



Annual Report 2010



MANNHEIMER ZENTRUM FÜR
EUROPÄISCHE SOZIALFORSCHUNG

Annual Report

2010

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Mannheim 2011

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The **EXECUTIVE BOARD** of MZES includes:

Director:	Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus
Head of Department A:	Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter
Head of Department B:	Prof. Dr. Thomas König (until Sept. 2010)
	Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck (from Sept. 2010)

Managing Director:	Dr. Philipp Heldmann
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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. Simon Hug, Genève
 Prof. Dr. Stein Kuhnle, Bergen and Berlin



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 2010. As shown in the subsequent chapters, several projects were completed in 2010, many more externally funded projects continued as planned, several 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 annual updates are available online. We will report here on those projects that were concluded in 2010, describe the current stage of projects which were active during the year and introduce the new projects that were added. The main task of the report, however, is to provide a general account of the MZES' activities during 2010.



The Executive Board (-9/2010) from left to right: Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Frank Kalter, and Thomas König.

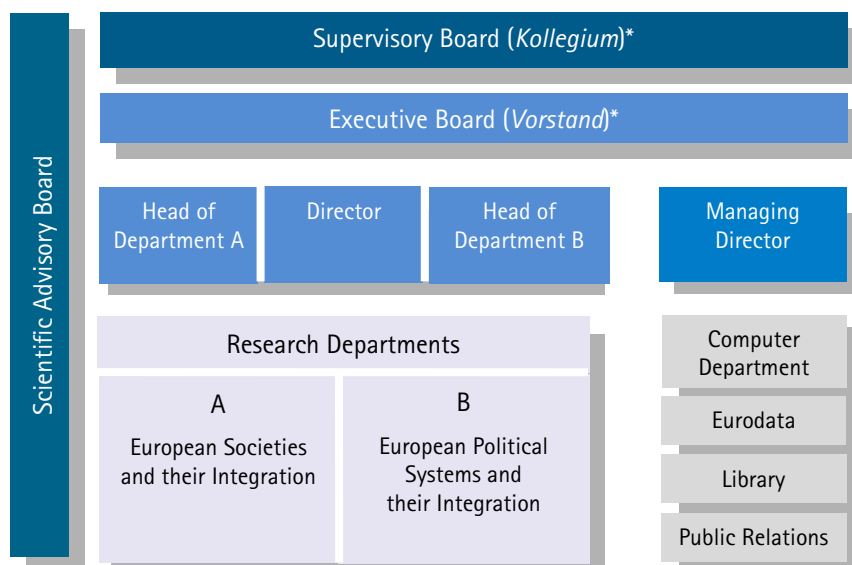
This Introduction focuses on the basic features and general development of the Centre. It provides an overview of the organisation of the MZES and its two research departments; it presents the development of the resources available at the Centre and the external funds acquired; and it describes research co-operations, its efforts to foster young scholars, its publications and awards, its media coverage and various other significant events that occurred in 2010. 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 lists the people involved and major activities at MZES in 2010.

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 School of Social Sciences. The organizational plan (see Figure 1) shows that the Centre is directed by the Executive Board (*Vorstand*), consisting of three professors of the University of Mannheim elected to serve as MZES Director and 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 (*Geschäftsführer*), 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 MZES infrastructure and administration. The Supervisory Board

(*Kollegium*) includes all tenured sociology and political science professors of the School of Social Sciences and several professors from the Economics Department 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 on 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)

At its annual meeting, the Scientific Advisory Board (*Wissenschaftlicher Beirat*), composed of internationally outstanding scholars, reviews the MZES Research Programme, provides advice on individual projects and makes recommendations on the Centre's development. The MZES is grateful to Professor Gary Marks (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) for his six year service that ended in 2010. The Kollegium nominated Professor Simon Hug as a new member, and renewed the term for Professor Richard Breen who agreed to serve for a final third term; both nominations were approved by the University Senate.



Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board in June 2010: 1st and 2nd from left Marlis Buchmann, Richard Breen, in front from left Rudy B. Andeweg, Stein Kuhnle.

The board thus consists of five scientists:

- Prof. Dr. Rudy B. Andeweg (Leiden University)
- Professor Richard Breen, Ph.D. (Yale University, New Haven)
- Prof. Dr. Marlis Buchmann (Universität Zürich)
- Prof. Dr. Simon Hug (Université de Genève)
- Professor Stein Kuhnle (University of Bergen, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin)

In September 2010, there was a change in the Executive Board as Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck replaced Thomas König as head of Research Department B. The Kollegium thanked Thomas König who had served in the Executive Board since February 2008; he remains the coordinator of the Collaborative Research Centre (SFB 884) on Political Economy of Reform, which started in January 2010. Since February 2008, Bernhard Ebbinghaus serves as MZES Director for three years, and since September 2009 Frank Kalter directs the Department A for the remainder of the three-year term ending in January 2011. The Kollegium elected in its September 2010 session a new Executive Board for three years as of February 2011: Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck as Director, Frank Kalter as Head of Department A and Jan van Deth as Head of Department B. In December 2009, Dr. Philipp Heldmann assumed the responsibility of Managing Director, who besides working closely together with the Director and Executive Board leads the infrastructure and service units.

Figure 2: MZES Departments and Research Areas

Mannheim Centre for European Social Research	
<div> <div>Director:</div> <div>Bernhard Ebbinghaus (-1/2011)</div> <div>Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck (2/2011-)</div> </div> <div> <div>Managing Director:</div> <div>Philipp Heldmann</div> <div>(12/2009-)</div> </div>	
Department A	Department B
<div>European Societies and their Integration</div> <div>Head:</div> <div>Frank Kalter (9/2009-)</div>	<div>European Political Systems and their Integration</div> <div>Head:</div> <div>Thomas König (-9/2010)</div> <div>Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck (9/2010-1/2011)</div> <div>Jan van Deth (2/2011-)</div>
Research Areas	
<div>A1: Market Economies and Welfare States</div> <div>A2: Education, Labour Markets and Social Stratification</div> <div>A3: Family and Migration</div>	<div>B1: Conditions of Democratic Governance</div> <div>B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance</div> <div>B3: Democratic Multi-Level Governance</div>

Adopting a sociological perspective, Department A addresses some of the most crucial changes and challenges European societies have to face in recent years. Following the evolved research agenda of new faculty members, the three research areas were partially renamed. The research area A1 on *Market Economies and Welfare States* focuses on the development of welfare states in modern advanced economies, analyzing the cross-national institutional differences and socio-economic changes from a macro-sociological comparative perspective but often also including micro-level survey analysis. Area A2 on *Education, Labour Markets and Social Stratification* 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 on *Family and Migration* focuses on the family and other intimate relations as well as on migration issues, in particular the educational advancement and labour market integration of ethnic groups. Family and migration are both topics of central importance for the social integration in contemporary societies. A2 and A3 share a micro-sociological perspective, but the projects are often explicitly tied to the macro-context in which these social processes and interpersonal relations are embedded.

The projects of all three research areas represent a blend of continuing previous strength in research and introducing innovative research topics. More than ever, the macro-comparative and the micro-sociological approaches of the projects in Department A endeavour to be complementary.

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

A major task for the Executive Board is to develop the three year research programme that combines ongoing projects and initiates new projects within the context 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 and partially to supplementary projects, facilitating the preparation of promising applications for external funding, and it provides subsequent infrastructural support for ongoing funded projects.

In its June 2010 meeting, the Scientific Advisory Board discussed amendments to the Seventh Research Programme (2008-2011), providing valuable advice for new projects (see Table 1). The Kollegium accepted in September 2010 8 new research projects (5 in Department A and 3 in Department B), most of these will be eligible for starting grants. Already in March 2010, the MZES Kollegium extended the research programme by 8 already funded projects (2 in Department A, 6 in Department B). Thus many of these projects have already secured funding, but several of the new projects in 2010 are supplementary projects (of which 7 dissertation projects).

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. In November 2009, after a two day evaluation panel meeting in September 2009, the final positive decision was announced by the DFG. The SFB 884 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. The goal of this multidisciplinary SFB 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 centre will collect new data, including an online survey and computerized text analyses. In March 2010, the Kollegium accepted as MZES associated projects 7 SFB 884-projects by project leaders from Department B and Research Area A1 with close connection to the MZES Research Programme. These projects will be administered through the SFB and located in the L13 university building near the station.

Table 1: New Projects Added in 2010

Area	Project title	Project leaders	Finance
A	European Societies and their Integration		
A2.8~	Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education. A Trend Analysis of Tertiary Graduates' Employment Outlook	Walter Müller	BMBF
A2.9*	Student Employment. Analysing inequalities in term-time working and its effects on labour market entry	Marita Jacob	§
A2.10~	Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why? Causes of Choice of Field of Study, Entrance Qualifications of Teacher Students, and Evaluation of the Teacher Study Programme	Walter Müller	BMBF
A2.11~	Educational Careers and Social Inequality – Analysis of the Impact of Social Origin on Educational Career Patterns and their Labor Market Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective	Marita Jacob	BMBF
A3.14*	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	Hartmut Esser	Leopoldina
<u>A3.15</u>	Networks, ethnicity, and crime longitudinal study (NECS)	Frank Kalter, Clemens Kroneberg	§
A3.16~	The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System	Irena Kogan	BMBF
<u>A3.17</u>	The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	Irena Kogan	§

B European Political Systems and their Integration			
<u>B1.11</u>	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Hans Rattinger	DFG
B1.13*	The German Election of 2005: A Lost Victory? The Dynamics of Voter Preferences Between the Federal Elections of 2002 and 2005	Hans Rattinger	Thyssen-Stiftung
B1.14*	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level	Hans Rattinger	DFG
B1.15*	Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011	Thorsten Faas	BW-JProf
B2.21~	Pork Barrel Politics in Germany	Thomas Bräuninger	Studienstiftung
<u>B2.22</u>	Varieties of Capitalism and the International Financial and Economic Crisis: Political Determinants of the Fiscal Political Crisis Reaction of the OECD Member States	Felix Hörisch	§
B2.23*	Making Electoral Democracy Work	Thomas Gschwend	SSHR (Canada)
B2.24~	Identity Constellations, Political Exclusion/Inclusion, and Internal Armed Conflicts	Thomas Bräuninger	CDSS/MZES
B3.14*	EUROLOB II – Europeanization of Interest Intermediation	Beate Kohler-Koch, Christine Quittkat	§
<u>B3.15</u>	Enforcing the Transposition and Application of EC Law: What Role is Played by the Commission and European Court of Justice?	Thomas König, Brooke Luetgert	MZES, SFB/DFG
B3.16*	INCOOP – Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union	Berthold Rittberger	EU (Marie Curie)
B3.19~	Interest Group Influence on Decision-making Outcomes in Bicameral Political Systems	Thomas König	CDSS/MZES
I Associated SFB 884-Projects			
AI.2	Welfare State Reform Support from Below: Linking Individual Attitudes and Organised Interests in Europe	Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Claus Wendt	DFG
BI.11	The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics	Thomas König	DFG
BI.12	The Politics of Territorial Reform: Redrawing the Boundaries of Administrative Districts	Berthold Rittberger	DFG
BI.13	Legislative Reforms and Party Competition	Thomas König, Wolfgang C. Müller, Sven-Oliver Proksch	DFG
BI.14	Reform Agendas and Intra-party Programmatic Position-taking	Thomas Bräuninger,	DFG

Bl.15	"Strong" vs. "Weak" Governments and the Challenge of Economic Reforms	Marc Debus Wolfgang C. Müller, Hanna Bäck	DFG
Bl.16	Measuring a Common Space and the Dynamics of Reform Positions	Thomas Gschwend, Sven-Oliver Proksch	DFG

Note: core projects underlined; (*) supplementary projects; (~) supplementary dissertation projects; (§) in preparation. BW-JProf: Juniorprofessorenprogramm Land Baden-Württemberg.

Given the completion of some projects and the new projects added under the Seventh Research Programme (2008-11), there were on total 93 projects active at the Centre sometime during 2010 (see Table 2) or 85 projects located at the Centre (not counting the 8 affiliated SFB 884 projects). While 13 projects were completed in 2010, of the remaining 80 projects (or 72 without the SFB), 43 core or supplementary projects already have acquired external project funding, plus 8 SFB 884 and 7 other associated projects. Moreover, 14 projects, the large majority in Department A, 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 (42 active at MZES plus 7 SFB projects) has been thus far larger than in Department A (31 active at MZES plus 1 SFB project).

Table 2: Research Projects Active during 2010 (and 2009)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation (MZES starting grants)	10	4	14
Ongoing core/suppl. projects (43 externally funded)	20	31	51
Associated non-SFB projects (all externally funded)	0	7	7
Associated SFB projects (all externally funded)	[1]	[7]	[8]
Completed projects in 2010 (11 externally funded)	5	8	13
Total of all projects (69 externally funded)	35 [36]	50 [57]	85 [93]
Active projects at the end of 2010	30 [31]	42 [49]	72 [80]
2009	28	42	70

* Including independent dissertation and postdoc projects; [...] with SFB 884 projects.

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 nearly completed. Moreover, Department A projects are on average larger in respect to external funding and personnel than in Department B.

1.3 Personnel development

During 2010, the 72 projects located at the Centre involved 124 scientists from faculty members to postdocs and doctoral researchers; about 38% of them were women (see Table 3). In 2010, 23 faculty members (5 women) of the sociology and political science departments were involved in the MZES research programme; they initiate and direct the majority of MZES projects. In addition, over 100 researchers worked at the Centre during 2010 (compared to 90 in 2009), including 6 scientists in the infrastructural units who contribute to several research projects.

The MZES reaches its size and research capacity through the pooling of personnel resources, two thirds from external and one third from internal sources: 69 researchers at MZES were paid by external funds, while 32 scientists were employed through internal funds, be it on project-start-up-grants (13), postdoc fellowships (9), PhD grants (4) or infrastructural positions (6). The share of women among the externally funded research positions (47.8%), most of them doctoral positions, has increased compared to last year (42.6%); it is also somewhat higher than the average of all scientific personnel involved at the Centre (41.6%) which also increased compared to last year (36.7%). Although these increases are promising, it will take future additional efforts to further increase the female share. Several postdoc and infrastructure positions are on a long-term or permanent basis. Compared to 2009, the share of women among all scientists (including faculty members) involved at the MZES increased by 4.0 percentage points to now 37.9% from 33.9% in 2009 (and by 8.6 percentage points compared to 29.3% in 2008).

With its own budget (see Table 4), the MZES funds approximately 27 full-time positions that were divided to employ 38 persons on a fulltime or part-time basis. While a large share of MZES resources (12.5 FTE) is used for postdoc positions and project starting grants, employing about 18 researchers in 2010, the remainder of MZES resources is used to provide infrastructural support, not least for the over fifty externally funded projects (plus other grants) that employed 57 researchers (equivalent to 32.5 FTE) in 2010. An excellent infrastructure support for research is provided by the scientific staff (8.5 FTE or 9 persons) and the non-academic staff (6.7 FTE or 11 persons). These staff positions provide efficient administrative and secretarial services as well as high-standard computing, data, library, and documentation resources (more on the infrastructure see Section 1.5 and chapter 4).

*Table 3: Scientific Personnel (Male/Female) at MZES & School of Social Sciences during 2010 and 2009 by Source of Funds**

Personnel 2010	Source of Funds	Total	Male	Female	% female
Researchers in Research Departments	MZES	26	18	8	30.8 %
	Research grants	69	36	33	47.8 %
Scientists in the infrastructure	MZES	6	5	1	16.7 %
Total at Centre		101	59	42	41.6 %
Faculty (School of Social Sciences)	University of Mannheim	23	18	5	21.7 %
Overall 2010		124	77	47	37.9 %
2009		112	74	38	33.9 %

* Including independent dissertation and postdoc projects, but without SFB 884 projects.

The MZES or externally funded researcher 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. These positions include also the postdoc and senior fellows that vary from one year to five years.

Table 4: MZES Staff and Project Leaders by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 2010 (December 2009)

	MZES budget		External research grants ^{a)}		School of Social Sciences ^{b)}	
2010	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons
Researchers and project leaders	12.25 ^{c)}	18	32.15 ^{d)}	57	22.5	23
Academic Staff in MZES Infrastructure	8.50 ^{d)}	9	-	-	-	-
Non-academic staff	6.70	11	-	-	-	-
Total	27.45	38	32.15	57	22.5	23
2009	24.25	31	27.75	50	17.0	17

End of December of respective year; *FTE: Full-time equivalent positions; a) without DFG-funded researchers in associated SFB 884 projects; b) including one junior professorship at the School of Social Sciences (financed by MZES); c) fixed-term contracts; excluding two project leaders on leave (one on MZES budget, one on an external research grant d) one staff member fixed-term contract.

A significant number of MZES researchers and project leaders is financed from two outside sources: from external research grants and from the School of Social Sciences. Firstly, based on the high ratio of external funding (about 33 FTE or full time equivalent positions), 58 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 58 of the 83 scientists working at the MZES in December 2010 were externally funded, compared with 19 scientists funded by MZES and 9 scientists in MZES infrastructure. The overall internal funded positions increased compared to the previous year (from 24.25 FTE in 2009 to 27.45 in 2010), not least due to the expanded doctoral and postdoc programmes of the MZES. Secondly, the competence of the professors at the School of Social Sciences is a particularly valuable asset as they provide leadership at the Centre and assume responsibility for initiating and directing most of the research projects. 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. During the coming years, further efforts should be undertaken to integrate all new professors in the two departments into the MZES research programme.

From the beginning, the MZES has been shaped and supported by the professors from the School of Social Sciences. During the last six years, the School 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 of the 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. Moreover, another 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. Finally, thanks to an expansion programme for increased student intake, an additional professorship in political science could be added in 2010. The Centre's researchers are also contributing to the School of Social Sciences: Senior fellows of the Centre teach one seminar per semester and several doctoral researchers have (additional) part-time teaching positions (see Appendix 5.9 for teaching input).

The transition and expansion process in sociology was finished by November 2009 as five new professors were recruited by the School of Social Sciences: 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 Sociology Department. Marita Jacob accepted an offer for a full professorship in sociology at University of Tübingen, starting in summer 2011. New research initiatives can be expected in the future as four new junior professorships

have been created as of 2011 on Theoretical Sociology, Sociology of Welfare States, Experimental Sociology, and Labour Market Sociology.

In political science, the generational turnover was completed earlier but new professors were recruited over the last years: Hans Rattinger (comparative political behaviour since autumn 2008), Thomas Bräuninger (political economy since autumn 2009), Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck (political sociology since autumn 2008) and Sabine Carey (additional political science professorship, on leave in 2010). Wolfgang C. Müller accepted an offer of the University of Vienna in autumn 2009; he continues to contribute as MZES external fellow coordinating his ongoing research projects at MZES and SFB 884. The recruitment process for the vacant professorship for comparative government has been restarted after an unsuccessful recruitment effort. Together with the other professors in political science (van Deth, König, Gschwend) there will be thus 9 full professorships in political science, plus two junior professors (Hanna Bäck, Thorsten Faas).

Among the emeriti, 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 School of Social Sciences, the postdoc fellows play an important role in initiating and coordinating research at the MZES. One of four MZES senior fellow positions had been temporarily transferred into a junior professorship in 2006 (since November 2007 Hanna Bäck). Dirk Hofäcker (formerly University of Bamberg) started as senior fellow in Department A in October 2010, strengthening in particular the research area A2. The two other senior fellows, Jan Drahokoupil in Department A and Marc Debus in Department B, continued to be active as project leaders at MZES. Marc Debus has been on leave for a visiting professorship at University of Constance since September 2010; Jan Drahokoupil has been on part-time parental leave since December 2010.

For two years, the MZES has been promoting postdoc fellowships (1-2 years) that are designed in particular to advance the Centre's aim to increase younger scholars' research independence. These positions are initially for one year in which postdocs have time to prepare publications and conceive a research project. The Executive Board then decides whether the project should be developed for an application for external funding during the following half year, while further publications are being prepared during the subsequent waiting period. Postdoc fellows were selected by the Executive Board among many applications in 2009 and again in summer 2010. Birgit Becker has been a postdoc fellow in Department A throughout 2010, she will however move to a position with GESIS Mannheim as of January 2011. Timo Weishaupt, who had been a postdoc fellow since autumn 2008, was appointed Juniorprofessor of the Sociology of Welfare States at the University of Mannheim as of January 2011. Two new postdoc researchers started in autumn 2010: Nicole Tieben (in December 2010) with a Ph.D. from Nijmegen and Clemens Noelke (in November

2010) with a doctorate from University of Mannheim. Felix Hörisch, a political scientist with a doctorate from University of Heidelberg, worked since October 2009 in Department B (teaching a course during Marc Debus' leave as fellow). Also in Department B, Dirk Junge with a doctorate from University of Mannheim has moved from a MZES research project to the postdoc fellowship in September 2010.

Table 5: Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2010 (and 2009)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Postdocs	Graduates	Postdocs	Graduates
2010				
University of Mannheim	2	9	2	4
Other German university	4	8	3	4
Other foreign university	4	2	0	3
Public sector	1	3	1	2
Private sector and other	0	0	1	3
Total 2010	11	22	7	16
2009	3	25	9	11

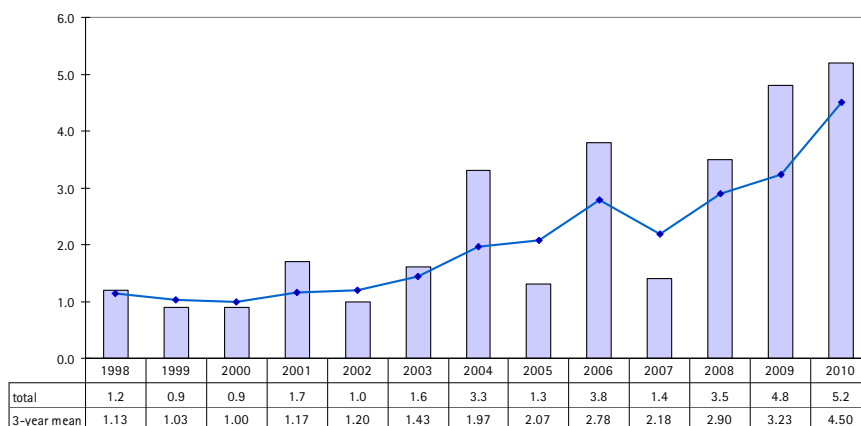
The MZES has proven again to be a springboard for academic careers (see Table 5), and it continues to attract new young scholars. As in past years, several doctoral researchers were recruited from the University of Mannheim graduates (including the Graduate School), and about as many from other German 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 new postdocs has increased. About every third of the about 100 researchers at MZES started in 2010, and about every fourth left the Centre during that year. Having mastered the generational transition of professors at the School of Social Sciences, 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 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 1998-2010
(Total amount and rolling 3-year averages since 1996)
(Millions of Euro)*



Over more than two decades, the MZES has been very successful in gaining external grants. Over the last decade, it has been among the most successful grant-winning institutions of the University of Mannheim. The total external funding during the period since 1998 was around 30 million Euros – or more than 2 million Euros annual average. In 2010, MZES project leaders were again very successful in acquiring external funding summing to a total of 5.2 million Euros (compared to 4.8 in 2009) 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 research expenditure financed by external grants increased from 1.3 million Euros in 2006 to 2.7 million in 2009, having reached nearly 2.9 million in 2010. Neither do these figures include internally funded positions, nor the externally funded postdoc grants for one Heisenberg (DFG), one M.-Wrangell (Land Baden Württemberg) and one Humboldt Visiting fellowship or several doctoral grants (from Studienstiftung). While the Centre has increased substantially its externally funded research activities and number of researchers in the last seven years, it has received the same annual basic funding and staff resources from the University of Mannheim since 2006.

Also beyond its twentieth anniversary, the MZES acquired a record sum in 2010 that nearly equally divides between both research departments. Achieving the level of

success of previous years is remarkable considering the cyclical nature of multi-year applications and the large projects already funded at the beginning of 2010. 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. 2010 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 before 2005 to above 4 million by 2010. Not included in these MZES external funding figures are the 7 new associated SFB 884-projects that have started in January 2010 and which will run for four years. The new SFB 884 Political Economy of Reforms will strengthen social science research in collaboration with the economics department at University of Mannheim. It will provide many opportunities for cooperation between the MZES and the SFB, for instance, joint public lectures, conferences and publications.

In 2010 two large-scale survey-projects funded by the DFG have contributed to this record year: the Panel-Study on Family Dynamics (PairFam) with 1.6 million coordinated by Josef Brüderl, and the German part of the biannual European Social Survey (ESS) with about one million Euros coordinated by Jan van Deth. Together with two multiyear panels (granted the previous year) on Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) and the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES), four long-term survey/panel projects are coordinated in Mannheim. In addition to PairFam, Department A acquired four larger projects: on preschool education (Hartmut Esser), ethnic inequality (Hartmut Esser), teacher recruitment (Walter Müller) and school resources (Irena Kogan). Together with smaller project awards, the Research Department A acquired in 2010 more than 2.4 million in new external funding, nearly the same amount as last year.

Department B acquired 2.7 million multiyear external funding in 2010, slightly more and across a larger number of projects than in Department A. Besides the European Election Study, the largest newly acquired resources for project funding result from the transfer of the German Longitudinal Election Study projects of Professor Rattinger from GESIS to the MZES in 2010. Together with the GLES projects by Professor Schmitt-Beck (0.67 million acquired in 2009), four major modules of the German Longitudinal Election Study are now located at the MZES. A project initially conceived with Wolfgang C. Müller was granted by the DFG to Ulrich Sieberer in 2010, this will be transferred to the University of Constance in 2011. A DFG-funded project of Hans Rattinger was transferred from GESIS to MZES. As part of a consortium, Berthold Rittberger is participating in an EU-funded training network on "Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union". Thorsten Faas received funding for a two-year project on the Baden-Württemberg election in 2011 from the Juniorprofessor programme of the Land. These six projects together with smaller awards contributed to the record figure in Department B (see Table 6).

Table 6: Acquired External Funding in Larger Projects (Euro), 2010

MZES Projects	Leader(s)	Funder	Funding
Department A			2,486,796
Panel-Study on Family Dynamics	Brüderl	DFG	1,590,797
Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	Esser	DFG	343,969
Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	Esser	Leopoldina	150,000
Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why?	Müller	BMBF	104,636
The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System	Kogan	BMBF	101,989
<i>Other projects (see Appendix 5.2)</i>			<i>195,495</i>
Department B			2,746,243
European Social Survey	van Deth	DFG	996,600
German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process	Rattinger	DFG	490,306
Parliamentary Rules and Institutional Design	Sieberer	DFG	491,389
Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union	Rittberger	EU (Marie Curie)	211,155
Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level	Rattinger	DFG	171,010
Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011	Faas	MWK	142,185
<i>Other projects (see Appendix 5.2)</i>			<i>243,598</i>
MZES total 2010			5,233,039
2009			4,843,478

A substantial share of external grants is provided by German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG) and several other private foundations, in particular the Volkswagen, Thyssen, and Böckler foundations. Although the EU-funding had declined in the previous period (2005–2007), several EU-funded or European consortia funded projects (NORFACE) increased again the European share of three-year funding (2008–10) to 21%, indicating the Centre's

competitiveness across Europe in competing for transnational external research funding in the social sciences (see Table 7). The large EU-funded network activities of EQUALSOC ended in 2010, further efforts are needed to maintain external funding beyond German sources and maintain cross-border international cooperation.

The MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects by external grants not just for the reason of increasing its budget; it values the peer-reviewed external evaluation of funding agencies. By subscribing to the principle that all research should be based on outside research grants, the Centre routinely secures another round of quality control 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 professors at the School of Social Sciences and postdoc project leaders to pursue their research agenda via the MZES. The successful acquisition policy thus far supports this strategy.

Table 7: Acquired New External Funding 2005–07 and 2008–10 by Source

	2005 – 2007		2008 – 2010	
	1,000 €	%	1,000 €	%
Baden-Württemberg	65	1.0	309	2.3
German Federal Government	500	7.6	815	6.0
DFG	4,426	67.7	8,830	65.1
Foundations	1,026	15.7	595	4.4
EU & European Consortia*	380	5.8	*2,844	21.0
Others	143	2.2	169	1.2
Total	6,540	100.0	13,561	100.0

* 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 engaged in many activities disseminating its research results. The MZES infrastructure comprises the MZES computing services, Eurodata, the library, and the public relations officer. 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.

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, located in A5 with the Social Science Library since 2006, is open nearly around the clock to MZES researchers, faculty and university students as well as visitors. The MZES Europe Library holds at present 37,674 media units, and it finances 110 scientific journals per year. In 2010, more than 1,270 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. In 2011 a new service provider will be streamlining the library's acquisition process. The entire MZES collection is integrated into the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (*Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund*, SWB).
- Eurodata provides access to European statistics and data resources for MZES research projects. As part of a new concept passed by the *Kollegium* in March 2009, Eurodata has been developed into four pillar service units (see Chapter 4 for details) over the last two years. In June 2009, Dr. Nadia Granato, previously at IAB, took over 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 Professor Hermann Schmitt, who will assume a professorship at University of Manchester in January 2011 and then remain as (parttime) senior researcher in charge of the elections unit at Eurodata. In October 2010, Dr. Will Lowe, while still completing his teaching as an assistant professor at University of Maastricht began on a part-time position to develop the new unit on government and legislation databases. He will work full-time for Eurodata as of April 2011. Franz Kraus will retire at the end of February 2011 after more than twenty years as head of Eurodata. The Executive Board thanks him for his service to the Centre. A steering committee under the chair of the Managing Director coordinates Eurodata activities, implementing the new concept of the Executive Board; it reports every two years to the Kollegium about Eurodata's medium-term action plan.
- There were no major new investments made by the computer department in 2010, only 7 new and 10 replaced PCs were installed for an increasing number of workspaces at the MZES. In addition, the transfer of scattered MZES offices from D7 and Oberrhein buildings to the new supplementary university provided offices in Parkring, across the street from A5, had to be undertaken and appropriate PC, network and software were installed.

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. Several cooperative large-scale panel projects, in particular PairFam, GLES and NEPS, involve national cooperation with other researchers and institutes in Germany. Moreover on a transnational level, 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. EU funding was ending in December 2010, but the involved institutions will seek to cooperate also in the future. In several European projects Mannheim researchers are collaborating with colleagues from other European universities and research institutes (see Table 8). The MZES hosted 14 conferences (or project workshops) with a total of 254 participants from all over the world (see Appendix 5.6 b).

A valuable contribution to the Centre's internationalization is the lively exchange with external researchers visiting Mannheim. In 2010, the MZES hosted 13 guest researchers (12 from abroad) for a total of 38 months, a decrease to the 17 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 guests staying longer than a month (see Appendix 5.5), among them were Dr. Patrick Bernhagen (Senior Lecturer, University of Aberdeen), Assistant Professor Catherine E. de Vries (Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam), and Professor Christian Jensen (University of Iowa). Associate Professor of Sociology Jennifer Hicke-Lundquist (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) stays at the MZES for one year (2010/11) with an Experienced Researcher Fellowship from the Humboldt Foundation (Bonn).

Since February 2010 Dr. Viktoria Kaina (Privatdozentin at University of Potsdam) joined the Centre as Heisenberg-Fellow (financed by the DFG), previously she was interim professor in political science at the universities of Mannheim and Potsdam. MZES external fellows with shorter or longer stays at the Centre were Professor William Maloney (Newcastle), Dr. Thomas Zittel (DAAD Visiting Professor, Cornell University, Ithaca) and Professor Claus Wendt (University of Siegen).

In addition to the public talks by distinguished guests including Professor Bruce Russett and Professor Ted Marmor, both Yale University, 53 presentations (44 from guests) 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).



Public talks at the MZES: Ted Marmor (left) and Bruce Russett, both Yale University.

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 2010. In particular, the postdocs fellows organize regular meetings with doctoral researchers in the two Departments to discuss ongoing research and professional issues.

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 departments 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. 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

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
<i>National</i>				
2004–2012	<i>Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family</i> (PAIRFAM) Coordination: Brüderl with Nauck, Chemnitz	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	Several German and international partners	DFG
2006–2013	<i>German National Educational Panel Study</i> (NEPS) Membership: Kalter, Schulz	Establishing a National Educational Panel Study in Germany and providing data for analysing inequality in educational opportunity over the life-course	14 German research centres, involving about 70 senior researchers	BMBF
2009–2020	<i>GLÉS: German Longitudinal Election Study</i> (Coordination: German Society for Electoral Research) Coordinator/Project leaders: Schmitt-Beck, Rattinger	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	Three Co-PIs and several dozen researchers at German universities, WZB, and GESIS.	DFG
<i>International</i>				
2002–2015	<i>European Social Survey</i> Chair of German national team and module development: van Deth	Comparative and longitudinal research on social, political, and economic attitudes among European citizens	Cooperation of researchers from over 30 countries	EU DFG
2005–2010	<i>Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion</i> (EQUALSOC) Local Coordination: W. Müller, Members: 39 MZES researchers	EU Network of Excellence that develops research expertise in economics, social policy, sociology and political science on the implications of economic change for social cohesion and the quality of life	13 research institutes and universities with some 350 researchers and doctoral students	EU
2005–2010	<i>Integrated and United? A Quest for Citizenship in an Ever Closer Europe</i> (IntUne) Members: W.C. Müller, Schmitt	Studies the changes in the scope, nature and characteristics of citizenship in the process of deepening and enlargement of the European Union	Some 32 universities and more than 100 individual researchers	EU

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
2008–2011	<i>RECON: Reconstituting Democracy in Europe</i> Members: Rittberger, Wonka	Studies whether democracy is possible under conditions of pluralism, diversity and multi-level governance	Over 100 researchers at 24 partner institutions	EU
2008–2011	<i>PIREDEU: Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the EU</i> Member: Schmitt	European Election Study 2009 which investigates the prospects and limitations of the electoral process for EU democracy	Researchers from all 27 EU member countries	EU
2008–2012	<i>QMSS2: Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences 2</i> Core member: Kalter	The network focuses on methodological innovation and advancement as well as on five areas in quantitative methods.	More than 50 researchers from 17 European countries	ESF
2009–2011	<i>EuroPolis – A deliberative polity-making project</i> Member: Schmitt	An "alternative" European Election Study that establishes how different the EP electoral process would be if the EU citizenry would be more interested and better informed.	Researchers from ten leading European institutes, plus deliberators and pollsters	EU
2009–2012	<i>ELECDEM – Training Network in Electoral Democracy</i> Members: Schmitt, Wüst	A Marie-Curie Initial Training Network that aims at educating a new cohort of scholars in European comparative electoral research.	12 European research institutes plus pollsters and election advisors	EU
2009–2013	<i>True European Voter: A strategy for Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy</i> Co-Coordinator: Schmitt	The action will integrate the NES data generated Europe-wide over the past half century, and determine the importance of context for the vote choice.	Researchers from over 25 European countries	EU COST
2009–2013	<i>Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)</i> Coordinator: Kalter, Project leaders: Kalter, Kogan	Studies the structural, social and cultural integration of immigrants' children in a four country comparison	5 research institutes and universities in 4 European countries	NORFACE
2010–2013	<i>INCOOP – Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union</i>	A Marie-Curie Initial Training Network of universities, professional organisations and high-level officials	10 universities, research institutes and	EU

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
	Local project leader: Rittberger	interested in better understanding EU institutions	think tanks in 7 European countries	
2010- 2016	<i>Making Electoral Democracy Work</i> Local project leader: Gschwend	Study on the impact of electoral rules on the functioning of democracy, analysis of party strategies in five countries	23 researchers from 15 universities in Canada, USA and Europe	SSHRC Canada

1.7 The MZES – a place for young scholars

The MZES aims at promoting a vibrant intellectual exchange among its researchers, between senior and junior scholars, between political scientists and sociologists. Both Research Departments run regular colloquia to which all members of the Centre are invited. These serve as forums for the presentation and discussion of the research conducted at the MZES and for the presentation of related or generally relevant research by guests from other universities and research institutes, both national and international. The colloquia of Department A and B are also obligatory for second and third year CDSS doctoral candidates in sociology and political science respectively, thereby further linking the Graduate School with the MZES. In addition there are in-house meetings of young scholars of MZES and faculty organized by the postdoc fellows in both Departments. Together with the School of Social Sciences 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 Centre organizes several activities that bring together researchers from different projects, research areas, and research departments. In its final year of EU-funding MZES research leaders co-organized and many Mannheim researchers participated in several conferences and workshops of the EU Network of Excellence "Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion" (EQUALSOC). As part of EU-funded Marie-Curie Initial Training Networks (ELECDEM, INCOOP), foreign doctoral researchers work on their dissertation at the Centre.

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 School 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 Centre's Eurodata 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 Centre, bringing together young scholars from MZES, CDSS doctoral students and the School of Social Sciences. 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 contributed for the second time to the financing of a two week summer school on *Empirical Implications of Theoretical Models* (EITM) at Mannheim University in June/July 2010. Researchers from MZES, SFB 884, 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 2011 with the assistance of the MZES.

The MZES has contributed considerably to the support of doctoral candidates at the School of Social Sciences and more than 50 doctoral researchers are currently working (usually with half-time employment contracts) in core research projects or supplementary Ph.D. projects. Once the supervisors, usually two professors, have accepted the proposals of their doctoral theses, these MZES researchers are formally included in the School's list of doctoral candidates. Increasingly, doctoral researchers working in MZES research projects will be recruited from and integrated into the CDSS doctoral programme of the Graduate School, 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 and again in 2009/10 were offered a doctoral fellowship or have been integrated in MZES research projects. 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 for the School of Social Sciences (partial financing by MZES). In addition, doctoral candidates received grants from the *Studienstiftung* (Patrick Bayer, Nadine Reibling) and the DAAD (Katherin Barg for one year).

Thanks to special funds, the MZES in cooperation with the CDSS issued two calls for Young Scholar Awards in 2010. In spring semester 2010 Heike Klüver was awarded the prize for her project "measuring interest group influence using quantitative text analysis" and three CDSS candidates (Arnold, Bayer and Köhler) for the Ph.D. Conference "Finding Thetas in Europe – Applied Bayesian Statistics and MCMC Methods in the Social Sciences". In autumn semester 2010, the first prize was awarded to Tanja Dannwolf und Gema Garcia Albacete for "Political Participation, Norms of Citizenship, and Heterogeneous Motivation: Experimental and Survey

Evidence" and the second prize to Christine Platzer for her psychology experiment "Can Sleep Improve Decision Making?".

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.

For the first time, the MZES offered postdoc fellows and researchers the opportunity to organize a conference with international speakers. In November 2010, a group of postdoc researchers from both departments (Jan Drahokoupil, Nathalie Giger, Felix Hörisch, Timo Weishaupt) organized a two day conference with guests from the USA and Europe on „Policy-making in Hard Times: Explaining the Variation in Policy Reactions to the Global Economic and Financial Crisis in Industrialized Democracies". Given its success the Centre has issued a second call to all MZES postdoc researchers for 2011.



Participants in the Ph.D. Conference "Finding Thetas in Europe – Applied Bayesian Statistics and MCMC Methods in the Social Sciences".

1.8 Publications

The most visible and perhaps lasting products of a research institute are its publications. Over the last 5 years, the publication record of MZES remained at a respectably high level (see Table 9). This holds also for 2010, though publications often reflect the work of several preceding years and a long review process. MZES researchers and project leaders published 20 books (of which 7 are in English and 10 are edited volumes), somewhat higher than in the previous year (15). Note that several new book projects have already come out short before the end of the year but publishers increasingly advance copyright years to the next year. In terms of journal articles a high level could be maintained in 2010 as in the previous two years: 74 journal articles in total (42 in English), of which 42 were in citation index journals (25 in English). As in the last two years, the same high number in SSCI journals was reached, indicating a sustained orientation toward high impact journal articles. With 67 contributions (25 in English) to edited volumes, the same level as the previous year was reached, though not quite the high level of 2007 and 2008.

Table 9: Publications and Conference Presentations 2006–2010¹

	2006 All	2007 All	2008 All	2009 All	2010 All	2010 <i>English</i>
Books	20	30	24	15	20	7
Monographs	11	13	10	6	10	2
Edited volumes	9	17	14	9	10	5
Journal articles	52	53	68	70	74	42
SSCI citation index	20	25	42	42	42	25
other scientific	30	27	25	28	32	17
other articles	2	1	1	0	0	0
Chapters in edited vols.	65	91	83	68	67	25
in English language	17	56	51	25	25	25
in other language	48	35	32	43	42	-
Working papers Etc	36	32	20	23	19	14
MZES	8	8	12	12	9	5
Others	28	24	8	11	10	9
Conference presentations	129	203	178	236	201	<i>n.a.</i>

¹ Note that figures for specific categories can slightly change from one report to the next. They may increase if publications originally omitted were added to our database later. Conversely, figures for a specific year may slightly decrease if publications originally reported as forthcoming in the year of reporting were delayed.

The MZES clearly encourages its researchers to publish in English 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 (236 in 2009 and 201 in 2010) should lead to further publications in coming years. The overall number of working papers has been relatively low in 2010, 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. The recent recruitments of professors at the School of Social Sciences and MZES postdoc fellows 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 School 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: *Europe-Asia Studies*, *European Societies*, *European Sociological Review*, *Higher Education*, *Socio-Economic Review*, and *Journal of European Social Policy*; in Department B: *European Journal of Political Research*, *European Union Politics*, *Journal of European Public Policy*, *Party Politics*, and *West European Politics*. Besides many specialized English language journals and important German ones, MZES researchers are represented with several articles in the leading German journals of political science (*Politische Vierteljahresschrift*) and of sociology (*Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*). The monographs and edited volumes typically were published by high-quality publishing houses, including, for instance internationally renowned Elgar, Palgrave, Routledge, Sage, Springer and Wiley 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 Report 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 cooperation with the graduate school (CDSS/GESS) and the 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 and awards

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 member of the *Fachkollegium* (evaluation board) of the German Research Foundation (DFG);
- 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 (DGfW);
- 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 the European Network for Social Policy Analysis (ESPAnet).
- 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 leaders are members of various national and international Academies, and received honorary degrees from other universities, in particular of the

- *Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Beate Kohler-Koch)
- *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)
- Heidelberg Akademie der Wissenschaften (Hartmut Esser)

- Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (Jan van Deth)
- Doctor honoris causa from the following Universities: Bern (since 2006, Walter Müller), Konstanz (2010, Franz Urban Pappi), Maastricht (2011, Beate Kohler-Koch), Oslo (2008, Beate Kohler-Koch), and Stockholm (2004, Walter Müller).

1.10 MZES in Public

Increasingly, the Centre has been active in organizing its outreach to the public. 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). Frequent press information and contacts have been initiated with significant results in media coverage and public attention. As in the past years, many MZES researchers and project leaders showed an impressive commitment to public relations by answering media requests, giving interviews, and contributing to the public debate by writing articles for newspapers, magazines, and weblogs. Some examples from 2010 give an impression of these activities:

- Thorsten Faas and Andreas M. Wüst wrote on the 20th anniversary of German reunification for *Deutsche Welle online* "Deutschland-Zoom 2010".
- Jörg Dollmann's dissertation on educational decisions of Turkish immigrant children was discussed in numerous leading national media, including *Die ZEIT*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, *SPIEGEL ONLINE*, *WDR Radio* and many more.
- Thomas König contributed essays, statements and several comments for *ZEIT ONLINE* as well as for nationwide *Phoenix TV* to the debate on the widely debated *Stuttgart 21* project and German reform politics.
- Martin Neugebauer and colleagues published an article "Unmasking the myth of the same-sex teacher advantage", intensifying a public debate on possible solutions for boys' disadvantages in the education system.

Table 10: MZES in the public by media categories

	Newspapers (incl. weeklies)		Online only	News Agencies Reports	Radio	TV	Others	Total
	National	Regional						
2008	20	26	12	11	11	1	30	111
2009	20	49	72	15	31	5	28	220
2010	17	38	55	13	27	13	26	189

For details see Appendix and data base MZES in Public on MZES webpages.

Since many more project leaders and researchers contribute to the centre's public relations than can be mentioned here, the online database "MZES in der Öffentlichkeit" (MZES in Public) has documented the public dissemination of the Centre's research since summer 2006. The data base provides a chronological overview of MZES media coverage including the date, medium, and title for each entry. It further indicates how each entry relates to MZES research or events, and indicates the involved project leaders or researchers. It also includes the professional contributions of MZES staff to public non-academic events. Since not all media sources can be covered, the online database may not be entirely comprehensive. In 2010, there were 189 media entries, this is slightly less than during the "Superwahljahr" 2009 (220 entries), when the elections to the German Bundestag and several state legislators had led to much public interest in MZES research in the second half year. Generally, there is a positive trend over the recent years, and the last two years show that the centre's efforts in public relations were very successful.

Other public outreach events included an MZES-hosted "Forum Europa" of the regional chamber of commerce and industry (IHK Rhein-Neckar) with MEP Peter Simon and several regional stakeholders in EU affairs. After the Director's presentation of the MZES' research areas and institutional background participants explained and discussed the impact of current EU policies on their respective issues and fields of action. For the first time since its move to the A5 building, the MZES hosted an exhibition in its conference rooms. In cooperation with the Department for Design of the Hochschule Mannheim, communication designer Silvia Auer presented her graphical project *>REDUCT< – Alter, Technik und Design* at the MZES. Prof. Dr. Hans-Wolfgang Arndt, Rektor of the University of Mannheim, and Michael Grötsch, Mannheim's Mayor for Cultural Affairs, visited the MZES for the exhibition opening.



From left: Matthias Kruse (Managing Director IHK Rhein-Neckar), Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Philipp Heldmann, and MEP Peter Simon at the MZES-hosted "Forum Europa".



Communication designer Silvia Auer, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Hans-Wolfgang Arndt (Rektor of the University of Mannheim), and Michael Grötsch (Mannheim's Mayor for Cultural Affairs).

The Centre hosted a journalist in residence, Christoph Seils, fellow of the Volkswagen Stiftung's Journalist in Residence programme, for two weeks in 2010. He carried out research for his book project on the German party system ("Parteiendämmerung oder was kommt nach den Volksparteien?", to be published in early 2011). The author gave a talk on his book's main theses, also discussing the relationship between the (social) sciences and journalism. The MZES will further develop its public relations strategy: most importantly, the main objective for 2011 is the revision of the MZES corporate design including the website and all dissemination materials.

1.11 Acknowledgement and outlook

The MZES has again experienced a productive year, continuing on its strength and innovating in other areas. The Seventh Research Programme (2008-11) was further developed as the Centre continued many long-term projects, gained funding for new projects, and planned new initiatives for the future. The next Executive Board starting in February 2011 will initiate a new cycle of the MZES Research Programme. The transition process of the faculty at the School of Social Sciences has been largely completed over the last six years. In the coming years the new colleagues will further broaden the research agenda by bringing in new themes, while those project leaders who have already contributed to the success of the last years will continue advancing the MZES research agenda. The most remarkable growth has been the more ample opportunities for doctoral and postdoc researchers provided by the Centre and thanks to increased external project funding. It will be important for the coming years to maintain the reached level of external funding and consolidate the Centre's

structures to adapt to the grown institute. The outgoing Executive Board has been glad about the quick integration of the new Managing Director, and is thus confident that the next Executive Board will be able to continue the Centre's path in 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, several aims have been at least partially fulfilled, while some strategic goals remain for the years to come and will be further developed by the next Executive Board. 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 and the researchers at the MZES for their enthusiasm and all the efforts, often way beyond duty, they devote to the common enterprise.



From left: Philipp Heldmann, Frank Kalter, and Bernhard Ebbinghaus with the new MZES Director Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck and the new Head of Department B, Jan van Deth (since 2/2011).

The new **EXECUTIVE BOARD** of MZES (since February 2011) includes:

Director: Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck

Head of Department A: Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter

Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Jan van Deth

Managing Director: Dr. Philipp Heldmann



2 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: Market Economies and Welfare States

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 restructuring, and erosion of institutional power, informs the analysis of the role the societal actors play in social and employment policy reforms. In several projects, micro-level survey data informs the analysis of changes in voluntary membership and public support for welfare programmes.

Active projects in 2010

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 research proposal on "Non-employment in Europe: A comparative analysis of social risk groups in household contexts" was developed and submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG). In the context of the dissertation project on patterns of non-employment in Europe based on analyses with ELFS, GSOEP, and BHPS were presented at international conferences and workshops.

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: Project funding for an additional year has been extended by the DFG, and since March 2010 two out of three dissertation projects are supported by FNA (*Forschungsnetzwerk Alterssicherung*) of the German public pension scheme. The edited volume with ten country studies and three comparative analyses was completed (*The Varieties of Pension Governance*, Oxford University Press, March 2011).

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: Bernhard Ebbinghaus (MZES) edited with Alex Bryson (LSE) and Jelle Visser (AJAS, Amsterdam) contributions to a special issue on *Causes, Consequences and Cures of Union Decline* for the *European Journal of Industrial Relations* (forthcoming in summer 2011).

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

Director(s): Franz Rothenbacher
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2012
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 A3.4: "The East European Population since 1850" in spring 2011, when a new application for financial support will be submitted to a research funding institution.

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 A 1.7 on Social Assistance in Europe. After the completion of this project at the end of 2010 the future development of EUWI will be discussed.

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

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

Research question/goal: Minimum income protection (MIP) systems provide the last safety net in welfare states and form the basis of social citizenship rights. Their institutional structures and quantitative salience among the population vary widely across Europe. So far, these variations are not fully captured and understood due to MIP's minor role in the field of welfare state research and the lack of comparative data.

The project aimed at closing this gap by developing a comprehensive database containing institutional, quantitative and comparative indicators, and by analysing cross-national patterns of MIP. At the end of the project in December 2010, the database includes seventeen EU member states and covers the period 1992–2007. Some data are available for 2008 and 2009 as well. Comparative analysis focused on the role of MIP in different welfare states. The results show huge cross-national variations in MIP benefit levels, recipient rates and expenditure which can be explained by institutional differences in general social protection arrangements and social citizenship rights. In the Nordic countries, MIP systems are firmly institutionalized but small because higher tier social protection systems show high coverage and replacement rates. Great relevance of MIP can be observed for the Anglophone countries, where higher tier social protection is limited but social citizenship rights are strongly generalized. This is also true for Germany, in contrast to the remaining Continental European countries, where the situation differs more strongly by population group. In Southern and Eastern Europe, MIP schemes are rather patchy and incomplete due to weak social citizenship rights. They usually are categorical and sometimes cover only small segments of the population.

The results of the project will be available in 2011. A book entitled 'The last safety net: a handbook of minimum income protection in Europe' will be published by Policy Press. The database will be made available after the publication of the monograph. Furthermore, the project team collaborated in the EQUALSOC working group on minimum income protection indicators (MIPI). In 2009 and 2010, four MIPI workshops were held in Antwerp, Mannheim and Stockholm. The results are planned to be published in a joint volume.

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.

Current stage: Timo Weishaupt completed his monograph "From the Manpower Revolution to the Activation Paradigm" (forthcoming with Amsterdam University Press). As part of an EU-funded project, he has conducted expert interviews with policy-makers and experts. He is invited to contribute to an edited volume on the role of labour administration in overcoming economic crises.

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
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.

Current stage: The project has been postponed until 2011 because the decision on external funding was only taken at the end of 2010. Funding is granted from January 2011.

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. Furthermore, a training school will teach young scholars in healthcare system and healthcare management research.

Current stage: Key activities are meetings of the Management Committee in Leeds (April 2010) and Lyon (November 2010) as well as the start of a PhD training school to improve comparative healthcare system research and healthcare management research. Four research groups cover the topics 'Development', 'Control', 'Innovation', and 'Voice' with respect to the management of healthcare.

A1.11 Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008

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

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

Current stage: Application for external funding has been submitted. Jan Drahokoupil and Martin Myant (University of the West of Scotland) have published monograph "Transition economies" in 2010 (Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell). Research conducted in this project has been presented in journal publications, conference presentations, and invited talks. Contributions to edited volumes forthcoming in 2011 have also been prepared.

A1.12 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, Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes
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.

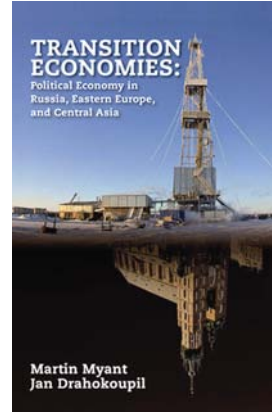
Current stage: This dissertation project became part of the MZES research programme in September 2009. First data analyses based on the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement (SHARE) and the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) have been conducted and presented at several national and international conferences. In the upcoming year the analyses will be finalised and a book manuscript will be prepared.

Publications 2010

Books

Myant, Martin and Jan Drahokoupil (2010): *Transition Economies: Political Economy in Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell.

Rothgang, Heinz, Mirella Cacace, Lorraine Frisina, Simone Grimmeisen, Achim Schmid and Claus Wendt (Eds.) (2010): *The State and Healthcare. Comparing OECD Countries*. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. (Transformation of the State Series).



Articles in journals

Drahokoupil, Jan (2010): Jiří Večerník's Czech society in the 2000s. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 62, issue 9, pp. 1583-1586.

Drahokoupil, Jan and Martin Myant (2010): Varieties of Capitalism, Varieties of Vulnerabilities: Financial Crisis and its Impact on Welfare States in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. *Historical Social Research*, 35, issue 2, pp. 266-295.

Reibling, Nadine (2010): Moderne Gesundheitssysteme zwischen Ergebnis- und Chancengleichheit: Ein Vergleich der aktuellen gesundheitspolitischen Entwicklung in Deutschland, Frankreich, und England. *Das Gesundheitswesen*, 72, issue 08/09, pp. P34.

Reibling, Nadine (2010): Ursache oder Therapie: Welche Rolle spielt die medizinische Versorgung bei der Erklärung sozial bedingter Gesundheitsungleichheit? *Das Gesundheitswesen*, 72, issue 08/09, pp. V56.

Reibling, Nadine and Claus Wendt (2010): Bereichsbesprechung: Gesundheit und Gesundheitssystem. *Soziologische Revue*, 33, issue 2, pp. 230-242.

Reibling, Nadine and Claus Wendt (2010): Bildungsniveau und Zugang zu Gesundheitsleistungen. Eine vergleichende Analyse von Zugangsregulierung und Inanspruchnahme fachärztlicher Leistungen in Europa. *Das Gesundheitswesen*, 72, issue 08/09, pp. 447-454.

Weishaupt, J. Timo (2010): A silent revolution? New management ideas and the reinvention of European public employment services. *Socio-Economic Review*, 8, issue 3, pp. 461-486.

Weishaupt, J. Timo (2010): Germany after a decade of Social Democrats in government: the end of the continental model? *German Politics*, 19, issue 2, pp. 105-122.

Wendt, Claus, Jürgen Kohl, Monika Mischke and Michaela Pfeifer (2010): How do Europeans perceive their healthcare system? Patterns of satisfaction and preference for state involvement in the field of healthcare. *European Sociological Review*, 26, issue 2, pp. 177-192.

Wendt, Claus and Jürgen Kohl (2010): Translating monetary inputs into health care services – the influence of different modes of public policy in a comparative perspective. *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*, 12, issue 1-2, pp. 11-31.

Wendt, Claus and Rubin Minhas (2010): The power of ideas – can Obama's healthcare reforms change the U.S. health system? *The International Journal of Clinical Practice*, 64, issue 4, pp. 423-425.

Chapters in books

Bahle, Thomas, Jürgen Kohl and Claus Wendt (2010): Welfare State. Pp. 571–628 in: Stefan Immerfall, Göran Therborn (Eds.): *Handbook of European Societies*. New York: Springer.

Bahle, Thomas, Michaela Pfeifer and Claus Wendt (2010): Social assistance. Pp. 448–461 in: Francis G. Castles, Stephan Leibfried, Jane Lewis, Herbert Obinger, Christopher Pierson (Eds.): *The Oxford Handbook of the Welfare State*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard (2010): Reforming Bismarckian Corporatism: The Changing Role of Social Partnership in Continental Europe. Pp. 255–278 in: Bruno Palier (Ed.): *A Long Goodbye to Bismarck? The Politics of Welfare Reform in Continental Europe*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard (2010): Unions and employers. Pp. 196–210 in: Francis G. Castles, Stephan Leibfried, Jane Lewis, Herbert Obinger, Christopher Pierson (Eds.): *The Oxford Handbook of the Welfare State*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Grimmeisen, Simone and Claus Wendt (2010): Gesundheitspolitik. Pp. 159–172 in: Sebastian Bukow, Wenke Seemann (Eds.): *Die Große Koalition. Regierung – Politik – Parteien 2005–2009*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaft.

Rothgang, Heinz, Achim Schmid and Claus Wendt (2010): The self-regulatory German healthcare system between growing competition and State hierarchy. Pp. 119–179 in: Heinz Rothgang, Mirella Cacace, Iorraine Frisina, Simone Grimmeisen, Achim Schmid, Claus Wendt (Eds.): *The State and Healthcare. Comparing OECD Countries*. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. (Transformation of the State Series).

Schmid, Achim and Claus Wendt (2010): The changing role of the State in healthcare service provision. Pp. 53–71 in: Heinz Rothgang, Mirella Cacace, Iorraine Frisina, Simone Grimmeisen, Achim Schmid, Claus Wendt (Eds.): *The State and Healthcare. Comparing OECD Countries*. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. (Transformations of the State Series).

Conference Participation

Bahle, Thomas: *Minimum income protection systems and benefit receipt*, [Meeting of the Equalsoc MIPI group, Institute for Future Studies, Stockholm, Schweden, 15–16 June 2010].

Bahle, Thomas: *The role of minimum income protection systems within social security systems*, [The global crisis: impact and challenges for social security. Seventeenth international research seminar on issues in social security. Foundation for International Studies on Social Security (FISS). Sigtuna, Schweden, 16–18 June 2010].

Bahle, Thomas, Vanessa Hubl: *Mindestsicherung*, [1. Tagung 'Sozialversicherung: Wandel, Wirkung, Weiterentwicklung', Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, Düsseldorf, 5–6 May 2010].

Bahle, Thomas, Vanessa Hubl: *Mindestsicherung*, [2. Tagung 'Sozialversicherung: Wandel, Wirkung, Weiterentwicklung', Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, Düsseldorf, 4–5 October 2010].

Biegert, Thomas: *Individual Career Trajectories in National Labor Markets: Comparing Germany and the United Kingdom Using Sequence Analysis*, [RECWOWE Doctoral Workshop 2010: The Politics of Employment-friendly Welfare Reforms, Menton, France, 28–29 October 2010].

Biegert, Thomas: *Patterns of Nonemployment: How Institutions Affect the Labor Market Activity of Different Social Groups*, [XVII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Gothenburg, Sweden, 11–17 July 2010].

Drahokoupil, Jan: *Financial Crisis and the Politics of Welfare Restructuring in Eastern Europe: Short-Term Impacts and Long-Term Prospects*, [Centre for Comparative Economics Seminar Series, SSEES, University College London, London, Großbritannien, 9 February 2010].

Drahokoupil, Jan: *Forms of international integration and the vulnerabilities and resiliences to the crisis in Eastern Europe*, [The financial crisis in Central Eastern Europe, University of Osnabrück, 17-18 June 2010].

Drahokoupil, Jan: *International Integration and Resilience to Crisis in Transition Economies*, [International Studies Association annual convention, New Orleans, USA, 17-20 February 2010].

Drahokoupil, Jan: *International Integration and Resilience to Crisis in Transition Economies*, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Münster, 22-27 March 2010].

Drahokoupil, Jan: *International Integration and Resilience to Crisis in Transition Economies*, [Council for European Studies International Conference, Montreal, Canada, 15-17 April 2010].

Drahokoupil, Jan: *Political economy of crisis adjustment in Eastern Europe*, [ECPR SGIR 7th Pan-European International Relations Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, 8-11 September 2010].

Drahokoupil, Jan, Myant, Martin: *Financial Crisis as a Verdict on Transition: Introducing the Book Transition Economies: Political Economy in Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia by Martin Myant and Jan Drahokoupil*, [Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies Annual Convention, Los Angeles, USA, 18-21 November 2010].

Drahokoupil, Jan, Myant, Martin: *Political economy of crisis adjustment in Eastern Europe*, [European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy Annual Conference, Bordeaux, France, 28-31 October 2010].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *Comparing Welfare States in Europe with Typologies: Ideal or Realistic Strategy?*, [Summer School "State, Society and Citizen: Cross- and Multi-disciplinary Perspectives on Welfare State Development", University of Odense, Svendborg, Denmark, 15-20 August 2010].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *Overcoming the Old and Toward a New Welfare System for the Elderly?*, [The Politics of the New Welfare State, Robert Schuman Centre, EUI, Florence, Italy, 14-15 October 2010].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *The Political Economy of Pension Governance – Regulating the Privatization of Financial Risks*, [Council for European Studies (CES) Annual Conference, Montreal, Canada, 15-17 April 2010].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *The Political Economy of Pension Reforms: Past and Current Challenges*, [Seminar on New Challenges and Answers in the Post-Industrial Welfare State, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin, 5 October 2010].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *The Role of Social Partners in European Pension Reforms: From 'Old' to 'New' Politics?*, [RECOWOE Workshop, London School of Economics, UK, 12 March 2010].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *Welfare state regimes and the life course: the case of retirement*, [SOCLIFE Workshop, Universität zu Köln, 19 February 2010].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, Claudia Göbel, Sebastian Koos: *Institutions, Workplace and Social Context Matter: Comparing Union Membership in Europe*, [Research Network EQUALSOC – Final Conference, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, 4-5 June 2010].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, Tobias Wiß: *Regulating Private Pensions in Times of Crisis: Short-term and Long-term Consequences*, [European Social Policy Analysis Network (ESPAnet) Conference, Budapest, Hungary, 5-8 September 2010].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, Tobias Wiß: *Varieties of Pension Governance: The Regulation of Private Pensions in Europe*, [GUSTO Workshop: "Pension Privatization in Crisis?", University of Warwick, UK, 26-27 May 2010].

Gronwald, Mareike: *Auf dem Weg zum Mehrsäulenmodell? Prozesse und Strategien des institutionellen Wandels in der Alterssicherung im Vergleich*, [9. Graduiertenkolloquium des Forschungsnetzwerkes Alterssicherung, Berlin, 8-9 July 2010].

Gronwald, Mareike: *Different Paths to Pension System Change in Europe*, [Changing social policy in a cross-national perspective: methods and policy area specificities. ESPAnet Doctoral Workshop, Paris, Maison des sciences économiques, Frankreich, 8-10 April 2010].

Hubl, Vanessa: *Comparing recent reforms of (activating) minimum income protection schemes in Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Belgium*, [Meeting of the Equalsoc MIPI group, Institute for Future Studies, Stockholm, Sweden, 15-16 June 2010].

Hubl, Vanessa: *Social assistance for people with disabilities. A comparative study of five European countries*, [8th ESPAnet Annual Conference 2010, Budapest, Hungary, 2-4 September 2010].

Reibling, Nadine: *Changing Healthcare Systems - Changing Health Inequalities?*, [SFB 597 Workshop: Evaluating Health Care System Performance: Theoretical and Methodological Considerations, Bremen, 2-3 December 2010].

Reibling, Nadine: *Cure or Catalyst: How the Healthcare System Affects Health Inequalities*, [XVII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Göteborg, Schweden, 11-17 July 2010].

Reibling, Nadine: *Moderne Gesundheitssysteme zwischen Ergebnis- und Chancengleichheit: Ein Vergleich der aktuellen gesundheitspolitischen Entwicklung in Deutschland, Frankreich und Großbritannien*, [35. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Frankfurt, 11-15 October 2010].

Reibling, Nadine: *Welche Rolle spielen strukturelle, kulturelle und psychosoziale Faktoren bei der Erklärung gesundheitlicher Ungleichheit? Mechanismen im Ländervergleich*, [35. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Frankfurt, 11-15 October 2010].

Reibling, Nadine, Claus Wendt: *Ideas and Institutional Change in Healthcare Systems*, [Equalsoc Institutional Change Workshop, MZES, 25-26 November 2010].

Weishaupt, J. Timo: *After the Crisis is Before the Crisis? European Labor Market Policy Responses in Comparative Perspective*, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA), Washington, D.C., USA, 1 September 2010 - 4 December 2010].

Weishaupt, J. Timo: *Explaining Labour Market Policy Reactions to the Crisis: Beyond Path Dependency?*, [EQUALSOC/TRALEG Group Workshop on Institutional Change, Mannheim, Germany, 25-26 November 2010].

Weishaupt, J. Timo: *Reforming Unemployment Policy in Europe: A Common Turn to Activation?*, [Final Meeting of the Equalsoc MIPI Group, Institute for Futures Studies, Stockholm, Sweden, 15-16 June 2010].

Weishaupt, J. Timo, Felix Hörisch: *Explaining Variations in the Fight against Unemployment in Times of the Global Financial Crisis: A Mixed-Methods Approach*, [First Annual MZES Postdoc Conference, Mannheim, Germany, 5-6 November 2010].

Weishaupt, J. Timo, Felix Hörisch (co-author): *In the Midst of the Crisis: Supporting the Unemployed through Direct Job-Creation Schemes?*, [Council for European Studies (CES) Annual Conference, Montreal, Canada, 15-17 April 2010].

Wendt, Claus: *Framework for Comparing and Researching Health Policy Regimes*, [COST ACTION TRAINING SCHOOL: Enhancing the Role of Medicine in the Management of European Health Systems, Lyon, Frankreich, 22 October 2010].

Wendt, Claus: *The role of experts in the German healthcare system*, [Conference on the Politics of Ideas and the Politics of Representation: The Case of Health Policy, Rothermere American Institute, Oxford University, GB, 11-12 November 2010].

Wendt, Claus: *Welfare States and Public Opinion in 15 European Countries*, [ESPAnet Conference 2010, Budapest, Ungarn, 2-4 September 2010].

Wiß, Tobias: *Sozialpartner in der Alterssicherung: Möglichkeiten und Auswirkungen*, [9. Graduiertenkolloquium des Forschungsnetzwerkes Alterssicherung (FNA), Berlin, 8-9 July 2010].

Research Area A2: Education, Labour Markets and Social Stratification

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 2010

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

Director(s): Walter Müller (local coordination)

Researcher(s): Thomas Bahle, Katherin Barg, Carlo Barone, Gerrit Bauer, Birgit Becker, Nicole Biedinger, Josef Brüderl, Laura Castiglioni, Jörg Dollmann, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Martin Elff, Hartmut Esser, Rebecca Frings, Markus Gangl, Michael Gebel, Johannes Giesecke, Claudia Goebel, Nadia Granato, Mareike Gronwald, Andreas Horr, Tobias Hubert, Vanessa Hubl, Christian Hunkler, Marita Jacob, Jean-Marie Jungblut, Markus Klein, Thorsten Kneip, Irena Kogan, Sebastian Koos, Franz Kraus, Ulrich Krieger, Cornelia Kristen, Clemens Kroneberg, Monika Mischke, Nico Müller, Walter Müller, Wolfgang C. Müller, Martin Neugebauer, Jörg Neugschwender, Clemens Noelke, Heinz-Herbert Noll, Michaela Pfeifer, Klaus Pforr,

Reinhard Pollak, Nadine Reibling, David Reimer, Sigrid Roßteutscher, Tobias Roth, Zerrin Salikutluk, Steffen Schindler, Jette Schröder, Stephanie Steinmetz, Volker Stocké, Nicole Tieben, Jan W. van Deth, Stefan Weick, J.Timo Weishaupt, Felix Weiss, Claus Wendt, Tobias Wiß, Andreas M. Wüst, Andrea Ziefle, Sonja Zmerli

Funding: EU
Duration: 2005 to 2010
Status: completed

Results: Within the framework of this network of excellence, funded over a period of five years by the European Commission, the MZES cooperated with 13 leading social science institutions across Europe. The aim was to establish interdisciplinary cooperation of scientists from economics, social policy, sociology and political science to foster outstanding European research competence for examining the consequences of economic change for the quality of life and social cohesion in the societies of Europe. Based on various large-scale international data sources, the objective was to explore – by comparing countries, as a rule – how the quality of life and social cohesion are affected by factors such as education and social mobility, developments in the labour market, in the distribution and intergenerational mobility of income, in families and social networks, in cultural and social differentiation as well as in social confidence and social and political legitimacy. In line with the character of the network, research was conducted in numerous groups and teams composed of international researchers. At the MZES, researchers played a very active role in initiating and directing such teams.

Among others, Walter Müller and Steffen Schindler (both MZES) directed the work group "Education, Social Mobility and Social Cohesion". To date, this group has published five special editions of major professional journals, one edited volume, and more than one hundred articles in other professional journals. Within this group, particular emphasis was given to the development and evaluation of better instruments for internationally comparable measurement of educational attainment in teams directed by Irena Kogan (MZES) and Silke Schneider (Nuffield College Oxford). Marita Jacob (MZES) and David Reimer (MZES) directed studies on the role of higher education for social inequality. In several other teams, MZES researchers have contributed a number of articles investigating the generation of unequal educational opportunities in the native and in different immigrant populations.

Irena Kogan (MZES) was responsible for a team exploring the choice of partners among immigrants in different European countries. The results were published in a special volume of the Zeitschrift für Familienforschung (Journal of Family Research). Jan van Deth and Sonja Zmerli (both MZES) directed a team working on "Civiness, Equality, and Democracy: A 'Dark Side' of Social Capital?" This team produced a special edition of the American Behavioral Scientist. Claus Wendt (MZES), together with

Joakim Palme (SOFI), directed a team analyzing institutions and provisions of the European welfare states and how these are perceived and assessed by the population in the individual countries. Additionally, Claus Wendt was responsible for a team analyzing institutional change in European welfare states. The results of both teams were published in international journals. Bernhard Ebbinghaus (MZES) directed together with Alex Bryson (LSE) and Jelle Visser (AIAS, Amsterdam) another team exploring the reasons for the decline in trade union membership in Europe and its consequences for social cohesion. The results of two meetings will be published as a special edition of the European Journal of Industrial Relations in summer 2011.

Apart from its research achievements, the network was particularly significant for integrating young MZES scholars into the international scientific community. In summer schools, methods workshops and conferences organized by the network, many young researchers had an opportunity to present their contributions to distinguished international colleagues for discussion, to establish contacts, and to gain experience in European research cooperation with colleagues from their own generation.

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 2011
Status: ongoing

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

Current stage: In the course of 2010 several articles have been published in national and international scientific journals. Moreover, the project produced a chapter on the social inequality at the transition to tertiary education for the book "From Kinder-

garten to University", edited by Birgit Becker and David Reimer. Besides, out of the project context funds for a dissertation project were granted by the BMBF-junior-programme 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 Noelke
Funding: VW-Stiftung
Duration: 2005 to 2010
Status: completed

Results: The overarching goal of the project has been to understand how transformation in Central and Eastern Europe has affected young people's entry into working life. The initial project stage focused on descriptive analyses of education systems, labor market and welfare regimes in the ten post-socialist EU accession countries. Results were published at Policy Press as a handbook titled "Europe Enlarged". During the main project phase, we conducted in-depth analyses of educational attainment and labor market entry in ten CEE countries using longitudinal individual data. The main research questions focus on the role education systems play in preparing young people for the transition from school to work, and whether this role has been changing in the course of the transformation from socialism to capitalism. Despite rapid structural change and declining employer participation, vocational education at the secondary level still facilitates a rapid entry into first employment. Failing to complete any secondary education, however, is associated with increasing labor market disadvantages. Despite rapid growth of higher education sectors in a number of countries, tertiary graduates have been the main winners of transformation. Nevertheless, we also observed considerable inequalities in terms of attaining different tertiary degrees as well as heterogeneities in the returns to different degrees. The main outcome of this project stage is an edited volume "Making the Transition", forthcoming in the Social Inequality series as Stanford University Press. Beyond the formal end of the project, work on these topics continues through a number of collaborative publication projects.

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 2011
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 analysed longitudinal microdata sets from Sweden, Germany and the United States. In 2010, our focus was on the macro-conditions in the three societies. Our analyses have been presented in international conferences and some of them as well published or submitted for publication in scientific journals.

A2.5 European Labour Force

Director(s): Franz Kraus, Bernhard Ebbinghaus
Researcher(s): Franz Kraus, external collaborators
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2010
Status: completed

Results: A major aim of the project was the establishment of a detailed database on the development of the European labour force since the late 19th century, allowing for the comparative study of growth and structural changes in employment. Labour markets have been subject to manifold processes of growth and change in the aftermath of industrialization and the growing international division of labour. Increasingly they shape social structures and life chances of ever larger parts of the population. One core question relates to commonalities and differences in the developmental paths that individual countries in Europe have followed. Are there different "families of nations", and can these different trajectories be related to differences in historical configurations?

The project was planned as a further contribution to the MZES series of historical data handbooks ('Societies of Europe' series), but it ends with a data collection available for future analyses. The data collection focuses on three core aspects of socio-economic development: (i) variations in labour market participation, (ii) sectoral change, and (iii) changes in status of employment. It consists of 4 parts and comprises 15 West European countries. The first three parts have been compiled from national occupational censuses.

1. Tables on employment structure by industry, employment status and sex, 1880-2000. For this purpose, historical classifications of industry and status of employment were converted to international standard classifications of the United Nations.
2. Tables on labour market participation by age group, sex and marital status, 1920-2000.
3. Tables on regional employment structures, 1950-1990.

4. Comparison of time series on unemployment offered by OECD and by ILO, dating back to the 1960s in some cases.

Data collection and related documentation will be available on MZES intranet by end of February 2011 for use by researchers at the Centre.

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.

Current stage: In 2010 the project focused on analysing the development of returns to education on the labour market in the course of educational expansion. The results show that up to recent years graduates from institutions of higher education con-

tinue to enjoy substantially better opportunities on the labour market than graduates with lower qualifications and have not lost their competitive advantages.

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.

Current stage: Over the last year, we finished and submitted a research proposal for the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung. The decision is expected for January 2011. Additionally, some preparatory work has begun, e.g. partly constructing the data, but also conducting relevant empirical analyses, some of which have been presented at international conferences.

A2.8 Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education. A Trend Analysis of Tertiary Graduates' Employment Outlook

Director(s): Walter Müller
Researcher(s): Markus Klein
Funding: BMBF
Duration: 2010 to 2012
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Against the background of educational expansion and skill-biased technological change the dissertation project addresses the question to what extent these interacting developments have an impact on occupational returns to education in the course of time. Particular attention is attached to the analysis of new occupational fields or occupations emerging due to rising skill requirements that are relevant for graduates from higher education. In contrast to the current state of

research the dissertation project intends to investigate the long-term development over several decades as well as the change in recent years based on long-lasting Mikrocensus-serials.

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

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

A2.10 Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why? Causes of Choice of Field of Study, Entrance Qualifications of Teacher Students, and Evaluation of the TeacherStudy Programme

Director(s): Walter Müller
Researcher(s): Martin Neugebauer
Funding: BMBF
Duration: 2010 to 2013
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Teachers are a central determinant of successful schooling – this has been shown impressively by recent research on the effectiveness of educational systems. Therefore the question of how a society can attract high quality teachers is highly relevant for researchers and policy makers alike. In public debates on teacher quality it is often assumed that people with unfavourable cognitive and motivational characteristics choose to become teachers. However, few studies have investigated this assumption empirically. Against this background, the project focuses on the mechanisms that shape the decision to become a teacher – or not; and what this means for the composition of the teacher workforce and hence the learning environment of students in Germany. What are the qualifications of future teachers and in what respects do they differ from other students? What motivates them to start or to drop out of a teacher education programme? How do teacher students evaluate their study programme? Furthermore, the research project aims to investigate, whether these aspects have changed over the past 20-30 years, a period char-

acterized by a massive educational expansion and changing labour market opportunities.

A2.11 Educational Careers and Social Inequality – Analysis of the Impact of Social Origin on Educational Career Patterns and Their Labor Market Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective

Director(s): Marita Jacob
Researcher(s): Felix Weiss
Funding: BMBF
Duration: 2010 to 2013
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project examines two research questions to deepen the understanding of social origin on delayed achievement of education. First, do young adults react with reenrolment into higher education on some labour market situations? Second, do returns to education on the labour market differ between different educational career patterns? The second question has important implications for the consequences of the first question in the context of intergenerational social inequality. These questions will be approached using secondary analysis of existing longitudinal micro-data. Since the moderation of the micro-processes through institutional conditions is of particular interest, the analyses will involve a comparison of both processes over three societies, Germany, Sweden and the United States. The focus will be on analysis for the German case. The comparison cases however can add additional insights on the processes in educational systems which are similar to recent developments of the German system.

Publications 2010

Articles in journals

Baranowska, Anna and Michael Gebel (2010): The determinants of youth temporary employment in the enlarged Europe: do labour market institutions matter? *European Societies*, 12, issue 3, pp. 367–390.

Breen, Richard, Ruud Luijkx, Walter Müller and Reinhard Pollak (2010): Long term-trends in educational inequality in Europe: class inequalities and gender differences. *European Sociological Review*, 26, issue 1, pp. 31–48.

Gebel, Michael and Friedhelm Pfeiffer (2010): Educational expansion and its heterogeneous returns for wage workers. *Journal of Applied Social Science Studies (Schmollers Jahrbuch)*, 130, issue 1, pp. 19–42.

Jacob, Marita (2010): Literaturbesprechung: Lehrbuch der Bildungssoziologie. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 62, issue 3, pp. 571–574.

Jacob, Marita and Felix Weiss (2010): From higher education to work patterns of labor market entry in Germany and the US. *Higher Education*, 60, issue 5, pp. 529–542.

Klein, Markus and Michael Kühhirt (2010): Sozial erwünschtes Antwortverhalten bezüglich der Teilung häuslicher Arbeit: Die Interaktion von Interviewergeschlecht und Befragtenmerkmalen in Telefoninterviews. *Methoden - Daten - Analysen*, 4, issue 2, pp. 79-104.

Müller, Walter, Markus Klein, Steffen Schindler and Reinhard Pollak (2010): Long-Term Development of Social Disparities in Eligibility for Higher Education in Germany (Cyrillic). *Sociological Problems*, 43, issue 1/2, pp. 146-174 .

Neugebauer, Martin (2010): Bildungsungleichheit und Grundschulempfehlung beim Übergang auf das Gymnasium: Eine Dekomposition primärer und sekundärer Herkunftseffekte. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 39, issue 3, pp. 202-214.

Schindler, Steffen and David Reimer (2010): Primäre und sekundäre Effekte der sozialen Herkunft beim Übergang in die Hochschulbildung. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 62, issue 4, pp. 623-653.

Chapters in books

Jacob, Marita and Nicole Tieben (2010): Wer nutzt die Durchlässigkeit zwischen verschiedenen Schulformen? Soziale Selektivität bei Schulformwechseln und nachgeholt Schulabschlüssen. Pp. 145-178 in: Birgit Becker, David Reimer (Eds.): *Vom Kindergarten bis zur Hochschule. Die Generierung von ethnischen und sozialen Disparitäten in der Bildungsbiographie*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Jacob, Marita and Felix Weiss (2010): Soziale Selektivität beim Hochschulzugang - Veränderungen der Zugangssequenzen zur Hochschule im Kohortenvergleich. Pp. 285-312 in: Birgit Becker, David Reimer (Eds.): *Vom Kindergarten bis zur Hochschule. Die Generierung von ethnischen und sozialen Disparitäten in der Bildungsbiographie*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

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Papers / Reports

Schindler, Steffen (2010): *Assessing the cumulative impact of primary and secondary effects on the way from elementary to tertiary education. A simulation study for Germany.* Equalsoc Working Paper; No. 2010/2.



Conference Participation

Bauer, Gerrit, Michael Ruland, Marita Jacob: *Education and fertility in Germany: life course and partnership perspectives*, [Research Network EQUALSOC – Final Conference, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 3–5 June 2010].

Bauer, Gerrit, Thorsten Kneip, Steffen Reinhold: *Unilateral Divorce Law in Europe: Its Impact on Divorce, Bargaining over Female Labour Force Participation and Childbirth within Marriages*, [EQUALSOC Research Team Meeting 'Investigating the Housework Triangle: European Reflections on Gender, the Market and the State', Antwerp, Belgium, 23 March 2010].

Becker, Birgit: *Equal chances by the third generation? Cognitive and language skills of second and third generation children of Turkish origin in German*, [Research Network EQUALSOC – Final Conference, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 3–5 June 2010].

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Gebel, Michael, Irena Kogan: *Tertiary Education Landscape and Labour Market Chances of the Highly Educated in Central and Eastern Europe*, [International Conference "Higher education and beyond – Inequalities regarding entrance to higher education and educational credentials", Monte Verità, Ascona, Switzerland, 4–9 July 2010].

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Klein, Markus: *Warum ist der Berufseinstieg von Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaftlern problematisch? Ein Erklärungsversuch von Studienfacheffekten beim Erwerbseintritt*, [HIS Forschungskolloquium, Hannover, 8 April 2010].

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Kühhirt, Michael, Marita Jacob, Corinna Kleinert: *Trends in gender disparities at the school-to-work transition in Germany: labor market entry of young men and women between 1984 and 2005*, [Research Network EQUALSOC – Final Conference, Amsterdam, Niederlande, 3–5 June 2010].

Müller, Walter: *Change in gender and class inequality in educational attainment. Why do women outperform men?*, [Presentation at the Department of Sociology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands, 23 March 2010].

Müller, Walter: *Der langfristige Wandel in Bildungsdisparitäten und sozialer Durchlässigkeit*, [Tagung Europa und der "American Dream". Eine transatlantische Traumdeutung, Berlin, 27 October 2010].

Müller, Walter: *Educational expansion and educational inequality in comparative perspective*, [Master-Class Lectures, Department of Sociology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands, 24–26 March 2010].

Müller, Walter: *Educational inequality and returns to education*, [EQUALSOC Final Conference, EDUC Thematic Group, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 3–5 June 2010].

Müller, Walter: *Expected and unexpected consequences of educational expansion*, [Lecture for 3rd International Bamberg Summer School in Empirical Education Research on Institutional and Contextual Determinants of Educational Judgement, Decision Making and Learning, Bamberg, 21-24 September 2010].

Müller, Walter: *Returns to education: the links between educational and occupational attainment*, [Max Weber Programme Conference on Contemporary approaches to inequality in the social sciences, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 5-6 May 2010].

Müller, Walter, Rolf Becker, Ilona Relikowski, Hans-Peter-Blossfeld: *Why do women better in education than men? Gender and class disparities on the path to higher education*, [International conference "Higher education and beyond – inequalities regarding entrance to higher education and educational credentials", Monte Verità, Ascona, Switzerland, 4-8 July 2010].

Neugebauer, Martin: *Can The Teacher's Gender Explain The 'Boy Crisis' in Educational Attainment?*, [Research Network EQUALSOC – Final Conference, Amsterdam, Niederlande, 3-7 June 2010].

Neugebauer, Martin: *Can the teacher's gender explain the 'boy crisis' in educational attainment?*, [EARLI JURE "Connecting Diverse Perspectives on Learning and Instruction: A Conference of Synergy", Frankfurt, 19-22 July 2010].

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Neugebauer, Martin, Steffen Schindler: *The German Case: Primary and Secondary Effects at the Transitions to Upper Secondary School and to Tertiary Education*, [EQUALSOC EDUC Research Team Meeting 'Problems of an Education-based Meritocracy', Oxford, UK, 18-19 February 2010].

Noelke, Clemens: *Employment protection and the distribution of job security*, [Research Network EQUALSOC – Final Conference, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 3-5 June 2010].

Schindler, Steffen, Markus Lörz: *The development of primary and secondary effects in the transition to tertiary education in Germany 1976-2005*, [18th Annual Workshop of the Transitions in Youth Network 'Transitions into and out of higher education: A changing context?', Dublin, Irland, 9-11 September 2010].

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Weiss, Felix: *Relative class position of young adults and their parents and the decision to get more education – a comparison of Sweden, Germany and the US*, [Research Network EQUALSOC – Final Conference, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 3-5 June 2010].

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Research Area A3: Family and Migration

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 2010

A3.1 Panel Study on Family Dynamics

Director(s): Josef Brüderl
Researcher(s): Klaus Pforr, Laura Castiglioni, Jasmin Passet, Volker Ludwig, Jette Schröder, Philipp Schütze, Nina Schumann
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2004 to 2012
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 second wave ended in April 2010. Data for 9,000 cases are cleaned and made user-friendly. First methodological results on wave two were presented at several conferences during the summer. Preparations for the third wave have been completed; field work began in October 2010. Currently we prepare the questionnaire for the fourth wave.

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 2012
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: 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 allow us to disentangle the interdependent processes of educational enrolment, partnership formation and fertility decision (based on SOEP and ALWA data). At this stage a subproject deals with decision rules couples apply in case partners' fertility intentions diverge.

A3.4 The East European Population since 1850

Director(s): Franz Rothenbacher

Researcher(s): N.N.

Funding: MZES

Duration: 2005 to 2011

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 book manuscript could be finished almost completely. It comprises approximately 1,500 pages, split almost half into text and text figures, and half into appendix tables. Six introductory chapters comparatively deal with the most important topics. 21 standardized chapters present the population of the single countries. An appendix comprises a short documentation of the data on the attached CD-ROM and an extensive bibliography of the statistical sources used.

A3.5 Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families

Director(s): Hartmut Esser

Researcher(s): Jörg Dollmann, Cornelia Kristen (-2004), Lucia Hug (-2004)

Funding: DFG

Duration: 2000 to 2010

Status: completed

Results: The project aimed to explain ethnic differences in educational attainment in the German educational system. We focussed on the transition from primary to secondary education, as at this point in the school career the courses are set for future educational and occupational success. We were interested in the role educational decisions play for the less advantageous transition patterns of immigrants after primary schooling: Does the poor scholastic achievement of immigrant children in primary school directly translate into less favourable educational transitions? Do further disadvantages result from cautious decision behaviour in immigrant families? Or are even benefits to be expected, for example, when immigrant families try to realise their high educational aspirations?

We pursued these questions on the basis of a primary data collection project conducted in the city of Cologne. We tested the German and mathematical skills of

1,400 Turkish immigrant and native 3rd graders and administered a three-wave questionnaire to their parents – once before the decision at the end of the 3rd grade, again in the middle of the 4th grade, when the decision was pending, and finally at the end of the 4th grade, when the pupils were already registered at one of the secondary schools.

The results reveal that – controlling for prior scholastic achievement and social background – children of Turkish immigrant families are more likely to attend the more demanding tracks. This positive effect of ethnic origin is due to the high educational aspirations in immigrant families of Turkish origin. However, this high motivation can't compensate for the often poor educational achievement of Turkish immigrant children during primary school. At the same time, the results reveal no evidence for the assumption that their teachers discriminate Turkish immigrant children against native pupils. Given comparable scholastic achievement – measured with objective tests – and a comparable social background, children of Turkish immigrants receive the same teacher recommendations as their native classmates.

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 2011
Status: ongoing

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

Current stage: The fourth wave of the survey of the same Turkish and German families was conducted from September 2010 to January 2011. A parent was interviewed face-to-face at home (CAPI); subsequently the standardized developmental test K-ABC was conducted with the family's now 6.5–7.5-year old target child. Analyses with the entire longitudinal data are planned.

A3.8 Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices

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

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

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

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

Current stage: In we continued preparing a questionnaire and an event history calendar. We developed a new questionnaire software, tested a new research instrument, collected context data and conducted a pretest of the study. In the main study in 2011, 1,600 German and Turkish households in the city of Mannheim (Germany) will be interviewed face-to-face and by telephone.

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: completed

Results: The study investigated the success of children and adolescents 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 was assumed that ethnic inequalities are reproduced particularly at crucial transitions within the educational systems.

With this in mind, pupils and their mothers from the Former Soviet Union (in Germany also from Turkey) and natives were surveyed before and after crucial transition points in their school careers (panel with two respectively three survey waves). In wave one 2289 complete interviews were conducted in Germany and 1868 in Israel.

Our results confirm that in both countries pupils with a migration background score noticeably lower than natives on achievement tests and have markedly lower grades. These differences are particularly conspicuous in the area of language skills and grades in German, respectively Hebrew. In Germany this is true most of all for Turkish pupils. However, upon comparison of natives and immigrants with the same resources endowment these differences disappear for the most part. Ethnic differences in the school performance thus can be traced primarily to social-structural differences. This is similarly true for critical transitions within the educational system. After controlling for school performance and social origin, differences in the transition behaviour of natives and immigrants no longer exist.

The central finding then is that differences in the educational success of immigrants and natives are due primarily to differences in families' access to educationally relevant resources, which in turn affects the school performance of their children. There are no indications of a farther-reaching disadvantage of children with a migration background in terms of grading or at transition points within the educational system.

A3.11 Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants

Director(s): Frank Kalter
Researcher(s): Lars Leszczensky
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2008 to 2011
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project aims to investigate the mechanisms underlying the formation and change of social networks and ethnic identifications of young immigrants. A particular goal is to disentangle the causal interplay between social and emotional integration. In the first instance measurements for ethnic identifications will be further developed and tested. The core of the project is the collection and analysis of network panel data. It is aimed to interview students from 60 classes for three years in a row. The data will be analyzed, among others, with the help of actor-driven models for the co-evolution of social networks and behavior.

Current stage: After, due to the move of the former research assistant to another university, the project slept for a while, a restart was launched in summer with the new research assistant Lars Leszczensky. A proposal for funding of the research project was submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in October 2010. The funding period is supposed to start in September 2011.

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.

Current stage: After the start of funding in October 2009, we designed a sampling-scheme to sample 14 year old children of immigrants and their majority peers in all of the participating countries. Furthermore, we developed the questionnaires for the children, their parents and their teachers. In November 2010, the fieldwork started in all countries.

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: Throughout 2010 all constructs in our responsibility have been applied in certain NEPS sub-studies. In addition to general pilot studies we conducted cognitive interviews to develop appropriate operationalizations of Acculturation and Ethnic-cultural Identity, Religion and Religiousness, and Social Capital. Based on their results and the analyses of pilot study data questionnaires for pupils, their parents, teachers, and headmasters have been compiled.

A3.14 Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success

Director(s): Hartmut Esser
Researcher(s): Tobias Hannemann, Tobias Schallock
Funding: Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften Leopoldina
Duration: 2010 to 2012
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project "Ethnic Differences in Education", funded by the National Academy of Sciences (Leopoldina), aims at examining mechanisms and conditions leading to the development of ethnic differences in educational participation, performance and attainment and at uncovering fields that have not been inves-

tigated so far. The intention to document the state of scientifically verifiable inter-connections for public and political debate and thus provide a sufficiently strong explanation of existing causal effects for future measures forms the background to this investigation. The statement will focus on the documentation of sound scientific evidence in this area, the identification of previously open fields, a number of public controversies, and proof of the effectiveness of specific measures, for example, the impact of educational systems, the effects of pre-school attendance, social and ethnic concentrations or specific supportive measures, such as linguistic support programmes, summer schools or "multicultural" programmes.

A3.15 Networks, ethnicity, and crime longitudinal study (NECS)

Director(s): Frank Kalter, Clemens Kroneberg
Researcher(s): Harald Beier, N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2010 to 2014
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project aims to explain inter-ethnic differences in juvenile delinquency by combining models of social action and social networks. Based on an integrative theory of action, we will develop a comprehensive model of how criminal acts result from the interplay of opportunities, incentives, moral norms, self-control and neutralizations. Focusing on the social networks of juveniles, we will also study to what extent these determinants of criminal behavior form the basis for social contacts (selection) or rather grow out of differential association (influence). Empirically, the project will collect longitudinal data on a sample of adolescents. The project will allow comparisons with a number of similar studies from other European countries by employing similar measurement techniques.

A3.16 The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System

Director(s): Irena Kogan
Researcher(s): Tobias Roth
Funding: BMBF
Duration: 2010 to 2013
Status: ongoing

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

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

A3.17 The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe

Director(s): Irena Kogan
Researcher(s): Manuel Siegert
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2010 to 2015
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: Although a lot of empirical studies have dealt with the life situation of immigrants and their descendants, almost nothing is known about how migrants evaluate their situation themselves. How satisfied are they with their life in general as well as its different aspects like labour market position, economic situation, housing conditions or social integration? Are there significant differences between countries in this regard and what do they depend on?

We will particularly focus on the role of immigrants' selection and self-selection, trying to answer the question, whether immigrants tend to be more satisfied if they made 'right' decisions with regard to the choice of the receiving countries having maximized their utility. This includes the examination of the role of the objective conditions of immigrants' integration in host countries as well as the role of the climate of immigrants' reception, including cultural distances and discriminatory attitudes on the part of the host countries' charter populations for immigrants' subjective well-being.

The planned project hence aims at getting a broader and a differentiated picture on the life situation of immigrants and their descendants with the help of both subjective and objective indicators. The study ought to help to close theoretical gaps left open by research applying solely objective indicators.

Publications 2010

Books

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Bauer, Gerrit, Thorsten Kneip: *Proceptive Behaviour from a Couple Perspective. A Test of Competing Decision Rules*, [From Intentions to Behaviour: Reproductive Decision-Making in a Macro-Micro Perspective, Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria, 2-3 December 2010].

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Associated Projects Department A

Dissertation projects and projects concerned with issues that are not covered by existing Research Areas are managed as "associated projects". Also projects of MZES project leaders within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 "Political Economy of Reforms" are listed here.

Active projects in 2010

AI.2 Welfare State Reform Support from Below: Linking Individual Attitudes and Organised Interests in Europe

Director(s): Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Claus Wendt

Researcher(s): Elias Naumann, Julia Klitzke

Funding: DFG, SFB 884

Duration: 2010 to 2014

Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Public opinion and "vested" organized interests are seen as major obstacles to changing the status quo of welfare state policies. Radical or far-reaching reforms of welfare states are politically risky for governments, as they have to fear electoral backlash and opposition from influential interest groups. The project

"Welfare State Support from Below" seeks to analyze the influence of non-governmental actors and public opinion on public policy making as well as the possible feedback processes of reforms on individual attitudes and collective interest strategies in selected social policy fields (employment, pension, and healthcare policies). By comparing European countries it analyses different institutional welfare state settings and interest intermediation systems in order to show the impact of varying contexts on the political economy of welfare state reform. With regard to the integrated research agenda of the planned SFB, this project focuses primarily on individual and corporate actors in major fields of social policy from comparative perspective and will especially contribute to the focus topics "reform-making preferences" as well as "reform expectations", and "time horizons".



MZES Postdoc Fellow Jan Drahekoupil presenting to the MZES Advisory Board.



3 Department B:

European Political Systems and their Integration

In various ways, the projects of Department B seek to contribute to the understanding of democratic politics and its development in Europe. 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 and its relationships to national politics. The three Research Areas focus on complementary, but also interrelated aspects of democratic politics in the European multi-level system of governance: the involvement and participation of citizens in democratic decision-making and their attitudes towards politics, policies and politicians (B1), the roles of political parties and their candidates as well as parliaments and legislators for democratic governance, with a special emphasis on electoral competition and political representation (B2), and the mutual dependencies and influences between the various layers of multi-level politics with regard to substantial and institutional policies, but also interest intermediation and elections (B3). Numerous projects are densely tied into international research networks, some of them assuming leading roles. Several projects also aim at the by-product of providing scholars with innovative data sets as a collective good.

Research Area B1: Conditions of Democratic Governance

The common point of reference of the projects of Research Area B1 is the notion of democratic citizenship which links the claims and expectations of an emancipated and individualised citizenry with the requirements of democratic decision-making. 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 relate to democratic politics and take part in decision-making processes. In representative democracy, elections are the most important and widely used form of citizen participation in the political process. Several projects in this Research Area study how citizens decide whether to take part in elections and which parties or candidates to choose.

Active projects in 2010

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: completed

Results: Since politics is complicated, tedious and abstract it is not suitable for children. The Project "Learning to Live Democracy (LLD)" refutes such clichés and prejudices. Already young children have political orientations, skills and competences and are interested in political questions. The main questions are: To what degree do children have basic political understandings and orientations about democracy when they enter primary school? Which developments can be observed during their first year in school? What are the main determinants of these levels and changes?

Within the LLD-Project empirical-founded knowledge about early political socialization is collected. On the basis of an innovative procedure not requiring any reading or writing competences political orientations, skills and competences of about 750 children at the start at primary school in Mannheim were measured. A large part of these children participated at the beginning and at the end of their first and fourth years. In addition, interviews with parents and teachers have been carried out. In this way the project offers a unique opportunity to study both the political orientations of children entering primary school and the developments in these orientations during their first years in school.

The results of the LLD-Project show that the political consciousness of young children is clearly underestimated by many researchers, parents, didactical experts and teachers. Besides, it is evident that political orientations among young children are not

equally distributed: girls, children from Turkish families or from areas with a low socio-economic status show less developed political orientations and competences than boys, children from native German families or from areas with a higher socio-economic status. These differences do not disappear during the first years in school. Apparently, school attendance does not offer compensation for the initial inequalities.

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: Fieldwork for the fifth wave started in September 2010 and is expected to be finished by late January 2011 (net 3,000 cases). The publication of a volume presenting analyses of the first four waves has been accepted by Nomos publisher. The manuscript will be submitted in December 2010.

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 and parliamentary levels data gathering is in process. In Germany, 24 parliamentarians of immigrant background have been interviewed face-to-face; and an analysis of these interviews is about to be completed. Consolidated analyses have been done 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. Other aspects are currently analyzed, f.i. parliamentary activities in a longitudinal perspective.

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: In 2010 data from representative population surveys, data from expert surveys among local politicians and contextual data were prepared for analyses. Furthermore we started to analyze individual-level data; first results were published in short reports. In 2011 individual-level and contextual data will be combined in multi-level models.

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: completed

Results: 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 suggested 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, this project demonstrated that simulation techniques can be applied. Furthermore, this project also developed an experimental design which enables to test the implications drawn from the theoretical model.

B1.7 German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion

Director(s): Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
Researcher(s): Mona Krewel, Julia Partheymüller, Sascha Huber, Thorsten Faas
Funding: MZES, DFG
Duration: 2008 to 2020
Status: ongoing

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

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

Current stage: The RCS/panel survey and the content analysis of TV news have been completed during 2010. Pre-releases of the datasets are available for free download via GESIS (<http://www.gesis.org/gles>). A codebook for the content analysis of daily newspapers has been developed, coding is going to be finished by mid 2011. Several papers were published or presented at conferences during 2010. Moreover, a book-length analysis of the 2009 German general election by all GLES researchers was completed and will be published with Nomos publishers by the end of the year.

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
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2008 to 2010
Status: completed

Results: The project aimed at a comprehensive analysis of campaign effects on electoral behaviour in Germany. For the 2005 German general election it was studied if and how TV news coverage of the election campaign had an influence on voters' perceptions, attitudes and behaviour and whether it thereby affected election results. The project focused on both turnout and party choice. In order to study the dynamic effects of campaign coverage, the dataset of a nationally representative rolling cross-section survey with interviews of voters collected on a daily basis during the campaign (which had been conducted during a preceding project phase) was combined with a content analysis of the four major TV channels' main evening newscasts coverage during the same period of time. With this integrated dataset, it was possible to link media content directly to corresponding orientations of voters. This "linkage" strategy of research promised more valid results than an analysis based only on survey data, following the so-called "attentiveness" approach. The project provided detailed insight into the dynamic effects of TV coverage on voters' attitudes on par-

ties, candidates and issues (political persuasion) and voters' involvement in the political process (political mobilization).

Most of the project was devoted to conducting the content analysis of TV news coverage in the run-up to the German Federal Election 2005. Preliminary analyses of the combined content and survey data suggest that the visibility of parties and candidates as well as the tone were important attributes of news coverage, exerting mobilizing (resp. demobilizing) effects and was also consequential for voters' party choices.

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.

Current stage: After completing data preparation and preliminary data analyses, group discussions were held in October 2010. We are currently developing a categorization system to analyze data from these group discussions, drafting the questionnaire for a nationwide CATI-survey to be fielded in 2011, and preparing analyses of aggregate and secondary data.

B1.11 German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Long- and Short-term Panel Studies

Director(s): Hans Rattinger
Researcher(s): Markus Steinbrecher, Jan Eric Blumenstiel
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2009 to 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Focusing on the three federal elections in 2009, 2013 and 2017), the German Longitudinal Election Study will observe and analyze how today's mobile electorate adapts to changing constellations of electoral politics in Germany which is characterized by a hitherto unknown degree of complexity. The project will combine surveys about voting behavior 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.

A separate short-term panel study over the course of the campaign thus is another important element of the GLES. We use the existing online access pools of the survey institute and have drawn a subsample of German nationals at least 18 years of age. The short-term campaign panel tracks attitudes over a period of 12 weeks prior to the election and consists of six pre-election and one post-election wave. The panel has started with 3,000 respondents who were interviewed at two-week intervals. The short-term campaign panel component allows for a close monitoring of intra-individual change during the campaign and will provide information about short-term effects on change of political attitudes and behavior.

Since the project is interested in the tracking of long-term individual change in political attitudes and behavior it is necessary to use panel surveys, which cover several Bundestag elections. It is planned to establish a rolling three-wave panel. The respondents of the cross section in 2009 will be the first wave of a panel that spans the three Bundestag elections from 2009 to 2017. The rolling three-wave panel design links the long-term panel component of the GLES to electoral studies conducted by the principal investigator responsible for this part of the project for previous Bundestag elections: The panel survey that started with the Bundestag election of 2002 will be continued. These respondents were already re-interviewed in 2005, so that the survey in 2009 will be the third and last panel wave for these individuals. The second study to be continued is the cross-section study by Kühnel, Niedermayer and Westle at the 2005 election (ZA No. 4332). The survey in 2009 will be the second panel wave for them. All panel studies are surveyed with the same survey method (CAPI). Since panel surveys are inevitably confronted with attrition it is decisive to minimize this by motivating panel respondents to remain in the panel between the Bundestag elections of 2009 and 2013. Short re-interviews will therefore be conducted every year by CATI.

Current stage: The first project phase for the 2009 Bundestag Election has been successfully completed. Data for the short-term campaign panel are publicly available, long-term panel data will shortly be available. A first book project has already been realized. The next step will be the planning of the second project phase 2012-2014.

B1.13 The German Election of 2005: A Lost Victory? The Dynamics of Voter Preferences Between the Federal Elections of 2002 and 2005

Director(s): Hans Rattinger
Researcher(s): Thomas Plischke, Corina Wagner
Funding: Thyssen-Stiftung
Duration: 2009 to 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The German federal election of 2005 was called in May, and it was held one year early in September. The Christian sister party of CDU and CSU allegedly started into the campaign with a huge lead in the polls, but then in September came in with their second worst results since 1949. Their own massive mistakes over the course of the campaign were often cited as reasons for this rapid decline by commentators and political scientists. On the other hand, however, a look at the strength of the two major political blocks in Germany shows them to be almost unchanged from the 2002 election to three years later. This very high aggregate stability creates the suspicion that there really has not been that much short-term massive change in people's political preferences. An alternative explanation for the strong decline of the union parties from spring to fall of 2005 is that the normal fluctuation of partisan sympathies over the electoral cycle has been heavily accelerated by calling early elections less than four months before they finally were held. The objective of this project therefore is to evaluate to what extent these two explanations – a campaign gone bad or a normal swing back to the government in power over the last months of the legislative term – is better suited to explain what happened to the CDU/CSU in 2005. Time series data will be used in this investigation as well as the 2002–2005 panel survey data collected within another project ("From close reelection to defeat?"). In the continuation of this project, it is examined whether the found patterns can be also detected in other legislative periods.

Current stage: An experimental study has been conducted in order to measure latent affects toward party coalitions. Currently, a paper is in preparation in which the role of affects in the decision-making process and, if transferred to the aggregate level, for the occurrence of cyclical fluctuations of party sympathies is examined.

B1.14 Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level

Director(s): Hans Rattinger
Researcher(s): Jana Pötzschke
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2010 to 2013
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project seeks to compare foreign and security policy orientations of the public and of political elites in Germany and the United States over time since the end of the Cold War. Therefore, all available data from relevant mass and elite surveys are collected and analyzed – for the first time in comparative attitudinal research – from a cognitive psychological perspective. Developments, structures as well as determinants of foreign and security policy orientations are investigated. We especially focus on the interrelation between public opinion and elite orientations. These analyses will contribute to answer questions of political science attitudinal research as well as of foreign policy research. They will shed light on how the foreign policy orientations of citizens and elites in the U.S. and Germany have responded to the changes in the international system and foreign affairs since 1989/90. In particular, we can address the controversial issue if, how and in which phases the two countries have drifted apart with regard to foreign and security policy orientations of citizens and elites. Furthermore, the project will clarify the relation between public opinion and elite orientations in both countries and will thus help to better understand the process of foreign policy formation.

B1.15 Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011

Director(s): Thorsten Faas
Researcher(s): Johannes N. Blumenberg
Funding: Juniorprofessorenprogramm des Landes Baden-Württemberg
Duration: 2010 to 2012
Status: ongoing

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

In view of these considerations, an election study will be implemented in the run-up to the state election in Baden-Württemberg: "Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011". The central focus will be placed on processes of opinion formation and decision making on the part of voters in the context of the German multi-level system of governance. With the help of theories and models from political communication and political psychology, these processes will be traced and analysed in details. In order to bring this research design to fruition, an innovative survey design will be implemented—for the first time ever in Germany—combining panel elements with the

general idea of a rolling cross-section survey, yielding rolling cross-section panel waves. Survey mode will be online.

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Blumenberg, Johannes N. and Manuela S. Kulick (2010): Kann Zeit die Wunden heilen? Zur Perspektive der SPD nach der Bundestagswahl 2009. *MIP*, 16, pp. 57-68.

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Abendschön, Simone: *Can school make a difference? First findings on school influences regarding children's support for politically relevant values.*, [ISSP Annual Conference, San Francisco, USA, 6–9 July 2010].

Abendschön, Simone: *Children's socialization of politically relevant value orientations within the family context.*, [ECPR Joint Session 2010, Münster, 22–27 March 2010].

Faas, Thorsten: *Trends der Wahlkampf-Kommunikation 2009*, [Jahrestagung der de'ge'pol – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Politikberatung, Cadenabbia, Italien, 9–11 July 2010].

Konzelmann, Laura: *Politisches Verhalten und politische Einstellungen in Zeiten des demographischen Wandels*, [Sektionstagung der Sektion Alter(n) und Gesellschaft der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie (DGS): "Themen und Konzepte der Alter(n)ssoziologie 2010+", Berlin, 26 June 2010].

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Krewel, Mona: *Medien- und Kampagnenanalysen im Rahmen von Wahlstudien am Beispiel der German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)*, [Workshop Wahlstudien in Deutschland, Österreich, Schweiz, Lausanne, Schweiz, 18–19 October 2010].

Krewel, Mona, Julia Partheymüller: *Campaign Coverage on Candidates and its Effect on Voting Decisions*, [GLES Young Researcher's Network, Universität Frankfurt/ M, 25-26 November 2010].

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Schmitz, Constanze: *Vorstellung einiger Teilergebnisse der Heidelbergstudie 2009 und der Heidelbergstudie Spezial 2009*, [Sondersitzung des Gemeinderatsausschuss der Stadt Heidelberg, Rathaus Heidelberg, 22 June 2010].

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Wüst, Andreas M.: *Migrantinnen und Migranten als politische Akteure*, [Politische Integration – teilhaben, mitbestimmen, wählen, Bad Boll, 18 May 2010].

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Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance

The projects in Research Area B2 address the role of political parties and formal institutions of electoral democracy in structuring democratic governance and its outcomes in European parliamentary democracies. One overarching theme of this Research Area is party competition that is studied at the electoral, the parliamentary and the government level, another is the process of Europeanization of political parties and government institutions. Emphasis is also placed on electoral systems as constraints and opportunity structures for the behaviour of voters, parties, candidates, and legislators. Several projects also study the representative link between citizens, parties, and individual legislators with regard to ideological and policy positions, but also political styles. 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 2010

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 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project will systematically map and explain changes in parliamentary rules in 27 European countries over the post-war period. Theoretically, it builds on rational choice institutionalist models of institutions as equilibria. Empirically, the project will identify and code all changes in parliamentary rules with regard to their extent, content, and effects on political competition. This data is used to test competing theories of institutional change. In addition, the project creates a unique time-specific database of parliamentary standing orders in European democracies that will be useful for various strands of research in comparative legislative studies.

Current stage: Over the last year, the project focused on two main tasks. First, we collected and documented parliamentary rules for all democratic post-war years in 27 European countries. Second, we developed an extensive coding scheme for classifying the content of parliamentary rules. The scheme was applied successfully in a conference paper offering the first comprehensive analysis of all changes to the parliamentary rules in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland since 1945 (Ulrich Sieberer, Wolfgang C. Müller, and Maiko Heller, "Reforming the Rules of the Parliamentary Game: Measuring and Explaining Changes in Parliamentary Rules in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland, 1945-2010". Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the Section Comparative Politics of the DVPW, Duisburg, September 20-22, 2010).

Due to Ulrich Sieberer's move to the University of Konstanz, the project will be terminated at the MZES in early 2011.

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. Transformation into text files and coding of the election manifestos from 1975-1989 will be completed this year. For the period from 1990 to 2010 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 were identified. Policy positions are comparable over time and states. 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 the project is on the influence of European party federations ("Europarties") on their East European partner parties and their party systems. As a "process within the process" the Eastern enlargement of the European party families occurs within the general Eastern enlargement of the European Union. European party families consist of three components: the national parties, the group in the European parliament and the (extra-parliamentary) Europarty. For structural reasons, Europarties are best suited for the practical accomplishment of Eastern enlargements of European party families. In this process, they search for East European partner parties on which they try to exert influence ("West-Europeanization"). These influences may also affect the relevant national party systems. Despite some notes in the literature, previous analyses show neither how influence is exercised nor which impact it really has on East European parties and party systems. This project aims at filling this research gap by carrying out a comprehensive and systematic empirical analysis. In addition, the results can also help to shed some light on the more general question as to how much influence external actors may have on developments in young democracies.

Current stage: The proposal for the funding of the research project was submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in August 2010 and was accepted in December. Currently the preparation of the data acquisition is ongoing. The project will start in February 2011.

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

Director(s): Hermann Schmitt
Researcher(s): Hermann Schmitt, Evi Scholz (Gesis), Cornelia Züll (Gesis), Cees van der Eijk (U of Nottingham)
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2006 to 2012
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: In 2010, analyses of the meaning components of the left-right schema that were based on the relationship between manifesto content and voter perceptions of party locations could be much advanced. A paper was presented at the APSA Annual Conference (co-authored with Cees van der Eijk) which will be published in 2011. The steps ahead concentrate on the analysis of answers to open-ended questions that were asked in surveys both among political elites and the mass public.

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: completed

Results: The project was financed by the EU and carried out in co-operation with 32 partner institutions. It explored the state of European integration with respect to the formation of a European citizenship, focusing on the dimensions of identity, representation, and scope and locus of governance. The project has conducted two waves of elite and mass surveys in 15 EU member states. The substantive contributions of MZES researchers have concentrated mainly on the issue of political representation. Theoretically, they have developed a new perspective of measuring representation as a two-step aggregation process that is sensitive to the intervening effects of political parties and government coalitions. Two-step aggregation with political parties has the potential to widely diverge from one-step aggregation that looks at institutions only. Fortunately, this seems not to be the case empirically: government positions on EU issues do not diverge substantially from those of the electorate. Another main empirical result is that issue congruence between citizens and their national MPs is better than earlier studies have suggested. Another result is that issue congruence is

better for the policies already in place in the EU than those on the agenda for deeper integration. Finally, the study of political polarization in Europe identifies two different worlds, distinguishing the west of Europe from its post-communist east where polarisation is steadily rising.

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: Thomas Zittel organised an APSA panel, the papers of which constitute an important milestone towards publication of a special issue of Electoral Studies on the thematic focus. International data collection within CCS continued, in Portugal, Norway and Iceland, and additional studies stand in line – among them Albania, Bulgaria, and Estonia. First comparative analyses of the 2009 GLES Candidates' Survey were conducted, and first results of those analyses were presented in two conference papers.

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

Director(s): Wolfgang C. Müller

Researcher(s): Wolfgang C. Müller, Peter Stefou, Bernhard Miller

Funding: MZES

Duration: 2005 to 2010

Status: terminated

Research question/goal: The project is based on the first cross-national survey of Green party members in Western Europe (14 countries) with respect to ideology and activism. The project maps differences between national Green parties and – provided the history of nationally different movements pooling their resources in Green par-

ties, different national contexts (e.g. NATO states and neutral countries), and different institutions (which allow some Green parties to become major players in politics but confine others to extra-parliamentary existence) – asks whether there is a single, coherent Green ideology. Exploring this research question we ask whether there is a core of values shared by all members in each individual party (e.g. environmentalism and social liberalism) and whether such a shared core exists over the entire cluster of Green parties. Is 'deep Green' only more of the same as 'shallow Green'? And can 'deep Green' coexist with social liberalism and radical democracy?

A second line of the project takes a special interest in individual Green parties and develops a more holistic approach. One case of interest to this research team is the Austrian Greens ("Die Grünen – Die Grüne Alternative"). The party now looks back to almost a quarter of a century as a political force at the national level. The project explores to what extent party members have followed their leaders on the track from outsider to insider. We discuss whether they constitute a likely stumbling block on the way to government or a sword of Damocles over Green cabinet participation, once it might be achieved.

The project has been completed only at the MZES but analyses will be continued at the University of Vienna.

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): Bernd Luig, Sebastian Thieme
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 2010 we completed both the legislative data set and the policy positions data set covering the time period of 1949 to 2009. In addition, we collected structural and legislative behaviour data about the members of the Bundestag, the federal government and the state governments represented in the Bundesrat. After having focused on selected reform proposals we expand our analysis to the full sample.

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 2010 the main developments in this project have been twofold. First, we continued to gather more data in electronic format for the development of the German data base of Bundestag candidates. Second, in our project meeting in June we resolved important coding issues and worked on a publication.

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.

Current stage: On the basis of a preliminary dataset that covers policy positions of Austrian and German MPs in the time period between 1998/99 and 2002, the project team prepared two conference papers that were presented at the ECPR General Conference 2009 and the MPSA Conference 2010. In addition, a full proposal for project funding was sent to the DFG in April 2010.

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 focuses at those West European countries (and some control cases) that have decided to completely phase-out nuclear energy or at least have had moratoria on nuclear energy expansion/renewal at a certain point in time. Its objective is to explain the respective policy outcomes and the related behaviours of political parties. 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 reconstructs the early policy decisions and traces subsequent political efforts of political parties and interest groups to engineer a reversal of "phasing-out" decisions. Special attention is paid to economic conditions, energy supply dependency, and environmental commitments. The project relies on mix of methods, including document analysis and re-analyses of mass surveys.

The projects 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 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 three international workshops and is completing a comparative book with analytical narratives.

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 behaviour, 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.

Current stage: The project was successful in acquiring DFG funding but could not start due to a visiting professorship abroad. The project will be discontinued due to the movement of the project leader to the University of Frankfurt.

B2.15 EuroPolis: A Deliberative Polity-making Project

Director(s): Hermann Schmitt
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: EU
Duration: 2008 to 2011
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: The very diverse and rich data structure (including panel components plus experimental set-up with control groups) has been cleaned and transformed in a stacked data matrix – with the national party as the stacking criterion – that is best suited for comparative analysis. First comparative analyses have been performed in order to identify the effect of deliberation on electoral behaviour. The question that we try to answer is: how different would the composition of the European Parliament look like if all EU citizens were as well informed and opinionated as the deliberation participants?

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.

Current stage: 24 National Election Studies teams from the West, the South and the East of Europe have skimmed their datasets and codebooks to identify which of the "common variables" are available locally. A strategy has been elaborated for the construction of a database and a codebook that is best suited for this kind of comparative analysis. First efforts towards data integration have been made. Two book projects have been advanced, and three training schools for young scholars were organised, one of them in Mannheim.

B2.17 The Austrian National Election Study (AUTNES). The Supply Side: Party Records, Party Positions, and Candidates

Director(s): Wolfgang C. Müller
Researcher(s): Bernhard Miller
Funding: Austrian Research Fund (FWF)
Duration: 2009 to 2010
Status: completed

Results: 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 investigates 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 engages in the analysis of party manifestos and other policy documents, it will conduct a survey of parliamentary candidates, and content analyze the communications of party leaders (the 'ones'). In so doing, AUTNES makes 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).

The project is now ongoing at the University of Vienna.

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 2012
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.

Current stage: During the first project period, data sets on debate participation were assembled for the German Bundestag (1976-1998 and 2005-2009), the British House of Commons (1997-2005), and the European Parliament (1999-2004). The data include, for each member of parliament, the debate participation frequencies, the party affiliation, and the leadership status within the party. In addition to the data collection, the main part of the work during the first project period was the development of a game-theoretical model that captures the dual incentives of legislators to toe the party line in speeches for legislative career purposes, on the one hand, and to signal deviations from the party position for electoral purposes, on the other hand.

B2.19 Comparative Legislation (VERGES)

Director(s): Thomas Bräuninger
Researcher(s): Martin Brunner
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2005 to 2011
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 extent 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 2010 one major focal point of our research was examining the influence of electoral system specific incentives on MPs' decisions whether or not to introduce private members' bills. Results of our research were presented at the MPSA conference in Chicago and submitted for publication. Furthermore, a formal model explaining oppositional legislative activities was developed.

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

Current stage: In 2010 the main developments in this project have been twofold. First, we now almost completed the collection of party manifestos; they are now

available online Second, several conference papers have been written and were presented at conferences, e.g. of the MPSA in Chicago and the CES in Montreal.

B2.21 Pork Barrel Politics in Germany

Director(s): Thomas Bräuninger
Researcher(s): Michael Stoffel
Funding: Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes
Duration: 2010 to 2012
Status: ongoing

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

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

B2.22 Varieties of Capitalism and the International Financial and Economic Crisis: Political Determinants of the Fiscal Political Crisis Reaction of the OECD Member States

Director(s): Felix Hörisch
Researcher(s): Felix Hörisch
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2010 to 2014
Status: in preparation

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

states boosted public expenditure, others focused on a conjuncture stimulus via tax reduction.

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

B2.24 Identity Constellations, Political Exclusion/Inclusion, and Internal Armed Conflicts

Director(s): Thomas Bräuninger
Researcher(s): Eva Bernauer
Funding: CDSS/MZES
Duration: 2009 to 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The goal of the project is to examine the relationship between identity constellations, the political exclusion or inclusion of identity groups, and internal armed conflicts in the form of civil wars and military coups. In a first step, the project develops a game theoretic model on the political exclusion/inclusion of identity groups and their violent behaviour. In a second step, the project tests the game theoretic model with global, quantitative data. European countries play an important role in developing the theoretical argument. While most European countries are characterized by the absence of violent conflicts, some countries, like Northern Ireland or the former Yugoslavia, experienced very severe identity conflicts. The results of the project will show whether this empirical variation in conflict occurrence can be explained by the specific identity constellations and political conditions in these countries.

Current stage: In 2010, the project's focus was on a review of existing game theoretic models on conflict, identities, and competition for political support. A first game-theoretic model that focuses on the conflict behavior of identity groups in a multidimensional space was developed, and the data basis to test the model was secured.

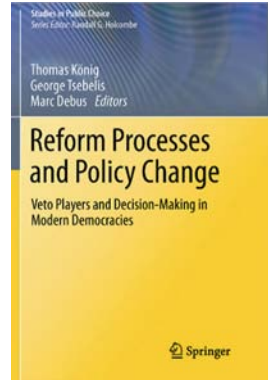
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MZES working papers

Hörisch, Felix and J. Timo Weishaupt (2010): *Explaining Variations in the Fight against Unemployment in Times of the Global Financial Crisis: A Mixed-Methods Approach*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 135. Mannheim.

Papers / Reports

Hörisch, Felix (2010): *Mehr Demokratie wagen – auch in der Wirtschaft. Die Weiterentwicklung der Unternehmensmitbestimmung in Zeiten der Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise*. WISO direkt. Analysen und Konzepte zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialpolitik der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. Bonn.

Schmitt, Hermann, Eva Heida Önnudóttir, Eftichia Teperoglou and Federico Vegetti (2010): *Microdata Codebook*. Mailand. [University of Milan, 2nd Think Tank Meeting: Integrating the Micro-Data Base of the True European Voter, 13–16.12.2010.]

Conference Participation

Debus, Marc, Hanna Bäck, Wolfgang C. Müller: *The Ideological Cohesion of Political Parties: An Evaluation of the Method of Deriving MPs' Policy Positions from Parliamentary Speeches*, [68th National Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, Illinois, USA, 22–25 April 2010].

Giger, Nathalie: *Do parties ensure equal representation? A longitudinal and cross-national analysis*, [Comparing European Countries: Multi-level, Cross-time. Workshop of the HumVIB project, Hamburg, Deutschland, 16–17 December 2010].

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Giger, Nathalie: *The electoral consequences of social policy reforms. An empirical answer to the new politics literature*, [ECPR Joint Sessions, Münster, 22–26 March 2010].

Giger, Nathalie: *The Substantial Representation of Subconstituency Interests in Western Democracies*, [Council for European Studies Conference, Montreal, Kanada, 15–17 April 2010].

Hörisch, Felix: *Reacting to the Crisis: An Analysis of the Political Determinants of Fiscal Packages in OECD Member States*, [ECPR Graduate Conference, Dublin, Irland, 30 August 2010 – 1 September 2010].

Hörisch, Felix: *Unternehmensmitbestimmung im internationalen Vergleich*, [Kolloquium "MAN 840: Corporate Governance", Universität Mannheim, 24 February 2010].

Junge, Dirk: *Using R for data analysis on cluster computers: distributed computing and statistical modeling with MPI and Rmpi on bwGRiD*, [User Meeting of the bwGrid Initiative, Mannheim, Deutschland, 20 October 2010].

Junge, Dirk, Daniel Finke: *Locating bill positions in the 6th European Parliament – towards a comprehensive statistical analysis of legislative decision making*, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., USA, 2–5 September 2010].

Proksch, Sven-Oliver: *Domestic Politics and Legislative Oversight in the European Parliament*, [Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., USA, 1–5 September 2010].

Schmitt, Hermann: *Introduction to the True European Voter*, [COST Action IS0806 Management Committee and Work Group Meeting, Lisbon, Portugal, 14–17 October 2010].

Schmitt, Hermann: *Meaningful choices: Does Political Supply Matter?*, [Elections and Representative Democracy. Representation and Accountability, Enschede, Netherlands, 12–13 November 2010].

Schmitt, Hermann: *National parties or local candidates. An assessment of electoral cues provided to German voters at the Bundestag election of 2009*, [Presentation, ISCTE-IUL Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal, 18 October 2010].

Schmitt, Hermann: *On the Changing and Variable Meaning of Left and Right*, [Lecture, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 5–6 February 2010].

Schmitt, Hermann, Eftichia Teperoglou: *The True European Voter: Background, Study Design, Hypotheses*, [2nd Steering Committee Meeting of COST Action IS0806, Koprivshtitsa, Bulgaria, 4–6 June 2010].

Schmitt, Hermann, Eva Heida Önnudóttir, Eftichia Teperoglou, Federico Vegetti: *Microdata Codebook*, [COST Action IS0806: Second Think Tank Meeting, Dipartimento di Studi Sociali e Politici, Università di Milano, Italy, 13–16 December 2010].

Schmitt, Hermann, Marta Fraile: *Does Political Learning have voting effects?*, [EuroPolis meeting, Florence, Italy, 10–12 December 2010].

Sieberer, Ulrich: *Elections in Western European Parliaments: Explaining seemingly consensual decisions with a competition-based model*, [Jahrestagung des DVPW-Arbeitskreises Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie, Mannheim, 9–10 July 2010].

Sieberer, Ulrich: *Elections in Western European Parliaments: Explaining seemingly consensual decisions with a competition-based model*, [Vortrag an der Universität Köln, Köln, 26 April 2010].

Sieberer, Ulrich: *Institutional Design in European Parliaments: Explaining Stability and Change in Parliamentary Rules*, [Workshop on Future Research Perspectives, Zukunftscolleg der Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, 16 September 2010].

Sieberer, Ulrich: *Reforming the Rules of the Parliamentary Game: Measuring and Explaining Changes in Parliamentary Rules in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland, 1945–2010*, [Jahrestagung der DVPW-Sektion Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft, Duisburg, 20–22 September 2010].

Research Area B3: Democratic Multi-level Governance

The projects in Research Area B3 devote particular attention to the multi-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. Projects in this Research Area look at phenomena of European multi-level politics with respect to institutions and their interrelationships, but also interest intermediation, elections, and policies.

Active projects in 2010

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

Director(s): Thomas Gschwend
Researcher(s): Thomas Gschwend
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2005 to 2011
Status: ongoing

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

Current stage: In 2010 the main development in this project has been 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.

B3.4 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 2011
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 the past project year an internet online-survey among German MPs was carried out and the data is currently being prepared for subsequent analyses. The online-survey among British MPs is being implemented and the survey launch is scheduled for December/January. Preparations for conducting qualitative interviews among German MPs and party officials are under way. A first set of interviews is scheduled for December 2010. The two project researchers are continuing with their dissertations.

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

Director(s): Thomas König
Researcher(s): Lars Mäder, Alexandros Tegos
Funding: DFG
Duration: 2007 to 2010
Status: completed

Results: The goal of this research project is to assess whether the member states of the European Union implement EU directives correctly and in due time, and which factors might help to explain occurring implementation 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 implementation 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 21 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 transposi-

tion 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 issue-specific obligations 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).

The evaluation of the national implementation process revealed significant variation across the member states and across the included directives. While states can reach consensus by trading their issue-specific interests on legal obligations on the international level, we find that a state's issue-specific disagreement, power and administrative capacity mainly explain (in)correct implementation on the national level. International agencies and other states can hardly prevent a state from incorrect implementation, but they can reduce notification duration when the violating state is in a minority position. This suggests that states apply an issue-specific implementation logic within their domestic jurisdictions which promotes non-compliance.

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 2011
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: Conceptual and organizational preparations for a survey among EU agencies' staff were completed and an online survey carried out among staff members of 9 EU agencies. First analyses have been conducted and a paper has been submitted for publication. In September 2010 an international workshop on "Agency Governance in the EU" was held at the MZES. The results will be published by the project leaders in a Special Issue of an international journal in 2011.

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

Director(s): Daniel Finke, Thomas König
Researcher(s): Petra Oberrauch
Funding: Thyssen Stiftung, MZES
Duration: 2008 to 2011
Status: ongoing

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

Current stage: In the second project year, a legal dictionary as well as a special programme for computer-assisted text analysis were revised and completed. After that, the ELIT-dataset was constructed and merged with meta-information on the legal proposals under study. A preliminary report has been written and first results have been presented at national and international conferences.

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 2011
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: The project team finished data collection in the first half of 2010. The dataset now covers information on the policy positions of national and regional parties in nine European multi-level systems with a varying degree of regional autonomy. Papers that use the data for analysing party competition, government formation and voting behaviour were presented at international conferences and submitted to journals in the second half of 2010.

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: In this Design Infrastructure Project, Mannheim was responsible for the collection and the coding of the Euromanifestos issued at the occasion of the 2009 European Parliament election. Data and documentation were completed in 2010, and the digitization of the complete textual information in the 196 party platforms that were collected was continued. A first comparative analysis was elaborated and presented at the final conference of the project in Brussels.

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.

Current stage: In the past year, the national legislative data for four countries was updated and extended to include additional identifying characteristics. Preliminary tests confirm both the reliability and completeness of the assembled data. Initial efforts were invested to modify the transaction cost delegation model and improve applicability in the parliamentary context.

B3.12 Negotiating Trade: the EU in the International Trade Regime

Director(s): Lars Thomann
Researcher(s): Lars Thomann
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2009 to 2010
Status: cancelled

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 out-

come. 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.

Current stage: Due to Lars Thomann's leave, the project was terminated at the MZES.

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.

Current stage: In 2010 workshops were held in Electoral Survey Design and in Experimental Methods, and a short course in the Challenges and Opportunities in Cross-national Electoral Research. In addition, partners have held events at their own institutions in data analysis, ecological inference, statistical program-ming and quantitative text analysis. A series of seminars have been held, e.g. 'Perceptions of Parties' Policy Positions and Their Applicability for the Construction of Policy Spaces'.

B3.14 EUROLOB II – Europeanization of Interest Intermediation

Director(s): Beate Kohler-Koch, Christine Quittkat
Researcher(s): Payam Ghalehdar, Christine Quittkat
Funding: EU Overheads (starting period)
Duration: 2010 to 2013
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: EUROLOB II investigates if and how national and European business interest associations (BIAs) respond with modified strategies of interest intermediation to the new competitive situation caused by enlargement (reduced

"ear-time") and the new consultation regime of the Commission, which institutionalised the principle of "participatory governance" and new procedures promoting the access of European NGOs. The research will be based on the replication of an earlier survey (EUROLOB I, 1999), addressed to BIAs in Germany, Great Britain, France and the EU. For comparative reasons it will be extended to BIAs in Poland and to European level general interest associations. The quantitative analysis will be supplemented with a series of interviews.

B3.15 Enforcing the Transposition and Application of EC Law: What Role is Played by the Commission and European Court of Justice?

Director(s): Thomas König, Brooke Luetgert
Researcher(s): Tanja Dannwolf
Funding: MZES, SFB/DFG
Duration: 2010 to 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project will investigate the enforcement decisions by the European Commission and Court of Justice (ECJ) regarding the transposition and application of Community law in fifteen member states. Drawing on official records of member state transposition, infringement proceedings, preliminary rulings, and court judgements, we will model and empirically test the strategic interaction between European enforcement efforts and member state responses. Theorizing the strategic interplay between the European and national levels will help us advance current models and better describe decision making under incomplete information. We hope to move toward a boundedly rational conception of both the Commission and the member states, while observing changes in enforcement and compliance behavior over time. Approaching a dynamic learning model of the EU legislative and compliance process will extend our understanding of both enforcement and transposition decisions.

Our data are drawn from multiple online and print resources. We will combine legislative data from PreLex with transposition data from EurLex to describe the body of potential infringement cases. Additionally, we will draw on the Commission monthly bulletins, the Official Journal of the European Union and court judgements in EurLex and CURIA to document the enforcement activities of the Commission and ECJ. We will also include policy area specific preference indicators describing potential resistance (or support) with the domestic legislative arena such as governmental preferences and public opinion data.

B3.16 INCOOP – Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union

Director(s): Berthold Rittberger
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: EU (Marie Curie)
Duration: 2010 to 2013
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The Initial Training Network (ITN) brings together a group of universities, think-tanks and high-level officials that all share a long-term interest in a better understanding of the functioning of institutions in the European system of multi-level governance. The focus of the research is the rapidly evolving field of European inter-institutional cooperation. The in-depth and inter-disciplinary study of cooperative forms of decision- and policymaking is not only of interest in the light of the current political and academic debate on institutional reform but also contributes to our broader understanding of the origins, evolution and effects of institutions. The focus of the ITN at the Mannheim node will be on domestic political parties and their role in EU policy-making.

The interdisciplinary knowledge and experience of the project partners is pooled with the main objective of improving the European career opportunities of young researchers by offering them a coherent academic training programme complemented with a professional skills training programme. In addition the network will also be a catalyst for intensive cooperation and exchange of best practices amongst the participating partners and promote interaction and fertilization between academia, professional organizations and representatives of the European institutions. Given the intensity of the cooperation, it is to be expected that the network will also provide a solid basis for cooperation and interaction beyond ITN.

Domestic political parties and EU policy-making: Informal cooperation in the EU's multi-level system of governance.

B3.17 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: The project is currently in the stage of data collection and analysis for the explanatory variables. To this end, interviews have been carried out in the foreign ministries of the three countries under study (Germany, the UK and Spain). These are currently being transcribed and evaluated. Further interviews at development agencies and ministries are planned.

B3.18 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, Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes
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: Taking ratification time with the Kyoto Protocol as the key dependent variable in our analysis, we find first positive empirical support for our hypothesised information effect. Parametric event history models suggest that states in which voters are well informed do indeed perform better with regard to international environmental commitments.

B3.19 Interest Group Influence on Decision-making Outcomes in Bicameral Political Systems

Director(s): Thomas König
Researcher(s): Sebastian Köhler
Funding: CDSS/MZES
Duration: 2009 to 2011
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Interest groups are an important political force in representative democracies. Their attempts to influence policies involve a rich variety of channels and activities. Research on interest groups has led to a rich characterization of their strategies and activities. However, often they explicitly analyze only one specific policy or target (i.e. the parliament, the government or others). What is still unclear is how the presence of several institutional actors like chambers of parliament, the government, ministries and others, which jointly determine the policy outcome, influence the strategies of interest groups. Why do interest groups choose certain channels of influence or a particular action to influence a policy? Why do they ignore certain actors or strategies?

The project tries to combine a theoretical analysis of institutional factors with a special emphasis on bicameral political systems. Bicameral systems are of special interest, because the two chambers jointly determine the outcome of the political process. The relationship of the two chambers and the procedural rules determine the success probabilities of different strategies. These success probabilities are then used to model the strategic calculus of interest groups and the expected behavior in a rational choice framework.

The hypotheses which we derive from the theoretical framework are tested empirically. We use the dataset of the Politikfeld Arbeit study. This dataset is a comparative survey of interest groups and allows the identification of networks, positions and strategies of interest groups. The dataset comprises the policy domains of labor and social policy. What is especially interesting here is the across country variance of the institutional setup as well as the within country variance in Germany (zustimmungspflichtige Gesetze vs. nicht-zustimmungspflichtige Gesetze.). Both allow us to draw inferences on the role of institutional factors on the choice of interest group strategies.

Current stage: Two major tasks were addressed in 2010. The first was mainly theoretical work to improve our understanding of interest group strategies in bicameral systems. The second step was the acquisition of the data. Currently, the database for the analysis is in preparation.

Publications 2010

Books

Hüller, Thorsten (2010): *Demokratie und Sozialregulierung in Europa. Die Online-Konsultationen der EU-Kommission*. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus Verlag.

Schmitt, Hermann (Ed.) (2010): *European Parliament Elections after Eastern Enlargement*. London: Routledge.



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Braüniger, Thomas, Thomas Gschwend and Susumu Shikano (2010): Sachpolitik oder Parteipolitik? Eine Bestimmung des Parteidrucks im Bundesrat mittels bayesianischer Methoden. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 51, issue 2, pp. 223-249.

Debus, Marc (2010): Regierungsbildung, Ämterverteilung und Politikinhalt nach der Bundestagswahl 2009: Wer hat sich in der schwarz-gelben Koalition am besten durchgesetzt? *Zeitschrift für Politik*, 57, issue 4, pp. 389-412.

Debus, Marc (2010): Soziale Konfliktlinien und Wahlverhalten: Eine Analyse der Determinanten der Wahlabsicht bei Bundestagswahlen von 1969 bis 2009. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 62, issue 4, pp. 731-749.

Goetze, Stefan and Berthold Rittberger (2010): A matter of habit? The sociological foundations of empowering the European Parliament. *Comparative European Politics*, 8, issue 1, pp. 37-54.

Hüller, Thorsten (2010): Conceptualising Democratic Associational Involvement in EU Decision Making – Contributions from Contemporary Political Theory. *Acta Politica*, 45, issue 3, pp. 298-319.

Hüller, Thorsten (2010): Playground or Democratisation? New Participatory Procedures at the European Commission. *Swiss Political Science Review*, 16, issue 1, pp. 77-107.

Knill, Christoph, Marc Debus and Stephan Heichel (2010): Do parties matter in internationalized policy areas? The impact of political parties on environmental policy outputs in 18 OECD countries 1970-2000. *European Journal of Political Research*, 49, issue 3, pp. 301-336.

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2010): Civil Society and EU Democracy: 'Astroturf' Representation? *Journal of European Public Policy*, 17, issue 1, pp. 100-116.

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Kohler-Koch, Beate (2010): Models and the reality of European regional policy. *Eurasian Law Journal*, 10, issue 29, pp. 12-18.

Linhart, Eric, Marc Debus and Thomas Bräuninger (2010): The 2009 Elections in Schleswig-Holstein: Polarised Electoral Campaign, Exceptional Election Results, and an Unspectacular Process of Government Formation. *German Politics*, 19, issue 2, pp. 237-253.

Norpoth, Helmut and Thomas Gschwend (2010): The Chancellor Model: Forecasting German Elections. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 26, pp. 42-53.

Rittberger, Berthold and Arndt Wonka (2010): Credibility, Complexity and Uncertainty: Explaining the Institutional Independence of 29 EU Agencies. *West European Politics*, 33, issue 4, pp. 730-752.

Van der Eijk, Cees, Hermann Schmitt and Eliyahi V. Sapir (2010): Die politischen Konsequenzen der niedrigen Wahlbeteiligung bei der Europawahl 2009. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 51, issue 4, pp. 605-617.

Chapters in books

Debus, Marc (2010): Sympathien gegenüber politischen Akteuren und ihre Auswirkungen auf die individuelle Wahlentscheidung: Mehr als nur eine Nebensache? Pp. 291-313 in: Thorsten Faas, Kai Arzheimer, Sigrid Roßteutscher (Eds.): *Politische Informationen -- Wahrnehmung, Verarbeitung, Wirkung*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaft.

Jachtenfuchs, Markus and Beate Kohler-Koch (2010): Kapitel 4: Governance in der Europäischen Union. Pp. 69-92 in: Arthur Benz, Nicolai Dose (Eds.): *Governance – Regieren in komplexen Regelsystemen. Eine Einführung*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften. (Governance; no. 1).

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2010): Civil Society and the European Union. Pp. 332 – 338 in: Helmut K. Anheier, Stefan Toepler (Eds.): *International Encyclopedia of Civil Society*. New York: Springer.

Rittberger, Berthold (2010): Democracy and European Union Governance. Pp. 134-167 in: Michelle Egan, Neill Nugent and William E. Paterson (Eds.): *Research Agendas in EU Studies. Stalking the Elephant*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. (Palgrave Studies in European Union).

Scheuer, Angelika and Hermann Schmitt (2010): Dynamics in European Political Identity. Pp. 25-42 in: Hermann Schmitt (Ed.): *European Parliament Elections after Eastern Enlargement*. London: Routledge.

Schmitt, Hermann (2010): Introduction. Pp. 1-11 in: Hermann Schmitt (Ed.): *European Parliament Elections after Eastern Enlargement*. London: Routledge.

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MZES working papers

De Bièvre, Dirk and Lars Thomann (2010): *Forum Shopping in the Global Intellectual Property Rights Regime*. Arbeitspapiere – Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 132. Mannheim.

Papers / Reports

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2010): *Civil Society in EU Governance – Lobby Groups like Any Other?*, Trento. [University of Trento, Department of Sociology and Social Research, Research Colloquium.]

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2010): *Civil Society in the European Union: Lessons from the Recent Research*. St. Petersburg. [Center for German and European Studies, St. Petersburg State University, International Conference "Civil Society and NGOs in Europe and Russia: Responding to New Challenges and Opportunities, 12–14 November 2010.]

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2010): *If participation does not do the job, will accountability make a difference? The role of CSO in EU accountability*. Victoria, BC. [8th Biennial Conference of the European Community Studies Association Canada. Panel organized by Beate Kohler-Koch and Thorsten Hüller: "Does Civic Participation Strengthen Democratic Legitimacy? EU and Canadian experience compared. 29.4.–1.5.2010.]

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2010): *NGOs in the European Union*. St. Petersburg. [Forum „Social Petersburg – 2010, European NGOs Today: Development Trends, Problems and Perspectives for Cooperation", 12 November 2010.]

Kohler-Koch, Beate and Christine Quittkat (2010): *Europeanization of Interest Intermediation (EUROLOB II): A research initiative*. Mannheim. [MZES, Workshop "Analysing European Lobbying", 27–29 January 2010.]

Conference Participation

Bevern, Simona: *Issue ownership, public opinion and the dynamics of party communication: evidence from Germany*, [ECPR Graduate Conference, Dublin, Irland, 30 August 2010 – 1 September 2010].

Braun, Daniela: *Political confidence in new democracies in Europe: Individual and contextual bases of confidence in parliamentary and regulatory institutions*, [ECPR Joint Sessions, Münster, 22–27 March 2010].

Debus, Marc: *Parteienwettbewerb, Regierungsbildung und Ergebnisse der Koalitionsverhandlungen nach der Bundestagswahl 2009*, ["Parteien nach der Bundestagswahl 2009", Jahrestagung des Arbeitskreises "Parteienforschung" der DVPW, Berlin, 14–15 October 2010].

Debus, Marc: *Portfolio Allocation and Policy Compromises: How the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats formed a coalition government*, [Konferenz "The Coalition Government in the UK in Comparative Perspective", University of Sussex, Brighton, Großbritannien, 22 October 2010].

Debus, Marc, Jochen Müller: *Assessing the implications of policy positions on the sub-national level: Evidence from nine European countries*, [Political Studies Association Annual Conference, Edinburgh, Großbritannien, 29 March 2010 – 1 April 2010].

Debus, Marc, Jochen Müller: *Assessing the implications of policy preferences of political parties on the sub-national level: Evidence from nine European countries*, [68th National Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, Illinois, USA, 22–25 April 2010].

Debus, Marc, Jochen Müller: *Regional Government Formation in Varying Multi-Level Contexts: A Comparison of Eight European Countries*, [Towards a Regional Political Science, Edinburgh, Großbritannien, 23–25 June 2010].

Kohler-Koch, Beate: *Wer ist der Souverän? Entscheidungsprozesse in einem Mehrebenensystem*, [Stato nazionale e democrazia in Europa/Nationalstaat und Demokratie in Europa, Menaggio, Italy, 14–17 July 2010].

Müller, Jochen: *Party competition at the sub-national level. Different game, same rules?*, [3rd ECPR Graduate Conference, Dublin, Irland, 30 August 2010 – 1 September 2010].

Quittkat, Christine, Michèle Knodt: *Is There a European Model of Governance? A Comparative Perspective*, [IPSA International Conference Panel "Territorial and Functional Interest Representation in EU-Governance", Luxembourg, 20 March 2010].

Rittberger, Berthold: *The Implementation of the Lisbon Treaty: Institutional and Policy Implications*, [EUSA/ECPR Conference, Florenz, Italy, 27-28 April 2010].

Sanhueza Petrarca, Constanza: *Political Integration of Immigrants in Britain and France: Membership Models and Political Systems*, [ECPR Graduate Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 30 August 2010 – 1 September 2010].

Schmitt, Hermann: *Better than it used to be? New evidence on the congruence between voters and national MPs regarding the issue of European integration*, [APSA 106th Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Washington, DC, USA, 1-6 September 2010].

Schmitt, Hermann: *Parties, Candidates and Voters: The "Representational Bond" in a Multi-level Polity*, [PIREDEU Final Conference "Auditing Electoral Democracy in the European Union", Brussels, Belgium, 18-20 November 2010].

Schneider, Ellen: *Partei- vs. Landesinteressen: Bundesländer und Europäische Entscheidungsfindung*, [Düsseldorfer Doktorandenkolloquium Parteienwissenschaften, Düsseldorf, 5-6 November 2010].

Schneider, Ellen: *Party- vs. territorial interests: German Bundesländer and European decision-making*, [ECPR Graduate Conference, Dublin, Irland, 30 August 2010 – 1 September 2010].

Teperoglou, Eftichia: *The nationalism-postnationalism axis and the gradual transformation of ideological space in Europe: Party discourse trends in six European party systems*, [PIREDEU Final Conference "Auditing Electoral Democracy in the European Union", Brussels, Belgium, 18-20 November 2010].

Teuber, Ferdinand, Mariyana Angelov: *International Terrorism and Immigration Lawmaking: The case in Germany*, [3rd ECPR Graduate Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 30 August 2010 – 1 September 2010].

Trüb, Bettina: *The Europeanisation of national Foreign Policies towards Latin America: the Case of Germany*, [Workshop "The Europeanisation of national foreign policies towards Latin America", Mexiko Stadt, Mexiko, 24-26 March 2010].

Vegetti, Federico: *A vicious cycle: Ideological polarisation and centrifugal drives*, [ECPR Graduate Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 30 August 2010 – 1 September 2010].

Wüst, Andreas M.: *Patterns of immigrant voting across Europe*, [PIREDEU Final Conference "Auditing Electoral Democracy in the European Union", Brüssel, Belgien, 18-19 November 2010].

Wüst, Andreas M., Heiko Giebler: *Campaigning on an upper level? Individual Campaigning in the 2009 EP Elections in its determinants*, [17th Conference of the Council for European Studies, Montréal, Kanada, 15-17 April 2010].

Wüst, Andreas M., Heiko Giebler: *Campaigning on an Upper Level? Individual Campaigning in the 2009 European Parliament Elections in its Determinants*, [EPOP 2010, Essex, Vereinigtes Königreich, 10-12 September 2010].

Associated Projects Department B

Dissertation projects and projects concerned with issues that are not covered by existing Research Areas are managed as "associated projects". Also projects of MZES project leaders within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 "Political Economy of Reforms" are listed here.

Active projects in 2010

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: completed

Research question/goal: The project aims at publishing and presenting through a comprehensive and systematically orientated critical edition of documents, mostly from Russian archives, new evidences regarding the German-Russian relations and the history of German Communism during the Comintern period from 1918 to 1943.

The conclusive work on the general documentary edition "Germany and the Comintern / The Comintern and Germany" has been mostly accomplished. Meanwhile, an important part of recently released documents from different Comintern secretariats have been translated from Russian and integrated in the manuscript. It has been consented by the Russian partners, that the last remaining documentary sources from the Historical Archives of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow will be received shortly. The editorial and supervising of the manuscript will be concluded until the end of the year. This includes the partly reworking and the standardization of the three introductions submitted and the harmonization of the footnotes.

The manuscript contains 2000 pages and 4000 footnotes. Empirical evidence may be gathered concerning mutual perceptions, interactions and caesura throughout the most different periods under the omen of European revolution and instrumentalization by Soviet and Stalinist politics. The documents confirm the German-Russian relations as central European axis of XX century Communist history. The mechanisms used by Russian and Comintern leaderships changed from friendly support and imposition to decomposition and existential liquidation. Finally German Communism – until 1941 – has been reduced to a handful of political cadres before a new mobilisation period characterized by various "Antifa" and resistance activities.

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: completed

Results: 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-Herzegovina'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).

Bl.6 Heidelberg Study 2009 – Online Survey

Director(s): Andreas M. Wüst
Researcher(s): Andreas M. Wüst
Funding: Stadt Heidelberg
Duration: 2009 to 2011
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".

Current stage: Data was assessed, cleaned and provided for analyses. First descriptive analyses have been done and were presented to the public. Next year, deeper scientific analyses, f.i. on a candidate experiment that has been run, will follow.

Bl.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?

Current stage: A review of theories and of the most important empirical findings on the topic is about to be completed. The research design for a comparative study on the UK, France and Germany has been drafted which includes indicators and potential variables. At present, fieldwork consisting of elite interviews, the collection of constituency data and voting behaviour, and on MPs' parliamentary behaviour has been launched for France.

Bl.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.

Current stage: The topic of the dissertation has been sub-divided into three sub-themes. One of those three focuses on the relationship between ideological polarisation and rivalling theories of issue voting. More in particular, it is argued in a conference paper that rising ideological polarisation increases the utility of the directional model of issue voting. Under condition of high polarisation, the directional model is a better predictor of vote choices than the smallest distance model.

Bl.11 The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

Director(s): Thomas König
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: DFG, SFB 884
Duration: 2010 to 2014
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project analyzes the legislative, transposition and enforcement preferences of the governments in EU decision-making. It investigates the formation and change of these preferences within their domestic contexts over these decision-making stages, in particular in how far governments respond strategically to competing domestic interests of party competition. Empirically, it will unfold the latent conflict space of government preferences by estimating content-specific policy positions. This will allow testing theoretical expectations on the strategic behavior of governments with a rich data collection on legislative, transposition and enforcement activities.

Bl.12 The Politics of Territorial Reform: Redrawing the Boundaries of Administrative Districts

Director(s): Berthold Rittberger
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: DFG, SFB 884
Duration: 2010 to 2014
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The objective of this project is to explain sub-state territorial reform processes and outcomes. Empirically, the project addresses the puzzle why recent territorial reforms at the county-level in East Germany have displayed stark variation across the different Länder despite similar contextual conditions. Theoretically, this project will conceptualize reforms as multi-stage processes and thus contribute to our understanding of the conditions inducing and explaining the initiation, diffusion and outcomes of reforms. It is the objective of the first SFB phase to offer a systematic explanation of reform initiation, diffusion and outcomes in East Germany

while the subsequent project phases will be devoted to developing a more general theory on sub-state territorial reform processes in European countries.

Bl.13 Legislative Reforms and Party Competition

Director(s): Thomas König, Wolfgang C. Müller, Sven-Oliver Proksch
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: DFG, SFB 884
Duration: 2010 to 2014
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Our research project investigates the ability of parliamentary systems to initiate policy reforms and the effects of party competition and coalition policy-making on the duration and success of those reforms. Using new data from Germany and Austria, the project traces the individual reform proposal as the unit of analysis through its life cycle from initial discussion outside the legislative arena through the final parliamentary decision. The goal of our comparative analysis is to get a better understanding of how party competition affects the duration of reform processes and the success of legislative reforms.

Bl.14 Reform Agendas and Intra-party Programmatic Position-taking

Director(s): Thomas Bräuninger, Marc Debus
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: DFG, SFB 884
Duration: 2010 to 2014
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project is focused on the interplay between the preferences of voters, parties and policy reform outcomes that are initiated by significant changes in the economic, societal and technological environment. We seek to study how issues enter the public agenda to become subjects of reform processes, how political parties change their programmatic profile in response to public reform pressure, and whether these reform processes result in significant changes in the status quo. The main contribution of this project is in bridging the hitherto separated literatures on public agenda-setting and electoral competition.

Bl.15 "Strong" vs. "Weak" Governments and the Challenge of Economic Reforms

Director(s): Wolfgang C. Müller, Hanna Bäck
Researcher(s): N.N.
Funding: DFG, SFB 884
Duration: 2010 to 2014
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project focuses on the politics of economic reforms in EU member states since the 1980s. It investigates which governments are willing and able to introduce reforms, responding to economic challenges (e.g. stagnation). The project focuses on various types of government that are theorised to display varying degrees of "strength". It investigates whether and under what conditions governments can reform decisively and successfully, thereby enhancing our understanding of the feasibility of reform politics in multi-party democracies. The project will employ both quantitative data and inference statistics and case studies.

BI.16 Measuring a Common Space and the Dynamics of Reform Positions

Director(s): Thomas Gschwend, Sven-Oliver Proksch

Researcher(s): N.N.

Funding: DFG, SFB 884

Duration: 2010 to 2014

Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: One of the major challenges in testing spatial models of reform policy-making is the placement of different actor groups on common preference scales. The goal of our research project is to develop a method for producing a dynamic common space of reform positions of parties, voters, and the media, so that preference estimates become comparable across actor groups and over time. During the first project phase, we will focus on the development of the models and on two empirical applications for Germany. First, we will combine voter surveys, candidate surveys, and party position data. Second, we will use interest group mentions in party press releases and media reports as bridging observations to estimate a common space of parties and media.

Publications 2010

Books

Jahn, Egbert (Ed.) (2010): *Nacionalizm v pozdne- i postkommunističeskoj Evrope : Tom 1: Neudavšijsja nacionalizm mnogonacional'nych i častičnych nacional'nych gosudarstv*. Moskva: Rosspen.

Jahn, Egbert (Ed.) (2010): *Nacionalizm v pozdne- i postkommunističeskoj Evrope : Tom 2: Nacionalizm v nacional'nych gosudarstvach*. Moskva: Rosspen.

Jahn, Egbert (Ed.) (2010): *Nacionalizm v pozdne- i postkommunističeskoj Evrope : Tom 3: Nacionalizm v nacional'no-territorial'nych obrazovanijach*. Moskva: Rosspen.

Chapters in books

Bäck, Hanna (2010): Den svenska regeringsbildningen i ett jämförande perspektiv. Pp. 33-55 in: Jörgen Hermansson (Ed.): *Regeringsmakten i Sverige. Ett experiment i parlamentarism, 1917–2009*. Stockholm: SNS.



Jahn, Egbert (2010): Gosudarstvennaja transformacija na vostoce Evropy. 'Vtoroe nacional'noe vozroždenie' ili nacionalizm, nacional'nye dviženija i obrazovanie nacional'nych gosudarstv v pozdne- i postkommunističeskoj Evrope s 1985 goda. Pp. 17-89 in: Egbert Jahn (Ed.): *Nacionalizm v pozdne- i postkommunističeskoj Evrope, Bd 1: Neudavšijsja nacionalizm mnogonacional'nych i častičnych nacional'nych gosudarstv*. Moskau: Rosspen.

Jahn, Egbert (2010): Značenie kracha polietničeskich i mnogonacional'nych gosudarstvennych obrazovanij dlja evropejskoj integraciii. Pp. 369-411 in: Egbert Jahn (Ed.): *Nacionalizm v pozdne- i postkommunističeskoj Evrope, Bd 1: Neudavšijsja nacionalizm mnogonacional'nych i častičnych nacional'nych gosudarstv*. Moskau: Rosspen.

Jahn, Egbert (2010): Švejcarskaja gosudarstvennaja nacija i nacija po voleiz"javeniju – obrazec uregulirovanija otnošenij meždu etničeskimi i nacional'nymi gruppami dlja vostočnoevropejskich gosudarstv? Pp. 336-394 in: Egbert Jahn (Ed.): *Nacionalizm v pozdne- i postkommunističeskoj Evrope, Bd. 3 Nacionalizm v nacional'no-territorial'nych obrazovanijach*. Moskau: Rosspen.

Weber, Hermann (2010): Die DDR und die deutsche Frage 1945-1961. Pp. 47 – 64 in: Andreas H. Apelt, Martin Gutzeit, Gerd Poppe (Eds.): *Die deutsche Frage in der SBZ und DDR*. Berlin: Metropol Verlag.

Weber, Hermann (2010): Eine Zeit der Probleme und des Übergangs. Die DDR im Jahr 1957. Pp. 29-56 in: Alexander Gallus, Werner Müller (Eds.): *Sonde 1957: Ein Jahr als symbolische Zäsur im geteilten Deutschland*. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot.

Weber, Hermann (2010): Zum Verhältnis von Politik, Ideologie, Strukturen und Kadern in der kommunistischen Bewegung. Pp. 339-362 in: Ulrich Mähler, Bernhard H. Bayerlein, Horst Dähn, Bernd Faulenbach, Ehrhart Neubert, Peter Steinbach, Stefan Troebst, Manfred Wilke (Eds.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2010*. Berlin: Aufbau Verlag.

Conference Participation

Wüst, Andreas M.: *Heidelberg-Studie 2009 – Leben und Politik in Heidelberg*, [Stadtentwicklungs- und Verkehrsausschuss des Gemeinderates Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 17 March 2010].

Wüst, Andreas M.: *Heidelberg-Studie 2009 – Leben und Politik in Heidelberg*, [Pressekonferenz, Heidelberg, 15 March 2010].



Participants in the 2nd EITM summer school with Andrew D. Martin (Washington University in St. Louis) and Thomas König (1st and 2nd from left).



4 Infrastructure

In support of its research activities, the MZES infrastructure provides central services that are organized in three divisions: 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.

Eurodata

With the founding of the MZES in 1989, Eurodata was established 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 the collection, management, and analysis of various types of data, while pursuing the Centre's long-term research agenda. Over the last years, a marked generational turnover among the professorships in the sociology and political science departments realigned the long-term research agenda of the Centre. A new concept of Eurodata developed by the Executive Board was approved by the Supervisory Board in March 2009. By implementing this concept over the last two years, Eurodata has developed from a research archive producing a data handbook series into a data and method support unit. Thus in-house specialists on different types of data sources and methodologies facilitate access to and provide knowledge on how to use and analyse the respective data for the researchers involved in the various projects at the Centre.

The revised Eurodata profile includes four main units that support MZES research needs: it builds upon two long-standing activities of Eurodata in its first (macro-indi-

cators and statistics library) and second pillar (micro-datasets), it also integrates the unit Parties and Elections in Europe, and was extended in fall 2010 by a fourth pillar. With the successful recruitment of two new Eurodata researchers, Nadia Granato (7/2009), previously at IAB, and Will Lowe (10/2010) from University of Maastricht, the new concept has gained momentum. Franz Kraus will retire as of March 2011 after having built up Eurodata for more than twenty years. Hermann Schmitt will have a parttime Eurodata position since he will assume a (parttime) Professorship at University of Manchester as of January 2011. As of spring 2011, there will be four units, each with one scientist.

Eurodata's new pillars

I	II	III	IV
Socio-economic indicators & Statistics Library	European and national social surveys / panels	Government & legislation databases	Elections & parties, EU and national
Franz Rothenbacher, Franz Kraus (-2/2011)	Nadia Granato	Will Lowe (10/2010-)	Hermann Schmitt

Each Eurodata unit is responsible for carrying out the administrative and research tasks as described in the Eurodata Concept and (bi)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 first unit focuses on socio-economic indicators and encompasses the statistics library. Franz Kraus (-2/2011) and Franz Rothenbacher take care of this area. Nadia Granato is in charge of unit II that focuses on survey and panel datasets, both European and national. Building up the new unit III, Will Lowe (part-time from fall 2010, full-time from spring 2011) specializes on text databases, including government and legislation databases. In unit IV, Hermann Schmitt offers support with regard to data concerning parties and elections, both national and at EU-level.

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.

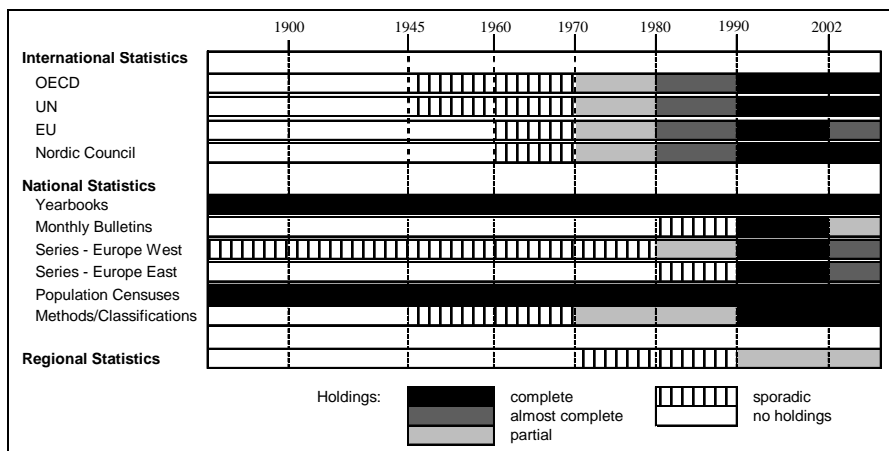
Acquisition of statistical publications and standard datafiles

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 2010 and now include volumes and data files of the 2000 census wave for all countries of the MZES' country coverage. The share of electronic resources (publications, databases) of the Statistical Library holdings has risen in 2010 even more strongly than ever before. Meanwhile, publications are disseminated mainly via Internet, usually 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 2010, 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 School 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. Eurodata 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



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 2010, we started cataloguing *in detail* our huge international microform collections of census publications and statistical yearbooks since mid-19th century. The collection increasingly attracts users also from abroad.

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. In the meanwhile, national

statistics offices even provide 'data extractions upon demand' increasingly at a marginal cost basis.

Eurodata 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).

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 during the last years, which still have not come to an end. 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. Within the general restructuring of the Eurodata web-page, the current online 'Guide to official statistics databases' will be replaced.

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 data collection on 'European Labour Force since 1880', was completed. It is based mainly on occupational censuses and comprises 15 West-European countries. It includes tables on employment by industry, employment status and sex (1980-2000); labour market participation by age group, sex and marital status (1920-2000); regional employment structures (1950-1990) as well as a comparison of times series on unemployment as offered by OECD and ILO respectively (dating back to the 1960s in some cases). Data will be made available on MZES intranet by end of February 2011 for use of researchers at the Centre, but no handbook will be published. The data collection for the data handbook 'The East European Population since 1850' also was finished this year. Remaining data gaps are mainly due to the partly poor official statistics in Eastern Europe before 1991, and different problems of accessibility of statistics in these countries. The data base includes 19 independent states, the two dissolved Federations of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and the three constituent parts of Serbia (Central Serbia, Kosovo and Vojvodina). The collection includes census data by age, sex and marital status, the territorial structure of the population, as well as household and family statistics. Furthermore, annual vital

statistics are covered, including composite demographic indicators, and the development of life expectancy based on life tables. This data base will accompany the printed data handbook on a CD-ROM, which will be delivered to the publisher in Spring 2011.

The database on 'Results of parliamentary elections at constituency level' is no longer updated on an annual basis. In 2010, the database was consolidated and documented in detail. Future updates depend on actual need for research at the MZES. 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 intranet for researchers at the Centre.

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 methodology of macro-data, official statistics and socio-economic-indicators construction. Counselling for individual researchers mainly includes support for self-help and participation in Eurodata training activities. In 2010 there was no request for project-support, but routine counselling of individual researchers was continued.

Unit II: European and national social surveys and panels

The infrastructure contributions of Unit II are connected to primary and secondary microdata. Primary data in this context refers to survey data that is collected as a part of MZES research projects, whereas external microdata sources that are relevant to the research interests of the main MZES research clusters are called secondary data.

Service functions in the area of secondary data have been part of Eurodata's support duties already in the past. In the process of restructuring Eurodata, service offers in the area of secondary data have been reorganised in order to adjust to simplified access conditions to secondary data via external data archives. Supporting research teams with respect to primary data has been added as a new task to the profile of Unit II. Support in this area is intended to preserve previously accumulated "survey know how" in order to lessen the burden for new projects when planning, preparing and managing their own surveys.

a) Primary Data

As a first step of gathering survey related know-how guidelines for file creation and documentation of survey data collected by project teams have been developed, tested by a small number of projects and revised accordingly. Before these guidelines can be implemented some details on technical and procedural questions have to be decided.

The aim of archiving documented survey data including all materials necessary for conducting a survey (like questionnaires, advance letters for respondents and so on) is to provide a central information resource for future research teams.

b) Secondary Data

Support with respect to secondary data includes the acquisition of microdata from external archives or so called research data centres that require a high amount of administrative input and comprises a number of tasks, often specific to official data. Management of contracts, data protection measures and reporting responsibilities to data providers, preparation of file systems that can be processed with statistical packages, and, in most cases, generation of codebook-like additional information from the data files describe in the range of typical service functions. Unit II 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) for the University of Mannheim.

Concerning acquisition of new microdata, the available stock has been extended by official microdata files and several academic surveys.

Counselling is provided particularly with respect to the research potential of major secondary data sources. The unit also supports analysis of these data sources. Moreover, service functions related to secondary data include information on how to access secondary data via research data centres and on access conditions, especially to official microdata.

c) Restructuring and updating the website

To inform research projects about new or modified support functions offered by Unit II the website has to be restructured completely. A first version of its future structure and contents has been drafted.

Unit III: Government & legislation databases

Will Lowe started to set up this new unit in late 2010. It deals with textual data, which are extensively used in MZES research (as well as the SFB 884). Currently running research projects collect and analyse parliamentary speeches, party manifestos, coalition agreements, legislation at the national and EU level, and television and newspaper reports using a wide variety of methods ranging from manual content analysis to automated statistical methods for extracting positions from word counts. Textual data can nevertheless prove challenging to manage and analyse. Compared to other types of data, text collections tend to be large, unstructured, and often ill-suited to representation as a data matrix. Even when reduced to word or category counts such data generate unique statistical problems due to sparseness and high dimensionality. The role of Eurodata's text unit is to support MZES research with a mix of data services, methodological support, and research.

Unit IV: Elections and parties, EU and national

This pillar of Eurodata, run by Professor 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 2010 concentrated on the advancement of the Comparative Candidate Survey, the integration of the 2009 codings of the Euromanifestos in the larger database, and the theoretical and empirical furtherance of the True European Voter project (TEV) that is setting out to extend and continue the European Voter dataset.

a) Comparative Candidate Survey

In 2010, further steps have been taken to add countries to the CCS, and to advance the integrated data set. A conference was convened at the APSA Annual Conference in which second drafts of comparative papers were presented.

b) Euromanifestos

The integration of the content-codes of the 2009 Euromanifestos in the longitudinal database was the major task that kept us busy in this past year. The 2009 Euromanifestos coding schemes differs in important respects from the one that was applied to the collection of programmes in previous elections. The main difference is that the coding process has been restructured in a strictly hierarchical sense in order to improve the reliability of the coding process. This complicates the integration of the 2009 dataset in the larger database, and some work was done to identify the best strategy to do that.

c) The True European Voter project (TEV)

The COST (European Cooperation in the Field of Scientific and Technical Research) Action *The True European Voter* is in the process of updating and extending the European Voter database. In March 2010, a first Winterschool of the methods of comparative electoral research was organized in Nottingham, England. In the following May, a think-tank meeting was convened in Mannheim in order to identify a strategy of data harmonisation and integration. This work was continued in fall when the Management Committee and all three Working Groups (on history, data and methods) met again in Lisbon. The TEV project comprises 24 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 refer to the internet presentation.

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

Teaching activities

Currently teaching activities related to the work and service functions of Eurodata include a course for Master students in sociology on 'Sources for European Social Research'.

Outside cooperation

Eurodata collaborates closely with domestic as well as foreign data resource centres and participates occasionally in external expert groups. Eurodata has a long-standing cooperation with GESIS, the Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences. This cooperation comprises work in the field of social reporting and the monitoring of access conditions to official microdata in Europe. As both GESIS and MZES acquired the cumulative European Labour Force Survey, we are also cooperating in this field. Since many years, Eurodata closely cooperates with the Council of European Social Science Data Archives. 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. Eurodata, above) and the *Europe Library*. Its staff consists of Hermann Schwenger (head), the librarians Brigitte Reiss, Sabine Weiß, and Marlene Wormer, who has returned on her position in March after being on leave. Therefore, language secretary Helena Wozniak has changed to the MZES directorate.

The MZES Library is a research library, open to the researchers of the Centre, to members of the School of Social Sciences, to researchers and students at University of Mannheim as well as to visitors. It contains at present 63,222 media (i.e. 53,977 monographs and 9,245 journals/series). The entire MZES collection is integrated into the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (*Südwest-*

deutscher Bibliotheksverbund, SWB). In the reported year 39% 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's 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 2010 there has been an increase of 1,273 titles (acquisitions, gifts and exchange).

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

Classifications	Holding 2010	Increase since 2009
Country studies (focus of collection)	13,977	574
Country studies (project related / reference countries)	3,842	106
European integration group (E.A.)	3,888	231
THEO (theory)	1,107	40
MET (methods)	691	25
DICT, GLOSS (dictionary, glossary; former reference books)	129	27
ALLG (general group)	2,717	92
EU (official publications of the European Union)	295	0
ILO (International Labour Office)	523	35
Working papers	9,935	94
FS,GEN,NLT,RI (Foundations, Newsletters, Research Institutes)	570	49
Total	37,674	1,273

See also Appendix 5.3, Tables 1-4

The library subscribes to 110 learned journals in the MZES-library languages (German, English, French, Italian and Spanish). New regulations for titles from outside the EU made it necessary to reorganise the general practice of journal subscription. All future subscriptions will be managed by an external provider. After comparing proposals of three different providers, managing director Philipp Heldmann and the University's library (UB) came to the agreement, that beginning from 2011 the MZES library will benefit from the conditions offered by the UB's main supplier. In addition, there is an extensive collection of newsletters/annual reports (about 120) and working papers (9,935) from domestic and foreign research institutes.

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

Working papers

Working papers are obtained through exchange with domestic and foreign research institutes. Actually the library holds 9,935 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 1,689 printed items out of 1,932 articles and book chapters listed in the MZES publication database were made available.

Computer department

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

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

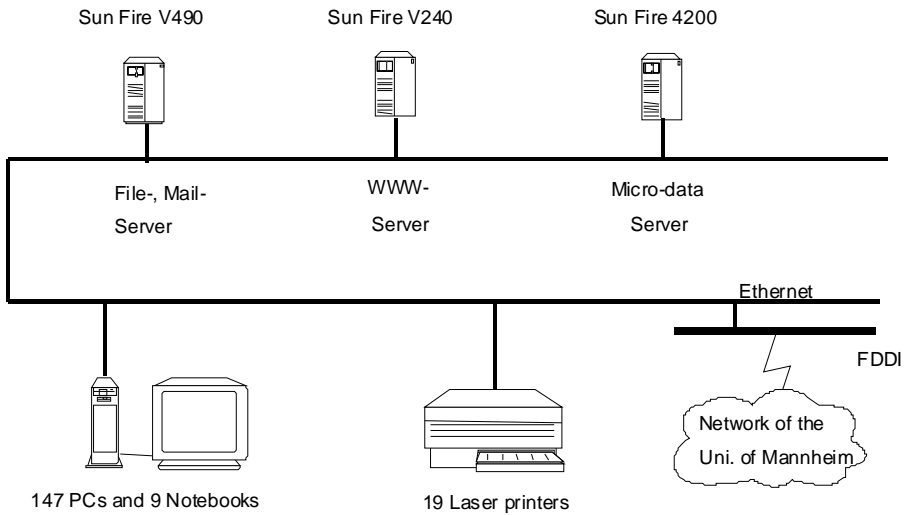
Services

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

- Administration of servers and network printers. This means for example supervising the running systems and managing user accounts.
- Network administration: Managing the network addresses, installing and configuring network software and fixing network problems (if necessary in cooperation with the computing centre of the university).
- Administration of a central backup system (file archiving, file retrieval, media management).
- Administration of the PCs and peripheral: Configuring new PCs, installing new software or upgrading programmes with new releases, support using scanners and other special equipment.
- Virus check and security patches: Managing a server to provide all PCs with the latest virus definition updates, installing security patches on PCs and servers.
- Management of a web server.
- Support on computer assisted web interviewing (LimeSurvey)
- 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 2010 and the connection to the network of the University of Mannheim.



In 2010 the MZES purchased 17 PCs and 3 Notebooks. A Color Laser Multi-Function Copier/Printer was bought for the new office building "Parking" and a Samsung 46" LCD Monitor for the MZES conference room.

Software

The following programmes were acquired, updated or extended: Acrobat Software, EndNote X4, Office 2010, Omnipage, SAS, SPSS, Stat, StatTransfer, Windows 7.

5 Appendix

5.1 MZES staff in 2010

The following table gives an overview of MZES project leaders as well as staff working at the Centre in 2010 by Department A, B or the Centre's infrastructure (C). The funding source of each post is indicated in the last column.

Name	Dep.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Alle, Marlene	C	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Angelova, Mariyana *	B	European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)	MZES
Bahle, Thomas Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A1	Hans-Böckler-Stiftung
Bauer, Gerrit	A	Homogamy and Fertility - The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation	DFG
Bayer, Patrick	B	To Comply or Not to Comply? That is the Question! The Puzzle of Self-Regulation in European Environmental Policy	CDSS, Studienstiftung
Becker, Birgit Dr. *	A	MZES Postdoc-Fellow	MZES
Beier, Harald	A	Networks, ethnicity, and crime longitudinal study (NECS)	MZES
Berge, Benjamin von dem	B	Euro-Parties and the Politics of New Member States	MZES
Bernauer, Eva	B	Identity Constellations, Political Exclusion/Inclusion, and Internal Armed Conflicts	CDSS/MZES
Bevern, Simona	B	The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decision-making	DFG
Biedinger, Nicole Dr.	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Biegert, Thomas	A	Varieties of Social Governance in Europe: The Social Partners' Role in Pension and Labour Market Policies	MZES
Blumenberg, Johannes N.	B	Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011	Land Baden-Württemberg
Blumenstiel, Jan Eric	B	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term	DFG

Name	Dep.	Function / Research Project	Funding
		Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	
Braun, Daniela *	B	Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union (PIREDEU)	EU
Brunner, Martin	B	Comparative Legislation (VERGES)	DFG
Brüderl, Josef Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A3	School of Social Sciences
Bräuninger, Thomas Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B2, BI	School of Social Sciences
Bäck, Hanna Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B2, BI	School of Social Sciences
Castiglioni, Laura Dr.	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Dannwolf, Tanja	B	Enforcing the Transposition and Application of EC Law: What Role is Played by the Commission and European Court of Justice?	MZES
Debus, Marc Dr. **	B	Project Director, research area B2, B3, BI	MZES
Dollmann, Jörg Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	NORFACE
Drahokoupil, Jan Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A1 / MZES Postdoc-Fellow	MZES
Ebbinghaus, Bernhard Prof. Dr.	A	Director MZES / Project Director, research area A1, A2	School of Social Sciences
Eberle, Sibylle	C	Secretary (Directorate)	MZES
Esser, Hartmut Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A3	School of Social Sciences
Faas, Thorsten Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B1	School of Social Sciences
Gebel, Michael Dr. *	A	Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes	DFG
Ghalehdar, Payam *	B	EUROLOB II - Europeanization of Interest Intermediation	EU
Giger, Nathalie Dr.	B	Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites (REPCONG)	DFG

Name	Dep.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Granato, Nadia Dr.	C	Eurodata	MZES
Gronwald, Mareike *	A	Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights	DFG
Gschwend, Thomas Prof. Ph.D.	B	Project Director, research area B2, B3, B1	School of Social Sciences
Hannemann, Tobias	A	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	Leopoldina
Hartmann, Sebastian *	B	Europe in National Parliaments	MZES
Heldmann, Philipp Dr.	C	Managing Director	MZES
Hess, Josiane	C	Secretary (Directorate)	MZES
Hofäcker, Dirk Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc-Fellow	MZES
Hollermeier, Nikolaus	C	Public Relations (Directorate)	MZES
Horr, Andreas	A	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices	DFG
Huber, Sascha *	B	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	MZES
Hubl, Vanessa	A	Social Assistance in Europe. Indicators of Minimum Income Security Schemes Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	Hans-Böckler-Stiftung
Hörisch, Felix Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B2, MZES Postdoc-Fellow	MZES
Jacob, Konstanze	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	EU
Jacob, Marita Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A2, A3	School of Social Sciences
Junge, Dirk Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc-Fellow	DFG, MZES
Kaina, Viktoria PD Dr.	B	Heisenberg-Fellowship	DFG

Name	Dep.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Kalter, Frank Prof. Dr.	A	Head of Department, Project Director, research area A3	School of Social Sciences
Klein, Markus	A	Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes; Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education	School of Social Sciences
Kogan, Irena Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A2, A3	School of Social Sciences
Kohler-Koch, Beate Prof. Dr. Dr.h.c.	B	Project Director, research area B3	School of Social Sciences
Konzelmann, Laura	B	Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany	Volkswagen Stiftung
Kotzian, Peter Dr. *	B	Research area B3	School of Social Sciences, EU
Kraus, Franz	C	Eurodata (Head)	MZES
Krewel, Mona	B	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting - A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG, MZES
Krieger, Ulrich *	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Kroneberg, Clemens Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A3	School of Social Sciences
Kühhirt, Michael	A	Parenthood and Inequality in the Family and the Labour Market. A Comparison of East and West Germany	MZES
Köhler, Sebastian	B	Interest Group Influence on Decision-making Outcomes in Bicameral Political Systems	MZES, School of Social Sciences
König, Thomas Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department (until 9/10); Project Director, research area B2, B3, B1	School of Social Sciences
Leszczensky, Lars *	A	Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants	MZES, School of Social Sciences
Lowe, Will Dr.	C	Eurodata	MZES

Name	Dep.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Ludwig, Volker	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Luetgert, Brooke Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B3	Land Baden-Württemberg
Luig, Bernd	B	Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005	DFG
Lundquist, Jennifer Hickes Prof. Ph.D.	A	Humboldt-Fellowship	Humboldt-Stiftung
Melbeck, Christian Dr.	C	Computer Department	MZES
Meyer, Thomas *	B	The Ideological Cohesion of Western European Political Parties	MZES
Mischke, Monika *	A	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	DFG
Mühlböck, Monika	B	INCOOP-Fellowship	EU
Müller, Jochen	B	Party competition in multi-level systems: An analysis of programmatic strategy of parties, government formation and policy making in European states	Land Baden-Württemberg
Müller, Nico *	A	Social Assistance in Europe. Indicators of Minimum Income Security Schemes	DFG
Müller, Walter Prof. Dr. Dres h. c.	A	Project Director, research area A2	School of Social Sciences
Neugebauer, Martin	A	Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes; Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why? Causes of Choice of Field of Study, Entrance Qualifications of Teacher Students, and Evaluation of the TeacherStudy Programme	DFG, BMBF
Neuschwender, Jörg	A	Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights	DFG
Nickel, Constanze	B	Secretary	MZES
Noelke, Clemens	A	MZES Postdoc-Fellow	MZES
Oberrauch, Petra	B	European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)	MZES, Thyssen Stiftung

Name	Dep.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Pappi, Franz Urban Prof. Dr. Dr.h.c.	B	Project Director, research area B2	School of Social Sciences
Partheymüller, Julia	B	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Passet, Jasmin	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Pfeifer, Michaela *	A	European System of Welfare State Indicators (EUWI): Political, Social and Institutional Change in Comparison; Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	DFG
Pförr, Klaus	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Plischke, Thomas	B	The German Election of 2005: A Lost Victory? The Dynamics of Voter Preferences Between the Federal Elections of 2002 and 2005	Thyssen Stiftung
Preuss, Andrijana *	B	European and Other International Peacebuilding Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo	
Proksch, Sven-Oliver Ph.D.	B	Project Director, research area B2, BI	School of Social Sciences
Pötzschke, Jana	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level	DFG
Quittkat, Christine Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B3	EU
Rathke, Julia Dr.geb. Schäfer	B	Project Director, research area B1	School of Social Sciences
Rattinger, Hans Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B1	School of Social Sciences
Reibling, Nadine	A	The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems. An International Comparison of Inequalities in Healthcare Utilization and Quality of Life	MZES, School of Social Sciences, Studienstiftung
Reiss, Brigitte	C	Librarian (Eurodata)	MZES

Name	Dep.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Rittberger, Berthold Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B3, B1	School of Social Sciences
Rossi, Beate	A	Secretary	MZES
Roth, Tobias	A	The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System	BMBF
Rothenbacher, Franz Dr.	C; A	Project Director, research area A1, A3	MZES
Rudi, Tatjana Dr. *	B	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Salikutluk, Zerrin	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	EU
Sanhueza Petrarca, Constanza	B	Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM); Political Participation and Representation of Immigrants in the European Union	EU
Schallock, Tobias	A	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	EU
Schindler, Steffen	A	Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes; Educational Expansion and the Differentiation of Upper Secondary Degrees. Mechanisms of Social Selectivities in the Transition to Higher Education	BMBF
Schirowski, Diana *	A	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices	DFG
Schmitt, Hermann Prof. Dr.	C; B	Project Director, research area B1, B2, B3, B1	MZES
Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department (as of 9/10); Project Director, research area B1	School of Social Sciences
Schmitz, Constanze *	B	Migrants as Political Actors	Volkswagen Stiftung
Schneider, Ellen	B	The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decision-making	DFG
Schneider, Marianne	C; A	Secretary	MZES

Name	Dep.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Schneider, Reinhart Dr. *	C	Counselor	MZES
Schröder, Jette Dr.	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Schulz, Benjamin	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	BMBF
Schumann, Nina	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Schwenger, Hermann	C	Europe Library (Head)	MZES
Schütze, Philipp	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Seher, Nicole	B	Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties	DFG
Sieberer, Ulrich Dr. *	B	Project Director, research area B2	School of Social Sciences
Siebert, Manuel	A	The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	MZES
Stegmann, Christine	B	Secretary	MZES
Stoffel, Michael	B	Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties; Pork Barrel Politics in Germany	DFG
Tausendpfund, Markus	B	Europe in Context	DFG
Teperoglou, Eftichia Dr.	B	The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy (TEV)	EU
Teuber, Ferdinand *	B	European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)	Thyssen Stiftung, MZES
Thieme, Sebastian	B	Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005	DFG
Thomann, Lars Dr. *	B	Research area B3	MZES
Tieben, Nicole Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc-Fellow	MZES
Trüb, Bettina	B	The Making of Latin America Policy in Europe	School of Social Sciences, MZES

Name	Dep.	Function / Research Project	Funding
van Deth, Jan W. Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B1, B2	School of Social Sciences
Vegetti, Federico	B	Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM); Causes and Consequences of Ideological Polarization	EU
Volkert, Marieke	A	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices	DFG
Vollmar, Meike *	B	Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation	DFG, MZES
Wagner, Corina	B	The German Election of 2005: A Lost Victory? The Dynamics of Voter Preferences Between the Federal Elections of 2002 and 2005	Thyssen Stiftung
Weber, Hermann Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, research area BI	School of Social Sciences
Weishaupt, J. Timo Ph.D.	A	Project Director, research area A1; MZES Postdoc-Fellow	MZES
Weiss, Felix	A	Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults; Student Employment. Analysing inequalities in term-time working and its effects on labour market entry; Educational Careers and Social Inequality	Land Baden-Württemberg, BMBF
Weiß, Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Wiß, Tobias	A	Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights	DFG
Wolsing, Ansgar *	B	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Wormer, Marlene	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Wozniak, Helena	C	Secretary (Directorate)	MZES
Wüst, Andreas M. Dr. **	B	Project Director, research area B1, B2, B3, BI; Fellow of the Volkswagen Stiftung	Volkswagen Stiftung

* Left the MZES in 2010 or at the end of 2010

** Visiting professors at other universities

5.2 Project funding granted 2008–2010

	Projects	Funding institution	2008 EURO	2009 EURO	2010 EURO
	Department A				
A1.2	Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights (extension) Bernhard Ebbinghaus	DFG		81,600	
A2.1	Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC) Walter Müller	EU	101,545	57,402	2,842
A2.4	Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults Marita Jacob	MWK	69,000		
A2.6	Educational Expansion and the Differentiation of Upper Secondary Degrees. Mechanisms of Social Selectivities in the Transition to Higher Education Walter Müller	BMBF		93,585	
A2.8	Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education. A Trend Analysis of Tertiary Graduates' Employment Outlook Walter Müller	BMBF			97,660
A2.10	Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why? Causes of Choice of Field of Study, Entrance Qualifications of Teacher Students, and Evaluation of the TeacherStudy Programme Walter Müller	BMBF			104,636
A2.11	Educational Careers and Social Inequality – Analysis of the Impact of Social Origin on Educational Career Patterns and Their Labor Market Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective Marita Jacob	BMBF			94,903
A3.1	Panel Study on Family Dynamics (II + III) Brüderl	DFG	1,846,600		1,590,797
A3.3	Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation Marita Jacob	DFG		137,754	
A3.7	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children Hartmut Esser	DFG			343,969
A3.8	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices Hartmut Esser	DFG		538,131	
A3.9	Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems (Additional grant) Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Cornelia Kristen, Yossi Shavit, Noah Lewin-Epstein			10,000	
A3.12	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan	NORFACE		1,269,366	

	Projects	Funding institution	2008 EURO	2009 EURO	2010 EURO
A3.13	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course Frank Kalter, Cornelia Kristen, Petra Stanat	Univ. of Bamberg (NEPS)/ BMBF		199,980	
A3.14	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success Hartmut Esser	Leopoldina			150,000
A3.16	The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System Irena Kogan	BMBF			101,989
	Department B				
B1.3	Society and Democracy in Europe, German Part of the Project "European Social Survey" (ESS) Jan van Deth	DFG			996,600
B1.5	Europe in Context Jan van Deth, Julia Rathke	DFG	458,570		
B1.7	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	DFG		680,082	
B1.8	Campaign Dynamics 2005, Mobilizing and Persuading Effects of Television News on Voters during the 2005 German General Election Campaign Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG	77,675		
B1.10	Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany Hans Rattinger	Volks- wagen- Stiftung		387,900	
B1.7	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) Vertretung Projektleiter			50,300	
B1.11	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Long- and Short-term Panel Studies Hans Rattinger	DFG			490,306
B1.13	The German Election of 2005: A Lost Victory? The Dynamics of Voter Preferences Between the Federal Elections of 2002 and 2005 Hans Rattinger	Fritz- Thyssen- Stiftung			93,298
B1.14	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level Hans Rattinger	DFG			171,010
B1.15	Election Study Baden-Württemberg 201 Thorsten Faas	MWK			142,185
B2.1	Parliamentary Rules and Institutional Design Ulrich Sieberer	DFG			491,389

	Projects	Funding institution	2008 EURO	2009 EURO	2010 EURO
B2.3	Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties Franz U. Pappi, Susumu Shikano, Eric Linhart	DFG			75,400
B2.10	Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005 Thomas König	DFG	236,249		
B2.11	Electoral Systems and Party Personnel: The Consequences of Reform and Non-Reform Thomas Gschwend, Thomas Zittel	NSF (U.S.)	14,610		
B2.14	Representation in Mixed Member Electoral Systems under Changing Electoral Markets Thomas Zittel, Thomas Gschwend	DFG	110,458		
B2.15	EuroPolis: A Deliberative Polity-making Project Hermann Schmitt	EU	58,800		
B2.16	The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy (TEV) Hermann Schmitt	COST		500,000	
B2.18	The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech Sven-Oliver Proksch	EU		75,000	
B2.19	Comparative Legislation (VERGES) Thomas Bräuninger	DFG			59,900
B2.20	Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites Thomas Bräuninger	DFG		198,219	
B3.4	The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decion-making Berthold Rittberger, Anrdt Wonka	DFG	194,971		
B3.7	Agency governance and its challenges to the EU system of representation Berthold Rittberger, Anrdt Wonka	EU	34,000		
B3.8	European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT) Daniel Finke, Thomas König	Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung	70,000		
B3.9	Party competition in multi-level systems: An analysis of programmatic strategy of parties, government formation and policy making in European states Marc Debus	MWK		97,500	
B3.10	Providing an Infrastructure for Research into Electoral Democracy of the European Union (PIREDEU) Herrmann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst	EU	142,500		
B3.13	Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM) Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst	EU		391,606	
B3.16	INCOOP - Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union Berthold Rittberger	EU			211,155

	Projects	Funding institution	2008 EURO	2009 EURO	2010 EURO
Bl.1	The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System Hermann Weber	BMI	51,311	60,803	
Bl.6	Heidelberg Study 2009 Andreas M. Wüst			4,250	
	Additional grants for various purposes (e.g. conferences)		18,577	10,000	15,000
	<i>Total Department A</i>		<i>2,017,145</i>	<i>2,387,818</i>	<i>2,486,796</i>
	<i>Total Department B</i>		<i>1,467,721</i>	<i>2,455,660</i>	<i>2,746,243</i>
	Grand total MZES		3,484,866	4,843,478	5,233,039

5.3 Library statistics 2010

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	275	41	39	21	27	10	13	115	4	92	12	118	12	1	48	22
BEVGEO	480	18	20	0	21	1	1	171	5	27	3	41	10	1	38	21
BILD	296	19	7	5	19	2	2	206	5	15	4	48	9	0	26	6
ERWKLA	465	54	6	1	12	0	3	274	4	31	2	73	21	0	81	7
FAMIL	343	33	39	3	21	1	1	227	33	54	3	51	5	0	111	15
INFO	164	6	6	1	27	3	2	113	3	15	2	50	10	0	25	2
KULTUR	111	3	1	1	8	0	2	27	2	9	0	23	0	0	3	5
MEDIEN	58	0	0	1	4	0	0	15	1	1	0	11	0	0	5	0
NATION	390	14	8	2	4	5	5	44	1	28	4	24	1	0	44	5
POLSOZ	890	45	16	7	49	0	14	287	4	66	6	156	12	0	235	25
SOZSTA	965	50	52	3	50	0	6	326	23	50	3	162	14	0	197	31
STAAT	526	24	53	5	31	12	6	213	1	41	7	102	6	4	115	18
UMWELT	65	0	0	1	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
UNGLEI	132	12	1	0	11	0	0	84	11	17	0	16	0	0	48	10
VERBÄN	166	21	9	0	14	0	0	109	5	17	0	48	4	0	51	6
WIRT	408	7	8	12	15	0	17	135	5	42	5	26	4	0	41	16
Σ	5734	347	265	63	314	34	73	2356	107	505	51	949	109	6	1069	189

	H	I	IRL	IS	L	LT	LV	M	N	NL	P	PL	RO	S	SK	SLO	Σ
ALLG	54	62	19	2	4	15	6	3	4	20	13	44	20	2	15	6	1139
BEVGEO	5	48	7	0	1	3	2	0	2	11	5	10	2	5	4	1	964
BILD	7	35	11	0	2	0	0	1	3	9	2	4	5	6	0	0	754
ERWKLA	3	15	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	7	3	8	1	1	1106
FAMIL	3	30	14	0	1	1	0	1	0	12	23	1	1	9	0	0	1036
INFO	4	28	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	10	0	1	3	5	491
KULTUR	5	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	7	4	0	0	1	225
MEDIEN	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	104
NATION	11	21	9	1	1	5	2	0	1	1	0	6	7	1	5	0	650
POLSOZ	34	163	32	1	2	2	6	2	9	21	13	50	13	24	19	7	2210
SOZSTA	14	40	40	2	0	1	2	0	7	18	3	12	4	35	1	1	2112
STAAT	13	34	21	0	1	10	3	2	3	9	4	19	7	7	6	2	1305
UMWELT	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	88
UNGLEI	2	15	12	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	383
VERBÄN	0	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	0	0	0	0	493
WIRT	21	39	23	0	2	4	2	0	0	4	4	45	9	11	8	4	917
Σ	177	568	219	6	15	44	24	11	34	130	76	224	75	111	64	28	13,977

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 164

Table 2: Country studies: Project related / reference countries

	AE	AFR	AME	ASI	AUS	OE	AL	BIH	BY	CS	HR	KOS
ALLG	5	1	8	42	1	132	12	3	52	55	6	0
BEVGEO	5	1	9	21	5	19	1	0	8	1	0	0
BILD	6	0	2	2	0	15	1	0	3	5	1	0
ERWKLA	2	0	5	6	1	18	0	0	1	0	0	0
FAMIL	12	1	4	5	1	13	1	0	1	2	1	0
INFO	0	0	3	6	0	36	0	0	1	0	0	0
KULTUR	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	12	6	0	0
MEDIEN	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	0
NATION	2	1	4	18	0	109	1	3	15	18	2	0
POLSOZ	7	0	19	35	8	198	2	2	36	49	4	0
SOZSTA	12	2	17	21	5	48	1	0	0	2	0	0
STAAT	19	2	9	32	4	114	1	10	13	12	1	3
UMWELT	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	18	1	0	0
UNGLEI	4	1	6	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	1	0
VERBÄN	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
WIRT	11	1	8	25	1	212	4	0	4	15	4	0
Σ	85	10	95	225	29	960	24	18	165	173	20	3

	MD	MK	MNE	RUS	SRB	SU	TR	UKR	USA	YU	Σ
ALLG	0	3	1	44	7	127	26	84	25	32	666
BEVGEO	1	0	0	17	0	13	1	1	56	0	159
BILD	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	1	37	0	83
ERWKLA	0	0	0	5	0	11	1	1	67	0	118
FAMIL	0	0	0	6	0	7	1	0	67	0	122
INFO	1	0	0	3	0	6	1	1	12	0	70
KULTUR	0	0	0	6	0	5	1	9	7	2	62
MEDIEN	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	17	0	37
NATION	0	3	0	34	1	33	12	44	30	12	342
POLSOZ	0	2	0	108	2	77	12	49	178	7	795
SOZSTA	0	0	0	15	0	9	2	7	142	1	284
STAAT	3	1	0	80	0	64	13	35	51	10	477
UMWELT	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	7	1	0	44
UNGLEI	1	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	69	0	111
VERBÄN	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	2	20	0	38
WIRT	4	0	0	46	2	50	4	8	29	6	434
Σ	10	9	1	378	12	422	76	249	808	70	3,842

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 164

Legend for the first column in tables 1 and 2

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

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

	Collection
Agrar (agriculture group)	47
Allg (general group)	513
Finanz (monetary, financial institutions)	132
Info (information, reference books)	79
Inst (EU institutions)	192
Intbez (international relations group)	471
Kultur (culture, education, media)	79
MGS (member states group)	431
Polsoz (elections, parties, public opinion)	227
Region (regional policy, integration of minorities)	257
Sozsta (social policy group)	431
Staat (European Treaties, administration, law)	470
Theorie (concepts & theories of integration, federalism)	111
Umwelt (environmental policy of European org.)	57
Verbän (associations at EU level)	116
Wirt (economy -, internal market group)	275
Total	3,888

Table 4: Collection of the general group (ALLG)

	Collection
Agrar (agriculture)	16
Bevgeo (population, migration, urbanism, social geography)	200
Bild (education, science, research)	79
Erwkla (labour market, classes, professions, status groups)	99
Famil (family, household, kinship)	139
Info (reference books)	443
Intbez (international relations group)	478
Kultur (churches, culture, tourism)	70
Medien (mass media, communication)	41
Nation (nationalism, minorities, regionalism)	140
Polsoz (political parties, elections, participation, elites)	260
Sozsta (welfare state, social policy, public health)	208
Staat (constitution, government, administration, law)	141
Umwelt (environmental policy)	46
Unglei (inequality, mobility, social stratification)	124
Verbän (trade unions, employers' organisations)	40
Wirt (economic structure and –growth, entrepreneurs)	193
Total	2,717

5.4 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Name of Institution	Location
Austria	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Innsbruck	Innsbruck
	FB Politikwissenschaft und Soziologie, Universität Salzburg	Salzburg
	Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute for European Integration Research	Vienna
	Department of Government, University of Vienna	Vienna
	Department of Methods in the Social Sciences, University of Vienna	Vienna
	Political Science Department, Institute for Advanced Studies	Vienna
Belgium	Centrum voor Sociaal Beleid; Universiteit Antwerpen	Antwerpen
	Departement Politieke Wetenschappen, Universiteit Antwerpen	Antwerpen
	Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, KULeuven	Leuven
	Dept. Des Sciences Politiques et Sociales, Université Catholique de Louvain	Louvain-la-Neuve
	Point d'Appui Interuniversitaire sur l'Opinion Publique et la Politique (P.I.O.P.), Université Catholique de Louvain	Louvain-la-Neuve
Bulgaria	The St. Kliment Okhridsky Sofia University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication	Sofia
	University of National and World Economy	Sofia
Canada	Political Science Department, McMaster University	Hamilton
	Department of Political Science, University of Western Ontario	London, ON
	Faculty of Social Sciences, The University of Western Ontario	London, ON
	Département de science politique, Université de Montréal	Montreal
	Department of Economics, McGill University	Montreal
	Department of Economics, Université de Montréal	Montreal
	Department of Political Science, McGill University	Montreal
	Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal	Montreal
	Department of Political Science, University of Carleton	Ottawa, ON
	Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia	Vancouver
	Department of Political Science, Université Laval	Ville de Québec

Country	Name of Institution	Location
China	Chinese Academy for Social Sciences (CASS)	Beijing
	School of Political Science and Public Administration, Shandong University	Jinan
	Institute for European Studies, Tongji University	Schanghai
Denmark	Danish School of Education, Aarhus University	Aarhus
	Department of Political Science, University of Aarhus	Aarhus
	Department of Political Science, University of Southern Denmark	Odense
Estonia	Department of Political Science, University of Tartu	Tartu
	Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Tartu	Tartu
	University of Tartu, EuroCollege	Tartu
France	CIDSP-Institut d'Etudes Politiques	Grenoble
	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Groupe de Recherche en Economie et Statistique	Paris
	Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS)	Paris
	European Studies Centre, Sciences Po	Paris
	Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, CEVIPOF	Paris
	Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris	Paris
	LASMAS, Laboratoire d'Analyse Secondaire et de Méthodes Appliquées de la Sociologie – Institut du Longitudinal, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	Paris
Finland	Department of Political Science, University of Helsinki	Helsinki
	Federation of Finnish Financial Services	Helsinki
	Research Department of the Social Insurance Institution (KELA)	Helsinki
Germany	Åbo Akademi University	Turku
	Bamberg Center for Empirical Studies (BACES), Universität Bamberg	Bamberg
	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg	Bamberg
	Nationales Bildungspanel (NEPS), Universität Bamberg	Bamberg
	Forschungsschwerpunkt Institutionen und Sozialer Wandel, WZB	Berlin
	Hertie School of Governance	Berlin
	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)	Berlin
	Centre for European Studies, Universität Bremen	Bremen
	Institut für empirische and angewandte Soziologie, Universität Bremen	Bremen
	SFB 597 "Staatlichkeit im Wandel", Universität Bremen	Bremen
	Institut für Soziologie, TU Chemnitz	Chemnitz

Country	Name of Institution	Location
Germany	Cologne Graduate School in Management, Economics and Social Sciences	Cologne
	Institute for Political Science, Darmstadt University of Technology	Darmstadt
	Institute for German and European Political Party Law and Research (PRuF), University of Düsseldorf	Düsseldorf
	Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut (WSI) der Hans-Böckler-Stiftung	Düsseldorf
	Institut für Gesellschafts- und Politikanalyse, Universität Frankfurt	Frankfurt
	Institut für Soziologie, Universität Göttingen	Göttingen
	HIS, Hochschul-Informations-System GmbH	Hannover
	Psychologisches Institut Heidelberg, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg	Heidelberg
	Politikwissenschaft I (Innenpolitik und Vergleichende Regierungslehre), TU Kaiserslautern	Kaiserslautern
	Institut für Agrarökonomie, Universität Kiel	Kiel
	Department of Politics and Management, University of Konstanz	Konstanz
	Lehrstuhl für Methoden der empirischen Politik- und Verwaltungsforschung, Universität Konstanz	Konstanz
	Fachbereich Kultur- und Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Koblenz-Landau	Landau
	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mannheim University	Mannheim
	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	Mannheim
	Industrie- und Handelskammer Rhein-Neckar	Mannheim
	Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Aging (MEA), University of Mannheim	Mannheim
	Metropolregion Rhein-Neckar	Mannheim
	Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (ZEW)	Mannheim
	Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Universität Marburg	Marburg
	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität München	Munich
	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)	Nürnberg
	Professur für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft, Universität Potsdam	Potsdam
Greece	National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Department of Political Science and Public Administration	Athens
	Political Science Department, Aristotle University	Thessaloniki
Hungaria	Institute of Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Budapest
	Political Science Department, Central European University	Budapest

Country	Name of Institution	Location
Iceland	University of Iceland	Reykjavik
Italy	Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute	Florence
	Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute	Florence
	Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milan	Milan
	Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano Bicocca	Milan
	Department of Political Science, University of Siena	Siena
	Department of Social Science, University of Turin	Turin
	Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Facoltà di Sociologia, Università degli studi di Trento	Trento
Ireland	Department of Political Science, Trinity College Dublin	Dublin
	The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)	Dublin
	School of Sociology, University College Dublin	Dublin
Israel	Department of Sociology, Tel Aviv University	Tel Aviv
Kroatia	University of Zagreb, Faculty of Political Science	Zagreb
Lithuania	Public Policy and Management Institute (PPMI)	Vilnius
Norway	ARENA, University of Oslo	Oslo
	Institutt for Samfunnsforskning	Oslo
Netherlands	Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Labour Studies (AIAS), University of Amsterdam	Amsterdam
	Amsterdam School of Communication Research, University of Amsterdam	Amsterdam
	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam	Amsterdam
	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Amsterdam	Amsterdam
	Department of Political Science, University of Leiden	Leiden
	Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Maastricht	Maastricht
	Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market, University of Maastricht	Maastricht
	Department of Political Science, University of Nijmegen	Nijmegen
	Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Tilburg University	Tilburg
	Department of Sociology, ICS	Utrecht
New Zealand	University of Canterbury	Christchurch
Poland	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy	Warsaw
	Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences	Warsaw
	Warsaw School for Social Psychology	Warsaw
Portugal	UNICS – ISCTE, Department of Sociology, University of Lisbon	Lisbon

Country	Name of Institution	Location
Romania	Babeş-Bolyai University, Department of Political Science	Cluj
Russia	Centre for German and European Studies, St. Petersburg State University	St. Petersburg
Slovenia	Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana	Ljubljana
Spain	Department of Political and Social Science, University of Pompeu Fabra Barcelona	Barcelona
	Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales	Madrid
	Departamento de Ciencia Política y de la Administración, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Madrid
Sweden	Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg	Gothenburg
	Statsvetenskapliga Institutionen, University of Gothenburg	Gothenburg
	SOFI, Swedish Institute for Social and Economic Research	Stockholm
	Fakultät für Psychologie, Universität Basel	Basel
	Abteilung Bildungssoziologie Universität Bern	Bern
	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Bern	Bern
	Département de science politique, University of Geneva	Geneva
Switzerland	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Geneva
	FORS, Université de Lausanne	Lausanne
	Hochschulinstitut für öffentliche Verwaltung (IDHEAP)	Lausanne
	Kultur und Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät Universität Luzern	Lucerne
	Departement Geistes-, Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, ETH	Zurich
UK	Institute of Political Science, University of Zurich	Zurich
	Department of Government, University of Essex	Colchester
	Institute for Social & Economic Research, University of Essex	Colchester
	Department of Sociology, University of Warwick	Coventry
	School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh	Edinburgh
	Department of Politics, University of Exeter	Exeter, Devon
	Department of Economics, University College London	London
	Department of Government, London School of Economics	London
	Manchester Business School, University of Manchester	Manchester
	School of Social Sciences, University of Manchester	Manchester
	Social Science Data and Methods Institute	Nottingham
	Department of Experimental Psychology	Oxford
	Department of Sociology, University of Oxford	Oxford
	Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford	Oxford

Country	Name of Institution	Location
UK	Centre for Contemporary European Studies, University of the West of Scotland	Paisley
	School of Social Sciences, University of Southampton	Southampton
USA	Department of Political Science, University of Michigan	Ann Arbor
	Department of Sociology, Boston University	Boston
	Center for European Studies, Harvard University	Cambridge
	Department of Sociology, Harvard University	Cambridge
	Department of Political Science, Duke University	Durham
	Rice University	Houston
	Department of Political Science University of Houston	Houston
	Department of Political Science, University of Iowa	Iowa City
	Department of Political Science, University of California at Irvine	Irvine
	Department of Government, Cornell University	Ithaca
	Department of Political Science, University of California	Los Angeles
	Department of Sociology, Yale University	New Haven
	Department of Sociology, Columbia University	New York
	Department of Politics, Princeton University	Princeton
	University of Texas	Richardson
	Department of Political Science, University of California Riverside	Riverside
	University of Rochester	Rochester
	Department of Political Science, University of California	San Diego
	Department of Political Science, Stony Brook University	Stony Brook
	Washington University	Washington, DC
	German Information Center USA	Washington, DC
	The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press	Washington, DC

5.5 Visiting professors / scholars

MZES external fellows

Daniel Finke, Universität Heidelberg, Germany

Heike Klüver, University of Oxford/Nuffield College, United Kingdom

William A. Maloney, University of Newcastle, United Kingdom

Wolfgang C. Müller, Universität Wien, Austria

Claus Wendt, Universität Siegen, Germany

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

Thomas Zittel, Cornell University, USA

Visitors 2010

Patrick Bernhagen, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom	January 2010
Aimin Hu, Shandong University, Shandong, China	January – March 2010
Kristina Lindemann, University of Talinn, Talinn, Estonia	February, March 2010
Monica Poletti, University of Milan, Milan, Italy	April – June 2010
Anja Neundorff, University of Essex, Essex, United Kingdom	April – August 2010
Albert Falcó-Gimeno, University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Espana	May – July 2010
Patrick Bernhagen, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom	July, August 2010
Christian Jensen, The University of IOWA, Iowa City, USA	July, August 2010
William Maloney, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, United Kingdom	July, August 2010
Asya Zhelyazkova, Dept. of Sociology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands	July, August 2010
Thomas Zittel, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA	July, August 2010
Stefanie König, --, München	August – October 2010
Catherine De Vries, Dept. of Political Science, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands	August – December 2010
Jennifer Hickey Lundquist, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA	October – December 2010

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 SFB 884.

13/01/2010	Prof. Richard Rose University of Aberdeen, UK	REPRESENTATION IN EU GOVERNANCE: Democratic and Otherwise
29/01/2010	Prof. Christopher Wlezien Temple University, Philadelphia, USA	Markets vs. Polls as Election Predictors: An Historical Assessment
15/02/2010	Lucie Spanihelova Binghamton University, NY, USA	The Effect of Public Salience on Party Representation on EU Issue
19/02/2010	Nikoleta Yordanova EUI Florence, Italy	Legislative Power of Parliamentary Committees: Adopting Committee Reports in the European Parliament Plenary
22/02/2010	Margarete Scherer Universität Frankfurt	Religious Context and Public Support for the European Union
23/02/2010	Charlotte Büchner University of Maastricht, The Netherlands	Education, cognitive skills, and labour market success: a perspective on gender differences
02/03/2010	Michael Gebel MZES	Career consequences of temporary employment at labour market entry in Germany and UK
08/03/2010	Stefaan Walgrave University of Antwerpen, Belgium	The mass media political agenda-setting power
09/03/2010	Thomas Bahle & Vanessa Hubl MZES	Mindestsicherung in Europa
15/03/2010	Prof. Christian Jensen, PhD The University of Iowa, USA	Sources of Ex Ante Constraints in EU Legislation
16/03/2010	Prof. Bruce Russett Yale University, USA	Peace in the Twenty-First Century? The Rise of Peace and Influences on It
22/03/2010	Peter Van Aelst University of Leiden, The Netherlands	Politicians' perceptions of the media's agenda setting power in comparative perspective
23/03/2010	Dr. Susanne Strauß & Andreas Ebert Universität Tübingen	The effect of care-related career breaks on wages
12/04/2010	Rene Lindstädt Trinity College Dublin, Ireland	Mass Opinion, Globalization, and Learning
13/04/2010	Dr. Jan Drahekoupil MZES	Capitalist variety in transition economies and the impact of the financial crisis of 2008
03/05/2010	Stefanie Walter	And yet it matters! The heterogenous

	Universität Heidelberg	effect of globalization on individual risk perceptions and policy demands
04/05/2010	Gerrit Bauer, Thorsten Kneip & Steffen Reinhold Universität Mannheim	Unilaterales Scheidungsrecht und Ehestabilität: eine Analyse von Wirkmechanismen mit SHARELIFE
07/05/2010	Lawrence Ezrow University of Essex, UK	Linking Citizens and Parties: How Electoral Systems Matter for Political Representation
10/05/2010	Jonathan B. Slapin Trinity College Dublin, Ireland	Exit Options and the Effectiveness of Regional Trade Agreements
11/05/2010	Dr. Colin Lindsay Edinburgh Napier University, UK	Fit for purpose? Health, employability and challenges for welfare-to-work in Europe
12/05/2010	Zeynep Somer-Topcu Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA	Government Performance and Party Change: The Effects of Economic Performance and No-Confidence Motions on Party Policy Shifts
17/05/2010	Robert Klemmensen University of Southern Denmark	The Dynamics of Voter Preferences and Party Leader Positions
18/05/2010	Prof. Dr. Henning Hillmann Universität Mannheim	Overseas trade and the decline of privateering
07/06/2010	Mark Kayser Hertie School of Governance, Berlin	The Buck Stops over There? Globalization and the Economic Vote
15/06/2010	Christoph Seils (Journalist)	Parteiendämmerung – Was kommt nach den Volksparteien? Ausführungen zum Verhältnis von Wissenschaft und Journalismus
28/06/2010	Dr. Martin Elff University of Essex, UK	Politisches Wissen und Politische Ungleichheit -- Methodische und vergleichende Perspektiven
13/08/2010	Nils B. Weidmann Ph.D. Princeton University, USA	Violence 'from above' or 'from below'? The Role of Ethnicity in Bosnia's Civil War
07/09/2010	Dr. Miranda Jessica Lubbers University of Barcelona, Spain	The personal networks of immigrants as indicators of acculturation strategies
13/09/2010	Dr. Holger Döring Universität Bremen	Who gets into Government? Coalition Formation in East and West
14/09/2010	Zerrin Salikutluk MZES	Determinanten der Bildungsaspiration bei Einheimischen und Migranten
20/09/2010	Dr. Georg Wenzelburger Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg	Determinants of Homonegativity. A multi-level analysis of 79 countries
21/09/2010	Dr. Thorsten Schneider Universität Bamberg	Bildungserfolg von Kindern mit Migrationshintergrund. Ergebnisse auf Basis der Längs-schnittstudie BiKS-8-12
22/09/2010	Theodore Marmor Yale University, USA	US Health Care Reform Explained

28/09/2010	Dr. Susanne Falk Bayerisches Staatsinstitut für Hochschulforschung und Hochschulplanung	Praktika nach dem Studium: Brücke in Beschäftigung oder Warteschleife?
04/10/2010	Prof. Jeff Gill, Ph.D. Washington University in St. Louis, USA	An Introduction to Smoothing and Nonparametric Regression.
05/10/2010	Benjamin Schulz MZES	Analysis potential of the National Educational Panel Study on Migration and Integration: A brief overview and first results
11/10/2010	Catherine de Vries PhD University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Issue Entrepreneurship and Multiparty Competition
12/10/2010	Prof. K. Uwe Becker University of Amsterdam	How to study capitalist varieties outside the West?
14/10/2010	Prof. Helmuth Norpoth Stony Brook, NY, USA	To Change or Not to Change Horses...: Wenn Bürger im Krieg zur Wahl gehen
18/10/2010	Dr. Brooke Luetgert Universität Mannheim	Obtaining Implementation: A Strategic View on Enforcing the Application of European Community Legislation
19/10/2010	Prof. Sigrun Olafsdottir Boston University, MA, USA	Beds or meds? The changing societal responses to mental health problems in advanced, industrialized nations, 1960- 2005
25/10/2010	Prof. Jon A. Krosnick Stanford University, CA, USA	What Americans really think about Climate Change - Attitude Formation and Change in Response to a Raging Scientific Controversy
26/10/2010	Prof. Paolo Barbieri & Dr. Stefani Scherer University of Trento, Italy	Flexible employment and inequality in different EU countries. The interplay of labour market and welfare systems in allocating the social consequences of labour market flexibilisation
02/11/2010	Prof. Jennifer Hickey Lundquist University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA; Humboldt Fellow	Racial disparities in preterm birth: a protective effect of the military?
08/11/2010	Prof. Dr. Uwe Wagschal Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg	Öffentliche Finanzen im Stresstest - Policy-Reaktionen auf die Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise
09/11/2010	Dr. Werner Eichhorst Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit (IZA), Bonn	Employment structures and skills formation in the service economy
15/11/2010	Christian Stecker Universität Potsdam	Determinants of Party Unity - Evidence from the German Länder
16/11/2010	Dr. Tomáš Katrňák Masaryk Universität Brno, Czech Republic	Period and cohort effects in social fluidity in the Czech Republic between 1989 and 2009

22/11/2010	Dr. Markus Tepe Universität Oldenburg	A bureaucratic mind? Personality traits and political attitudes among government employees in comparative perspective
23/11/2010	Ina Berninger Universität zu Köln	Der Einfluss von Familienpolitik auf Müttererwerbstätigkeit und Fertilität in Europa
29/11/2010	Dr. Sonja Zmerli TU Darmstadt	Three types of trust and the winner hypothesis
30/11/2010	Prof. Roger Schoenman University of California Santa Cruz, CA, USA	Network capitalism: politicians and firms forging market institutions
06/12/2010	Prof. Dr. Christoph Hönnige TU Kaiserslautern	Constitutional courts as veto players - Germany, France and the US
07/12/2010	Steffen Schindler & Martin Neugebauer MZES	Primary and secondary effects along the way through the education system. A simulation study with counterfactuals
15/12/2010	Prof. Burt Monroe Penn State University, USA	Estimating Legislator Positions from Speech

b) Conferences and workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2010 by MZES staff members with MZES support.

15/01/2010	PAIRFAM Panel Workshop
Chair:	<i>Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl, PD Dr. Hendrik Jürges (MEA)</i>
Participants:	10 external participants
8 – 9/04/2010	Finding Thetas in Europe – Applied Bayesian Statistics and MCMC Methods in the Social Sciences
Chair:	<i>Christian Arnold, Patrick Bayer, Sebastian Köhler</i>
Participants:	11 external participants
6 – 7/05/2010	'Delors' Myth' 4th International Project Meeting
Chair:	<i>Prof. Dr. Thomas König</i>
Participants:	13 external participants
17 – 20/05/2010	COST Action IS0806: The True European Voter First Think Tank Meeting Integrating the Micro – Data Base of the True European Voter
Chair:	<i>Prof. Dr. Hermann Schmitt</i>
Participants:	23 external participants

- 28 – 29/05/2010 **REPCONG: Policy Representation in Europe**
Chair: *Prof. Dr. Thomas Bräuninger*
Participants: 11 external participants
- 21/06–5/07/2010 **Empirical Implications of Theoretical Models (EITM) Europe 2010**
Summer School
Chair: *Prof. Dr. Thomas König*
Participants: 33 external participants
- 28 – 29/06/2010 **Treffen der Arbeitsgruppe "Bedingungen erfolgreicher Integration (Ethnische Bildungsungleichheit)"**
Chair: *Prof. em. Dr. Hartmut Esser*
Participants: 8 external participants
- 5 – 6/07/2010 **2nd Panel Survey Methods Workshop**
Workshop
Chair: *Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl*
Participants: 57 external participants
- 9 – 10/07/2010 **Arbeitskreis für Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft (DVPW)**
Chair: *Prof. Dr. Thomas Bräuninger*
Participants: 16 external participants
- 16 – 17/09/2010 **Agency Governance in the EU and its Consequences**
RECON Workshop
Chair: *Prof. Dr. Berthold Rittberger*
Participants: 12 external participants
- 16 – 18/09/2010 **Wählen in Deutschland**
Chair: *Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck*
Participants: 30 external participants
- 5 – 6/11/2010 **Policy-making in Hard Times: Explaining the Variation in Policy Reactions to the Global Economic and Financial Crisis in Industrialized Democracies**

Chair: *Jan Drahekoupil, Nathalie Giger, Felix Hörisch and Timo Weishaupt*

Participants: 15 external participants

25 - 27/11/2010 **Equalsoc Traleg Workshop "Institutional Change"**

Chair: *Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus*

Participants: 10 external participants

14 - 15/12/2010 **Social inequality and ethnic differentiation in education system: working with the BMBF-Data**

Chair: *Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan*

Participants: 5 external participants

5.7 Publications 2010

a) Books

- Abendschön, Simone (2010): *Die Anfänge demokratischer Bürgerschaft. Sozialisation politischer und demokratischer Werte und Normen im jungen Kindesalter*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Studien zur Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung; no. 18).
- Becker, Birgit and David Reimer (Eds.) (2010): *Vom Kindergarten bis zur Hochschule. Die Generierung von ethnischen und sozialen Disparitäten in der Bildungsbiographie*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.
- Biedinger, Nicole (2010): *Ethnische und soziale Ungleichheit im Vorschulbereich*. Leipzig: Engelsdorfer Verlag.
- Dollmann, Jörg (2010): *Türkischstämmige Kinder am ersten Bildungsübergang. Primäre und sekundäre Herkunftseffekte*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.
- Faas, Thorsten (2010): *Arbeitslosigkeit und Wählerverhalten: Direkte und indirekte Wirkungen auf Wahlbeteiligung und Parteipräferenzen in Ost- und Westdeutschland*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.
- Faas, Thorsten, Kai Arzheimer and Sigrid Roßteutscher (Eds.) (2010): *Information – Wahrnehmung – Emotion: Politische Psychologie in der Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung*. Wiesbaden: VS.
- Hofäcker, Dirk (2010): *Older Workers in a Globalizing World. An International Comparison of Retirement and Late-Career Patterns in Western Industrialized Societies*. Cheltenham, UK & Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar.
- Hüller, Thorsten (2010): *Demokratie und Sozialregulierung in Europa. Die Online-Konsultationen der EU-Kommission*. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus Verlag.
- Jahn, Egbert (Ed.) (2010): *Nacionalizm v pozdne- i postkommunističeskoj Evrope : Tom 1: Neudavšijsja nacionalizm mnogonacional'nych i častičnych nacional'nych gosudarstv*. Moskva: Rosspen.
- Jahn, Egbert (Ed.) (2010): *Nacionalizm v pozdne- i postkommunističeskoj Evrope : Tom 2: Nacionalizm v nacional'nych gosudarstvach*. Moskva: Rosspen.
- Jahn, Egbert (Ed.) (2010): *Nacionalizm v pozdne- i postkommunističeskoj Evrope : Tom 3: Nacionalizm v nacional'no-territorial'nych obrazovanijach*. Moskva: Rosspen.
- König, Thomas, George Tsebelis and Marc Debus (Eds.) (2010): *Reform Processes and Policy Change: Veto Players and Decision-Making in Modern Democracies*. New York: Springer. (Studies in Public Choice).
- Maloney, William and Jan W. van Deth (Eds.) (2010): *Civil Society and Activism in Europe. Contextualizing Engagement and Political Orientations*. London: Routledge.
- Myant, Martin and Jan Drahokoupil (2010): *Transition Economies: Political Economy in Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Rothgang, Heinz, Mirella Cacace, Lorraine Frisina, Simone Grimmeisen, Achim Schmid and Claus Wendt (Eds.) (2010): *The State and Healthcare. Comparing OECD Countries*. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. (Transformation of the State Series).
- Schmitt, Hermann (Ed.) (2010): *European Parliament Elections after Eastern Enlargement*. London: Routledge.

- Schröder, Jette (2010): *Der Zusammenhang zwischen der Erwerbstätigkeit von Frauen und Ihrer Fertilität*. Würzburg: Ergon. (Familie und Gesellschaft; no. 27).
- Sieberer, Ulrich (2010): *Parlamente als Wahlorgane. Parlamentarische Wahlbefugnisse und ihre Nutzung in 25 europäischen Demokratien*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Studien zum Parlamentarismus; no. 14).
- van Deth, Jan W. and Sonja Zmerli (Eds.) (2010): *Civicness, Equality, and Democracy: A 'Dark Side' of Social Capital? Special Issue of the American Behavioral Scientist 53 (5)*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
- Zittel, Thomas (2010): *Mehr Responsivität durch neue digitale Medien? Die elektronische Wählerkommunikation von Abgeordneten in Deutschland, Schweden und den USA*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Kommunikation in Politik und Wirtschaft; no. 2).

b) Articles in journals

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

- Baranowska, Anna and Michael Gebel (2010): The determinants of youth temporary employment in the enlarged Europe: do labour market institutions matter? *European Societies*, 12, issue 3, pp. 367–390.
- Bauer, Gerrit and Marita Jacob (2010): Fertilitätsentscheidungen im Partnerschaftskontext. Eine Analyse der Bedeutung der Bildungskonstellation von Paaren für die Familiengründung anhand des Mikrozensus 1996–2004. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 62, issue 1, pp. 31–60.
- Becker, Birgit (2010): The transfer of cultural knowledge in the early childhood: social and ethnic disparities and the mediating role of familial activities. *European Sociological Review*, 26, issue 1, pp. 17–29.
- Becker, Birgit (2010): Wer profitiert mehr vom Kindergarten? Die Wirkung der Kindergartenbesuchsdauer und Ausstattungsqualität auf die Entwicklung des deutschen Wortschatzes bei deutschen und türkischen Kindern. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 62, issue 1, pp. 139–163.
- Becker, Birgit (2010): Who profits most from early parental investments? The effects of activities inside and outside the family on German and Turkish children's language development. *Child Indicators Research*, 3, issue 1, pp. 29–46.
- Biedinger, Nicole (2010): Early ethnic inequality: The influence of social background and parental involvement on preschool children's cognitive ability in Germany. *Child Indicators Research*, 3, issue 1, pp. 11–28.
- Breen, Richard, Ruud Luijkx, Walter Müller and Reinhard Pollak (2010): Long term-trends in educational inequality in Europe: class inequalities and gender differences. *European Sociological Review*, 26, issue 1, pp. 31–48.
- Bräuninger, Thomas, Thomas Gschwend and Susumu Shikano (2010): Sachpolitik oder Parteipolitik? Eine Bestimmung des Parteidrucks im Bundesrat mittels bayesianischer Methoden. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 51, issue 2, pp. 223–249.
- Debus, Marc (2010): Soziale Konfliktlinien und Wahlverhalten: Eine Analyse der Determinanten der Wahlabsicht bei Bundestagswahlen von 1969 bis 2009. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 62, issue 4, pp. 731–749.
- Debus, Marc and Martin E. Hansen (2010): Die Dimensionalität der Reichstage der Weimarer Republik von 1920 bis 1932. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 51, issue 1, pp. 15–42.

- Dollmann, Jörg and Cornelia Kristen (2010): Herkunftssprache als Ressource für den Schulerfolg? – Das Beispiel türkischer Grundschulkinder. *Zeitschrift für Pädagogik*, 55. Beiheft, pp. 123–146.
- Drahokoupil, Jan (2010): Jiří Večerník's Czech society in the 2000s. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 62, issue 9, pp. 1583–1586.
- Faas, Thorsten (2010): The German Federal Election of 2009: Sprouting Coalitions, Drooping Social Democrats. *West European Politics*, 33, issue 4, pp. 894–903.
- Faas, Thorsten and Sascha Huber (2010): Experimente in der Politikwissenschaft: Vom Mauerblümchen zum Mainstream. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 51, pp. 721–749.
- Hönnige, Christoph and Thomas Gschwend (2010): Das Bundesverfassungsgericht im politischen System der BRD – ein unbekanntes Wesen? *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 51, issue 3, pp. 507–530.
- Jacob, Marita (2010): Literaturbesprechung: Lehrbuch der Bildungssoziologie. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 62, issue 3, pp. 571–574.
- Jacob, Marita and Felix Weiss (2010): From higher education to work patterns of labor market entry in Germany and the US. *Higher Education*, 60, issue 5, pp. 529–542.
- Jenny, Marcelo and Wolfgang C. Müller (2010): From the Europeanization of Lawmaking to the Europeanization of National Legal Orders: The Case of Austria. *Public Administration*, 88, issue 1, pp. 36–56.
- Knill, Christoph, Marc Debus and Stephan Heichel (2010): Do parties matter in internationalized policy areas? The impact of political parties on environmental policy outputs in 18 OECD countries 1970–2000. *European Journal of Political Research*, 49, issue 3, pp. 301–336.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2010): Civil Society and EU Democracy: 'Astroturf' Representation? *Journal of European Public Policy*, 17, issue 1, pp. 100–116.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate (2010): How to put matters right – assessing the role of civil society in EU accountability. *West European Politics*, 33, issue 5, pp. 1117–1141.
- Meffert, Michael F. and Thomas Gschwend (2010): Strategic Coalition Voting: Evidence from Austria. *Electoral Studies*, 29, issue 3, pp. 339–349.
- Müller, Wolfgang C., Mark Bovens, Jørgen Grønnegaard Christensen, Marcelo Jenny and Kutsal Yesilkagit (2010): Legal Europeanization: Comparative Perspectives. *Public Administration*, 88, issue 1, pp. 75–87.
- Müller, Wolfgang C. and Thomas Meyer (2010): Meeting the Challenges of Representation and Accountability in Multi-party Government. *West European Politics*, 33, issue 5, pp. 1065–1092.
- Neugebauer, Martin (2010): Bildungsungleichheit und Grundschulempfehlung beim Übergang auf das Gymnasium: Eine Dekomposition primärer und sekundärer Herkunftseffekte. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 39, issue 3, pp. 202–214.
- Norpoth, Helmut and Thomas Gschwend (2010): The Chancellor Model: Forecasting German Elections. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 26, pp. 42–53.
- Pappi, Franz Urban and Jens Brandenburg (2010): Sozialstrukturelle Interessenlagen und Parteipräferenz in Deutschland. Stabilität und Wandel seit 1980. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 62, issue 3, pp. 459–483.

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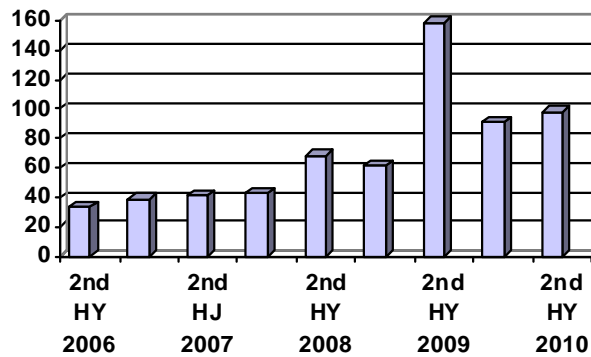
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5.8 MZES in Public

Beginning in 2006, the database "MZES in der Öffentlichkeit" ("MZES in Public") has documented the public dissemination of MZES research. The data base provides a chronological overview of MZES media coverage including the date, medium, and title for each entry. It further shows how each entry relates to MZES research or MZES institutional affairs, and indicates the involved MZES project leaders or researchers. The list also includes the professional contributions of MZES staff to public, non-academic events and is publicly online on the centre's website (entries beginning from 2008). Since not all media sources can be covered, the list may not be entirely comprehensive.

MZES in Public; total entries in half-year terms:



For details see data base "MZES in der Öffentlichkeit" on the MZES webpage. The ascent during the second half-year 2009 is mainly caused by the 2009 federal election.

5.9 Teaching of MZES staff at University of Mannheim (2010)

Name	Title of lecture	Type of lecture	Period	Institution
Bahle, Thomas	Vergleichende Ansätze der Wohlfahrtsstaatsforschung	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Bahle, Thomas	Gesellschaftliche Teilbereiche im Vergleich: Sozialstaaten im internationalen Vergleich	Vorlesung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Bahle, Thomas	Europäische Gesellschaften	Vorlesung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Bahle, Thomas	Europäische Gesellschaften	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Bayer, Patrick	Compact Course in Mathematics for Social Scientists	Blockvorlesung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Bevern, Simona	Europäisierung: nationale Institutionen, Prozesse und Politik im Wandel	Proseminar	Fall	University of Mannheim
Brunner, Martin	Vergleichende Politische Ökonomie	Hauptseminar	Spring	University of Mannheim
Brunner, Martin	"Replication, replication"	Hauptseminar	Fall	University of Mannheim
Debus, Marc	Historical Research on Elections and Representation	Seminar	Spring	University of Mannheim
Drahokoupil, Jan	Varieties of capitalism, worlds of welfare, and the politics of distribution in Europe	Seminar	Spring	University of Mannheim
Drahokoupil, Jan	Transition Economies in Eastern Europe in Comparison	Hauptseminar	Fall	University of Mannheim
Gebel, Michael	Soziale Strukturen und Prozesse	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Granato, Nadia	Sozialwissenschaftliche Datenquellen	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Gronwald, Mareike	Wandel der Alterssicherung in Europa	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Hofäcker, Dirk	Der Trend zum vorzeitigen Ruhestand: Entwicklung und Determinanten im internationalen Vergleich	Hauptseminar	Fall	University of Mannheim
Köhler, Sebastian	Theorie und Praxis Internationaler Verhandlungen	Proseminar	Fall	University of Mannheim
Kraus, Franz	Sozialwissenschaftliche Datenquellen	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Kühhirt, Michael	Übung zum Seminar Längsschnittdatenanalyse	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Kühhirt, Michael	Datenerhebung	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Leszczensky	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type of lecture	Period	Institution
Ludwig, Volker	Datenerhebungsseminar	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Ludwig, Volker	Datenerhebung	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Luig, Bernd	Ausgewählte Themen der IB: Lektürekurs zur Vorlesung Principles of European Integration	Unterstützungskurs	Spring	University of Mannheim
Mühlböck, Monika	Ausgewählte Themen der Zeitgeschichte: Differenzierte Integration: Die EU zwischen Staat und Internationaler Organisation	Vorlesung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Passet, Jasmin	Datenerhebung	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Plischke, Thomas	Polit. Orientierungen in Ost- und Westdeutschland	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Reibling, Nadine	Gesundheitliche Ungleichheit im internationalen Vergleich	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Roth, Tobias	Soziale Strukturen und Prozesse	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Roth, Tobias	Empirische Analysen zu ethnischen Bildungsdisparitäten	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Rothenbacher, Franz	Sozialwissenschaftliche Datenquellen	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Rudi, Tatjana	Datenauswertung für Politikwissenschaftler	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Salikutluk, Zerrin	Soziale Strukturen und Prozesse	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Salikutluk, Zerrin	Empirische Analysen zu ethnischen Bildungsdisparitäten	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Schmitt, Hermann	Ausgewählte Themen der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Wahlen als Mehrebenen-Phänomen	Hauptseminar	Spring	University of Mannheim
Schmitt, Hermann	Sozialwissenschaftliche Datenquellen	Hauptseminar	Spring	University of Mannheim
Schmitt, Hermann	Euromanifestos	Hauptseminar	Fall	University of Mannheim
Schulz, Benjamin	Neuere Theorien und Befunde zu internationaler Migration	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Schulz, Benjamin	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Siegert, Manuel	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Stoffel, Michael	Tutorium zur Vorlesung Game Theory	Tutorium	Spring	University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type of lecture	Period	Institution
Stoffel, Michael	Compact Course in Mathematics for Social Scientists	Blockvorlesung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Tausendpfund, Markus	Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Trüb, Bettina	Regional Integration in Latin America	Proseminar	Fall	University of Mannheim
Wagner, Corina	Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten	Übung	Fall	University of Mannheim
Weishaupt, Jörg Timo	MZES Kolloquium A /Sociology Colloquium	Kolloquium	Spring	University of Mannheim
Weishaupt, Jörg Timo	Comparative Welfare State Analysis	Workshop	Spring	University of Mannheim
Weishaupt, Jörg Timo	Spezielle Themen des internationalen Vergleichs: Ideen und Institutionen in der Sozialpolitik: Deutschland, Schweden, Großbritannien und die USA im Vergleich	Hauptseminar	Spring	University of Mannheim
Wiß, Tobias	Wandel der Alterssicherung in Europa	Übungskurs	Spring	University of Mannheim
Wüst, Andreas M.	Ausgewählte Themen der Politikwissenschaft	Seminar für Examenskandidaten	Spring	University of Mannheim
Wüst, Andreas M.	Migranten als politische Akteure	Übung	Spring	University of Mannheim
Wüst, Andreas M.	Wahl- und Repräsentationsforschung	Proseminar	Spring	University of Mannheim
Wüst, Andreas M.	Politische Soziologie / Vergleichende Regierungslehre	Kolloquium	Spring	University of Mannheim
Wüst, Andreas M.	Historical Research on Elections and Representation	Seminar	Spring	University of Mannheim
Wüst, Andreas M.	Kolloquium	Kolloquium	Fall	University of Mannheim