Annual Report

2009
Annual Report 2009
Mannheim 2010

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The **EXECUTIVE BOARD** of MZES includes:

**Director:** Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus

**Head of Department A:**
- Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl (until Sept. 2009)
- Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter (from Sept. 2009)

**Head of Department B:** Prof. Dr. Thomas König

**Managing Director:**
- Dr. Reinhart Schneider (until Nov. 2009)
- Dr. Philipp Heldmann (from Dec. 2009)

**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

Over the last twenty years, the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) has become an internationally leading interdisciplinary research institute on European societies and politics. Since its founding in 1989, the Centre has grown to the largest research centre at the University of Mannheim with over 100 researchers involved in research projects, largely externally funded by the DFG, EU and other research funding agencies. 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 the last twenty years, the MZES has placed itself among the leading research centres specializing on Europe today.

This Annual Report gives an overview on research and related activities at the MZES in 2009, a very successful twentieth year. As this report will show in the subsequent chapters, several projects were completed in 2009, 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 2009, describe the current stage of
projects which were active during the year and introduce the new projects added in 2009. The main task of the report, however, is to provide a general account of the MZES’ activities during 2009.

This Introduction focuses 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 Centre and the external funds acquired; and it describes research co-operations and various other significant events that occurred in 2009. 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 2009.

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), 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.

Figure 1: MZES organizational chart

*The Supervisory Board elects the members of the Executive Board (Director and Heads of the Research Departments)
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 September 2009, there was a change in the Executive Board as Frank Kalter replaced Josef Brüderl as Head of Research Department A. The Kollegium thanked Josef Brüderl who had served in the Executive Board since February 2008, while being also the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences. Since February 2008, Bernhard Ebbinghaus serves as MZES Director and Thomas König as the Head of Department B for the remainder of their three-year term.
Organisation of the MZES and its major research areas

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 / Philipp Heldmann[^1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department A</th>
<th>Department B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Societies and their Integration</td>
<td>European Political Systems and their Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head:</strong> Josef Brüderl / Frank Kalter[^2]</td>
<td><strong>Head:</strong> 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><strong>Coordinator:</strong> Bernhard Ebbinghaus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2:</strong> Education, Labour Markets and Social Stratification in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coordinator:</strong> Irena Kogan[^3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A3:</strong> Family, Education, and Ethnicity in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coordinator:</strong> Josef Brüderl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B1:</strong> Conditions of Democratic Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coordinator:</strong> Jan W. van Deth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2:</strong> Contexts for Democratic Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coordinator:</strong> Wolfgang C. Müller / Thomas Bräuninger[^4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B3:</strong> Democratic Multi-Level Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coordinator:</strong> Thomas König</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^1]: In December 2009 Philipp Heldmann succeeded Reinhart Schneider as Managing Director.
[^2]: Josef Brüderl until September 14, 2009, then succeeded by Frank Kalter.
[^4]: Wolfgang C. Müller until September 15, 2009, then succeeded by Thomas Bräuninger.

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 continu-
ing previous strength in research and introducing innovative research topics. More then ever, the macro-comparative and the micro-sociological approaches of the pro-
jects in Department A endeavour to be complementary.

In Department B all three Research Areas are concerned with the development of democracy in Europe. The three 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 citi-
zens 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 authorita-
tive 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 estab-
lishment 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 implica-
tions of multi-level governance.

A major task for the new Executive Board is to revise the three year research pro-
gramme that combines ongoing projects and initiates new projects within the con-
text of the six research areas. By revising it annually, 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 2009 meeting, the Scientific Advisory Board discussed amendments to the Seventh Research Programme (2008-2011), providing valuable advice for new projects. The MZES Kollegium in September 2009 accepted 7 new research projects, 5 in Department A and 2 in Department B (see Table 1). In addition, 6 already funded projects that were transferred by new colleagues were added to the research programme by the Kollegium in March 2009.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Project directors</th>
<th>Finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1.8</td>
<td>Governing Activation in Europe: Diverse Responses to Common Challenges?</td>
<td>Ebbinghaus, Weishaupt</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1.9</td>
<td>Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries</td>
<td>Ebbinghaus, Bahle</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1.10*</td>
<td>Enhancing the Role of Medicine in the Management of European Health Systems: Implications for Control, Innovation and User Voice</td>
<td>Wendt</td>
<td>EU (COST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2.6*</td>
<td>Educational Expansion and the Differentiation of Upper Secondary Degrees. Mechanisms of Social Selectivities in the Transition to Higher Education</td>
<td>W. Müller</td>
<td>BMBF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2.7*</td>
<td>Parenthood and Inequality in the Family and the Labour Market. A comparison of East and West Germany</td>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3.12</td>
<td>Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)</td>
<td>Kalter, Kogan et al.</td>
<td>NORFACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1.10</td>
<td>Consequences of demographic change on political attitudes and political behaviour in Germany</td>
<td>Rattinger</td>
<td>VW-Stiftung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2.16</td>
<td>The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy That Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV)</td>
<td>Schmitt</td>
<td>EU (COST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2.18*</td>
<td>The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech</td>
<td>Proksch</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2.19*</td>
<td>Comparative Legislation (VERGES)</td>
<td>Bräuninger</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2.20</td>
<td>Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites (REPCONG)</td>
<td>Bräuninger</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3.11*</td>
<td>Policy Delegation in Parliamentary Systems: A Comparative Perspective on Bureaucratic Autonomy</td>
<td>Luetgert</td>
<td>MWK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3.12*</td>
<td>Negotiating Trade: the EU in the International Trade Regime</td>
<td>Thoman</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3.13*</td>
<td>Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM)</td>
<td>Schmitt, Wüst</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: core projects underlined; (*) supplementary projects; for other current projects (see Appendix 5.2); (§) in preparation.
Table 2: Research Projects Active During 2009 (and 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</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MZES starting grants)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing projects</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(43 externally funded)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated projects</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5 externally funded)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed projects in 2009</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(all externally funded)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of all projects</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(58 externally funded)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active projects at the end of 2009</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Given the completion of some projects and the new projects added under the Seventh Research Programme (2008-2011), there were on total 80 projects active at the Centre sometime during 2009 (see Table 2). While ten projects were completed in that year, of the remaining 70 projects, 43 already have acquired external project funding, and 5 associated projects are financed by external sources, including doctoral stipends. Moreover, 15 projects are in their preparatory phase, most of them receiving MZES starting grants and are in the process of applying for external funding. More details on the individual projects are given in the subsequent two chapters covering the research in the two departments. 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, however, the difference between the two departments has become smaller as the generational transition among professors has been completed in 2009.

1.3 Personnel development

During 2009, the 80 projects at the Centre involved more than a hundred scientists from faculty members to doctoral researchers; more than one third of them women (see Table 3). The MZES relies on 22 faculty members (5 women) of the sociology and political science departments who initiate and direct the majority of MZES projects. In addition, 90 researchers worked at the Centre during 2009, including 10 scientists in the infrastructural units who contribute to several research projects. Many researchers are doctoral candidates who are employed part-time in their research project and some have (additional) part-time teaching positions at the University of Mannheim (see Appendix 5.9 for teaching input).
The MZES reaches its size and research capacity through the pooling of personnel resources from different sources: 61 researchers at MZES were paid by external funds, while 29 scientists are employed through internal funds, be it on project-start-up-grants (12), fellowships (7) or infrastructural positions (10). The share of women among the externally funded research positions (42.6%), most of them doctoral positions, is somewhat higher than the average of all scientific personnel involved in the MZES (36.7%); it will take future additional efforts to increase the female share among the postdoc and infrastructure positions, particularly since several of these positions are on a long-term or permanent basis. Compared to 2008, the share of women among all scientists (including faculty members) involved at the MZES increased by 4.5 percentage points to now 33.9%.

With its own budget (see Table 4), the MZES funds approximately 25 full-time positions that were divided to finance 31 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 12 scientists (on 9 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel 2009</th>
<th>Source of Funds</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>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research grants</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>42.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientists in the infrastructure</td>
<td>MZES</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientists at the Social Science Faculty</td>
<td>University of Mannheim</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall 2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>112</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>33.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29.3 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, 50 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 50 of the 73 scientists working at the MZES in 2009 were externally funded, compared with 12 scientists funded by MZES and 9 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 responsibility for initiating and directing most of the research projects at MZES. Fortunately the good infrastructure and personnel support of the Centre brought thus far nearly all professors of political science and sociology to develop their main research priorities in line with the MZES research profile and to locate their projects at the Centre.

From the beginning, the MZES has been shaped and supported by the professors from the Faculty of Social Sciences. During the last six 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 in 2009. By 2009 all professors who founded and built up the Centre were replaced. In addition, two new professorships in economic sociology and in political economy were added as part of a university reallocation. In addition, two new professorships were appointed for the GESIS president in political science in 2008 and the GESIS Scientific Director of the Department Social Monitoring and Social Change in sociology in 2009.
The transition and expansion process in sociology was finished by November 2009 as five new professors were recruited by the Faculty: Frank Kalter (General Sociology), Irena Kogan (Comparative Sociology), Thomas Gautschi (Social Research Methods) and Henning Hillmann (Economic Sociology) and Christof Wolf (GESIS, Social Structure Analysis). Together with the two other sociology chairs (Brüderl, Ebbinghaus), seven full professors and one junior professor (Marita Jacob) are part of the department of sociology in the Faculty of Social Sciences. Ebbinghaus declined an offer for a Professorship in Sociology at University of Berne in December 2009. In Department A, upon returning from a year at Harvard University, senior fellow Dr. Claus Wendt accepted a Professorship in Sociology of Health and Health Systems at the University of Siegen in Mid-November 2009; he will remain associated with the MZES as External Fellow and collaborate in several research projects in A1.

In political science, the generational turnover was completed earlier but new professors were recruited over the last two years: Hans Rattinger (GESIS, comparative political behaviour since autumn 2008), Thomas Bräuninger (political economy since autumn 2009), Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck (political sociology since autumn 2008). Professor Wolfgang C. Müller accepted an offer of the University of Vienna in autumn 2009; as MZES External Fellow he now coordinates his continuing research projects at MZES. The recruitment process for the vacant professorship for comparative government is currently ongoing and should be completed in early 2010. In addition, thanks to a special programme of the Land Baden-Württemberg for increasing student intake, a new professorship is currently being filled by a list of female political scientists. Together with the other professors in political science (van Deth, Gschwend, König, Rittberger) there will be thus 9 full professorships in political science, plus two junior professors (Hanna Bäck, Thorsten Faas). Gschwend declined offers from Oldenburg and Zürich to stay with the University of Mannheim on a tenured professorship. At the end of 2009, Professor Rattinger stepped down as GESIS President, but will remain professor at the Faculty and his research projects at GESIS will be moved to the MZES in 2010.

Among the Emeriti, the four Professors Hartmut Esser, Walter Müller, Beate Kohler-Koch and Franz Urban Pappi continue working in ongoing research projects at the MZES and contribute regularly to the intellectual exchange at the Centre. In addition to the project leaders from the Faculty, the Postdoc Fellows play an 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 (Hanna Bäck, Ph.D., since November 2007), the other three Fellows (Dr. Marc Debus, Dr. Jan Drahokoupil, and Dr. Claus Wendt) have been active as project leaders at MZES. In addition, 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 and younger postdoc researchers. These one year postdoc positions will provide the time to write a grant proposal and publish ongoing research. Dr. Paola Mattei was the first Fellow of the
new programme in November 2008, she moved in October 2009 to a fellow position at London School of Economics (and in early 2010 to University of Oxford). The next cohort of postdoc fellows was selected by the Executive Board among many applications in summer 2009. In October 2009, Dr. Felix Hörisch, a political scientist with a doctorate from University of Heidelberg, began his research in Department B. Following her doctoral defence at the University of Mannheim in December 2009, sociologist Birgit Becker will be a postdoc fellow in Department A starting in January 2010.

Table 5: Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2009 (and 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incoming</td>
<td>Outgoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postdocs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postdocs</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The MZES has proven again as a springboard for academic careers (see Table 5), and it continues to attract new young scholars. Many doctoral researchers were this year recruited from the University of Mannheim graduates (including the Graduate School), and about one third 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. Compared to the previous year, the number of graduates has increased substantially, while the overall number of researchers leaving the Centre remained nearly stable (20 vs. 18 persons last year). About every third of the about 90 researchers at MZES thus started in 2009, and nearly every fourth left the Centre during that year. Having 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 for academic and non-academic staff, the MZES is granted office space and about 470,000 Euro operating budget per year for running the Centre (office supplies, computing, data, library, travel, etc.) and to employ student research assistants as part of the state of Baden-Württemberg budget for the University of Mannheim. The financial support has been constant since 2006, following a cut of about 10% compared to the years before 2005. The MZES has since then managed 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 1997-2009
(Total amount and rolling 3-year averages since 1995)
(Millions of Euro)*

Throughout its twenty year history, the Mannheim Centre has been very successful in gaining external grants. For more than a decade, the MZES has been among the most successful grant-winning institutions of the University of Mannheim. The total external funding in the 1997-2009 period was 26.4 million Euros. That is an annual mean acquisition of 2 million Euros. In 2009, MZ ES project leaders were again very successful in acquiring external funding summing to a total of 4.8 million Euros for projects running for one or more years. In terms of resources used per year based on multiyear 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 2.1 million in 2008. In 2009, the running externally funded projects spent 2.7 million. Thus over the last three years, the MZES projects had a throughput of more than 6 million Euros. Among the German social science institutes, the MZES stands out with more than 50% external funding quota in relation to the university funded MZES budget and personnel costs.
At its twentieth anniversary, the MZES thus acquired a record sum of 4.8 million Euros, not counting awards of projects that will start in 2010 or those acquired at MZES but that will be transferred elsewhere (due to the move of Professor W.C. Müller to Vienna). The 2009 success is remarkable considering the cyclical nature of multi-year applications and the large projects already funded at the beginning of 2009. As the yearly acquisition of grants is uneven, Figure 3 provides rolling averages over three-year periods, reflecting the multiyear funding and the three-year cycle of the MZES Research Programme. Thus 2009 has been the best year ever in terms of acquiring external funding grants, and this is part of a medium-term sustained upward trend over the last six years: the three-year-average increased from below 2 million to above 3 million.

In 2009, the largest grant was awarded by NORFACE, a European consortium of the DFG and its European sister organizations to fund migration research. NORFACE granted a four year panel survey project on children of immigrants in four countries (3.8 million in total) coordinated by Frank Kalter and with two research project parts in Mannheim directed by Frank Kalter and Irena Kogan (1.3 million for MZES). Further projects by Professor Esser, Kalter and Jacob and several smaller projects led to 2.4 million in external funding for the Department A alone.

Department B acquired 2.5 million in 2009, slightly more and across a larger number of projects than in Department A. The largest project award was by the German Research Foundation (DFG) to the German Longitudinal Election Study, a consortium with several project parts across Germany. Professor Schmitt-Beck acquired 0.67 million for the Centre and the project part of Professor Rattinger will be transferred from GESIS to MZES in 2010. In addition, two European projects by Herman Schmitt, a VW-project by Hans Rattinger and a transferred project by new colleague Thomas Bräuninger contributed to the record of considerable project resources in Department B (see Table 6).

Table 6: Acquired External Funding in Larger Projects (Euro), 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MZES Projects</th>
<th>Leader(s)</th>
<th>Funder</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,387,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)</td>
<td>Kalter / Kogan</td>
<td>NORFACE</td>
<td>1,269,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices</td>
<td>Esser</td>
<td>DFG</td>
<td>538,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course</td>
<td>Kalter</td>
<td>BMBF</td>
<td>199,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation</td>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td>DFG</td>
<td>137,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other projects (see Appendix 5.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>242,587</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A substantial share of external 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, Thyssen and Böckler foundations. Although the EU-funding has declined with the end of the EU-financed project CONNEX in 2008, several EU funded or European consortia funded projects (NORFACE) increased again the share of European funding to 26.9%, indicating the Centre’s competitiveness across Europe in competing for transnational external research funding in the social sciences (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 Centre 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 Centre 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 agenda via the MZES. The successful acquisition policy thus far supports this strategy.
18 Director's Introduction

Table 7: Acquired New External Funding 2004-06 and 2007-09 by Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 €</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baden-Württemberg</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Federal Government</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFG</td>
<td>5,038</td>
<td>60.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU &amp; European Consortia*</td>
<td>1,553</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,352</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* including NORFACE

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 and the computing services. In addition, the secretaries of the Directorate are engaged in the general administration, and the secretaries of the Departments A and B administer the externally funded projects. Initially supported by the university for two years, since 2009 the MZES finances a Public Relations Officer (Nikolaus Hollermeier) to improve the communication of MZES research in the scientific community and the public at large in cooperation with the university’s Press Office (see Appendix for media activities). In December 2009, Dr. Philipp Heldmann assumed the responsibility of Managing Director from Dr. Reinhart Schneider who had been serving the Centre for more than ten years and reached his retirement age. The MZES is grateful to Reinhart Schneider for his longstanding commitment to the Centre and his contribution to its success over more than a decade. The Executive Board was very glad to have been able to recruit Philipp Heldmann, who had been previously manager of the Center for Science & Research Management in Speyer.

The development of the MZES infrastructure is reported in Chapter 4 in detail. In this introduction only some of the highlights of the development can be mentioned for the Europe Library, Eurodata and the Computer Department:

- The MZES Europe Library is a research library and located in A5 with the Social Science Library since 2006, being open nearly around the clock to MZES researchers, faculty members, and university students and guests. The
MZES Europe Library contains at present 25,744 monographs, and it finances 110 scientific journals per year. In 2009, over 1,000 media were added to the library holdings, while working papers and other grey literature that is available online have been and will be gradually removed. 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. As part of a new concept passed by the Kollegium in March 2009, Eurodata will be developed into four pillar service units (see Chapter 4 for details). In June 2009, Dr. Nadia Granato, previously at IAB, became head of the unit on European and national social surveys and panels, replacing Dr. Jean-Marie Jungblut who moved to the Dublin Foundation. Eurodata now integrates the unit of European Elections and Parties (led by Herman Schmitt) and will add a new unit on government and legislation databases in 2011 after the retirement of Franz Kraus. A steering committee under the chair of the Managing Director will coordinate the Eurodata activities and implement the new concept.

- There were no major new investments made by the computer department in 2009, only 10 new and 2 replaced PCs in 2009 were installed for an increasing number of workspaces at the MZES. In addition, the new offices located outside the A5 building in D7 and Oberrhein had to be installed with PC, network and software.

### 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 Centre has played an active part in important EU networks. Since 2005 the Network of Excellence EQUALSOC involves 31 researchers in Mannheim, collaborating with 12 other research institutions across Europe. In several European projects Mannheim researchers are collaborating with colleagues from other European universities and research institutes (see Table 8). The MZES hosted 8 conferences (or project workshops) with a total of 145 participants from all over the world, including a widely noted conference on veto-players with George Tsebelis (see Appendix 5.6 b).

A valuable contribution to the Centre's internationalization is the lively exchange with external researchers visiting Mannheim. In 2009, the MZES hosted 17 guest researchers (16 from abroad), a slight decrease to the 21 of the previous year. 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): Professor Karl Ulrich Mayer (Yale University) continued his stay until March 2009, Professor George Tsebelis (University of Michigan) visited the Centre in Spring 2009, giving a public lecture and attending a special workshop in his honour. Further guests for longer than a month included the following foreign professors Barbara Koremenos (University of Michigan), Joan DeBardeleben (Carleton University, Ottawa), Benjamin Nyblade (University of British Columbia, Vancouver), Patrick Bernhagen (University of Aberdeen), and MZES External Fellows Professor William Maloney (Newcastle), PD. Dr. Thomas Zittel (Cornell University, Ithaca) and Professor Claus Wendt (University of Siegen).

In addition to the public talks by distinguished guests, 46 presentations (36 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 2009. In particular, the Postdocs Fellows organize regular meetings with doctoral researchers in the two Departments to discuss ongoing research and professional issues.

Jonathan Zeitlin (University of Wisconsin) giving a public lecture on The Open Method of Coordination and Reform of National Social and Employment Policies.
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. The MZES cooperates with GESIS/ZUMA, Mannheim *inter alia* in the context of the EQUALSOC network. Since 2008, several MZES project leaders from Department B and Research Area A1 have been active preparing the 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. In summer 2009 the final application was submitted to the DFG and in September 2009, a two day evaluation panel meeting discussed the proposed projects. In November 2009 the final positive decision was announced by the DFG: The SFB on the Political Economy of Reforms was granted a first four out of twelve possible years. The SFB 884 brings together more than 20 senior and junior researchers from economics, political science, sociology and statistics, half of these are MZES project leaders from Department B and A. The SFB projects will be housed in the L13 building and start in early 2010. The goal of this multidisciplinary SFB 884 is to provide scientific insights into success and failure of reforms, determined by competing interests (Group A), contexts (Group B) and the political process of reform-making (Group C). As the core infrastructure, a data center will collect new data, including an online survey and computerized text analyses.

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>National</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2010</td>
<td>Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family (PAIRFAM)</td>
<td>Special Research Area Programme creating a long-term panel database to study the change and formation of (new) patterns of intimate relations and of family and kinship structures</td>
<td>Several German and international partners</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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>2006-2013</td>
<td><strong>German National Educational Panel Study</strong> (NEPS)</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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Membership: Esser, Kalter, Schulz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-2012</td>
<td><strong>GLES: German Longitudinal Election Study</strong></td>
<td>Analyses the changing behaviour of German voters over three successive national elections (2009, 2013, 2017) and produces election data (surveys and media content analyses) as a public good</td>
<td>Three Co-PIs and several dozen collaborators at other German academic institutions</td>
<td>DFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local Coordinator: Schmitt-Beck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2015</td>
<td><strong>European Social Survey</strong></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>2005-2010</td>
<td><strong>Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion</strong> (EQUALSOC)</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 350 researchers and graduate students participating</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Network of Excellence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local Coordination: W. Müller, Members: 31 MZES researchers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2010</td>
<td><strong>Integrated and United? A Quest for Citizenship in an Ever Closer Europe</strong> (IntUne)</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></td>
<td>Members: W.C. Müller, Schmitt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2011</td>
<td><strong>RECON: Reconstituting Democracy in Europe</strong></td>
<td>RECON seeks to clarify whether democracy is possible under conditions of pluralism, diversity and complex multi-level governance. Different models of democracy in the EU are delineated and empirically assessed</td>
<td>Over 100 participating researchers at 21 partner institutions (mostly) from Europe</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Members: Rittberger, Wonka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**International**
### Cooperation and exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Other participants</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-</td>
<td><strong>PIREDEU</strong>: Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral</td>
<td>This is the European Election Study 2009 which investigates the prospects and limitations of the</td>
<td>Cooperation of EU researchers from all 27 EU member countries</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member: Schmitt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-</td>
<td><strong>EuroPolis – A Deliberative Polity-making Project</strong></td>
<td>This is an &quot;alternative&quot; European Election Study. It establishes how different the EP electoral process would be if the EU citizenry would be more interested and better informed.</td>
<td>Cooperation of academic researchers from some 10 leading European institutes, plus professional deliberators and pollsters</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Member: Schmitt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-</td>
<td><strong>ELECDEM – Training Network in Electoral Democracy</strong></td>
<td>A Marie-Curie Initial Training Network that aims at educating a new cohort of scholars in European comparative electoral research.</td>
<td>12 European research institutes plus professional pollsters and election advisors</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Members: Schmitt, Wüst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-</td>
<td>**True European Voter: A Strategy for Analysing the Prospects of Eu-</td>
<td>The Action will (a) integrate the NES data generated Europe-wide over the past half century, and (b) determine the importance of context (broadly defined) for the vote choice.</td>
<td>Cooperation of researchers from over 25 European countries</td>
<td>EU COST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>ropean Electoral Democracy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co-Coordinator: Schmitt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-</td>
<td>**Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Coun-</td>
<td>Studies the structural, social and cultural integration of immigrants’ children in a comparative way</td>
<td>5 research institutes and universities in 4 European countries</td>
<td>NORFACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>tries (CILS4EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinator: Kalter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project directors: Kalter, Kogan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1.7 The MZES – a place for young scholars</strong></td>
<td>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 colloquia serve as forums for the presentation and discussion of the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 and workshops were organized with participation of MZES researchers.

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 doctoral education in the Graduate School programme. Every year, the MZES infrastructure staff provides a master-level course on European data sources.

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. In terms of training activities, the MZES contribute to the financing of a two week summer school on Empirical Implications of Theoretical Models (EITM) at Mannheim University in June/July 2009. Researchers from MZES, CDSS and doctoral students from outside participated in this two week summer school with teaching by distinguished scholars from Washington University St. Louis. Given its success, the summer school will be repeated in 2010 with the partial financial support of the MZES.
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. Increasingly, doctoral researchers working in MZES research projects will be recruited from and integrated into the CDSS doctoral programme, completing their thesis (in English) with a Ph.D.. In addition, as part of a new doctoral programme of the MZES several CDSS doctoral candidates in sociology and political science who had successfully completed their first year at the Graduate School in 2008/09 were offered a doctoral fellowship or have been integrated in MZES research projects as of autumn 2009. As part of the MZES doctoral fellowship, doctoral candidates will be able to pursue their doctoral research project for two years, while teaching one course per semester (partial financing by MZES and the Faculty). In addition, doctoral candidates received grants from the Studienstiftung (Patrick Bayer) and the DAAD (Katherin Barg, Bettina Trüb).

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 show the intensified competition for excellent young scholars. In addition to the long-term fellowships, the MZES began a postdoc programme of one year to allow recruiting young scholars who seek to apply to external Fellowships (Emmy Noether, 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 9 provides a summary, classifying the publications in several categories. 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. Over the last years, the publication record of MZES remained at a respectably high level (see Table 9).

Table 9: Publications and Conference Presentations 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005 All</th>
<th>2006 All</th>
<th>2007 All</th>
<th>2008 All</th>
<th>2009 All</th>
<th>2009 English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Monographs</td>
<td></td>
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This holds also for the year 2009 that was again very productive in these output indicators, though publications often reflect the work of several preceding years and a long review process. While the number of books was lower than in the preceding years, half of the monographs and edited volumes were published in international presses in English. In terms of journal articles a slightly higher level was reached in

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.
2009 as the previous record year: 71 journal articles in total, 42 of which were in citation index journals and 52 are in English. As in 2008, a high number was published in SSCI journals, thus indicating a continued orientation toward high impact journal articles. The contributions to edited volumes fell 2009 with 66 contributions (25 in English) somewhat behind the record of the last two years but is in line with the earlier years.

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 (234 in 2009) should lead to further publications in coming years. Yet the overall number of working papers is only slightly higher than last year, partly due to a change in editorial policy of major German journals that exclude published working papers from consideration. Moreover, MZES researchers seem to submit papers directly to journals without taking a detour via a prepublication as working papers. 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. As in previous years, several of the publications of MZES project leaders, postdoc fellows and doctoral researchers appeared in first-rate international journals. The list (see Appendix) includes, for instance, in Department A the international journals: Acta Sociologica, American Journal of Sociology, European Societies, European Sociological Review, Ethnicities, and Journal of European Social Policy; in Department B: British Journal of Political Science, Electoral Studies, European Journal of Political Research, European Political Science, European Union Politics, German Politics, Journal of European Public Policy, Public Choice, and West European Politics. Besides many specialized English language journals and important German ones, MZES researchers are represented with 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 Palgrave and Routledge, and the main German social science publishers (Campus, Nomos, and VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften).

Mannheim has gained a leading position in German political science and sociology; this has been documented by several university and research rankings, the last rankings of the CHE date from 2008 and the pilot study of the Wissenschaftsrat of sociology was also published in 2008 (see Annual Review 2008). Both in respect to teaching and research, sociology and political science in Mannheim are 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 coopera-
tion with the graduate school (CDSS/GESS) and the new MZES public relations officer should further improve the results in the two areas with less good ratings thus far: the rate of doctorates and the public dissemination strategy.

1.9 Other professional activities

Besides research and teaching, MZES project leaders and researchers have also continued to be involved in various professional services in the national and international research community, most notably:

- as elected members of the Fachkollegium (evaluation 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 evaluator for the German Council of Science and Humanities (Wissenschaftsrat)
- as external members of selection boards for university professorships;
- as members in the council (Kuratorium) and scientific advisory board of GESIS, in the governing boards and scientific committees of other national and international research institutions;
- as member of the German Council for Social and Economic Data (RatSWD);
- as members of awards committees, such as the DESTATIS Gerhard Fürst award;
- as chairman and members of the German Society of Electoral Research (DGFV);
- as member of the Scientific Board of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)
- as member of the scientific advisory board of the Eurobarometer surveys, of the scientific board of the Portuguese Representation Study and of the board of the Hungarian Election Study;
- as members of the Executive Committee of the European Union Studies Association (EUSA), and of the European Network for Social Policy Analysis (ESPA-net).
- 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, Irena Kogan, Frank Kalter)
- *Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Hartmut Esser)
- Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (Jan van Deth)

*MZES researchers giving an interview to Deutsche Presseagentur (dpa) in the run-up to the European Parliament elections.*

### 1.10 MZES public relations

Increasingly, the Centre has been active in organizing its outreach to the public, thanks also to the now institutionalized Public Relations Officer at the MZES. Frequent press information and contacts have been initiated with significant results in media coverage and public attention. The highlight of the year was the MZES 20 years celebration on 5 November 2009 with a public event in the Rittersaal of the Mannheim Castle. Speakers were the Mayor of Mannheim, Dr. Kurz, the Rektor of the University of Mannheim, Professor Arndt, and the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Professor Rittberger. The keynote was given by Professor Leibfried (University of Bremen) on forty years of European integration, and the director, Professor Ebbinghaus gave a portrait of the 20 year history of the MZES. A roundtable public debate on Europe’s future, a dialogue between politics, economics and social science, ended the formal part of the festivities. Several local newspapers and Campus TV reported on the celebration.
Other public events of the MZES included a public forum with the first mayor of Mannheim and a lecture by Professor König on the impact and scope of EU legislation, organized in collaboration with the city of Mannheim in June 2009. A group of SPD parliamentarians from the Landtag in Stuttgart visited the institute to inform themselves on research on Europe at MZES in October 2009. In September 2009, the Director presented the MZES to the University Board, and in the same month took part in the RISE network of European universities “kick off” meeting to present the consortium research agenda to the European Commission in Brussels. Further activities are planned for 2010 to disseminate the research at MZES to the public, locally, nationally and internationally.
1.11 Acknowledgement and outlook

All in all, the MZES has again experienced a productive 20\textsuperscript{th} year, continuing on its strength and innovating in other areas. The Seventh Research Programme (2008-2011) was further developed as the MZES continued many long-term projects, gained funding for new projects, and planned new initiatives for the future. 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, Magarete 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 have been the Centre's aims over the last years and remain 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 gratitude. 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, the researchers and project leaders at the MZES for their enthusiasm and all the efforts, often way beyond duty, they devote to the common enterprise.

*Impressions of MZES 20 years celebration*
Department A: European Societies and their Integration

The projects in Department A 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 Research Areas focus on labour relations and welfare state regimes (A1), on processes of social stratification in the labour markets and educational systems (A2), and on population-related processes, in particular changing family structures, migration, and ethnic differentiation (A3). Obviously, many overlapping and mutually stimulating research interests exist between the three categorizing areas. A common denominator of most projects is that they are specifically interested in the mechanisms underlying structural trends or cross-country variations and compile or collect new elaborate large-scale data sets to give more appropriate answers on their empirical relevance. Many projects are embedded into wider national or international research initiatives.
Research Area A1: Changing Labour Relations and Welfare States in Europe

Coordinator: Bernhard Ebbinghaus

The financial and economic crisis of 2008/2009 indicated once again that welfare states 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. While ongoing research projects were continued in 2009, several new project initiatives (A1.8-A1.11) were added to the MZES Research Programme in 2009, these projects study active labour market, family and health policies in Europe as well as compare Central and Eastern European welfare states.

Active projects in 2009

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): Thomas Biegert
Funding: AIAS, University of Amsterdam, MZES
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: A project proposal is currently in preparation and a dissertation project on non-employment in Europe was continued in 2009. In order to assess the impact of the institutional context on labour market activity of different social groups, quantitative analyses using the European Labour Force Survey have been conducted.

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, 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: After the final project conference in 2008 the country analyses were commented and revised by the international author team in 2009 and the three dissertation projects continued. A comparative volume with country chapters and three comparative analyses will be published by Oxford University Press in 2010. An application for funding of a third project year is currently under review with DFG.

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: ongoing
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: An EQUALSOC/TRALEG Workshop on "The Demise of Collective Organization in Europe: The Decline in Union Membership and its Consequences" was organized at AIAS, University of Amsterdam in July 2009. A special issue is currently in planning, including a comparative analysis of union membership by the Mannheim team using the European Social Survey of 2002/03.

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: Research in this project was postponed until the finalizing of project A3.8: The East European Population since 1850 in summer 2010, when a new application for financial support will be submitted to a research funding institution.
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: completed

Results: Welfare states are facing increasing external and internal pressures which are especially related to the processes of globalisation and demographic change. While the responsibilities of the welfare state have increased, the financial scope for social policy intervention has been limited. In the current context of permanent austerity social policy reforms go beyond simple cost containment measures and welfare states are more and more confronted with structural changes – a process that eventually will affect the legitimacy of the welfare state.

By comparing 15 member states of the European Union it has been analyzed whether certain relations between welfare state institutions and patterns of orientation can be identified. Since institutions that integrate the total population are perceived in a different way than those that are targeted at specific periods of the life course or at certain socioeconomic groups, the project focuses on different welfare state institutions: first, health care systems, second, family policy measures, and third, social policy measures against poverty are included in the comparative analysis.

According to our analyses, attitudes on minimum income protection systems depend on the generosity of benefits and unemployment. In situations of high unemployment and low benefit levels, the public is in favour of these systems and demands increased state intervention. When unemployment is lower, support also drops and high benefit levels may polarize public opinion.

In the field of family policy, attitudes are related to the type and generosity of existing policies for families. In countries with generous support for the dual-earner model of the family, the level of satisfaction is highest and families perceive fewer difficulties combining work and family life. In most countries, irrespective of the institutional context, the financially better off were more satisfied and perceived fewer difficulties to combine work- and family life.

Almost everywhere in Europe, there is high public support for state responsibility in healthcare. Satisfaction with the healthcare system, in contrast, is more strongly related to specific institutional arrangements. In healthcare systems with lower levels of expenditure and general practitioners and higher co-payments, the overall level of satisfaction is lower. In contrast, healthcare systems with a long tradition of comprehensive coverage regardless of occupation or income seem to generate rather homogenous attitudinal patterns. Countries with high levels of expenditure, high density of general practitioners and free choice of doctors, finally, show the highest levels of satisfaction but also more pronounced differences between social classes.
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.

Current stage: The project has been postponed due to the pilot project A1.7 on Social Assistance in Europe, upon its completion in 2010 the future development of EUWI will be decided.

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 assistance 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: Data collection was completed for EU-15, for Eastern Europe data are currently provided by co-operation partners. A preliminary final report was presented to the scientific advisory board in November. A book proposal was accepted by Policy Press for publication in 2011. The Hans-Böckler-Stiftung approved of a prolongation of the project until June 2010.
A1.8 Governing Activation in Europe: Diverse Responses to Common Challenges?

Director(s): Bernhard Ebbinghaus, J. Timo Weishaupt
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2009 to 2014
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: European welfare states have seen a deliberate shift from passive to active and activating labor-market measures. While there are numerous studies assessing associated national policy changes, a wide-open gap remains regarding the governance of activation. Accordingly, this study proposes two central questions:

1. What explains cross-national trends of convergence and divergence in the governance of activation?
2. How are decisions made by policy makers implemented at the local level, why so, and with what effect?

By answering these questions, this study will not only generate policy-relevant knowledge, but also contribute to the literatures on institutional change, international policy diffusion and social learning. While a general overview provides insights to the organization and evolution of most western activation governance systems, four countries have been selected for in-depth case studies: Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. These four cases represent four reform-oriented countries with converging organizational features, and yet diverging local strategies of policy implementation.

A1.9 Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries

Director(s): Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Thomas Bahle
Researcher(s): Thomas Bahle, Vanessa Hubl, Monika Mischke, Michaela Pfeifer
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2009 to 2011
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: Recent changes in social structures and social policies in European societies have increased the risk of social exclusion for disadvantaged social groups. In the planned project the focus is on families at risk, especially on: (1) families with unemployed providers (in particular long-term unemployed and social assistance recipients), (2) families in which parents have low qualifications, (3) lone parent families, (4) families with low wage earners.
Families face higher risks than single persons or couples and have higher needs, because they have to maintain dependent children and to fulfil additional caring responsibilities. Moreover, they cannot as easily adapt to changing labour market conditions. Therefore the mix of social support and activation policies is of particular relevance for families: which policy package provides for both social inclusion and adequate income for families at risk?

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

A1.10 Enhancing the Role of Medicine in the Management of European Health Systems: Implications for Control, Innovation and User Voice

Director(s): Claus Wendt
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: EU COST Action
Duration: 2009 to 2013
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The main objective of the Action is to increase empirical, theoretical and policy relevant knowledge about the changing role of medical professionals in the management of healthcare.

This Action is rooted in a number of recent trends in healthcare: the growing involvement of doctors in management and changes in medical education, training and career structures. These changes are assumed to be positive, leading to improvements in organization learning and control, innovation and user voice. However the evidence supporting such conclusions remains fragmented. While changes in the relationship between management and medicine have received some attention at national levels, there is less research adopting a rigorous, comparative, interdisciplinary perspective.

Focusing on hospital doctors the Action aims to address these limitations to advance theoretical, empirical and policy relevant knowledge. The wider benefit for society will be the identification of promising practices in healthcare management to facilitate policy change at both national and European levels. The Action will also contribute to goals of enhancing the mobility of clinical professionals and the user voice in healthcare.

Director(s): Jan Drahokoupil
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2009 to 2012
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project investigates the links between production systems and welfare regimes in Central and Eastern European countries dependent on inward investment in manufacturing and/or financial capital imports. The principal objectives are twofold: 1) to establish the links between production systems and welfare regimes in the dependent market economies and to identify patterns of coupling through systematic empirical evidence, 2) to analyze political-economic implications of the financial crisis on individual welfare regimes and production systems configurations.

The financial crisis provides an opportunity for investigating the implication of welfare regime/production-system configurations for socio-economic conditions in individual countries. It triggers path-shaping political-economic processes that make opportunities and limits of individual production systems for the pursuit of welfare strategies apparent. This project focuses on these processes and their implications for individual welfare regimes.

Based on the comparative welfare state and political economy analyses, the project employs a three-level research design combining: 1) variable oriented analyses to identify robust patterns of association, predictors of welfare efforts, and political-economic trade-offs, 2) cross-case analysis to characterize the nature of welfare regimes, their clustering with production systems, and to investigate links between welfare regimes and political coalitions, and 3) within case analysis to establish causal sequences.

Publications 2009

Books

Articles in journals


**Chapters in books**


Conference Participation


6-7 March 2009, "The European Social Model in a Global Perspective", Luxembourg. Participant: Jan Drahokoupil: "Neoliberalism and welfare reform in Central and Eastern Europe: What is driving the 'second-generation reforms'?"


20-21 March 2009, "'Activation and Security' ASPEN/ETUI-REHS conference", Brno, Czech Republic. Participant: Jan Drahokoupil: "Neoliberalism and welfare reform in Central and Eastern Europe: What is driving the 'second-generation reforms'?"


28-30 March 2009, "BASEES Conference", Cambridge, United Kingdom. Participant: Jan Drahokoupil: "Neoliberalism and welfare reform in Central and Eastern Europe: What is driving the 'second-generation reforms'?"

1 April 2009, "Visiting Scholars Seminar", Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, Harvard University, USA. Participant: Claus Wendt: "Ideas and institutions in the field of health care".


5-6 June 2009, "Globalisation and European Integration: 'The Nature of the Beast' ", University of Warwick, United Kingdom. Participant: Jan Drahokoupil: "The 'European sub-prime': the financial crisis and the European periphery".

10-11 June 2009, "Europe and the World before and after 1989: Trans-national and comparative perspectives on Eastern and Western Europe", University of Padua, Italy. Participant: Jan Drahokoupil: "The new capitalist habitus of Europe: How social and political actors respond to the changing capitalist environment".

11-12 June 2009, "Harkness Program of Health Policy and Practice, final conference", New York, USA. Participant: Claus Wendt: "Confidence in receiving medical care in seven countries".


18-19 June 2009, "Institutional Change. EQUALSOC/TRALEG Workshop", Amsterdam, Niederlande. Participant: Mareike Gronwald: "Institutional Change and the 'Multipillarisation' of Pension Systems in Germany and the Netherlands".


28-30 June 2009, "Academy Health Annual Research Meeting", Chicago, USA. Participant: Claus Wendt: "Regulating access to health care providers and inequalities of utilization in European countries".


17–18 September 2009, "RSA Research Network Seminar 'The Role of Business Services and Knowledge Transfer in Cluster Formation in Central and Eastern Europe'", Jagiellonian University, Krakau, Polen. Participant: Jan Drahokoupil: "Service Sector Outsourcing in the Visegrád Four: Transforming the European Assembly Platform into a Knowledge-Based Economy?".


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

Coordinator: Irena Kogan

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 2009

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, Michael Gebel, Claudia Göbel, Mareike Gronwald, Andreas Horr, Vanessa Hubl, Christian Hunkler, Marita Jacob, Frank Kalter, Markus Klein, Irena Kogan, Sebastian Koo, Franz Kraus, Monika Mischke, Walter Müller, Martin Neugebauer, Clemens Noelke, Michaela Pfeifer, Nadine Reibling, Tobias Roth, Zerrin Salikutluk, Steffen Schindler, Nicole Tieben, Felix Weiss, Claus Wendt, Tobias Wiß

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 2009, 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): Steffen Schindler, Markus Klein, Martin Neugebauer, Michael Gebel
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: 2009 the project produced a central analysis on “Higher Education and Social Inequality” for the textbook sociology of education edited by Rolf Becker.
Moreover, comparative studies on the long-term development of educational inequality in several European countries were published in outstanding scientific journals. Besides, three dissertation grants of the BMBF-junior-program were acquired for supplementary research.

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

**Director(s):** Irena Kogan, Walter Müller  
**Researcher(s):** Michael Gebel, Clemens Noelle  
**Funding:** VW-Stiftung  
**Duration:** 2005 to 2010  
**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 analytical stage, we are conducting in-depth analyses of school-to-work transition processes in ten CEE countries, where we could obtain access to high quality longitudinal data sources. The results will be published in article form as well as 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 compulsory school in early adulthood in Europe. The general research question is, if inequality increases or decreases in ‘late’ schooling. By adopting a comparative perspective we want to elaborate the influence of the country specific institutional setting of prolonged education and chances to return to education: If the educational system facilitates or hinders ‘late’ schooling, in which countries is inequality increases resp. decreasing?
**Current stage:** In order to examine the influence of educational systems on late educational decisions we will prepared and cleaned longitudinal microdata sets from Sweden, Germany and the United States for analyses. In 2009, our focus was on the micro-mechanisms of social inequality in educational re-entry. First analyses of late entrants to the educational system of Germany and the U.S. have been finished and presented in international conferences.

### A2.5 European Labour Force

**Director(s):** Franz Kraus, Bernhard Ebbinghaus  
**Researcher(s):** Franz Kraus, external collaborators  
**Funding:** MZES  
**Duration:** 2005 to 2010  
**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 2009, we extended our database (census-based tables, tables derived from 'EU-LFS microdata' on persons) by two additional collections. At macro level, we added data on unemployment since the 1950s, derived from databases of international organizations (including critical data evaluation). At micro level, we generated household level data from the personal files of the 'EU-LFS', developed tables and started calculations.

### A2.6 Educational Expansion and the Differentiation of Upper Secondary Degrees. Mechanisms of Social Selectivities in the Transition to Higher Education

**Director(s):** Walter Müller  
**Researcher(s):** Steffen Schindler  
**Funding:** BMBF  
**Duration:** 2009 to 2012  
**Status:** ongoing
Research question/goal: The dissertation project addresses the development of social inequality in access to higher education. The project focuses on the branching point of the acquisition of the entrance qualification for higher education. It examines how the institutional and factual differentiation of options for obtaining the higher education entrance qualification that accompanied educational expansion affected the relation between social origin and the access to higher education. This is intended to overcome existing haziness in this field of research. By utilizing official and semi-official statistics, largely unexploited potential will be made available for addressing the research question.

In the first project phase the creation of a database and an overview about the differentiation of options for obtaining eligibility to higher education related with the expansion of the educational system is planned. After completing the data preparation important implications of the educational expansion, such as changes in the social structure and the increasing educational participation of women will be examined. During the next stage, the central analyses of the socially selective choices of the different options for attaining the entrance qualification for higher education will be carried out. In the final stage, analyses on the consequences of those selective options for the social inequality in access to higher education will be conducted.

The results obtained in the project ought to reveal mechanism behind the differentiation of educational options. The main focus lies on the significance for the extent of social selectivity in regard to access to higher education. Essential knowledge ought to be provided by the project that on the one hand should overcome existing deficits in this field of research and on the other hand can be used directly in the process of political educational planning.

A2.7 Parenthood and Inequality in the Family and the Labour Market. A Comparison of East and West Germany

Director(s): Marita Jacob
Researcher(s): Michael Kühhirt
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2009 to 2011
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: Following previous research emphasizing the importance of family formation in generating gender inequality in the home as well as the labour market, the project aims to shed further light on the question to what extent having children contributes to gender inequality and how this effect varies under different institutional settings. Combining detailed longitudinal micro-data and a case study approach the effect of having children on the time use and earnings of men and women in the former East and West Germany will be analysed. The focus first lies on identifying the causal mechanisms on the micro-level by which having children affects gender inequality. Secondly, comparing the consequences of parenthood for
time use and earnings in East and West Germany will provide evidence as to whether institutional childcare can mediate the effects of children on gender inequality.

Publications 2009

Articles in journals


Chapters in books


Lörz, Markus and Steffen Schindler (2009): Educational expansion and effects on the transition to higher education: Has the effect of social background characteristics declined or just moved to the next stage? Pp. 97-110 in: Andreas Hadjar, Rolf Becker (Eds.): Expected and Unexpected Consequences of the Educational Expansion in Europe and USA. Bern: Haupt.


MZES working papers


Papers / Reports


Conference Participation

Dhabi Campus, United Arab Emirates. Participant: Walter Müller: “Measuring educational qualifications and their returns on labor markets”.


14–16 May 2009, "International Sociological Association Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility (RC 28), Spring Meeting", Renmin University Peking, China. Participants: Felix Weiss, Markus Klein: "Mandatory internships and the provision of social, human and cultural capital for the transition from higher education to work (Poster Presentation)".

14–16 May 2009, "International Sociological Association Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility (RC 28), Spring Meeting", Renmin University Peking, China. Participants: Markus Klein, Felix Weiss: "The role of social capital in the labor market entry process of graduates from higher education".


4–6 June 2009, "EQUALSOC EDUC Team Mechanisms for the effect of education on the labour market", Tallinn, Estonia. Participants: Markus Klein, Felix Weiss: "The provision of productive skills through work experience before graduation".


11–13 June 2009, "EQUALSOC EDUC Primary and Secondary Effects Team Meeting", Tallinn, Estonia. Participants: Martin Neugebauer, Steffen Schindler: "The German case: primary and secondary effects at the transitions to upper secondary school and to tertiary education".


3-6 August 2009, "ISA RC28 Summer Meeting 'Mobility and Inequality: Intergenerational and Life Course Perspectives'", Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA. Participant: Michael Gebel: "Does Temporary Employment Help to Reintegrate the Unemployed? Evidence from British and German Panel Data".

3-6 August 2009, "ISA RC28 Summer Meeting 'Mobility and Inequality: Intergenerational and Life Course Perspectives'", Yale University, New Haven, USA. Participant: Martin Neugebauer: "Relative Importance of Primary and Secondary Effects: The Transition to Upper Secondary School in Germany ".

3-6 August 2009, "ISA RC28 Summer Meeting 'Mobility and Inequality: Intergenerational and Life Course Perspectives'", New Haven, USA. Participants: Steffen Schindler, Markus Lörz (HIS): "The Role of School Performance in Explaining Social Inequalities in the Transition to Higher Education over Time in Germany".


2 September 2009, "Conference of the European Sociological Association (ESA), Round Table 'Sociology in Europe - European Sociology'", Lissabon, Portugal. Participant: Steffen Schindler: "European perspectives for young researchers".


17 September 2009, "EQUALSOC Research Team Meeting 'Investigating the Housework Triangle: European Reflections on Gender, the Market and the State'", Oxford, United Kingdom. Participant: Gerrit Bauer: "The Division of Domestic Work among Gay, Lesbian and Heterosexual Partners in Germany".


24-26 September 2009, "DECOWE (Development of Competencies in the World of Work and Education)", Ljubljana, Slowenien. Participant: Irena Kogan: "Making the transition: Education and labour market entry in Central and Eastern Europe".


6-7 November 2009, "IAB Workshop on Education in Adulthood and the Labour Market", Nürnberg. Participants: Felix Weiss, Mirte Scholten: "Gender difference in the influence of parental class on young adults participation in postsecondary education in the US".

6-7 November 2009, "IAB Workshop on Education in Adulthood and the Labour Market", Nürnberg. Participants: Marita Jacob, Felix Weiss: "Class Origin and Young Adults' Decision to Re-Enroll".

26-27 November 2009, "EQUALSOC EDUC Research Team Meeting 'Differentiation in Higher Education'", Kopenhagen, Dänemark. Participants: Steffen Schindler, David Reimer: "Differentiation and Social Selectivity in German Higher Education".

5 December 2009, "30 Jahre SFB 3 – SFB 3.0", Berlin, Wissenschaftszentrum für Sozialforschung WZB. Participant: Walter Müller: "Lebensverlaufsforschung im SFB 3 und was daraus geworden ist".


11-12 December 2009, "ESCR Conference 'Changing societies in the context of EU enlargement'", Paris, Frankreich. Participant: Michael Gebel, Chair of session on "Poverty 2".

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

Coordinator: Josef Brüderl

Research in area A3 studies fundamental processes of population change that shape the development of almost all European societies and pose considerable challenges for their integration. One focus is on family structures and intimate social relations. The pluralisation of family, partnership, and living arrangements can have major repercussions on population dynamics and labour markets. Projects in Area A3 study the precise course, the detailed causes, and the multifaceted consequences of recent trends. A second focus is on ethnic differentiation and ethnic inequalities. Here, different projects look at different key areas or dimensions of immigrants’ integration (preschools, education, labour market, residential areas, cultural and social capital, identification) and try to disentangle the mechanisms that account for the emergence, persistence, or disappearance of ethnic inequalities. A common feature of almost all projects in Areas A3 is that they take the question of causality seriously and invest in collecting large scale longitudinal data to arrive at stronger empirical tests of assumed theoretical mechanisms.

Active projects in 2009

A3.1 Panel Study on Family Dynamics

Director(s): Josef Brüderl
Researcher(s): Ulrich Krieger, Laura Castiglioni, Klaus Pforr, Volker Ludwig, Jette Schröder, Nina Schumann
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 und 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: Field work for the first wave of the Family Panel (PAIRFAM) ended in April 2009. Data for 12,402 cases were cleaned and are available since November 2009. First results were presented at the User Conference, 8th -9th October, 2009. Preparations for the second wave were completed; field work began in October. Currently in preparation is the questionnaire for the third wave.

A3.2 Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations

Director(s): Hartmut Esser  
Researcher(s): Thorsten Kneip  
Funding: DFG  
Duration: 2003 to 2009  
Status: completed

Results: This subproject of the PAIRFAM research program aimed at the development of valid instruments for the measurement of crucial aspects of couples' social embeddedness. Instrument development particularly included the validation of proxy-information on network persons' characteristics given by respondents. Our further research interests centred on effects of social embeddedness on partnership stability. The results of the validation study formed a basis for the PAIRFAM study network instrument. Further analyses confirmed 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.

A3.3 Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation

Director(s): Marita Jacob  
Researcher(s): Gerrit Bauer  
Funding: DFG  
Duration: 2006 to 2010  
Status: ongoing

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: Since August 2009, the project is funded by the DFG. Analyzing data from German Labor Force Surveys (1996–2004), we examined the impact of couples’ educational constellations on transitions to parenthood (MZES Working Paper 109). Event history models with diverse time axis allow us to disentangle the interdependent processes of partnership formation and fertility decision.

A3.4 The East European Population since 1850
Director(s): Franz Rothenbacher
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2010
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: The data collection, the 21 country chapters of the book, the statistical documentation (‘Bibliography’), the age pyramids, combining graphically age, sex and marital status, and the text graphs could be finished almost completely.

First comparative analyses by example do show that the ‘Hajnal line’, separating the West from the East European marriage pattern, running from St. Petersburg to Trieste, has to be modified. Slovenia, Malta, and the Baltic states in demographic terms still belong to Western Europe. The three Baltic countries have changed their position insofar, as they have approached the Eastern pattern after 1945 by Slavic immigration. Cyprus and Turkey do show an East European marriage pattern.

A3.5 Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families
Director(s): Hartmut Esser
Researcher(s): Jörg Dollmann
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2000 to 2010
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: Since completion of data preparation in 2008, we now address different research questions. Interest focuses particularly on explaining differences between Turkish immigrant children and native pupils in their educational transitions following primary school. With the information at hand several other research problems, e.g., the role of Turkish language competency on the scholastic achievement of Turkish immigrant pupils, can be discussed. Results of these analyses have been published in different journals.

A3.6 Educational Aspirations and Reference Groups

Director(s): Hartmut Esser
Researcher(s): Volker Stocké
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2003 to 2009
Status: completed

Results: The aim of this project has been the explanation of those processes, which leads to differences according to the social origin in students' educational success. Within the framework of the project, different explanatory approaches were applied and tested in a theoretically comparative way. These are the Rational-Choice Theory
(RCT) and the Model of Frame Selection (MFS) as well as different resource-theoretical approaches. The main focus of the analysis in the first part of the project has been the selection between secondary school tracks, whereas the families’ strategies of revision and stabilization of these decisions were the dominant topics of research in the second part.

The "Mannheim Educational Panel", were about 800 families have participated since their children’s 3rd grade, has been conducted during the project period between 2003 and 2009. At the end of the funding period the students visited the 9th grade of secondary school. Altogether six waves of interviews with parents and students, four waves of standardized achievement tests, and cross-sectional-studies with the students’ as well as with the parents’ peer group have been realized. We utilized an innovative egocentric network approach in order to measure the educational climate in the social context around the families.

The results have shown first that when controlling for discrepancies in the students’ abilities, about 30 percent of educational inequality according to the occupational status and 50 percent according to the educational status of the parents can be attributed to differences in the decision behavior. These decisions between secondary school types can be explained to a substantial degree as resulting from parental cost-benefit considerations. However, not all hypothesized dimensions of costs and benefits proved to be relevant, and the RCT was not able to explain exhaustively the observed inequality in educational decisions. A second result concerns the significance of reference groups. We found the parents’ educational aspirations to be shaped by the educational demands of their peer group. More important, social influence processes, as predicted in the MFS, have been found to interact with the determinants of rational educational decisions: Parents were found to be insensitive to rational considerations, when the significant others hold ambitious aspirations for the children.

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 2010
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 devel-
oped and tested empirically. Finally, the role and effects of preschool attendance are examined.

Current stage: The third wave of the survey of the same Turkish and German families was conducted from September to December 2009. A parent was interviewed face-to-face at home (CAPI); subsequently the standardized developmental test K-ABC was conducted with the family's now 5.5-6.5-year old target child. Already approved is the follow-up-project, which foresees further analyses with the entire longitudinal data.

A3.8 Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices

Director(s): Hartmut Esser
Researcher(s): Andreas Horr, Diana Schirowski, Marieke Volkert
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2007 to 2011
Status: ongoing

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 behavior and are able to realize residential preferences in varying degrees. Systematic differences in those sequences of residential choice influence the direction of the definite choice and can be responsible for qualitative and spatial differences.

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

Current stage: In 2009 we developed a questionnaire and a life history calendar, tested a new research instrument und collected context data. In the main study in 2010 1,600 German and Turkish households in two medium-sized cities in Germany (Mannheim and Ludwigshafen) shall be interviewed in face-to-face and telephone surveys about their residential behaviour.
A3.9 Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems

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

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

**Funding:** BMBF

**Duration:** 2006 to 2010

**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 crucial transitions within the educational 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 characteristics with respect to their immigration and their integration policies. In terms of the structure of their educational 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 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 are studied 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 conduct a survey at three different points in time: almost a year before the potential transition we measure 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. One and two years later, a second and third wave will measure the outcomes and consequences of the transitions.

**Current stage:** At the beginning of the year 2009 the data cleaning of the second wave and the cross-checking of the data entry by SUZ was carried out. Subsequently, first results of the study were presented and published. A telephone survey was conducted at the MZES in fall this year, too. Thereby, the telephone interviews for second wave of the supplement sample and the third wave for the main sample were carried out. Until the end of the project next year, the data cleaning of the newly collected data should be finished.
A3.10 Labour Market Integration: Aussiedler and Jewish Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union in Germany and Israel

Director(s): Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Yinon Cohen (New York, USA/Tel Aviv, IL), Yitchak Haberfeld (Tel Aviv, IL)
Researcher(s): Elisabeth Birkner (Leipzig)
Funding: German-Israeli Foundation
Duration: 2006 to 2009
Status: completed

Results: The project is designed to more stringently test hypotheses concerning the focal factors influencing labour market integration, such as selectivity of immigrants and institutional circumstances within the receiving society, by strategically comparing immigrants from the former Soviet Union to Israel with those who immigrated to Germany. To this end, secondary data were analysed, and primary data collected and evaluated.

The institutional peculiarities of both receiving countries do not lead, as expected, to self-selective immigration. Jewish immigrants from the former Soviet Union in either country are equally well qualified. However, the divergent findings with regard to their integration into the labour market in both countries can be explained by the well established social welfare state in Germany. The temporally unlimited material support provided by the state to the unemployed in Germany enables them to search for a suitable job, which leads both to a higher rate of unemployment as well as to more frequent occupancy of qualified positions.

At the nation level, the following holds true: In explaining the disadvantage of both groups of immigrants as compared to Ethnic Germans regard to the risk of unemployment as well as in terms of professional positioning, it is primarily their endowment with host country specific resources (continuing education onsite, language skill and network composition) that plays a role.

Comparative differences between the two groups of immigrants surface particularly under longitudinal observation. Jewish quota refugees take twice as long as Ethnic Germans do to obtain their first job after immigration to Germany; however, the positions they ultimately attain are frequently better. On the one hand, Jewish quota refugees make better use of the chance offered by the social safety net to accumulate resources specific to the receiving country than do Ethnic Germans. They participate longer in continuing education programmes and more frequently complete higher degrees or professional/vocational qualification. They invest more time learning German and even outperform the Ethnic Germans. This procedure naturally delays their entry into the job market while at the same time enabling their ultimate positioning in highly qualified jobs. The baseline differences between the two groups of immigrants continue to imprint their professional careers, since mobility between the job market segments is limited.
A3.11 Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants

Director(s): Hartmut Esser
Researcher(s): Thomas Wöhler (until August 2009), Oshrat Hochman
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2008 to 2010
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project focuses upon the theoretical modelling and empirical testing of the emergence of interethnic 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.

Current stage: A first draft of a DFG grant proposal was written. The theoretical section and basic project design are complete; aspects of cost planning and exact project course are still in preparation. As MZES-project researcher Thomas Wöhler moved to the University of Constance there is some uncertainty who will complete the proposal for final submission. Project commencement is nonetheless planned for Spring 2010.

A3.12 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)

Director(s): Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Clemens Kroneberg, Anthony Heath (Oxford, UK), Miles Hewstone (Oxford, UK), Jan O. Jonsson (Stockholm, S), Matthijs Kalmijn (Tilburg, NL), Frank van Tubergen (Utrecht, NL)
Researcher(s): Jörg Dollmann, Konstanze Jacob, Zerrin Salikutluk
Funding: NORFACE
Duration: 2009 to 2012
Status: ongoing

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

A3.13 Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course

**Director(s):** Frank Kalter, Cornelia Kristen (Göttingen), Petra Stanat (Berlin)

**Researcher(s):** Benjamin Schulz

**Funding:** University of Bamberg (NEPS) / BMBF

**Duration:** 2008 to 2013

**Status:** ongoing

**Research question/goal:** As part of so-called Pillar 4: "Education Acquisition with Migration Background in the Life Course", the project is a core component of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). Problems of ethnic penalties and their (causal) linkage to general mechanisms of educational inequality are emphasized in addition to other main foci of NEPS. The correlation between language use and educational performance is a particular focus. Prior research has shown that pupils with a migration background show lower school competencies, end up in less advantageous educational tracks, and receive lower returns than peers without a migration background. Some hypotheses and mechanisms have been tested in recent analyses. Theoretical explanations of these inequalities have been outlined in part. But appropriate data for severe tests of these hypotheses are missing to date - at least in the case of Germany. Helping to close this gap is one central aim of this project within NEPS. To this end, the working group at the Mannheimer Zentrum für europäische Sozialforschung designs instruments to measure ethnic resources and cultural orientations, especially Social Capital, Segmented Assimilation, Identity and Orientations, Religion, and Transnationalism. All these instruments will contribute to several NEPS studies.

**Current stage:** Within the NEPS forerunner project several instruments were reviewed and their application was tested throughout the second half of 2008. In 2009 a questionnaire for so-called Stage 8: "Education across the Life Course" was developed. A first Stage 8 pilot study was carried out in summer 2009 and field work started in November 2009. Moreover, work for the pilot studies for Stage 4 (classes 5 and 9) was done, involving the design of items to evaluate students, their parents, and teachers. The development of a strategy for the overrepresentation of persons with a Turkish migration background, as well as of persons from the former Soviet Union built another focus. Current preliminary pilot data are being studied in depth.
and the analysis of further pilot data is in preparation. In addition, work must be
done to guarantee the cross-stage coherence of all instruments, and a pilot study to
develop language tests scheduled to start in February 2010 must be designed.

Publications 2009

Articles in journals

Chapters in books

MZES working papers

Papers / Reports
Conference Participation


27-28 March 2009, "5th International Young Scholars Symposium", Delmenhorst. Participants: Volker Ludwig, Michael Kühhirt: "Family commitment and the wage penalty of mothers: Does involvement in domestic tasks explain why mothers earn less than childless women?"


13-16 May 2009, "International Sociological Association Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility (RC 28), Spring Meeting", Peking, China. Participants: Marita Jacob, Gerrit Bauer: "The influence of the partner’s education on fertility. A life course perspective on the impact of educational constellation and partnership characteristics on family formation [Poster presentation]."

13 May 2009, "Ringvorlesung "Ursachen und Folgen der Migration" des Fachbereichs I, Soziologie, der Universität Siegen", Siegen. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Was bringt die Multikulturalität?"


14-16 May 2009, "International Sociological Association Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility (RC 28), Spring Meeting", Renmin University Peking, China. Participant: Nicole Biedinger: "The influence of education and home environment on the cognitive outcomes of preschool children".
14–16 May 2009, "International Sociological Association Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility (RC 28), Spring Meeting", Beijing, China. Participant: Birgit Becker: "Who profits most from early parental investments? The effects of activities inside and outside the family on German and Turkish children's language Development".


3–6 August 2009, "RC28 Summer Meeting: 'Mobility and Inequality: Intergenerational and Life Course Perspectives'", Yale University, New Haven, USA. Participants: Jörg Dollmann, Cornelia Kristen: "Secondary effects of ethnic origin? Turkish children at the transition from primary to secondary education in the German school system".


30 November 2009 – 1 December 2009, "International Conference on Education and Demography", Vienna, Austria. Participants: Gerrit Bauer, Marita Jacob: "The influence of the partner's education on fertility. A life course perspective on the impact of educational constellation and partnership characteristics on family formation".


Associated Projects Department A

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

Active projects in 2009

Al.1 The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems. An International Comparison of Inequalities in Healthcare Utilization and Quality of Life

Director(s): Bernhard Ebbinghaus
Researcher(s): Nadine Reibling
Funding: CDSS, MZES
Duration: 2009 to 2011
Status: ongoing
Research question/goal: Disparities in health between socioeconomic groups are a persistent form of stratification in all societies. Since health provides individuals with opportunities and influences their quality of life, research has paid considerable attention to the explanation of health inequalities. Explanations have focused both on individual factors such as lifestyle, stress, etc. and societal factors like income inequality. The impact of the healthcare system on the creation of inequalities has been considered limited because differences in health can occur before persons even enter the system. This argument neglects that healthcare systems have the potential for reproducing or reducing inequalities over the course of disease which is particularly relevant for persons with chronic conditions. While many studies have shown that inequalities in access and utilization of care exist, empirical evidence which assesses if these translate into inequalities in health outcomes is scarce. This project examines the relationship between healthcare systems and inequalities in health. I argue that inequalities in access and quality of care produce a differential course of disease between socioeconomic groups. These effects of differential healthcare utilization are moderated by the institutional structure of the healthcare system which can reduce but also increase the inequalities created outside of the system. My theoretical model proposes numerous mechanisms through which medical care exerts its influence on inequalities in health. Since measurements for some of these mechanisms are restricted in the available survey data, I apply a multi-method approach combining a comparative analysis of cross-national survey data and qualitative interviews.

Publications 2009

Articles in journals

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 2009

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: Results of the surveys among freshmen in primary schools and results of the third wave were published in 2007 and 2008 respectively. The impacts of parents and schools on political attitudes of young children have been analyzed. In 2010 two monographs will be published. Furthermore, an integrated data set including all three waves was constructed.

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 2009
Status: completed

Results: Policy voters in national elections choose either the party whose position in policy space is closest to their own ideal point (proximity voting) or they elect a party which promises to move the status quo furthest in the preferred direction (directional voting). Mixed models take both criteria into account. Henning, Hinich and Shikano
(2007) developed a unified model of outcome orientated voting which derives the relative weight of the two criteria (the compositional parameter $\beta$) from a formal model of the legislative process. The $\beta$-parameter is conceived as a measure of a single voter's influence on the policy outcome in the next legislative period. The larger this influence, the higher the value of $\beta$, that is the higher the relative weight of proximity voting versus directional voting. The aim of the project was the derivation of hypotheses from this unified model for voting behaviour in various institutional contexts and their empirical test by secondary analyses of national election studies.

Generally speaking, a single voter will have a higher impact on legislative outcomes in democracies characterized by a high concentration of power than in more fragmented systems. Voters in parliamentary systems with two disciplined parties, plurality elections and a single legislative chamber should, therefore, vote more according to the proximity criterion than voters in consensus democracies with proportional election, a multiparty system and two chambers. Henning et al. (2007:34-35) computed the $\beta$-parameters for Belgium at the most fragmented pole, Germany, Canada and New Zealand before the 1996 electoral reform as examples of increasing power concentration and found indeed the expected increasing values of $\beta$. The $\beta$-parameters can also be computed for single parties so that hypotheses can be tested about the higher relative weight of the proximity criterion for large as compared to small parties. This hypothesis was falsified when applied in a comparative context. But Herrmann (2008) could show for the German federal election of 2005 that voters’ party preferences are formed according to proximity principles whereas directional criteria gain importance when electing a candidate or party. Voters tend to elect more extreme parties than justified by their own ideal point on a left-right scale. In Germany 2005, this mechanism benefitted the FDP at the cost of CDU/CSU and the Linke at the cost of the SPD.

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: Extensive analyses of the results of the first three waves were concluded by the German team (especially the impacts of socio-structural determinants). For the third wave data collection and data clearing were finished as planned. An application for the fourth wave has been submitted to the German Research Foundation in June 2009.

B1.4 Migrants as Political Actors

Director(s): Andreas M. Wüst
Researcher(s): Andreas M. Wüst, Constanze Schmitz
Funding: VW-Stiftung
Duration: 2006 to 2012
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 identified in the national parliaments of the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, Australia, Germany and Austria. For additional countries (The Netherlands, Belgium, Norway) and additional parliamentary levels (regional, local) data gathering is in process. In Germany, so far 21 parliamentarians with a migration background have further been interviewed face-to-face. Analyses have been finished for Germany (Wüst/Heinz 2008; Wüst/Schmitz 2010) and for the UK, France, Sweden and Germany in comparison (Wüst/Saalfeld 2010). A comparative inventory of the state of research in the whole research area could be completed by the project leader, Karen Bird and Thomas Saalfeld (Bird/Saalfeld/Wüst 2010).

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 attitudes towards the EU not only on the basis of individual characteristics, but also as a consequence of the context. Research will focus on the local context. For this purpose we distinguish between three aspects of the local context, namely local politics, local civil society and local economy. 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: Representative surveys among citizens in a random sample of 28 municipalities as well as an expert survey among local politicians were carried out in 2009. Simultaneously a contextual dataset of characteristics of the communities was created. In 2010 we will start analyzing individual data before the focus is shifted towards multilevel analyses.

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 confronted 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.

Current stage: Based on a conference organized by Bernhard Kittel in December 2008, he is preparing a book project on experimental methods in political science (co-editor: Rebecca Morton and Wolfgang Ruhan). Susumu Shikano also participates...
in this project as author of a chapter. Further, Susumu Shikano successfully applied for a fellowship at the Hanse-Wissenschaftskolleg. He will be invited to Delmenhorst for four months.

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): Mona Krewel, Ansgar Wolsing, Sascha Huber, Thorsten Faas
Funding: MZES, DFG
Duration: 2008 to 2020
Status: ongoing

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.

Current stage: The Rolling Cross-Section survey and the post-election panel wave have been conducted successfully. A pre-release of the dataset is available online from GESIS (http://www.gesis.org/wahlportal/downloads/). The campaign media content analyses of the TV news and the newspapers are going to be finished by early 2010.
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): Mona Krewel, Ansgar Wolsing
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2008 to 2010
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project aimed at the first comprehensive analysis of campaign effects on electoral behaviour in Germany. Having analyzed the 2005 general election in Germany, it was studied if and how the 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 was combined with content analysis of the major TV news coverage during the same period of time. With this integrated dataset, it was possible to link media content directly to corresponding orientations of voters (“linkage” strategy of research). This approach produced more valid results than an analysis that is based only on survey data (“attentiveness” approach). The project provided detailed insight 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).

Current stage: The content analysis of the TV news in the run-up to the German Federal Election 2005 was completed by the commissioned institute. At this time, the report to the DFG is being prepared.

B1.10 Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany

Director(s): Hans Rattinger
Researcher(s): Laura Konzelmann
Funding: VW-Stiftung
Duration: 2009 to 2011
Status: ongoing

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

Publications 2009

Articles in journals

Chapters in books


Conference Participation


26 November 2009, "Media Analysis Workshop' der Austrian National Election Study (AUT-NES)", Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Innsbruck, Austria. Participant: Mona Krewel: "Die Medieninhaltsanalyse im Rahmen der "German Longitudinal Election Study" (GLES) zur Bundestagswahl 2009".


Professor Schmitt-Beck and researchers discussing the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES).
Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance

Coordinator: Thomas Bräuninger

The projects in research area B2 address the role of political parties and governmental institutions in structuring democratic governance in European parliamentary democracies. Two overarching themes tie the projects together. One is party competition that is studied at the electoral, the parliamentary and the government level, the other is the process of Europeanization of political parties and government institutions. 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 2009

B2.1 Parliamentary Rules and Institutional Design

Director(s): Wolfgang C. Müller, Ulrich Sieberer
Researcher(s): Wolfgang C. Müller, Ulrich Sieberer, N.N.
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2008 to 2012
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: A major task of the project was the continuation of the collection of primary materials (i.e. the parliamentary rules for all democratic post-war years in 27 European countries) to be analyzed in the project. A very first exploratory analysis of the data (Wolfgang C. Müller, Ulrich Sieberer, and Michael Becher, ‘Engineering Parliamentary Rules. A Theoretical Framework and Macro Patterns in 20 European Democracies’) was presented to the ECPR workshop “Institutional Design of Parliamentary Rules and Party Politics”, ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, 14–19 April 2009, co-organized by Zdenka Mansfeldova (Adacemy of Sciences, Prague) and Wolfgang C. Müller. Moreover, we have submitted the proposal for funding to the DFG and have received a positive evaluation, though as yet we do not have the formal acceptance letter.

Current stage: Most of the project’s efforts were concentrated on two tasks. First, assessing if and how text comparison software can be used in the quantitative analysis of institutional rule change and identifying the most appropriate program. Second, beginning to collect and document parliamentary rules for all democratic post-war years in 27 European countries.
B2.2 Europe in National Parliaments

**Director(s):** Wolfgang C. Müller  
**Researcher(s):** Marcelo Jenny, Wolfgang C. Müller, Sebastian Hartmann  
**Funding:** MZES  
**Duration:** 2009 to 2011  
**Status:** terminated

**Research question/goal:** This project will investigate the Europeanization of parliamentary debates and questions in Western Europe. It will establish the relevance of European issues in the daily work of selected parliaments, show what kind of rhetorical frames the relevant actors use, and seek to explain the amount of Europeanization and the positions taken on European integration issues. In so doing, the project will employ quantitative and qualitative methods.

**Current stage:** The project has conducted a survey of the literature and relevant computer-aided methods of text analysis and has performed other early-stage tasks. Due to Wolfgang C. Müller’s move to the University of Vienna it will be terminated at the MZES.

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 2012  
**Status:** ongoing

**Research question/goal:** For all German Länder parliaments since 1975, 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. The main goal of the project is to explain government formation by taking into account the proto-coalitions characterising the respective negotiation situations.

**Current stage:** The period of study was extended back to 1975. For the period from 1990 to 2009 the election manifestos of the state and federal parties have been transformed into text files; the chapter titles of the programmes were coded according to a coding scheme that was especially developed to fit the needs of the project. Following this the policy positions on different policy areas as well as the saliencies of these policy areas have been identified. Linhart and Pappi (2009) have constructed 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 they illustrate 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:  terminated

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 preparation has been completed with securing the database and developing the measurement instruments. Due to Wolfgang C. Müller’s move to the University of Vienna it will be terminated at the MZES. A research proposal will be submitted there.

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 2013
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 proposal for the funding of the research project was submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in October 2009. Currently the preparation of the data acquisition is ongoing. The project is supposed to start in May 2010.

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:  ongoing
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: 120 left-right locations of parties in 6 countries were successfully predicted with these parties' manifesto content. Plus, the Political Action II coding scheme was revised and answers to open ended questions on the meaning of left and right in both the 2005 GCS and the 2008 Allbus survey are coded.

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 2010
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 second wave of elite surveys (among MPs, media elites, and trade union leaders) and mass surveys was carried out in 2009. Much time has gone into data analysis of first wave data and preparing publications.

B2.8 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation

Director(s): Hermann Schmitt, Thomas Gschwend, Wolfgang C. Müller, Andreas M. Wüst, Thomas Zittel, Bernard Wessels (WZB)
Researcher(s): Meike Vollmar
Funding: DFG, Thyssen Stiftung
Duration: 2005 to 2013
Status: ongoing

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

Current stage: The 2009 German Candidate Survey was prepared and fielded as a part of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). An international conference with first drafts of national-specific papers was organised in October in Cornell, USA. First steps have been taken to integrate the available national micro-data in a comparative database.

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: terminated

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 pushed forward several publications the first of which will be published in 2010. Due to Wolfgang C. Müller's move to the University of Vienna it will be terminated at the MZES and continued there.

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: ongoing
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: In 2009, we expanded the legislative database and concentrated on measuring policy positions that are as context-specific as possible. Both the dictionary-based G-LIS method and combined methods using R-algorithms for text based discrimination (wordfish) and weighted factor analysis provided accurate measurements for fourteen legislative portfolios. We were even able to extend the time period under study (now 1949-2009).

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.

Current stage: In 2008 the main developments in this project have been twofold. First, we continued to compile more data in electronic format for the development of the German data base. Second, we wrote a conference paper about committee assignment and presented it at the ECPR conference in Potsdam.

B2.12 The Ideological Cohesion of Western European Political Parties

Director(s): Hanna Bäck, Marc Debus, Wolfgang C. Müller
Researcher(s): Thomas Meyer
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2009 to 2013
Status: in preparation
**Research question/goal:** Analyses of parliamentary voting behaviour in West European states show that a high degree of cohesion inside the party groups exists. There are, however, internal groups inside a parliamentary party with programmatic viewpoints that may diverge from the one of the party core. The aim of this project is to estimate the spread of programmatic positions on various policy dimensions inside political parties based on the parliamentary speeches of MPs and cabinet members.

By relaxing the assumption that parties are unitary actors we are able to answer the question if parties with strong organisational structures are programmatically more cohesive than parties that can be described as groups of notabilities. In addition, it allows for estimating whether ideological cohesiveness depends on being a member of the government or the opposition. Estimating the ideological cohesion of parties based on the individual policy position of each MP allows further for an analysis of the determinants of MP party switching in more detail. Moreover, combining our new data on ideological party cohesion with already existent data on legislative activity and – partly existing – data on roll call votes will bring deeper insight into the determinants on inserting law proposals, as well as on the decision-making on legislative bills. Furthermore, the extracted data will allow for a deeper analysis of (ad-hoc) parliamentary coalition formation, portfolio-allocation, and ministerial discretion by testing existent theories on coalition formation and cabinet decision-making.

**B2.13 Comparative Phasing-Out Nuclear Energy: Public Policies, Party Competition and Public Opinion in European Countries**

**Director(s):** Wolfgang C. Müller, Paul W. Thurner  
**Researcher(s):** N.N. and experts from the countries included  
**Funding:** Thyssen  
**Duration:** 2008 to 2011  
**Status:** in preparation  

**Research question/goal:** The project will focus at those West European countries (and some control cases) that have decided a complete phasing-out of nuclear energy or at least partial moratoria at a certain point in time. Its objective is to explain the respective policy outcomes and the related behaviours of political parties and citizens. The project’s research design comprises diachronic and cross-sectional comparisons of policy development and the dynamics of public opinion in the policy area of nuclear energy. The project will reconstruct the early policy decisions and trace subsequent political efforts of political parties and interest groups to engineer a reversal of “phasing-out” decisions. Special attention will be paid to economic conditions, energy supply dependency, and environmental commitments that may allow for a new framing of nuclear energy. The project will rely on mix of methods, including document analysis, re-analyses of mass surveys, laboratory experiments, and a representative survey with embedded experiments.
The project's ambition is to understand the interplay between the beliefs and policy preferences of strategic voter groups, party strategies and policy outcomes. Strategic voter groups comprise those voters whose policy beliefs and party voting intentions are weak and therefore most likely to be subject to framing by political actors. At the individual level, we aim at explaining how voters react to different framing efforts, at the party level, we want to understand the choice of strategy, whereas at the polity level, our ambition is to explain policy outcomes (phasing-out or phasing-in and specific regulations).

Current stage: The project has organized two international workshops in Mannheim and aims at producing a comparative book with analytical narratives. An application that will allow collecting original survey, focus group, and experimental data is currently prepared.

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

**Director(s):** Thomas Zittel, Thomas Gschwend  
**Researcher(s):** N.N.  
**Funding:** MZES  
**Duration:** 2008 to 2011  
**Status:** in preparation

**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 behavior, 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 behavior, in novel and innovative ways. The project firstly asks about the campaign behavior 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 behavior 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 behavior provide subtle opportunities for MPs to distance themselves from their party and to communicate these differences to their constituents. Both forms of
parliamentary behavior have not been analyzed in systematic ways at the individual level for the German Bundestag so far. Both forms of parliamentary behavior have not been matched with campaign behavior to provide a more comprehensive understanding of representational behavior and to study the interrelationship between specific forms of political communication and specific forms of parliamentary behavior.

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.

*Current stage:* Survey questionnaires were developed with a particular emphasis on the three deliberation themes. The deliberative event was organised in Brussels shortly ahead of the 2009 EP election. Deliberation was monitored, surveys were conducted, and a first post-deliberation meeting of the research group was convened in November in Brussels.
B2.16  The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy That Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV)

Director(s): Hermann Schmitt  
Researcher(s): Eftichia Teperoglou  
Funding: COST  
Duration: 2009 to 2013  
Status: ongoing

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


Director(s): Wolfgang C. Müller  
Researcher(s): Bernhard Miller  
Funding: Austrian Research Fund (FWF)  
Duration: 2009 to 2012  
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: AUTNES constitutes a fully integrated national election study with four legs: Demand side (voters), supply side (parties, candidates), media, and campaign dynamics. The supply side part of AUTNES asks what political parties and individual candidates offer to the voters and how these choices can be explained. For that purpose AUTNES will investigate what policy positions political parties take, how they deal with their record in government or opposition, and what policy positions and coalition preferences their candidates assume. AUTNES will engage in the analysis of party manifestos and other policy documents, it will conduct a survey of par-
liamenter candidates, and content analyze the communications of party leaders (the 'ones'). In so doing, AUTNES aims at making a contribution towards the measurement of party positions and ideological party coherence beyond the Austrian case. Working exclusively with the supply side data or combining it with data generated by the other core components of AUTNES this project will contribute to the testing and development of realistic theories of party competition (i.e. theories that give preference to their real-world applicability over the elegance of formal modelling).

B2.18 The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech

Director(s): Sven-Oliver Proksch
Researcher(s): Sven-Oliver Proksch
Funding: EU Marie Curie International Reintegration Grant, European C
Duration: 2009 to 2011
Status: ongoing

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

B2.19 Comparative Legislation (VERGES)

Director(s): Thomas Bräuninger
Researcher(s): Martin Brunner
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2005 to 2010
Status: ongoing
**Research question/goal:** This project studies institutional and party political determinants of regulative and fiscal public policy in parliamentary democracies. Main questions of the project deal with institutional and political influences on legislation on the one hand and individual influences on the other hand. In parliamentary democracies governments are generally seen as the most important actors in shaping public policies. This project analyses the influences of formal and informal rules of agenda control and political constellations like the composition of government, the strength of opposition, or the programmatic distances between actors on the success and duration of legislation. Even though governments' crucial role in determining the legislative output is uncontested, there is a large number of (partly successful) bills from within parliament. Hence, it is also worthwhile to shift the focus to the (individual) parliamentary actors and their agenda setting behavior: The project also intends to answer the question whether and how legislative activity of MPs is influenced by idiosyncratic characteristics of the actor (like seniority, position in government or party group, or deviation of individual policy position from party line) and socio-economic factors with which an MP is confronted in his/her constituency. The question whether there is a constituency-connection is closely related to the question to what extend MPs are responsive to their voters. Within the scope of the project a unique data set has been created that encompasses information on all bills introduced between 1987 and 2002 in Belgium, France, Germany and the United Kingdom. This information is complemented by political, institutional, and individual data.

**Current stage:** In 2009 the main focus of the project was on the analysis of bill sponsorship behavior of individual MPs. The relevant data for Germany and Belgium was collected and prepared. Results of this research were presented at conferences, e.g. of the MPSA in Chicago and the ECPR in Potsdam.

**B2.20 Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites (REPCONG)**

**Director(s):** Thomas Bräuninger  
**Researcher(s):** Nathalie Giger  
**Funding:** DFG  
**Duration:** 2009 to 2012  
**Status:** ongoing

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

Publications 2009

Books

Articles in journals


**Chapters in books**


**MZES working papers**


Papers / Reports


Conference Participation


2-5 April 2009, "67th Annual National Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association (MPSA)", Chicago, IL, USA. Participants: Thomas König, Bernd Luig, Sven-Oliver Proksch, Jonathan Slapin: "Policy Dimensionality and Legislative Activity in Parliamentary Democracies".

2-5 April 2009, "67th Annual National Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association (MPSA)", Chicago, USA. Participants: Thomas König, Bernd Luig, Sven-Oliver Proksch, Jonathan Slapin: "Cosponsorship Networks in the German Bundestag: Evidence for Personal or Party Behavior?"


8 July 2009, "Departmental Seminar", Department of Political Science, Johannes-Gutenberg University Mainz. Participant: Thomas Zittel: "Elektronische Wählerkommunikation von Abgeordneten. Deutschland, USA und Schweden im Vergleich".


10-12 September 2009, "ECPR General Conference", Potsdam. Participants: Thomas Gschwend, Matthew S. Shugart, Thomas Zittel: "Assigning Committee Seats in Mixed-Member Systems - How Important is "Localness" compared to the Mode of Election?".


10-12 September 2009, "5th ECPR General Conference", Potsdam. Participant: Martin Brunner: "Solving the 'Most Important Problem' or Fishing for Votes? Responsiveness of Government and Opposition to Public Opinion in Germany".


2-3 October 2009, "Conference: Candidates in Constituency Campaigns from a Comparative Perspective. Is Collectivist Representation in Established Party Democracy under Stress?", Cor-
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 2009

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 condi-
tions 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: The main developments in this project has been the preparation of a conference presentation as well as the work on a manuscript that should get submitted to a peer-review journal. The manuscript should eventually address the contamination of state-level voting behavior with the popularity of the federal government.

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: completed

Results: This project was 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), coordinated by the University of Kiel. It belonged to working package 4 with the main focus on developing an adequate methodology and tools of quantitative network analyses applied to rural development. An aim of the project was to identify the network structures that influence the efficacy of several RD-programmes. The target regions of the overall project were selected NUTS 3-5 regions in Slovakia and Poland. The main focus of the Mannheim subproject was on the policy network survey. We were gathering and analyzing data on network relations between important persons and among governmental and non-governmental organizations on the local level.

One result of the comparative policy network studies was that cooperation among local elites is an important characteristic of high performing rural communities. Local elite network structures can enhance local government performance. Cooperative political decision making processes allow a more balanced political compromise concerning policy decisions. In conjunction with the results from other groups of the project, it could be demonstrated that the structure of social networks has a significant impact on economic performance of rural households and firms.
B3.3 Confronting Memories in the Process of European Integration

*Director(s):* Fabrice Larat  
*Researcher(s):* Fabrice Larat  
*Funding:* NECE  
*Duration:* 2005 to 2009  
*Status:* completed

*Results:* The debate, first on a constitution, then on a new EU treaty was the occasion to address the question of Europe’s finalité and identity. At the same time, following the enlargement to the East, Europe’s perception of its own “institutionalized” integration history and the histories of its national societies is reconsidered, especially regarding those of the new member states. These diverging histories involve many burdens. The memory of the Holocaust which has been a core element of the "*acquis historique communautaire*" until is now challenged by other dramatic experiences from the past such as communism or national memories that are object to conflicting interpretations in different parts of the EU.

When debating about nationalism in the light of EU integration, a line of demarcation seems to run through the continent between citizens of Western countries and those from Central and Eastern Europe. Collective memories in Europe after the Eastern enlargement are split up. The dark shadows of Europe’s pasts represent a new kind of invisible but omnipresent dividing wall, made up of misunderstandings, prejudices, and competing and conflicting memories. Working through the past remains a political imperative for the EU and its member states.

B3.4 The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decision-making

*Director(s):* Berthold Rittberger, Arndt Wonka  
*Researcher(s):* Simona Bevern, Ellen Schneider  
*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: In 2009 the conceptual work on the project was continued. In addition, two project researchers took up their positions in March 2009 and started working on their respective dissertations. Empirical work in 2009 focussed on the survey of German members of parliament which will be finished by the end of 2009.

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

Director(s): Thomas König
Researcher(s): Lars Méder, Alexandros Tegos
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2007 to 2010
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: The evaluation of the national implementation process revealed significant variation across the member states and across the included directives. The conducted empirical analysis shows that a member state's power, its bureaucratic efficiency and its (dis)agreement with an obligation significantly explain (in)correct implementation.
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.

Current stage: The coding of empirical information on 29 EU agencies’ formal-institutional design as well as the investigation of factors explaining agencies’ respective institutional designs was completed in 2009. The second half of 2009 was spent on conceptual and organizational preparations for a survey among EU agencies’ staff.

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

Director(s): Daniel Finke, Thomas König
Researcher(s): Ferdinand Teuber, Mariyana Angelova
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-terrorism 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.

Current stage: The project work this year was coined with the preparation of legal texts from Germany and England for the upcoming computer-assisted text analysis. For this purpose the ELIT data base was developed and special programs for error correction and text analysis were written. Additionally a special legal dictionary was developed, which covers relevant words from the policy fields of “individual freedom” and “collective security”.

B3.9 Party Competition in Multi-level Systems: An Analysis of Programmatic Strategy of Parties, Government Formation and Policy Making in European States

Director(s): Marc Debus
Researcher(s): Jochen Müller
Funding: Land Baden-Württemberg / Uni Mannheim
Duration: 2008 to 2010
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The analytical focus of the research project corresponds to the analyses of the relationship between patterns of party competition, coalition formation and policy making on the regional and national level in European states. Central research questions are, first, whether parties and governments on the regional level adopt different policy preferences compared to political actors on the federal level. Secondly, the project asks for the determinants of government formation and policy making in multi-level political systems. The main goal of the project is to create a database that includes the policy area-specific preferences of political actors on the regional and national level for European states with varying degrees of regional authority. This data will allow for testing theoretical models on party strategy and policy making in multi-level systems.

The original project title "Party Competition, Government Formation and Policy Outcomes in West European Multi-level Systems" was modified with regard to changing research foci.

Current stage: During the preparation stage of the project, programmatic documents of German, Dutch, Swedish and Spanish parties from the sub-national level have been collected and analysed. A first paper on regional government formation was presented at three international conferences. After receiving project funding, the project fully started in October 2009, when Jochen Müller started working as a research assistant. The next task is to widen our country sample and to analyse the determinants of programmatic deviation between the regional and national level.

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, Slava Mikhaylov
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.

Current stage: The Mannheim part of PIREDEU is the collection and coding of the Euromanifestos of parties issued at the 2009 EP election. For that purpose, the existing EMCS coding scheme was revised; an online coding routine was developed (by Christian Melbeck); and nearly all existing party manifestos were collected and coded.

B3.11 Policy Delegation in Parliamentary Systems: A Comparative Perspective on Bureaucratic Autonomy

Director(s): Brooke Luetgert
Researcher(s): Brooke Luetgert
Funding: Margarete von Wrangell Post Doctoral Research Fellowship
Duration: 2009 to 2015
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The increased use of delegated legislation may shift or limit the legislative competencies of the Parliament over time. This project asks how differences in the preferences of the legislating actors and the degree of institutional control over bureaucrats affect changes in the extent of policy delegation in five parliamentary systems. This empirically driven project will test, extend and refine the transaction cost, principal-agent theory with a comparative quantitative perspective on parliamentary democracies. First, a systematic assessment of five parliamentary systems will address the potential for and intervening factors limiting (or encouraging) the use of executive policy instruments. Second, the study will provide a unique cross-national and longitudinal analysis of the quantity, characteristics and dynamics of delegation. This approach will attempt to link bureaucratic policy delegation to the institutional design of a given system and to specific preference constellations as well as political considerations such as popular legitimacy.
B3.12 Negotiating Trade: the EU in the International Trade Regime

**Director(s):** Lars Thomann  
**Researcher(s):** Lars Thomann  
**Funding:** MZES  
**Duration:** 2009 to 2012  
**Status:** in preparation

**Research question/goal:** The European Union (EU) plays a key role in negotiations of the international trading regime due to the performance of its economy, its share in world trade, as well as the mere size of its internal market. Despite this prominent role, scholars have only recently begun to examine more closely the role of the EU in international trade negotiations. Such negotiations, however, not only take place in multilateral trade rounds of the GATT/WTO but increasingly bilaterally or between regional blocs. Negotiation analysis distinguishes the process of trade negotiations as the relationship between structure and strategies which in turn determines the outcome. The research project will analyze how negotiation processes and outcomes differ in multilateral, regional and bilateral trade negotiations the EU is involved in. In doing so, the project will focus on trade negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO), specifically the ongoing Doha Development Agenda (DDA), as well as negotiations of regional and bilateral trade agreements. It is sought to explain the dynamics and factors that shape the negotiations on different levels. Methodologically, the project will apply a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. The objective of the research project is to improve the understanding of the consequences of international regime complexity for trade negotiations.

B3.13 Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM)

**Director(s):** Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst  
**Researcher(s):** Federico Vegetti, Constanza Sanhueza Petrarca  
**Funding:** EU (Marie Curie)  
**Duration:** 2009 to 2012  
**Status:** ongoing

**Research question/goal:** The ITN ELECDEM brings together 11 expert teams from 9 European countries to provide substantive and methodological training in elections research to a cohort of early stage and experienced researchers. Researchers will join a team that brings together world leading scholars in the cross-national study of elections and industry partners TNS Opinion and Kieskompas to provide training and research opportunities. The research projects draw on cross-national election studies such as the European Election Study and the CSES.
Finished project in research area B3 from the sixth research programme which ended in 2009

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: completed

Results: The research question of the project was under which circumstance positive integration – understood as the correction of negative externalities of market integration – is possible in the World Trade Organisation (WTO). In particular, we investigated to what extent the degree of judicialization of the WTO, meaning the presence of binding third party adjudication, has an influence on the behaviour of states to regulations of positive integration into the realm of the WTO.

In doing so, we first started with an extensive literature review and an analysis of quantitative data of WTO dispute settlement proceedings. These results were complemented with a wide range of interviews with experts of international organisations conversant with different policy fields.

The project first of demonstrated that enforcement mechanisms of international organisations show different degrees of judicialization and thus enforceability. The more judicialized the procedures are, the less possibilities for political-diplomatic influence exists and the harder different policy issues are negotiated. In the international trading regime this leads to a situation in which different degrees of judicialization have a decisive impact on where states want to locate regulations of positive integration: states shop around different forums in order to locate specific regulatory measures according to the desired degree of enforceability.

Publications 2009

Books


**Articles in journals**


**Chapters in books**


**MZES working papers**

Papers / Reports


Conference Participation


28 January 2009, "Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences, Lecture Series", Humboldt-Universität, Berlin. Participant: Berthold Rittberger: "Representation in international organisations: Why the EU is a special case".


25-27 June 2009, "Beyond East and West two Decades of Media Transformation after the fall of Communism des Center for Media and Communication Studies (CMCS) an der Central European University in Kooperation mit der International Communication Association (ICA) und der..."
COST A 30 Action-Group», Budapest, Ungarn. Participant: Mona Krewel: "Transplantation' of the Western Public Service Broadcasting Concept to Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)".


Conference with George Tsebelis on reform processes and policy change in May 2009.
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 2009

Bl.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 2010
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: The finishing work on the manuscript of the general documentary edition "Germany and the Comintern / The Comintern and Germany" has turned out to be more extensive than expected. The reasons for this have been the evaluation of newly declassified archival collections in Moscow, the examination of nearly 1000 decisions of the CPSU Politburo from 1919 to 1943 concerning Germany or the relations between the CPG, the Comintern and Soviet-German interstate relations, as well as the tasks of annotation resulting from these new materials. The manuscript of the edition now features 530 documents and consists of 1450 pages.

Bl.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 2010
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The Ph.D. project analyzes the problems of post-conflict peacebuilding in Bosnia and Herzegovina under the aspect of separation versus integration of the former warring parties within the state's asymmetric federal system.
Current stage: First results show the absence of a considerable return of refugees and displaced persons to the Republika Srpska and an ongoing ethnic homogenization on the local level alongside some parts of Bosnia's Inter-Entity Boundary Line since the end of the war in 1995. They also show examples of persisting political conflicts and deadlocks between Bosnia-Hercegovina's constituent peoples on the cantonal level (between Bosniaks and Croats) and on the state level (mainly between Serbs and Bosniaks, but also between Bosniaks and Croats).

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: completed

Results: The project tries to explain within the historical-institutionalist analysis framework the transition 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.

The research question is examined mainly by verbal data collection, observation and qualitative content analysis. The most important result thereby is the insight that it makes analytically sense, to distinguish during periods of political transformation, in addition to the differentiation of formal and informal institutions, between new and old actors (as bearer of informal institutions) as well. Moreover, the informal institutions resisting short-term upheavals and changing rather incrementally with the societal overall development are much more decisive for political transition outcomes than the formal ones.

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 2009
Status: completed

Results: The aim of the Ph.D. project was to answer the question, which impact the convergence between formal and informal organisation of national governments on the formation of national positions for international negotiations has. In a quantitative case study of the EU intergovernmental conference leading to the Amsterdam
treaty, a secondary analysis of the data gathered by Thurner and Pappi (cf. European Intergovernmental Conferences, Routledge 2009) discussed this question.

National governments were described as relation specific networks of ministries and the prime minister’s office as corporate actors. The convergence of the formal structure of decision rights and the informally self-organized cooperation structures in the Member States of the European Union varied a lot. Concerning the declared national position prior to the international negotiation, the median of the preferences of the involved actors describes the national position best, if the influence reputations of the actors are used as weights. On the other side, the formal resources available to the actors determine their assertiveness best. All together convergent governmental systems defined more often a distinct national position prior to international negotiations and the governmental actors in such systems derive more utility thereof.

**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:** completed

**Results:** The dissertation project studied the political knowledge of first grade elementary school children. It provides analyses of the level and development of children’s political knowledge. Economic, cultural and social resources of their families and of the attended schools are used as main determinants of political knowledge. The dissertation project employed several datasets which were collected as part of 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 (panel survey). Furthermore, their parents (mother and father) and their teachers were interviewed. Initially, the dissertation project focused on the development of the concept of political knowledge of children. Economic, cultural and social resources of families and schools were differentiated and operationalised.

First-graders do already possess political knowledge. Furthermore, they differentiate between knowledge domains. Family and school resources have a positive impact on children’s level and development of political knowledge. This impact differs according to the type of resources, the knowledge domains and the point of time. Cultural resources of the family are of special relevance at the beginning of school attendance. To some extent school resources have a compensative impact. Depending on the knowledge domain, family and school resources do have a different impact on the development of political knowledge.
BI.6 Heidelberg Study 2009 – Online Survey

| Director(s): | Andreas M. Wüst |
| Researcher(s): | Andreas M. Wüst |
| Funding: | Stadt Heidelberg |
| Duration: | 2009 to 2010 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: In 2009, the seventh edition of the so-called “Heidelberg-Studie” (Heidelberg Study), a representative survey among the citizens of Heidelberg co-conceptualized by students, will not only be conducted by telephone, but for the first time also online (optional by mail). At the MZES, the online component (offline recruited interviewees) of the study will be realized. Since identical surveys will be conducted by telephone and online, various comparative analyses of respondent behaviour by survey method will be possible. Further, research questions are linked to various completed and ongoing projects at the MZES, f.i. on “European Parliament elections”, “local elections”, “comparability of family and work” and the “electoral behaviour of naturalized citizens”.

BI.7 The Making of Latin America Policy in Europe

| Director(s): | Berthold Rittberger |
| Researcher(s): | Bettina Trüb |
| Funding: | CDSS, MZES |
| Duration: | 2008 to 2011 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: This project seeks to uncover the different origins and motivating factors of three EU member states’ Latin America policies, as well as their interaction with the EU’s Latin America strategy. While the EU is attempting to create a common Latin America strategy, member states’ approaches to the region vary, thus hampering a coherent European policy and making it inflexible in the light of political change. The project begins by systematically mapping the variation in policy activity regarding Latin America between several European countries in economic, governance, and EU-related affairs. In a second step, the project will determine factors leading to this variation. By drawing on concepts from Foreign Policy Analysis and European Integration Theory, the thesis develops a framework that can shed light on Latin America policy-making in EU member states, with a particular focus on Spain, the UK, and Germany.

Current stage: Over the last months, a systematic map of the policy activity regarding Latin America in three EU member states (Germany, Spain, and the UK) was created using fsQCA. The project is currently in the planning phase of data collection for the indicators of the independent variables.
To Comply or Not to Comply? That is the Question! The Puzzle of Self-Regulation in European Environmental Policy

Director(s): Thomas König
Researcher(s): Patrick Bayer
Funding: CDSS
Duration: 2008 to 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: International environmental agreements, such as the Kyoto Protocol, are widely celebrated as cooperative solutions to global collective action problems. Although all these international treaties suffer from the fact that they are unenforceable, compliance with these regulations is observed. Since voluntary commitment to these international negotiation results is, however, by no means a self-evident response, understanding the mechanisms that underlie compliance is of major importance. Thus, this Ph.D. project investigates why and when sovereign states comply with costly supra-national regulation even though it is unenforceable.

For this, I develop a unified theoretical framework of governmental decision-making that concentrates on the role of domestic voters in compliance games with unenforceable international regulations. This model of political self-regulation is applied to EU and international environmental policy, and, in particular, to the problem of global climate change. It is hypothesised that environmentally concerned and better informed voters can force office-seeking governments into “voluntary” compliance if voters can credibly threaten to vote the government out of office otherwise. Therefore, this project contributes to enhance our understanding of governmental compliance decisions. It explicitly accounts for domestic constraints such as voter preferences and information levels as well as strategic interdependence between the negotiating actors. It shows both theoretically and empirically that the level of information the domestic constituencies possess is a crucial determinant in explaining governmental behaviour.

Current stage: This project which came to the MZES in September 2009 seeks to understand governmental compliance behaviour with non-enforceable international environmental agreements. It particularly focuses on how national voter preferences and information levels might induce governmental self-regulation with such international treaties. To answer this question we set up a first game-theoretic model and reviewed the literature on (industrial) self-regulation, international cooperation, and bargaining theory. The next step to be taken concentrates on testing the devised model empirically.
BI.9  Political Participation and Representation of Immigrants in the European Union

Director(s): Andreas M. Wüst  
Researcher(s): Constanza Sanhueza Petrarca  
Funding: EU  
Duration: 2009 to 2012  
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The aim of this project is to carry out cross-national analyses of the electoral behaviour and political representation of immigrants and citizens with a migratory background in European democracies.

The project deals with the following questions:

1. Electoral Behaviour: Does immigrant participation correlate with their level of inclusion into the political, social, economic and/or cultural life? What are the effects of institutional arrangements and policies developed to foster the participation of immigrants in elections? To what degree is the party choice affected by the migratory background, the degree of integration, and party policies?

2. Representation: How well are immigrants and citizens with a migratory background represented in parliaments? Are there differences in the POS by party family? What are the effects of minority representation on discourse and policy? And does the representation of immigrants and citizens with a migratory background require their presence?

BI.10  Causes and Consequences of Ideological Polarization

Director(s): Hermann Schmitt  
Researcher(s): Federico Vegetti  
Funding: EU  
Duration: 2009 to 2013  
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The main goal of the project is to analyze electoral democracy amongst European countries. This means to study the effective working of elections in a comparative perspective, that is to study the effects of social and political environment on electoral. This also means to integrate and harmonize the diverse data-sets of national election studies, in order to obtain a wide integrated data source for further research.
Publications 2009

Books


Articles in journals

Chapters in books


Papers / Reports
Conference Participation


4 Infrastructure

In support of its research activities, the MZES infrastructure provides central services that are organized in three divisions: the research archive Eurodata, the Library and the Computer Department. The Annual Report describes the main tasks of these three divisions of the infrastructure as well as their activities and work results in the respective year.

Research archive Eurodata

With the founding of the MZES in 1989, Eurodata was established as a research archive within the Centre in order to support research on European societies and political systems. Its primary purpose is to serve the MZES’ infrastructural needs with regard to data collection and management while pursuing the Centre’s long-term research agenda and facilitating ongoing and planned research projects. Eurodata guarantees the provision of continued and reliable access to and support of European data sources for MZES’ core research areas.

Over the last years, a marked generational turnover has taken place among the professorships in the sociology and political science departments with concomitant impacts on the long-term research agenda of the Centre. Moreover, the changing information environment and new data sources for European social research requires a strategic adaptation of Eurodata’s tasks and organisational structure to these new challenges.
The main service functions of Eurodata provided are:

- Acquisition, documentation and management of micro-databases and macro-level data sources in line with MZES research programme;
- Support of MZES research projects in respect to data collection, acquisition and management from project planning to its completion;
- Provision of competent assistance in methods relevant for data collection and analysing in the respective research clusters;
- Training of MZES researchers and (post-)graduates in sociology and political science on using European data sources.

In order to adapt to the long-term research agenda and changing needs, the Executive Board developed a restructuration plan that was accepted by the Kollegium in March 2009. The revised Eurodata profile will include four main units that support MZES research needs: it builds upon two long-standing activities of Eurodata in its first (macro-indicators and statistics library) and second pillar (micro-datasets), it also integrates the unit Parties and Elections in Europe, and will be extended in early 2011 by a fourth pillar.

**Eurodata's new pillars**

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Eurodata has currently four fulltime positions, as of 2011 in each of the four pillar one researcher will take over the main responsibility. Each Eurodata unit will be responsible for carrying out the administrative and research tasks as described in the Eurodata Concept and (b)annual work plan. The four units of Eurodata are one of three central service divisions under the direction of the Executive Board and the Managing Director. The implementation will be stepwise, being fully in place by March 2011. Activities for the three already integrated active units are reported following the new structure, although implementation has begun after March 2009. As in previous reports, the research activities of the Eurodata staff are included in the reports of the respective departments.

**Unit I: Socio-economic indicators and Statistics Library**

Major tasks are continuous administration of the European social statistics periodicals (and handbooks) as part of the MZES research library; support for access to
macro-level socio-economic data and indicators by international organizations and national authorities; compilation and updating of comparative data handbook series. Franz Kraus and Dr. Franz Rothenbacher divide the tasks of this unit.

a) Eurodata Statistics Library

The Eurodata Statistics Library 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 Eurodata, librarians of the MZES Europe Library and the Computer Department. Since 2005 the entire stocks are integrated in the catalogue of the MZES Library.

Acquisition of statistical publications and standard datafiles

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 1980s. Initially, its geographic focus was on Western Europe, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia. Since 2002, it covers also publications of the Baltic States, and, from 2005, of Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, 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 2009 and now include volumes and data files of the 2000 census wave for almost all countries of the MZES’ country coverage. The share of electronic resources (publications, databases) of the Statistical Library holdings has again risen strongly. An ever increasing number of countries no longer disseminate their publications on a commercial basis, but on the Internet free of charge. However, no clear long-term archiving policies have emerged on the part of the statistical agencies. This might change during the next decade considering OECD’s 2008 ‘Recommendation of the Council for Enhanced Access and More Effective Use of Public Sector Information’ which strongly argues in favour of such policies. In order to keep our holdings complete and independent of the data providers’ IT-strategies, we continue downloading 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 2009, a total of about 7,000 titles were acquired (including downloads).

In 2007, the MZES acquisition policy for publications of the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat) was changed. With the move of the MZES to the building of the Faculty of Social Sciences and the partial integration of related libraries (including the European Documentation Centre, EDC), a new division of
labour could be agreed between Eurodata and the EDC. The Mannheim EDC now takes care for the acquisition of EU-disseminated 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. Eurodata 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).

**Structure and coverage of the Statistics Library**

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Holdings: complete | almost complete | partial | sporadic | no holdings

**Catalogue and accessibility**

All holdings (publications as well as time-series data sources) 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. 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. Titles in the native language have been complemented by parallel titles in English to facilitate efficient use of information. In 2009, the re-editing of thousands of incorrect catalogue entries (resulting from grave conversion problems from the old to the new library software introduced in 2007 at University of Mannheim) could finally be completed. OPAC searches of the statistics holdings functions again properly.
b) **Macro-level databases**

Comprehensive macro-level databases and socio-economic indicators of international organisations and national authorities are important for research at MZES not only for macro-level analyses but also as context information in comparative micro-level research. The dissemination of such information is in flux. Increasingly, access to comprehensive databases is granted via the Internet, and more and more, databases are complemented by detailed meta-information. With a few exceptions, databases of international organizations are accessible free of charge. Similar developments are observed at national level, where in more and more countries access to aggregate or institutional data is granted for free or at marginal cost.

The archive monitors these developments and continuously updates its collections. Until recently Eurodata maintained subscriptions to such databases only for internal use at the MZES. In the meantime, however, a fruitful cooperation has emerged with the Central University Library, aiming at joint financing of campus licenses with respect to databases of interest to both sides. The most prominent example is the acquisition of a campus license for 'SourceOecd' (OECD's repository of publications and databases), which became necessary again this year after the state of Baden-Württemberg had cancelled the state-wide license.

Availability of and access to these numerous databases are documented on the MZES Internet. Two of the most important databases for comparative research, the socio-economic database of Eurostat and the OECD data repository, underwent substantial revisions in 2009. Concerning Eurostat, in many statistical domains, time series have been removed due to the switch to new classifications and accounting systems (most notably National Accounting). Concerning OECD, former databases are under critical review with respect to reliability. Availability of meta-information is still rather limited or scattered over diverse sources, but the situation has remarkably improved. In both cases, Eurodata decided to develop online User Guides to facilitate transparency and ease of access. Eurodata is currently the online ‘Guide to official statistics databases’ as part of the general revision of all Internet pages of Eurodata. The new version with special guides to Eurostat and OECD databases will be completed by early 2010.

c) **Eurodata’s datasets and methodological expertise**

One of the main tasks of this unit relates to the establishment of European research databases at macro-level. Within the Societies of Europe project, European data handbooks and research databases with long-term time-series have been established on trade unions, elections, and population, though they were restricted to Western Europe. In 2010 the historical data handbook on the 'Territorial Structure of Europe since 1880' will be published, covering both West and Eastern Europe and including a CD-ROM with digital regional maps in GIS format. Regarding the handbook 'European Labour Force since 1880', work during 2009 focussed on aggregate household level data constructed from the EU-LFS since 1983, completing the already compiled his-
torical census-based data and EU-LFS individual-level data since 1983. Concerning
the data handbook ‘East European Population since 1850’, the data collection was
almost completely finished. It includes for about 250 censuses the population struc-
ture by age, sex and marital status; furthermore it includes the territorial population
structure as well as household and family statistics, annual vital statistics including
composite demographic indicators, and the development of life expectancy based on
life tables.

In addition to this, the database on ‘Results of parliamentary elections at con-
stituency level’ has also been updated in 2009. The database is closely related to the
already published historical data handbook on ‘Elections in Western Europe’, but
includes in addition elections in post-communist Eastern Europe. The Internet version
of the database is available on the MZES intranet. The online version adds additional
value to the database because of the many analytically oriented search options the
programmed interface offers. For legal reasons, access is currently limited to mem-
bers of the University of Mannheim.

d) Support for the construction of research files and counselling

The unit provides also support for projects aiming at the establishment of European
databases. It gives expert advice to interested researchers of the MZES on the meth-
odology of macro-data, official statistics and socio-economic-indicators construc-
tion. Counselling for individual researchers mainly includes support for self-help and
participation in Eurodata training activities. In 2009, the unit provided support for B2
projects by evaluating and updating an already existing database on government
expenditure, unemployment, trade openness and age structures since 1950. Further-
more, indicators were computed and time series constructed for a large sample of
West European countries. The database will be made available to MZES researchers,
including documentation of data availability and comparability. Beyond this activity,
routine counselling was continued.

Unit II: European and national social surveys and panels

This unit supports access to and use of European and national social surveys and
panels. The focus lies on official microdata and MZES generated surveys. Dr. Jean-
Marie Jungblut completed in December 2008 his doctorate and left the micro-level
data unit for a position at Eurofound (Dublin) in June 2009. Since July 2009, Dr.
Nadia Granato (formerly working at IAB) has taken over the Eurodata unit on surveys
and panels.

a) Acquisition and provision of ready-to-use social surveys/panels

The acquisition, administration and documentation of official microdata requires
considerable efforts: conditions and modes of access are in constant flux, adminis-
trative duties very tight, data come in raw data formats, and data documentation
standards are often rather rudimentary even at European level. Support of research at
MZES with social surveys/panels comprises a number of tasks, often specific to official data. Tasks include management of contracts, data protection measures and reporting responsibilities to data providers, preparation of file systems in several formats used at the MZES, comprehensive checking of data/documentation, and, in most cases, generation of codebook-like additional information from the data files. Eurodata acts as central administrator of the European Labour Force Survey (ELFS), the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) and its successor, the EU Statistics of Income and Living Conditions (SILC).

Considering the growing number of microdata files (official statistics and academic surveys) available at the MZES a systematic overview over individual files and actual data users was developed in 2009. The generated database pursues different aims. It facilitates the (technical) administration of data files, shows which data sources are particularly important for current MZES projects, which kind of data is used by the research areas and which data sources can be analysed with respect to specific research questions. This information helps to assess the demand for support on specific data sources and thus to focus the unit’s service profile. For the time being the database provides only basic information. Further development should aim at creating an information tool for data users and at supporting tasks related to data administration.

Furthermore, generation of comprehensive documentation from the data files of the new release of the ELFS 1983-2006 was completed. This was a major undertaking, considering the many breaks in survey design, heterogeneities in coding and insufficient documentation data provided by Eurostat. Documentation covers data set lists, core survey characteristics, and information on continuity of data collecting process (distribution of reference weeks, etc.). Documentation at variable level provides information on different variable coverage and certain variable attributes, anonymisation, etc.), information on data availability across time and countries, and codification (detailed codification by country, time and variable, and lists of distinct codes present in any of the files). The online documentation can be searched in various ways, one of which refers to availability of data (and comparability of coding) over time and across countries.

Concerning acquisition of new microdata, the stock of available data files has been extended by official microdata files (e.g. EU Labour Force Survey 2007, several scientific use files of the German Mikrozensus) and several academic surveys (Wohlfahrtssurvey, Studierendensurvey, BIBB/IAB-Erhebung). Raw data was converted to files in different formats (STATA, SPSS, SAS) and documentation generated and provided.

b) Academic surveys and panels at the MZES

The unit assists research projects at MZES that are involved in academic surveys/panels with respect to planning, administration and dissemination. This includes above all support related to data collection. This is a new task for Eurodata. In order
to provide assistance in data collection in the future, several MZES projects planning or conducting surveys have been contacted to gather information on the data collection process. The intention is to locate difficulties and problems that often occur when preparing or realizing data collection and to accumulate expertise in how to handle and solve them best.

c) Support for the construction of research files

This involves participation in the work of infrastructural oriented MZES research projects, attempting to improve comparability of core survey databases. Support must also be provided for constructing household files in case individual data come with household identifiers. In 2009, household files were re-constructed from individual data for the ELFS 1983–2007. This was possible only for the yearly files, because quarterly files do not provide information required for this re-construction. A user guide and ready-to-use programmes for merging household files with individual files are in preparation and will be available by January 2010.

d) Counselling of MZES projects

Counselling is provided particularly with respect to the research potential of social surveys and panels available at the MZES, best-practices of using these data, and statistical methods. Counselling is also needed with respect to accessibility of more detailed data via data research centres and access conditions to official microdata. This involves periodic monitoring of international trends in access modes and conditions.

Unit III: Elections and parties, EU and national

This unit of Eurodata, 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 2009 concentrated on the advancement of the Comparative Candidate Survey, the collection Euromanifestos and the coding of their content in the Euromanifestos project (the Mannheim part of the PIREDEU project), and the starting-up of the True European Voter project (TEV) that sets out to extend and continue the European Voter dataset.

a) Comparative Candidate Survey

In 2009, further steps have been taken regarding the preparation of an integrated data set. A coding scheme has been developed for the computerized content analysis of answers to the open-ended questions on the meaning of “left” and “right”. Two conferences where convened in which first comparative papers where presented – 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 in Portugal and Norway.
b) Collection and content-coding of the Euromanifestos as part of the design infrastructure on “Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union” (PIREDEU)

During the year, the existing Euromanifesto Coding Scheme (EMCS) was revised in order to improve its reliability; in addition, an online coding platform was developed at the MZES by Dr. Christian Melbeck. The team of Euromanifesto expert coders met at the MZES for a training seminar. A PIREDEU steering committee meeting was held in conjunction with the ECPR General Conference in Potsdam. A first version of the 2009 Voter Study data was made available to members of the Steering Committee of PIREDEU. A second revised and improved edition of the Codebook and Dataset of the Voters Study of the EES 2004 was made available at the beginning of the year through the social science data archives and on-line.

c) The True European Voter project (TEV)

The COST (European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research) Action The True European Voter aims at updating and extending the European Voter database. In spring 2009, a kick-off meeting of this new COST Action was convened which confirmed Hermann Schmitt as chair and Paolo Segatti as vice-chair of its Management Committee. In addition, a Steering Committee was elected which met shortly thereafter in order to discuss a first draft of the conceptual framework of the Action. This work was continued in the fall when the Management Committee and all three Working Groups (on history, data and methods) met again. The TEV project will run over four years and has been granted 500,000 Euros to support its activities. It comprises 23 member-countries from all over Europe, with a large CEE-component.

Activities cutting across the Eurodata pillars

The governance structure of Eurodata is based on close cooperation between the four units, institutionalised as the ‘Eurodata Coordination Committee’. Apart from routine administrative issues, cross-cutting tasks relate to the presentation on Internet and the development of teaching activities related to the work and service functions of Eurodata.

Presentation of Eurodata on the Internet

On occasion of the implementation of the new Eurodata structure, it was decided to revise its current Internet presentation. The new presentation will follow the new organization structure. It will provide – in addition to ‘data’ – special information relevant particularly to MZES researchers and Faculty members. The new Internet presentation will be implemented step by step, albeit it is planned to replace the current pages in 2010.
Teaching activities

Currently teaching activities related to the work and service functions of Eurodata is limited to a course for Master students in political science and in sociology on ‘Sources for European Social Research’. An extension for additional training activities for in-house researchers will be planned for 2010.

Outside cooperation

Eurodata collaborates closely with domestic as well as foreign data resource centres and participates occasionally in external expert groups. 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 are also cooperating in this field. Since many years, the archive closely cooperates with the Council of European Social Science Data Archives. Furthermore, a new cooperation was started in 2007 with the University of St. Gallen to extend the MZES election database (results of parliamentary elections at constituency level) to Eastern Europe. Eurodata 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 monitored regularly.

Library

Introduction

The MZES Library comprises the Statistics Library (cf. Research archive Eurodata, above) and the Europe Library. Its staff consists of Hermann Schwenger (head), the librarians Brigitte Reiss and Sabine Weiß, and the secretary Helena Wozniak.

The MZES Library is a research library, open to the researchers of the Centre, to members of the Faculty of Social Sciences, to researchers and students at University of Mannheim as well as to visitors. It contains at present 60,687 media (i.e. 51,807 monographs and 8,880 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 31% of our added titles were catalogued by MZES-librarians because the Centre was the first library in the SWB acquiring these titles, a service to the larger research community in the South-West. The library holdings can be accessed online using the MZES OPAC which offers multiple search alternatives, including the MZES thesaurus search. Access is also
possible by using the online catalogue of the University of Mannheim library system. The Europe Library takes part in the interlibrary loan via the university library.

A combined team, consisting of MZES staff and University of Mannheim library personnel, kept on meeting on a regular basis, attending to current affairs and organizational matters. A MZES library commission with library staff and MZES researchers meets regularly to review acquiring policies, discusses matters affecting the library services, and makes recommendations to the MZES Executive Board.

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 2009 there has been an increase of 1,030 titles (acquisitions, gifts and exchange).

The 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 (9,841) from domestic and foreign research institutes.

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 2009</th>
<th>Increase since 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country studies (focus of collection)</td>
<td>13,403</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country studies (project related / reference countries)</td>
<td>3,736</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European integration group (E.A.)</td>
<td>3,657</td>
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<td>THEO (theory)</td>
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<td>MET (methods)</td>
<td>666</td>
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<td>RF (reference books)</td>
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<td>ALLG (general group)</td>
<td>2,625</td>
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<td>EU (official publications of the European Union)</td>
<td>295</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILO (International Labour Office)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working papers</td>
<td>9,841</td>
<td>273</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS,GEN,NLT,RI (Foundations, Newsletters, Research Institutes)</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,401</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,030</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also Appendix 5.3, Tables 1-4

\(^1\) Negative figures here and in other sections result from reorganisation.
Project related and reference country studies focus mainly on East European countries and Russia, respectively the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand (cf. 5.3, Table 2). The exact amount of titles is shown in the corresponding tables in the appendix.

**Working papers**

Working papers are obtained through exchange with domestic and foreign research institutes. Actually the library holds 9,841 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.

**Newsletters – Annual reports**

Increasingly, newsletters and annual reports are being made available online on a permanent basis. Due to these changes the library has begun to dispose of the printed documents. Entries in the respective catalogues (SWB, ZDB) have been adjusted.

**MZES Publications**

A copy of all publications of MZES researchers which appeared in journals and edited books since the early 1990s is collected. Up to now 1,561 printed items out of 1,748 articles and book chapters listed in the MZES publication database were made available.

**Computer department**

Staff: Marlene Alle (head) and Dr. Christian Melbeck

In 2009, an application was submitted via the University of Mannheim to the "Zukunftsinvestitionsprogramm des Bundes (ZIP)" and the "Infrastrukturprogramm des Landes (LIP)" in order to receive funds to replace main parts of the MZES IT-infrastructure from 2010 onwards. As the university informed us, this first attempt was not successful.

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

Shortly after we introduced the online survey tool LimeSurvey, we had a growing demand for support on computer assisted web interviewing. In addition we developed a web platform for coding party manifestos.

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.
- Literature about Software used at the MZES (small EDP-library with about 900 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 2009 and the connection to the network of the University of Mannheim.
In 2009 the MZES purchased 10 PCs and replaced 2 PCs.

**Software**

The following programmes were acquired, updated or extended: Acrobat Software, EndNote X3, Mathematica Office 2007, Omnipage, SAS, SPSS, Stata 11.
## Appendix

### 5.1 MZES staff

The following table gives an overview of the staff working at the institute at December 31, 2009 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.

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<th>Sector</th>
<th>Function / Research Project</th>
<th>Funding</th>
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<td>Social Assistance in Europe. Indicators of Minimum Income Security Schemes</td>
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<td>Neugebauer, Martin</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes</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</td>
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<td>Pforr, Klaus</td>
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<td>Preuss, Andrijana</td>
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<td>European and Other International Peacebuilding Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Function / Research Project</td>
<td>Funding</td>
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<td>Proksch, Sven-Oliver Ph.D.</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech</td>
<td>EU / Uni Mannheim</td>
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<td>Quittkat, Christine Dr. *</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Democratic Legitimacy via Civil Society Involvement? The Role of the European Commission / CONNEX</td>
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<td>Rathke, Julia Dr. **</td>
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<td>Rossi, Beate</td>
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<td>Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems</td>
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<td>Schmitt, Hermann PD Dr.</td>
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<td>Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger Prof. Dr.</td>
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<td>Sector</td>
<td>Function / Research Project</td>
<td>Funding</td>
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<td>Schneider, Ellen</td>
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<td>The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decision-making</td>
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<td>Schneider, Marianne</td>
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<td>Schneider, Reinhart Dr.</td>
<td>Dept. A</td>
<td>Managing Director (until 11/09) Counselor</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>
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<td>Shikano, Susumu PD Dr.*</td>
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<td>Stadler, Heike *</td>
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<td>European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)</td>
<td>MZES</td>
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<td>Stoffel, Michael</td>
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<td>Tausendpfund, Markus</td>
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<td>Europe in Context</td>
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<td>Teuber, Ferdinand</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)</td>
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<td>Thiem, Janina Dr. *</td>
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<td>CONNEX</td>
<td>EU/MZES</td>
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<td>Thomann, Lars Dr.  PD Dr.*</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Governance in International Trade: Judicialisation and Positive Integration in the WTO/ Negotiating Trade: the EU in the International Trade Regime</td>
<td>Volkswagen Stiftung / MZES</td>
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<td>Thurner, Paul W. PD Dr.*</td>
<td>Dept. B</td>
<td>Project Director, research area B2</td>
<td>University of Munich [Visiting professor]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Function / Research Project</td>
<td>Funding</td>
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<td>The Making of Latin America Policy in Europe</td>
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<td>Children’s Political Knowledge: Comparative Relevance of Family and School Resources / Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation</td>
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<td>Weber, Hermann</td>
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<td>Weishaupt, J. Timo Ph.D.</td>
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<td>Weiss, Felix</td>
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<td>Social inequality in educational careers of young adults in Europe</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>
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<td>Project Director, research area A1</td>
<td>MZES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weiß, 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>
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<td>Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants</td>
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<td>Wolsing, Ansgar</td>
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<td>German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)</td>
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<td>Wozniak, Helena</td>
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<td>Wüst, Andreas M. Dr. ***</td>
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<td>Project Director, research areas B1 and B2</td>
<td>Volkswagen Stiftung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Left the MZES at the end of 2008 or during 2009  
** On leave  
*** Visiting professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences, fall semester 2009
5.2 Project funding

a) External funding received

The following documents the research progress in terms of external funding received. In 2008 and 2009 a total of 30 new or ongoing research projects were granted external funding. External funding totalled approximately 3.5 million EUR in 2008 and 4.8 million in 2009.

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 1997 to 2009 was 26.4 million EUR, thus the MZES received an average of approximately 2.03 million EUR in external funding each year.

The following table provides a more detailed breakdown of the external funds received in the period 2007 to 2009. 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 2009).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects receiving external funding</th>
<th>2007 EURO</th>
<th>2008 EURO</th>
<th>2009 Euro</th>
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<tr>
<td>Department A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum Income Protection in Europe – Indicators on Anti-poor...</td>
<td>106,584</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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<tr>
<td>Panel Study on Family Dynamics (II + III)</td>
<td>1,846,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults</td>
<td>69,000</td>
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<td>Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)</td>
<td>1,269,366</td>
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<td>Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices</td>
<td>538,131</td>
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<td>Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course</td>
<td>199,980</td>
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<td>Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation</td>
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<td>Educational Expansion and the Differentiation of Upper Secondary Degrees. Mechanisms of Social Selectivities in the Transition to Higher Education</td>
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<td>Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights</td>
<td>253,694</td>
<td>81,600</td>
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<td>Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC)</td>
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<td>57,402</td>
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<td>Projects receiving external funding (contd.)</td>
<td>2007 EURO</td>
<td>2008 EURO</td>
<td>2009 Euro</td>
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<td>Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems (Additional grant)</td>
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<td><strong>Department B</strong></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>The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decision-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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<td>110,458</td>
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<td>Campaign Dynamics 2005, Mobilizing and Persuading Effects of Television News on Voters during the 2005 German General Election Campaign</td>
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<td>European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)</td>
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<td>EuroPolis: A Deliberative Polity-making Project</td>
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<td>Agency governance and its challenges to the EU system of representation</td>
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<td>Additional grants for various purposes (e.g. conferences)</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>German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting - A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process</td>
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<td>680,082</td>
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<td>The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy That Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV)</td>
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<td>500,000</td>
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<td>Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEEM)</td>
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<td>Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany</td>
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<td>387,900</td>
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<td>Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites</td>
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<td>198,219</td>
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<td>Party competition in multi-level systems: An analysis of programmatic strategy of parties, government formation and policy making in European states</td>
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<td>The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech</td>
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## Projects receiving external funding (contd.)

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<th>2009 EURO</th>
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<td>51,311</td>
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<td>German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)</td>
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<td>Vertretung Projektleiter</td>
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<td>Reform Processes and Policy Change: How Do Veto Players Determine Decision-making in Modern Democracies (Conference)</td>
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<td>Heidelberg Study 2009</td>
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<td><strong>Total Department A</strong></td>
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<td>2,017,145</td>
<td>2,387,818</td>
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<td><strong>Total Department B</strong></td>
<td>1,005,797</td>
<td>1,467,721</td>
<td>2,455,660</td>
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<td><strong>Grand total MZES</strong></td>
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<td>3,484,866</td>
<td>4,843,478</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 2009 as well as new project proposals which have been submitted to funding institutions.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Newly funded projects in 2009</th>
<th>Funding institution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Governance von Zusatzrenten in Europa: Partizipation und soziale Ungleichheit im internationalen Vergleich (Fortsetzungsantrag)</td>
<td>DFG</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights)</td>
<td>Bernhard Ebbinghaus</td>
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<td>(2) Exzellenznetzwerk &quot;Wirtschaftlicher Wandel, Lebensqualität und das soziale Band&quot; (Fortsetzung)</td>
<td>EU</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Network of Excellence &quot;Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion&quot; (EQUALSOC))</td>
<td>Walter Müller</td>
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<td>(3) Bildungsexpansion und Differenzierung der Studienberechtigung. Mechanismen der sozialen Selektivität im Hinblick auf den Zugang zum Studium</td>
<td>BMBF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newly funded projects in 2009</td>
<td>Funding institution</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>(4) A3.3 Homogamie und Fertilität. Der Einfluss des Partnerschaftskontexts auf die Familiengründung (Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation) Marita Jacob</td>
<td>DFG</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5) A3.8 Ethnische und soziale Unterschiede kleinräumlicher Wohnortwahlen (Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices) Hartmut Esser</td>
<td>DFG</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) A3.12 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan</td>
<td>NORFACE</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) A3.13 Bildungserwerb mit Migrationshintergrund im Lebenslauf (Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course) Frank Kalter, Cornelia Kristen, Petra Stanat</td>
<td>University of Bamberg (NEPS) / BMBF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) B1.7 Deutsche Longitudinale Wahlstudie (DLWS). Die Dynamik des Wählerverhaltens – Eine langfristige Untersuchung von Wandel und Stabilität des elektoralen Prozesses in Deutschland (German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process) Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck</td>
<td>DFG</td>
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<tr>
<td>(9) B1.10 Auswirkungen des demographischen Wandels auf politische Einstellungen und politisches Verhalten in Deutschland (Consequences of demographic change on political attitudes and political behavior in Germany) Hans Rattinger</td>
<td>Volkswagen Stiftung</td>
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<tr>
<td>(10) B2.16 Allgemeine Wahlen und Demokratie in Europa: Eine Strategie zur Analyse der Herausforderungen der repräsentativen Demokratie die den Westen, Süden und Osten des Kontinents umfasst (The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy That Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV)) Hermann Schmitt</td>
<td>ESF</td>
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<td>(11) B2.18 Die Institutionelle Fundierung Parlamentarischer Debatten (The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech) Sven-Oliver Proksch</td>
<td>EU Marie Curie International Reintegration Grant</td>
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<td>(12) B2.20 Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites (REPCONG) Thomas Bräuninger</td>
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### Newly funded projects in 2009

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### Project proposals 2009

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5.3 Library statistics 2009

Table 1: Country studies: Focus of collection

|                | E.K. | A    | B    | BG   | CH   | CY   | CZ   | D    | DK   | E    | EST  | F    | FIN  | FL   | GB   | GR   | ALLG |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| **E.K.**       | 267  | 39   | 20   | 27   | 9    | 12   | 113  | 4    | 92   | 12   | 118  | 12   | 1    | 48   | 19   |      |
| **BEVGEO**     | 458  | 16   | 20   | 0    | 21   | 1    | 0    | 162  | 5    | 26   | 3    | 37   | 10   | 1    | 38   | 21   |
| **BILD**       | 281  | 15   | 7    | 5    | 19   | 2    | 2    | 192  | 5    | 15   | 4    | 48   | 9    | 0    | 26   | 6    |
| **ERWKLA**     | 445  | 54   | 6    | 1    | 11   | 0    | 3    | 272  | 4    | 31   | 2    | 73   | 21   | 0    | 78   | 7    |
| **FAMIL**      | 324  | 33   | 39   | 3    | 21   | 1    | 0    | 224  | 33   | 54   | 4    | 48   | 5    | 0    | 111  | 15   |
| **INFO**       | 159  | 6    | 6    | 1    | 27   | 3    | 2    | 110  | 3    | 15   | 2    | 50   | 8    | 0    | 25   | 2    |
| **KULTUR**     | 102  | 3    | 1    | 1    | 7    | 2    | 2    | 27   | 2    | 9    | 0    | 23   | 0    | 0    | 3    | 15   |
| **MEDIEN**     | 54   | 0    | 0    | 1    | 4    | 0    | 0    | 14   | 1    | 1    | 1    | 11   | 0    | 0    | 5    | 0    |
| **NATION**     | 241  | 1    | 2    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 101  | 4    | 26   | 5    | 27   | 12   | 2    | 114  | 21   |
| **POLSOZ**     | 489  | 24   | 52   | 5    | 29   | 12   | 5    | 212  | 1    | 39   | 6    | 101  | 6    | 3    | 112  | 18   |
| **SOZSTA**     | 821  | 41   | 15   | 7    | 42   | 14   | 0    | 276  | 4    | 61   | 6    | 143  | 12   | 0    | 222  | 25   |
| **STAAT**      | 921  | 48   | 52   | 3    | 48   | 0    | 6    | 316  | 23   | 47   | 3    | 154  | 13   | 0    | 193  | 31   |
| **UMWELT**     | 119  | 11   | 1    | 0    | 9    | 0    | 0    | 83   | 11   | 17   | 0    | 15   | 0    | 0    | 43   | 10   |
| **UNGLEI**     | 159  | 21   | 9    | 0    | 14   | 0    | 0    | 108  | 5    | 17   | 0    | 48   | 0    | 0    | 51   | 6    |
| **VERBÄN**     | 395  | 7    | 8    | 11   | 16   | 0    | 17   | 135  | 5    | 42   | 5    | 25   | 3    | 0    | 40   | 16   |
| **WIRT**       |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| **∑**          | 5426 | 329 | 263  | 60   | 298  | 33   | 69   | 2297 | 107  | 494  | 49   | 918  | 105  | 0    | 1037 | 186  |

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

Legend for first column, see page 154
### Table 2: Country studies: Project related / reference countries

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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=Czechoslovakia, HR=Croatia, KOS=Kosovo, MD=Moldavia, MK=Macedonia, MNE=Montenegro, RUS=Russia, SRB=Serbia, SU=Soviet Union, TR=Turkey, UKR=Ukraine, USA=United States, YU=Yugoslavia

Legend for first column, see page 154
Legend for the first column in tables 1 and 2

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

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<td>Sozsta (social policy group)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staat (European Treaties, administration, law)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theorie (concepts &amp; theories of integration, federalism)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umwelt (environmental policy of European org.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verbän (associations at EU level)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wirt (economy -, internal market group)</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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**Table 4: Collection of the general group (ALLG)**

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<td>Agrar (agriculture)</td>
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<td>Bevgeo (population, migration, urbanism, social geography)</td>
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<td>Bild (education, science, research)</td>
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<td>Erwkla (labour market, classes, professions, status groups)</td>
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<td>Famil (family, household, kinship)</td>
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<td>Info (reference books)</td>
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<td>Kultur (churches, culture, tourism)</td>
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<td>Medien (mass media, communication)</td>
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<td>Nation (nationalism, minorities, regionalism)</td>
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<td>Polsoz (political parties, elections, participation, elites)</td>
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<td>Sozsta (welfare state, social policy, public health)</td>
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<td>Umwelt (environmental policy)</td>
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<td>Unglei (inequality, mobility, social stratification)</td>
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<td>Verbän (trade unions, employers’ organisations)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wirt (economic structure and –growth, entrepreneurs)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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5.4 MZES Cooperation Partners

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<td>Vienna</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Vienna</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>SORA Institute for Social Research and Analysis</td>
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<tr>
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5.5 Visiting professors / scholars

MZES Visiting Fellows
Dirk De Bièvre, University of Antwerp, Belgium (until July 2009)
Daniel Finke, Universität Heidelberg, Germany
William A. Maloney, University of Newcastle, United Kingdom
Arndt Wonka, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Germany
Wolfgang C. Müller, Universität Wien, Austria
Claus Wendt, Universität Siegen, Germany
Thomas Zittel, Cornell University, USA

Visitors 2009

Karl Ulrich Mayer, Yale University, New Haven, USA January - March 2009
Teo Matkovic, University of Zagreb, Croatia January - April 2009
Hu Aimin, Shandong University, Shandong, China January – December 2009
Manon de Heus, Tilburg University, Tilburg, NL February 2009
Daniel Horn, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics, Budapest, Hungary February 2009
Silke L. Schneider, Nuffield College, Oxford, UK February 2009
Eva Schulze, Berliner Institut für Sozialforschung (BIS), Berlin February 2009
Joan DeBardeleben, Insitute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada March – June 2009
Gianluca Argentin, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy April - July 2009
Benjamin Nyblade, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada May 2009
Barbara Koremenos, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA May – June 2009
George Tsebelis, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA May – June 2009
Jenny Hansson, Umea University, Umea, Sweden June – August 2009
Thomas Zittel, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA July - August 2009
Patrick Bernhagen, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK September - December 2009
Monika–Ewa Kaminska, Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Labour Studies (AIAS), Amsterdam, NL October 2009
Jason Beckfield, Dept. of Sociology, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA December 2009
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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<th>Date</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
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<tr>
<td>04.02.2009</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Bernhard Kittel</td>
<td>Universität Oldenburg</td>
<td>Coordination and Communication in Multiparty Elections</td>
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<td>16.02.2009</td>
<td>Thorsten Faas, Uni Mannheim Dr. Jochen Mayerl, Universität Stuttgart</td>
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<td>Antwortlatenzenzeiten in der Wahlforschung</td>
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<td>23.02.2009</td>
<td>Dr. Andreas M. Wüst</td>
<td>MZES</td>
<td>Migranten als politische Akteure – Zwischenstand</td>
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<td>24.02.2009</td>
<td>Dr. Paola Mattei</td>
<td>MZES</td>
<td>Changing patterns of democratic accountability in European welfare states</td>
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<td>02.03.2009</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Simon Hug</td>
<td>Universität Genf</td>
<td>Strategic behavior in the Swiss parliament</td>
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<td>03.03.2009</td>
<td>David Glowsky</td>
<td>Freie Universität Berlin</td>
<td>Partnerwahl auf einem internationalisierten Heiratsmarkt. Welche Faktoren führen zur Heirat deutscher Männer mit Frauen aus dem ärmeren Ausland?</td>
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<td>17.03.2009</td>
<td>Jonas Radl</td>
<td>Europäisches Hochschulinstitut, Florenz</td>
<td>Social diversity in retirement behavior across Western Europe: agency or constraints?</td>
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<td>20.03.2009</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Frank Schimmelfennig</td>
<td>ETH Zürich</td>
<td>Legacies and Leverage. EU Political Conditionality and Democracy Promotion in Historical Perspective</td>
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<td>23.03.2009</td>
<td>Dr. Petra Schleiter</td>
<td>University of Oxford</td>
<td>Constitutional Power and Competing Risks: Monarchs, Presidents, Prime Ministers and the Termination of East and West European Cabinets</td>
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<td>24.03.2009</td>
<td>Mareike Gronwald, Jörg Neugschwender, Tobias Wiß</td>
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<td>Regulierung von Zusatzrenten in Europa (GOSPE) – kollektive Rechte und soziale Ungleichheit</td>
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<td>25.03.2009</td>
<td>Professor Dr. Wolfram Kaiser</td>
<td>University of Portsmouth</td>
<td>Politiknetzwerke in der Europäischen Integration: von Paris bis Lissabon</td>
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<td>30.03.2009</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Peter Selb</td>
<td>Der reduktive Effekt von Wahlsystemen im Zeitverlauf</td>
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<td>31.03.2009</td>
<td>Dr. Maarten Wolbers</td>
<td>The impact of atypical employment in early work-life on the labour market and demographic career of individuals in the Netherlands</td>
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<td>21.04.2009</td>
<td>Dr. Rune Stubager</td>
<td>The Agenda Nexus: Agenda-Setting at the Intersection of the Public, the Media and Politicians</td>
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<td>21.04.2009</td>
<td>Dr. Ellen Verbakel</td>
<td>Couples and their work careers: the partner as resource or restriction?</td>
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<td>04.05.2009</td>
<td>Dr. Romain Lachat</td>
<td>Party strategies and the impact of globalization issues on the vote</td>
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<td>Dr. Marius Busemeyer</td>
<td>The comparative political economy of education and training</td>
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<td>11.05.2009</td>
<td>Dr. Vera Tröger</td>
<td>The Politics of Strategic Budgeteering: An Empirical Investigation of the Fiscal-Political Determinants of Political Business Cycles</td>
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<td>PD Dr. Thomas Bahle, Vanessa Hubl</td>
<td>Mindestsicherung im europäischen Vergleich – ein Werkstattbericht</td>
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<td>Prime Ministerial Powers, Credible Commitment and Coalition Avoidance</td>
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<td>Dr. Simone Leiber, Claudia Bogedan</td>
<td>Sozialversicherung als Zukunftsmodell: deutsche und internationale Perspektiven</td>
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<td>Professor George Tsebelis</td>
<td>The Making of the EU Institutions</td>
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<td>Dr. Renate Minas</td>
<td>Rescaling of social welfare policies in Europe. The territorial organisation of European social assistance schemes</td>
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<td>03.06.2009</td>
<td>Prof. Barbara Koremenos</td>
<td>An Economic Analysis of International Rulemaking</td>
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<td>Prof. Frank Baumgartner Ph.D.</td>
<td>Lobbying and Policy Change: Who Wins, Who Loses and Why</td>
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<td>Professor Jonathan Zeitlin</td>
<td>The Open Method of Coordination and Reform of national Social and Employment Policies: Influences, Mechanisms, Effects.</td>
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<td>Dr. Christine Mahoney</td>
<td>Brussels vs. the Beltway: Advocacy in the United States and the European Union</td>
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<td>How to conduct a panel survey: some lessons from the German Family Panel Study</td>
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<td>Adding another level: individual responses to globalization and government welfare policies</td>
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<td>Philipp Eisenhauer</td>
<td>Heterogeneity and impact of cognitive and non-cognitive skills in childhood</td>
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<td>Exploring the Irish vote on Lisbon</td>
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<td>Immigrant pupils’ scientific performance: the influence of educational system features of countries of origin and destination</td>
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<td>Dr. Patrick Bernhagen</td>
<td>Lobbying, Public Policy and Political Influence: Findings from a British Elite Survey</td>
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<td>Michael Gebel, Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan</td>
<td>Making the transition: education and labor market entry in Central and Eastern Europe</td>
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<td>02.11.2009</td>
<td>Prof. Kay L. Schlozman, Ph.D.</td>
<td>The Weapon of the Strong?: Participatory Inequality and the Internet Revolution</td>
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<td>On cakes, breaks, and network structures. A flexible theory of profit splits in networks</td>
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<td>Game Theoretic Models, Mixed Strategy Equilibria, and Equilibrium Selection in Political Science</td>
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### Lectures, conferences and workshops

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<td>10.11.2009</td>
<td>Prof. Karen Phalet, Dr. Gülseli Baysu, Universität Leuven</td>
<td>Staying on or leaving school? Schooling experiences and school careers of the Turkish second generation</td>
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<td>Thomas Jensen, ETH Zürich</td>
<td>Complexity, Group-Size and Oligarchization: Decision-Making in the Council</td>
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<td>Nicole Tieben, Universität Mannheim</td>
<td>Transitions to post-secondary education in the Netherlands: a trend analysis of unconditional and conditional family background effects</td>
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<td>Dr. Sean Carey, The University of Sheffield</td>
<td>Exploring the Causal Link between the Economy and Public Attitudes to the European Union</td>
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<td>Prof. Lanny W. Martin, Rice University</td>
<td>Incumbency, Context, and Government Formation in Multiparliamentary Democracies</td>
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<td>08.12.2009</td>
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<td>Peer networks and friendship assimilation of immigrant children</td>
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### Conferences and workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2009 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.


**Chair:** Prof. Dr. Wolfgang C. Müller  
**Location:** MZES  
**Ext. Participants:**  
- Prof. Dr. Kees Aarts, Twente (NL)  
- Isabelle Guinaudeau, Bordeaux (F)  
- Prof. Sören Holmberg, Gothenburg (S)  
- Prof. Ignacio Molina, Madrid (E)  
- Prof. Dr. Paul W. Thurner, München  
- Prof. Fabio Franchino, Milan (I)  
- Prof. Per Hedberg, Gothenburg (S)  
- Prof. Dr. Hanspeter Kriesi, Zürich (CH)  
- Alberto Sanz, Madrid (E)
8. - 10.05.2009
Euromanifestos Coding Workshop
Chair: PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Ines Carneiro, Lissabon (P) James Fitzgerald, Dublin (IRL)
Zuzana Gabrizova, Bratislava (SK) Janna Marieke Hoffman, Amsterdam (NL)
Simona Kustec Lipicer, Ljubljana (SLO) Alice Ludvig, Vienna (A)
Kadri Luhiste, Tallinn (EST) Ilona Rezsőhazy, Brussels (B)
Ligita Sarkute, Kaunas (LT) Antonia Scholz, Bonn
Astrid Spreitzer, Walferdange (L) Ben Stanley, Essex (GB)
Istvan Gergő Szekely, Budapest (H) Eftichia Teperoglou, Athens (GR)
Patrick Vander Weyden, Ghent (B)

14. - 16.05.2009
Reform processes and policy change: How do veto players determine decision-making in modern democracies
Conference
Chair: Prof. Dr. Thomas König and Dr. Marc Debus
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Ass. Prof. Aris Alexopoulos, Crete (GR) Jan Biesenbender, Konstanz
Prof. Dr. Thomas Bräuninger, Mainz Prof. Francesco Franchino, Milan (I)
Prof. Dr. Steffen Ganghof, Potsdam Stephan Heichel, Konstanz
Prof. Dr. Katharina Holzinger, Konstanz Prof. Dr. Simon Hug, Genf (CH)
Prof. Dr. Detlef Jahn, Greifswald Prof. Dr. Christoph Knill, Konstanz
Alexander Petring, MPI Cologne Prof. Dr. Thomas Saalfeld, Bamberg
Prof. Dr. Manfred G. Schmidt, Heidelberg Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider, Konstanz
Prof. Dr. Bernard Steunenberg, Leiden (NL) Prof. George Tsebelis, Ph.D., Ann Arbor (USA)
Prof. Dr. Reimut Zohinhöfer, Bamberg Prof. Francesco Zucchini, Milan (I)

15.05.2009
Projekte zur Bundestagswahl 2009
Conference
Chair: Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Florian Bader, Friedrichshafen Hajo Boomgaarden, Amsterdam (NL)
Evelyn Bytzek, Frankfurt Raymond Duch, Oxford (GB)
Jürgen Maier, Kaiserslautern Thomas Poguntke, Bochum
Sigrid Roßteutscher, Frankfurt Winfried Schulz, Erlangen
Andrea Volkens, Berlin Bernhard Wessels, Berlin
Reimar Zeh, Erlangen

7.10.2009
Herbsttagung Sektion Familiensoziologie der DGS
Conference
Chair: Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Oliver Arranz–Becker, Chemnitz Pia Bergold, Bamberg
Lectures, conferences and workshops

Anna Dechant, Bamberg
Tobias Graf, Bielefeld
Stefanie Hoherz, Bielefeld
Kathrin Leuze, Berlin
PD Dr. Kai-Olaf Maiwald, Frankfurt
Kerstin Ruckdeschel, Wiesbaden
Tina Schmid, Zurich (CH)
Christiane Scholz, Berlin
Annelene Wengler, Cologne

Dörthe Gattermann, Berlin
Klaus Haberkern, Zurich (CH)
Lena Hünefeld, Aachen
Dr. Daniel Lois, Chemnitz
Caroline Ruiner, Augsburg
Dr. Christian Schmitt, Rostock
Florian Schulz, Bamberg

8. – 9.10.2009 1. pairfam-Nutzerkonferenz
Chair: Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl
Location: MZES
Ext. Speakers: Dr. Helen Baykara-Krumme, Chemnitz
Dr. Petra Buhr, Bremen
Prof. Dr. Michael Feldhaus, Bremen
Prof. Dr. Johannes Huinink, Bremen
Prof. Dr. Johannes Kopp, Chemnitz
Franziska Schmahl, Munich
Dr. Anja Steinbach, Chemnitz

Sandra Hubert, Ingolstadt
Dr. Daniela Klaus, Chemnitz
Dr. Daniel Lois, Chemnitz
Dr. Johannes Stauder, Heidelberg
Jana Suckow, Munich

Altogether 58 external participants

Chair: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang C. Müller
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Dr. Sylvain Brouard, Bordeaux (F)
Prof. Sofen Holmberg, Gothenburg (S)
Prof. Marc Swanvedouw, Leuven (B)

Prof. Per Hedberg, Gothenburg (S)
Prof. Dr. Hanspeter Kriesi, Zürich (CH)
Prof. Dr. Paul W. Thurner, München

25. – 27.11.2009 Minimum Income Protection Indicators Workshop
Chair: PD Dr. Thomas Bahle
Location: MZES
Ext. Participants: Anna Baranowska, Rostock
Tim Goedemé, Antwerp (B)
Prof. Tomáš Sirovátka, Brno (CZ)
Jonas Vogels, Antwerp (B)

PhD Daniel Gerbery, Bratislava (SK)
Dr. Bertrand Maitre, Dublin (IR)
Prof. Dr. Kenneth Nelson, Stockholm (S)
Natascha van Mechelen, Antwerp (B)
5.7 Publications 2009

a) Books


b) Articles in journals

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


**In other scientific journals**


Granato, Nadia, Anette Haas, Silke Hamann and Annekatrin Niebuhr (2009): Arbeitskräfte- 
mobilität in Deutschland. Qualifikationspezifische Befunde regionaler Wanderungs- und 
Kneip, Thorsten and Gerrit Bauer (2009): Did Unilateral Divorce Laws Raise Divorce Rates in 
Kohler-Koch, Beate (2009): The three worlds of European civil society—What role for civil soci- 
ey for what kind of Europe? Policy and Society, 28, issue 1, pp. 47-57.
Kohler-Koch, Beate and Christine Quittkat (2009): What is civil society and who represents 
civil society in the EU? – Results of an online survey among civil society experts. Policy and 
Society, 28, issue 1, pp. 11-22.
kritisieren? Soziologie, 38, issue 4, pp. 431-439.
Minhas, Rubin and Claus Wendt (2009): Letter from America: the political economics of US 
healthcare reform. Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, 102, issue 4, pp. 129-133.
Reibling, Nadine and Claus Wendt (2009): Gesundheitszustand und Nutzung von Gesundheits- 
Schaefer, Angelika and Hermann Schmitt (2009): Dynamics in European Political Identity. Jour-
nal of European Integration, 31, issue 5, pp. 551-568.
535.
Schmitt, Hermann and Jacques Thomassen (2009): The EU Party System after Eastern Enlarge-
ment. Journal of European Integration, 31, issue 5, pp. 569-587.
2008: Wiederkehr der “hessischen Verhältnisse”. Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen, 40, issue 
1, pp. 16-34.
Schröder, Jette and Klaus Pforr (2009): Der aktuelle Forschungsstand zur Zusammenhang 
zwischen Erwerbstätigkeit und Fertilität bei Frauen. Zeitschrift für Familienforschung, 21, 
issue 3, pp. 218-244.
Shikano, Susumu (2009): Simulating party competition and vote decision under mixed member 
42, issue 4, pp. 729-732.
of the European Employment Strategy in Austria and Ireland. European Integration online 
Papers (ElIoP), 13, issue 1, Art. 14, pp. 1-17.
Health Forum, 17, issue 3, pp. 5.e1-5.e4.


c) Chapters in books


Drahokoupil, Jan (2009): The rise of the competition state in the Visegrád Four: Internationalization of the state as a local project. Pp. 186 – 207 in: Bastiaan van Apeldoorn, Jan Dra-
hokoupil, Laura Horn (Eds.): Contradictions and limits of neoliberal European governance. From Lisbon to Lisbon. Basingstoke: Palgrave.


Lörz, Markus and Steffen Schindler (2009): Educational expansion and effects on the transition to higher education: Has the effect of social background characteristics declined or just moved to the next stage? Pp. 97–110 in: Andreas Hadjar, Rolf Becker (Eds.): Expected and Unexpected Consequences of the Educational Expansion in Europe and USA. Bern: Haupt.


d) Further publications


e) MZES working papers


f) **Doctoral Dissertations**


g) **Seminar and Conference Presentations**


Bauer, Gerrit, Henning Best, Leander Steinkopf: Interviewer voice characteristics and productivity in telephone surveys, [9th Conference of the European Sociological Association (European Society or European Societies?), Lisbon, Portugal, 1-5 September 2009].

Bauer, Gerrit, Marita Jacob: The influence of the partner’s education and employment on fertility, [Workshop on Economic Uncertainty and Family Dynamics, organized by the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, the French National Institute for Demographic Studies and the Stockholm University, Berlin, 3-4 July 2009].

Bauer, Gerrit, Marita Jacob: The influence of the partner’s education on fertility. A life course perspective on the impact of educational constellation and partnership characteristics on family formation, [EQUALSOC EMPLOY-FAMNET Research Group Workshop, Berlin, 11-12 May 2009].

Bauer, Gerrit, Marita Jacob: The influence of the partner’s education on fertility. A life course perspective on the impact of educational constellation and partnership characteristics on family formation, [International Conference on Education and Demography, Vienna, Austria, 30. November 2009 - 1. December 2009].


Becker, Birgit: Who profits most from early parental investments? The effects of activities inside and outside the family on German and Turkish children’s language development, [International Sociological Association Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility (RC 28), Spring Meeting, Beijing, China, 14-16 May 2009].

Biedinger, Nicole: The influence of education and home environment on the cognitive outcomes of preschool children, [International Sociological Association Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility (RC 28), Spring Meeting, Renmin University Peking, China, 14-16 May 2009].


Brunner, Martin: Der Einfluss strategischen Wahlverhaltens auf den Parteienwettbewerb in Mehrparteiensystemen mit Koalitionsregierungen: Eine Computersimulation, [Annual Meeting of the 'Arbeitskreis Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie' of the DPfV, Bern, Switzerland, 19-20 June 2009].

Brunner, Martin: Solving the 'Most Important Problem' or Fishing for Votes? Responsiveness of Government and Opposition to Public Opinion in Germany, [5th ECPR General Conference, Potsdam, 10-12 September 2009].


Bräuninger, Thomas, Martin Brunner: Cosponsorship Networks in the German Bundestag: Evidence for Personal or Party Behavior? [67th Annual National Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association (MPSA), Chicago, USA, 2-5 April 2009].


Bäck, Hanna, Henk Erik Meier, Jörn Fischer, Thomas Persson: European Integration and Prime Ministerial Power. A Differential Impact on Cabinet Reshuffles in Germany and Sweden, [ECPR General Conference, Potsdam, 10-12 September 2009].


Debus, Marc, Hanna Bäck, Henry Bäck: Regional Government Formation in Varying Multi-Level Contexts: A Comparison of Germany, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden, [IPSA 2009 World Congress of Political Science, Santiago de Chile, Chile, 12-16 July 2009].

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Dollmann, Jörg, Cornelia Kristen: Sekundäre Effekte der ethnischen Herkunft? Kinder aus türkischen Familien am ersten Bildungsübergang, [Kolloquium der BiKS-Forschergruppe (Bildungsprozesse, Kompetenzentwicklung und Formation von Selektionsentscheidungen im Vor- und Grundschulalter), Bamberg, 11. February 2009].
Publications


Drahokoupil, Jan: Global Financial Crisis and its Impacts in Eastern Europe, Russia, and the CIS: Crisis of and crisis in the varieties of dependent capitalism, [EAEPE & University of Hertfordshire symposium ‘The transformation of post-Soviet economies twenty years on’, Offley Place Country House, Vereinigtes Königreich, 9-10 October 2009].

Drahokoupil, Jan: Neoliberalism and welfare reform in Central and Eastern Europe: What is driving the ‘second-generation reforms’?, [The European Social Model in a Global Perspective, Luxembourg, 6-7 March 2009].

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Drahokoupil, Jan: Neoliberalism and welfare reform in Central and Eastern Europe: What is driving the ‘second-generation reforms’? [BASEES Conference, Cambridge, United Kingdom, 28-30 March 2009].


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Drahokoupil, Jan: The ‘European sub-prime’: the financial crisis and the European periphery, [Globalisation and European Integration: ‘The Nature of the Beast’, University of Warwick, United Kingdom, 5-6 June 2009].


Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: Author meets Critics: Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Reforming Early Retirement in Europe, Japan and the USA, [Society of Advanced Socio-Economics (SASE) Conference, Sciences Po, Paris, France, 16-18 July 2009].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: Changing Institutions –Historical meets Sociological Institutionalism, [EQUALSOC/TRALEG Workshop: Institutional Change, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, 18–19 June 2009].


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Gebel, Michael: Does Temporary Employment Help to Reintegrate the Unemployed Youth? Evidence from British and German Panel Data, [Conference "Youth Transitions at Risk?" of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth, Dijon, Frankreich, 16-19 September 2009].

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Gebel, Michael: Early career consequences of temporary employment in Germany and the United Kingdom, [BHPS-2009 Conference , ISER, University of Essex, Colchester, United Kingdom, 9-11 July 2009].

Gebel, Michael: Informal employment at labour market entry. A comparative study of Croatia, Poland and Ukraine, [Conference "Youth Transitions at Risk?" of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth , Dijon, Frankreich, 16-19 September 2009].


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Jacob, Marita, Gerrit Bauer: The influence of the partner’s education on fertility. A life course perspective on the impact of educational constellation and partnership characteristics on family formation (Poster presentation), [International Sociological Association Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility (RC 28), Spring Meeting, Peking, China, 13–16 May 2009].


Jahn, Egbert: The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and its Consequences for the Further Development in Europe, [Europe 70 years after the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, organisiert von den baltischen Staaten unter der Schirmherrschaft des Präsidenten des Europäischen Parlaments

Kalter, Frank: Ethnische Bildungungleichheit in Deutschland, [Forschungskolloquium Bildungsoziologie, Bern, Schweiz, 12. November 2009].


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König, Thomas: Implementing correct and on time? A comparative study of the transposition record of EU member states on EC directives, [Princeton International Relations Faculty Colloquium, Princeton University, USA, 10. November 2008].

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Müller, Walter: Der Wandel in der Bildungsungleichheit nach Herkunft und Geschlecht, [Starttreffen zum Nachwuchsförderprogramm “Empirische Bildungsforschung” des BMBF, Frankfurt, Deutsches Institut für Internationale Pädagogische Forschung, 5–6 November 2009].

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Müller, Walter: Lebensverlaufsfolorschung im SFB 3 und was daraus geworden ist, [30 Jahre SFB 3 – SFB 3.0, Berlin, Wissenschaftszentrum für Sozialforschung WZB, 5 December 2009].


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EU-SILC Intergenerational Module, Dublin, Institute for Economic and Social Research (ESRI), Ireland, 26-27 March 2009.

Müller, Wolfgang C., Hanna Bäck, Marc Debus: The Ideological Cohesion of Political Parties: An Analysis of Parliamentary Speeches in Austria and Germany, [ECPR General Conference, Potsdam, 10-12 September 2009].


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Neugebauer, Martin: Primary and secondary effects: the transition to upper secondary school in Germany, [EQUALSOC EDUC Research Team Meeting 'Problems of an Education-based Meritocracy, Oxford, UK, 30-31 January 2009].

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Vollmar, Meike, Markus Tausendpfund: Kinderspiel! Wie Kinder Politik denken, [Kinder wandeln Klima, Tutzing, 16-17 March 2009].


Weishaupt, J. Timo: Childcare reforms in Austria and Germany after Barcelona: Toward a paradigm shift? [5th EPCR General Conference, Potsdam, 12. September 2009].

Weishaupt, J. Timo: Small country, big role model? What EU member states could learn from Austria about activation policy and flexicurity, [Second ASPEN/ETUI Conference: Activation and Security, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic, 20-21 March 2009].
Weiss, Felix: Social origin and discontinuities in higher education in Sweden and Germany, [ESCR Conference on changing societies in the context of European Union enlargement, Paris, France, 11-11 December 2009].


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Weiss, Felix, Mirte Scholten: Gender difference in the influence of parental class on young adults participation in postsecondary education in the US, [IAB Workshop on Education in Adulthood and the Labour Market, Nürnberg, 6-7 November 2009].

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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 a chronological overview of MZES media coverage 2009 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 involved MZES staff members. The list also includes the professional contributions of MZES staff to public, non-academic events. The list may not be entirely comprehensive.

In 2009, there were 220 entries in the database, which is an enormous rise compared to 2008 (109 entries). Amongst others, especially the 2009 elections to the European Parliament, the German Bundestag, and several state parliaments led to an increased public interest in MZES research. Many MZES researchers showed an impressive commitment to public relations by answering media requests, giving interviews, and contributing to the public debate by writing own articles for newspapers, magazines, and weblogs.

2.01.2009, dpa-Agenturbericht bei swr.de etc.
Studie belegt: Armut hemmt Entwicklung von Kindern
Project “Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children”, Nicole Biedinger

11.01.2009, Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (WAZ)
Der Pisa-Verlierer - Politikunterricht wird zur Nebensache
Project “Learning to Live Democracy” (LLD), Jan W. van Deth, Markus Tausendpfund

13.01.2009, Frankfurter Neue Presse (FNP)
Wahlen in Hessen - “Es wird keine Sensation geben”
Elections and electoral behaviour, Andreas M. Wüst

19.01.2009, DFG Video Portal on the German Excellence Initiative
Economy and Society in the Focus - The Graduate School of Economic and Social Sciences (GESS)
MZES partner institution ”Graduate School of Economic and Social Sciences” (GESS), Thomas Gschwend

19.01.2009, Das DFG-Videoportal zur Exzellenzinitiative
Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft im Fokus – Die Graduiertenschule der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften (GESS)
MZES partner institution ”Graduate School of Economic and Social Sciences” (GESS), Thomas Gschwend
2.02.2009, Gießener Allgemeine u.a.
Fragen nach der Europa-Wahrnehmung
Project "Europe in Context", Jan W. van Deth, Markus Tausendpfund

4.02.2009, Ethiker.com
Welches Bild haben Bürger von Europa?
Project "Europe in Context", Jan W. van Deth, Markus Tausendpfund

Mannheimer Studie untersucht Leben in 26 hessischen Gemeinden
Project "Europe in Context", Jan W. van Deth, Markus Tausendpfund

11.02.2009, ZEIT ONLINE
Vertrag von Lissabon: Brüssel begrenzte Macht
Project "The Implementation of Community Law in the Member States", Thomas König, Lars Mäder

13.02.2009, Frankfurter Rundschau
Leben in der Stadt - Telefonische Umfrage
Project "Europe in Context", Jan W. van Deth, Markus Tausendpfund

Einfluss der EU ist geringer als behauptet
Project "The Implementation of Community Law in the Member States", Thomas König, Lars Mäder

2.03.2009, Universitätsmagazin FORUM
Nachwuchs für die Demokratie: Schon Grundschüler entwickeln politische Orientierungen
Project "Learning to Live Democracy" (LLD), Jan W. van Deth, Markus Tausendpfund

2.03.2009, Universitätsmagazin FORUM
Armut behindert Kinder in ihrer Entwicklung
Project "Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children", Nicole Biedinger

10.03.2009, Mannheimer Morgen
Uni-Professor in Stanford zu Gast
MZES overall, Thomas König

10.03.2009, Kooperation international
Mannheimer Politikwissenschaftler erhält Stanford-Fellowship
MZES overall, Thomas König

13.03.2009, Bayern 2 - radioWissen
Immer größer, immer weiter - Die Geschichte der EU
Research area Democratic Multi-level Governance, Berthold Rittberger
27.03.2009, Blog Wahlen nach Zahlen auf ZEIT ONLINE
Neueste Umfrageergebnisse! Oft nur ein „Rauschen im Wald“?
Elections and electoral behaviour, Andreas M. Wüst

1.04.2009, Zeitschrift Spielen und Lernen
Merkel? Klar, die kenn’ ich! Grundschulkinder sind politisch interessiert
Project “Learning to Live Democracy” (LLD), Jan W. van Deth, Markus Tausendpfund

1.04.2009, Blog Wahlen nach Zahlen auf ZEIT ONLINE
Grüner Kanzler nicht auszuschließen – Beitrag zum 1. April
Elections and electoral behaviour, Andreas M. Wüst

7.04.2009, Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (bpb)
Was ist das Europäische Parlament? Geschichte, Bedeutung und Struktur des EP
Research department B, Daniela Braun

21.04.2009, Blog Wahlen nach Zahlen auf ZEIT ONLINE
Zwei rechts, zwei links - wo steht die SPD unter Frank-Walter Steinmeier?
Government Formation, Marc Debus

24.04.2009, Blog Wahlen nach Zahlen auf ZEIT ONLINE
Ein auferstandenes Zünglein an der Waage? Die FDP und ihr Wahlprogrammentwurf
Elections and electoral behaviour, Marc Debus

24.04.2009, DerStandard.at
"Vertrag von Lissabon ist weder schlecht noch notwendig"
Research department B, Berthold Rittberger

29.04.2009, Mannheimer Morgen
"Mit 16 reif genug zum Wählen"
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### 5.9 Teaching of MZES staff at University of Mannheim (2009)

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