studies (project related / reference countries)</td>
<td>3,542</td>
<td>cf. 5.3, Table 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European integration group (E.A.)</td>
<td>3,304</td>
<td>cf. 5.3, Table 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEO (theory)</td>
<td>977</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET (methods)</td>
<td>608</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF (reference books)</td>
<td>617</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLG (general group)</td>
<td>2,163</td>
<td>cf. 5.3, Table 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU (official publications of the European Union)</td>
<td>356</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO (International Labour Office)</td>
<td>484</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working papers</td>
<td>9,291</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS,GEN,NLT,RI (Foundations, Newsletters, Research Institutes)</td>
<td>512</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,155</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project related and reference country studies focus mainly on East European countries and Russia, respectively the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand (cf. 5.3, Table 2). The exact amount of titles is shown in the corresponding tables in the appendix.

**Working papers**

Working papers are obtained through exchange with domestic and foreign research institutes, among others, the European University Institute (Florence), CEPS/INSTEAD (Luxembourg), Institut de Ciències Polítiques i Socials (Barcelona), Wissenschafts-
Actually the library holds 9,291 working papers, of which about 3,200 are edited by supranational institutions. The majority is published by research institutes from 23 countries. In the future the working paper collection will not increase to the same extent because more and more research institutes publish them only online.

Information Archive on Textual Sources (Quellen-Informationsarchiv, QUIA)

Since 1997, this archive comprises a part of the MZES Library, supplementing the research archive Eurodata. After a conceptual restructuring in 2005, the main tasks of the QUIA are the following:

- Collecting printed key primary sources (constitutions, standing orders, electoral laws etc.);
- Storing and making available electronically textual documents that have been collected in MZES research projects (this task is confined to systematic collections of documents);
- Documenting publications resulting from research carried out at the MZES. The task is to collect a copy of all publications of MZES researchers which appeared in journals and edited books since the early 1990s. Up to now 1,200 printed items out of 1,438 articles and book chapters listed in the MZES publication database were made available.

In the past, the QUIA has established a reference library providing information with regard to textual sources as well as organisations and institutions which produce, archive, publish, and distribute relevant texts. By the end of 2007, the reference library contained more than 1,100 titles from 28 countries.

Parties and elections in Europe

This unit of the MZES infrastructure, run by PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt, concentrates on providing empirical information on the relationship between political parties and voters in the European Union, with a deliberate focus on the politics of European integration.

Activities in 2007 concentrated on the advancement of the Comparative Candidate Survey, the institutionalisation of the European Election Studies (EES), and the extension and continuation of the European Voter dataset (TEV).

The advancement of the Comparative Candidate Survey. In February 2007, the Common Questionnaire was finalised according to the decisions taken at the inau-
gural conference of the project. In addition, members of the research group draftet a macro-questionnaire, a district-level module (a list of local context characteristics that also need to be collected), and a set of data collection rules. During the year, surveys have been fielded in a number of countries – among them Austria, Australia, Finländ, Greece, Ireland, The Netherlands, and Poland. A homepage was designed – www.comparativecandidates.org – and first documents were transferred for downloading.

The institutionalisation of the European Election Studies. In March 2007, a conference was convened by Hermann Schmitt and Cees van der Eijk in Cadenabbia, on “Multi-level Electoral Systems”, with members of the 2004 European Election Study as core participants. During the last day of this conference, the plan was developed to propose the EES 2009 as a “Design Infrastructure Project” to the European Commission for funding in the 7th framework programme – in the understanding that a successfully conducted design infrastructure project will be advantageous when proposing the “real thing” at some later stage. This proposal was positively reviewed and accepted – though with substantial budget cuts (2,4 mio Euro granted as compared to 5,9 mio applied for). The MZES is one of five major contributors to the project, the others being the European University Institute in Florence, and the universities of Amsterdam, Exeter, and Nottingham.

The extension and continuation of the European Voter database. In March 2007, Hermann Schmitt and Paolo Segatti met in Torino to discuss a common research project aiming at extending and updating the European Voter database. This database includes the core variables of National Election Studies conducted between 1950 and 2000 in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the UK, The Netherlands, and Germany. By extending this database, it is planned to add the election studies of Southern (France, Italy, Spain, Greece) and Eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary). It is also intended to update the existing file by adding the two more recent election studies to the already existing data structure of the original six countries. Eftichia Teperoglou, a young electoral researcher from the University of Athens, agreed to contribute to the coordination of the project. A research proposal is planned to be submitted to the European Science Foundation in the framework of the COST (European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research) funding operation.
Computer department

The installation and configuration of a new file- and mail-server and 66 new PCs bought in December last year from HBFG funds have been completed in 2007. The whole scientific staff of the MZES is working with renewed hardware now.

The management of the computing infrastructure and providing assistance to its users constitute the main activities of the department. The corresponding services are listed below.

Services

Among other special tasks there are services which must be conducted continuously over the year. These are:

- Administration of servers and network printers. This means for example supervising the running systems and managing user accounts.
- Network administration: Managing the network addresses, installing and configuring network software and fixing network problems (if necessary in cooperation with the computing centre of the university).
- Administration of a central backup system (file archiving, file retrieval, media management).
- Administration of the PCs and peripheral: Configuring new PCs, installing new software or upgrading programmes with new releases, support using scanners and other special equipment.
- Virus check and security patches: Managing a server to provide all PCs with the latest virus definition updates, installing security patches on PCs and servers.
- Management of a web server.
- Intranet Management: Conducting the MZES internal data and document management (file archive data in cooperation with Eurodata).
- Trouble-shooting: Diagnosing defective devices, having them repaired or ordering replacement parts and repairing the PCs.
- Computing training: We offer training courses for standard software.
- Literature about Software used at the MZES (small EDP-library with about 800 books).
- Care for MZES Library: Supporting the change from i3v to Aleph software, installing and managing library software [aleph, i3v-library, WinIBW, allegro (internet opac)]; doing special database retrievals.
Hardware

The following configuration sketch shows the state of the hardware effective in December 2007 and the connection to the network of the University of Mannheim. The hardware bought in December last year (but not reported among the hardware in operation in last year’s Annual Report), was installed this year and is included in the figures reported below.

In addition to the hardware acquisition paid from the specific funds mentioned above, the MZES replaced 11 PCs, 3 displays, one colour laser printer, one beamer, and two notebooks in 2007.

Software

The following programmes were acquired, updated or extended: Acrobat Software, Dreamweaver, Duden Korrektur, Endnote, HLM, InDesign, MAXQDA, Omnipage, Photoshop, SAS, SPSS, StatTransfer, WordStat.
5 Appendix

5.1 MZES staff

The following table gives an overview of the staff working at the institute at December 31, 2007 and of staff members who left the institute during the year. It informs about the Department a person belongs/belonged to, as well as her or his integration into research projects or other functions of the institute. The funding source of each post is indicated in the last column.

Staff members having left the institute at the end of 2006 or during 2007 are marked with an asterisk *.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Function / Research Project</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abendschön, Simone</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Learning to Live Democracy</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alle, Marlene</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Computer Department (Head)</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arndt, Frank Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Negotiations. Comparative Dynamic Simulations / The Importance of Regional Networks for the Success of EU Rural Development Programmes</td>
<td>MZES Young Scholars Programme / EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babajew, Aser</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Transformation of the Political System in Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bück, Hanna Juniorprof. Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td></td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baranowska, Anna *</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>Volkswagen Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barone, Carlo Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauer, Gerrit</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Homogamy and Fertility - The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Function / Research Project</td>
<td>Funding Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayerlein, Bernhard Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of the Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becker, Birgit</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becker, Edda</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biedinger, Nicole</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank, Verena *</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Social consequences of unemployment</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Böttcher, Christoph *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>The Importance of Regional Networks for the Success of EU Rural Development Programmes</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brüderl, Josef Prof.Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Responsible for research area A3 / Project Director (A3)</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buth, Vanessa</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Democratic Legitimacy via Civil Society Involvement? The Role of the European Commission</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castiglioni, Laura Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Panel Study on Family Dynamics</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deth, Jan W. van Prof.Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Responsible for research area B1 / Project Director (B1 and B2)</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollmann, Jörg</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebbinghaus, Bernhard Prof.Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Head of Department / Responsible for research area A1 / Project Director (A1 and A2)</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Function / Research Project</td>
<td>Funding Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eberle, Sibylle</td>
<td>Directorate</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edler-Wollstein, Stefanie *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Book editing project (CONNEX)</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esser, Hartmut Prof.Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Project Director, research area A3</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischer, Andrea</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Democratic Legitimacy via Civil Society Involvement? The Role of the European Commission</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finke, Barbara Dr. *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Democratic Legitimacy via Civil Society Involvement? The Role of the European Commission / CONNEX</td>
<td>DFG / EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganghof, Steffen *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research area B2</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangl, Markus Prof.Dr. (on leave as of 8/07)</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Responsible for research area A2 / Project Director (A2)</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giesecke, Johannes Dr. *</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Project Director, research area A2</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gottinger-Würz, Deborah</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>U. of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gronwald, Mareike</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gschwend, Thomas Prof. Ph.D. *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Responsible for research area B3 / Project Director, research areas B1, B2 and B3</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heinz, Dominic</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Migrants as Political Actors</td>
<td>Volkswagen Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrmann, Michael</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>A Unified Model of Voting in Different Institutional Contexts</td>
<td>Fritz Thyssen Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hess, Josiane</td>
<td>Directorate</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Function / Research Project</td>
<td>Funding Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollermeier, Nikolaus</td>
<td>Directorate</td>
<td>Public Relations</td>
<td>MZES / University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn, Daniel</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>Volkswagen Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horr, Andreas</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Ethnic segregation and the residential choices of native and immigrant households</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huber, Sascha</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Expectation Formation and Electoral Decision-Making</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hüller, Thorsten Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Democratic Legitimacy via Civil Society Involvement? The Role of the European Commission</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob, Marita Juniorprof. Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Project Director, research area A2</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jahn, Egbert Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Responsible for research area B4 / Project Director (B4)</td>
<td>Emeritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jungblut, Jean-Marie</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Data Archive Eurodata (Service and research)</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kneip, Thorsten</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>König, Thomas Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Head of Department (as of 9/06) / Project Director, research areas B2 and B3</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kogan, Irena Prof. Dr. *</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Project Director, research areas A2 and A3</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohler-Koch, Beate Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research area B3</td>
<td>Emerita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kraus, Franz</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Data Archive Eurodata (Head) / Project Director, research area A2</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krieger, Ulrich</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Panel Study on Family Dynamics</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larat, Fabrice Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>CONNEX Network Manager</td>
<td>EU / MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linhart, Eric Juniorprof. Dr. *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research area B2</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Function / Research Project</td>
<td>Funding Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luetgert, Brooke</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Quantitative Legislative and Compliance Research in the European Union</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luigi, Bernd</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Quantitative Legislative and Compliance Research in the European Union / Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mäder, Lars</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>The Implementation of Community Law in the Member States</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matuschek, Peter Dr. *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Euro-Parties and the Politics of New Member States</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melbeck, Christian Dr.</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Computer Department / Project Director, research area B3</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Müller, Bernhard</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Coalition Conflict and Intra-Party Politics / Ideology and Activism of Green Party Members in Western Europe</td>
<td>MZES / Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Müller, Walter Prof.Dr. Dr. h.c. mult.</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Project Director, research area A2</td>
<td>Emeritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Müller, Wolfgang C. Prof.Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Director MZES / Responsible for research area B2 / Project Director</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel, Constanze</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noelke, Clemens</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>Volkswagen Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pappi, Franz Urban Prof.Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Head of Department (until 9/06) / Project Director, research areas B1, B2 and B3</td>
<td>Emeritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Function / Research Project</td>
<td>Funding Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pforr, Klaus</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Panel Study on Family Dynamics</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preuss, Andrijana</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>European and Other International Peacebuilding Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quittkat, Christine Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Democratic Legitimacy via Civil Society Involvement? The Role of the European Commission / CONNEX</td>
<td>DFG / EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathke, Julia Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research area B1</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimer, David</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reiss, Brigitte</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Data Archive Eurodata (Librarian)</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rittberger, Berthold Prof.Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research area B3</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossi, Beate</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roßteutscher, Sigrid Prof.Dr.*</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research area B1</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothenbacher, Franz Dr.</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Data Archive Eurodata / Project Director, research areas A1 and A3</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schindler, Steffen</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Network of Excellence &quot;Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion&quot; (EQUALSOC) / Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes</td>
<td>EU / MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Function / Research Project</td>
<td>Funding Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmitt, Hermann PD Dr.</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Parties and elections in Europe / Project Director, research areas B2 and B3</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schneider, Marianne</td>
<td>Infrastructure / Dept. A</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schneider, Reinhart Dr.</td>
<td>Directorate</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schneider, Thomas</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>CONNEX (IT Manager) / Internet Connected EU Research</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schröder, Jette *</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>The Pluralisation of Living Arrangements and Family Forms</td>
<td>Landesstiftung Baden-Württemberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schulze, Isabelle Dr. *</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwenger, Hermann</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Library (Head)</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikano, Susumu PD Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research areas B1 and B2</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stecker, Christian *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Majority Rule and Parliamentary Behaviour</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stegmann, Christine</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steinmetz, Stephanie</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems</td>
<td>BMBF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tausendpfund, Markus</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Democracy, Europe, and Local Context</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tegos, Alexandros</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>The Implementation of Community Law in the Member States</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiem, Janina</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Party group cohesion in the European Parliament</td>
<td>MZES Young Scholars Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Function / Research Project</td>
<td>Funding Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomann, Lars</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Governance in International Trade: Judicialisation and Positive Integration in the WTO</td>
<td>Volkswagen Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurner, Paul W. PD Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research area B2</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vollmar, Meike</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Learning to Live Democracy</td>
<td>Landesgraduiertenförderung Baden-Württemberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber, Hermann Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, Associated projects</td>
<td>Emeritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weiss, Felix</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Social inequality in educational careers of young adults in Europe</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weiß, Sabine</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Library (Librarian)</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wendt, Claus Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Project Director, research area A1</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiß, Tobias</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wonka, Arndt Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU decision-making</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wozniak, Helena</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Library (Secretary)</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wüst, Andreas M. Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research areas B1 and B2</td>
<td>Volkswagen Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zittel, Thomas PD Dr.*</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research areas B1 and B2</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Project funding

a) External funding received

The following documents the research progress in terms of external funding received. In 2006 and 2007 a total of 22 new or ongoing research projects were granted external funding. Moreover, several grants for conferences and summer schools were received. External funding totalled approximately 3.8 million EUR in 2006 and 1.4 million EUR in 2007.

According to the logic of the Research Programme, it is not possible to initiate the same number of new projects every year, which explains the annual fluctuations in external funding received. The total of external funding received in the fourteen-year period from 1994 to 2007 was 21.96 million EUR, thus the MZES received an average of approximately 1.57 million EUR in external funding each year.

The following table provides a more detailed breakdown of the external funds received in the period 2005 to 2007. Funding for personnel costs is calculated using standard formulas (e.g. the DFG guidelines for estimating personnel costs in the current year). A project's total external funding is given under the year in which the proposal was approved (in six cases ongoing projects received further grants).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects receiving external funding</th>
<th>2005 EURO</th>
<th>2006 EURO</th>
<th>2007 EURO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel Study on Family Dynamics (II)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>287.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital Effects of the Welfare State: Institutional Resources, Work Histories, and Social Inequality</td>
<td>80.216</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC)</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.700</td>
<td>70.056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varieties of Social Governance in Europe. Distribution of Responsibility: Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitudes Towards Welfare State Institutions: New Perspectives for the Comparative Welfare State Analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>228.550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>318.650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Flexibilization of European Labour Markets: Incidence and Consequences of Atypical Employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>378.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>511.920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Aspirations and Reference Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>371.400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Project funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects receiving external funding (contd.)</th>
<th>2005 EURO</th>
<th>2006 EURO</th>
<th>2007 EURO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems</td>
<td>348,774</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VFA-Report Quality of Life in Germany 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>47,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer School &quot;Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Europe&quot;</td>
<td>23,569</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations (sequel)</td>
<td></td>
<td>73,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic integration of skilled migrants in four countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>253,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Income Protection in Europe – Indicators on Anti-poverty Policy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>106,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional grants for various purposes</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department B</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society and Democracy in Europe. German Part of the Project &quot;European Social Survey&quot; (ESS)</td>
<td>694,251</td>
<td>741,585</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Summer School on Political Consulting and Strategic Campaign Communications</td>
<td></td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated and United: A Quest for a Citizenship in an Ever Closer Europe (IntUne)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Legitimacy via Civil Society Involvement? The Role of the European Commission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>282,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System</td>
<td>53,966</td>
<td>48,520</td>
<td>48,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Connected EU Research (ICONNECTEU)</td>
<td>63,600</td>
<td>61,560</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expectation Formation and Electoral Decision-Making</td>
<td></td>
<td>292,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning to Live Democracy (LLD) (II)</td>
<td>44,050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Unified Model of Voting in Different Institutional Contexts</td>
<td></td>
<td>67,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants as Political Actors</td>
<td></td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Importance of Regional Networks for the Success of EU Rural Development Programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td>31,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</td>
<td></td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compatibility of Employment and Family in Metropolregion Rhein-Neckar</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Political Network Modelling (Conference)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties</td>
<td></td>
<td>138,550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Implementation of Community Law in the Member States</td>
<td></td>
<td>76,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional grants for various purposes</td>
<td>18,621</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Dept. A and Dept. B</strong></td>
<td>1,309,544</td>
<td>3,775,729</td>
<td>1,454,375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Newly funded projects and project proposals

The list contains the names of project directors and projects funded in 2007 as well as new project proposals which have been submitted to funding institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newly funded projects in 2007</th>
<th>Funding institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) A1.2 Die Regulierung von Zusatzrenten in Europa: Kollektive Rechte und soziale Ungleichheit (Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights) Bernhard Ebbinghaus</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) A1.7 Mindestsicherung in Europa: Indikatoren der Armuts- politik (Teilprojekt) (Minimum Income Protection in Europe – Indicators on anti-poverty policy) Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Claus Wendt</td>
<td>Hans-Böckler-Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) A3.3 Soziale Einbettung und Paarbeziehungen (Fortsetzungsprojekt) (Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations) Hartmut Esser</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) A3.11 Ökonomische Integration der qualifizierten Migranten in vier Ländern (Economic integration of skilled migrants in four countries) Irena Kogan</td>
<td>Foundation for population, migration and environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) B1.8 Gesellschaft und Demokratie in Europa. Deutsche Teilstudie im Projekt &quot;European Social Survey (ESS)&quot; (Fortsetzungsprojekt) (Society and Democracy in Europe. German Part of the Project &quot;European Social Survey (ESS)&quot; Jan W. van Deth</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) B2.3 Regierungsbildung als optimale Kombination von Ämter- und Policy-Motivation der Parteien (Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties) Franz U. Pappi, Susumu Shikano, Eric Linhart</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) B2.16 Die Umsetzung des Gemeinschaftsrechts in den Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Union (The Implementation of Community Law in the Member States) Thomas König</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newly funded projects in 2007</td>
<td>Funding institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) BI.1 Die Einwirkung der Komintern auf das westeuropäische Parteiensystem (Fortsetzungsprojekt) (The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System) Hermann Weber</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of the Interior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project proposals 2007</th>
<th>Submitted to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) A1.5 Lebensqualität öffentlich Beschäftigter im internationalen Vergleich (Quality of Life of Public Servants in International Comparison) Franz Rothenbacher</td>
<td>Fritz Thyssen Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) A2.10 Diskontinuierliche Bildungskarrieren im Ländervergleich – Eine Analyse der Rückkehr in Tertiärbildung für Deutschland, Schweden und die USA (Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults in Europe) Marita Jacob</td>
<td>Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst Baden-Württemberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) A3.2 Panel-Studie zur Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung (Fortsetzungsantrag) (Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics) Josef Brüderl</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) A3.10 Homogamie und Fertilität. Der Einfluss des Partnerschaftskontexts auf die Familiengründung (Homogamy and Fertility - The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation) Marita Jacob</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) B2 Repräsentationshandeln im Mischwahlsystem (Im Rahmen von Projekt B2.9 ) (Representation in Mixed Member Systems) Thomas Zittel</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project proposals 2007</td>
<td>Submitted to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas König</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3 Library statistics 2007

Table 1: Country studies: Focus of collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>E.K.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>CH</th>
<th>CY</th>
<th>CZ</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>EST</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>FIN</th>
<th>FL</th>
<th>GB</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>∑</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALLG</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEVGEO</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILD</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERWKL</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMIL</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFO</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KULTUR</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIEN</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATION</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSOZ</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOZSTA</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAAT</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMWELT</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNGLEI</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERBÄN</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIRT</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

∑ 4873 298 259 263 20 60 2194 104 466 43 881 103 4 978 181 159

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I</th>
<th>IRL</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>LT</th>
<th>LV</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>PL</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>SK</th>
<th>SLO</th>
<th>∑</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALLG</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1035</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEVGEO</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>841</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILD</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>643</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERWKL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMIL</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>966</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFO</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>409</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KULTUR</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIEN</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATION</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>553</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSOZ</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOZSTA</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAAT</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMWELT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNGLEI</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERBÄN</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIRT</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

∑ 535 196 6 14 42 15 8 32 119 73 196 105 56 18 12301

Legend: E.K.=Comparative European research, A=Austria, B=Belgium, CH=Switzerland, CY=Cyprus, CZ=Czech Republic, D=Germany, DK=Denmark, E=Spain, EST=Estonia, F=France, FIN=Finland, FL=Liechtenstein, GB=United Kingdom, GR=Greece, H=Hungary, I=Italy, IRL=Ireland, IS=Iceland, L=Luxembourg, LT=Lithuania, LV=Latvia, M=Malta, N=Norway, NL=Netherlands, P=Portugal, PL=Poland, S=Sweden, SK=Slovakia, SLO=Slovenia

Legend for first column, see page 123
Table 2: Country studies: Project related / reference countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AE</th>
<th>AFR</th>
<th>AME</th>
<th>ASI</th>
<th>AUS</th>
<th>OE</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>BG</th>
<th>BIH</th>
<th>BY</th>
<th>CS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALLG</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEVGEO</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILD</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERWKLA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMIL</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KULTUR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATION</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSOZ</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOZSTA</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAAT</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMWELT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNGLEI</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERBÄN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIRT</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HR</th>
<th>MD</th>
<th>MK</th>
<th>RO</th>
<th>RUS</th>
<th>SU</th>
<th>TR</th>
<th>UKR</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>YU</th>
<th>Σ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALLG</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEVGEO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERWKLA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMIL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KULTUR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIEN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATION</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSOZ</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOZSTA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAAT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMWELT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNGLEI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERBÄN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIRT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3542</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: AE=Non-European comparative country studies, AFR=Africa, AME=America, ASI=Asia, AUS=Australia, OE=Eastern Europe, AL=Albania, BG=Bulgaria, BIH=Bosnia-Herzegovina, BY=Belarus, CS=Czechoslovakia, HR=Croatia, MD=Moldavia, MK=Macedonia, RO=Romania, RUS=Russia, SU=Soviet Union, TR=Turkey, UKR=Ukraine, USA=United States, YU=Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Legend for first column, see page 123
Legend for the first column in tables 1 and 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allg</th>
<th>General, social, economic history</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Nationalism, minorities, regionalism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bevgeo</td>
<td>Population, migration, urbanism, social geography</td>
<td>Polsoz</td>
<td>Political parties, elections, participation, elites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bild</td>
<td>Education, science, research</td>
<td>Sozsta</td>
<td>Welfare state, social policy, public health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erwkla</td>
<td>Labour market, classes, professions, status groups</td>
<td>Staat</td>
<td>Constitution, government, administration, law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famil</td>
<td>Family, household, kinship, Umwelt</td>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Info</td>
<td>Reference books</td>
<td>Unglei</td>
<td>Inequality, mobility, social stratification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kultur</td>
<td>Churches, culture, tourism</td>
<td>Verbän</td>
<td>Trade unions, employers' organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medien</td>
<td>Mass media, communication</td>
<td>Wirt</td>
<td>Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Collection of the European integration group (E.A.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agrar (agriculture group)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allg (general group)</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finanz (monetary, financial institutions)</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Info (information, reference books)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst (EU institutions)</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intbez (international relations group)</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kultur (culture, education, media)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGS (member states group)</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polsoz (elections, parties, public opinion)</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region (regional policy, integration of minorities)</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sozsta (social policy group)</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staat (European Treaties, administration, law)</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theorie (concepts &amp; theories of integration, federalism)</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umwelt (environmental policy of European org.)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbän (associations at EU level)</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirt (economy -, internal market group)</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,304</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4: Collection of the general group (ALLG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agrar (agriculture)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bevgeo (population, migration, urbanism, social geography)</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bild (education, science, research)</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erwikt (labour market, classes, professions, status groups)</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famil (family, household, kinship)</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Info (reference books)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intbez (international relations group)</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kultur (churches, culture, tourism)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medien (mass media, communication)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation (nationalism, minorities, regionalism)</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polsoz (political parties, elections, participation, elites)</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sozsta (welfare state, social policy, public health)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staat (constitution, government, administration, law)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umwelt (environmental policy)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unglei (inequality, mobility, social stratification)</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbän (trade unions, employers' organisations)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirt (economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs)</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,163</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 5.4 MZES cooperation partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processes of International Negotiation Network (PIN), IIASA</td>
<td>Laxenburg</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute for European Integration Research</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Government, University of Vienna</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Technology Assessment, Austrian Academy of Sciences</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science Department, Institute for Advanced Studies</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORA Institute for Social Research and Analysis</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Geography, The University of Adelaide</td>
<td>Adelaide</td>
<td>AUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research School for the Social Sciences, Australian National University</td>
<td>Canberra</td>
<td>AUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Survey Centre RSSS</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>AUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrum voor Sociaal Beleid; Universiteit Antwerpen</td>
<td>Antwerpen</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departement Politieke Wetenschappen, Universiteit Antwerpen</td>
<td>Antwerpen</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. Politieke Wetenschappen, KU Leuven</td>
<td>Leuven</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. Sociologie, Instituut voor Sociaal en Politiek Opinieonderzoek (ISPO), KU Leuven</td>
<td>Leuven</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. Des Sciences Politiques et Sociales, Université Catholique de Louvain</td>
<td>Louvain-la-Neuve</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point d'Appui Interuniversitaire sur l'Opinion Publique et la Politique (P.I.O.P.), Université Catholique de Louvain</td>
<td>Louvain-la-Neuve</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Sociology, Bulgarian Academy of Science</td>
<td>Sofia</td>
<td>BG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science Department, Mc Master University</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>CAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, Université de Montreal</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>CAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, York University</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>CAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurier Centre for Military Strategic and Disarmament Studies</td>
<td>Waterloo</td>
<td>CAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abteilung Bildungsoziologie, Universität Bern</td>
<td>Bern</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Bern</td>
<td>Bern</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Soziologie, Universität Bern</td>
<td>Bern</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department de Science Politique, Université de Genève</td>
<td>Genève</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Institution</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre Lémanique d’Etude des Parcours et Modes de Vie, Université de Lausanne</td>
<td>Lausanne</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut d’Etudes Politiques et Internationales (IEPI), Université de Lausanne</td>
<td>Lausanne</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut de Hautes Etudes en Administration Publique (IDHEAP), Université de Lausanne</td>
<td>Lausanne</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Academy for Social Sciences (CASS)</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>CN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center of Applied Research, Cyprus College</td>
<td>Nicosia</td>
<td>CY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Westeuropean Studies, Charles University</td>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>CZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of International Relations</td>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>CZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences</td>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>CZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forschungsgruppe „Bildungsprozesse, Kompetenzentwicklung und Selektionsentscheidungen im Vor- und Grundschulalter“, Universität Bamberg</td>
<td>Bamberg</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundesministerium des Innern</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forschungsschwerpunkt Institutionen und Sozialer Wandel, WZB</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehrstuhl für Zeitgeschichte, Humboldt-Universität</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Humboldt Universität</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP)</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max-Planck-Institut zur Erforschung von Gemeinschaftsgütern</td>
<td>Bonn</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forschungsstelle Osteuropa an der Universität Bremen</td>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für empirische and angewandte Soziologie, Universität Bremen</td>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFB 597 „Staatslichkeit im Wandel“, University of Bremen</td>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studiengang Politikmanagement, Hochschule Bremen</td>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zentrum für Sozialpolitik, University of Bremen</td>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Soziologie, TU Chemnitz</td>
<td>Chemnitz</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung</td>
<td>Cologne</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsches Polen-Institut</td>
<td>Darmstadt</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Institution</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Political Science, Darmstadt University of Technology</td>
<td>Darmstadt</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsches Institut für Internationale Pädagogische Forschung</td>
<td>Frankfurt/M</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hessische Stiftung Friedens- und Konfliktforschung (HSFK)</td>
<td>Frankfurt/M</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut Arbeit und Technik</td>
<td>Gelsenkirchen</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural and Social Sciences, Institute of Political Sciences, University of Hagen</td>
<td>Hagen</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIS, Hochschul-Informations-System GmbH</td>
<td>Hannover</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amt für Gleichstellung, Stadt Heidelberg</td>
<td>Heidelberg</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amt für Stadtentwicklung und Statistik, Stadt Heidelberg</td>
<td>Heidelberg</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Soziologie, University of Heidelberg</td>
<td>Heidelberg</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max-Planck-Institut für Ausländisches Öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht</td>
<td>Heidelberg</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Agrarökonomie der Universität Kiel</td>
<td>Kiel</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Politics and Management, University of Konstanz</td>
<td>Konstanz</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accenture GmbH</td>
<td>Kronberg</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Soziologie, Universität Leipzig</td>
<td>Leipzig</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Mittelstandsforshung, Universität Mannheim</td>
<td>Mannheim</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Aging (MEA), University of Mannheim</td>
<td>Mannheim</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolregion Rhein-Neckar</td>
<td>Mannheim</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (ZEW)</td>
<td>Mannheim</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA)</td>
<td>Mannheim</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herder-Institut</td>
<td>Marburg</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Pädagogik, Universität München</td>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteuropa-Institut</td>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)</td>
<td>Nürnberg</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Planck Institute for Demography</td>
<td>Rostock</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehrstuhl für Soziologie, Universität des Saarlandes</td>
<td>Saarbrücken</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Stuttgart</td>
<td>Stuttgart</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB III Politikwissenschaft, Universität Trier</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Institution</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Economics, Politics and Public Administration, Aalborg University</td>
<td>Aalborg</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of Aarhus</td>
<td>Aarhus</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen Peace Research Institute (COPRI)</td>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Social Sciences, University of Roskilde</td>
<td>Roskilde</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political and Social Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra</td>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science and Public Administration, Autonomous University of Barcelona</td>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of the Basque Country</td>
<td>Bilbao</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonomous University of Madrid</td>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departamento de Ciencia Politica y de la Administracion, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid</td>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, Universidad Nacional de Education a Distancia</td>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst. Juan March de Est. E Invest., Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Ciencias Sociales</td>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonian Institute of Humanities</td>
<td>Tallinn</td>
<td>EST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of International and Social Studies</td>
<td>Tallinn</td>
<td>EST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of Tartu</td>
<td>Tartu</td>
<td>EST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Tartu</td>
<td>Tartu</td>
<td>EST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IREDU, Institut de Recherche sur l'Education, Sociologie et Economie de l'Education</td>
<td>Dijon</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDSP-Institut d'Etudes Politiques</td>
<td>Grenoble</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacte UMR 5194, CNRS</td>
<td>Grenoble</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for International Studies and Research / Sciences Po</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Groupe de Recherche en Economie et Statistique</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondation National des Sciences Politiques CEVIPOF</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forum europeen de Sciences Po Et Cycle supérieur d'études europeennes, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSEE, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Économiques</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Institution</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LASMAS, CNRS, Laboratoire d’Analyse Secondaire et de Méthodes Appliquées à la Sociologie – Institut du Longitudinal, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Aberdeen</td>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Sociology, University of Wales</td>
<td>Bangor</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Network: One Europe or several” British Economic and Social Research Council</td>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Employment Studies, University of Sussex</td>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Legal Studies, University of Sussex</td>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex European Institute (SEI), University of Sussex</td>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Politics, University of Bristol</td>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Geographical Sciences</td>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge, Clare College</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. of Political Science, University of Canterbury</td>
<td>Canterbury</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Government, University of Essex</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Consortium for Political Research, University of Essex</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Social &amp; Economic Research, University of Essex</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre for Educational Sociology</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Government, University of Strathclyde</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Politics, University of Glasgow</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Politics and International Studies, University of Leeds</td>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for the Study of Democracy, University of Westminster</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre for Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary and Westfield College</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Government, London School of Economics</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office for National Statistics (ONS), London</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Politics and Sociology, Birkbeck College, University of London</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. of European Studies, Loughborough University</td>
<td>Loughborough</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Oxford Brookes University</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Institution</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology, University of Oxford</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus College</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology Group, Nuffield College</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Geography, University of Sheffield</td>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Politics, University of Sheffield</td>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Government, University of Strathclyde</td>
<td>Strathclyde</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwick Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick</td>
<td>Warwick</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens University of Economics</td>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>GR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Urban Environment &amp; Human Ressources of Panteion University</td>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>GR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Centre of Social Research (EKKE)</td>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>GR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Sociology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Relations and European Studies Department, Central European University</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science Department, Central European University</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARIK, Social Research Information Centre</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of Catania</td>
<td>Catania</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute</td>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute</td>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano Bicocca</td>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipartimento de Sociologia, Erilenc Sol. Università Milano</td>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of Siena</td>
<td>Siena</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Law, University of Rome “La Sapienza”</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istituto degli Affari Internazionali (IAI)</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Facoltà di Sociologia, Università di Trento</td>
<td>Trento</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Social Science, University of Turin</td>
<td>Torino</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology, Haifa University</td>
<td>Haifa</td>
<td>IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Labor Studies, Tel Aviv University</td>
<td>Tel Aviv</td>
<td>IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology, Tel Aviv University</td>
<td>Tel Aviv</td>
<td>IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Institution</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Politics and International Studies, Queen's University Belfast</td>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>IRL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, Trinity College Dublin</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>IRL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin European Institute, National University of Ireland</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>IRL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRI, The Economic and Social Research Institute</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>IRL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marino Institute of Education</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>IRL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Politics and International Relations, University College Dublin</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>IRL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Civil Society with Comparative Perspective, Keio University</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Statistical Mathematics</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Social Sciences, University of Tokyo</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy and Public Administration Institute Kaunas, University of Technology</td>
<td>Kaunas</td>
<td>LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia</td>
<td>Riga</td>
<td>LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riga Graduate School of Law</td>
<td>Riga</td>
<td>LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty of Public Management, Mykolas Romeris University</td>
<td>Vilnius</td>
<td>LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Social Research</td>
<td>Vilnius</td>
<td>LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilnius College for Law and Business</td>
<td>Vilnius</td>
<td>LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge Society Management Institute, Mykolas Romeris University</td>
<td>Vilnius</td>
<td>LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Development and Social Initiatives</td>
<td>Chisinau</td>
<td>MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD)</td>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Stein Rokkan Centre</td>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARENA, University of Oslo</td>
<td>Oslo</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutt for Samfunnsforskning</td>
<td>Oslo</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutt for statsvitenskap, University of Oslo</td>
<td>Oslo</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology</td>
<td>Trondheim</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Labour Studies (AIAS), University of Amsterdam</td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam School of Communication Research, University of Amsterdam</td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Administration, University of Twente</td>
<td>Enschede</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of Leiden</td>
<td>Leiden</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Institution</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies, University of Leiden</td>
<td>Leiden</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Investment Research Centre, University of Maastricht</td>
<td>Maastricht</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Study Programme</td>
<td>Maastricht</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Maastricht</td>
<td>Maastricht</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market</td>
<td>Maastricht</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Nijmegen</td>
<td>Nijmegen</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Health, Erasmus University</td>
<td>Rotterdam</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands Kinship Panel Study</td>
<td>The Hague</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and Cultural Planning Office (SCP)</td>
<td>The Hague</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology, Tilburg University</td>
<td>Tilburg</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Governance Studies, University of Twente</td>
<td>Twente</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERCOMER, Utrecht University</td>
<td>Utrecht</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utrecht School of Governance, University of Utrecht</td>
<td>Utrecht</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Sciences, Institute of Time, University of Lisboa</td>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICS – ISCTE, Department of Sociology, University of Lisbon</td>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Economics, University of Warsaw</td>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>PL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Social Studies, Warsaw University</td>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>PL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Science</td>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>PL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences</td>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>PL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection</td>
<td>Bucharest</td>
<td>RO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allrußländisches Zentrum zur Erforschung der Öffentlichen Meinung</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>RUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europa-Institut der RadW</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>RUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMEMO, Russian Academy of Sciences</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>RUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Ethnologie und Anthropologie der RadW</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>RUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftliche und Politische Studien der RadW</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>RUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut für Strategische Studien</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>RUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russische Akademie der Wissenschaften</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>RUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg</td>
<td>Gothenburg</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Institution</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Göteborg University, Statsvetenskapliga Institutionen</td>
<td>Gothenburg</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOFI, Swedish Institute for Social and Economic Research</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm University</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, Umea University</td>
<td>Umea</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Government, University of Uppsala</td>
<td>Uppsala</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki</td>
<td>Helsinki</td>
<td>SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of Tampere</td>
<td>Tampere</td>
<td>SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Public Affairs</td>
<td>Bratislava</td>
<td>SK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arhiv Druzsoslovnih Podatkov (Social Science Data Archive), Faculty of Social Science, University of Ljubljana</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>SLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for the Evaluation and Stratgeic Studies, Institute for Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>SLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre for Theoretical Sociology at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>SLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>SLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Sinicy, Taipeh</td>
<td>Taipheh</td>
<td>TW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology, National Taipeh University</td>
<td>Taipheh</td>
<td>TW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Political Science and Ethnic Relations</td>
<td>Kiev</td>
<td>UA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Sociology, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences</td>
<td>Kiev</td>
<td>UA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyivo-Mohylians’ka Academy</td>
<td>Kiev</td>
<td>UA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and Demographic Research Institute, University of Massachusetts</td>
<td>Amherst</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, Johns Hopkins University</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology, Indiana University</td>
<td>Bloomington</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of California at Irvine</td>
<td>Irvine</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Humanities and Social Sciences in the Profession, New York University</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Department, Skidmore College</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for International Studies, Princeton University</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology, Princeton University</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, Utah State University</td>
<td>Salt Lake City</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Institution</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, University of California</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Political Science, Stony Brook University</td>
<td>Stony Brook</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Institute</td>
<td>Belgrad</td>
<td>YU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Peace and Democracy &quot;Ian Collins&quot;</td>
<td>Skopje</td>
<td>YU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.5 Visiting professors / scholars

MZES Visiting Fellows

Dirk De Bièvre, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Irena Kogan, Universität Bamberg, Germany

William A. Maloney, University of Newcastle, England

Thomas Poguntke, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

Visitors 2007

**Zhou Hong**, Institute for European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China

January - February 2007

Michelle Beyeler, University of Zürich, Switzerland

January - March 2007

Zhang Jun, Institute for European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China

January - March 2007

Zhao Chen, Institute for European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China

January - May 2007

Fan Yongpeng, Institute for European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China

January - May 2007

Liu Zuokui, Institute for European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China

January - June 2007

Girma Parris, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

March - August 2007

Antonina Gentile, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

March - Dezember 2007

Borja Martinovic, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

April, May 2007

Emmeline Cooper, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

April - December 2007

Emanuel Coman, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA

June - July 2007

Alberto Sanz, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain

June - October 2007
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dirk De Bièvre</strong></td>
<td>University of Antwerp, Belgium</td>
<td>July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ana Mar Fernández Pasarín</strong></td>
<td>Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain</td>
<td>July - August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>William A. Maloney</strong></td>
<td>University of Newcastle, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom</td>
<td>July - August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Silke Schneider</strong></td>
<td>Nuffield College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom</td>
<td>August - September 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viktoria Kaina</strong></td>
<td>Universität Potsdam</td>
<td>September - November 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Irena Kogan</strong></td>
<td>Universität Bamberg</td>
<td>October - December 2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.6 Lectures, conferences and workshops

a) Lectures given by invited guests and MZES researchers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lecturer/Presenter</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05.03.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Orit Kedar, MIT and Tel Aviv University</td>
<td>Why the President’s Party Loses Support in Legislative Elections: A Comparative Analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.03.2007</td>
<td>Dr. Laura Castiglioni, Dr. Laura Castiglioni, Ulrich Krieger, Klaus Pforr, Klaus Pforr MZES</td>
<td>Mini-Panel zur Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.03.2007</td>
<td>Dr. Susumu Shikano, Universität Mannheim</td>
<td>Parteienwettbewerb und Wählerverhalten in gemischten Wahlsystemen: Ergebnisse von agentenbasierten Simulationen und empirischen Analysen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.03.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl, MZES</td>
<td>Warum haben die Deutschen so wenig Kinder?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.03.2007</td>
<td>Steven D. Fisher, Ph.D., Oxford</td>
<td>Tactical voting and turnout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.03.2007</td>
<td>Reinhard Pollak, Wissenschaftzentrum Berlin (WZB)</td>
<td>Welche Positionen werden eigentlich „vererbt“? Eine Analyse inter-generationaler sozialer Mobilität mit Mikro-Klassen in den USA, Japan, Deutschland und Schweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.03.2007</td>
<td>Dr. Michelle Beyeler, MZES (Gast-Fellow)</td>
<td>»The Welfare-Mix in Care Arrangements« – Entwicklung einer Typologie und erste Resultate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.04.2007</td>
<td>Achim Goerres, Ph.D., MPI Köln</td>
<td>“Why do you bother at your age?” Die politische Beteiligung von Senioren außerhalb von Organisationen in Europa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.04.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Bernd Simon, Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, Institut für Psychologie</td>
<td>Identität und Politisierung: Zur Rolle dualer Identifikation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Affiliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.04.2007</td>
<td>Dr. Daniel Clegg</td>
<td>University of Stirling (UK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.05.2007</td>
<td>Ulrich Sieberer</td>
<td>Universität Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.05.2007</td>
<td>Jean-Marie Jungblut</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.05.2007</td>
<td>Antonina Gentile</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.05.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Markus Pohlmann</td>
<td>Universität Heidelberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.05.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Gary Marks</td>
<td>Free University of Amsterdam, Chair of Multilevel Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.09.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Baer Braumoeller</td>
<td>Harvard University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.09.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Ingridi H. Indriðason</td>
<td>Oxford University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.09.2007</td>
<td>Nicole Tieben</td>
<td>ICS/Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.09.2007</td>
<td>Silke Schneider</td>
<td>Nuffield College, Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.10.2007</td>
<td>Dr. Ingo Rohlfing</td>
<td>Universität zu Köln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.10.2007</td>
<td>Dr. Volker Stocké</td>
<td>Universität Mannheim, SFB 504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.10.2007</td>
<td>Alberto Sanz</td>
<td>Universidad Autónoma de Madrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.10.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser</td>
<td>Universität Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Institution/University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.10.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Philip Manow</td>
<td>Universität Konstanz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.10.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Anders Holm</td>
<td>Universität Kopenhagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.10.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Henrik Enderlein</td>
<td>Hertie School of Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.10.2007</td>
<td>Stephanie Steinmetz</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.10.2007</td>
<td>Christian Stecker</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.10.2007</td>
<td>Dr. Alain de Beuckelaer</td>
<td>Radboud Universiteit, Nijmegen School of Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.11.2007</td>
<td>PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.11.2007</td>
<td>Nicole Biedinger</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.11.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Christopher Wlezien</td>
<td>Temple University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.11.2007</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Annette Spellerberg</td>
<td>TU Kaiserslautern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.11.2007</td>
<td>Dr. Radoslaw Zubek</td>
<td>London School of Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.11.2007</td>
<td>Daniel Horn</td>
<td>MZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.11.2007</td>
<td>Dr. Simone Burkhart</td>
<td>MPI Köln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.11.2007</td>
<td>Dr. Henning Best</td>
<td>Universität Mannheim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Conferences and workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2007 by MZES staff members with MZES support. While external participants are listed individually, the participants from the MZES and the University of Mannheim usually are not.

11. - 12.01.2007  
**Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe**  
*Workshop*  
Chair: Dr. Irena Kogan  
Location: MZES  
Ext. Participants:  
- Dr. Erzsébet Bukodi, Budapest (H)  
- Dr. Angela Ivančič, Ljubljana (SLO)  
- Prof. Dobrinka Kostova, Sofia (BG)  
- Kristina Lindemann, Tallinn (EST)  
- Dr. Cristina Mocanu, Bukarest (ROM)  
- Marie Plessz, Paris (F)  
- Ilze Trapenciere, Riga (LV)

26.01.2007  
**From Origin to Destination: Social Mobility, Education and the Life Course**  
*Conference*  
Chair: Prof. Dr. Markus Gangl / Reinhard Pollak, Berlin  
Location: MZES  
Ext. Participants:  
- Prof. Dr. Richard Arum, New York (USA)  
- Prof. Dr. Ingwer Borg, Mannheim  
- Dr. Hildegard Brauns, Cologne  
- Charlotte Buchner, unknown  
- Prof. Dr. Robert Eriksson, Stockholm (S)  
- Dr. John H. Goldthorpe, Oxford (GB)  
- Dr. Michelle Jackson, Oxford (GB)  
- Wolfgang Karle, Mannheim  
- Prof. Dr. Hans-Peter Blossfeld, Bamberg  
- Dr. Michael Braun, Mannheim  
- Prof. Dr. Richard Breen, New Haven (USA)  
- Carol Cassidy, Mannheim  
- Prof. Dr. Frank Faulbaum, Duisburg  
- Prof. Dr. Johann Handl, Nuremberg  
- Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter, Leipzig  
- Achim Koch, Mannheim
Lectures, conferences and workshops

Dr. Cornelia Kristen, Leipzig
Prof. Dr. Rainer Lepsius, Heidelberg
Prof. Dr. Paul Lüttinger, Mannheim
Dr. Heinz-Herbert Noll, Mannheim
Reinhard Pollak, Berlin
Dr. Stefani Scherer, Milano (I)
Prof. Dr. Yossi Shavit, Tel Aviv (IL)
Prof. Dr. Louis-André Vallet, Caen (F)
Joachim Wackerow, Mannheim
Dr. Heike Wirth, Mannheim
Dr. Meir Yaish, Haifa (IL)

Prof. Dr. Karin Kurz, Leipzig
Prof. Dr. Karl Ulrich Mayer, New Haven (USA)
Dr. Gunnar Otte, Leipzig
Frida Rudolph, Stockholm (S)
Bernhard Schimpl-Neimann, Mannheim
Dr. Wout Ultee, Nijmegen (NL)

Prof. Dr. Rolf van der Velden, Maastricht (NL)

23. - 24.02.2007

Migrants as Political Actors
Workshop
Chair: Dr. Andreas M. Wüst
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Prof. Tor Bjørklund, Oslo (N) Prof. Hugo Graeme, Adelaide (AUS) Thomas Saalfeld, Ph.D., Canterbury (GB)

2.03.2007

Gains and Challenges of Including Civil Society in Multi-level Governance
CONNEX Wrapping Up Conference
Chair: Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Prof. Dr. Frane Adam, Ljubljana (SLO) Prof. Dirk De Bièvre, Antwerp (B) Prof. Bruno Jobert, Grenoble (CH) Primož Kristan, Ljubljana (SLO)

Dr. Jan Beyers, Leiden (NL) Prof. Dr. Rainer Eising, Jena Prof. Dr. Michèle Knodt, Darmstadt Prof. William Maloney, Newcastle (GB)
6. - 7.03.2007  
**Refining ESeC: A New Tool for Understanding Social and Economic Inequalities within the European Union**  
Conference  
Chair: Prof. Dr. h.c. mult. Walter Müller  
Location: MZES  
Ext. Participants:  
Mgr Magdalena Andralojć, Poznan (PL)  
Margaret Birch, Warwick (UK)  
Drs. Ruta Braziene, Kaunas (LT)  
Yves Deweerdt, Leuven (B)  
Prof. Henryk Domanski, Warsaw (PL)  
Prof. Peter Elias, Warwick (UK)  
Dr. Jani Erola, Turku (FIN)  
Dr. Rory Fitzgerald, London (UK)  
Dr. Eric Harrison, London (UK)  
Dr. Paul Lambert, Stirling (UK)  
Dr. Bertrand Maître, Dublin (IRL)  
Dr. Piotr Michon, Poznan (PL)  
Reinhard Pollak, Berlin  
Jordi Potrony, Barcelona (S)  
Prof. Péter Róbert, Budapest (H)  
Prof. David Rose, Essex (UK)  
Prof. Kea Tijdens, Amsterdam (NL)  
Prof. Louis-André Vallet, Malakoff (F)  
Maarten van Klaveren, Amsterdam (NL)  
Dr. Anni Weiler, Göttingen  
Dr. Heike Wirth, Mannheim

9. - 10.03.2007  
**Evaluation of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 1997) for Comparative Research**  
Equalsoc Educ Workshop  
Chair: Prof. Dr. h.c. mult. Walter Müller / Dr. Irena Kogan  
Location: MZES  
Ext. Participants:  
Dr. Carlo Barone, Milano (I)  
Dr. Ruud Luijkx, Tilburg (NL)  
Dr. Annick Kieffer, Paris (F)  
Dr. Luís Ortiz, Barcelona (E)  
Prof. Dobrinka Kostova, Sofia (BG)  
Prof. Ilu Saar, Tallinn (EST)

16. - 18.03.2007  
**Der Bergkarabach-Konflikt zwischen Armenien und Aserbaidschan: Externe und interne Bedingungen einer Konfliktlösung**  
Seminar  
Chair: Prof. Dr. Egbert John  
Location: MZES  
Ext. Participants:  
Arsen Abajyan, Hamburg  
Kavus Abushev, Münster  
Ibrahim Ahmadov, Köln  
Naib Alakbarov, Siegen  
Ohanes Altunkaya, Mainz  
Artak Avetyan, München  
Karen Baghdasaryan, Yerevan  
Mher Baghdassarjan, Heidelberg  
Efkan Barin, Mannheim  
Mario Dragicevic, Mannheim  
Heghine Evinyan, Aachen  
Lala Gasimova, Heidelberg  
Ada Hakobyan, Eschborn  
Rauf Hasanov, Trier  
Stepan Hayrapetyan, Heidelberg  
Tilmann Holzer, Mannheim  
Paul Lies, Mannheim  
Heike List, Mannheim  
Vusal Mamadov, Magdeburg  
Zurab Managadze, Frankfurt  
Dr. Rizvan Nabiyev, Berlin  
Rail Safiyev, Berlin  
Shahid Shükürov, Bremen  
Aschot Smbatian, Berlin  
Dr. Vahram Soghomonyan, Marburg  
Dr. Susan Stewart, Mannheim  
Dr. Vugar Yaqublu, Heidelberg
23. - 24.03.2007  
**Comparing Union Membership in Europe: Combining Macro-Comparison and Micro-Level Survey Data**  
*EqualSoC TraLEG Workshop*

**Chair:** Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus  
**Location:** MZES

**Ext. Participants:**  
- Prof. Dr. Klaus Armingeon, Bern (CH)  
- Alex Bryson, London (UK)  
- Prof. Daniele Checchi, Milan (I)  
- Prof. Anne Hassel, Berlin  
- Marta Kahancova, Amsterdam (NL)  
- Prof. Dr. Claus Schnabel, Erlangen-Nuremberg  
- Prof. Dr. Jelle Visser, Amsterdam (NL)

---

26. - 29.03.2007  
**Civil Society Involvement in European Governance**  
*CONNEX PhD Workshop*

**Chair:** Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch  
**Location:** MZES

**Ext. Participants:**  
- Dr. Harry Bauer, Mannheim  
- Magalie Bourbianc, Paris (F)  
- Zhao Chen, Beijing (RC)  
- Jolanta Grigaliunaite, Vilnius (LT)  
- Zhan Jun, Beijing (RC)  
- Primož Kristan, Ljubljana (SLO)  
- Oana Lup, Budapest (H)  
- Saulė Mačiukaitė-Zviniene, Vilnius (LT)  
- Darren McCauley, Belfast (GB)  
- Saulius Spurga, Vilnius (LT)  
- Fan Yongpeng, Beijing (RC)  
- Dr. Sonja Zmerli, Darmstadt  
- Liu Zuokui, Beijing (RC)

---

12. - 14.04.2007  
**Democracy Promotion Before and After the "Electoral Revolutions": Serbia, Georgia and Ukraine compared (Part I)**  
*CONNEX Workshop*

**Chair:** Dr. Susan Stewart  
**Location:** MZES

**Ext. Participants:**  
- Lali Chkhetia, Tbilisi (GE)  
- Dr. Doris Gödl, Salzburg (A)  
- Pamela Jawad, Frankfurt a.M.  
- Prof. Marina Muskheilishvili, Tbilisi (GE)  
- Dr. Sinikukka Saari, Helsinki (FIN)  
- Dr. Frank Sellin, Podgorica (ME)  
- Iryna Solonenko, Kiev (UA)  
- Kataryna Wolczuk, Birmingham (GB)

---

21. - 25.05.2007  
**Research Methods and Applications in Political Science**  
*CONNEX PhD Workshop*

**Chair:** Dr. Peter Kotzian, Darmstadt  
**Location:** MZES

**Ext. Participants:**  
- Jolanta Grigaliunaite, Vilnius (LT)  
- Saulė Mačiukaitė-Zviniene, Vilnius (LT)  
- Saulius Spurga, Vilnius (LT)  
- Fan Yongpeng, Beijing (RC)
21. - 23.06.2007  Democracy Promotion Before and After the "Electoral Revolutions": Serbia, Georgia and Ukraine compared (Part II)
CONNEX Workshop
Chair:  Dr. Susan Stewart
Location:  MZES
Ext. Participants:  Lali Chkhetia, Tbilisi (GE)  Prof. Marina Muskhelishvili, Tbilisi (GE)
Dr. Frank Sellin, Podgorica (ME)  Dr. Saari Sinikukka, Helsinki (FIN)
Iryna Solonenko, Kiev (UA)

28. - 29.06.2007  Advanced Political Network Modeling
International Conference
Chair:  PD Dr. Paul Thurner / Prof. John T. Scholz, Tallahassee, USA
Location:  MZES
Ext. Participants:  Prof. Toh-Kyeong Ahn, Seoul (ROK)  Michael Baur, Karlsruhe
Prof. James H. Fowler, San Diego (USA)  Prof. Christian H.C.A. Henning, Kiel
Dr. Bettina Hosser, Karlsruhe  Prof. Paulette Lloyd, Indiana (USA)
Dr. Ulf Moslener, Mannheim  Prof. John F. Padgett, Chicago (USA)
Prof. Michael D. Ward, Seattle (USA)

23.07.2007  Expertengespräch "Participatory Engineering"
CONNEX Workshop
Chair:  Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch
Location:  MZES
Ext. Participants:  Dr. Otto F. Bode, Berlin  Carmen Daramus, Speyer
Tobias Ernst, Gütersloh  Felix Kolb, Verden

10.09.2007  Complex Causation
Workshop
Chair:  Prof. Dr. Bear Braumoeller, Columbus, Ohio (USA)
Location:  MZES
Participants:  Tanja Dannwolf, Mannheim  Daniel Horn, Mannheim
Marcelo Jenny, Mannheim  Bernhard Miller, Mannheim
Monika Mischke, Mannheim  Prof. Dr. W. C. Müller, Mannheim
Patrick Panitz, Mannheim  Ulrich Sieberer, Mannheim
PD Dr. Paul W. Thurner, Mannheim

27.09.2007  Methoden der vergleichenden Wohlfahrtsstaatsforschung
Workshop for young researchers of the Universities of Mannheim and Heidelberg
Chair:  Dr. Claus Wendt
Location:  MZES and DAI Heidelberg
Lectures, conferences and workshops

28.09.2007  Deutsche Gesellschaft für Wahlforschung
Präsidiumssitzung
Chair: PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Dr. Evelyn Bytzek, Frankfurt Thorsten Faas, Duisburg-Essen
Prof. Dr. Steffen Kühnel, Göttingen Christian Mackenrodt, Duisburg-Essen
Prof. Dr. Hans Rattinger, Bamberg Prof. Dr. Sigrid Roßteutscher, Frankfurt
Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Duisburg-Essen Dr. Harald Schoen, Mainz
Markus Steinbrecher, Bamberg Prof. Dr. Bernhard Weßels, Berlin

23. - 24.11.2007  Voters and Coalition Governments
Workshop
Chair: Prof. Thomas Gschwend / Michael Meffert PhD
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: André Blais, PhD, Montréal (CDN) Raymond Duch, PhD, Oxford (GB)
Indridi Indridason, PhD, Oxford (GB) Dr. Robert Johns, Strathclyde (GB)
Jeffrey Karp, PhD, Exeter (GB) Orit Kedar, PhD, Massachusetts (USA)
Juniorprof. Dr. Eric Linhart, Kiel Prof. Michael Marsh, Dublin (IRL)
Prof. Joop van Holsteyn, Leiden (NL) Jack Vowles, PhD, Exeter (GB)

28. - 29.11.2007  Civil Society and Interest Representation in the EU’s Common Foreign
and Security Policy
CONNEX Workshop
Chair: Prof. Dr. Jutta Joachim, Hannover
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Prof. Dr. Tanja Brühl, Frankfurt Dr. Matthias Dembinski, Frankfurt
Dr. Udo Diedrichs, Cologne Dr. Matthias Ecker-Erhardt, Berlin
Dr. Geoffrey Edwards, Cambridge (GB) Terrence Guay, PhD, Pennsylvania (USA)
Dr. Elke Krahmann, Bristol (GB) Dr. Niklas Schoernig, Frankfurt
Helene Sjursen, PhD, Oslo (N) Martina Weitsch, Brussels (B)
5.7 Publications 2007

a) Books


de Vreese, Claes and Hermann Schmitt (Eds.) (2007): *A European Public Sphere. How much of it do we have, and how much do we need? [Connex Report Series No. 2]*. Mannheim: MZES.


**b) Articles in journals**

**In journals, reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)**


Appendix


In other scientific journals


Appendix


In other journals, newsletters, newspapers etc


c) Chapters in Books


152 Appendix

*Design in Political Science: How to Practice What They Preach*. Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan.


König (Eds.): Special Issue of 'The Review of International Organizations'. Boston: Springer Verlag.


the active to the enabling state. The changing role of top officials in European nations. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.


d) Further publications


König, Thomas and Lars Mäder (2007): The delegation of transposition powers in the member states of the EC: From a transaction cost perspective. Pisa. [4th ECPR General Conference, Pisa, Italien, 6-8 September 2007]

Larat, Fabrice (2007): Introduction into the process of integration in Europe since 1945. Xi’an, China. [Xi’an Jiaotong University, Xi’an, China, History of European Integration 1945-2004, Introduction into the process of integration in Europe since 1945]


Larat, Fabrice (2007): The invisible wall in our minds. Thinking Europe, Newsletter; No. 03.
Larat, Fabrice (2007): *The Rome Treaties: a historical date in Europe's history?* Xi'an, China. [Xi’an Northwest University, Xi’an, China, The Rome Treaties: a historical date in Europe’s history?]


e) MZES working papers


**f) Doctoral Dissertations and Post-doctoral Theses**


**g) Seminar and Conference Presentations**


Altides, Christina: Analysing rationales and action frames influencing EU institutions’ communication policies, \[Networking meeting “Research on the European Public Sphere: Critical Assessment of the Status Quo and Future Perspectives”, Institut für Europäische Integrationsforschung, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien, Österreich, 2–3 March 2007\].


Barone, Carlo: A New Look at Schooling Inequalities in Italy and their Trends over Time, \[Expected and unexpected consequences of educational expansion, Ascona , Switzerland, 8–13 July 2007\].

Barone, Carlo: Corso di laurea, ritorni dell’istruzione e riproduzione sociale: un confronto tra Germania, Austria, Italia e Spagna, [REFLEX research seminar, Mailand, Italien, 16 November 2007].


Barone, Carlo, Herman G. van de Werfhorst: Education, cognitive skills and earnings in comparative perspective, ["Social Inequality and Mobility in the Process of Social Transformation?" of the ISA Research Committee 28 , Brno, Czech Republic, 24-27 May 2007].


Bauer, Gerrit: Effects of Different Divorce Probabilities on Female Labor Force Participation and Fertility, [EQUALSOC Summer School on "Changes in the Institutional Arrangement of EU Societies and their Effects on Inequality and Social Cohesion", Levico (Trento), Italy, 2-7 July 2007].


Becker, Birgit: Ethnic Educational Inequality upon Starting School. The Influence of Preschool Attendance and Preschool Context, [EQUALSOC Summer School on "Changes in the Institutional Arrangement of EU Societies. Their Effects on Inequality and Social Cohesion", Levico (Trento), Italy, 2-7 July 2007].

Becker, Birgit: Exposure is not enough... The Interaction of Exposure and Efficiency in the Second Language Acquisition Process, [Workshop of the EDUC Research Group of the EQUALSOC Network of Excellence, Dijon, Frankreich, 22-24 November 2007].


Biedinger, Nicole: Early Ethnic Educational Inequality: The influence of duration of preschool attendance and social composition, [RC28 Summer Meeting Montréal. Cumulative Advantage: Education, Health, Wealth and Institutional Contexts (International Sociological Association Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility), Montréal, Canada, 14-17 August 2007].


Castiglioni, Laura, Ulrich Krieger: The Effect of Incentives on Response Rates and Data quality: Results of a Controlled Experiment, [Nonresponse-Workshop 2007, Southampton, Vereinigtes Königreich, 3-5 September 2007].


Deth, Jan W. van: The associational impact on political interest in Europe, [From National toward International Linkages? Civil Society and Multi-level Governance, Middelburg, Netherlands, 3-4 May 2007].

Deth, Jan W. van: The associational impact on political interest in Europe, [From National toward International linkages? Civil Society and Multilevel Governance, Darmstadt, 15-17 November 2007].


Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: EU Governance in relation to national welfare states, [CASS Workshop, Beijing, China, 14-16 June 2007].


Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: The Collective Regulation of Occupational Pensions in Europe, Japan, and the USA, [102nd Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, New York City, USA, 11-14 August 2007].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: What Futures for the European welfare states? [CASS Conference “EU Model under Discussion”, Beijing, China, 12-14 June 2007].
Appendix


Esser, Hartmut: Die sozialen Bedingungen und Folgen der Zweisprachigkeit, ["Mainzer Universitätsgespräche", Universität Mainz, Mainz, 5. December 2007].


Esser, Hartmut: Language and Ethnic Stratification, [Faculty Workshop/Kolloquium der Graduate School of Social Sciences (GSSS), Universität Bremen, Bremen, 11. July 2007].


Esser, Hartmut: Social Conditions and the Effects of Bilingualism, [Second IZA Workshop on EU Enlargement and Labor Markets, Institut zur Zukunft der Arbeit (IZA), Bonn, 7-8 September 2007].

Esser, Hartmut: Sprache und ethnische Schichtung, [Kolloquiumsvortrag, Institut für Soziologie, Technische Universität Chemnitz, Chemnitz, 10. January 2007].


Esser, Hartmut: Sprache und ethnische Ungleichheit: eine Bilanz, [Internationale Konferenz "Herausforderungen der Integrationsforschung und Integrationspolitik" / "Challenges to integration research and policy", Arbeitsstelle Interkulturelle Konflikte und gesellschaftliche Integration (AKI), Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB), Berlin, 13-16 April 2007].

Esser, Hartmut: Sprache und Integration, [Fortbildungsseminar für Lektor/Innen, „Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland: (k)ein multikulturelles Modell? Migration und Integration in Deutschland“, Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst (DAAD), Bonn, 6-8 August 2007].


Esser, Hartmut: The Definition of the Situation and Variable Rationality: The Model of Frame-Selection [International Workshop/Symposium, der DFG Forschergruppe "Grenzen der Absichtlichkeit"/"Limits of Intentionality", Institut für Soziologie, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, 19-21 July 2007].


Esser, Hartmut: Was man mit dem Modell der soziologischen Erklärung (nicht) machen kann! (11.05.07) Epilog (12.05.07) [Tagung der Sektion "Soziologische Theorie" der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie (DGS) zum Thema:"Die integrative Sozialtheorie von Hartmut Esser", Institut für Soziologie, FernUniversität Hagen, Hagen, 11-12 May 2007].


Gebel, Michael: Educational Expansion and its Heterogeneous Returns in West Germany, [International Conference "Expected and Unexpected Consequences of the Educational Expansion", Monte Verità (Ascona), Switzerland, 8-13 July 2007].

Gebel, Michael: Estimating Causal Effects from Non-Experimental Data: an Application to Returns to Education, [AIAS Lunch Seminar, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1. November 2007].

Gebel, Michael: Fixed-Term Contracts at Labour Market Entry: Individual Risk Patterns and Quality of First Job, [EQUALSOC Summer School on "Changes in the Institutional Arrangement of EU Societies and their Effects on Inequality and Social Cohesion", Levico (Trento), Italy, 2-7 July 2007].


Appendix


Gschwend, Thomas: Goldoni Goes Comparative: Institutional Incentives and Vote Choice, [Vortrag im Rahmen des Berufungsverfahrens für einen Lehrstuhl für Politikwissenschaft (professeur ordinaire) an der Universität de Genève, Genf, Schweiz, 8. March 2007].


Gschwend, Thomas, Marc, Hooghe: Voter Responses to Pre-Electoral Coalitions in Belgium. Results from an Experimental Study, [International Conference on Experimental Methods in Political Science, Brüssel, Belgien, 14. December 2007].

Gschwend, Thomas, Michael Meffert: Strategic Voting under Proportional Representation & Coalition Governments: A Simulation and Laboratory Experiment, [Forschungskolloquium, Lambrecht/Pfalz, 20-21 July 2007].


Kogan, Irena: Immigrants' economic situation and anti-immigrant sentiments in Europe , [Conference of the NECE network 'Rethinking Citizenship Education in European Migration Societies, Lisbon, Portugal, 26-28 April 2007].

Kogan, Irena: Jüdische Einwanderer in Deutschland und Israel: Die Rolle institutioneller Kontexte, [International conference 'Russian-speaking Jews in Israel and Germany', Jerusalem, Israel, 21-22 March 2007].

Kogan, Irena: Jüdische Einwanderer in Deutschland und Israel: Die Rolle institutioneller Kontexte, [Conference 'Russian-speaking Jews in Israel and Germany', Jerusalem, Israel, 21-22 March 2007].

Kogan, Irena: New immigrants in Germany, [Equalsoc Soccult Meeting, Milan, Italy, 22-24 March 2007].

Kogan, Irena: School to work transitions Introduction to Event History Analysis, [DAAD Summer School: Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Europe, Varna, Bulgaria, 10-25 September 2007].


Kohler-Koch, Beate: Die konstitutionelle Entwicklung Europas: Vom Verfassungsvertrag zum Reformvertrag, [Project Conclusion Meeting, Tongji Universität, Shanghai, China, 27. September 2007].


Kohler-Koch, Beate: The Different Layers of Accountability in EU Civil Relations, [Expert workshop, Legitimacy and Accountability of NGOs in International Governance, University of Bremen, 12-13 October 2007].

Kohler-Koch, Beate: The Different Layers of Accountability in EU Civil Relations, [CONNEX Thematic Conference on Accountability, Florence, Italy, 29–30 June 2007].
Kohler-Koch, Beate: The Evolution of Governance as a Concept, [Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) Workshop, EU Governance at Work, Beijing, China, 14-16 June 2007].


Kohler-Koch, Beate: What can we learn from EU governance?, [Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) International Conference. EU Model under Discussion, Beijing, China, 11-14 June 2007].


Krieger, Ulrich: Different modes of time use data collection: a comparison of explanatory potential for family related outcomes, [ESRA conference 2007, Prag, Tschechische Republik, 26-29 June 2007].

Krieger, Ulrich, Klaus Pforr, Laura Castiglioni: The Effect of Incentives on Response Rates and Panel Attrition: Results of a Controlled Experiment, [American Association of Public Opinion Research 62nd Annual Conference, Anaheim, CA, USA, 17-20 May 2007].


König, Thomas: Designing tools for ex ante resource policy assessment, [4th ECPR General Conference, The implementation of community law in the member states of the European Union, University of Pisa, Italy, 6-9 September 2007].


König, Thomas: Is qualified Majority voting more effective, [Connex Workshop: New Modes of Governance, Sciences Po, France, 29. November 2007].


König, Thomas: Why do veto players waste their time, [The Impact of Enlargement on the EU Institutions, Prague, Czech Republic, 22-23 November 2007].

König, Thomas: Why don't Veto players use their power?, [APPC Summer School, Turku School of Economics, Finland, 20-22 September 2007].


Larat, Fabrice: An ever closer Union, Understanding the Process of Integration in Europe since 1945, [European Model and its Impact on the World, Yunnan University, Kunming, China, 18-21 September 2007].

Larat, Fabrice: Citizenship Education and addressing the Culture of Memory in Western Europe, [Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, NECE Workshop The Impacts of National Identities for European Integration as a Focus of Citizenship Education, Tallinn, Estonia, 8-11 September 2007].

Larat, Fabrice: How to define European identity? [Workshop on European Identity, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China, 1-4 April 2007].


Larat, Fabrice: La France et l´Union Européenne, [European Model and Its Impact on the World, Yunnan University, Kunming, China, 18-21 September 2007].


Miller, Bernhard: Parlamentarier in Koalitionsausschüssen: Die Einflussmöglichkeiten des Parlaments auf informelle Koordinationsgremien, [Parlamentarismus im politischen System der Bundesrepublik Deutschland – Rückblick und Ausblick nach 40 Jahren, Bad Urach, 1-3 June 2007].

Miller, Bernhard: Party Controls in Coalitions: Why They Control the Way They Control, [PSAI Annual Conference, Dublin, Irland, 19-21 October 2007].


Müller, Walter: Educational Inequality in Europe and it's Change in the 20th century, [Seminar on Inequality, Korean Institute of Heath and Social Affairs, Seoul, Korea, 9. October 2007].


Müller, Walter: Selection and Inequality in Education (2 lectures), [Summer School „Changes in the Institutional Arrangement of EU Societies. Their Effects on Inequality and Social Cohesion“ of EQUALSOC-NoE, University of Trento, Italy, 1-7 July 2007].

Müller, Walter: Social Mobility: Six Lectures on Theory and Recent Research, [DAAD-Summer School Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Europe, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Varna, Bulgaria, 10-25 September 2007].
Müller, Walter: Why disadvantages from class based educational inequality tend to accumulate over the life course, [Ecole doctoral "Parcours de vie": "Les effets cumulatifs à travers le parcours de vie – Conceptualisation et illustrations", University of Lausanne, Switzerland, 18-19 January 2007].


Müller, Walter, Richard Breen, Ruud Luijkx, Reinhard Pollak: Long term trends in educational inequality: Class inequality and gender, [Conference "Expected and Unexpected Consequences of the Educational Expansion", Ascona, Monte Verità Conference Center, Switzerland, 8-13 July 2007].

Noelke, Clemens: Lectures on Selected Topics in Labour Market Sociology and Introduction to Multilevel Analysis, [DAAD Summer School: Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Europe, Varna, Bulgaria, 19-25 September 2007].

Noelke, Clemens: Structural Change and Youth Labour Market Inequality, [15th Annual Workshop of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth, SHERPPA, Ghent University, Belgium, 5-9 September 2007].

Noelke, Clemens, Daniel Horn: Labour Market Entry in Transition - A German-Hungarian Comparison, [Education Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe - Project Workshop, Dijon, France, 24-25 November 2007].


Reimer, David: Inequality in Access to Higher Education in Germany and France, [International Conference "Expected and Unexpected Consequences of the Educational Expansion", Monté Verita, Ascona, Switzerland, 8-13 July 2007].

Reimer, David: Objective vs. perceived returns to education: Changing labour market conditions and postsecondary educational decisions in Germany, [Spring meeting of the ISA Research Committee (RC) 28 on Social Stratification and Mobility, Brno, Czech Republic, 24-24 May 2007].

Reimer, David: Objective vs. perceived returns to education: Changing labour market conditions and postsecondary educational decisions in Germany, [Forschungskolloquium SS 2007 des Instituts für Erziehungswissenschaft; Abteilung Bildungssoziology und des Instituts für Soziologie, Abteilung empirische Sozialforschung, Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland, 12. June 2007].

Reimer, David, Marie Duru-Bellat, Annick Kiefer: Field of study and social inequality in access to higher education in France and Germany, [Workshop des Europäischen Forschungsnetzwerks EQUALSOC, Field of Study Team, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 29. January 2007].

Rittberger, Berthold: EU Governance in Relation to Global Governance, [CASS Workshop Peking, EU Governance at Work, Peking, China, 14–16 June 2007].

Rittberger, Berthold: European governance concept: state of the art and prospects for the future, [Summer School on European Union Studies: Methodological Opportunities and Limits, St. Petersburg, Russland, 7–11 September 2007].

Rittberger, Berthold: Risk, uncertainty and institutional design: delegation and control in the Treaty of Paris, [Institutional change and the dynamics in Europe, Seminar, Robert Schuman Centre, European University Institute Department of Public Administration, Leiden University, Florenz, Villa la Fonte, Italy, 27–29 September 2007].

Rittberger, Berthold: The EU, still a civilian power? [CASS Conference Beijing, EU Model under Discussion, Peking, China, 12–14 June 2007].

Rittberger, Berthold: The historical trajectory of representation in the European Union, [Connext Thematic Conference on Accountability, Florenz, Italien, 29–30 June 2007].

Rittberger, Berthold, Jürgen Maier: Shifting European Boundaries. Mass media, public opinion, and the enlargement of the EU, [*Amours et Désamours entre Européens* Pour une sociologie politique des sentiments dans l’intégration europeene, 2. Colloque international de la Section d’études européennes (See) de l’ Association francaise de science politique (Afsp), Grenoble, Frankreich, 6–7 December 2007].

Schindler, Steffen, David Reimer: Primary and Secondary Effects in Class Differentials: The Transition to Tertiary Education in Germany, [Workshop of the EDUC Research Group of the EQUALSOC Network of Excellence, Dijon, Frankreich, 22–24 November 2007].


Schmitt, Hermann: Meaningful Choices, Political Supply, and Institutional Effectiveness (co-author Bernhard Wessels), [Faculty Seminar Political Science, University of Siena, Italien, 27–28 November 2007].


Schmitt, Hermann: Partisanship and left-right orientations among Europeans, [IntUne Mass WG Meeting, University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spanien, 11–13 October 2007].

Schmitt, Hermann: Push or pull? Party positions and voter preferences regarding European integration, [4th ECPR General Conference, University of Pisa, Italien, 6–8 September 2007].

Shikano, Susumu: Simulating party competition and vote decision under mixed member electoral systems, [Workshop: Simulation and other quantitative approaches to the assessment of electoral systems, Universita del Piemonte Orientale, Italien, 4–5 June 2007].
Shikano, Susumu: Toward theory-driven comparative analysis via computational modeling and Bayesian statistics, [Jahreskongress der Schweizerische Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft, Balsthal, Schweiz, 22-23 November 2007].


Shikano, Susumu: Zur modellgestützten vergleichenden Analyse der Auswirkung von Wahl- systemen, [„Stand und Zukunft der Vergleichenden Politikwissenschaft“, Delmenhorst, 9-11 November 2007].

Shikano, Susumu, Eric Linhart: Coalition formation as a result of policy and office motivations in the German federal states: An empirical estimation of the weighting parameters of both motivations, [EPCR General Conference, Pisa, Italien, 5-8 September 2007].

Steinmetz, Stephanie: Field of study and gender segregation in European labour markets (paper together with Emer Smyth), [EQUALSOC EDUC Research Team Workshop ”Educational Fields of Study and European Labour Markets”, Mannheim, Germany, 17-18 September 2007].

Steinmetz, Stephanie: Field of Study and Gender Segregation in European Labour Markets (together with Emer Smyth), [EQUALSOC-Field of study group meeting, Amsterdam, Nederland, 29. January 2007].

Steinmetz, Stephanie: Gender-specific occupational segregation and the role of education in selected European countries, [LoWER Network Conference "What is Working for Women?", Volos, Greece, 10-12 September 2007].

Steinmetz, Stephanie: The empirical evidence of institutional constraints on cross-national differences in occupational sex segregation, [RC28 Summer Meeting - Cumulative Advantage: Education, Health, Wealth and Institutional Contexts (International Sociological Association Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility), Montreál, Canada, 14–17 August 2007].


Stocké, Volker: Stärke, Bestimmungsfaktoren und zeitliche Entwicklung primärer Effekte der elterlichen Klassenlage auf die Sekundarschulwahl, [Berufungsverfahren zur Besetzung der W3-Professur für Soziologie mit dem Schwerpunkt empirische Sozialstrukturanalyse am Institut für Soziologie der Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany, 27. November 2007].


Thurner, Paul W.: Intergouvernemental Cooperation und Informal Administrative Action, [Coordination of Fragmented Authority: The Challenge of Institutional Collective Action in Metropolitan Areas, Florida State University, USA, 16–17 February 2007].


Vollmar, Meike: Political knowledge of young citizens, [4th ECPR General Conference, Pisa, Italy, 6–8 September 2007].

Weiss, Felix: Conceptionalising supervisory status as a core variable in cross-national surveys, [Second European Survey Research Association Conference, Prague, Czech Republic, 25–29 June 2007].


Wendt, Claus: Translating Monetary Inputs into Health care Services - The Influence of Different Modes of Public Policy in a Comparative Perspective, [4th ICPA Forum Workshop: Comparative Healthcare Policies, Yale University, US, 26–29 April 2007].


Wonka, Arndt: Issue characteristics, quality of mobilization and influence of interest groups in EU decision-making, [Connex-Workshop on interest group influence, Universiteit Antwerpen, Department of Political Science, Belgien, 20–21 September 2007].
Wonka, Arndt: Principal(s), Agent(s) and control - the Commission revisited, [4th ECPR General Conference, Pisa, Italy, 6-8 September 2007].

Wonka, Arndt: The impact of enlargement on the organisation of the European Commission, [The Impact of Enlargement on the EU Institutions, Karlsruhe University, Czech Republic, 23-24 November 2007].


Wüst, Andreas M.: Migrants as Parliamentary Actors: A Comparative Research Concept and Initial Results for Germany, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Helsinki, Finland, 7-12 May 2007].


Wüst, Andreas M., Dominik Heinz: Die politische Repräsentation von Migranten in Deutschland, [Etanger – Fremder in Frankreich und Deutschland, Strasbourg, Frankreich, 29-30 November 2007].


Wüst, Andreas M., Thomas Saalfeld: The Political Representation of Migrants and Ethnic Minorities: The United Kingdom and Germany Compared, [31st Annual Conference of the German Studies Association, San Diego, USA, 4-6 October 2007].
### 5.8 Teaching of MZES staff (2007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title of lecture</th>
<th>Type of lecture</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bauer, Gerrit</td>
<td>Datenanalyseseminar</td>
<td>Übung</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauer, Gerrit / Kneip, Thorsten</td>
<td>Ausgewählte Aspekte der Familiensoziole: Theoretische Grundlagen und empirische Ergebnisse</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castiglioni, Laura</td>
<td>Methoden zur Erhebung von Paneldaten</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gebel, Michael</td>
<td>Empirische Kausalanalyse in der sozialen Ungleichheitsforschung</td>
<td>Hauptseminar</td>
<td>Winter 2007/08</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gebel, Michael / Noelke, Clemens</td>
<td>Eintritt in den Arbeitsmarkt</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gschwend, Thomas</td>
<td>Regierungsbildung und ihre Konsequenzen in vergleichender Perspektive</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heinz, Dominic</td>
<td>Einführung in die Politischen Systeme Süd-Ost-Europas</td>
<td>BA Proseminar</td>
<td>Winter 2007/08</td>
<td>TU Darmstadt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horr, Andreas</td>
<td>Stadtsoziologie</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horr, Andreas</td>
<td>Grundlagen der Soziologie</td>
<td>Übung</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kogan, Irena</td>
<td>Vorurteile und Diskriminierung</td>
<td>Hauptseminar</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krieger, Ulrich</td>
<td>Familiendemographie</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luetgert, Brooke</td>
<td>A Two-Level Analysis of International Relations</td>
<td>Hauptseminar</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Bernhard</td>
<td>Regieren in und mit Koalitionen in Westeuropa</td>
<td>Proseminar</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Bernhard</td>
<td>Governing Coalitions</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Bernhard</td>
<td>Das politische System der BRD in vergleichender Sicht</td>
<td>Grundseminar</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pforr, Klaus</td>
<td>Statistische Modelle für diskrete Entscheidungen</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimer, David</td>
<td>Soziale Ungleichheit beim Hochschulzugang und Arbeitsmarkterträge</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimer, David</td>
<td>Komparative Sozialforschung</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schindler, Steffen</td>
<td>Soziale Ungleichheit im Bildungsverlauf</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmitt, Hermann</td>
<td>EU Democracy</td>
<td>PhD Seminar</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Central European University, Budapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title of lecture</td>
<td>Type of lecture</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmitt, Hermann</td>
<td>Electoral Behaviour and Political Representation</td>
<td>MA Seminar</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Central European University, Budapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmitt, Hermann</td>
<td>Die Demokratie in der Europäischen Union</td>
<td>MA Seminar</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomann, Lars</td>
<td>Global Governance – Die WTO, Umwelt und Soziales im Zeichen von Globalisierung und Denationalisierung</td>
<td>Übung für Fortgeschrittene</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung

Campus Verlag Frankfurt / New York publishes the MZES Yearbook. The following volumes are available:

Gschwend, Thomas und Frank Schimmelfennig (Hg.)
Forschungsdesign in der Politikwissenschaft: Probleme - Strategien - Anwendungen
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung, Band 11, 2007

Rittberger, Berthold und Frank Schimmelfennig (Hg.)
Die Europäische Union auf dem Weg in den Verfassungsstaat
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung, Band 10, 2006

Berger, Johannes (Hg.)
Zerreißt das soziale Band? Beiträge zu einer aktuellen gesellschaftspolitischen Debatte
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung, Band 9, 2005

Pappi, Franz Urban, Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Thurner und Roland Vaubel (Hg.)
Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungen
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung, Band 8, 2004

Müller, Walter und Stefani Scherer (Hg.)
Mehr Risiken - Mehr Ungleichheit? Abbau von Wohlfahrtsstaat, Flexibilisierung von Arbeit und die Folgen
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung, Band 7, 2003

Conzelmann, Thomas und Michèle Knodt (Hg.)
Regionales Europa - Europäisierte Regionen
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung, Band 6, 2002

Knodt, Michèle und Beate Kohler-Koch (Hg.)
Deutschland zwischen Europäisierung und Selbstbehauptung
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung, Band 5, 2000

Deth, Jan W. van und Thomas König (Hg.)
Europäische Politikwissenschaft: Ein Blick in die Werkstatt
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung, Band 4, 2000

König, Thomas, Elmar Rieger und Hermann Schmitt (Hg.)
Europa der Bürger? Voraussetzungen, Alternativen, Konsequenzen
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung, Band 3, 1998

König, Thomas, Elmar Rieger und Hermann Schmitt (Hg.)
Europäische Institutionenpolitik
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung, Band 2, 1997

König, Thomas, Elmar Rieger und Hermann Schmitt (Hg.)
Das Europäische Mehrebenensystem
Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung, Band 1, 1996