Annual Report
2008
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Mannheim 2009

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The **EXECUTIVE BOARD** of MZES includes:

Director: Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus  
Head of Department A: Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl  
Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Thomas König  
Managing Director: Dr. Reinhart Schneider

Members of the **SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD**:

Prof. Dr. Rudy B. Andeweg, Leiden  
Prof. Dr. Richard Breen, New Haven  
Prof. Dr. Marlis Buchmann, Zürich  
Prof. Dr. Stein Kühnle, Bergen and Berlin  
Prof. Dr. Gary Marks, Chapel Hill and Amsterdam
1 Director's Introduction

1.1 The MZES

The Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) is an interdisciplinary research institute of the University of Mannheim. Since its founding in 1989, the Centre is dedicated to the study of the social and political development of Europe. The MZES focuses its research in two departments on European societies and their integration, and on the European political systems and their integration. The Centre adopts both cross-national comparative and multi-level integration approaches, it also combines sociological and political science oriented research. With this double emphasis the MZES has a unique position in the landscape of German social science research institutes. Over nearly twenty years, the MZES has placed itself among the world’s leading research centres specializing on Europe today.

This Annual Report gives an overview on research and related activities at the MZES in 2008, a year of transition from the last to the new executive board. In 2008, the centre’s seventh (three-year) research programme was devised and accepted by the MZES bodies. As this report will show, several projects were completed in 2008, many more externally funded projects continued as planned, several new research projects received funding and several new initiatives were planned. This annual report will not provide a detailed account of ongoing and planned projects; these are covered in the Seventh Research Programme (2008-2011) available in print and online. Rather we will report here on those projects that were concluded in 2008, describe the current stage of projects which were active during the year and introduce the
new projects added to the Seventh Research Programme in 2008. The main task of the report, however, is to provide a general account on the MZES’ activities during 2008, its personnel development, own and external resources, and its major achievements and outputs.

This Introduction thus concentrates on the basic features and general development of the Centre: It provides an overview of the organisation of the MZES and its two research departments; it presents the development of the resources available at the MZES and the external funds acquired through the MZES; and it describes research co-operations and various other significant events that occurred at the Centre in 2008. 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 2008.

1.2 Organisation of the MZES and its major research areas

The MZES is an interdisciplinary research institute of the University of Mannheim, which has close connections to the Faculty of Social Sciences. According to its organizational plan (see Figure 1.2), the Centre is directed by the Executive Board (Vorstand), consisting of three professors of the University of Mannheim, namely the MZES Director and the heads of the Centre’s two departments: Department A focuses on “European Societies and their Integration”; Department B studies “European Political Systems and their Integration”. The Executive Board prepares the three-year Research Programme; it takes the major decisions concerning the direction of the Centre. The Director, with the support of the Managing Director, prepares and implements the decisions of other bodies and is the official supervisor of the personnel compensated with MZES resources. The Managing Director primarily oversees the infrastructure and the MZES administration. The Supervisory Board (Kollegium) represents professors of the Faculty and university as well as MZES researchers and staff; it elects for a three-year period the Executive Board. 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 (Wissenschaftlicher Beirat), composed by internationally outstanding scholars, reviews the Research Programme and provides advice on individual projects. It consists of five external scientists (appointed for three years by the University President, two re-elections are possible), the current members are:

- Prof. Dr. Rudy B. Andeweg (Leiden University)
- Professor Richard Breen, Ph.D. (Yale University, New Haven)
- Prof. Dr. Marlis Buchmann (Universität Zürich)
- Prof. Dr. Stein Kuhnle (University of Bergen, and Hertie School of Governance, Berlin)
- Professor Gary Marks, Ph.D. (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Free University of Amsterdam)
In 2005, the centre’s two research departments were reorganized in fewer project clusters: three research areas in Department A and four areas in Department B, in order to concentrate efforts and facilitate more intensive exchanges within and between them. While this structure remained largely unchanged in 2008 (see Figure 2), the previous research area B4 “Democracy and Conflict Regulation” that focused on the East has been discontinued with the beginning of the Seventh Research Programme, following the retirement of Professor Jahn and the completion of its projects. The Seventh Research Programme integrates research on Eastern Europe into the other research areas. In recent years, several MZES research areas and even individual projects in both departments became more encompassing in regional scope, including „old“ and „new“ member states of the European Union. The MZES has thus no longer a special research area for Eastern European developments, thereby overcoming regional area divisions.

The MZES Kollegium elected in September 2007 the new Executive Board to take office in February 2008. The early election smoothed the transition from one board to the next and provided the newly elected members with sufficient time to prepare for their new task. The MZES Kollegium elected Bernhard Ebbinghaus as the new MZES Director (succeeding Wolfgang C. Müller), Josef Brüderl as the Head of Department A (succeeding Bernhard Ebbinghaus on this position), and Thomas König as the Head of Department B (who had already assumed this position in September 2007 after the retirement of Franz-Urban Pappi). All three unanimous elections were uncontested and the new Executive Board started in February 2008 as planned.
The members of the Executive Board from left to right: Josef Brüderl, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, and Thomas König.

Figure 2: MZES Departments and Research Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mannheim Centre for European Social Research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Director:</strong> Bernhard Ebbinghaus*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managing Director:</strong> Reinhart Schneider</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department A</th>
<th>Department B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>European Societies and their Integration</strong></td>
<td><strong>European Political Systems and their Integration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head: Josef Brüderl*</td>
<td>Head: Thomas König*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1:</strong> Changing Labour Relations and Welfare States in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator: Bernhard Ebbinghaus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2:</strong> Education, Labour Markets and Social Stratification in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator: N.N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A3:</strong> Family, Education, and Ethnicity in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator: Josef Brüderl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B1:</strong> Conditions of Democratic Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator: Jan W. van Deth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2:</strong> Contexts for Democratic Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator: Wolfgang C. Müller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B3:</strong> Democratic Multi-Level Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator: Thomas König</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*as of February 2008 for three years.
Department A addresses some of the most crucial changes and challenges European societies have to face in recent years and in so doing the projects often apply a long-term perspective. The topics covered include the welfare states and their reforms as well as the changing labour relations that are addressed from a macro-sociological comparative perspective in Area A1. Area A2 addresses central questions of the social structure and its reproduction by a focus on education and labour market processes under varying institutional configurations. Area A3 focuses on the family and other intimate relations and the social networks with which these are interwoven. It also includes research on ethnicity and migration, central topics for social integration. 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 Research Areas represent a blend of continuing previous strength in research and introducing innovative research topics. More then ever, the macro-comparative and the micro-sociological approaches of the projects in Department A endeavour to be complementary.

In Department B all three Research Areas are concerned with the development of democracy in Europe. Overcoming the separation of Eastern European area research, the previous four Research Areas are now concentrated in three clusters that were slightly renamed. The three Research Areas distinguish themselves by their central research questions and the resulting methodological focus. Area B1 is concerned with the micro-foundations of democracy: the attitudes and modes of behaviour of the citizens and the ways in which these are acquired and shaped. Area B2 is devoted to the political organizations and institutions that link citizens to the making of authoritative political decisions: political parties and parliaments. Areas B1 and B2 necessarily overlap to some extent. On the one hand institutions shape the preferences and strategies of individual actors, while on the other hand parties and parliaments respond to demands and strategies of voters. Yet, in B1 the research focus is on the individuals while it is on the organizations and institutions in B2. Area B3 is devoted to the problems of democracy resulting from European integration and the establishment of a multi-level system of governance. B3 shares an interest in intermediary organizations and institutions with B2 and, in a few projects, an interest in individual attitudes with B1, but it remains distinct by directing its main focus on the implications of multi-level governance.

A major task for the new Executive Board was to devise a new three year research programme that combines ongoing projects and initiates new projects within the context of the six research areas. By drawing up the new programme, the MZES Executive Board and all project leaders have an opportunity to adjust and reflect upon the medium-term research strategy. It is also the basis for its external peer-review process that ensures with the help of the Scientific Advisory Board the quality of planned and ongoing research, the bases for the allocation of MZES resources. In particular, the MZES provides starting grants to core projects, facilitating the preparation of promising applications for external funding, and it provides subsequent
infrastructural support for ongoing funded projects. In its June 2008 meeting, the Scientific Advisory Board discussed the Seventh Research Programme (2008-2011) and reviewed the new project proposals, providing valuable advice for the subsequent application process. The MZES Kollegium in September 2008 accepted fourteen new research projects, two in Department A and twelve in Department B (see Table 1).

Table 1: New Projects Added in 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Project directors</th>
<th>Finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1.7</td>
<td>Social Assistance in Europe. Indicators of Minimum Income Schemes</td>
<td>Ebbinghaus, H. Böckler</td>
<td>H. Böckler Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3.11</td>
<td>Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants</td>
<td>Ebbinghaus, Wendt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1.6</td>
<td>Voter Turnout and Strategic Voting: Rational Calculus or Group Identity?</td>
<td>Shikano, Kittel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1.7</td>
<td>German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process</td>
<td>Schmitt-Beck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1.8*</td>
<td>Campaign Dynamics 2005. Mobilizing and Persuading Effects of Television News on Voters during the 2005 German General Election Campaign</td>
<td>Schmitt-Beck</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1.9</td>
<td>Political Talk Culture. Interpersonal Communication about Politics in Citizens' Everyday Lives - in East and West Germany</td>
<td>Schmitt-Beck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2.12</td>
<td>The Ideological Cohesion of Western European Political Parties</td>
<td>Bäck, Debus, W.C. Müller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2.14</td>
<td>Representation in Mixed Member Electoral Systems with Changing Electoral Markets</td>
<td>Zittel, Gschwend</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2.15*</td>
<td>EuroPolis: A Deliberative Polity-making Project</td>
<td>Schmitt</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3.7*</td>
<td>Agency Governance and Its Challenges to the EU System of Representation</td>
<td>Rittberger, Wonka</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3.8</td>
<td>European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)</td>
<td>König, Finke</td>
<td>Thyssen Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3.9</td>
<td>Party Competition, Government Formation and Policy Outcomes in West European Multi-level Systems</td>
<td>Debus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3.10</td>
<td>Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union (PIREDEU)</td>
<td>Schmitt</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: core projects underlined; (*) supplementary projects; for already financed projects (see Appendix 5.2).
Table 2: Research Projects Active During 2008

<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 starting grants)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing projects (34 externally funded)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated projects (4 externally funded)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed projects in 2008 (all externally funded)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of all projects (46 externally funded)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active projects at the end of 2008</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Given the completion of some projects under the Sixth Research Programme (2005–2008) and the new projects added under the Seventh Research Programme (2008–2011), there were on total 66 projects active at the Centre in 2008 (see Table 2). While eight projects were completed in that year, of the remaining 58 projects, 34 already have acquired external project funding, and the four associated projects are financed by doctoral grants from external sources. At the end of 2008, 58 projects are still running, but several new projects are known to start in 2009. Moreover, 16 projects are in their preparatory phase, most of them receiving MZES starting grants and are in the process of applying for external funding. The number of projects in Department B has been thus far larger than in Department A; this is also reflected in a somewhat larger number of researchers and past acquired external funding. Over the last years, the difference between the two departments has become smaller, and the gap may become still smaller after the completion of the generational transition in the sociology department in 2009.

1.3 Personnel development

During 2008, the 66 ongoing MZES projects involved nearly hundred scientists from faculty members to doctoral researchers, about one third of them women (see Table 3). The MZES relies on 19 faculty members (4 women) of the sociology and political science departments who initiate and direct the majority of MZES projects. In addition, 80 researchers worked at the Centre during 2008, including eight scientists in the infrastructural units who contribute to several research projects. Many researchers are doctoral candidates who are employed part-time by their research project and some have additional part-time teaching positions at the University of Mannheim.
Personnel development

(see Appendix 5.8 for teaching input). The MZES reaches its size and research capacity through the pooling of personnel resources from different sources: 51 researchers at MZES were paid by external funds, while 29 scientists are employed through MZES own funds, be it on project-starting grants (16), fellowships (5) or infrastructural positions (8). The share of women among the external funded research positions, most of them doctoral positions, is somewhat higher than the average of all scientific personnel involved in the MZES; it will take future additional efforts to increase the female share among the postdoc and infrastructure positions, several of these are on a long-term or permanent basis.

Table 3: Scientific Personnel (Male/Female) at MZES During 2008 by Financing Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Financing source</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>% female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Researchers in Research Departments</td>
<td>MZES</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research grants</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientists in the infrastructure</td>
<td>MZES</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientists at the Social Science</td>
<td>University of</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>Mannheim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29.3 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With its own budget (see Table 4), the MZES funds approximately 25 full-time positions that were divided to finance 35 persons. Most of the full-time scientific and the non-academic staff positions 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 Centre funded the employment of 15 scientists (on 9.5 full-time positions) working on projects of the two research departments. These positions are not filled permanently, but rather employ doctoral or postdoc researchers under fixed-term contracts who work in the Research Programme's core projects, mainly for preparing grant applications. These positions include also the postdoc Fellows that vary from one year to five years.
Table 4: MZES Staff by Financing Source (Full-time Equivalent Positions and Persons) at the End of 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MZES budget</th>
<th>External research grants</th>
<th>Faculty of Social Sciences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FTE*</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>FTE*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researchers and project leaders</td>
<td>9.5 a)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19.3 a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientists in MZES Infrastructure</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-academic staff c)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* FTE: full time equivalent positions; a) fixed-term; b) two staff members fixed-term; c) one part-time position financed by the University of Mannheim; d) including one Junior Professorship funded by MZES.

A more significant share of the MZES’ personnel resources comes from two outside sources: from external research grants and from the Faculty of Social Sciences. Firstly, based on the high ratio of external funding, 35 researchers, the majority of them doctoral researchers on part-time positions, were funded by research project grants from national and EU funding agencies (see Section 1.4). Thus 35 of the 58 scientists working at the MZES in 2008 were externally funded, compared with 15 scientists funded by MZES and 8 scientists in MZES infrastructure. Secondly, the competence of the Faculty professors is a particularly valuable asset as they provide leadership at the Centre and assume the responsibility of initiating and directing most of the research projects at MZES. Fortunately the good infrastructure and personnel support of the Centre attracted thus far nearly all professors of political science and sociology to direct their main research priorities towards the MZES research profile and to locate their projects at the Centre.

Since its founding, the MZES has been shaped and supported by the professors from the Faculty of Social Sciences. During the last five years, the Faculty has been facing the challenge of generational transition as seven of its eleven professors of sociology and political science had retired by 2007 and two more sociology chairs will become vacant in 2009. By 2009 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) as Professor of Comparative Government and Political Theory, continued with the appointment of Bernhard Ebbinghaus (following Johannes Berger) as Professor of Macrosociology and Markus Gangl (succeeding Walter Müller) as Professor of Social Research Methods and Applied Sociology in October 2004. Berthold Rittberger (suc-
ceeding Egbert Jahn) as professor of Political Science and Contemporary History in February 2007 and Thomas König (succeeding Beate Kohler-Koch) as Professor of International Relations in August 2007, and most recently, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck (following Franz Urban Pappi) as Professor of Political Science and Political Sociology in autumn 2008. The professors emeriti Egbert Jahn, Beate Kohler-Koch, Walter Müller, and Franz Urban Pappi continued to make contributions to the MZES research profile after their retirement and have done so in their MZES projects during 2008.

The Social Science Faculty was further strengthened through the successful graduate school application in the Excellence Initiative. Moreover, the recent restructuring efforts of the University of Mannheim added one new professorship in the political science, sociology, and psychology departments. The Excellence Initiative finances a new method professorship at the Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences (CDSS) as part of the University of Mannheim's Graduate School of Economic and Social Sciences (GESS). Former MZES Fellow Thomas Gschwend, Ph.D., was appointed Professor for Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences in September 2007, reinforcing the political science department, while remaining active in several MZES research projects. A new professorship in Political Economy has been established by the university and the recruitment process has been started in 2008. Not counting the GESIS president, Prof. Dr. Rattinger, who holds a Faculty chair with reduced teaching load, the Faculty's Political Science Department has now seven full professors who will contribute to the MZES Department B.

The transition process in sociology is not yet finished as five new professors will be recruited by the Faculty until autumn 2009, expanding the sociology department to six professors (not counting two social psychology professorships and an additional GESIS professorship) who will all contribute to the MZES Department A. Successors for the chairs in General Sociology (Hartmut Esser) and Comparative Sociology (Peter Flora) had been decided by the Faculty and University in summer 2008. As Markus Gangl left for the University of Wisconsin, Madison, the Chair of Social Research Methods is vacant but the recruitment process started in 2008. In addition, the Faculty will be able to fill a new professorship in Economic and Organizational Sociology in 2009 thanks to the university restructuring plan. The Faculty has aimed at finding scholars who will continue the successful work at the MZES and the commitment of their predecessors in Department A.

The Postdoc Fellows play an increasingly important role in initiating and coordinating research at the MZES. One of four MZES senior fellow positions had been transferred into a junior professorship in 2006. After only two semesters, Dr. Steffen Ganghof left for
Director’s Introduction

a Chair in Comparative Government at the University of Potsdam, and the Swedish political scientist Dr. Hanna Bäck (previously University of Twente) succeeded as junior professor in political science in November 2007. In February 2008, Dr. Marc Debus from the University of Konstanz has been recruited on the vacant MZES Fellowship in Department B following the promotion of Thomas Gschwend to CDSS professor. In September 2008, Sven-Oliver Proksch, (Ph.D., University of California, Los Angeles) joined the MZES as university fellow in Political Economy; a second university fellowship will be nominated in 2009. In autumn 2008, PD Dr. Susumu Shikano, MZES Project leader, was awarded the prestigious Heisenberg Stipendium by the German Research Foundation; this externally funded senior fellowship will allow him to do research for up to five years at the MZES.

In Department A, Junior Professor Marita Jacob at the Method Chair is also contributing to MZES research, including a recently granted project funded by the Landesstiftung. MZES Fellow Dr. Irena Kogan left the MZES for a full professorship in sociology at the University of Bamberg in Fall 2007 but has received the offer to return to Mannheim as Professor of Comparative Sociology as of Fall 2009. As of October 2008, Jan Drahokoupil (with a Ph.D. from Central European University, Budapest) had been recruited by the Executive Board in order to strengthen the Eastern European comparative analysis in Department A. Since MZES Fellow Dr. Claus Wendt is on leave for a year at the Center for European Studies of Harvard University thanks to a Kennedy Memorial Fellowship sponsored by DAAD, J. Timo Weishaupt (Ph.D at University of Wisconsin, Madison) will be MZES Visiting Fellow in the Department A for the academic year 2008/9.
The MZES Kollegium agreed in September 2008 to the Executive Board’s new initiative to promote two new (one year) postdoc fellowships that are designed in particular to advance the Centre’s aim to increase the share of female researchers. These one year postdoc positions will provide the time to write a grant proposal and publish ongoing research. Dr. Paola Mattei (Ph.D., London School of Economics, and previously at WZ Berlin) assumed the new postdoc position in November 2008. Dr. Brooke Luetgert (with a doctorate from the German University of Administrative Sciences, Speyer) was offered the other postdoc position, yet she was awarded a three year Margarete von Wrangell Habilitation grant by the Land Baden-Württemberg starting in spring 2009.

Table 5: Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Incoming</th>
<th>Outgoing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postdocs</td>
<td>Graduates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other German university</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other foreign university</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several career transitions affect MZES research projects. PD Dr. Thomas Zittel assumed a new position as DAAD Visiting Associate Professor of Government at Cornell University in Ithaca, NY, though he will stay co-leader of his MZES projects. Similarly, Dr. Arndt Wonka who moved to the Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS) will remain co-leader of his MZES projects. Dr. Daniel Finke, MZES project leader, moved from the Mannheim Faculty to the University of Heidelberg, receiving a Junior Professorship in Analytical Political Economy as of winter semester 2008. Dr. Fabrice Larat, after having managed for several years the EU network CONNEX, became director of the new research CERA at Ecole Nationale d’Administration (ENA) in Strasbourg in September 2008.

The MZES has proven again as a springboard for academic careers (see Table 5), and it continues to attract new young scholars. A large share of incoming staff in 2008, particularly the postdoc positions, were recruited internationally. Although many project researchers were selected from University of Mannheim graduates, nearly half of the doctoral researchers come from other German or foreign universities. In terms of outgoing staff, not only the postdoc but also doctoral researchers from MZES were able to assume positions at other universities in Germany and
abroad, and in public and private research institutes (e.g. Infratest). Having nearly mastered the generational transition of professors at the Faculty, the MZES will continue to have to cope with considerable turnover among its younger researchers, requiring special measures to integrate new researchers and maintain links with external ones.

1.4 Resources and project grants

In addition to the personnel resources of about 25 full-time equivalent positions, 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 as part of the state of Baden-Württemberg budget for the University of Mannheim. This has been the same budget since 2006, following a cut of about 10% compared to the years before 2005. The MZES has since then mastered to perform with a budget considerably below what it had when it was a much smaller institution with fewer external funded projects.

Figure 3: Acquired New External Funding 1996-2008
(Total in Millions of Euro and 3-year Averages Since 1994)

Throughout its history, the MZES has been very successful in gaining external grants and for years, it has been among the most successful grant-winning institutions of the University of Mannheim. The total external funding over the 1996-2008 period was 22.8 million Euros or 1.75 million Euros in average annual acquisition. In 2008, MZES project leaders were again very successful in acquiring external funding for a total of 3,484,866 Euros for projects, running for one or more years. Given the multi-year acquired funds, the actual external funds used to finance ongoing projects are more evenly distributed year by year. On an annual basis, the MZES expenditures financed by external grants increased from 1.3 million Euros in 2006 to 1.7 million in 2007 and again in 2008. Thus over the last three years, the MZES projects had a
throughput of more than 4.7 million Euros over the last three years. Among the German social science institutes, the MZES stands out with more than 50% external funding of its total expenditure, including personnel costs of MZES staff and researchers.

The 2008 success is remarkable considering the cyclical nature of multi-year applications and the large projects already funded at the beginning of 2008. As the yearly acquisition of grants is uneven, Figure 3 provides rolling averages over three-year periods, reflecting the multi-year funding and the three-year cycle of the MZES Research Programme. Thus 2008 has not only been the second best year in terms of acquiring external funding grants, but there is also a medium-term sustained upward trend over the last five years. In 2008, the largest grant proposal was coordinated by Josef Brüderl: the collaborative project acquired 1.8 million Euros for the Panel Study on Family Dynamics from the DFG long-term research programme. The “Europe in Context” project of Jan van Deth was awarded 0.46 million Euros by the German Research Foundation, it was the largest successful application of the 1.47 million acquired funding in Department B. Other larger scale projects (see Table 6) led by Thomas König, Berthold Rittberger & Anke Wonka, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, and Herman Schmitt received funding by DFG and EU.

Table 6: Acquired External Funding in Larger Projects (Euro), 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MZES Projects</th>
<th>Project leaders</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,017,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel Study on Family Dynamics (III)</td>
<td>Brüderl</td>
<td>1,846,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC)</td>
<td>W. Müller et al.</td>
<td>101,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other projects (see Appendix 5.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department B</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,467,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe in Context</td>
<td>van Deth</td>
<td>458,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation 1961-2005</td>
<td>König</td>
<td>236,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decion-making</td>
<td>Rittberger, Wonka</td>
<td>194,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing an Infrastructure for Research into Electoral Democracy of the European Union (PIREDEU)</td>
<td>Schmitt</td>
<td>142,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representation in Mixed Member Electoral Systems under Changing Electoral Markets</td>
<td>Zittel, Gschwend</td>
<td>110,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other projects (see Appendix 5.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>324,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MZES total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,484,866</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most of the grants are provided by German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG) and several other private foundations, in particular the private Volkswagen and Thyssen foundations. As the EU-financed project CONNEX was acquired before 2006, the proportion of European Union funds has declined, yet this was more than offset by national external funding over the last three years (see Table 7).

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 by the peer-review process of research funding agencies. By subscribing to the principle that all research at the MZES is based on (peer evaluated) outside research grants, the Centre routinely secures another round of quality control of the research after the 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. The successful acquisition policy thus far speaks for this strategy.

Table 7: Acquired New External Funding 2003–05 and 2006–08 by Grant Provider

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Provider</th>
<th>2003 – 2005</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2006 – 2008</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baden-Württemberg</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Federal Government</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFG</td>
<td>4,142</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>6,278</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1,115</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1,378</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,132</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>8,715</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5 MZES service units: from infrastructure to public relations

The MZES infrastructure is a crucial resource for efficient work at the Centre, facilitating research at high quality, and together with the MZES Directorate these units also engage in many activities disseminating its research results. The MZES infrastructure comprises the MZES library, the research archive Eurodata, the unit Parties and Elections in Europe and the computing services. In addition the Managing Direc-
tor, the secretaries of the Directorate as well as the Public Relations Officer are engaged in the general administration and the MZES public relations.

The following activities deserve special mentioning (see also chapters 4 and 5.8):

- The MZES Library is a research library and located in A5 with the Social Science Library, being open nearly around the clock to MZES researchers, Faculty members, and university students and guests. It contains at present 59,131 media (i.e. 50,462 monographs and 8,669 journals/series). The entire MZES collection is integrated into the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund, SWB).

- The Eurodata archive provides access to European statistics and data resources for MZES research. It centrally administrates international data sets such as the European Labour Force Survey (ELFS), EU Household Panel (ECHP), EU Statistics 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 at present more than 1700 individual data files) and its proper documentation. Eurodata generates files in SPSS, STATA, and SAS from the raw data, improves data documentation, and carries out extensive data checking. Furthermore, the archive updates basic tools for documentation and access control of the highly complex microdata of the European Labour Force Survey.

- In October 2008, the COST (European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research) funding scheme entitled “The True European Voter” received funding after a presentation and discussion of reviewers comments in Brussels. The European Voter 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, Portugal, Greece) and Eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Croatia). It is also intended to update the existing file by adding most recent election studies to the already existing data structure of the original six countries. The “True European Voter” project will start in early 2009; it will run over four years and has been granted 500,000 Euros to support its activities.

- The computer department replaced 20 PCs and 4 laser printers in 2008. A 46” LCD Display was purchased for the MZES conference room. It is possible to use it as in addition to the beamer (big conferences) or as a stand-alone solution with smaller conferences.

- With the support of the university, a Public Relations Officer could be financed for two years to improve public dissemination of MZES research
and coordinate media activities at MZES in close cooperation with the University public relations office. Besides the regular newsletter and promotion material for the MZES, the Public Relations Officer coordinated media activities and documented these in a new online database. In order to overcome shortcomings of the past in this area, the MZES is committed to foster public relations work by its own resources in the future.

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 EU-funded Network has been active until 2008. While the MZES was 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. The MZES hosted 11 conferences (or project workshops) with a total of 269 participants from all over the world, including the CONNEX final conference with 146 participants (see Appendix 5.6 b).

A valuable contribution to the Centre’s internationalization is the lively exchange with external researchers visiting Mannheim. In 2008, the MZES hosted 21 guest
researchers (20 from abroad), a slight increase to the 18 of the previous year, though the number of months spent at MZES decreased from 70 to 56 months. Most of these guests are taking part in ongoing (or planned) MZES research projects; they regularly attend the colloquia series and often give a talk on their ongoing research. We can only mention some of the distinguished guests (see Appendix 5.5): Prof Karl Ulrich Mayer (Yale University) gave the MZES public lecture (in collaboration with the Faculty and GESS) on the “New Directions in Life Course Research” at the beginning of his four months stay in December 2008. MZES Advisory Board member Prof Richard Breen (Yale University) gave a talk in the same series while visiting the MZES in May 2008. Prof Andreas Wimmer (UCLA) also gave a public lecture during his visit in May 2008.

In Department A, Japanese Economic historian Prof Toshiaki Yamai (Ritsumeikan University) visited for three months, presenting his research on German and Japanese collective bargaining practices in historical perspective. Henning Hillmann, Ph.D., Assistant professor at Stanford University, visited for two months and presented his research and contributed to the CDSS doctoral training. In Department B, MZES External Fellow Prof William A. Maloney (University of Newcastle) worked two months at the MZES in summer 2008. During the sabbatical of the former MZES director, Prof Thomas Saalfeld (University of Kent) was Visiting Professor of Comparative Government and Political Theory for the spring term 2008. Prof Tor Midtbø (University of Bergen) visited the Centre in Autumn 2008. Several visitors, including Ph.D. candidates, came from China, Norway, Spain and UK, others from Brazil and Croatia.

In addition to the three public talks by distinguished guests, 42 presentations (31 from outside researchers) were given in the regular colloquia series of the two departments, providing ample opportunity to discuss ongoing project work and to exchange ideas with colleagues invited from outside the Centre (see Appendix 5.6). In
the colloquia series as well as in the regular doctoral workshops of the two departments, researchers from the MZES present their ongoing work. In addition, several ad hoc working groups with members from various parts of the Centre have been active throughout 2008. The number of projects in which researchers from different Research Areas worked together is considerable, for instance in joint activities such as the EU networks (CONNEX, EQUALSOC).

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) “Concepts of Rationality, Decision Making and Economic Modeling”, based at Mannheim University. The MZES cooperates with GESIS/ZUMA, Mannheim inter alia in the context of the EQUALSOC network. During 2008, several MZES project leaders from Department B and Research Area A1 have been active preparing an application for a long-term new Collaborative Research Centre (SFB), coordinated by Thomas König, and in cooperation with the economists at University of Mannheim, coordinated by Axel Börsch-Supan.

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 8 shows that the MZES has many such commitments, covering most of the fields in which it is active. In addition, several projects at the MZES, particularly those with comparative country-by-country studies, involve participants from abroad.

Table 8: Overview of MZES National and International Networks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Other participants</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-2015</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 over 30 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>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>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Aims</td>
<td>Other participants</td>
<td>Funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2010</td>
<td>Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family (PAIRFAM) Coordination (Brüderl with Huinink, Bremen)</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>2005-2009</td>
<td>Integrated and United? A Quest for Citizenship in an Ever Closer Europe (IntUne) Membership (W.C. Müller, Schmitt)</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>
<tr>
<td>2005-2010</td>
<td>Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC) Network of Excellence Local Coordination (W. Müller)</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>
<td>13 research institutes and universities with some 270 researchers and graduate students participating</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2013</td>
<td>German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) Membership (H. Esser, I. Kogan, V. Stockel)</td>
<td>Establishing a National Educational Panel Study in Germany and providing data for analysing inequality in educational opportunity over the life-course</td>
<td>14 research centres in Germany, involving about 70 senior researchers</td>
<td>BMBF</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 more than 30 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 one decade.
• The most exceptional and demanding contribution of the MZES to international research cooperation and exchange has been certainly the MZES’ lead role in organizing and coordinating the EU-financed Network of Excellence “Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multilevel Europe” or CONNEX (Connecting Excellence on European Governance). Under the leadership of Beate Kohler-Koch and the management support of Fabrice Larat, the MZES cooperated with 43 research centres and 170 distinguished academics throughout Europe. The final CONNEX conference was held in Mannheim in March 2008 reporting on its research findings, followed by a conference in Brussels on “How Does Research Integration Work?” in June 2008.

• With leading participation of MZES researchers (Josef Brüderl) a DFG 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, Liefbroer) and several colleagues working in other countries on related issues (e.g. Amato from Penn State University; DiPrete from Columbia University).

• 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. More than 30 researchers from Mannheim participate in EQUALSOC, many of them presented papers at the mid-term conference in Berlin in April 2008. A TRALEG-Workshop on „Welfare State Institutions and Welfare State Outcomes“ was organized by Claus Wendt in cooperation with Joakim Palme (SOFI, Stockholm) at the MZES in March 2008. 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 are 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. This EU project includes from MZES Wolfgang C. Müller, who had been elected to its leadership body, and Hermann Schmitt.

• As part of the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), funded by the Federal Science Ministry and by the DFG, several MZES project leaders are
Cooperation and exchange

taking part in this collaborative long-term panel study on younger cohorts going through different stages of the German educational system.

1.7 The MZES – a place for young scholars

The MZES aims at promoting a vibrant intellectual exchange among its researchers, between senior and junior scholars, between political scientists and sociologists. Each Research Department runs a regular seminar to which all members of the Centre are invited. These seminars serve as forums for the presentation and discussion of the research conducted at the MZES and for the presentation of related or generally relevant research by guests from other universities and research institutes, both national and international. The colloquia of Department A and B are also obligatory for second and third year CDSS doctoral candidates in sociology and political science respectively, thereby further linking the Graduate School with the MZES. In addition there are in-house meetings of young scholars of MZES and Faculty organized by the post-doc Fellows in both Departments. Together with the Social Science Faculty the MZES organizes a series of public guest lectures that are of interest to a broad social science community and serve the inter-departmental exchange. In addition to these regular events, the MZES organizes several activities that bring together researchers from different projects, Research Areas, and Research Departments. Researchers from both Departments are jointly participating in the EU Network of Excellence “Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion” (EQUALSOC), several conferences have been organized at the Centre or MZES researchers participated in such EQUALSOC meetings abroad.

Since the founding of the Graduate School’s social science centre (CDSS), doctoral workshops on methodology as well as seminars in sociology or political science are organized in collaboration with the CDSS at the MZES, bringing together young scholars from MZES, CDSS doctoral students and Faculty. These activities formalize the longstanding practice of method oriented workshops at the MZES. Not only do researchers get credit as part of their Ph.D. programme for taking part in these doctoral courses, the contribution of professors to CDSS courses is counted toward their heavy teaching load. The MZES employs at times over 60 student research assistants who receive practical experience and on-the-job-training in conducting empirical research. The transition towards the Bologna-Process has thus also consequences for the MZES recruitment of student research assistants and potential future researchers. Over the next years, the Faculty of Social Sciences expands its graduate programme in addition to the now well established three-year B.A. programmes in political science (since Winter 2004) and sociology (since Winter 2005). The master in political science (since Autumn 2007) and the master in sociology (since Autumn 2008) are both research-oriented and thus will be suited for the recruitment of student research assistants. Several of the master students will be interested in continuing
doctrinal education in the Graduate School programme. Every year, the MZES infrastructure staff provides a master-level course on European data sources.

Thus far the MZES has contributed considerably to the support of doctoral candidates at the Faculty and about 30 doctoral students are currently working as researchers (with half-time employment contracts) in core research projects or supplementary Ph.D. projects. Once the supervisors, usually two professors at the Faculty, have accepted the proposals of their doctoral theses, these MZES researchers are formally included in the Faculty's list of doctoral candidates. In the future, doctoral researchers working in MZES research projects will be increasingly recruited from and integrated into the CDSS doctoral programme, completing their thesis (in English) with a Ph.D.

In the past, the MZES had been running a doctoral grant programme for young scholars who wanted to write their dissertation in close connection to one of the existing MZES Research Areas or research projects. This scheme has been successfully completed with several dissertations. Continuing the intention of the programme and adapting it to the new context of the Ph.D. training provided by the Graduate School, the MZES will develop a new programme of support for CDSS doctoral candidates who work on a thesis project in line with the MZES research programme. It is planned to partially support two doctoral candidates in their second and third year of doctoral studies for each CDSS cohort starting in 2009. Doctoral candidates are expected to also teach one seminar per semester, funded by the Faculty's sociology or political science departments. The MZES Executive Board will select the doctoral fellows from CDSS doctoral students based on their dissertation proposal and recommendation by their mentor. The dissertation project has to be in line with the MZES Research Programme and no other funding through projects is possible.

In addition the MZES has extended its efforts to promote postdoc researchers, either attracting excellent young scholars internationally or providing a career path...
for doctoral candidates after successful completion of their thesis. Research institutes elsewhere have invested considerably in expanding postdoc positions, the successful moves of Mannheim doctorates shows the intensified competition for excellent young scholars. In addition to the long-term Fellowships, the MZES plans to extend a postdoc programme of one year to allow recruiting young scholars who seek to apply to external Fellowships (Emmy Noether, Heisenberg, Schumpeter). It is the long-term goal of the MZES to increase the number of Fellows to at least six, matching the number of and in line with the orientations of the Centre’s Research Areas. The postdoc fellows have not only gained an important role in initiating research projects but also will contribute to teaching as well as providing guidance to younger scholars. With these initiatives to promote doctoral and postdoc fellowships, the MZES will certainly further enhance its vibrant scientific community and intellectual exchange at the Centre.

### 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. 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 academic output in the history of the MZES. Moreover, the breakdown by English language publications indicates that MZES research leads to many publications, in particular SSCI indexed journal articles, edited volumes and contributions that are accessible to a world-wide academic audience.

Over the last years, the publication record of MZES remained at a respectably high level (see Table 8). This holds also for the year 2008 that was again very productive in these output indicators, though publications often reflect the work of many years and a longer review process. While the number of books was lower than in the preceding year, many of the edited volumes were published in international presses in English. Compared to the last five years, the output in terms of SSCI journal articles has been outstandingly high with 42 peer-reviewed articles; nearly three fourth (30) were published in English. It reflects a shift of articles to citation-indexed journals, a trend that is welcomed by the MZES. The contributions to edited volumes stand with 84 contributions (50 in English) slightly short of last year’s record. The MZES clearly encourages its researchers to strive for publications in the English language and, in particular, in international and citation-indexed journals. As today’s conference papers are tomorrow's publications, the large number of conference papers presented over the last years should lead to further publications. The same applies to working papers, where there has been an increase in the number of MZES working papers. Yet the overall number of working papers declined, partly due to a change in editorial
policy of major German journals that exclude published working papers from consideration.

Table 8: Publications and Conference Presentations 2004–2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004 All</th>
<th>2005 All</th>
<th>2006 All</th>
<th>2007 All</th>
<th>2008 All</th>
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<tr>
<td>Books</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monographs</td>
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<td>Journal articles</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapters in edited vols.</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>84</td>
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<tr>
<td>in English language</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>in other language</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working papers &amp;c</td>
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<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference presentations</td>
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<td>165</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although the MZES 2007 publication output is matching the record levels of 2004–2007 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. As faculty professors had to be newly recruited, new teaching programmes were set-up following the Bologna process, and applications in the Excellence Initiative consumed much of the time of Faculty members over the last years. The recent recruitments of Faculty professors and Postdoc Fellows at the MZES should bring in further research efforts in the coming years, leading hopefully to many internationally visible publications as this has been one of the major criteria in the selection process for both the Faculty of Social Sciences and MZES.

What is perhaps most important, however, is that the quality of publication outlets has been upheld and extended. As in previous years, several of the publications of

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1 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.
MZES project leaders, postdoc fellows and doctoral researchers appeared in first-rate international journals. The list (see Appendix) includes, for instance, the European Journal of Political Research, European Societies, European Sociological Review, European Union Politics, Governance, Government & Opposition, International Journal of Comparative Sociology, International Journal of Public Opinion Research, International Sociology, Journal of Common Market Studies, Journal of European Public Policy, Party Politics, Political Analysis, Public Choice, and West European Politics. Besides many specialized English language journals and important German ones, MZES researchers are represented with several articles in the leading German journals of political science (Politische Vierteljahresschrift) and of sociology (Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie). The monographs and edited volumes typically were published by high-quality publishing houses, including, for instance internationally renowned Oxford University Press, Palgrave, and Routledge, and the German social science publishers (Campus, Nomos, and VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften). The MZES cofinanced the language editing of three volumes on Nationalism in Late and Post-Communist Europe, edited by Egbert Jahn and published parallel in English and German by Nomos in 2008, with the Russian edition to follow in 2009.

Mannheim has gained a leading position in German political science and sociology; this has been documented by several university and research rankings. In a pilot-study published in April 2008, the Wissenschaftsrat (German Scientific Council) evaluated the recent activities (2001-2005) of sociological research at 57 university departments and independent institutes in Germany. Sociology in Mannheim, including the MZES Department A and the five sociology chairs at the Faculty, received top ratings in nearly all categories. Mannheim sociology was rated as the best university department in respect to quality and output of research together with two independent research institutes (MPIfG in Cologne, SOEP unit at DIW in Berlin). Besides the qualitative assessment of papers submitted by Faculty members and MZES staff, Mannheim sociology was also rated "excellent" with respect to peer-reviewed journals and acquired external funding. Ranked below average was the public dissemination and media impact during the period 2001 to 2005. The 2008 CHE/Die Zeit ranking of sociology departments with respect to student evaluations, scientific reputation and quantitative research indicators also ranked Mannheim in the top rank for all five criteria. The CHE research ranking of 2008 classified Mannheim in the top group with respect to external funding, publications and reputation, though the doctoral thesis output remained still at a medium level.

Similar top rankings had been reported in the earlier CHE ranking of political science departments in 2007. Together with the University of Bremen, Mannheim political science is the university department ranked top in all five criteria: study situation, student-teacher relations, library resources, external research funding and academic reputation. Both in respect to teaching and research, sociology and political science in Mannheim are thus recognized as being at the top in Germany, a position shared
also by the economics and business school at University of Mannheim. Recent initiatives in terms of the MZES cooperation with the graduate schools CDSS and the new MZES public relations officer should however improve the results in the two areas with less good ratings: doctorates and public dissemination.

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 elected members of the Fachkollegium (review board) of the German Research Foundation (DFG), the European Research Council, NORFACE Programme Migration in Europe, and of the Kollegium of the Austrian Science Fund (FWF);
- as referees of various national, EU and international foundations;
- as evaluators of research institutions and university departments;
- as external members of selection boards for university professorships;
- as members in the council (Kuratorium) of GESIS, in the governing boards and scientific committees of other national and international research institutions;
- as member of the scientific advisory board of the German General Social Survey (Allbus);
- as chairman and members of the German Society of Electoral Research (DGFV);
- as member of the scientific advisory board of the Eurobarometer surveys and of the scientific board of the Portuguese Representation Study.
- 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 editors or advisory board members of national and international academic journals and book series;
- as reviewers for many peer-reviewed journals and major publishing houses nationally and internationally;

MZES project directors are members of various national and international Academies, in particular of the

- 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)
- 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)

In September 2008, Prof. em. Beate Kohler-Koch received a Doctor honoris causa from the University of Oslo for her scientific achievements in the area of European political integration.

1.10 Acknowledgement and outlook

All in all, the MZES has again experienced a productive year, continuing on its strength and innovating in other areas. The Seventh Research Programme (2008-2011) has started with a very successful first year. The MZES continued many long-term projects, gaining funding for new projects, and planning new initiatives for the future. Having developed into a lively research centre, the MZES will celebrate at the end of 2009 its twenty year anniversary.

For the next years, the MZES will seek to follow its path set out in its Seventh Research Programme by further developing its research profile, personal capacities and infrastructural environment. In the Development Plan of the University of Mannheim (2008-2010), the MZES set out the following strategic goals for the coming years:

- maintaining a high level and extending the Centre’s scientific position in European social research, fostering the inclusion of young scholars in this process;
- completion of the generational transition of professors and integration of the new generation of MZES researchers;
- further integration of the research clusters by recruiting postdoc researchers along the agendas of the research areas;
- intensification of international and interdisciplinary research activities, particularly by European and transatlantic cooperation;
- fostering young scholars by increasing postdoc positions and by supporting applications of excellent candidates for postdoc fellowships programmes (Emmy Noether, Heisenberg, Schumpeter; Magarette von Wrangel);
- optimizing the strategic research planning, particularly by fostering applications at EU-level and for DFG cooperative projects (e.g. SFB);
- continuing and extending the Centre’s public relations initiative, in particular increasing the widespread diffusion and public visibility of MZES research outcomes and projects.

These will be the strategic goals for the years to come. 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.
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 2008**

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

*Director(s):* Bernhard Ebbinghaus with Werner Eichhorst (IZA, Bonn)

*Researcher(s):* N. N.

*Funding:* AIAS, University of Amsterdam

*Duration:* 2006 to 2011

*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 a AIAS working paper in 2007. During 2008, this report was revised and updated for an edited contribution.
A1.2 Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights

Director(s): Bernhard Ebbinghaus with Giuliano Bonoli (IDHEAP/Lausanne)
Researcher(s): Isabelle Schulze (until February 2007); Tobias Wiß, Mareike Gronwald, Jean-Marie Jungblut, Jörg Neugschwender

Funding: DFG
Duration: 2005 to 2011
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: Two workshops took place in February and December 2008 in which international experts presented country studies and the GOSPE-team the first comparative analyses. The project aims to publish the country chapters and comparative analyses on institutional change, pension regulation and income situation in an edited volume.

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

Director(s): Bernhard Ebbinghaus
Researcher(s): Claudia Göbel, Sebastian Koos

Funding: Uni Mannheim, EQUALSOC, MZES
Duration: 2006 to 2011
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 of the planned project, a MZES working paper on trade union membership in Europe based on results from the European Social Survey (ESS) was published. Funds for a second workshop in Amsterdam in 2009 were secured from EQUALSOC/TRALEG.

A1.4 Quality of Life of Public Servants in International Comparison

Director(s): Franz Rothenbacher
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2010
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: The application for research funding submitted to the Fritz Thyssen Foundation on the 29th of March 2007 was rejected on the winter session of the foundation on 9th February 2008.

A1.5 Attitudes Towards Welfare State Institutions: New Perspectives for the Comparative Welfare State Analysis

Director(s): Claus Wendt
Researcher(s): Monika Mischke, Michaela Pfeifer
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2006 to 2009
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: Institutional indicators for three welfare state areas have been collected (health policy, family policy, minimum income protection). By taking these
macro indicators into account attitudes towards welfare state institutions have been
analysed and published in peer reviewed journals. By summer 2009 attitudes will be
analyzed cross-nationally for 15 EU countries as well as across the three social policy
areas.

A1.6 European System of Welfare State Indicators (EUWI): Political, Social and
Institutional Change in Comparison

Director(s): Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Claus Wendt
Researcher(s): Thomas Bahle, N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2006 to 2011
Status: in preparation

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.

A1.7 Social Assistance in Europe. Indicators of Minimum Income Security
Schemes

Director(s): Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Claus Wendt
Researcher(s): Thomas Bahle, Vanessa Hubl
Funding: Hans-Böckler-Stiftung
Duration: 2008 to 2010
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project aims at a comparative analysis of social assis-
tance schemes in Europe, their institutional design and quantitative development
over the past fifteen years. It is part of the wider project EUWI (European System of
Welfare State Indicators). First, the project will build up a system of indicators as a
basis for comparative analyses. Secondly, trends and variations in social assistance
schemes will be analyzed in the context of two major developments: the reform of
welfare states and the changing structure of poverty in European societies.

Current stage: The project started in April 2008. During this year the concept for
comparative indicators was developed and preliminary data were collected for 8
countries. On this basis, a first comparative analysis was undertaken, the results of
which were presented at the annual ESPAnet conference in Helsinki, September 18–
20. A first Interim report was also completed and presented at a meeting of the sci-
entific board at Düsseldorf, October 17.
Publications 2008

Books


Articles in journals


Chapters in books


MZES working papers


Conference Participation


18 October 2008, "Labor market flexibilization and its effects on the late career (FlexCareer)", Universität Leipzig. Participant: Bernhard Ebbinghaus: "Pension Systems and Old Age Income in Europe".


21 November 2008, "Invitation of The Health of Nations Study Group", Center for European Studies, Harvard University, USA. Participant: Claus Wendt: "Who has access to health care in Europe?".
4-6 December 2008, "Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe (GOSPE Final Project Conference)", Mannheim. Participants: Tobias Wiß, Mareike Gronwald: "Germany - Departing from Bismarckian Public Pensions?".

4-6 December 2008, "Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe (GOSPE Final Project Conference)", Mannheim. Participant: Tobias Wiß: "Governance and Regulation of Supplementary Pensions in Europe".


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

Coordinator: N.N.

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 2008

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

Director(s): Walter Müller (local coordination)
Researcher(s): Thomas Bahle, Gerrit Bauer, Birgit Becker, Nicole Biedinger, Jörg Dollmann, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Martin Elff, Michael Gebel, Claudia Göbel, Mareike Gronwald, Christian Hunkler, Marita Jacob, Jean-Marie Jungblut, Markus Klein, Irena Kogan, Sebastian Koos, Franz Kraus, Cornelia Kristen, Monika Mischke, Walter Müller, Clemens Noelke, Michaela Pfeifer, Nadine Reibling, David Reimer, Steffen Schindler, Julia Schrödter (Gesis), Stephanie Steinmetz, Volker Stocké, Nicole Tieben, Felix Weiss, Heike Wirth (Gesis), Claus Wendt

Funding: EU
Duration: 2005 to 2010
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 2008, 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(s): Walter Müller
Researcher(s): David Reimer, Steffen Schindler, Markus Klein
Funding: DFG, MZES
Duration: 2003 to 2010
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 2008, the project produced a number of papers related to the project thematic. Among them are three contributions to a special issue on horizontal
educational differentiation in the International Journal of Comparative Sociology.
Project staff also presented new research in various national and international
conferences.

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

Director(s): Irena Kogan, Walter Müller
Researcher(s): Michael Gebel, Clemens Noelke
Funding: VW-Stiftung
Duration: 2005 to 2009
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 final project stage, we are conducting in-depth analyses of
school-to-work transition processes in ten Central- and Eastern European countries,
where we could obtain access to high quality longitudinal data. The results will be
published as articles in international journals and in an edited volume at a major
international publishing house.

A2.4 Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults

Director(s): Marita Jacob
Researcher(s): Felix Weiss
Funding: Land Baden-Württemberg
Duration: 2006 to 2010
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project examines educational inequality after compul-
sory school in early adulthood in Europe. The general research question is, if inequal-
ity 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 increases resp.
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. The focus lies on the institutional conditions of the three countries and their impact on social selectivity on late educational decisions. First analyses of late entrants to the educational system of Germany and the U.S. have been done.

A2.5 European Labour Force

**Director(s):** Franz Kraus, Bernhard Ebbinghaus  
**Researcher(s):** Franz Kraus, external collaborators  
**Funding:** MZES  
**Duration:** 2005 to 2009  
**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 2008, we started to supplement our census-based data collection with annual tables derived from microdata of the ‘European Labour Force Survey’ (1983-2005). Work focused on computing and validating tables on labour market participation and employment structures at the level of individuals. Tables have been derived for alternative definitions of economic activity and employment, both for cross-sections and quasi-cohorts.

Finished projects in research area A2 from the sixth research programme

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

**Director(s):** Markus Gangl  
**Researcher(s):** Andrea Ziefle (MZES); with Mattias Strandh (Umeå), Mikael Nordenmark (Umeå), Madelene Nordlund (Umeå), Brendan Halpin (Limerick), John Hill (Limerick), Richard Layte (ESRI), Helen Russell (ESRI)  
**Funding:** DFG / ESF ECRP-Programme  
**Duration:** 2003 to 2008  
**Status:** completed
**Results**: The project addressed the role of job loss and childbirth as two trigger events that may result in significant losses of earnings capacity among prime-age workers. Using panel data for various European countries and the United States, the project empirically confirms that both job loss and unemployment lead to a significant and persistent deterioration of workers’ subsequent labour market prospects. As wage effects of job loss and child birth systematically increase with workers’ human capital, the project also confirms that devaluation and loss of human capital is a key underlying labour market mechanism. Comparing results across countries, Scandinavian-type labour market and welfare state institutions seem best suited to minimize the adverse effect of trigger events.

**Women’s Labour Market Participation and Sex-specific Occupational Segregation in Europe**

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

**Results**: The aim of the project was to examine how cross-national differences in horizontal and vertical occupational sex segregation can be explained by considering both individual level characteristics as well as country-specific institutional settings. Research strategy: The study is based on secondary data analyses using the European Union Labour Force Survey for the 1990s and 2000s. In its initial sections, it discusses theories for the explanation of occupational sex segregation and methods for its measurement. This is followed by an empirical description of recent trends in female employment and occupational sex segregation. Furthermore, the role of important institutional structures, like social policies and cultural norms, is addressed. Based on the descriptive findings, the analytical part, firstly, outlines a ‘typology of sex segregation regimes’ using hierarchical cluster analysis. Secondly, cross-national variation in the horizontal and vertical dimension of occupational sex segregation is explained by considering individual attributes besides the aforementioned institutional factors. For this purpose, multi-level modelling is applied which takes into account the nested sources of variability and allows for the combination of different analytical levels into a single framework.

**Main Findings**: According to the theoretical concept developed in the first part of the study, four distinct sex segregation regimes (modernised, conservative, traditional and post-communist) can be distinguished on the basis of central macro-level factors. These regimes, in particular, give insights into the positioning of former CCE countries, and demonstrate that a joint clustering of these countries is unrealistic. Furthermore, it can be shown that the defined regimes are quite stable over time. Explaining the reasons underlying the cross-national variation in horizontal and vertical occupational sex segregation, the main finding of the study confirms that
besides individual determinants, institutional factors, like the organization of educational systems, post-industrial developments, social policies and the national 'gender culture', play a crucial role. However, for each of the two dimension of occupational sex segregation, a different set of institutional factors is relevant to the explanation of cross-national differences. Moreover, it can be shown that these factors are operating in different directions: some factors reducing horizontal segregation, at the same time, have the opposite effect on the vertical aspect.

The Flexibilization of European Labour Markets: Incidence and Consequences of Atypical Employment

Director(s): Johannes Giesecke
Researcher(s): Johannes Giesecke, Michael Gebel
Funding: Landesstiftung Baden-Württemberg
Duration: 2006 to 2008
Status: completed

Results: The project’s aim was to give a comprehensive overview of the incidence as well as the consequences of so called “atypical” or “flexible” employment relationships in European labour markets. At the centre of interest were the three quantitatively most important forms of atypical employment: part-time employment, temporary help agency work and temporary employment. These forms of employment had 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 was 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 was possible to take into account the specific effects of different institutional as well as structural conditions of labour markets. This allowed opening up a broader view on the relationship between labour market flexibilization and changes in the system of social inequality.

The first twelve months of the project were particularly needed for getting an overview of the literature and for data preparation. Due to the early end of the project only a few conclusions could be produced, which regard primarily the German labour market.

On the one hand data from the Socio-economic Panel (waves 2001–2005) were used to investigate the effects of temporary employment, part-time employment and temporary help agency work on wages, wage growth, and on the risk of becoming unemployed. The results show negative socio-economic consequences for employees holding fixed-term contracts and for temporary help agency workers. These negative consequences are, as the research results show, also perceived as being negative by most of the employees. However, in some cases there are differences between the
subjective estimation of a risk and the actual outcome. For example, temporary help agency workers seem to underestimate the risk of losing their job.

On the other hand, by using Mikrozensus data from 1989-2005 the effect of individual characteristics on the probability of holding a fixed-term contract was investigated. The results show, that especially young persons, low-qualified people as well as workers with general qualification level face an increased risk to hold a fixed-term contract instead of a permanent one. A comparison over time yields the results, that age-related fixed-term-risk have changed, meaning that young people are increasingly employed on fixed-term contracts. The results of this research project have been published in a MZES-Working-Paper, but the paper was also submitted to a scientific journal.

A first internationally comparative study was started, which is based on data of Mikrozensus and the British Labour Force Surveys. The focus of interest was on the risks of holding a fixed-term contract among university graduates in Germany and Britain. The analysis could show that German university graduates are more likely than British graduates to hold a fixed-term contract. Moreover, the results indicate that in both countries the risks of holding a fixed-term contract varies between fields of study. However, in Germany this variation is more pronounced than in Britain. This and the other results of the analysis reflect important institutional differences between both countries (for example in educational system or in labour market). The conclusions of this study were published by the scientific journal \textit{International Journal of Comparative Sociology}.

\textbf{Publications 2008}

\textbf{Books}


\textbf{Articles in journals}


**Chapters in books**


MZES working papers


Jacob, Marita and Felix Weiss (2008): From higher education to work: Patterns of labor market entry in Germany and the US. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 110. Mannheim.

Conference Participation


15-17 May 2008, "ISA RC28 Spring Meeting", European University Institute, Florence, Italy. Participants: Clemens Noelke, Daniel Horn: "Labour market entry in post-socialist countries: consequences of institutional change in the apprenticeship system".


26-28 June 2008, "ISA-RC02 Midterm Conference 'Inequality beyond Globalization: Economic Changes and the Dynamics of Inequality'", Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Participant: Michael Gebel:
"Labor Market Flexibility and Inequality: The Changing Risk Patterns of Temporary Employment in Europe".


25-27 July 2008, "Education Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe", Ljubljana, Slovenia. Participants: Clemens Noelke, Daniel Horn: "Education and labour market entry - theoretical background for empirical analyses; Changing labour market entry dynamics in post-communist Societies - consequences of changes in the apprenticeship system".

6-9 August 2008, "Work, Poverty, and inequality in the 21st century, ISA Research Committee 28 ("Social Stratification & Mobility") Meeting", Stanford University, Palo Alto CA, USA. Participants: Felix Weiss, Marita Jacob: "Social Origin and Discontinuities in Higher Education in Germany and the US".


6-9 August 2008, "ISA RC28 Summer Meeting 'Work, Poverty and Inequality in the 21st Century'", Stanford University, Palo Alto, USA. Participant: Clemens Noelke: "Educational Expansion, Technological Change and Youth Unemployment".


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 2008

A3.1 Panel Study on Family Dynamics

Director(s): Josef Brüderl
Researcher(s): Ulrich Krieger, Laura Castiglioni, Klaus Pforr, Volker Ludwig, Jette Schröder
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2004 to 2010
Status: ongoing

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

Current stage: In 2008 the questionnaire and the whole implementation for the first wave of the Panel Study on Family Dynamics (PAIRFAM) were developed by our project. The German Research Foundation (DFG) accepted our proposal in May, therefore we could start our fieldwork for the first wave in September (target value: 12,000 respondents). At the same time we started to develop the questionnaire of the second wave and to prepare the data of the first wave.

A3.2 Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations

Director(s): Hartmut Esser
Researcher(s): 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: The results with regard to data validity establish a basis for a decision on the instrument for the PAIRFAM main study (A3.2). Referring to our hypotheses, analyses confirm the impact of social capital on couple stability, the framing-hypothesis that claims that incentives are blocked out under certain conditions, and a reinforcing effect of network orientations. Due to data restrictions, however, these results are only preliminary and are to be replicated with the data from the main study.
A3.3 Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation

Director(s): Marita Jacob
Researcher(s): Gerrit Bauer
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2006 to 2010
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: A revised proposal for a DFG-grant was submitted in 7/2008. The project's current stage was recently published in the MZES Working Paper 109. Analyzing data from German Labour Force Surveys (1996-2004), we examined the impact of couples’ educational constellations on transitions to parenthood. Currently, we prepare for extensive longitudinal analyses based on the German Socio Economic Panel (GSOEP).

A3.4 The East European Population since 1850

Director(s): Franz Rothenbacher
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2009
Status: ongoing

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 2008, work on the project was intensely continued. The bibliographic documentation of the vital statistics, population censuses and secondary literature used in the book was completed (150 pages).

The data collection was continued: the data collection on the population structure by age, sex and marital status could be almost completed. Only some few population censuses (of a total of approximately 250) are still missing; that is why these census publications could not be obtained from the statistical offices (no reply). A tremendous progress was reached for the data collection on vital statistics, regional population structure, life expectancy and households and families.

For all countries and population censuses the age trees could be completed: these do graphically show the ages combined by sex and marital status.

First drafts of the country chapters for all 21 East European countries dealt with in the book were written.

Related to the work on the data handbook were extensive efforts to acquire the necessary statistics for the Statistics Library of Eurodata; that is why especially for East European countries the gaps in our holdings were considerable.

A3.5 Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families

Director(s): Hartmut Esser
Researcher(s): 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 preparation took place in the first half of 2008 after having entered the data from the parental and teacher interviews as well as having evaluated the scholastic achievement tests and the language tests. Currently, the data are being analysed. First publications on the basis of these results will be published soon.

A3.6 Educational Aspirations and Reference Groups

Director(s): Hartmut Esser
Researcher(s): Volker Stocké
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2003 to 2010
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: In 2007 we collected contact information and proxy-reports from the egocentric network of the children who are participating in the Mannheim Educational Panel Study. In 2008 telephone interviews have been conducted with this peer group. Furthermore, within the sixth panel wave we conducted face-to-face interviews as well as a standardized achievement test with the panel-children and interviews with the parents.

A3.7 Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children

Director(s): Hartmut Esser
Researcher(s): Birgit Becker, Nicole Biedinger
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2006 to 2009
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 second wave of the survey of the same Turkish and German families was conducted from March to July 2008. A parent was interviewed face-to-face at home (CAPI), subsequently the standardized developmental test K-ABC was conducted with the now 4-5-year old target child of the family.

A3.8 Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices

Director(s): Hartmut Esser
Researcher(s): Andreas Horr
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2007 to 2011
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 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 behaviour 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.

Current stage: In 2008 we submitted a proposal for a DFG grant which covers a face-to-face and a telephone survey of Turkish and German Households in the cities Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. We are currently preparing the main study.
A3.9  Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems

*Director(s):* Irena Kogan (MZES), Frank Kalter, Cornelia Kristen (Leipzig), Yossi Shavit, Noah Lewin-Epstein (Tel Aviv)

*Researcher(s):* Stephanie Steinmetz, Zerrin Salikutluk, Tobias Roth

*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 the first half of 2008 SUZ was in charge of the data collection but failed to attain targeted number of cases. In autumn the first wave of the data collection was finished whereby missing cases were collected at schools in Hessen and North Rhine-Westphalia. Currently the data of the first wave have been cleaned and cross-checked. In October and November the second wave of the survey, by telephone, was prepared and conducted. Since December the phase of data cleaning of the second wave also started and will go on till the beginning of 2009. Subsequently, the analysis of the data is envisaged.
A3.10 Labour Market Integration: Aussiedler and Jewish Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union in Germany and Israel

**Director(s):** Yinon Cohen, Yitchak Haberfeld (Tel Aviv), Frank Kalter (Leipzig)

**Researcher(s):** Irena Kogan

**Funding:** German-Israeli Foundation

**Duration:** 2006 to 2009

**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:** Much of 2008 was spent on data cleaning and creating the joint, clean, Israeli–German data set. With our primary data we have been able to confirm results of our secondary data analyses that Jewish FSU immigrants in Germany face higher unemployment risks than their counterparts in Israel. Analyses of our new data have shown that controlling for host-country specific human, cultural and social capital we are able to explain immigrants’ disadvantages at entry to PTM employment (PTM = professional, technical, managerial), but are still left with some part of the immigrant disadvantage unexplained when looking at the unemployment risk in Germany. Furthermore our analyses show that ethnic Germans find their first job after immigration in Germany on average much faster than Jewish immigrants do. Partly, this can be explained by differences in aspirations: while Ethnic Germans seem more likely content to do simple jobs, Jewish immigrants aim for higher positions. However, to reach qualified positions one needs almost perfect language skills and host country relevant education, which explains why Jewish immigrants encounter substantial delays on the way to labour market integration.

A3.11 Ethnic Identity and Intercultural Relations of Migrants

**Director(s):** Hartmut Esser

**Researcher(s):** Oshrat Hochman, Thomas Wöhler

**Funding:** MZES

**Duration:** 2008 to 2009

**Status:** in preparation
Research question/goal: The project focuses upon the theoretical modelling and empirical testing of the emergence of interethic relations and identities among migrants, particularly in terms of their mutual relationship. Data on the status of these interrelationships at an important biographical transition point will be gathered. On the assumption that the conditions underlying both processes change clearly at this point, we plan to investigate the transition between secondary school and vocational education.

Publications 2008

Articles in journals


Chapters in books


MZES working papers


Papers / Reports


Conference Participation


6 February 2008, "Vorlesungsreihe "Zeitgenössische soziologische Theorien, Zentrale Beiträge aus Deutschland" des Instituts für Soziologie der RWTH Aachen", Aachen. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Streitfall Bilingualität oder: Warum es nicht egal ist, was man in den Sozialwissenschaften tut, wenn man etwas gesellschaftlich verändern will".

11 March 2008, "Forschungskolloquium des Departments für Erziehungswissenschaften der Universität Freiburg (CH)", Fribourg, Schweiz. Participant: Nicole Biedinger: "Das EULE-V-Projekt stellt sich vor?".


3 July 2008, "Fachtagung 'Partnerschaft und Fertilität'", Institut für Soziologie, Universität Heidelberg. Participants: Gerrit Bauer, Thorsten Kneip: "Scheidungsrecht, Scheidungsrisiko und Fertilitätsentscheidungen".


1-5 September 2008, "7th International Conference on Social Science Methodology, RC33 - Logic and Methodology in Sociology (ISA)", Naples, Italy. Participant: Ulrich Krieger: "Beyond the household – accessibility of Partners and Parents outside of the household for panel studies".

1-5 September 2008, "7th International Conference on Social Science Methodology, RC33 - Logic and Methodology in Sociology (ISA)", Naples, Italy. Participant: Ulrich Krieger: "Who did you reside with when you were a child? The Calendar Instrument on Childhood and Adolescence".

Transfer of Cultural Knowledge, Social and Ethnic Disparities at an Early Childhood Stage and the Mediating Role of Familial Activities.


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: Conditions of Democratic Governance

Coordinator: Jan W. 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, values and preferences as well as different modes of private and public
concerns of citizens. Emphasis in this Research Area is on political and civic engagement; that is, on the various ways citizens are engaged in decision-making processes.

Active projects in 2008

### B1.1 Learning to Live Democracy (LLD)

**Director(s):** Jan W. van Deth  
**Researcher(s):** Simone Abendschön (- 5/08), Meike Vollmar, Markus Tausendpfund (- 10/08)  
**Funding:** DFG, MZES  
**Duration:** 2000 to 2010  
**Status:** ongoing  

**Research question/goal:** The project "Learning to Live Democracy" (LLD) aims to improve the theoretical and empirical knowledge of young children's political socialization. Do children know about political topics and are they interested in them? What kind of political knowledge, skills and attitudes do children have? Which modification in this orientation is made in the first years of primary school? To answer these questions we interviewed in the school year 2004/2005 about 750 children at the end of their first year in primary schools in Mannheim about their political knowledge, using a standardized questionnaire. Furthermore we interviewed teacher and parents. To be able to follow the development of political knowledge, skills and attitudes, we conducted a third survey at the end of the schooling year 2007/2008. At this time, the children were in fourth grade of primary school and close to change into secondary school.

**Current stage:** In 2007 the results of the first and second wave were published. Currently the impact of parents and schools on the political orientations of young children are analysed. In addition an English article has been submitted for publication. In autumn 2008 the first results of the third wave (data collected in April/May 2008) were published.

### B1.2 A Unified Model of Voting in Different Institutional Contexts

**Director(s):** Franz Urban Pappi, Christian H.C.A. Henning, Susumu Shikano  
**Researcher(s):** Michael Herrmann  
**Funding:** Fritz Thyssen Stiftung  
**Duration:** 2005 to 2010  
**Status:** ongoing  

**Research question/goal:** Our model predicts that voters expect a higher impact on legislative outcomes by voting for parties that have a higher ex ante probability of getting their policy platform implemented. Simulation analyses of a quantal-response legislative bargaining equilibrium show that voting for large parties should be more proximity driven and voting for small parties should be more directional. Also, high
party discipline leads to more proximity voting, while more extremist party platforms lead to directional voting.

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.

B1.3 European Social Survey

Director(s): Jan W. van Deth
Researcher(s): -
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: Early 2008 the interviews for the third wave were concluded. An edited volume dealing with the results of extensive multilevel analyses was published. Preparations for the fourth wave were carried out (sampling, questionnaire, fieldwork). Data collection for this wave took place in the last months of 2008.

B1.4 Migrants as Political Actors

Director(s): Andreas M. Wüst
Researcher(s): Andreas M. Wüst, Dominic Heinz (- 8/08)
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: Members of parliament with a migration background have been identi-
ified in the national par liaments of the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, Australia
and Germany. For additional countries (The Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Norway)
and additional parliamentary levels (regional, local) data gathering is in process. In
Germany, several parliamentarians with a migration background have further been
interviewed face-to-face. The first analyses have been finished for Germany
(Wüst/Heinz 2008) and for the UK, France, Sweden and Germany in comparison
(Wüst/Saalfeld 2009). A comparative inventory of the state of research in the whole
research area is currently prepared by the project leader, Karen Bird and Thomas
Saalfeld.

B1.5 Europe in Context

Director(s): Jan W. van Deth, Julia Rathke
Researcher(s): Markus Tausendpfund
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2007 to 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Citizens’ attitudes towards the European Union (EU) play an
important role for the stability and further development of the EU political system.
Research has shown that support for European integration is depending on individual
as well as contextual factors. The research project therefore aims at explaining atti-
ditudes towards the EU not only on the basis of individual characteristics, but also as a
consequence of the context. Research will focus on the local context. For this pur-
pose we distinguish between three aspects of the local context, namely local politics,
local civil society and local economy. We intend to conduct local opinion polls and to
collect relevant characteristics of the local contexts and merge both in multi-level
analyses.

Current stage: In 2008 we developed the questionnaire for the survey and draw a
random sample of municipalities. In spring 2009 we will conduct a representative
survey in municipalities to collect individual attitudes towards the EU. At the same
time contextual characteristics of the communities and districts are researched and
merged into an integrated macro dataset.

B1.6 Voter Turnout and Strategic Voting: Rational Calculus or Group Identity?

Director(s): Susumu Shikano, Bernhard Kittel
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2008 to 2010
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: For a long time, research on strategic voting has been con-
tfronted with two problems: empirically observed lower rates of strategic voting than
theoretically predicted and ignorance of turnout. This project suggests a solution to
these problems by integrating both decision processes in a game-theoretical model without common knowledge. A further key assumption of the model is a symmetric strategy profile. The term “symmetric” refers to the case that if any member of a given group uses a strategy then every other member of that group uses the same strategy. While this symmetric strategy enables equilibria with non-zero turnout as well as strategic voting, it also implies a kind of group identity. This view of group identity provides alternative explanations for both empirical puzzles above. That is, voters as group members are mobilized through selective incentives and they cast their ballots less strategically due to their group identity. The difference in implications between both explanations is apparent in terms of strategic voting. While a symmetric strategy facilitates strategic voting, group identity suppresses the incentive to deviate from one’s own preference. To differentiate implications of group mobilization and symmetric strategy equilibria more distinctively, simulation techniques are applied to the integrated theoretical model which is otherwise difficult to solve. The implications drawn from the theoretical model will be tested using laboratory experiments.

B1.7 German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting - A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process

Director(s): Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
Researcher(s): Sascha Huber
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2008 to 2020
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The 2005 German federal election marks a culmination point of changes that had been going on for decades as a consequence of general social change, and were additionally spurred by German unification. These changes concern the behaviour of voters, the instability of which has reached unprecedented heights, as well as the context within which voting decisions are made, including the parties and their candidates, the campaigns run by them, and the mass media. The confluence of these developments led to a substantial increase in the fluidity of the electoral process with potentially far-reaching implications for German representative democracy. Focusing on the next three federal elections (2009, 2013, 2017), the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) will observe and analyze how today’s mobile electorate adapts to this new constellation of electoral politics, which is characterized by a so far unknown degree of complexity. Using state-of-the-art methodologies, the project will generate and extensively analyze a comprehensive, complex, and integrated data base that links cross-sectional with longitudinal data, both short-term and long-term. It will combine surveys about voting behaviour with key dimensions of the context within which votes are cast, by means of analyses of media, candidates, and campaigns, and it will span several elections, covering both campaign periods and the time in-between elections. All data generated by this
hitherto most comprehensive program of German electoral research will be treated as a public good and made immediately accessible to all interested social scientists.

**B1.8 Campaign Dynamics 2005. Mobilizing and Persuading Effects of Television News on Voters during the 2005 German General Election Campaign**

*Director(s):* Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck  
*Researcher(s):* Ansgar Wolsing  
*Funding:* DFG  
*Duration:* 2008 to 2009  
*Status:* ongoing

*Research question/goal:* The project aims at the first comprehensive analysis of campaign effects on electoral behaviour in Germany. Analyzing the 2005 general election in Germany, it is studied if and how TV news coverage of the 2005 election campaign had an influence on perceptions, attitudes and party preferences of voters and thereby also affected election results. In order to study this dynamic, the dataset of a nationally representative Rolling Cross-Section with interviews on a daily basis during the campaign is combined with content analysis of the major TV news coverage during the same period of time. With this integrated dataset, it will be possible to link media content directly to corresponding orientations of voters (“linkage” strategy of research). This approach promises more valid results than an analysis that is based only on survey data (“attentiveness” approach). The project will provide detailed insights into the dynamic effects of TV coverage on voters’ attitudes on parties, candidates and issues (political persuasion) and voters’ involvement in the political process (political mobilization).

**Finished project in research area B1 from the sixth research programme**

**Expectation Formation and Electoral Decision-Making**

*Director(s):* Franz Urban Pappi, Thomas Gschwend  
*Researcher(s):* Michael Herrmann  
*Funding:* DFG  
*Duration:* 2005 to 2008  
*Status:* completed

*Results:* Incentives for strategic voting under proportional or mixed electoral systems are the research topic of this project. Strategic voting is defined as a conscious choice not of the most preferred party in order to attain a better final outcome by voting for a less preferred party. The incentive most investigated is the avoidance of a wasted vote for a party or candidate whose entry into parliament is not expected. This incentive plays a role especially under plurality systems in single member constituencies, but is, of course, also a possible motive in the plurality part of a mixed
system (topic 1). To this research question we added as a second topic the expectation formation of voters concerning national election results and its consequences for coalition formation. A logical third topic is then coalition voting, that is choosing a party in order to advance the chances of one’s most preferred coalition. Both national surveys and experiments were used to test our hypotheses.

(1a) German surveys for the 1998 and 2002 Bundestag election (Herrmann/Pappi 2008, Herrmann 2008a under review): We analyzed the complete range of potentially strategic situations voters may encounter in their local constituencies. We found that voters engage in strategic voting, given the chance to influence the outcome of the constituency race. The overall rate of strategic voting was estimated at about four percent.

To explain this rather low incidence of strategic voting, we considered recent advances in strategic voting theory that demonstrate how voter uncertainty about competitors’ true support levels in the constituency undermines strategic voting, thereby leading to incomplete desertion of trailing parties. Calibrating a more flexible model of strategic voting (Myatt & Fisher 2002) to data on voting results from simple plurality elections in German constituencies, we found, for the first time, that strategic voters indeed operate under high levels of uncertainty. These results have important implications for the general belief held in the literature that, in equilibrium, strategic voting must lead to outcomes in which only two parties receive votes (Duvergerian equilibrium).

(1b) First experiment (Meffert/Gschwend 2007b): It used an innovative design that embedded a laboratory experiment in two real election campaigns, allowing the manipulation of poll results and coalition signals in a realistic environment. The findings suggest that voters try to avoid wasting their votes when their preferred party is not likely to be represented in parliament. Moreover, coalition signals are found to have a surprisingly strong effect on the likelihood of casting a strategic vote in order to get a preferred coalition into government.

(2) Pre-election surveys in Belgium and Austria (Huber et al. 2008, Meffert et al 2008 under review): A small set of questions on voters’ expectations about election outcomes was asked in the Belgian survey and a large optimal set was included into the Austrian survey. We identified several factors that influence expectation formation beyond simple “wishful thinking”, among them political knowledge and involvement, rational considerations (expectations become the more accurate the smaller the scalometer distance between most and second most preferred party) and regional context (expectations are more accurate in regions whose election results do not deviate much from the national average). The evidence about coalition expectations suggests that, at least in the aggregate, voters have a fairly sophisticated understanding of the likelihood of various coalitions, and that they can differentiate between expectations about majorities and the likelihood of agreements between the parties. At the same time, voters clearly engage in wishful thinking, though mostly
for specific coalitions, in particular if the preferred party or some truly disliked party are involved.

(3a) Second experiment (Meffert/Gschwend 2008 under review): Strategic voting in multiparty systems with coalition governments is not a simple choice between first and second preference but might involve any of the parties, or even strategic abstention. Identifying the optimal vote decision quickly becomes a highly challenging task. In an economic experiment to avoid pre-existing biases toward certain parties we developed a strategic voting game model that consists of four hypothetical parties that compete for 15 voters in a two-dimensional policy space where we manipulated poll results and coalition signals over 25 elections. The results show that voters are frequently able to make strategic vote decisions, but that voters also rely on simple decision heuristics and are highly susceptible to coalition signals by parties.

(3b) Austrian pre-election survey (Meffert/Gschwend 2007a, Herrmann 2008b, Pappi 2008): These survey data clearly showed that voting for coalitions is not a task of insurmountable complexity but in the realm of the possible: voters have a fairly sophisticated understanding of the likelihood of various coalitions and about one third of the respondents actually rated a coalition higher than the most preferred party. Furthermore, voters differentiate between expectations about majorities and the likelihood of agreements between the parties. Building on these findings, we stipulated a simple spatial logic for coalition voting whereby left and right voters who perceive their preferred left or right coalition as least likely to win were predicted to strategically cast their ballot for a centrist party. By contrast, those who perceive a chance for their preferred coalition to become the next government were predicted to strategically vote for the respective non-centrist party. Testing these predictions against the standard model of sincere proximity voting, analyses showed that believing one’s preferred coalition is non-viable raises the probability of voting for a centrist party while believing one’s preferred coalition to be viable lowers the probability of voting for a centrist party.

Publications 2008

Books


Articles in journals


Chapters in books


MZES working papers


**Conference Participation**


3-6 April 2008, "Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association", Chicago, USA. Participants: Thomas Gschwend, Michael F. Meffert: "Voting for Coalitions? The Role of Coalition Preferences".

11-16 April 2008, "ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops", Rennes, Frankreich. Participants: Thomas Saalfeld, Andreas M. Wüst: "Immigrants and Ethnic Minority MPs in Britain, Germany, France and Sweden: Political Representation and Representational Roles".


Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance

Coordinator: Wolfgang C. Müller

The projects in research area B2 address the role of political parties and governmental institutions in structuring democratic governance in European parliamentary democracies. Two overreaching themes tie the projects together. One is party competition, be it in the electoral or the parliamentary and government arenas, the other is the process of Europeanization. The projects do not conceptualize political parties as unitary actors. Indeed, some projects focus on intra-party processes. Other projects include these processes among the contextual structures that explain democratic governance.

Active projects in 2008

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

Director(s): Franz Urban Pappi, Susumu Shikano, Eric Linhart
Researcher(s): Nicole Seher, Michael Stoffel
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 started on January 1, 2007. Since then, the election manifestos of all state parties that are represented in the corresponding parliament are collected and coded according to a coding scheme that was especially developed to fit the needs of the project. Based on this, the policy positions of the state parties on different policy areas and the saliences of the policy areas are identified. The MZES working paper No. 114 by Ralf Schmitt describes the procedure to identify policy positions in different policy areas. In a paper that is currently under review, Linhart and Pappi construct a utility function that considers the interdependencies of office and policy motivations. Drawing on the example of the coalition building after the Bundestag election in 2002, the paper illustrates the implications of this utility function.

B2.4 Coalition Conflict and Party Politics

Director(s): Wolfgang C. Müller
Researcher(s): Bernhard Miller
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2004 to 2011
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: Coalition cabinets are the dominant form of government in Western Europe. Theoretical and empirical coalition research to this date has largely focused on government formation and duration but neglected coalition governance. The project comparatively researches the occurrence of coalition conflicts, their causes and consequences. The project includes both inter- and intra-party conflicts and events. The project aims at creating a data set that will allow the quantitative testing of dynamic coalition theories. The project also includes a control group of countries with single-party governments.

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 part of the primary data to be analysed and has identified the data remaining to be collected.

B2.5 Euro-Parties and the Politics of New Member States

Director(s): Jan W. van Deth, Thomas Poguntke
Researcher(s): Benjamin von dem Berge
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2006 to 2010
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: The project will focus on the influence of Euro-parties on the formation of party alliances in the new EU member states. After a longer interlude, the project was resumed in November 2008. Hence, work is in early stages and mainly concentrates on establishing the state of the art on the subject through analyzing the relevant literature. This will lay the foundation for a substantial grant proposal.

B2.6 The Left-Right Ideology: Its Meaning Across Countries and Over Time

Director(s): Hermann Schmitt
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2006 to 2010
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: The project was proposed for joint funding to the ESRC and DFG but failed in reaching support.

B2.7 Integrated and United: A Quest for a Citizenship in an Ever Closer Europe (IntUne)

Director(s): Wolfgang C. Müller, Hermann Schmitt
Researcher(s): Wolfgang C. Müller, Hermann Schmitt
Funding: EU
Duration: 2005 to 2011
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 2008 Mannheim-based IntUne work concentrated on three activities: (a) perfecting the data that were collected by the mass and the elite groups; (b) elaborating the Mannheim contributions to the joint publications; (c) preparing the second wave of data collection to go to the field early in 2009. With regard to (a) macro data were collected and added to the mass and elite files so that micro-macro-interactions and multi-level models can be computed. In terms of (b) a book proposal and several chapters or journal articles have been drafted and presented at the common meetings.

B2.8 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation

Director(s): Hermann Schmitt, Thomas Gschwend, Wolfgang C. Müller, Andreas M. Wüst, Thomas Zittel
Researcher(s): 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: Efforts concentrated on securing funding for further data collection and on the promotion of an integrated data file. With respect to the first of these, the project succeeded for example in integrating a candidate survey in both the German and Austrian National Election Study. Data integration was promoted by generating an SPSS Data Entry Form and in reviewing ingoing data files regarding their integrity and completeness. A panel proposal was submitted to the IPSA World Congress of 2009 for presentation and discussion of first comparative papers.

B2.9 Ideology and Activism of Green Party Members in Western Europe

Director(s): Wolfgang C. Müller
Researcher(s): 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 conducted a number of analyses, and progressed with the first book publication project. A first volume is to appear in 2009.

B2.10 Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005

Director(s): Thomas König
Researcher(s): Dirk Junge, Bernd Luig
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2007 to 2011
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).

Current stage: The triennial project, which is funded by the German Research Foundation, will start on January 1st, 2009. We already provided both methodical and technical preconditions in order to create legislative data sets. We have already identified the actors' positions in selected policy areas using the keywords of German legislation.

B2.11 Electoral Systems and Party Personnel: The Consequences of Reform and Non-Reform

Director(s): Thomas Gschwend, Thomas Zittel
Researcher(s): Thomas Gschwend, Thomas Zittel
Funding: NSF (U.S.)
Duration: 2008 to 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The principal question we address in this collaborative research project is: how do electoral systems influence the type of people political parties select as candidates for political office and for legislative committee and governmental positions? One of the innovations of the project is to connect the study of
candidate recruitment (candidate quality) with the study of how positions in the legislature are allocated (legislative organization) under the unifying conceptual rubric of party personnel strategy. The MZES research group is responsible for compiling the German data.

B2.14 Representation in Mixed Member Electoral Systems under Segmented Electoral Markets

Director(s): Thomas Zittel, Thomas Gschwend
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2008 to 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The electoral markets of western democracies are getting more segmented and fluid in the process of socio-political change. This project is based on the hypothesis that weak parties in the electorate will translate into individualized forms of representational behaviour, and thus less disciplined party organizations and parties in parliament, if electoral systems provide incentives in this regard. We investigate this hypothesis on the basis of the German mixed member electoral system. This system provides us with institutional variation at the level of the electoral system as well as with socio-political variation at the district level. Both factors serve as independent variables in our research design. We further operationalize the dependent variable, namely representational behaviour, in novel and innovative ways. The project firstly asks about the campaign behaviour of candidates to the German Bundestag using data from the German Candidate Study 2005 (GCS 2005). These data will be supplemented through semi-structured interviews with a sample of 50 participants in the GCS 2005. The project secondly focuses on the parliamentary behaviour of those participants in the GCS 2005 who have been elected to the German Bundestag (N=220). We code for these MPs forms of low threshold deviation from the party line for the 16th Bundestag. We will specifically look at the formal use of vote explanations (Erklärungen zur Abstimmung) and the signing of inter-party resolutions (interfraktionelle Gruppenanträge). Both forms of parliamentary behaviour provide subtle opportunities for MPs to distance themselves from their party and to communicate these differences to their constituents. Both forms of parliamentary behaviour have not been analyzed in systematic ways at the individual level for the German Bundestag so far. Both forms of parliamentary behaviour have not been matched with campaign behaviour to provide a more comprehensive understanding of representational behaviour and to study the interrelationship between specific forms of political communication and specific forms of parliamentary behaviour.
B2.15 EuroPolis: A Deliberative Polity-making Project

Director(s): Hermann Schmitt
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: EU
Duration: 2008 to 2019
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: In a deliberative polling experiment that involves a sample of EU citizens ahead of the 2009 European Parliament election, EuroPolis will emulate a highly politicised and well informed European Public Sphere in order to demonstrate, what the likely effects would be of such drastic changes in public interest in and information about the European Parliament elections for the EU political process. The interviewing of a control group representative of the EU citizenry at large will enable to measure the effect of deliberative “treatment” both on attitudes and behaviours of EU citizens.

EuroPolis explores the forms of democratic deficit that directly affect EU citizens. We test the hypothesis that citizen involvement in inclusive, informed, and thoughtful deliberation about the EU increases access to politically relevant information, citizens’ political engagement in EU public affairs, perceptions of the legitimacy of EU institutions, a sense of belonging to the EU, and voter turnout in EU parliamentary elections. Hypothesis are drawn from the theory of deliberative democracy that suggests that democratic legitimacy rests on open deliberation, and prescribes that citizens should become involved in politics. EuroPolis intends to assess the political outcomes of deliberative democratic practices by experimenting what would happen if EU citizens became substantially more informed about EU institutional arrangements, decision-making processes, and policy issues, as well as more aware of the policy preferences of other European citizens.

Publications 2008

Books

Articles in journals


Chapters in books


MZES working papers

Conference Participation


Research Area B3: Democratic Multi-level Governance

Coordinator: Thomas König

The projects in B3 devote particular attention to the two-level nature of policy-making in Europe. This two-level nature offers two research perspectives, the analysis of decision-making in the EU with respect to the domestic arena and of domestic policy-making regarding the implications of the EU. In the former case, scholars basically investigate whether and to what extent domestic factors explain outcomes at the EU level, i.e. outcomes in terms of institutions, politics and policies. Research on the EU implications devotes particular attention to the Europeanization of domestic politics and policies.

Active projects in 2008

B3.1 Contamination Effects in Multi-level Systems of Governance

Director(s): Thomas Gschwend
Researcher(s): Thomas Gschwend
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2011
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 2008 the main developments in this project have been the write-up and revision of a peer-review journal article on a newly developed ecological inference method. Moreover state election results of Austria were compiled as well as data about German state elections was added to an existing data set.

B3.2 The Importance of Regional Networks for the Success of EU Rural Development Programmes

Director(s): Franz Urban Pappi, Christian Melbeck
Researcher(s): Frank Arndt
Funding: EU
Duration: 2006 to 2009
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 2008, project work concentrated on the treatment of the interview data from the four communities in Poland and Slovakia. A basic analysis of the collected network data was done. In a technical report we described the structure of the community elite networks. Of special interest in these comparative analyses was the linkage between network characteristics of a community and its economic performance. To control for the economic influence of nearby cities we also compared communities that are closer to or more distant from a large city.

### B3.3 Confronting Memories in the Process of European Integration

**Director(s)**: Fabrice Larat  
**Researcher(s)**: Fabrice Larat  
**Funding**: AEI, NECE  
**Duration**: 2005 to 2009  
**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 "politization" 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 was continued during the year 2008. Interesting discussions about the meaning and validity of the concept of 'acquis historique communautaire' for the Central and Eastern European member states of the EU took place upon the occasion of a public debate at the Polish Academy of Science, Warsaw and of a conference in Sofia.
B3.4 The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decision-making

Director(s): Berthold Rittberger, Arndt Wonka
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2007 to 2010
Status: ongoing

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 theoretically 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.

Current stage: After the project was accepted by the DFG in August 2008, the (online) questionnaire for British and German parliamentarians has been completed, the implementation of the survey prepared, work on the conceptual framework has been continued and two researchers have been hired who take up their posts in March 2009.

B3.5 Quantitative Legislative and Compliance Research in the European Union

Director(s): Thomas König
Researcher(s): Brooke Luetgert, Bernd Luig
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2007 to 2010
Status: cancelled

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.
Current stage: Following the decision to integrate a national legislative focus into this project for submitting a proposal for funding to the German-Israel Foundation (GIF) in collaboration with the Hebrew University, which has been rejected, this project will be pursued in Ms. Luetgert’s postdoctoral research on the basis of a Margarete von Wrangell-Grant.

B3.6 The Implementation of Community Law in the Member States

Director(s): Thomas König
Researcher(s): 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).

Current stage: In our research project we analyzed the implementation record of 21 EC directives in the fifteen member states according to two implementation criteria: correctness and timeliness. Our preliminary results revealed significant variation across member states as well as across the included directives.
B3.7 Agency Governance and its Challenges to the EU System of Representation

Director(s): Berthold Rittberger, Arndt Wonka
Researcher(s): Berthold Rittberger, Arndt Wonka
Funding: EU (RECON)/ARENA, Oslo
Duration: 2008 to 2010
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: First, the question of agency independence is addressed by exploring the institutional make-up and overall embeddedness of EU agencies in the EU’s political system. Second, a web-based survey to empirically investigate the attitudes of agency personnel and members of their governing bodies will be carried out in order to obtain information on their attitudes towards EU governance in general and representation in particular.

B3.8 European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)

Director(s): Daniel Finke, Thomas König
Researcher(s): Ferdinand Teuber, Heike Stadler
Funding: Thyssen Stiftung, MZES
Duration: 2008 to 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Since 9/11 political decision makers, in general, and governments, in particular, have directed their attention to the threat of international terrorism in Western democracies. As a consequence most governments warn of the increasing threats by terrorism, strongly advocate counter-terrorist measures and demand more discretionary power in these issues. However, the scope and scale of anti-terrorism legislation differs across countries. This project intends to explain this variation and to provide empirical insights into the means governments are using to handle the issues of terrorism in the legislative arenas of the European Union.

B3.9 Party Competition, Government Formation and Policy Outcomes in West European Multi-level Systems

Director(s): Marc Debus
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2008 to 2010
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: Governance in multi-level settings has become a prominent research field in comparative political science. Generally, one can distinguish between two research perspectives. The first one concentrates on the impact of European integration on policy implementation in sub-national areas. The second per-
spective, by contrast, focuses on patterns of electoral and party politics in federal states. The analytical focus of the proposed research project corresponds to the second perspective since it analyses the relationship between patterns of party competition, coalition formation and policy making on the regional and national level. The main goal of the project is to create a database that includes the policy area-specific positions and saliencies of political actors on both levels. This data will allow for testing theoretical models on governing in multi-level systems.

B3.10 Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union (PIREDEU)

Director(s): Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst
Researcher(s): Daniela Braun, Andreas M. Wüst, N.N.
Funding: EU
Duration: 2008 to 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: In the past, evaluations of European Parliament elections have been based on limited and fragmented empirical information and a lack of stable, centralized sources. The aim of PIREDEU is to create an infrastructure with an integrated database for research on electoral democracy of the European Union in which the data regarding both past and future EP elections will be brought together and made available for stakeholders and the research community. Such an infrastructure endows the social science community with the most essential information required for a recurrent audit of all important aspects of the electoral process in the European Union. The PIREDEU audit involves the activities of (i) parties (and their candidates), (ii) mass media and (iii) voters.

The project is co-ordinated by the EUI in Florence. As done for previous European Parliament Elections, the MZES will be responsible for collecting, coding and analyzing election manifestos of the political parties ("Euromanifestos"). In addition, the project directors at the MZES take part in the EU-wide candidate study and in the collection as well as in the preparation of contextual data.

Ongoing project from the sixth research programme which was not taken over to the seventh research programme

Governance in International Trade: Judicialisation and Positive Integration in the WTO

Director(s): Dirk De Bièvre
Researcher(s): Lars Thomann
Funding: VolkswagenStiftung
Duration: 2005 to 2009
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: In the first half of 2008 we conducted further expert interviews building the basis for two articles.

- Comparative analysis of judicialized enforcement in the WTO and other international regimes. This article is nearly completed.
- Agenda setting and forum shopping in the global intellectual property rights regime. This article will be presented in early 2009 at a conference in Geneva.

Furthermore, we are preparing another article which will deal with the impact and effect of overlapping and competing international regimes.
Finished projects in research area B3 from the sixth research programme

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

**Director(s):** Beate Kohler-Koch (Network Coordinator); Fabrice Larat (Network Manager)

**Researcher(s):** Vanessa Buth, Jan W. 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:** completed

**Results:** CONNEX pursued three tasks:

1. **Taking stock of research on EU governance.** The data from a survey covering all and countries in the wider Europe are accessible online at GOVDATA (about 1.600 individual research projects; www.connex-network.org/govdata). A comparative evaluation of the state of the art will be published with Edward Elgar 2009. GOVDATA has been complemented by a bibliographic database GOVLIT with more than 2.500 entries. (www.connex-network.org/govlit).

2. **Integrating and initiating research on core issues concerning efficient and democratic EU governance.** Research collaboration was organised in six Research Groups coordinated at Mannheim, Dublin, Ljubljana, Oslo, Paris, and Utrecht. Colleagues from Mannheim have been active participants in all six Research Groups. At Mannheim Beate Kohler-Koch coordinated research on interest representation and civil society involvement with special emphasize on influence and democratic legitimacy. Research findings were discussed in numerous workshops and conferences and published in special issues, edited volumes, and as individual contributions in peer reviewed journals. In addition, the CONNEX Report Series (9 volumes) presents core findings of the Research Groups and Thematic Conferences dedicated to cross cutting questions. (www.connex-network.org/series)

3. **Disseminating research results and training young scholars.** Apart from a well managed web-site (ranged among the top by IPSA) and a regular Newsletter, CONNEX has initiated an online working paper series EUROGOV – European Governance Papers and the Living Reviews in European Governance (LREG), both peer reviewed. EUROGOV will come to a close with the end of CONNEX, whereas the Living Reviews will be continued. CONNEX took great efforts to integrate young scholars into on-going research and, in addition, offered special seminars, summer schools, and expert supervision in international thematic oriented PhD networks.
Comprehensive information on activities and publications are available under "http://www.connex-network.org".

Internet Connected EU Research (IConnectEU)

**Director(s):** Beate Kohler-Koch, Fabrice Larat  
**Researcher(s):** Thomas Schneider  
**Funding:** EU  
**Duration:** 2006 to 2008  
**Status:** completed  
**Results:** IConnectEU was initiated by CONNEX and coordinated by the Social Science Information Centre (IZ/GESIS), Bonn. It aims at improving the accessibility to research outcomes from projects with similar topics and audience. Eight EU-funded research projects on EU-Governance joined for a feasibility study and serve 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. The main task for the Mannheim team was to produce homogenized documentation (metadata) of CONNEX which was then entered as so called 'collection level descriptions' in the cataloguing system DBClear. IZ/GESIS provides sustainable access to the data. (see: http://www.iconnecteu.org/)

Democratic Legitimacy via Civil Society Involvement? The Role of the European Commission

**Director(s):** Beate Kohler-Koch  
**Researcher(s):** Christina Altides, Vanessa Buth, Andrea Fischer, Thorsten Hüller, Christine Quittkat, Janina Thiem  
**Funding:** DFG  
**Duration:** 2003 to 2008  
**Status:** completed  
**Results:** The aim of the research project was to operationalise mechanisms serving democratisation that have been formulated by theories of deliberative democracy and to study in an empirical analysis the democratic potential of civil society involvement in EU policy-making.  
**Procedure/Approach:** Four central criteria for democracy were defined: representativeness of and reciprocity in discourse, publicity, and accountability. The empirical analysis concentrated on the consultation regime of the European Commission and the horizontal and vertical interaction of the European Commission and civil society organisations in two selected policy fields. A database on the Commission's online consultations was generated; interviews and document analysis added to discourse analysis.  
**Results:** The new consultation policy of the European Commission has opened up the intermediary space for additional interests and changed the mode and intensity of political communication by allowing for participation of the so called "weak inter-
est's" on a more equal footing. Due to their increased integration 'general interests' groups have intensified their EU-level networks and professionalised. This has considerable consequences for their inner-organisational communication structure: While there is a gain in public discourse, it usually is confined to elite circles at EU-level and only exceptionally reaches the national or local level.

Publications 2008

Books


Articles in journals


Chapters in books


Papers / Reports

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2008): Representation, representativeness, and accountability in EU-civil society relations. [CONNEX Final Conference, Workshop 5 “Putting EU civil society involvement under scrutiny, Mannheim, 8.3.2008.”]
Conference Participation


22 February 2008, "Presentation", University of Reading, UK. Participant: Berthold Rittberger: "Path dependency in the development of the EU's representative system".


6-8 March 2008, "CONNEX Final Conference", Universität Mannheim. Participant: Arndt Wonka: "Issue characteristics, quality of mobilization and influence of interest groups in EU decision-making".


'Gains and disadvantages of large research projects/ EU research policy and the experience of NEWGOV and CONNEX'.


24-25 April 2008, "Transatlantic Collaboration on Civil Society", Moynihan European Research Centers, Maxwell School of Syracuse University, USA. Participant: Arndt Wonka: "Group mobilization & Lobbying strategies".


Associated Projects Department B

Dissertation projects and projects concerned with issues that are not covered by existing Research Areas are managed as “associated projects”.

Active projects in 2008

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

Director(s): Hermann Weber
Researcher(s): Bernhard H. Bayerlein, Gleb Albert
Funding: BMI
Duration: 1999 to 2009
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: A crucial documentary survey on international communism during WW2 by Bernhard H. Bayerlein has been released by Aufbau-Verlag Berlin (540 p.) in 2008 in cooperation with Hermann Weber, Wolfgang Leonhard, Natal’ja Lebedeva, Michail Narinskij and Gleb Albert. It will be released in Russian by ROSSPEN publishers in 2009. The work on the manuscript of the comprehensive edition "The Comintern and Germany – Germany and the Comintern" has been successfully carried forward.

BI.2 European and Other International Peacebuilding Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo

Director(s): Egbert Jahn
Researcher(s): Andrijana Preuss
Funding: Land Baden-Württemberg
Duration: 2005 to 2009
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 Ph.D. 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 integration of the former warring parties and persistent political violence in the various more homogenous and more heterogeneous subunits of the federal systems.

Current stage: After a break the project was resumed in January. Since then it has focused on the research of the Republika Srpska as one of the two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and on the analysis of the local elections in 2008. The project now turns to single cantons and municipalities in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is the second entity of the country.

BI.3 Transformation of the Political System in Azerbaijan

Director(s): Egbert Jahn
Researcher(s): Aser Babajew
Funding: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
Duration: 2005 to 2009
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The Ph.D. project analyses the specific forms of transformation from a communist system to a new one with strong authoritative 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 dissertation project tries to explain, within the historical institutionalist analysis framework, the transformation of the post-Soviet political system in Azerbaijan, in particular the logic of the persistence of Soviet institutions far beyond the collapse of the Soviet system.

All chapters of the study have already been written to a large extent, whereas some theoretical parts are presently revised. And it is planned to conclude the project presumably by the end of July 2009.

BI.4 Formal and Informal Organizations of the Government in the EU-15: Description and Effects on the Decision-making Process Considering EU Intergovernmental Negotiations

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

Research question/goal: The aim of the Ph.D. 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 modelled by focusing on the involved 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.

BI.5 Children’s Political Knowledge: Comparative Relevance of Family and School Resources

Director(s): Jan W. van Deth
Researcher(s): Meike Vollmar
Funding: Land Baden-Württemberg
Duration: 2006 to 2009
Status: ongoing
**Research question/goal:** The dissertation project studies the political knowledge of first grade elementary school children. It provides analysis of the level and development of the children’s political knowledge. As determinants of their political knowledge, the economic, cultural and social resources of the own families and of the attended school of the children’s are used. The dissertation project employs several datasets which were collected during the project “Learning to Live Democracy” at the MZES. 750 elementary school students were interviewed with a standardised questionnaire about their political knowledge at the beginning and the end of their first year in elementary school. Furthermore, their parents (mother and father) and their teachers were interviewed.

**Finished project from former research area B4 from the sixth research programme**

**Authoritarian Integration or Democratic Co-operation? The Caucasus between Brussels and Moscow**

Director(s): Egbert Jahn  
Researcher(s): Aser Babajew, Aytan Gahramanova  
Funding: MZES  
Duration: 2002 to 2008  
Status: completed

**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.

**Results:** The project suffered by the fact that three researchers, who worked for the project for some time during the last years left Mannheim, because they got more attractive positions at other institutions. Nevertheless several articles have been published on the linkage of international and domestic politics in the South Caucasian region, which concentrated on the political system of Azerbaijan and the “frozen” ethnonational conflicts in Azerbaijan/ Nagorno Karabakh, Georgia/ South Ossetia and Abkhazia. For this purpose political statements and actions of the main actors in the region have been analyzed. The main message of the project is: The democratization process is still hampered in all three South Caucasian states by domestic political traditions, selective conflict perceptions, socio-economic deficits, but also by vehemently disputed attempts to change or to restore the internationally recognized borders. Russia used the “frozen conflicts” to secure compliance for its own control of the region without a concept of conflict settlement, but lost
considerably its influence in South Caucasus. But the West was so far also unable and unwilling to develop a concept for the solution of these conflicts and therefore for a sustainable regional peace order. The recent war in Georgia in August 2008 considerably changed the geopolitical situation and created a new front between Russia and the West. In the articles an outline for potential compromises on these issues has been elaborated.

Publications 2008

Books


Articles in journals


Chapters in books


Conference Participation


4 Infrastructure

The MZES infrastructure includes the Research archive Eurodata, the unit Parties and elections in Europe, the Library 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 premises 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 2008 all meta-databases have been updated, except for the web guide on survey programmes in Europe.
The meta-databases are being gradually extended (cf. section f below) 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 procedures 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 2008 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 Department, internal users can access these publications via their desktop in a user-friendly way. In 2008, a total of about 7,500 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 2008. 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**

![Diagram of Statistics Library holdings](image_url)
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 (August 2007) currently still 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 historical data handbook on the 'Territorial Structure of Europe', covering both West and Eastern Europe, (including on CD digital regional maps in GIS format) will appear in 2009. Regarding the handbook 'European Labour Force', additional annual data have been derived from microdata of the European Labour Force Survey. Furthermore, work was continued on the 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 2008. 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.

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) started dissemination of microdata of the European Labour Force Survey (ELFS) in the summer of 2006.²

The archive acts as central administrator of the ELFS, the EU Household Panel (ECHP), the EU Statistics 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 at present more than 1700 individual data files) and the proper documentation of this project. Eurodata generates files in SPSS, STATA, and SAS from the raw data, improves data documentation, and carries out extensive data checking. Furthermore, the archive updates 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 2008. Counselling was offered for projects like "Attitudes Towards

² Concerning the ELFS, instead of an update we received a completely revised release of the microdata files 1983-2006 (revised data, new coding, differentiation now between yearly and quarterly files). In addition, we acquired the ad-hoc modules 2002-2005. As a result we had to build up the ELFS microdatabase from scratch again, developing new programs for raw data input, extensive data checking, and generation of meta-information based on file content. We are in close contact with Eurostat to fill documentation gaps (especially undocumented codes) and made suggestions for a more uniform population coverage in future revisions of the ad-hoc modules.
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 Participatory and Social Rights”. 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 and, more recently, EU-SILC, the ELFS and national Labour Force Surveys. More support was also again required for users of European-wide academic surveys, such as ESS, 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 2006 update of the EU Statistics of Income and Living Conditions (SILC), the successor of the ECHP.

Besides to these EU files, the collection of public use microdata files of the 2001 census round was updated and similar work was carried out as in the case of the ELFS files. The MZES currently holds more than 180 microdata files covering 14 countries individually (either labour 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 and teaching

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. Since 2007, archive staff teaches Master Students on “Sources for European Social Research”
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 former Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (GESIS-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 GESIS-ZUMA and MZES acquired the cumulative European Labour Force Survey, we agreed to also 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. Furthermore, a new cooperation was started with the University of St. Gallen to extend the MZES election database (results of parliamentary elections at constituency level) to Eastern Europe.

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 2008, the MZES data archive contributed to the report of the data committee to the European Commission and updated information on access conditions to official microdata at European and national level. This activity is regarded as the first step towards an international effort for supporting research with large-scale microdata.

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 2008 concentrated on the advancement of the Comparative Candidate Survey, the preparation of the European Election Study (EES) 2009, and the preparation of the True European Voter project (TEV) that sets out to extend and continue the European Voter dataset.

The advancement of the Comparative Candidate Survey. In 2008, first steps have been taken in the direction of an integrated data set. A common codebook has been prepared and distributed, as well as an SPSS data entry platform. Two conferences have been prepared for 2008 which will present first comparative papers – one at the IPSA World Congress in Santiago in July 2009, the other at Cornell University in October 2009. During the year, further surveys have been fielded so that the number of studies now conducted has risen to twelve.

The preparation of the European Election Study (EES) 2009. During the year, a kick-off meeting of the 2009 study – the PIREDEU project 3 – was convened in Florence at the EUI, and two steering committee meetings were held in Amsterdam and Florence, respectively. Draft questionnaires have been prepared for both the voter and the candidate survey, and a strategy for revising the EMCS in order to improve its reliability was developed. The team of expert coders for the Euromanifesto study 2009 was also completed. With regard to the EES 2004, a second revised and improved edition of the Codebook and Dataset of the Voters Study was elaborated which will be made available through the archives and on-line in the first days of the year 2009.

The extension and continuation of the European Voter database. In spring 2008, Hermann Schmitt and Paolo Segatti elaborated a pre-proposal for the COST (European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research) funding scheme entitled "The True European Voter". This pre-proposal was positively evaluated, and a full proposal was subsequently submitted in August. The proposal finally received funding after a presentation and discussion of reviewers comments in Brussels in October. The European Voter 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, Portugal, Greece) and Eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Croatia). It is also intended to update the existing file by adding most recent election studies to the already existing data structure of the original six countries. The “True European Voter” project will start in early 2009; it will run over four years and has been granted 500,000 Euros to support its activities.

3 PIREDEU: Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union
Library

Introduction
The MZES Library comprises the Statistics Library (cf. Research archive Eurodada, page 109f.), the Europe Library and the Information Archive on Textual Sources.

The MZES Library is a research library, open to the researchers of the institute, to members of the Faculty of Social Sciences as well as to external readers. It contains at present 59,131 media (i.e. 50,462 monographs and 8,669 journals/series). The entire MZES collection is integrated into the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund, SWB). In the reported year 46% of our added titles were catalogued by MZES-librarians because the MZES was the first library in the SWB owning these titles. 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.

The library task force consisting of MZES staff and University of Mannheim library personnel kept on meeting on a regular basis, attending to current affairs and organizational matters. It was, among other things, agreed that opening hours were extended during examination weeks (11 November to 21 December). During these weeks the library was open between 6:00 am to 2:00 am.

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 2008 there has been an increase of 1,377 titles (acquisitions, gifts and exchange).

After an internal evaluation of the journal holdings, the Europe Library cancelled three Spanish and three Italian journals and started three new subscriptions to English journals. Now the European library subscribes to 110 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 (9,568) from domestic and foreign research institutes.

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Classifications</th>
<th>Holding 2008</th>
<th>Increase since 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country studies (focus of collection)</td>
<td>12,913</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country studies (project related / reference countries)</td>
<td>3,582</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>European integration group (E.A.)</td>
<td>3,455</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEO (theory)</td>
<td>1,022</td>
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<td>MET (methods)</td>
<td>636</td>
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<td>RF (reference books)</td>
<td>620</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALLG (general group)</td>
<td>2,245</td>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU (official publications of the European Union)</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>-57*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO (International Labour Office)</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working papers</td>
<td>9,568</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS,GEN,NLT,RI (Foundations, Newsletters, Research Insitutes)</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,371</td>
<td>1,216</td>
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</table>

See also Appendix 5.3, Tables 1-4

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 Politiques i Socials (Barcelona), Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, Sociologický ústav AV CR / Institute of Sociology, ASCR (Prague).

Actually the library holds 9,568 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)

Tasks of the QUIA are the following:
- Collecting printed key primary sources (constitutions, standing orders, electoral laws etc.);

* Negative figure results from internal alignment with Europäisches Dokumentationszentrum (EDZ) at the University of Mannheim.
- 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. A copy of all publications of MZES researchers which appeared in journals and edited books since the early 1990s is collected. Up to now 1,344 printed items out of 1,626 articles and book chapters listed in the MZES publication database were made available.

Computer department

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 operation of aleph software, installing and managing library software [aleph, WinIBW, allegro (internet opac)]; doing special database retrievals.

**Hardware**

The following configuration sketch shows the state of the hardware effective in December 2008 and the connection to the network of the University of Mannheim.

In 2008 the MZES replaced 20 PCs and 4 laser printers. A 46" LCD Display was purchased for the MZES conference room. It is possible to use it as in addition to the beamer (big conferences) or as a stand-alone solution with smaller conferences.

**Software**

The following programmes were acquired, updated or extended: Acrobat Software, Endnote, Maple, SAS, SimStat/WordStat, SPSS, StatTransfer.
## 5 Appendix

### 5.1 MZES staff

The following table gives an overview of the staff working at the institute at December 31, 2008 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.

<table>
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<th>Sector</th>
<th>Function / Project</th>
<th>Funding</th>
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<td>Abendschönn, Simone *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Learning to Live Democracy</td>
<td>DFG / MZES</td>
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<td>Alle, Marlene</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
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<td>Altides, Christina *</td>
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<td>Arndt, Frank Dr. *</td>
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<td>The Importance of Regional Networks for the Success of EU Rural Development Programmes</td>
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<td>Transformation of the Political System in Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung</td>
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<td>Bäck, Hanna</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Fellow (Juniorprof.), Project Director, research area B2</td>
<td>Faculty / MZES</td>
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<td>Barone, Carlo Dr. *</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes</td>
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<td>Bauer, Gerrit *</td>
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<td>Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union (PIREDEU)</td>
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<td>Brüderl, Josef Prof. Dr.</td>
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<td>Head of Department / Coordinator of research area A3 / Project Director (A3)</td>
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<td>Castiglioni, Laura Dr.* **</td>
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<td>Panel Study on Family Dynamics</td>
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<td>Deth, Jan W. van Prof. Dr.</td>
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<td>Melbeck, Christian Dr.</td>
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<td>Computer Department / Project Director (B3)</td>
<td>MZES</td>
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<td>Miller, Bernhard</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Coalition Conflict and Intra-Party Politics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Müller, Walter</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Project Director, research area A2</td>
<td>Emeritus</td>
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<td>Müller, Wolfgang C.</td>
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<td>Coordinator of research area B2 / Project Director (B2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Neugschwender Jörg</td>
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<td>Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe</td>
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<td>Nickel, Constanze</td>
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<td>Noelke, Clemens</td>
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<td>Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe</td>
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<td>Pappi, Franz Urban Prof. Dr.</td>
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<td>Project Director, research areas B1, B2 and B3</td>
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<td>Pforr, Klaus</td>
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<td>Panel Study on Family Dynamics</td>
<td>DFG</td>
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<td>Preuss, Andrijana</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>European and Other International Peacebuilding Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo</td>
<td>Land Baden-Württemberg</td>
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<td>Proksch, Sven-Oliver Ph.D.</td>
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<td>Quittkat, Christine Dr.</td>
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<td>Network of Excellence on “Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe” (CONNEX)</td>
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<td>Rathke, Julia Dr.</td>
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<td>Reimer, David</td>
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<td>Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes</td>
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<td>Reiss, Brigitte</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
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<td>Project Director, research area B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Function / Project</td>
<td>Funding</td>
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<td>Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties</td>
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<td>Schmitt, Hermann PD Dr.</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
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<td>MZES</td>
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<td>Schneider, Marianne</td>
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<td>Schneider, Reinhart Dr.</td>
<td>Directorate</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
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<td>Schneider, Thomas *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>CONNEX (IT Manager) / Internet Connected EU Research</td>
<td>EU</td>
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<td>Schröder, Jette</td>
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<td>Panel Study on Family Dynamics</td>
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<td>Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties</td>
<td>DFG</td>
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<td>Shikano, Susumu PD Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research areas B1 and B2</td>
<td>DFG (Heisenberg Fellow)</td>
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<td>Stadler, Heike</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)</td>
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<td>Stegmann, Christine</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>MZES</td>
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<td>Steinmetz, Stephanie *</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems</td>
<td>BMBF</td>
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<td>Stumpf, Christian *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Learning to Live Democracy</td>
<td>MZES</td>
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<td>Tausendpfund, Markus</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Europe in Context</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tegos, Alexandros *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>The Implementation of Community Law in the Member States</td>
<td>MZES</td>
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<td>Teuber, Ferdinand</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)</td>
<td>Thyssen Stiftung</td>
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<td>Thiem, Janina Dr.</td>
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<td>Network of Excellence on &quot;Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe&quot; (CONNEX)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Function / Project</td>
<td>Funding</td>
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<td>Thomann, Lars Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Governance in International Trade: Judicialisation and Positive Integration in the WTO</td>
<td>Volkswagen Stiftung</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thurner, Paul W. PD Dr. **</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research area B2</td>
<td>(external)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vollmar, Meike</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Children’s Political Knowledge: Comparative Relevance of Family and School Resources</td>
<td>Land Baden-Württemberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weber, Hermann Prof. Dr. Dr.h.c.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, Associated projects</td>
<td>Emeritus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weishaupt, J. Timo Ph.D.</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Postdoc Fellow</td>
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<td>Weiss, Felix</td>
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<td>Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults</td>
<td>Land Baden-Württemberg</td>
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<td>Weiß, Sabine</td>
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<td>Librarian (Europe Library)</td>
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<td>Wendt, Claus Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Project Director, research area A1 (on leave in USA: 9/08-8/09)</td>
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<td>Wiß, Tobias</td>
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<td>Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe</td>
<td>DFG</td>
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<td>Wöhler, Thomas</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants</td>
<td>MZES</td>
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<td>Wolsing, Ansgar</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Campaign Dynamics 2005. Mobilizing and Persuading Effects of Television News on Voters during the 2005 German General Election Campaign</td>
<td>DFG</td>
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<td>Wonka, Arndt Dr. *</td>
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<td>Project director &amp; researcher (B3)</td>
<td>MZES</td>
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<td>Wozniak, Helena</td>
<td>Infrastructure &amp; Dept. A</td>
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<td>Wüst, Andreas M. Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research areas B1, B2 and B3</td>
<td>Volkswagen Stiftung</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ziefle, Andrea *</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Human Capital Effects of the Welfare State: Institutional Resources, Work Histories and Social Inequality (HCE)</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* left the MZES at the end of 2007 or during 2008
** on leave
5.2 Project funding

a) External funding received

The following documents the research progress in terms of external funding received. In 2007 and 2008 a total of 22 new or ongoing research projects were granted external funding. External funding totalled approximately 1.4 million EUR in 2007 and 3.5 million in 2008.

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 thirteen-year period from 1996 to 2008 was 22.8 million EUR, thus the MZES received an average of approximately 1.75 million EUR in external funding each year.

The following table provides a more detailed breakdown of the external funds received in the period 2006 to 2008. 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 three cases ongoing projects received further grants in 2008).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects receiving external funding</th>
<th>2006 EURO</th>
<th>2007 EURO</th>
<th>2008 EURO</th>
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<tr>
<td>Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children</td>
<td>511,920</td>
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<td>Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>378,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational Aspirations and Reference Groups</td>
<td>371,400</td>
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<td>Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems</td>
<td>348,774</td>
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<td>Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes</td>
<td>318,650</td>
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<td>Attitudes Towards Welfare State Institutions: New Perspectives for the Comparative Welfare State Analysis</td>
<td>228,550</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Flexibilization of European Labour Markets: Incidence and Consequences of Atypical Employment</td>
<td>65,000</td>
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<td>VFA-Report Quality of Life in Germany 2006</td>
<td>47,500</td>
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<td>Varieties of Social Governance in Europe, Distribution of Responsibility: Germany</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<td>Summer School “Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Europe”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations (sequel)</td>
<td>73,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic integration of skilled migrants in four countries</td>
<td>14,500</td>
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<td>Projects receiving external funding (contd.)</td>
<td>2006 EURO</td>
<td>2007 EURO</td>
<td>2008 EURO</td>
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<td>Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights</td>
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<td>Minimum Income Protection in Europe – Indicators on Anti-poverty Policy</td>
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<td>Panel Study on Family Dynamics (II + III)</td>
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<td>1,846,600</td>
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<td>Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC)</td>
<td>70,056</td>
<td>101,545</td>
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<td>Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults</td>
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<td>69,000</td>
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<td>Migrants as Political Actors</td>
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<td>Expectation Formation and Electoral Decision-Making</td>
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<td>A Unified Model of Voting in Different Institutional Contexts</td>
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<td>Internet Connected EU Research (IConnectEU)</td>
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<td>Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</td>
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<td>Learning to Live Democracy (LLD) (II)</td>
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<td>International Summer School on Political Consulting and Strategic Campaign Communications</td>
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<td>The Importance of Regional Networks for the Success of EU Rural Development Programmes</td>
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<td>Compatibility of Employment and Family in Metropolregion Rhein–Neckar</td>
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<td>Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation</td>
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<td>Advanced Political Network Modelling (Conference)</td>
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<td>Society and Democracy in Europe, German Part of the Project “European Social Survey” (ESS)</td>
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<td>Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties</td>
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<td>The Implementation of Community Law in the Member States</td>
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<td>Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005</td>
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<td>236,249</td>
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<td>The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Deciion-making</td>
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<td>Providing an Infrastructure for Research into Electoral Democracy of the European Union (PIREDEU)</td>
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<td>Representation in Mixed Member Electoral Systems under Changing Electoral Markets</td>
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### Projects receiving external funding (contd.)

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<tr>
<td>EuroPolis: A Deliberative Polity-making Project</td>
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<td>58,800</td>
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<td>The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System</td>
<td>48,520</td>
<td>48,862</td>
<td>51,311</td>
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<td>Agency governance and its challenges to the EU system of representation</td>
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<td>34,000</td>
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<td>Additional grants for various purposes (e.g. conferences)</td>
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<td>18,577</td>
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<td>Electoral Systems and Party Personnel: The Consequences of Reform and Non-Reform</td>
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<td>14,610</td>
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<td>Total Department A</td>
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<td>448,578</td>
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<td>Total Department B</td>
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<td>1,005,797</td>
<td>1,467,721</td>
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<td>Grand total MZES</td>
<td>3,775,729</td>
<td>1,454,375</td>
<td>3,484,866</td>
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</table>

### b) Newly funded projects and project proposals

The list contains the names of project directors (coordinators) and projects funded in 2008 as well as new project proposals which have been submitted to funding institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Funding institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>A2.1 Exzellenznetzwerk &quot;Wirtschaftlicher Wandel, Lebensqualität und das soziale Band&quot; (Network of Excellence &quot;Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion&quot; (EQUALSOC))</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Walter Müller</td>
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<td>(2)</td>
<td>A2.4 Diskontinuierliche Bildungskarrieren im Ländervergleich (Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults)</td>
<td>M. f. Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst Ba-Wü</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marita Jacob</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td>A3.1 Panel-Studie zur Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung (Fortsetzungsantrag) (Panel Study on Family Dynamics)</td>
<td>DFG</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Josef Brüderl</td>
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<td>Newly funded projects in 2008</td>
<td>Funding institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) B1.5 Europa im Kontext. Eine empirische Untersuchung der Relevanz von individuellen und kontextuellen Faktoren für europäische Einstellungen (Europe in Context)</td>
<td>DFG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan W. van Deth, Julia Rathke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck</td>
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<td>Thomas König</td>
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<td>(7) B2.11 Wahlsystem und Parteipersonal (Electoral Systems and Party Personnel: The Consequences of Reform and Non-Reform)</td>
<td>NSF (U.S.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Gschwend, Thomas Zittel</td>
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<td>(8) B2.14 Repräsentationshandeln im Mischwahlsystem (Representation in Mixed Member Electoral Systems under Segmented Electoral Markets)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Zittel, Thomas Gschwend</td>
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<td>(9) B2.15 EuroPolis: Die Konsequenzen politischer Deliberation für die Wahl-Politik der EU (EuroPolis: A Deliberative Polity-making Project)</td>
<td>EU</td>
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<td>Hermann Schmitt</td>
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<td>(10) B3.4 Die Politik der Mobilisierung: Nationale Parteien und EU-Entscheidungsprozesse (The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decision-making)</td>
<td>DFG</td>
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## Newly funded projects in 2008

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### 5.3 Library statistics 2008

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Legend: AE=Non-European comparative country studies , AFR=Africa, AME=America, ASI=Asia, AUS=Australia, OE=Eastern Europe, AL=Albania, BIH=Bosnia-Herzegovina, BY=Belarus, CS=Czeckoslovakia, HR=Croatia, MD=Moldavia, MK=Macedonia; RUS=Russia, SRB=Serbia, SU=Soviet Union, TR=Turkey, UKR=Ukraine, USA=United States, YU=Yugoslavia.

Legend for first column, see page 134
Legend for the first column in tables 1 and 2

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

| Agrar (agriculture group) | 45 |
| Allg (general group) | 456 |
| Finanz (monetary, financial institutions) | 123 |
| Info (information, reference books) | 71 |
| Inst (EU institutions) | 162 |
| Intbez (international relations group) | 400 |
| Kultur (culture, education, media) | 66 |
| MGS (member states group) | 375 |
| Polsoz (elections, parties, public opinion) | 178 |
| Region (regional policy, integration of minorities) | 242 |
| Sozsta (social policy group) | 396 |
| Staat (European Treaties, administration, law) | 410 |
| Theorie (concepts & theories of integration, federalism) | 107 |
| Umwelt (environmental policy of European org.) | 54 |
| Verbän (associations at EU level) | 100 |
| Wirt (economy -, internal market group) | 270 |
| Total | 3,455 |
Table 4: Collection of the general group (ALLG)

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## 5.4 MZES Cooperation Partners

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5.5 Visiting professors / scholars

MZES Visiting Fellows

Dirk De Bièvre, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Daniel Finke, Universität Heidelberg, Germany

Irena Kogan, Universität Bamberg, Germany

William A. Maloney, University of Newcastle, United Kingdom

Thomas Poguntke, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

Arndt Wonka, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Germany

Visitors 2008

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<tr>
<td>Teo Matkovic</td>
<td>University of Zagreb, Croatia</td>
<td>January - March 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antonina Gentile</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA</td>
<td>January - May 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jürgen Maier</td>
<td>TU Kaiserslautern</td>
<td>February - March 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Saalfeld</td>
<td>University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom</td>
<td>February - June 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hu Aimin</td>
<td>Shandong University, Shandong, China</td>
<td>March - December 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Li Chunling</td>
<td>Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China</td>
<td>April 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chen Guangjin</td>
<td>Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shi Xiuyin</td>
<td>Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toshiaki Yamai</td>
<td>Ristumeikan University, Kusatsu, Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Breen</td>
<td>Yale University, New Haven, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andreas Wimmer</td>
<td>University of California Los Angeles, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlos Octávio Ocké-Reis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livia García Faroldi</td>
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<td>Henning Hillmann</td>
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<td>Anja Neundorf</td>
<td>University of Essex, Colchester, United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Martin Myant</td>
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<td>Frøy Gudbrandsen</td>
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<td>Tor Midtbø</td>
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<td>Karl Ulrich Mayer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alberto Sanz</td>
<td>Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain</td>
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### 5.6 Lectures, conferences and workshops

#### a) Lectures given by invited guests and MZES researchers

Lectures are given by invitation of the director or department head. Lectures which are grey highlighted were sponsored jointly by the MZES and the Faculty of Social Sciences.

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>25.02.2008</td>
<td>Dr. Marc Debus MZES</td>
<td>Der Einfluss von Koalitionsaussagen, programmatischen Standpunkten und der Bundespolitik auf die Regierungsbildung in den deutschen Ländern</td>
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<tr>
<td>04.03.2008</td>
<td>Dr. Eldad Davidov Universität Mannheim</td>
<td>Values and attitudes towards immigration: a cross-country comparison with the European Social Survey in 19 countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.03.2008</td>
<td>Helen Callaghan, Ph.D. European University Institute Florence</td>
<td>How Multilevel governance affects the Clash of Capitalisms</td>
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<td>31.03.2008</td>
<td>Dr. André Bächtiger Universität Bern</td>
<td>Labels vs. Mechanisms: Institutional Research in the Crossfire</td>
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<td>01.04.2008</td>
<td>Dr. Carlo Barone Universität Trento</td>
<td>Gender segregation in higher education: a comparison across eight countries and three decades</td>
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<td>07.04.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Frank Brettschneider Universität Hohenheim</td>
<td>Strategisches Themenmanagement für Parteien</td>
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<tr>
<td>08.04.2008</td>
<td>Dr. Cees Elzinga Universität Amsterdam</td>
<td>Analyzing life-courses with sequence methods</td>
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<td>14.04.2008</td>
<td>Catherine de Vries Universität Leiden</td>
<td>The Impact of EU Referenda on National Electoral Politics: Temporary Interruption or Lasting Imprint?</td>
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<td>15.04.2008</td>
<td>Dr. Elmar Schlüter Wissenschaftzentrum Berlin (WZB)</td>
<td>Do regional differences matter? Examining the dual influence of the regional size of the immigrant population on derogation of immigrants in Europe</td>
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<td>22.04.2008</td>
<td>Reinhard Schunck Universität Bremen</td>
<td>Ökonomische Selbständigkeit von Migranten und Einheimischen in Deutschland: Zwischen blockierter Mobilität, Transmission und Nachbarschaft</td>
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<td>28.04.2008</td>
<td>Wenke Seemann Humboldt-Universität Berlin</td>
<td>Dauerwahlkampf in Deutschland: Postulate, Empirie und Effekte</td>
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<td>29.04.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ludger Wößmann</td>
<td>Effekte der frühen Mehrgliedrigkeit auf die Chancengleichheit im Schul-</td>
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<td>Universität München und</td>
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<td>05.05.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Jonathan N. Katz</td>
<td>The Effect Of Voter Identification Laws On Turnout</td>
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<td>California Institute of Technology</td>
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<td>06.05.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Rainer Schnell</td>
<td>Record-Linkage zur Datengewinnung: Theorie und Anwendungsbeispiele</td>
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<td>07.05.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Richard Breen, Ph.D.</td>
<td>Educational homogamy and income inequality</td>
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<td>Yale University</td>
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<td>13.05.2008</td>
<td>Michael Gebel</td>
<td>Atypical employment at labour market entry: individual risk patterns and career consequences</td>
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<td>19.05.2008</td>
<td>Dominic Heinz</td>
<td>Wahlregeln und Ausschussmitgliedschaft im Deutschen Bundestag 1949 bis 2005</td>
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<td>20.05.2008</td>
<td>Rashawn Ray</td>
<td>Class identification in the United States from 1974-2006: the implications of gender, race, and marital status</td>
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<td>20.05.2008</td>
<td>Christi Smith</td>
<td>Saving the South: Appalachia as leverage in negotiations of race and power, 1865-1905</td>
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<td>28.05.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Andreas Wimmer</td>
<td>Ethnic politics and armed conflict. A configuration analysis of a new</td>
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<td>02.06.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider</td>
<td>Kampf ums &quot;Schwarze Gold&quot;: Wie sich politische Gewalt auf den Ölpreis auswirkt</td>
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<td>09.06.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Helmut Seitz</td>
<td>Democratic Participation and the Size of Regions:</td>
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<td>TU Dresden</td>
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<td>10.06.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Toshiaki Yamai</td>
<td>Industrielle Beziehungen und Arbeitsbewertung unter dem „Wirtschaftswunder“ in Deutschland und Japan. Ein Vergleich von zwei Gesellschaften</td>
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<td>Ristumeikan University, Japan</td>
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<td>16.06.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Lars P. Feld</td>
<td>Zur Effektivität von Verschuldungsbeschränkungen: Evidenz für die Schweiz</td>
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<td>Universität Heidelberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.06.2008</td>
<td>Dr. Annette Elisabeth Töller</td>
<td>Die Europäisierung von Policies – Überlegungen zur länder-, politikfeld- und zeitvergleichenden Messung</td>
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<td>FernUniversität Hagen</td>
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<td>08.09.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Thomas Plümper</td>
<td>Tax Competition and the Welfare State</td>
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<td>University of Essex</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>15.09.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Fabio Franchino</td>
<td>Legislative Policymaking in Parliamentary Systems: Opportunities, Conflict and Institutional Constraints</td>
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<td>16.09.2008</td>
<td>Dr. Karsten Hank</td>
<td>Perceptions of job security in Europe’s ageing workforce</td>
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<td>22.09.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Kenneth Benoit</td>
<td>Coder Reliability and Misclassification in Comparative Manifesto Project Codings</td>
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<td>23.09.2008</td>
<td>J. Timo Weishaupt, Ph.D. MZES</td>
<td>A silent revolution: new management ideas and the reinvention of European public employment services</td>
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<td>30.09.2008</td>
<td>Thorsten Kneip, Gerrit Bauer MZES</td>
<td>Der Einfluss unilateralen Scheidungsrechts auf die Entwicklung der europäischen Scheidungsrate</td>
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<td>14.10.2008</td>
<td>Nadine Reibling</td>
<td>Decision-making processes in health and long-term care arrangements. The influence of institutions and social networks on care-seeking of people above 65 in European countries</td>
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<td>21.10.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Henning Hillmann</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship in fragmented networks: evidence from late Imperial Russia</td>
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<td>27.10.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Jan W. van Deth, Markus Tausendpfund MZES</td>
<td>Demokratie Leben Lernen - Erste Ergebnisse</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.10.2008</td>
<td>Dr. Kathrin Leuze</td>
<td>Von der Hochschule in den Arbeitsmarkt – Deutschland und Großbritannien im Vergleich</td>
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<td>03.11.2008</td>
<td>David Nicolas Hopman</td>
<td>Die Agenda der Medien, der Wähler und der Politik</td>
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<td>10.11.2008</td>
<td>Dr. Martin Ejnar Hansen</td>
<td>The influence of significant legislation on the measure of parliamentary party positions</td>
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<td>11.11.2008</td>
<td>Dr. Jan Drahokoupil</td>
<td>The politics of (welfare) state transformation in Eastern Europe</td>
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<td>17.11.2008</td>
<td>Benny Gey, Ph.D.</td>
<td>Institutions, Accountability and Economic Voting</td>
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<td>18.11.2008</td>
<td>Dr. Ulrich Kohler</td>
<td>Die Bedeutung von Dimensionen sozialer Ungleichheit im europäischen Vergleich</td>
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<tr>
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<td>24.11.2008</td>
<td>Kåre Vernby, PhD</td>
<td>Harvard University</td>
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<td>25.11.2008</td>
<td>Monja Schmitt, M. A.</td>
<td>Universität Bamberg</td>
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<td>10.12.2008</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Ulrich Mayer</td>
<td>Yale University</td>
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</table>

b) Conferences and workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2008 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.

DFG-Workshop
Chair: Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus and Giuliano Bonoli
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants:
- Dr. Karen Anderson, Nijmegen (NL)
- Paul Bridge, Southampton (GB)
- Dr. Silja Häusermann, Zurich (CH)
- Prof. Olli Kangas, Helsinki (FIN)
- Marek Naczyn, Oxford (GB)
- Päivi Valdes, Helsinki (FIN)
- Dr. Johan De Deken, Amsterdam (NL)
- Dr. Matheo Jessoula, Milan (I)
- Dr. Traute Meyer, Southampton (GB)
- Dr. Bruno Paller, Paris (F)
- Dr. Eskil Wadensjö, Stockholm (S)
6. - 8.03.2008
CONNEX Final Conference
Chair: Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Prof. Frane Adam, PhD, Ljubljana (SLO) Dr. Silke Adam, Hohenheim
Marco Amici, Rom (I) Tobias Aubéger, Hannover
Prof. Arunas Augustinaitis, Vilnius (LT) Prof. Heinz-Jürgen Axt, Duisburg
Igor Bahovec, PhD, Ljubljana (SLO) Prof. Stefano Bartolini, Florence (I)
Sudeshna Basu, Leuven (NL) Dr. Michael W. Bauer, Konstanz
Prof. Frank Baumgartner, PhD, Washington (USA) Dr. Joost Berkhout, Leiden (NL)
Dr. Patrick Bernhagen, Aberdeen (GB) Prof. Jan Beyers, Antwerpen (B)
Prof. Gojko Bezov, Zagreb (HR) Spyros Blavoukos, PhD, Athen (GR)
Assoc. Prof. Susana Borras, PhD, Copenhagen (DK) Dr. Magalie Bourblanc, Paris (F)
Laurie Boussaguet, Paris (F) Aron Buzogany, Berlin
Manuela Caiani, Florence (I) Dr. Dario Castiglione, Turin (I)
Dr. Didier Chabanet, Lyon (F) Prof. Edoardo Chiti, Florence (I)
Prof. Michelle Cini, Rom (I) Dr. David Coen, London (GB)
Dr. Thomas Conzelmann, Maastricht (NL) Prof. Maurizio Cotta, Siena (I)
Prof. Deirdre Curtin, Utrecht (NL) Dr. Patrycja Dabrowska, Warschau (PL)
Bengü Dayican, PhD, Twente (NL) Dr. Maurizia De Bellis, Siena (I)
Prof. Dirk De Bièvre, Antwerpen (B) Prof. Caroline de la Porte, Southern Denmark (DK)
Catherine E. de Vries, PhD, Leiden (NL) Prof. Renaud Dehousse, Paris (F)
Dr. Matthias Dembinski, Frankfurt Dr. Maurizia De Bellis, Siena (I)
Dr. Andreas Duer, Dublin (IRL) Prof. Jacob Edler, Manchester (GB)
Prof. Morten Egeberg, Oslo (N) Prof. Dr. Rainer Eising, Bochum
Prof. Gerda Falkner, Wien (A) Prof. Hubert Faustmann, Nicosia (GR)
Dr. Eduardo Feldman, Barcelona (E) Dr. Ana Mar Fernandez, Paris (F)
Mariona Ferrer Fons, PhD, Barcelona (E) Dr. Barbara Finke, Berlin
Prof. Andreas Folliesdal, Oslo (N) John Erik Fossum, PhD, Oslo (N)
Prof. Didier Georgakakis, Strasbourg (F) Dr. Ase Gornitzka, Oslo (N)
Prof. Justin Greenwood, Aberdeen (GB) Elizaveta Gromoglasova, Moscow (RUS)
Prof. Sverker Gustavsson, Uppsala (S) Prof. Charlotte Halpern, PhD, Paris (F)
Prof. Kenneth Hanf, Barcelona (E) Miriam Haritz, PhD, Maastricht (NL)
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution/Location</th>
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<td>Costanza Hermanin</td>
<td>Paris (F)</td>
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<td>Anne Hoel</td>
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<td>Prof. Ronald Holzhaecker</td>
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<td>Prof. Madeleine Hosli</td>
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<td>Prof. Christian Joerges</td>
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<td>Mihai Lisetchi, Timisoara</td>
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<td>Oana Lup, PhD, Budapest</td>
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<td>Prof. Alberta Sbragia,</td>
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<td>Simon Schunz, PhD, Leuven</td>
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</table>
Lectures, conferences and workshops

Dr. Ulrich Sedelmeier, London (GB)  Francesca Sellitto, Rome (I)
Stijn Smismans, PhD, Cardiff (GB)  Rita Stafejeva, Warsaw (PL)
Prof. Marina Strezhneva, Moscow (RUS)  Dr. Ulf Sverdrup, Oslo (N)
Prof. Goran Therborn, Cambridge (GB)  Prof. Jacques Thomassen, Twente (NL)
Natalia Timus, PhD, Budapest (H)  Jale Tosun, Konstanz
Prof. Hans-Jörg Trenz, Oslo (N)  Prof. Jarie Trondal, Oslo (N)
Prof. František Turnovec, Prague (CZ)  Dr. Wouter van der Brug, Amsterdam (NL)
Prof. Walter van Gerven, Leuven (B)  Prof. Sophie Vanhoonacker, Maastricht (NL)
Frank Vibert, London (GB)  Prof. Dr. Lisa Waddington, Maastricht (NL)
Albert Weale, PhD, Essex (GB)  Dr. Frank Wendler, Frankfurt
Prof. Ramses A. Wessel, Twente (NL)  Prof. Antje Wiener, Bath (GB)
Dr. Anchrit Wille, Leiden (NL)  Prof. Jan Wouters, Leuven (NL)
Iwona Zielinska, Warsaw (PL)  Dr. Sonja Zmerli, Darmstadt

6. - 8.03.2008  Welfare state institutions and welfare state outcomes
EQUALSOC Workshop
Chair:  Dr. Claus Wendt and Prof. Joakim Palme (University of Stockholm)
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Agnes Blome, Berlin  Olof Bäckman, Stockholm (S)
Dr. Johan Jeroen De Deken, Amsterdam (NL)  Stefan Engelund, Stockholm (S)
Ingrid Esser, Stockholm (S)  Tommy Ferrari, Stockholm (S)
Dr. John Gelissen, Tilburg (NL)  Prof. Karl Hinrichs, Bremen
Dr. Monika Ewa Kaminska, Amsterdam (NL)  Prof. Jürgen Kohl, Heidelberg
Prof. Walter Korpi, Stockholm (S)  Prof. Christian Albrekt Larsen, Aalborg (DK)
Eva Lefevere, Antwerp (B)  Bertrand Maitre, Dublin (IRL)
Dr. I’ve Marx, Antwerp (B)  Ingaill Montanari, Stockholm (S)
Kenneth Nelson, Stockholm (S)  Prof. Joakim Palme, Stockholm (S)
Stijn Rottiers, Antwerp (B)  Ola Sjöberg, Stockholm (S)
Dr. Tobias Vahlpahl, Heidelberg  Dr. Karel Van den Bosch, Antwerp (B)
Prof. Wim van Oorschot, Tilburg (NL)  Tim Van Rie, Antwerp (B)
Prof. Jelle Visser, Amsterdam (NL)  Prof. Uwe Wagschal, Heidelberg
Prof. Christopher T. Whelan, Dublin (IRL)  Dr. Christof Wolf, Mannheim
Chair:  Prof. Dr. W. C. Müller
Location:  MZES
Ext. Participants:  Prof. Fabio Franchino, Milan (I)  Prof. Sören Holmberg, Göteborg (S)  Prof. Aarts Kees, Twente (NL)  Prof. Ignacio Molina, Madrid (E)  Prof. Marc Swyngedouw, Leuven (B)

12.06.2008  Inhaltsanalytische Verfahren zur Messung der Präferenzen politischer Akteure Workshop
Chair:  Dr. Marc Debus
Location:  MZES
Ext. Participants:  Thorsten Faas, Duisburg  Dr. Christoph Hönnige, Potsdam  JProf. Eric Linhart, Kiel  Jochen Müller, Potsdam  Sven-Oliver Proksch, Los Angeles (USA)  Jonathan Slapin, Las Vegas (USA)  Andrea Volkens, Berlin

23.06.2008  Territorial and Functional Interest Representation in the EU CONNEX Workshop
Chair:  Dr. Christine Quittkat / Prof. Dr. Michèle Knodt (TU Darmstadt)
Location:  MZES

23. - 24.10.2008  Demokratisierung der EU durch Einbindung der Zivilgesellschaft Workshop
Chair:  Prof. Dr. h.c. Beate Kohler-Koch
Location:  MZES
Ext. Participants:  Christina Altides, Brüssel (B)  Vanessa Buth, Norwich (GB)  Andrea Fischer, Hagen  Dr. Thorsten Hüller, Bremen
1.11.2008 - 31-10-2008
Imported brides, imported grooms: partner choice among immigrants in Europe
First Workshop of the project as part of the EQUALSOC network
Chair: Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Dr. Aycan Celikaksoy, Stockholm (S) Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter, Leipzig
Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan, Bamberg Dr. Raya Muttarak, Oxford (GB)
Dr. Lena Nekby, Stockholm (S) Julia Schrödter, Mannheim

27. - 28.11.2008
Vom Kindergarten bis zur Hochschule. Die Generierung von ethnischen und sozialen Disparitäten in der Bildungsbiografie
Buch-Konferenz
Chair: Birgit Becker and David Reimer
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Stephanie Steinmetz, Rotterdam (NL) Dr. Volker Stocké, Bamberg

Governance of supplementary pensions in Europe (GOSPE): cross-national variations in participation and social inequality – part II
DFG-Workshop
Chair: Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Prof. Jørgen Goul Andersen, Aalborg (DK)
Paul Bridgen, Southampton (GB) Dr. Johan De Dekken, Amsterdum (NL)
Dirk Hofäcker, Bamberg Dr. Silja Häusermann, Zurich (CH)
Dr. Matteo Jessoula, Milan (I) Prof. Olli Kangas, Helsinki (FIN)
Prof. Dr. Lutz Leisering, Bielefeld Dr. Traute Meyer, Southampton (GB)
Marek Naczyk, Oxford (GB) Dr. Bruno Palier, Paris (F)
Päivi Valdes, Helsinki (FIN) Prof. Eskil Wadensjö, Stockholm (S)
Prof. Noel Whiteside, Warwick (GB)

19.12.2008
Hartmut Essers Erklärende Soziologie: Kontroversen und Perspektiven
Conference
Chair: Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Prof. Dr. Hans Albert, Heidelberg Jun. Prof. Dr. Claudia Diel, Göttingen
Prof. Dr. Jürgen Friedrichs, Köln Prof. Dr. Peter Graf Kielmannsegg, Heidelberg
Dr. Rainer Greshoff, Oldenburg Prof. Dr. Kurt Hammerich, Aachen
Dr. Sonja Haug, Nürnberg Dr. Adalbert Hepp, Frankfurt/M.
Prof. Dr. Paul Hill, Aachen  
Prof. Dr. Hans J. Hummell, Duisburg  
Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter, Leipzig  
Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan, Bamberg  
Jun. Prof. Dr. Cornelia Kristen, Göttingen  
Dr. Hartmut Lang, Ludwigshafen  
Prof. Dr. Siegwart M. Lindenberg, Groningen (NL)  
Prof. Dr. Amélie Mummendey, Jena  
Dr. Manfred Nießen, Bonn  
Prof. Dr. Uwe Schimank, Hagen  
Prof. Dr. Rainer Schnell, Duisburg-Essen  
Prof. Dr. Hans-Georg Soeffner, Konstanz  
Prof. Dr. Andreas Wimmer, Los Angeles (USA)  
Prof. Dr. Rolf Ziegler, München

Prof. Dr. Ronald Hitzler, Dortmund  
Dr. Angela Jäger, Karlsruhe  
Prof. Dr. Berndt Karl Keller, Konstanz  
Prof. Dr. Johannes Kopp, Chemnitz  
Dr. Eckard Kämper, Bonn

Prof. Dr. Rainer Lepsius, Heidelberg  
Prof. Dr. Karl Ulrich Mayer, New Haven (Connecticut) (USA)  
Prof. Dr. Bernhard Nauck, Chemnitz  
Prof. Dr. Werner Raub, Utrecht (NL)  
Prof. Dr. Michael Schmid, München  
Prof. Dr. Thomas Schwinn, Heidelberg  
Dr. Judith Wilke-Primavesi, Frankfurt/M.  
Prof. Dr. Reinhard Wippler, Utrecht (NL)
5.7 Publications 2008

a) Books


b) Articles in journals

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


Bahle, Thomas (2008): The state and social services in Britain, France and Germany since the 1980s. Reform and growth in a period of welfare state crisis. European Societies, 10, issue 1, pp. 25-47.


**In other scientific journals**

Countries Austria, Belgium, and The Netherlands. *Journal of Legislative Studies*, 14, issue 1, pp. 77-112.


In other journals, newsletters, newspapers etc


c) Chapters in books


Publications


d) Further publications


e) MZES working papers


f) Doctoral Dissertations


g) Seminar and Conference Presentations


Babajew, Aser: Geopolitische Bedeutung und Kulturen des Kaukasus, [Interkulturelle Kommunikation, Schloss Wendgräben (Bildungszentrum der KAS), bei Loburg, 5-6 July 2008].


Becker, Birgit: Turkish Parents' Naming Practices in Germany (Poster Presentation), [EQUALSOC Midterm Conference, Berlin, 11-12 April 2008].


Becker, Birgit: Who takes the last step towards inclusion? Turkish Parents' Naming Practices in Germany as an Example of Immigrants' Emotional Identification, [RC 28 Spring Meeting

Biedinger, Nicole: Das EULE-V-Projekt stellt sich vor!, [Forschungskolloquium des Departments für Erziehungswissenschaften der Universität Freiburg (CH), Fribourg, Schweiz, 11. March 2008].


Castiglioni, Laura: Konzeption des Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklungs-Panel, [Ordentliche Schwerpunkttagung, DFG SPP 1611, München, 12–13 June 2008].


Debus, Marc: The Impact of Pre-Electoral Alliances and Coalition Rejections on Government Formation, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA), Boston, Mass., USA, 28–31 August 2008].


Drahokoupil, Jan: On the Position of New Member States within the EU and Its Implications for the European Regulatory Model, [Transformation of social policy in and around Europe, Ankara, Turkey, 13–14 October 2008].
Drahokoupil, Jan: State and development in the post-communist world, [Comparative perspectives of development experiences in South America and Eastern Europe, Tallinn, Estonia, 9-10 October 2008].


Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: Pension Governance and Social Inequality in Old Age: A European Comparison, [EQUALSOC Midterm Conference, Berlin, 11-12 April 2008].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: Pension Systems and Old Age Income in Europe, [Labor market flexibilization and its effects on the late career (FlexCareer), Universität Leipzig, 18. October 2008].


Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: Studying institutional change across time and space, [The Role of Ideas, Discourses and Frames in Welfare Policies, Ph.D. Research School, Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark, 1-3 October 2008].


Esser, Hartmut: Streitfall Bilingualität oder: Warum es nicht egal ist, was man in den Sozialwissenschaften tut, wenn man etwas gesellschaftlich verändern will, [Vorlesungsreihe "Zeitgenössische soziologische Theorien, Zentrale Beiträge aus Deutschland" des Instituts für Soziologie der RWTH Aachen, Aachen, 6. February 2008].


Gebel, Michael, Irena Kogan: Education and Labour Market Entry in Ukraine, [ISA RC28 Summer Meeting "Work, Poverty and Inequality in the 21st Century", Stanford University, Palo Alto, USA, 6-9 August 2008].


Gronwald, Mareike: From Path Dependence to Path Departure: The Changing Public-Private Mix in Europe, [Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe (GOSPE Final Conference), Mannheim, 4-6 December 2008].


Gschwend, Thomas, Meffert, Michael F.: Strategic Coalition Voting: Evidence from Austria, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA), Boston, Mass., USA, 28-31 August 2008].


Gschwend, Thomas, Michael F. Meffert: Strategic Voting under Proportional Representation and Coalition governments: A Laboratory Experiment, [International Society for Political Psychology, Annual Meeting, Paris, Frankreich, 9-12 July 2008].


Gschwend, Thomas, Michael F. Meffert: Voting for Coalitions? The Role of Coalition Preferences, [Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, 3-6 April 2008].


Herrmann, Michael: Weighting Preference against Performance: Voter Behavior in Parliamentary Democracies, [Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, Vereinigte Staaten, 3-6 April 2008].
Herrmann, Michael, Christian Henning, Susumu Shikano: Legislative Organization and Its Consequence for Outcome-Oriented Voting, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA), Boston, Mass., USA, 28–31 August 2008].


Jahn, Egbert: Comparison of National Socialist and Communist Mass Extermination, [Vortrag auf der internationalen Konferenz "Fall of the Berlin Wall: from Budapest to Vilnius: Resistance to the totalitarian regimes; interconnections and conclusions" im Parlament Litauens, Vilnius, Litauen, 5–6 June 2008].

Jahn, Egbert: Der Bergkarabachkonflikt als Herausforderung für die südkaukasische Kooperation und die internationale Politik, insbesondere für Rußland, die USA und die Europäische Union, [Vortrag zum Workshop „Konfliktmanagement Berg-Karabach“, Reichenau, Österreich, 26–27 March 2008].


Kohler-Koch, Beate: Governance with Civil Society EU Style, [ARENA Seminar, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norwegen, 2. September 2008].


Krieger, Ulrich: 'Who did you reside with when you were a child? The Calendar Instrument on Childhood and Adolescence, [7th International Conference on Social Science Methodology, RC33 – Logic and Methodology in Sociology (ISA), Naples, Italy, 1-5 September 2008].

Krieger, Ulrich: Beyond the household – accessibility of Partners and Parents outside of the household for panel studies, [7th International Conference on Social Science Methodology, RC33 – Logic and Methodology in Sociology (ISA), Naples, Italy, 1-5 September 2008].

König, Thomas: Imputing Legislator’s Missing Positions: A Strategic View, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA), Boston, Massachusetts, USA, 28-31 August 2008].


König, Thomas: Why do Veto players use their Power?, [The Political Economy of International Organizations, PEIO Conference, Ascona, Switzerland, 3-8 February 2008].

König, Thomas: Why do Veto Players Waste their Time? Commissioners’ Proposal Power and Member States’ Scrutiny in EU Legislative Decision Making, [Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, 3-6 April 2008].


Larat, Fabrice: "Opening the black box: Reflexions on the nature and function of research integration", ["How does research integration work?", Brussels, Belgium, 17. June 2008].

Larat, Fabrice: Round table "Gains and disadvantages of large research projects/ EU research policy and the experience of NEWGOV and CONNEX", [CONNEX/NEWGOV Dissemination Conference "EU Governance: Are we on the right track?", European Commission, Brussels, Belgium, 10. April 2008].

Luetgert, Brooke: Mixing Methods: A Nested Analysis of EU Member State Transposition Patterns, [ECPR Joint Session of Workshops, Rennes, France, 11-16 April 2008].


Mischke, Monika: How European Families Care: Patterns of Use and Attitudes towards Child Care, [Seminar at Centre for Comparative Welfare Studies: Theoretical understandings of welfare attitudes, Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark, 3. September 2008].

Mischke, Monika: Reconciliation of work and family in Europe. First evidence on childcare arrangements from the European Social Survey, [EQUALSOC Midterm Conference, WZB, Berlin, 11-12 April 2008].


Müller, Walter: Die Entwicklung der Bildungsungleichheit in Deutschland und im internationalen Vergleich, [Vortrag am Graduiertenzentrum Bildungs- und Sozialforschung der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, 2. July 2008].

Müller, Walter: Education and Social Stratification in Europe: Theoretical aspects, methodological approaches and empirical evidence, [4 lectures at the Scuola di dottorato in Scienze e Ricerca Sociale, University of Trento, Italy, 14-25 April 2008].

Müller, Walter: Education and Social Stratification in Europe: Theoretical aspects, methodological approaches and empirical evidence, [3 lectures at the Scuola di dottorato in Scienze e Ricerca Sociale, University of Trento, Italy, 6-20 October 2008].

Müller, Walter: Education research in international comparison: Inequality among students in European countries, [Workshop by AG Hochschulforschung + FREREF Réseau Uni 21 on Quality and Equity in Higher Education - International Experiences and Comparisons, University of Konstanz, 23-25 November 2008].


Neugschwender, Jörg: Supplementary Pensions in a Comparative Perspective: Inequality Patterns in Recipient's Share and Income, [Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe (GOSPE Final Project Conference), Mannheim, 4-6 December 2008].

Noelke, Clemens: Educational Expansion, Technological Change and Youth Unemployment, [ISA RC28 Summer Meeting "Work, Poverty and Inequality in the 21st Century", Stanford University, Palo Alto, USA, 6-9 August 2008].
Noelke, Clemens: Technological change, educational expansion, and the changing distribution of youth unemployment risks, [EQUALSOC Network Conference, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, 11-12 April 2008].

Noelke, Clemens: Vocational education in transition countries, [16th Annual Workshop of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth, Bamberg, 10-13 September 2008].

Noelke, Clemens, Daniel Horn: Education and labour market entry - theoretical background for empirical analyses; Changing labour market entry dynamics in post-communist Societies - consequences of changes in the apprenticeship system, [Education Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 25-27 July 2008].

Noelke, Clemens, Daniel Horn: Labour market entry in post-socialist countries: consequences of institutional change in the apprenticeship system, [ISA RC28 Spring Meeting, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 15-17 May 2008].


Quittkat, Christine: Neue Formen der Konsultation im europäischen Entscheidungsprozess, [Europa eine Stimme geben - Optionen der nordrhein-westfälischen Interessenvermittlung, Fortbildungsschule des Innenministeriums des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen/Akademie Mont-Cenis, Herne/NRW, 9-10 June 2008].


Reimer, David: The Social Consequences of the Bologna Reforms: Developments in Inequality in Access to Tertiary Education in Germany, [Conference of the Nordic Sociological Association, Aarhus, Denmark, 14-17 August 2008].


Reimer, David: Ablenkung oder Inklusion? Soziale Ungleichheit bei der Wahl differenzierter postsekundärer Ausbildungsalternativen, [34. Kongress der deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie].
Rittberger, Berthold: Explaining the Constitutionalization of the EU, [Conference on Global Constitutionalism: Process and Substance, Swiss National Center for Competence in Research (NCCR), Kandersteg, Switzerland, 17-19 January 2008].

Rittberger, Berthold: Path dependency in the development of the EU's representative system, [Presentation, University of Reading, UK, 22. February 2008].


Saalfeld, Thomas, Andreas M. Wüst: Immigrants and Ethnic Minority MPs in Britain, Germany, France and Sweden: Political Representation and Representational Roles, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Rennes, Frankreich, 11-16 April 2008].


Schindler, Steffen: Primäre und sekundäre Effekte beim Übergang zur Hochschule.


Schindler, Steffen, David Reimer: Primary and Secondary Effects in Class Differentials: The Transition to Tertiary Education in Germany, [EQUALSOC Midterm Conference, Berlin, 11-12 April 2008].


Schindler, Steffen, Markus Lötz (HIS): The Relation of Educational Expansion and Social Selectivities in Secondary and Tertiary Education in Germany, [ISA RC28 Summer Meeting 'Work, Poverty, and Inequality in the 21st Century', Stanford, USA, 6-9 August 2008].


Schmitt, Hermann: Determinants of Dyadic Correspondence in European Parliament Elections, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA), Boston, Mass., USA, 26-31 August 2008].


Schmitt, Hermann: Microfoundations of Second-order Elections Theory, [CSES Planning Committee Meeting and Citizen Politics Workshop, University of Manchester, 9-11 December 2008].

Schmitt, Hermann: Vorstellung eines Buchprojektes und zweier Kapitelentwürfe, [InTune Mass & Elite Working Group Meeting, University of Granada, 8-11 May 2008].

Thiem, Janina: Agenda Setting and Roll Call Vote Request in the European Parliament, [Political institutions in the European Union: Theoretical and empirical innovations in current research, Universität Konstanz, 7-8 July 2008].

Weiss, Felix: Social Origin and Late Enrolment in Higher Education in Germany and the US, [ECSR/EQUALSOC Summer School. Social inequalities in contemporary societies - new empirical evidence and methodological innovation, Trento, Italy, 1-6 September 2008].

Weiss, Felix, Marita Jacob: Social Origin and Discontinuities in Higher Education in Germany and the US, [Work, Poverty, and inequality in the 21st century, ISA Research Comittee 28 ("Social Stratification & Mobility") Meeting, Stanford University, Palo Alto CA, USA, 6-9 August 2008].


Wendt, Claus: Who has access to health care in Europe?, [Invitation of The Health of Nations Study Group, Center for European Studies, Harvard University, USA, 21. November 2008].

Wendt, Claus, Nadine Reibling: Regulating patients' access and the utilization of healthcare services in European countries, [The European Health Policy Group's Sixteenth Meeting: Access, Choice and Equity, Dublin, Ireland, 17-18 April 2008].

Wiß, Tobias: Changing Pension-Mix and Coordinated Market Economy, [ECPR Standing Group Regulatory Governance: (Re)-Regulation in the Wake of Neoliberalism, Utrecht, Nederland, 5-7 June 2008].


Wiß, Tobias: Governance and Regulation of Supplementary Pensions in Europe, [Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe (GOSPE Final Project Conference), Mannheim, 4-6 December 2008].


Wiß, Tobias, Mareike Gronwald: Germany - Departing from Bismarckian Public Pensions?, [Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe (GOSPE Final Project Conference), Mannheim, 4-6 December 2008].


Wonka, Arndt: Group mobilization & Lobbying strategies, [Transatlantic Collaboration on Civil Society, Moyghan European Research Centers, Maxwell School of Syracuse University, USA, 24-25 April 2008].
Wonka, Arndt: Issue characteristics, quality of mobilization and influence of interest groups in EU decision-making, [CONNEX Final Conference, Universität Mannheim, 6–8 March 2008].

Wonka, Arndt, Berthold Rittberger: The politics of mobilisation: National parties and EU decision-making, [Political institutions in the European Union: Theoretical and empirical innovations in current research, Universität Konstanz, 7–8 July 2008].

Wüst, Andreas M.: Candidate Nomination in Germany and Europe: Patterns and Evaluation, [Primaries or Nominating Committees? The Crisis of Nominations in Israeli Political Parties, Netanya, Israel, 16. November 2008].


5.8 MZES in Public

Beginning in 2008, a new online database “MZES in der Öffentlichkeit” (“MZES in Public”) has documented the public dissemination of MZES research. The following list provides an overview of MZES media coverage including the date, medium, and title for each entry. It further shows how each entry relates to MZES research or MZES institutional affairs, and indicates the MZES staff members involved. The list also includes the professional contributions of MZES staff to public, non-academic events. The list may not be entirely comprehensive.

In 2008, there were 109 entries in the database of which 72 can be directly traced back to MZES public relations activities.

11.01.2008, SWR International con.trax
Verliert die CDU endgültig die Stimmen der Wähler mit Migrationshintergrund?
Migration and integration, Andreas M. Wüst

15.01.2008, rettet-die-wahlbeteiligung.de
Forschung: Interview mit Wahlforscher Andreas M. Wüst, Uni Mannheim
Elections and electoral behaviour, Andreas M. Wüst

21.01.2008, epd-Agenturreportage
Rechtspopulismus hat in Deutschland keine politische Chance
Research area Democracy, Parties and Parliaments, Wolfgang C. Müller

24.01.2008, Frankfurter Rundschau (FR)
Hessen-Wahlkampf: Kochs Kampagne mobilisiert Deutsch-Türken
Elections and electoral behaviour, Andreas M. Wüst

25.01.2008, SPIEGEL ONLINE
Heikle Wahlumfragen in Hessen: Populisten, Patzer und Prozent-Pannen
Elections and electoral behaviour, Thomas Gschwend

25.01.2008, Mannheimer Morgen
Politische Streitkultur: “Früher waren Wahlkämpfe noch härter”
Elections and electoral behaviour, Egbert Jahn

25.01.2008, AFP-Agenturreportage
Hessen und Niedersachsen: Umfragen gerade für Landtagswahlen immer schwerer
Elections and electoral behaviour, Andreas M. Wüst

28.01.2008, Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung (HAZ)
Experten diagnostizieren langweiligen Wahlkampf – Politiker sollen Bürger mehr einbeziehen
Elections and electoral behaviour, Andreas M. Wüst

1.02.2008, Fachmagazin politik&kommunikation
Politikwissenschaft im aktuellen Meinungsstreit: Die Urteilskraft stärken
Research department B, Egbert Jahn
12.02.2008, die tageszeitung (taz)
Integrationsdebatte: Brauchen wir türkische Schulen?
Migration and integration, Hartmut Esser

18.02.2008, internationale-kooperation.de
Neuer MZES-Vorstand will Nachwuchsförderung intensivieren und internationalisieren
MZES overall, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Josef Brüderl, Thomas König, Wolfgang C. Müller

19.02.2008, Die Rheinpfalz
Größtes Uni-Institut erhält neuen Vorstand
MZES overall, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Wolfgang C. Müller

25.02.2008, Stuttgarter Zeitung
Beim Wählen zeigt sich mancher radikaler als sonst
Project "A Unified Model of Voting in Different Institutional Contexts", Michael Herrmann

25.02.2008, Zeitschrift planung & analyse
Wahlforschung: Moderat denken, radikal wählen
Project "A Unified Model of Voting in Different Institutional Contexts", Michael Herrmann

25.02.2008, Frankfurter Rundschau (FR)
Die SPD und die Linke: Risikofaktor Beck
Elections and electoral behaviour, Franz Urban Pappi

28.02.2008, Mannheimer Morgen
Eingliederung von Migranten: "Integration passiert nicht automatisch"
Migration and integration, Hartmut Esser

3.03.2008, Universitätsmagazin FORUM
Moderat denken, radikal wählen
Project "A Unified Model of Voting in Different Institutional Contexts", Michael Herrmann

6.03.2008, Mannheimer Morgen
Macht und Wahrheit: Legendäre Lügengeschichten aus der Welt der Politik
Political contemporary history, Jan W. van Deth

7.03.2008, kultur-macht-europa.de
Mühen auf europäischer Ebene: Die EU und die Zivilgesellschaft
Project "Network of Excellence on European Governance (CONNEX)", Beate Kohler-Koch

7.03.2008, Stadt Mannheim
Europäische Sozialforschung in Mannheim international beachtet
MZES overall, Bernhard Ebbinghaus

8.03.2008, Mannheimer Morgen
Minderheitsregierungen: Europaweit keine Seltenheit
Comparative politics, Jan W. van Deth

11.03.2008, sueddeutsche.de
Umfragen zum US-Wahlkampf: Wenn Wahrscheinlichkeiten wählen gehen
Elections and electoral behaviour, Thomas Gschwend

11.03.2008, Mannheimer Morgen
Ebbinghaus neuer Direktor des Sozialforschungszentrums
MZES overall, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Josef Brüderl, Thomas König, Wolfgang C. Müller
12.03.2008, Die Rheinpfalz
Neuer Direktor des MZES: "Wir stehen für die Qualität der Forschung in Mannheim"
MZES overall, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Josef Brüderl, Thomas König

14.03.2008, Stuttgarter Zeitung
Ein bisschen mehr Amerika wäre gut – Mannheimer Sozialwissenschaftler plädieren für
mehr Freiräume im deutschen Hochschulsystem
MZES overall, Thomas Gschwend

15.03.2008, Magazin Kommunal Info
Wahlforschung: Moderat denken, radikal wählen
Project "A Unified Model of Voting in Different Institutional Contexts", Michael Herrmann

10.04.2008, Chart zur Ausstellung „Kulturgut im Quadrat“ des Mannheimer Kunstvereins
„...helfen, die Stadt als europäische Wissenschaftsmetropole zu stärken“
MZES overall, Bernhard Ebbinghaus

18.04.2008, Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst Baden-Württemberg
Minister Frankenberg betont herausragendes Abschneiden der Universität Mannheim
Research department A, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Josef Brüderl

Soziologen haben die Spitze erobert – Rating des Wissenschaftsrats
Research department A, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Josef Brüderl

19.04.2008, Die Rheinpfalz
Soziologische Forschung exzellent – Mannheimer Uni laut Wissenschaftsrat bundesweit
vorne
Research department A, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Josef Brüderl

20.04.2008, rheinneckarweb.de
Soziologische Forschung ist herausragend – Rating des Wissenschaftsrats
Research department A, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Josef Brüderl

5.05.2008, Universitätsmagazin FORUM kompakt
Neuer Input für Europa: CONNEX-Netzwerk stellt Urteile über die EU in Frage
Project "Network of Excellence on European Governance (CONNEX)", Beate Kohler-Koch,
Fabrice Larat

11.05.2008, Gesellschaft für freie Publizistik e.V.
MZES-Wissenschaftler: EU muss Europawahlen besser dokumentieren
Project "Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European
Union (PIREDEU)", Daniela Braun, Markus Tausendpfund

13.05.2008, Stadt Mannheim
Mannheimer Soziologie ist exzellent – Rating des Wissenschaftsrats
Research department A, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Josef Brüderl

14.05.2008, Mannheimer Morgen
MZES dokumentiert EU-Wahlergebnisse
Project "Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European
Union (PIREDEU)", Daniela Braun, Markus Tausendpfund

26.05.2008, UniMagazin
"Man wird berufskrank“ – Interview mit Professor Thomas König
Research department B, Thomas König
26.05.2008, UniMAgazin
Systemtransformation im Land der Feuer - Interview mit Aser Babajew
Project "Transformation of the Political System in Azerbaijan", Aser Babajew

28.05.2008, Financial Times Deutschland (FTD)
Union entdeckt altes Feindbild neu - Zur möglichen Zusammenarbeit von SPD und Linkspartei
Elections and electoral behaviour, Thomas Gschwend

29.05.2008, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (FAZ)
Türkischstämmige Abgeordnete: Bloß raus aus der Lobbyistenecke
Project "Migrants as Political Actors", Andreas M. Wüst

30.05.2008, Handelsblatt
Analyse des Wählerverhaltens: Warum gemäßigte Bürger oft extremere Parteien wählen
Project "A Unified Model of Voting in Different Institutional Contexts", Michael Herrmann

5.06.2008, Amtsblatt / Wochenblatt Mannheim
Spitze in Forschung und Lehre: Beratergremium bewertet die soziologische Forschung an der Universität als excellent
Research department A, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Josef Brüderl

24.06.2008, Goethe-Institut
Unvollkommener Europa - Forschernetzwerk bescheinigt EU ein Demokratiedefizit
Project "Network of Excellence on European Governance (CONNEX)", Beate Kohler-Koch

24.06.2008, Goethe-Institut
Incomplete Europe – Research Network Finds EU has Democratic Deficit
Project "Network of Excellence on European Governance (CONNEX)", Beate Kohler-Koch

26.06.2008, Financial Times Deutschland (FTD)
Alternsversorgung: Schweiz – das vermeintliche Rentnerparadies
Project "Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights", Bernhard Ebbinghaus

7.07.2008, Deutschlandradio Kultur
"Ich bin ein Kronjuwel der Integration!" - Politiker mit Migrationshintergrund
Project "Migrants as Political Actors", Andreas M. Wüst, Thomas Saalfeld

9.07.2008, Sitzung des Gemeinderats Heidelberg
Vereinbarkeit von Familie & Beruf in Heidelberg: Ergebnisse einer Befragung im Öffentlichen Dienst
Project "Compatibility of Employment and Family in Metropolregion Rhein-Neckar", Andreas M. Wüst

18.07.2008, Neue Zürcher Zeitung (NZZ)
Der "Bundesrat" der Europäischen Union – Die Kommission im Verhältnis zu Mitgliedstaaten und Verwaltung
Project "The European Commission: Controlled Agent or Uncontrolled Bureaucracy?", Arndt Wonka

4.08.2008, epd-Agenturmeldung
Partnerschaftsstabilität: Verheiratete lassen sich bei Streit weniger leicht entmutigen
Project "Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations", Thorsten Kneip
Verzweiflung, Hoffnung und Zuversicht: Graduate School GESS bildet Nachwuchs-Wissenschaftler aus
MZES partner institution "Graduate School of Economic and Social Sciences" (GESS), Thomas Gschwend

German Reforms Hobbled By Infighting Ahead of 2009
Elections and electoral behaviour, Thomas Gschwend

Gestalter und Brückebauer - Wissenschaftsmanager Fabrice Larat
Project "Network of Excellence on European Governance [CONNEX]", Fabrice Larat

Neue Gesetze oft mit Terrorgefahren begründet
Project "European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)", Thomas König, Daniel Finke

Beziehungsstabilität: Verheiratete Paare sind krisenfester
Project "Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations", Thorsten Kneip

Der Prager Frühling 1968: Das Ende einer Illusion?
Project "The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System", Hermann Weber

Kohler-Koch receives honorary doctorate
MZES overall, Beate Kohler-Koch

Geld, Lobbyismus, Terror – Die undurchdringliche Schattenwelt des Terrorismus
Project "European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)", Thomas König

"Mit der Linken - das geht schief" – Interview mit Hermann Weber zu dessen 80. Geburtstag
Political contemporary history, Hermann Weber

Der Demokrat, der Kommunist war - zum 80. Geburtstag von Hermann Weber
Political contemporary history, Hermann Weber

Der Kommunismus-Forscher Hermann Weber wird heute 80 Jahre alt
Political contemporary history, Hermann Weber

Terrorgefahr stärkt Regierungen - MZES untersucht europäische Gesetzgebung
Project "European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)", Thomas König, Daniel Finke
1.09.2008, rheinneckarweb.de
Mannheimer Politikwissenschaftlerin erhält Ehrendoktorwürde
MZES overall, Beate Kohler-Koch

1.09.2008, Magazin politik&kommunikation
Europas Wahl ist national – über die mangelhafte Dokumentation der Europawahlergebnisse
Mannheim documentation of the results of the European elections 1979 to 2004 ,
Daniela Braun, Nikolaus Hollermeier, Markus Tausendpfund

1.09.2008, Universitätsmagazin FORUM
(Un)glücklich vereint? Mannheimer Soziologen erforschen Partnerschaften
Project "Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations", Thorsten Kneip

1.09.2008, Universitätsmagazin FORUM
Startschuss für bundesweite Beziehungs- und Familienstudie PAIRFAM
Project "Panel Study on Family Dynamics", Josef Brüderl

1.09.2008, Universitätsmagazin FORUM
Neuerscheinung "Europe enlarged": Sozialforschung für das erweiterte Europa
Project "Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe", Irena Kogan, Michael Gebel, Clemens Noelke

3.09.2008, Mannheimer Morgen
Kohler-Koch ausgezeichnet – Ehrendoktorwürde der Universität Oslo
MZES overall, Beate Kohler-Koch

8.09.2008, Magazin MEIER – Uni Extra
Was forschen Sie so? Alltagsthemen an den Hochschulen im Rhein-Neckar-Delta
Project "Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations", Thorsten Kneip

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