

MZES

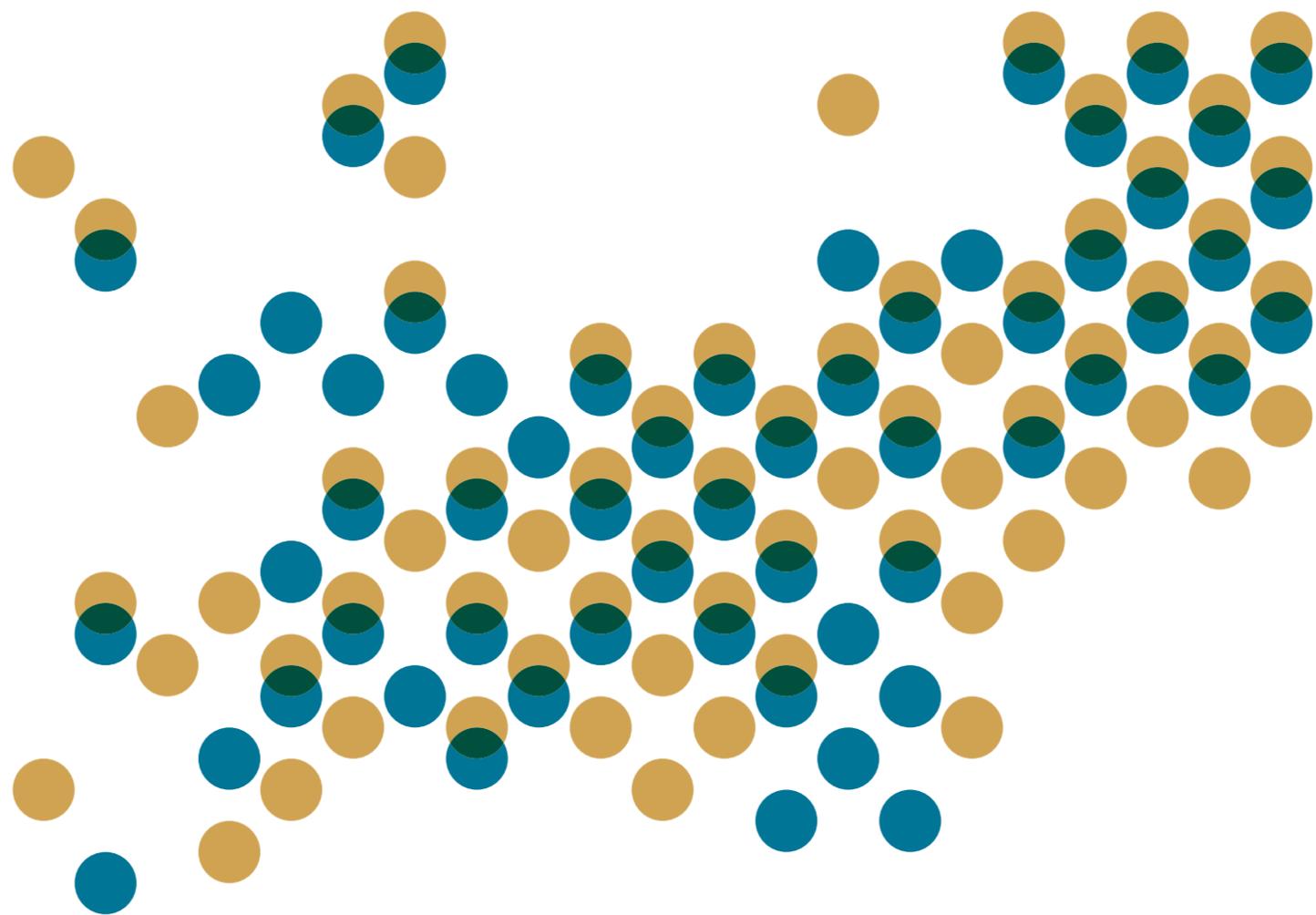
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Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung MZES Annual Report 2012



MZES Annual Report 2012



MZES

Annual Report

2012

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Mannheim 2013

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für Europäische Sozialforschung**

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Director's Introduction

Since its foundation in 1989, the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) has evolved into an internationally leading interdisciplinary research institute for European societies and politics. This Annual Report gives an overview of research and related activities at the MZES in 2012. While guided by an integrated long-term perspective laid down in triennial Research Programmes, research at the MZES is as a rule organized in the form of externally funded projects. This report documents the scientific achievements of the MZES during the second year of its Eighth Research Programme which is running from 2011 to early 2014. In 2012, several projects were completed, while emerging initiatives were newly included in the Research Programme. A sizable number of projects obtained new grants. This report documents the projects that were concluded in 2012, describes the current stage of projects which were active during the year, and introduces the new projects that were added. The main task of this report, however, is to provide a general account of the MZES' activities during 2012 and a detailed documentation of the institute's scientific activities.

The Eighth Research Programme in its Second Year

From the beginning, the professors from the School of Social Sciences have shaped and supported the MZES. In 2012, like in previous years, most professors of sociology and political science were active at the Centre as project directors. Due to this close connection staff fluctuations at the School of Social Sciences always directly affect the MZES. However, compared to previous years, 2012 has been a relatively calm year in this regard. In part this is due to the fact that the School of Social Sciences was able to provide attractive offers to professors who had obtained offers from other universities for continuing their work at the University of Mannheim. The vacant professorship of comparative government could be filled in 2012. Marc Debus (previously University of Oldenburg) accepted an offer of the University of Mannheim and immediately contributed a newly funded project to the MZES Research Programme. Still vacant are the professorship of statistics and methods of social research previously held by Josef Brüderl and the new professorship of political psychology. Hopefully, this will change in 2013 and lead to new initiatives for research within the MZES. In 2012, like in the past years, the Centre also profited from the continuing involvement of the professors emeriti Hartmut Esser, Beate Kohler, Walter Müller, and Franz Urban Pappi.

While the MZES maintains close links to the School of Social Sciences, it values multidisciplinary approaches to research on European societies and politics. In 2012, Hartmut Wessler, who holds





a chair for media and communication science in the University of Mannheim's School of Humanities, joined the Centre with two new projects, one of them already funded by the DFG. Besides full professors, also junior professors from the School of Social Sciences contribute with reassuring regularity projects to the Centre's Research Programme. Since junior professorships are temporary positions and Mannheim-based social scientists in the postdoc phase are very successful in obtaining offers for full professorships at other universities, there is a substantial natural fluctuation in this group of project directors. In 2012, Thorsten Faas moved to the University of Mainz. Fortunately, the instrument of External Fellowships allows the Centre to profit further from input as project directors in such cases. MZES postdoc researchers as well as members of the MZES infrastructure also regularly develop projects; in 2012, projects directed by Research respectively Postdoc Fellows Dirk Hofäcker and Nicole Tieben were added to the Research Programme. As several new Postdoc and Research Fellows were hired by the Centre in 2012, further new projects can be expected to start in the next two years.

Research Activities

During 2012, MZES researchers worked on a total of 71 projects – a somewhat smaller number than 2011, but the number of active projects at the end of the year was 58, one more than last year (see appendix 1.1). Only 13 projects reached completion in 2012 (2011: 23), as might be expected in the middle of a Research Programme. By the end of the year, more than three out of four research projects had already acquired external funding. Eight projects were in the preparative phase (down from nine last year), many of them obtaining seed funding from the MZES or the university to develop proposals for external funding. As before, the number of projects in Department B was somewhat larger than in Department A.

During the more than two decades of its existence, the MZES has been very successful in securing external grants for its research. Over the last decade, it has been among the most successful grant-winning institutions of the University of Mannheim. The total of new grants acquired since 2000 amounted to around 35 million Euros – or 2.7 million Euros on an annual average. In a long-term perspective (see figure), two phenomena catch the eye: a considerable fluctuation from year to year, and an overall trend towards increasing funds acquired since the mid-2000s. This mirrors the significant role the MZES has assumed within the German social sciences with regard to a recent far-reaching development: funding agencies increasingly support national and international large-scale and long-term projects in the social sciences which not only cater to the research interests of a small number of principal investigators, but also serve as research infrastructures for the entire scientific community. As these projects require rather substantial budgets, funding agencies can only aid a limited number of them. However, quite a few of those that were

Research Projects

58 Thereof
28 in Dept. A and
30 in Dept. B

Active Projects at the End of 2012

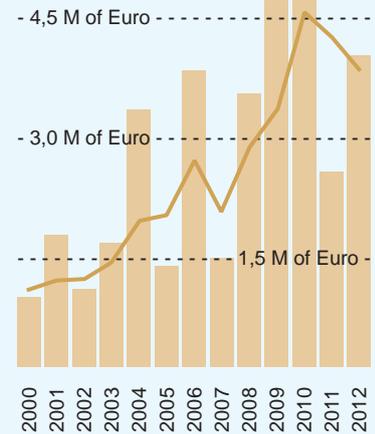
(see appendix 1.1)

created by groups of researchers during the past years are located at the MZES or are at least conducted with the significant participation of MZES researchers. They include studies such as the NORFACE-financed project “Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)”, the EU Network of Excellence “Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC)”, and the DFG-financed network “Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (PAIRFAM)” in Research Department A, as well as the EU- and DFG-financed “European Social Survey (ESS)”, the DFG-financed “German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)” and the COST-financed project “The True European Voter (TEV)” in Research Department B. The responsibility for projects of this scale requires amounts of third-party grant income which certainly surpass customary social science standards, but which, at the same time, fluctuate considerably. This points to the cyclical nature of multi-year applications and of the funding correspondingly awarded for such projects.

Illustrative of this cyclicity is that the Centre's grant income in 2011 had amounted almost exactly to the long-term average, after two years in which grants awarded to the MZES had reached all-time highs. With 4.0 million Euros, the 2012 grant income of the Centre again almost reached the same level as in 2009 and 2010. It bears repeating that, while both externally funded research activities and, correspondingly, the number of third-party funded researchers have increased considerably over the past years, the Centre has to manage with an annual basic funding and staff resources granted by the University of Mannheim that have remained unchanged from 2006 to mid-2012. The MZES then received funding for one additional secretary from the university and from the state of Baden-Württemberg. This funding is, however, limited to five years. The Centre is grateful for this support which is highly welcome, but in the long run the situation remains problematic.

During 2012, six new MZES projects received grants of more than 300,000 Euros. In Research Department A, the largest project acquired in 2012 was a study of violent crime and friendship networks among juveniles both with and without migration background directed by Clemens Kro-neberg (424,994 Euros). Researchers in this project investigate whether violent juveniles tend to select violent friends or whether certain networks foster delinquency, with particular attention given to the emergence and transmission of violence-legitimizing norms. Another project that received a considerable grant in Department A is a study of the determinants of retirement decisions in Europe and the United States directed by Dirk Hofäcker (305,583 Euros). In recent years, many states have designed policies to raise older workers' employment. One of their problems is that too little is known about how people decide whether to remain in the workforce or to retire early. This project compares the situation in nine European countries and the USA. In a first phase, researchers reconstruct relevant context conditions on different levels, e. g. nation-state policies and workplace practices. A second phase will then focus on individual retirement decisions. The

External Funding/



New Grants 2000-2012

Total Amount and Rolling 3-Year Mean
since 2000
(see appendix 1.2)



largest grants awarded to projects in Research Department B support the continuation of large-scale infrastructure activities. The European Social Survey (ESS) is one of the most important collaborative projects of the European social sciences, and in 2012 funds were provided for the sixth wave of the German survey within this programme which is directed by Jan van Deth (1.0 million Euros). The German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) obtained funding for its second round which aims at studying the 2013 German federal election. The two MZES-based sub-projects of the GLES (directed by Hans Rattinger and Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck) were awarded 1.0 million Euros. It deserves mentioning that in contrast to the first GLES grant awarded to the MZES this does not include funds for the GLES surveys. In the long run, the GLES is to develop into an institutionalized German National Election Study, and the funds for conducting the main GLES surveys are therefore from now on awarded directly to GESIS – Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences, which is eventually to become the permanent home of the German election study.

The MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects by means of external grants. The reason for this is not just to increase its budget; it also values the peer-reviewed external evaluation of funding agencies. In principle, all research should be based on outside research grants. Thus the Centre routinely secures another round of quality control after the initial review of the individual projects by its Scientific Advisory Board and the subsequent decision of the Supervisory Board to include the projects in the Research Programme. A substantial share of the external grants received by the MZES is regularly 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. In a long-term comparison the shares of the various grant providers are fairly stable, despite the fluctuations in the overall amount of funding received. The lion's share of funding is provided by the DFG (76% in the 2010-12 period). Looking at 2012 alone, the DFG's share was even higher than during the reference period (89%) (see appendix 1.3).

Research and its quality are notoriously hard to measure. As universities, governments as funding agencies, and other political actors are increasingly interested in introducing more competitive and performance-oriented strategic orientations in the German social sciences, it becomes tempting to rely heavily on indicators. However interesting these indicators may be, they should not be confused with the constructs they are supposed to measure, namely the quality of research. Grants are a prime example: although grant income is an important indicator that certainly should not be neglected, obtaining external grants for research is no end in itself. Publications are at least as important as a measure of the scientific achievement of a research institute, and, at the same time, its most visible and lasting product. Over the last few years, the publication record of the MZES has remained at a respectably high level (see table).

Sources of External Funding
2010-2012

76%

Deutsche
Forschungs-
gemeinschaft (DFG)

(see appendix 1.3)

	2008 All	2009 All	2010 All	2011 All	2012 All	2012 English
Books	24	15	20	21	17	8
Monographs	10	6	11	10	8	3
Edited volumes	14	9	9	11	9	5
Journal articles	68	70	81	81	75	54
SSCI citation index	42	42	50	46	42	36
other scientific	25	28	31	35	33	18
Chapters in edited vols.	83	68	69	79	46	21
in English language	51	25	27	33	21	21
in other language	32	43	42	46	25	-
Working papers etc.	20	23	19	21	11	7
MZES	12	12	9	8	2	1
Others	8	11	10	13	9	6
Conference presentations	178	236	210	185	230	n.a.

In 2012, publications of MZES researchers remained on a level that is roughly in line with the previous years. First, the number of books, in particular monographs, is rather stable, albeit with some fluctuations. Second, journals that are referenced in the SSCI citation index enjoy a rather high reputation. The number of articles published in such journals is therefore an important indicator of research quality, and it is reassuring to see the stability in this area: In 2012, the level was the same as in 2008 and 2009, although somewhat lower than in the last two years. Third, the number of book chapters declined, in line with the international trend in social science publishing. Finally, there was an unusually high number of conference presentations in 2012, promising many publications in the coming years.

As in previous years, numerous MZES publications appeared in first-rate international journals, including the American Journal of Sociology, the European Sociological Review, the Annual Review of Sociology, the Journal of European Social Policy, Acta Sociologica, the European Journal of Political Research, European Union Politics, the Journal of Elections, Public Opinion & Parties, Party Politics, Electoral Studies and German Politics, as well as highly ranked national journals, such as the Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie (KZfSS) and the Zeitschrift für Soziologie (ZfS) or the Politische Vierteljahresschrift (PVS). The monographs and edited



volumes were typically published by high-quality publishing houses, including such internationally renowned publishers as Oxford University Press, Sage, Springer and Palgrave as well as the most important German social science publishers Nomos and Springer VS.

Beyond publications, the MZES recognizes and appreciates also other forms of scientific output whose generation is similarly demanding and time-consuming and certainly no less relevant for scientific progress overall. These include datasets that are regularly produced in significant numbers and high quality by MZES projects and Eurodata researchers as a public good for the scientific community as well as software written by MZES specialists for various purposes related to social science data collection, management or analysis (see appendix 3.8 and 3.9). An institute like the MZES always draws special gratification from awards granted for outcomes of its research. It is therefore a special pleasure to report that in 2012 Steffen Schindler was granted the prestigious Gerhard Fürst Award from the German Federal Statistical Office for his doctoral dissertation on 'Pathways to the Higher Education Entrance Qualification – Pathways into Higher Education? A Study of Social Inclusion and Diversion Processes'.



Personnel Development

By the end of the year 2012, 100 scientists worked at the MZES, from faculty members to post-docs and doctoral researchers (see appendix 1.4). 38% of all MZES researchers were women, which is somewhat below last year's 42% but still an increase compared to 35% in 2010. The MZES fully embraces the university's strategy to turn the University of Mannheim into a more family-friendly institution and to offer equal opportunities to men and women. In addition, it developed its own equal opportunities concept and created the position of an elected equal opportunities commissioner, equipped with its own budget. Stefanie Heyne assumed that office in May 2012. With regard to the institute's most attractive positions for young academics, the Postdoc and Research Fellowships, the share of women has risen significantly during that year. At the beginning of 2012, the MZES had four Research Fellows, all of them male, and one female Postdoc Fellow. At the end of the year, after an intense effort to expand the Centre's Fellow programme, two female Research Fellows and two female Postdoc Fellows as well as two male Research Fellows and two male Postdoc Fellows (plus one male Research Fellow with part-time employment) are conducting research at the MZES. The growth of the share of women in these key positions is most welcome.

Overall, three new Research Fellows started their work at the MZES in 2012 after competitive processes of recruitment. Nicole Tieben, who holds a PhD from the University of Nijmegen (NL) and who previously held a position as Postdoc Fellow at the MZES, moved to a Research

Fellowship in Research Department A. Shaun Bevan (PhD Pennsylvania State University) and Jale Tosun with a PhD from the University of Constance joined department B. In addition, the Executive Board organized several recruitment rounds for Postdoc Fellowships during the year. Galina Zapryanova, Thomas Däubler and Richard Traunmüller, who previously held positions in the USA, Britain and Switzerland respectively, started their Postdoc Fellowships at the MZES in summer and autumn 2012.

The MZES reaches its size and research capacity through the pooling of personnel resources, two thirds from external and one third from internal sources. In 2012, 52 researchers at the MZES were paid through external funds, while 21 scientists were employed through internal MZES funds (five mostly permanent positions in the Eurodata unit plus several temporary Postdoc and Research Fellowships, MZES grants for project preparation, and PhD grants); 26 researchers were employed through the School of Social Sciences and one through the School of Humanities.

Intellectual Exchange

The MZES aims at promoting a vibrant intellectual exchange among its researchers – between senior and junior scholars, as well as between political scientists, sociologists and experts from other disciplines. Most notably in 2012, it developed a special programme to host a large number of distinguished guest professors for collaborative work with MZES researchers and projects. During the year Kris Deschouwer (Free University Brussels), George Galster (Wayne State University Detroit), Marc Hooghe (Catholic University Leuven), Richard Johnston (University of British Columbia Vancouver), Jan O. Jonsson (SOFI/University of Stockholm), and Paolo Segatti (University of Milan) spent periods of one to two months at the Centre. Beside the exchange with MZES researchers, they also addressed a wider scientific audience in a series of MZES Public Lectures.

Apart from these high-profile events, of course, the regular colloquia and lecture programmes of the Research Departments continued during 2012. Moreover, the MZES awarded a grant to a group of postdoc researchers for organizing an international conference on “Voters, Parties and Public Policies in European Multi-level Systems” at the Centre. Overall, the MZES hosted 15 conferences with participants from all over the world in 2012 (see appendix 2.7). By far the largest conference in 2012 was the third NORFACE Migration Conference which took place from March, 29th-31st, and was attended by 103 participants from 16 countries. As a contribution to the Centre’s internationalization and in order to help create and nurture international contact networks for its researchers, the MZES promotes the lively exchange with external researchers visiting Mannheim. In 2012, including its six guest professors, it hosted 14 guest researchers for a total of 40

Scientific Staff

100

Scientists at the End of 2012

(see appendix 1.4)





months (see appendix table 2.3). Most guests hosted at the Centre regularly take part in ongoing or planned MZES research projects and contribute to the colloquia series.

While being committed to basic research, an institution like the MZES also needs to reach out beyond the academic sphere. The expertise of its researchers is constantly sought by journalists. Media attention to its research is typically rather uneven, though, and follows its own regularities, reflecting considerations of news value and assumed interest on the part of the media audience rather than academic criteria. Obviously this implies that it is rather country-specific than comparative findings that meet the media's interest. Most intensely covered during 2012 were studies on citizens' reactions to the 'S21' referendum in Baden-Württemberg (Faas) as well as research on the role of social inequality in educational careers in Germany with regard to the passage from secondary to tertiary education (Schindler).

Several public officials visited the MZES in 2012, most prominent among them members of the newly elected government of the state of Baden-Württemberg. The Minister for Science, Research and Arts of Baden-Württemberg, Theresia Bauer, visited the University of Mannheim in April and discussed research at the MZES with Executive Board member Jan van Deth. The Minister for Integration, Bilkay Öney, paid an information visit to the MZES in July, discussing findings of MZES research into migration and integration. Likewise, the state government's Commissioner on Civil Society and Civic Participation, Gisela Erler, visited the MZES in May to learn about its research on citizenship and political participation. Research into the modern welfare state is another area where MZES expertise attracted practitioners' attention. The International Monetary Fund invited MZES Research Fellow Jan Drahekoupil to contribute to a conference on pension systems in Europe.



Staff mobility is another form of exchange with the realms of administration and politics. Andreas Wüst, a former MZES postdoc researcher is now responsible for research at the state Ministry of Integration, Jan Drahekoupil reduced his workload at the MZES to assume a position at the European Trade Union Institute (ETUI) in Brussels. Both continue to direct their MZES projects (on migrants as political actors and East European welfare states' responses to the financial crisis).

Attractive and functional Web presences have become an indispensable form of outreach for all scientific institutions. The introduction of the Centre's new corporate design came to a conclusion in 2012 with the launch of its new website that offers a vast amount of information on the centre and its research to scholars and practitioners alike.

Acknowledgement and Outlook

2012 was another successful and productive year for the MZES. The greatest challenge that lies ahead is the growing disproportion between the increasing number of grants awarded, projects initiated, and project staff with the ensuing need for office space on the one hand, and the amount of basic funding and staff resources which has remained unchanged since 2006 except for the fixed-term addition of one secretarial position. While it will be important for the coming years to maintain the achieved level of external funding and, even more importantly, publication output, the Centre will also need to consolidate its structures and procedures to adapt to the considerably changed size of the institute.

This Introduction shall not be concluded without a word of gratitude. The Executive Board wishes to thank the many institutions and persons without whom the achievements of the MZES would not have been possible: the state of Baden-Württemberg, the University of Mannheim and its School of Social Sciences; the Lorenz-von-Stein Foundation for its generous support of the institute; the research funding agencies for their grants and their trust in the Centre's willingness and capacity to push forward the frontiers of social science research; the project directors who constantly mobilize creativity, time and energy to contribute to the Research Programme as well as the Centre's day-to-day intellectual life and research output; our many colleagues from other institutions for their stimulating and rewarding cooperation; the researchers at the Centre for their enthusiasm and all the efforts, often way beyond duty, they devote to the common enterprise; and the infrastructural, managerial and administrative staff of the MZES without whose continuous effort the institute would not be able to thrive. Finally, I would like to express the Centre's gratitude to the members of its international Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and helpful advice. In particular, I would like to thank Rudy B. Andeweg of Leiden University who has served as a member of the MZES Scientific Advisory Board since 2007 and whose second and last term ended in 2012.

Department A: European Societies and their Integration

A1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States	A2 Spheres of Societal Integration: Family, Education, and Labour Markets	A3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Integration	Projects in department A from the seventh research programme
A1.1 Drahekoupil Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	A2.1 Gebel, Kogan The Social Consequences of Temporary Employment and Unemployment in Europe	A3.1 Kalter, Kogan, Kroneberg et al. Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Wendt Enhancing the Role of Medicine in the Management of European Health Systems: Implications for Control, Innovation and User Voice
▶ A1.2 Hillmann Civic Integration through Economic Networks	▶ A2.2 Hofäcker Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors	A3.2 Esser, Becker Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	■ Müller Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes
A1.3 Ebbinghaus Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts	■ A2.3 Jacob Student Employment. Analysing Inequalities in Term-time Working and its Effects on Labour Market Entry	A3.3 Kalter Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants	■ Müller Educational Expansion and the Differentiation of Upper Secondary Degrees. Mechanisms of Social Selectivities in the Transition to Higher Education
A1.4 Ebbinghaus, Bahle Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	▶ A2.4 Kogan et al. Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions	A3.4 Kroneberg Networks, Ethnicity, and Crime Longitudinal Study (NECS)	
A1.5 Weishaupt Governing Activation in Europe: Diverse Responses to Common Challenges?	A2.5 Müller Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why?	A3.5 Kalter et al. Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	
A1.6 Rothenbacher The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison	A2.6 Jacob Educational Careers and Social Inequality	▶ A3.6 Kogan Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany	
A1.7 Ebbinghaus The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems	A2.7 Müller Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education	▶ A3.7 Kalter Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course	
	■ A2.8 Brüderl Panel Study on Family Dynamics	A3.8 Kogan The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	
	■ A2.9 Jacob Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation	A3.10 Esser Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	
	A2.11 Gebel Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries	A3.11 Granato Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration	
	▶ A2.12 Tieben Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs	A3.12 Kogan The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System	
		A3.13 Esser Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices	

▶ Project has reached the status “in preparation” or “ongoing” in 2012.

■ Project was completed in 2012.

Core projects are highlighted in grey. Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2012 are not covered by this report. For full information on all projects, please see www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de.

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance	B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance	B3 Democratic Multi-level Governance	Projects in department B from the seventh research programme
B1.1 Schmitt-Beck (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	B2.1 Schmitt The True European Voter	B3.1 Kohler-Koch, Kotzian Accountability of International Organizations	■ Debus Party Competition in Multi-level Systems
B1.2 Rattinger (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	■ B2.2 Schmitt The Left-Right Ideology	► B3.4 Mäder The Europeanization of Domestic Coalition Politics	
■ B1.3 van Deth, Rathke Europe in Context	B2.3 Debus Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences	► B3.5 Lowe, Meyer-Sahling The New Eurocrats: What Exposure to EU Policy Making Does to Public Administrations	
B1.4 Wüst Migrants as Political Actors	B2.4 van Deth, Poguntke Europarties Heading East	B3.8 Schmitt, Wüst Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy	
B1.5 Rattinger Consequences of Demographic Change	■ B2.5 Bräuninger Representation in Europe	B3.9 Kohler-Koch, Quittkat EUROLOB II – Europeanization of Interest Intermediation	
B1.7 van Deth European Social Survey	■ B2.6 Pappi et al. Government Formation as an Optimal Combination	► B3.10 Rattinger Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance	
B1.8 Rattinger Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany	B2.7 Wüst et al. Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation	► B3.11 Rittberger INCOOP – Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union	
■ B1.9 Faas Election Study Baden-Württemberg	B2.8 Hörisch Varieties of Capitalism and the International Crisis	► B3.12 Wessler Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	
B1.10 Faas Immigration and Voting Behaviour	B2.11 Gschwend Making Electoral Democracy Work	► B3.13 König Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of new Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures	
► B1.11 Pappi, Bräuninger Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	■ B2.12 Proksch Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech		
B1.12 Faas, Schmitt-Beck Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	B2.13 Gschwend, Hönnige Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player		
► B1.14 van Deth, Theocharis, García Albacete, Lowe Social Media Networks and the Relationships between Citizens and Politics	■ B2.16 Bräuninger Pork Barrel Politics in Germany		
► B1.17 van Deth, Schmitt-Beck Democracy Audit Mannheim (DAMA)	► B2.17 König Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005		
► B1.18 Tosun Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship (CUPESSE)	► B2.18 van Deth Participation and Representation (PartiRep-2)		

The MZES – an Overview

The Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung MZES) was founded in 1989 as an interdisciplinary institute of the University of Mannheim. It is the largest university-based research institute in the German social sciences, steadily building its internationally leading position. Approximately 100 MZES scholars explore European social and political developments.

Mission

The MZES conducts social science research on the development of European societies and their political systems from both a comparative and an integration perspective. The Centre has a strong analytical-empirical and comparative tradition, contributing to theoretical developments and to substantial knowledge. It adopts cross-national comparative and multi-level integration approaches, and combines perspectives from sociology and political science. With its specific profile the MZES holds a unique and leading international position.

Organisation

The Centre has two Research Departments divided into three Research Areas each. **Research Department A** focuses on 'European Societies and their Integration'. Its Research Areas are:

- A 1. Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States
- A 2. Spheres of Societal Integration: Family, Education, and Labour Markets
- A 3. Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Integration

Research Department B studies 'European Political Systems and their Integration' and encompasses the following Research Areas:

- B 1. Conditions of Democratic Governance
- B 2. Contexts for Democratic Governance
- B 3. Democratic Multi-level Governance

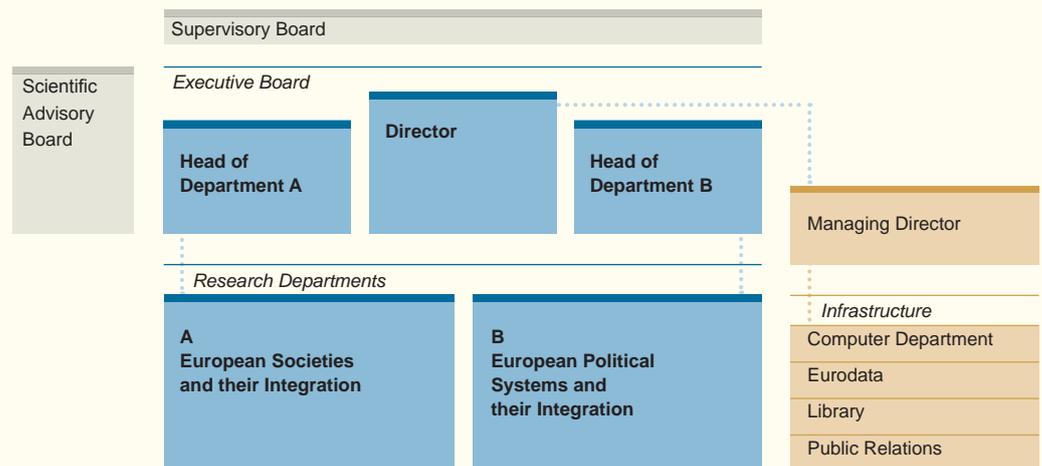
Governance

The **Executive Board (Vorstand)**, consists of three professors of the University's School of Social Sciences who are elected for three years:

- MZES Director: Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck,
- Head of Department A: Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter, and
- Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Jan W. van Deth.

The Executive Board is responsible for preparing a Research Programme and for the allocation of the Centre's resources. The Director, with the support of the Managing Director (Geschäftsführer), prepares and implements the decisions. The **Supervisory Board (Kollegium)** includes all tenured sociology and political science professors of the School of Social Sciences, a number of other professors of the University of Mannheim as well as representatives of the MZES staff. It elects the Executive Board, adopts the Research Programme and decides on the broad guidelines for the budget as well as on the Centre's statutes. The **Scientific Advisory Board (Wissenschaftlicher Beirat)** is composed of internationally renowned scholars. It reviews the MZES Research Programmes and gives advice on individual projects as well as general recommendations on the Centre's development. Its present members are:

MZES organizational chart



- Prof. Dr. Rudy B. Andeweg (Leiden University)
- Prof. Richard Breen, Ph.D. (Yale University, New Haven)
- Prof. Dr. Marlis Buchmann (University of Zurich)
- Prof. Dr. Simon Hug (University of Geneva)
- Prof. Stein Kuhnle (University of Bergen, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin)



Projects, the Research Programme and Research Funding

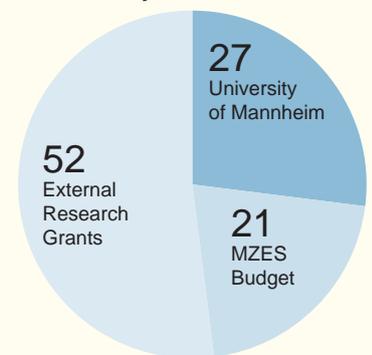
The MZES Research Programmes are the major tool for planning and coordinating the activities of the institute. They cover three years and are updated and revised on an annual basis. The 8th Research Programme runs from 2011 to 2014. Research at the MZES takes the form of projects which are funded by external grants. They need to be included in the Research Programme by the Supervisory Board on the basis of advice from the Scientific Advisory Board. MZES projects thus need to pass two rounds of quality control – reviews provided first by the Scientific Advisory Board and then by national and international funding agencies.

The MZES Research Programme distinguishes between several types of projects. The main projects are classified as 'core' projects and qualify for start-up finance from the MZES. Usually, this takes the form of funding for a researcher who assists the project director (generally a professor from the School of Social Sciences or a postdoc researcher from the MZES) in preparing an application for external funding. The Centre's success in attracting grants attests to the advantages of this model. More than half of the research positions are funded by agencies such as the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft DFG), which is the source of most grants awarded to the MZES, but also the Volkswagen, Thyssen, Böckler or other foundations as well as EU agencies provide funding.

Researchers

Approximately one fourth of the researchers are professors and teaching assistants from the University's School of Social Sciences who are active as project directors and researchers at the Centre. One professor from the School of Humanities also directs projects at the MZES. Only one out of five researchers (postdocs, PhD students and Eurodata researchers) is financed from the MZES' regular budget. All other researchers, most of them PhD students, are financed through

MZES Staff by Source of Funds/



Number of Researchers and Project Directors, December 2012

(see appendix 1.5)

external grants. The share of female researchers has been rising over the last few years. At present, two out of five MZES researchers are women.

The MZES utilizes numerous strategies to promote younger researchers. It offers four Research Fellowships (two per Research Department) and a variable number of Postdoc Fellowships. Research fellows stay for up to five years and are expected to enrich the MZES Research Programme with new and broader research agendas. Research Fellowships often serve as springboards for successful academic careers; several research fellows have moved on to full professorships. The current research fellows are Dr. Jan Drahokoupil, Dr. Dirk Hofäcker, Dr. Nicole Tieben (Research Department A), Dr. Shaun Bevan, and Dr. Jale Tosun (Research Department B). Postdoc Fellows are hired for two years. Moreover, the MZES supports PhD students of the Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences (CDSS) of the University of Mannheim, provided that their research fits into the MZES Research Programme. In addition, the MZES regularly invites applications for international conferences organized by postdoc researchers.

Supporting Research: the Centre's Infrastructure and Administration

Infrastructure and administration are crucial resources for efficient work at the Centre. Eurodata offers specialized expertise on various methods and on data of particular relevance for the MZES: socio-economic indicators and official statistics (Dr. Franz Rothenbacher), European and national survey and panel data (Dr. Nadia Granato), textual data and governmental databases (Dr. Will Lowe), and data on elections and parties in Europe (Prof. Dr. Hermann Schmitt and Sebastian Popa). The Europe Library (directed by Hermann Schwenger) is located in close vicinity to the social science branch of the university library and holds almost 40,000 media units and 110 scientific journals. With its own Computer Department (Marlene Alle, Dr. Christian Melbeck) the MZES provides its researchers and staff with highly competent IT support that is tailored to its specific needs. The Centre's Public Relations officer (Nikolaus Hollermeier) serves as an interface between its researchers and the broader public. The secretaries of the directorate are engaged in the general administration of the institute, while the secretaries of the Departments administer externally funded projects. The managing director (Dr. Philipp Heldmann) oversees the MZES infrastructure and administration and supports the Director.

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. Research Area A1 studies the varieties and changes of the institutional structures in Europe that constitute crucial macro- and meso-conditions of societal integration. Research Area A2 addresses three structural core spheres of societal integration, which are the family, the educational system and the labour market. Research Area A3 focuses on specific groups who provide an especially telling litmus test for the integrative power of societies: immigrants and their children. Although research in Department A adopts various theoretical and methodological approaches, a common concern is the better integration of sociological theory and empirical research. Many overlapping and mutually stimulating research interests exist between the three areas. A series of projects in Department A compile or collect new elaborate large-scale, often longitudinal, data to give more appropriate empirical answers to key open questions. Many projects are embedded in wider national or international research initiatives.

Research Area A1: Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States

Modern market economies and advanced welfare states are under global and socio-economic pressures to change. Although these challenges seem relatively similar for all modern societies, historically evolved welfare regimes and market systems vary considerably across European and other OECD countries. The nexus between market and non-market institutions, between production and protection systems, is at the centre of the research area's analytical and substantial focus. The theoretical starting point is the view that social action is embedded in specific social and institutional contexts that structure opportunities and constraints. Institutional change in market economies and welfare state reforms are partially dependent on societal support by collective actors and individuals, while also affecting the social relations and conditions on which they are based.

The research area A1 combines projects that investigate market processes and organizations or public social policy interventions in a comparative perspective, often using both macro-institutional and micro-level data. A major fundamental question is the social and civic support for market economic activities and for welfare state policies. A connected second major topic is the analysis of the conditions for and process of welfare state reform and marketization. Finally, the research

agenda also includes a concern for the consequences of changing production and protection systems for the life chances and social relations in Europe and other advanced economies.

Active projects in 2012

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2012 are not covered by this report.

A1.1 Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008

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: Research activities in 2012 involved primarily data collection. To this end, interviews were conducted with actors involved in social-policy making in six East-European countries. Moreover, secondary data was collected on all countries under consideration. Results from the early stage of the project were disseminated through journal articles and conference presentations. The project received outside recognition from the International Monetary Fund. The latter

Director(s)/

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Researcher(s)/

Dragos Adascalitei, Stefan Domonkos

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2009 to 2014

Status/

ongoing

invited project researchers to contribute to a 2013 conference on pension reforms and to present the findings in an edited volume to be published by the Fund.

A1.2 Civic Integration through Economic Networks

Research question/goal: What are the social relational foundations that support the integration of divided communities and societies? Divided societies suffer from conflicts between opposing interest groups that compete for valuable resources and political influence. Conflicts typically arise from existing ethnic, regional, religious and similar boundaries that separate groups from each other. Extant research has shown that such conflicts lead to lasting political fragmentation, which in turn creates obstacles to economic development and growth. In this project we seek to identify (a) what type and (b) what patterns of social relationships are best suited to facilitate the bridging of political fragmentation. The main question we pursue is to what extent continuous relationships (e.g. economic networks) offer a more effective source of civic integration than relationships created from multiple categorical groups (e.g. crosscutting ethnic and regional networks). Empirically, we combine network simulations and a comparative analysis of longitudinal network data from salient historical settings (Britain, France, Russia) to advance the basic theoretical understanding of the social mechanisms that help to forge civic integration in otherwise divided communities.

Current stage: Data collection from multiple French archives was completed, and coding of these documents into a relational database is nearing completion. At this stage of the project, we have built a unique longitudinal dataset on the commercial and political networks of the merchant elite in Old Regime Brittany that includes more than 8,500 observations. The collection and coding of matching network data on English commercial elites is currently under way. First findings coming out of this project were presented at the 5th Analytical Sociology Conference in New York and at the “Embeddedness and Beyond” Economic Sociology Conference in Moscow.

A1.3 Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts

Research question/goal: The European employment strategy seeks to increase employment rates of all social groups, thereby enlarging the focus from the unemployed to also the inactive, i.e. to all non-employed persons. The goal of this internationally comparative project is the analysis of the conditions for cross-national variations in non-employment and its varying socio-demographic composition. The project focuses on the impact of the welfare state context on the

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Timo Böhm
Funding/
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2011 to 2013
Status/
in preparation

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Thomas Biegert, Vanessa Hubl
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2011 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

interaction of individual and social resources as well as constraints, which influence labour demand and supply. In particular, the project investigates the degree of non-employment of working age people, its multiple reasons and its role in the life course. Furthermore, the project analyzes non-employment in the household context and the dynamics between household members. Of particular interest are those socio-demographic groups and household types which are at higher risk of non-employment. In a first step (Western) European differences in individual non-employment are analyzed with macro-indicators. Thereafter longitudinal data on Germany is compared with four different employment systems: Denmark, United Kingdom, Italy, and the Netherlands. Combining internationally comparative macro-level analyses with micro-level data enables the project to study institutional configurations, individual factors, and household contexts as factors of non-employment and their causal interactions.

Current stage: The DFG provides external funding since September 2011. As a first step, results from cross-national analyses of non-employment patterns based on the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) were published as a MZES working paper (article in preparation). In a second step, comparative analyses of non-employment over the life course and on the household level in Germany and the UK were presented at international conferences (further articles in preparation). Further national panel datasets are currently considered. The close cooperation with project A1.4 “Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries“ continued.

Director(s)/

Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Thomas Bahle

Researcher(s)/

Thomas Bahle, Vanessa Hubl, Lena Dunio, Claudia Göbel

Funding/

Hans-Böckler-Stiftung

Duration/

2009 to 2013

Status/

ongoing

A1.4 Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries

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: In 2012 the analysis of family risk groups based on EU-SILC data was almost completed, thus preparing for the second analytical stage, the comparison between risk and non-risk groups. The review of relevant policies was also completed for the five project countries, serving as a base for the following comparative analysis. A first article was prepared. The current stage of the project was discussed at a meeting of the project's scientific advisory board in September 2012 in Berlin.

A1.5 Governing Activation in Europe: Diverse Responses to Common Challenges?

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: Currently a new application for external funding is being prepared. Additional data has been collected, new research papers have been presented at international conferences and workshops, and several preparatory articles have been published or are currently under review or in print.

Director(s)
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MZES, Universität Mannheim
Duration/
2009 to 2014
Status/
in preparation

Director(s)/
Franz Rothenbacher
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2011 to 2014
Status/
in preparation

A1.6 The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison

Research question/goal: The major aim of the project is to examine the welfare state arrangements of public servants in several European countries, their prerequisites and their effects. In the centre of the project are the institutions of social protection for public servants and their necessary adaptations to the changing environment. Such external pressures, like the public employment expansion and subsequent state financial crises, the demographic ageing, among others, are analyzed in relation to the change in the institutions of social protection for public servants. The extent of public employment and the structure of social protection strongly influence the objective living conditions and the quality of life of public servants. The project will investigate the effects of these adaptations in public employment and of these reforms of social protection for public employees on their social situation.

Two different ways are used for data collection and analysis: *first*, detailed and standardized country studies for the South and North European countries. These two groups of countries have been chosen because they are *most different* and represent the *two extremes* with respect to their national public services. Such in-depth country studies are needed in order to hermeneutically 'understand' the historical development of the institutions of social protection for public servants and the legal position of public servants which are supposed to exert a strong influence on their living conditions. *Second*, comparative analyses for the whole of the European Union using large-scale social surveys (like the EU Labour Force Survey (EULFS), ECHP, and the EU-SILC) with respect to objective living conditions (income, pensions, working time, etc.).

Current stage: Project work concentrated itself on the writing of the country profile 'Sweden'. Since the 1990s fundamental reforms were introduced there in order to overcome the fiscal crisis and to modernize the country. State expenditures on average were reduced by 10 per cent, after the budget deficit had reached a threatening level in 1993. This reform exerted effects on public employment: meanwhile, Sweden has given up its position as a country of extremely high 'state employment' and has approached the European average. Another central measure was a basic reform of the pension system: the social security in old age of public employees was completely integrated, through which an institutionally coherent system with reduced inequality-producing effects was created.

A1.7 The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems. An International Comparison of Inequalities in Healthcare Utilization and Quality of Life

Research question/goal: Disparities in health are a persistent form of stratification in all societies. This project examines the relationship between the healthcare system and inequalities in health within and between advanced industrialized societies. It argues that the institutional structure of the healthcare system is an important determinant of inequalities in health. The study combines institutional information on healthcare systems with data on population health (from OECD health data) and individual health status (from survey data).

Current stage: A comparative analysis of population health across 21 OECD countries showed that the healthcare system is one major driver for international inequalities in health. The next step of the study focuses on the investigation of the effect of the healthcare system on inequalities. As a 2012-2013 Harkness Fellow in Healthcare Policy and Practice at the Harvard School of Public Health, Nadine Reibling conducts an analysis on the effect of primary care on inequalities in healthcare utilization and health using the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) for the US and the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement (SHARE) for European countries.

Director(s)/

Bernhard Ebbinghaus

Researcher(s)/

Nadine Reibling

Funding/

CDSS, Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes

Duration/

2009 to 2012

Status/

ongoing

Research Area A2: Spheres of Societal Integration: Family, Education, and Labour Markets

Research Area A2 addresses three major societal spheres and their effects on processes of social stratification: the family, the education system and the labour market. Taken together, these spheres shape the way in which social positions and life chances are distributed within a society and mediate the degree to which specific social groups are being exposed to life course risks and insecurities. They thus inherently affect the nature and dynamics of social inequality structures within Europe: Labour markets provide access to key goods, such as prestige and income; education systems equip individuals with the necessary skills, qualifications and competencies for future placement on labour markets; family patterns act as an important mediator by which structural opportunities and disadvantages are shared and transmitted from one generation to another.

The projects in this area frequently follow a micro-analytical strategy building on national or cross-national individual data. Most projects explicitly take a longitudinal perspective and use panel data in order to detect the causality relations within micro social processes. At the same time, the research projects often establish systematic macro-micro linkages by relating developments

at the individual level to institutional determinants at the nation-state level. The explicit cross-national comparative approach, taken by a number of the projects, additionally allows to study the differential effects of varying institutional arrangements on crucial status transitions over the life course.

Active projects in 2012

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2012 are not covered by this report.

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Stefanie Heyne
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2011 to 2014
Status/
in preparation

A2.1 The Social Consequences of Temporary Employment and Unemployment in Europe

Research question/goal: Temporary employment has been propagated as an instrument of labour market flexibilization to reintegrate unemployed workers. While a large body of literature shows that temporary contracts are inferior to permanent ones, there are almost no studies investigating the social consequences of temporary employment in comparison to unemployment. Using longitudinal data, this project aims at (1) investigating the causal effects of unemployment on processes of social exclusion in a dynamic life course perspective. Specifically, labour market career consequences and the effects on economic marginalization are analysed. (2) It is tested whether temporary employment has the potential to (re-)integrate socially excluded unemployed persons in the short-run and the long-run. (3) Comparing results across various Western and Eastern European countries should identify how labour market institutions, welfare regimes and family regimes mediate the micro-level effects of unemployment and temporary employment.

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of preparing household panel survey data and running analyses on the social consequences of temporary employment and unemployment. First project results were presented at numerous international conferences and were published in international journals. Moreover, an application for external funding is in preparation.

A2.2 Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors

Research question/goal: Up until the late-1990s, European labour markets have been characterised by early employment exits of senior workers well before official retirement ages; a trend increasingly considered unsustainable in times of demographic ageing. However, despite recent policy reforms to prolong working life – often summarised under the concept of ‘active ageing’ – older workers’ employment has increased only moderately and their labour market integration remains deficient.

One obstacle for raising old-age employment has been a limited understanding of older workers’ employment vs. retirement decisions and of the different ‘drivers’ that influence them. Against this background, the project will analyse older workers’ retirement decisions and their complex set of determinants in nine European countries and the U.S. In a first phase, nation-specific case-studies will reconstruct relevant ‘framework conditions’ of older workers retirement decisions, considering macro- (e.g. nation-state policies), and meso-level factors (e.g. workplace practices). Given these framework conditions, a second phase will focus on the empirical investigation of retirement decisions. For this phase, most recent SHARE/ SHARELIFE data will be used to contrast possible changes in the timing and voluntariness of retirement decisions as well as its determinants before and after the political shift from ‘early exit’ to ‘active ageing’.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Moritz Heß
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2015
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ongoing

A2.3 Student Employment. Analysing Inequalities in Term-time Working and its Effects on Labour Market Entry

Results: In this project we examined employment patterns among students from different social origins. We extended previous research by taking into account different local labour market conditions that affect the quantity and quality of jobs available to students. This enabled us to develop hypotheses on the structural conditions of individual decisions. Our empirical analyses we found that students with parents that themselves have not graduated are more likely to work than are students with two highly educated parents, and the jobs they occupy are less related to their field of study. Our results also show that under tighter labour market conditions the disadvantages of students from a lower social backgrounds increase. In another step of the project we studied the effects of work experience on the labor market entry after graduation. The results give a

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MZES
Duration/
2009 to 2012
Status/
completed

differentiated picture of the role of different types of work experience. For both steps one article has been completed in 2012 and submitted to journals. The project now ends at the MZES and a follow up project at the University of Cologne will start in the near future.

Director(s)/

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(University of Bamberg), Petra Stanat
(Humboldt University Berlin)

Researcher(s)/

Susanne Hirth

Funding/

BMBF

Duration/

2011 to 2015

Status/

ongoing

A2.4 Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions

Research question/goal: The project “Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions” deals with learning processes taking place in primary school. Which learning preconditions do children bring with them when they enter primary school? How do teachers shape the learning environment in view of heterogeneously composed classes? Which conditions are important for a beneficial contact between children and teachers? Which types of interaction between pupils and teachers support learning processes and thereby the acquisition of competences?

To answer these questions, we consider school-related as well as non-school-related factors influencing learning processes at the primary level. With regard to non-school-related factors, we take into account various individual preconditions, for example resources of the families associated with different social or ethnic backgrounds. The school-related factors we are interested in include characteristics of the interaction between children and teachers, such as the classroom management, the teaching structure, the classroom climate, and the teachers’ expectations and evaluations.

In order to examine the interaction processes, we will conduct a longitudinal survey in 30 primary schools in Essen, a medium-sized city in the west of Germany. The sample will contain about 800 children from about 60 classes. Seven steps of data collection, which can be classified into three phases, will be carried out in the course of the first school year:

In the first phase, at the beginning of the first school year, the parents will be interviewed by telephone in order to determine the learning preconditions at home. In addition, linguistic and mathematic competences as well as the cognitive abilities of the children will be tested. Furthermore, the teachers will be interviewed in written form about their expectations and evaluations regarding their classes.

In the second phase, which takes place in the middle of the school year, selected lessons will be filmed to gather information on the pupils’ behavior and their interaction with the teachers within the everyday school setting. In addition to the videography, the children will be interviewed personally about their educational motivation, academic self-concept, and their perception of the interaction with their teachers.

Finally, at the end of the first school year, we will again test the pupils' subject-specific competences and inquire the teachers' evaluations and expectations. In this way, we seek to gain information about changes over time.

In the medium term, we intend to follow the progress of competence development up to the transition to secondary school at the end of the primary level. Carrying out further competence tests and another parent interview is envisaged, provided an extension of the project beyond the current approval period can be ensured.

Current stage: The project is currently at the stage of pretest: In September and October 2012, characteristics of teachers, parents and students were surveyed via written and telephone interviews as well as competency measurements. At the moment, the data are being cleansed to merge the different datasets and to analyze them. The experiences gained from the pretest shall optimize the main survey planned for the school year 2013/2014.

A2.5 Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why? Causes of Choice of Field of Study, Entrance Qualifications of Teacher Students, and Evaluation of the TeacherStudy Programme

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

Current stage: On the basis of a large nationwide dataset, cognitive, motivational and socio-demographic entrance characteristics of teacher students have been analysed in comparison to those of other higher education students. Results are forthcoming in a journal publication. In

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Researcher(s)/
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Funding/
BMBF
Duration/
2010 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

a next step, we will investigate how certain entrance characteristics of teacher students have changed over the past 30 years. In addition, supplementary analyses have been carried out focussing on effects of one specific teacher characteristic (the teacher's gender) on educational inequality. More specifically, we have assessed whether the teacher's gender can explain the 'boy crisis' in educational attainment. We discuss our findings in a journal article and a book chapter.

A2.6 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

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 reenrollment 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.

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 2012, our focus was on the returns to diversified postsecondary educational career patterns in the different country contexts. Data analyses were complete and results presented in international conferences. At the moment, we are documenting the project results and prepare them for publication.

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

A2.7 Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education. A Trend Analysis of Tertiary Graduates' Employment Outlook

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.

Current stage: In the first half of 2012 the dissertation project conducted the last part of its program and analyzed changes in the effect of the field of study on labor market returns over the course of time. In the second half the project compiled all the work from the last three years into one monograph.

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Duration/
2010 to 2013
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DFG

Duration/

2004 to 2012

Status/

completed

A2.8 Panel Study on Family Dynamics

Results: This project was part of the longterm project “pairfam” (Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics) funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), which is conducted in cooperation with the Chemnitz University of Technology, the University of Bremen, and the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich. Aim of the project is the collection of longitudinal survey data on partnership and family dynamics in Germany.

Starting in 2008, survey data from a nationwide random sample of initially more than 12,000 persons of the three birth cohorts 1971-73, 1981-83, 1991-93 is collected. In addition to personal interviews with the main respondents the survey includes also questionnaires for their partners, parents and children. This multi-actor design enables a comprehensive analysis and a thorough understanding of the decision processes underlying the development of partnerships and inter-generational relationships over the course of multiple life phases.

The survey data is made accessible to the public as scientific use files, including user friendly biographical datasets and a large number of generated variables. Data from the first wave was released in spring 2010; at the end of the project period in December 2012 release 3 is available containing the first three waves.

The Mannheim research team was mainly responsible for questionnaire design, methodological coordination and data management. In addition to tasks directly related to data collection and processing, a number of methodological research projects have been conducted: By means of an experiment on panel conditioning included in the survey design of the first two waves it could be shown that measurement of relationship quality in the survey does not have an effect on the respondent's relationship in the subsequent wave. A second experiment revealed the (mainly positive) effects of dependent interviewing on data quality. Analyses of the network data collected in wave 2 showed interviewer effects in the data as well as a method to identify the interviewers responsible for the interviewer effect. The multi-actor design was analyzed regarding nonresponse revealing the factors influencing the participation of partners and parents as well as the bias arising from nonresponse. In the beginning of the project an experiment was conducted which studied the effect of incentives on response rates and panel attrition; the analysis demonstrated conditional incentives as more effective in retaining respondents in the panel.

The project was finished at the University of Mannheim in December 2012 as the project director (Josef Brüderl) left the university due to an appointment at the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich. The project is continued there.

A2.9 Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation

Results: The project investigated the interdependencies between partnership formation, education, and fertility behaviour of couples. Low fertility rates in most Western societies have often been explained by women's increased education, employment, and work orientation. More recent studies also analysed the influence of certain characteristics of men on fertility and pointed out that men with low education frequently remain childless. Building on this evidence and arguments from family economics and bargaining approaches we extended previous research by shifting the focus toward the characteristics of both partners and the context within couples.

For the empirical analyses we used cross-sectional data from the German Micro Census and the German Family Panel (pairfam), as well as longitudinal life course data from the study Working and Learning in a Changing World (ALWA).

In the first analysis investigating separate effects of general and vocational education of each partner on the timing of the first birth, we found that traditional hypergamy may foster parenthood. But also educational homogamy leads to a higher amount of parents as compared to hypogamous couples, in which the wife's educational qualification exceeds the husband's educational degree. Focusing on proceptive behaviour, our results showed symmetrical effects of both partners' and expected utilities for children indicating that neither women nor men dominate fertility decisions per se. One partner will exercise a 'veto' only if the expected loss of utility from a further child is very high. When partners have opposed desires, bargaining power due to advantageous partner market conditions can play a pivotal role for imposing one's will on the partner. When separating the age of first birth from partnership duration at first birth, we found that women show lower transition probabilities to motherhood even within stable partnerships. Our results indicated that educational level has a direct effect on fertility and that the level-effect is only partly mediated by the timing of partnership formation. In addition, even a stable and long-lasting partnership does not compensate for the negative effect of enrolment in education.

A2.11 Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries

Research question/goal: Young women in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African countries have the worst labor market chances in worldwide comparison. The central aim of this new research project is to identify determinants of young women's labor market chances in Muslim

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2006 to 2012
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Stefanie Heyne
Funding/
MWK
Duration/
2011 to 2013
Status/ ongoing

Middle Eastern and Northern African countries. Detailed studies will be conducted for Azerbaijan, Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Syria and Turkey. Based on a theoretical micro-macro model, new insights into causal effects and interrelationships between individual-level, family-level and societal-level determinants will be gained. At the micro-level, the role of education, social networks, the family of origin and the family of destination will be examined. The country comparison will be conducted in order to investigate how macro-contextual conditions (such as the level of economic development, labor market structures as well as state-determined and religious-determined cultural norms and values) influence micro-level processes and interrelationships.

Current stage: During the first year of the project macro-data were collected and analysed in order to describe the institutional and macro-structural context of muslim MENA countries. Moreover, first analyses on women's labour market entry behaviour were conducted in a dynamic life-course perspective based on micro-data from the Egyptian Labour Market Panel Survey (ELMPS), the Jordan Labour Market Panel Survey (JLMPS) and the Syrian Youth Transition Survey (SYTS). Results were presented at international conferences. A book publication is currently in preparation.

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Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

A2.12 Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs

Research question/goal: Approximately 20-25% of all first year students in Germany never graduate from tertiary education. Tertiary education drop-out is often perceived as "failure", but the reasons for dropping out are as multifaceted as the subsequent educational and occupational careers. A number of studies exist that examine the reasons for drop-out and the short-term whereabouts of drop-outs. The long-term development of their life-courses however, is not explored. Equally untouched by empirical social research are the conditioning resources and restrictions, the resulting path-dependence and selection-mechanisms before drop-out and after. In the planned research project we aim to scrutinize on the long-term educational and occupational pathways of tertiary education drop-outs. A special focus will be on the status- and competence- attainment through job-mobility and experience, as well as further education in and outside the company. Furthermore we strive to investigate the role of own and family resources in the process of drop-out decisions and the subsequent pathways. We are especially interested if the lack of formal qualifications can be compensated or substituted by the use or acquisition of alternative resources.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area A3: Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Integration

Immigrants and their descendants make up a large and growing proportion of the population in Europe. Their incorporation is widely seen as a litmus test of the integrative power of societies. Empirical evidence suggests that when looking at the integration of immigrants in many European countries, the prevailing picture is one of structural disadvantage, social segmentation, and cultural difference – often stunningly persistent over time and generations. Studies also reveal, however, that there are interesting exceptions as well as patterns of success, and that puzzling differences do exist between integration domains, between ethnic groups, and between countries.

To date, comparative research is far from being able to explain sufficiently all the domain-, group-, and country-differences that have been observed. Particularly lacking is an understanding of the more detailed mechanisms behind the differentiated processes of intergenerational integration and their complex causal interplay.

The projects in this research area aim at closing this gap by studying different aspects of integration over different phases of the life-course, focusing on different ethnic groups and different country settings. They all basically rely on an elaborated resource-investment approach as a common and integrative theoretical framework. All projects rely on large-scale quantitative data to answer their key questions, and almost all employ longitudinal data.

Active projects in 2012

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2012 are not covered by this report.

A3.1 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)

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. In 2010, we have interviewed children of immigrants and their majority peers at age 14, as well as their parents, and we will follow up the children over the next two years, thus covering a crucial, formative period of their lives. Based on

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Funding/ NORFACE

Duration/ 2009 to 2013

Status/ ongoing

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: We completed the fieldwork of the second wave, which was begun in October 2011, in early summer 2012. By using different modes of interview (self-completion questionnaires administered in schools or sent via post, telephone interviews, web survey), we were able to realize almost 15,000 interviews with students that already participated in wave 1 in all four countries. Furthermore, we developed the questionnaire for the wave 3 fieldwork, which started in November 2012. In parallel, we are still occupied with preparation and cleansing of the collected data, as well as with data analyses for first publications.

A3.2 Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children

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: In August 2012, interviews of families with third-graders were finished (about half of the families). A parent was interviewed face-to-face at home (CAPI); subsequently the standardized developmental test K-ABC and the school achievement tests DEMAT 3+ and WLLP were conducted with the target child. In September, preparations of the postal survey of elementary schools visited by participating children began. It will start in spring 2013. Simultaneously, the survey of the remaining third-graders as well as the sixth survey wave, a telephone interview of families with fourth-graders, is prepared. The two surveys will start in March 2013.

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Duration/

2006 to 2014

Status/

ongoing

A3.3 Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants

Research question/goal: The project aims to investigate the mechanisms underlying the formation and change of both social networks and ethnic identifications of young immigrants. A further goal is to disentangle the mutual causal relationship between social and emotional integration. In particular, we ask whether immigrants choose co-ethnic friends because of a strong ethnic identity, or whether it is the other way around and high shares of co-ethnic friends enhance ethnic identity. Based on previous research, 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. We aim to interview students from 60 classes in North Rhine-Westphalia for at least two years in a row. Presumably, the first interview will be conducted at the beginning of the 7th grade and the second interview one year later at the beginning of the 8th grade. We especially focus on Turkish students and therefore will select schools with particularly high shares of Turkish immigrants. We intend to analyze the data, among others, with the help of recently developed actor-driven models for the co-evolution of social networks and behavior, which so far have rarely been used in migration research.

Current stage: We tested our proposed measure of ethnic identity, as well as the complete questionnaire, in six schools in November 2012. The data are currently being prepared and analyzed. Based on the results, the ethnic identity measure and the questionnaire will be optimized. A final pretest is planned for January or February 2013. Currently we are also preparing to collect first wave data, which is planned for April and May 2013.

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2008 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

A3.4 Networks, Ethnicity, and Crime Longitudinal Study (NECS)

Research question/goal: The project aims to explain inter-ethnic differences in juvenile violence in Germany. Empirically, we will focus on the higher violence rates of juveniles with a Turkish migration background compared to native juveniles. Based on an integrative theory of action, we will develop a comprehensive model of how violent acts result from the interplay of opportunities, incentives, moral norms, self-control and neutralizations. By applying this model, we seek to understand how and when so-called violence-legitimizing norms of masculinity result in violent delinquency. Focusing on the friendship networks of juveniles, we will also study to what extent the determinants of violent behavior form the basis for social contacts (selection) or rather grow out of differential association (influence). Again, particular emphasis will be on violence-legitimizing norms of masculinity, as little is known about their possible development and diffusion within

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2010 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

friendship networks. Empirically, the project will collect longitudinal data on a sample of adolescents in schools. The project will allow comparisons with a number of similar studies from other European countries by employing similar measurement techniques.

Current stage: The current main focus of the project is the preparation of the first wave of data collection starting in fall 2013. This encompasses development of procedures and measures. Results from a first pretest have been published in the journal 'Soziale Probleme'. Further pretests are planned for spring 2013.

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Duration/

2008 to 2013

Status/

ongoing

A3.5 Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course

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. 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. Conflicting theoretical explanations of these inequalities have been proposed. But appropriate data for severe tests of these mechanisms are missing to date – at least in the case of Germany. Helping to close that gap is one central aim of this project within NEPS. To this end, the working group at the MZES designs instruments to measure ethnic resources and cultural orientations, especially Social Capital, Segmented Assimilation, Identity, Acculturation, Religion, and Transnationalism. These instruments are applied in several NEPS studies from kindergarten to lifelong learning.

Current stage: In 2012, we implemented immigrant specific instruments in 25 NEPS sub-studies. Preload data were generated for respondent specific interviewing and pilot studies were conducted to prepare the panel waves ahead. Data from NEPS cohorts 2 (Kindergarten) to 6 (Life-long learning) were cleaned and prepared for users. Results were presented at RC33 and ECSR conferences as well as ISA Forum. Publications on educational achievement, labor market integration, identification and social embedding of immigrants are prepared.

Addendum/

For information on project A3.6 please
see addendum on page 151

A3.6 Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany

A3.7 Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course

Research question/goal: The role of ethnic networks for the structural integration of immigrants' children is of crucial importance for integration strategies and policies. The issue is, however, under heavy scientific dispute. While some scholars reason that reliance on ethnic ties constrains the advancement of young immigrants, others argue that ties to co-ethnics can compensate for structural disadvantage. Empirically, there is evidence for both kinds of arguments, referring not only to rather diverse immigrant groups in diverse receiving countries but also to very different steps within educational careers; whether ethnic networks have positive or negative effects seems to depend, amongst others, heavily on the life-course.

This project aims to integrate these seemingly conflicting views by a more comprehensive model of intergenerational integration across the life-span. Our theoretical starting points are social capital theory, on the one hand, and the model of frame-selection (MFS), on the other hand, that overcomes limits of standard Rational-Choice-Theories by emphasizing the role of cultural norms and values. Our aim is to explain why the precise role of ethnic networks depends crucially on specific characteristics of immigrant groups, on a specific stage of educational careers, and on specific indicators of educational success.

To test respective hypotheses we will rely on data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) that provide a unique chance to test particular hypotheses, as it contains rich information on ethnic networks and social capital of children and their parents at several educational stages.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A3.8 The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe

Research question/goal: It is planned to analyze what influences the subjective quality of life – defined as satisfaction with life – of migrants in Europe and if countries offer good conditions in this regard for some migrants while offering unfavourable ones for others. Life satisfaction is modelled as the outcome of an evaluation of the direct living conditions by the individuals using a distinct standard of evaluation. This standard of evaluation depends for example on the cultural imprint, significant others and individual preferences. Therefore, the life satisfaction of population groups can vary although they face equal living conditions due to varying standards of evaluation. The living conditions of migrants, in turn, are being influenced by the structural and

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MZES, Universität Mannheim
Duration/
2010 to 2015
Status/
in preparation

cultural arrangements of the society: e.g. the welfare state regime or general attitudes towards immigrants. In light of the increasing international competition for skilled personnel this project can help to evaluate the attractiveness of immigration countries more precisely. First of all, internationally comparable data will be used and in a second step more detailed analyses will be based on appropriate national data sets.

Current stage: After the project proposal was rejected by the German Science Foundation (DFG) with the suggestion to revise and re-submit it, the proposal is currently being modified. In particular, the scheduled research programme is reduced to allow a more detailed study of the main issues. Additionally, further data sources are made accessible and the relevant constructs are discussed in more detail. Provision is made for finalising the modifications by early March 2013 and for re-submitting the proposal again to the DFG afterwards.

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Duration/
2010 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

A3.10 Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success

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 investigated so far. The intention to document the state of scientifically verifiable interconnections 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.

Current stage: In 2012, further expert reports on discrimination and education systems were prepared by the Working Group. In addition, three advisory reports on specific methodological and substantive issues were produced externally. Drafts of several individual chapters of the opinion were prepared and provided before the end of the project under the Leopoldina- Financing in September 2012. Expert reports and syntheses were editorially treated for a possible later publication. Since October 2012 (and until its termination in August 2013) the project has been financed by own resources and funds from the MZES. During this time, further expert reports on the effects of measures to reduce ethnic educational inequalities are being developed. Meanwhile, a first summary as well as an evaluation of the results archived so far have been compiled. These documents will be continuously updated.

A3.11 Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration

Research question/goal: The project concentrates on the question, whether the slow pace of the educational integration of the second generation in Germany has been induced – at least to a certain extent – by a widening gap in class origin. As it seems, lower educational attainment of the second generation results primarily from differences in class origin rather than from genuine ethnic traits. Given the fact that the relationship between social origin and educational attainment has been weakening over the past decades one might expect ethnic educational inequality to disappear over time. But then, this would only happen if the gap in class origin weren't widening either due to a negative educational selection in the replenishment process, i.e. the arrival of migrants, or due to an increase in the educational background of the indigenous population. The empirical analyses focus on changes in the composition of educational background and in the relationship between educational background and educational attainment as important determinants in the process of intergenerational educational integration.

Current stage: The theoretical approach has been broadened and the discussion of essential arguments has been refined. Moreover first empirical analyses were carried out in order to outline the trends of educational inequality in the last two decades and to describe changes in the distribution of the social background between the second generation and the indigenous population.

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Duration/
2011 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

A3.12 The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System

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

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Duration/
2010 to 2013
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ongoing

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).

Current stage: The section on the theoretical background has been completed and the effects of social networks on the educational success were empirically analysed. Additionally, the analyses were extended to the apprenticeship search. The latest research has been presented at several international conferences and one article has been published in an international journal. Two more articles are currently under review.

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Duration/
2007 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

A3.13 Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices

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: Field work ended in 2012. 1.600 face-to-face interviews have been carried out with households of Turkish origin and native Germans in the city of Mannheim. These interviews were conducted with a main respondent as well as additional household members and include an event history calendar. Furthermore, we collected small-scale data on residential areas. These are currently prepared and analysed.

Projects from the Previous Research Programme

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

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: The COST Action runs until the end of 2013 and aims to increase understanding as to how health management reforms have unfolded across different European states. In particular, how the role of the medical professions in the management of health care has changed and the impact this has had on areas such as control, innovation and user voice. In 2012, key activities were COST conferences, short term scientific missions, and training schools.

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EU COST Action
Duration/
2009 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

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DFG, MZES

Duration/

2003 to 2012

Status/

completed

Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes

Results: In recent years, significant changes occurred in higher education due to increasing student participation and increasing differentiation of types of tertiary institutions, courses of study and final degrees. The aim of the project was to examine the processes of change associated with this expansion and differentiation in two respects: a) the socially unequal participation in diverse programmes of tertiary education as well as the mechanisms and the causes of change of the social selectivity; b) the labour market outcomes of graduates of the diverse tertiary education programmes as well as the consequences for intergenerational social mobility following from changing social selectivity of and changing returns to tertiary education.

These questions are investigated for Germany and in some aspects in international comparisons. Analyses are based on comprehensive quantitative data allowing the study of long-term changes over time (Micro-census, European Labour Force Surveys, population surveys und especially student survey data collected by the Higher Education Information System (HIS) Hanover).

Overall, inequality in eligibility for higher education has decreased significantly, especially as a consequence of more numerous provision of vocationally oriented paths to obtain the higher education entrance qualification, in which participation rates of children from low class background have increased substantially. However, as social selectivity in secondary education decreased, it increased in the transition to different options of post-secondary and tertiary education. Especially students from low class background make increasingly less use of their achieved eligibility for higher education studies. Nonetheless, when summing up both developments, it turns out that inequality in acquiring higher education has decreased slightly in the long term. The results also show that essentially so-called secondary (i.e. not performance-related) factors govern the class-related transition rates to the different options of post-secondary and tertiary education. Different preferences regarding length of education as well as financial restrictions make up the largest part of these secondary effects. The project also gained various new findings concerning the choice of diverse fields of study as well as concerning changes in gender and ethnicity based inequalities in higher education participation. Against expressed concerns that the expansion of higher education might be associated with an inflationary devaluation of educational degrees, results do not indicate a continual decline of educational returns on the German labour market. Even though in the eighties and in the first half of the nineties, the absolute occupational returns to tertiary education qualification in terms of attaining service class positions or positions of high occupational prestige slightly attenuated – especially among women – the returns increase again afterwards. Also relative to developments of returns to other qualifications, no notable long-term

devaluation of the highly advantageous standing of higher education degrees is observable in the German labour market. Regarding the consequences of developments in the educational system for social mobility the results indicate that the reproduction of inequalities over generations has decreased and social permeability has increased in the long term. The decrease is on the one hand attributable to reduced inequalities in the acquisition of education. On the other hand, it is a direct result of the expansion of higher education: the subsequent occupational career is less dependent on conditions of social origin among persons with higher education than among persons with lower educational attainment. Thus, intergenerational reproduction of inequality has slightly diminished and intergenerational social mobility has increased also as a result of changes in the population's educational composition due to growing shares of higher education graduates.

These and further results of the project, including those based on international comparisons, can be found in the numerous publications of the project.

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

Results: The project investigated the temporal development of social selectivity in access to tertiary education. As a follow-up study on the MZES-project 'Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes' it focused on the specific role of the central branching point on the way to tertiary education in Germany: the upper secondary degree. In the aftermath of the 1960s, political reforms led to a diversification of institutional pathways to the upper secondary degree. This diversification process was intended to open new possibilities to access higher education for students of underprivileged background. The aim of the project was to conduct the first large scale assessment of the contribution of this institutional diversification process for reducing social inequalities in access to higher education. A special methodological emphasis of the project was devoted to the utilization of official statistics and developing new ways of combining them with survey data. The results of the project reveal that the institutional differentiation of the upper secondary degree, particularly the new pathways in vocational upper secondary education that emerged in the 1970s, attracted more students from less privileged social background and thus contributed to decreasing social selectivity in access to the upper secondary degree. However, the students that attend vocational upper secondary institutions show particularly low transition rates into tertiary education. Hence, the overall conclusion of the project is that the reforms and diversification processes in upper secondary education have been ineffective in reducing social inequalities in access to tertiary education on a large scale.

Director(s)/
Walter Müller
Researcher(s)/
Steffen Schindler
Funding/
BMBF
Duration/
2009 to 2012
Status/
completed

Associated and Dissertation Projects Department A

Associated Project

The following project belongs to SFB 884 “Political Economy of Reforms” (funded by DFG, duration 2010-2014).

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

Supplementary Dissertation Projects

The following projects are supplementary (dissertation) projects located at the University of Mannheim’s Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences (CDSS).

Union Decline or Skill-Biased Technological Change? Income Inequality in Germany, 1979-2006

Essays on Transnational and Interethnic Mate Selection in Germany

Director(s)/
Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Claus Wendt

Director(s)/
Michael Gebel
Researcher(s)/
Joseph King

Director(s)/
Irena Kogan
Researcher(s)/
Amrei Maddox

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

Orientations, expectations and interests of individual citizens form the basis of democratic governance in modern democracies. With the enduring societal processes of modernization (especially rising levels of education), individualisation and fragmentation citizens have become increasingly reluctant to follow traditional norms or authorities. Besides, available modes of involvement in democratic decision-making processes changed rapidly by expanding the repertoire for political participation beyond casting a vote. Although general societal developments are similar in many countries, from a comparative perspective it is clear that they do not simply result in a convergence of European political systems. Similarities and differences in orientations, expectations and interests of individual citizens provide distinct opportunities for good governance – which seem to develop differently in different countries. The main challenge of research in this area, then, is to apply more general explanations in situations where differences at the individual level are apparent.

Active projects in 2012

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2012 are not covered by this report.

Director(s)/

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Researcher(s)/

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Stefanie Walter

Funding/

MZES, DFG

Duration/

2009 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

B 1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion

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: In 2012 the second round of the GLES project started after acceptance of the continuation proposal by the DFG. As a left-over of the first round, the content analysis of daily newspapers was completed. Together with the RCS/panel survey and the TV news content analysis, all data of the first round of the project are now available (free download: <http://www.gesis.org/gles>). Besides other publications and conference papers, chapters have been completed for a book based on GLES data that will be published with Oxford University Press. Moreover, preparations for the data collection at the 2013 German Bundestag election have been undertaken.

B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies

Research question/goal: At the occasion of the 2009 Bundestag election, GLES has for the first time successfully realized a highly complex and multi-faceted research design. The project both provided unprecedented wealth of high-quality data to the scientific community shortly after the election and produced numerous publications focusing on the 2009 election and electoral change from various perspectives. In the second funding period from 2012 to 2014, the well-proven design will be applied to the 2013 election, thus broadening the scope by adding the longitudinal perspective which is at the heart of GLES.

The rolling three-wave face-to-face long-term panel is an integral part of GLES that connects both to the cross-sectional surveys, and to previous elections, thus providing comprehensive data to study the incidence and patterns of long-term electoral change in Germany at the individual level. In the second project period, annual re-interviews with the respondents from the 2005 and 2009 cross-section surveys will be conducted which will provide the base for analyses of long-term individual-level dynamics of public attitudes and behavior over several subsequent elections.

The short-term campaign panel is designed to analyze intra-individual developments of political attitudes and political behavior during the campaign for the 2013 federal election. A very similar design as in 2009 will be applied, enriched by the inclusion of three independent cross-sections as control groups. Again the intention is to complete four interviews with at least 3000 respondents, and to complete all seven interviews with at least 1500 panelists.

With data from both panel studies, findings about the specific constellations and the short-term dynamics of a given election or electoral campaign can be integrated into a long-term perspective in search of broader generalizations or structural developments.

Current stage: The DFG has approved funding for the second project period from 2012-2014. The annual long-term panel re-interviews are finished by the end of 2012 with a sample size of about 95 percent of the previous wave. To facilitate access to the data, a technical report has been published in cooperation with GESIS (http://www.gesis.org/fileadmin/upload/forschung/publikationen/gesis_reihen/gesis_methodenberichte/2012/TechnicalReport_2012-11.pdf) and will be available in English soon. Preparations for data collection in the context of the 2013 Bundestag election have already started. Two pretests are conducted until January 2013, final questionnaires will be available in spring 2013. In both panel studies, the successful research design will be continued and further improved with innovative design elements.

Director(s)/
Hans Rattinger
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Jan Eric Blumenstiel
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2009 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

Director(s)/
Jan W. van Deth, Julia Rathke
Researcher(s)/
Markus Tausendpfund
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2007 to 2012
Status/
completed

B1.3 Europe in Context

Results: Municipalities are generally considered to be “schools for democracy”. Spatial proximity enables more intensive contacts with politicians, offers more opportunities for engagement, and enables greater familiarity with political processes. Therefore, the local level strengthens the legitimacy of the political system and promotes confidence in democracy. Consequently, municipalities should have a positive impact on citizens’ political orientations. However, this plausible hypothesis and widespread argumentation is rarely empirically tested. For this reason, the study “Europe in Context” investigates the effects of individual features and the local context on political orientations. From this perspective, the main emphasis is to clarify which meaning the local context has for political orientations, as well as how possible reciprocal dependencies and influences of individual and contextual characteristics come about. The study is particularly focused on the effect of the local setting on European orientations. .

More than 12,000 respondents from 28 randomly selected municipalities have been interviewed for the empirical analyses. In addition, data collection includes interviews with local politicians and a comprehensive collection of statistical information concerning the political, social, and economic situation of those municipalities. Multi-level analyses combine these individual and contextual data. .

The central result of this research project is that the local setting has a very minor impact on political orientations and behaviour only. This conclusion is of special relevance because in the design of this study the basic conditions for detecting contextual effects were exceptionally favorable (e.g. the explicit consideration of the local setting, significant differences in the selected municipalities). Apparently, modern means of gathering information, communicating, people’s mobility or changing social group memberships in different places weaken possible contextual effects of the local setting. Ongoing globalization and Europeanization presumably will further reduce the impact of local settings on political orientations.

Director(s)/
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Duration/
2006 to 2012
Status/
ongoing

B 1.4 Migrants as Political Actors

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, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, 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. A qualitative analysis of these interviews has been published (Schmitz/Wüst 2011). 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 director, Karen Bird and Thomas Saalfeld. Other aspects are currently analyzed, f.i. parliamentary activities in a longitudinal perspective.

B1.5 Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany

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: The project has now reached its final stage. In addition to the project's main findings having appeared in three professional journals in 2012, we are at present working on a monograph in which we expand on these results with a set of more comprehensive analyses. In this book we observe political behavior and political attitudes of citizens in an ageing population – from different angles and by means of different data sources and empirical methods. The manuscript will be brought to completion in 2013 and the publication at the Nomos publishing house is planned for 2014.

Director(s)/
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VW-Stiftung, Universität Mannheim
Duration/
2009 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

Director(s)/
Jan W. van Deth
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2002 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

B 1.7 European Social Survey

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: After intensive preparations and pretesting, fieldwork for the sixth wave started in September 2012 and is expected to be finished by early January 2013 (net 3,000 cases). Nomos Verlag has published a volume presenting analyses of the first four waves in 2012. For the first time, these analyses combined longitudinal approaches and comparisons with western- and eastern European neighbours of Germany.

Director(s)/
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Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2010 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

B 1.8 Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level

Research question/goal: The project seeks to compare foreign and security policy orientations of the public and of political elites in the United States and Germany over time since the end of the Cold War. Therefore, all available data from relevant mass and elite surveys are collected and analyzed from a cognitive psychology 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 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.

Current stage: Collecting, cleaning, and documentation of the secondary data used in the project could be completed in 2012. Furthermore, a preliminary concept for comparative research design was developed and first analyses were carried out. Results were presented at international conferences and several articles have been published or are currently under review. A monograph

analysing attitudes towards foreign and security policy in Germany and the U.S. is under preparation.

B1.9 Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011

Results: The study investigated processes of public opinion formation and decision making in the run-up to the election in the German state of Baden-Württemberg in 2011. The study was based on a new and innovative design that was used for the first time ever in Germany – a rolling panel study. The rolling panel study combines the advantages of rolling cross-section designs with those of classic panel designs. In the course of our study (from November 2010 until May 2011), a total of 17,000 interviews were conducted online spanning over a total of five panel waves, three of them “rolling”. Implementing such a rolling panel, it becomes possible to scrutinize aggregate changes of attitudes and behavioral intentions on a day-by-day basis, as is the case for rolling cross-section studies. But the design also allows analyzing individual changes and their causes – typical features of panel studies.

Given the special circumstances of the state election and its preceding campaign (that was characterized by a number of extraordinary events, among them “Stuttgart 21” and the nuclear catastrophe in Fukushima), the new design was put to a critical test and proved its applicability. The campaign events left visible marks in the collected data and – as a consequence – the (dynamic) processes of public opinion formation and decision making could be analyzed in great detail, applying state-of-the-art theories from the fields of political communication and political psychology.

In a nutshell, the contributions of our study are twofold: On the one hand we were able to develop and successfully implement a new study design. On the other hand (and based on the methodological innovation), we were able to gain new insights into campaign dynamics in the run-up to state elections.

B1.10 Immigration and Voting Behaviour

Research question/goal: Against the background of the constant discussion about the need for (qualified) foreign labour, migration as a politically relevant topic gained more and more importance over the last few years in Germany. Considering the new field of tension between economic needs and democratic legitimacy as well as the increasingly volatile citizens’ electoral behaviour, the project should make an innovative and substantial contribution to the research of attitudes of natives to immigrants including background information and possible consequences.

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Juniorprofessorenprogramm des
Landes Baden-Württemberg
Duration/
2010 to 2012
Status/
completed

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
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Funding/
Juniorprofessorenprogramm des
Landes Baden-Württemberg
Duration/
2011 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

In Europe research and respective surveys to this topic were progressively established in the last decades. However, respondents were asked to their perception and attitudes rather direct and in plain language. Recent studies from the US use additionally innovative measures in order to take still relevant issues into account, like skin colour, religion and migration. The different aspects of the complex of themes concerning stereotypes, prejudices and political correctness can be dealt with the help of visual techniques (morphing), list experiments and implicit attitude tests (IAT).

This means that in contrast to the existing research in Germany, the project is capable of going beyond the instruments of classic surveys and ting in with the current international state of the art. At the same time, the study's design will allow to compare directly the strengths and weaknesses of the different innovative techniques. However this methodologically accentuated contribution is not limited to migration, but applicable to all socially sensitive topics.

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of data collection. To this end, two of three panel waves have been carried out. The data is currently being processed and evaluated. Analysis, presentations and publications will start in 2013, while also concluding data acquisition with a third wave in the middle of 2013.

Director(s)/
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Bräuninger
Researcher(s)/
N.N.
Duration/
2012 to 2014
Status/
in preparation

B 1.11 Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied

Research question/goal: The aim of this project is the construction of a common policy space describing the policy and ideological preferences of both voters and parties shortly before or after German Bundestag elections. From these spaces consequences will be derived concerning the development of the German party system.

Input data are voters' perceptions of policy and ideological positions of parties and the respective policy and ideological preferences of voters. The resulting policy and/or ideological space is relevant for voters allowing the at least partial prediction of their vote intentions by the distances of parties from their ideal points. This same space is also relevant for parties allowing them to communicate with voters provided that the voters agree about a verisimilar picture of the party configuration. To solve this problem, a scaling algorithm developed by Aldrich and McKelvey will be applied; its deficiencies in calculating the variance of the perceptions around the expected values shall be overcome by using Bayesian methods (Bräuninger and Giger 2011).

In this project German election studies from 1980 to 2009 will be secondary analyzed. First analyzes show (Pappi, in print) that the perceived left-right positions of parties are relatively stable over time; parties, however, have room for strategic maneuvering concerning new issues though

these also offer chances for new entrants into the party system capitalizing on their reputation as “issue owners”.

On the supply side, policy offers and valence or competence reputations of parties are the essential ingredients of party competition. For the single Bundestag elections the expected issue positions of the competing parties will be predicted as local Nash equilibria applying the valence model of Schofield and they will be compared with the empirically ascertained positions. In a further step, the equilibrium model will be used to investigate the dynamics of party competition over time. The aim is here to interpret the repositioning of parties over time as dynamic equilibria, so that the development of the German party system can be explained by the electorate's demand for and the parties' supply of policies and competence reputations.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B 1.12 Referendum ‘Stuttgart 21’

Research question/goal: During the last months, the public conflict about the infrastructure project “Stuttgart 21” has raised fundamental questions concerning the modalities of political participation and the legitimacy of political decisions. It became clear that the participation processes that were part of the planning and approval stage were not enough to ensure the acceptance of the project. Also the ad hoc mediation lead by Heiner Geißler did not result in wide-spread acceptance: The public protest went on hardly changed. After the state election in March 2011, the coalition partners agreed to hold a referendum to solve the issue.

The referendum was accompanied by a series of surveys. In continuation of the project “Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011”, the respondents of the previous study were surveyed again before and after the referendum, again implementing an online rolling panel design. As in the run-up to the state election, the instrument allows to trace and analyse processes of opinion formation and decision making in great detail. With regard to the referendum and the issue of “Stuttgart 21”, special attention was given to questions of political legitimacy. The online survey was accompanied by two telephone surveys. At the moment the surveyed data is being prepared for further analysis.

Current stage: Field work for the third wave of the online panel and the second telephone survey ended in November 2011. Afterwards data were cleaned and made user friendly, so that we were able to present first results of our research at scientific conference during spring and summer. Furthermore some of results already have been published in journals and edited volumes.

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Johannes N. Blumenberg
Funding/
Staatsministerium Baden-Württemberg
Duration/
2011 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

Currently we work on additional papers to be presented in 2013, e.g. at the 2013 MPSA conference in Chicago.

Director(s)/

Jan W. van Deth, Yannis Theocharis,
Gema García Albacete, William E. M.
Lowe

Researcher(s)/

N.N.

Funding/

Universität Mannheim, MZES

Duration/

2011 to 2015

Status/

ongoing

B 1.14 Social Media Networks and the Relationships between Citizens and Politics

Research question/goal: The internet has radically transformed traditional political mobilisation and participation: participation costs have become extremely low; the need for co-presence evaporated; flexible, horizontal institutional structures replaced conventional organisations; and content can be produced and distributed by everybody easily. Social media content provides direct access to networks and content produced by citizens. It can not only reveal their attitudes towards policy problems, politicians, elections, riots, protests and unrest, but also highlight people's preferences, willingness to participate and mobilise others. The present project exploits this new type of information aiming to deepen our understanding of citizens' decision to participate politically. The main research questions are (a) how do social media (re)shape the relationships between citizens and politics (communication), and (b) how do these media affect the willingness to become politically active (mobilisation). The project combines new methodologies and techniques for handling and analysing large-scale social media data in combination with survey data on political behaviour.

Current stage: The project aims to study citizens' decision to participate in protest events by collecting and analysing content posted in social media during recent mobilisations in Spain, Greece, and the US. Data collection has been completed, a preliminary analysis of Twitter data has already taken place and a book chapter for a volume on internet research methods has been produced. An online survey that will complement content harvested from Facebook is currently being developed and will be launched early January 2013. Our approach on analysing political discussion pairs or groups using social-network analysis is also currently being developed.

Director(s)/

Jan W. van Deth, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck

Funding/

City of Mannheim

Duration/

2012 to 2013

Status/

ongoing

B 1.17 Democracy Audit Mannheim (DAMA)

Research question/goal: The *Democracy Audit Mannheim* (DAMA) collects and analyses empirical data in order to assess systematically the functioning of democracy in the city of Mannheim and to identify possibilities for improvements. It is based on a detailed description of democratic attitudes and participatory orientations of the citizens of Mannheim, as well as their assessments of the functioning of democracy in their city. For that purpose two complementary instruments are used: a representative survey (population: German-speaking inhabitants of the city aged 15 and

older) and focus group discussions on specific themes (understanding of democracy, expectations on municipal politics, performance assessments etc.). The aims of the project are (1) collecting data for a systematic evaluation of the functioning of democracy in the city of Mannheim, (2) developing explanations for differences within the city, and (3) analyzing the quality of democracy in Mannheim in regional, national und international comparison, as well as European comparison (using data from the most recent wave of the ESS).

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B 1.18 Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSSE)

Research question/goal: CUPESSSE brings together both young and advanced researchers with different disciplinary backgrounds (economics, political science, psychology, sociology, and statistics) from ten different Member States and Associated Countries to analyse the determinants of economic self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship of young Europeans. It is based on a survey design and seeks to understand how the cultural context of family affects youth employment and economic and social independence. While the project's focus is on family values, it also controls for the potential effects of other factors such as opportunity structures and education. The explicit focus on the inter-generational transmission of family values represents the key innovation of the project. In theoretical terms, the project aims to establish the pathways – or mechanisms – through which values and their inter-generational transmission shape the economic self-sufficiency behaviour of young men and young women (18-35 years). In empirical terms, CUPESSSE will produce an original dataset.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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Researcher(s)/
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Duration/
2012 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance

Research area B2 addresses the role of institutions such as political parties, parliaments and governments as key organisations that structure the contexts and processes of democratic governance. Research projects are dedicated to two overarching themes: (1) party competition, both in the electoral and the parliamentary and government arenas, and (2) processes of change of political parties (especially Europeanization) and changing roles of members of parliaments and governments in Western and Eastern Europe. Contexts for democratic governance, however, are

not limited to parties, parliaments and governments. Two new core projects and two new supplementary projects are added to area B2 in the Eights Research Programme in order to deal with contextual changes. All core projects are based on comparative research designs. Furthermore, projects in area B2 do not consider parties, parliaments, governments or countries as unitary actors, but focus on processes within these bodies in order to obtain more pervasive explanations of the impacts of contextual structures on democratic governance.

Active projects in 2012

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2012 are not covered by this report.

B2.1 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)

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: In 2012 activities concentrated again on all three aims of the study: data harmonization and integration, education and training of participating young scholars, and two major book projects. A second version of an integrated test data file based on 50 national election

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Funding/
COST
Duration/
2009 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

studies' data was prepared and circulated; a Winterschool on methodological issues of comparative electoral research was organized in Rome with some 30 young scholars participating; two authors' conferences were convened ahead of the Management Committee Meeting in Vilnius in October. An extension of the Action for one year – now running until May 2014 – was applied for and granted.

B2.2 The Left-Right Ideology: Its Meaning Across Countries and Over Time

Results: The study investigated the meaning components of the political codes “left” and “right”, and more in particular how these meaning components are determined, and how they vary across time and space. It started out from the assumption that meaning components of the main dimension of ideological contestation – this is the left-right dimension at least through-out the Western world – are not static but dynamic, and that party competition is the main socio-political mechanism capable of defining those meaning components. While this assumption is derived from previous scholarship (e.g. Fuchs and Klingemann 1990), it is largely ignored in recent leading empirical studies based on the CMP database (and its time and space invariant RILE index intending to measure the left-right positions of political parties).

The measurement of both manifesto content and left-right positions of political parties are controversial issues. As regards the former, the study started out from the original CMP expert codes (as made available by Mapping Policy Preferences II data sets) and utilized factor analytic routines to identify the latent content dimensions of these party manifestos. Regarding the latter, the average perception (identified by arithmetic means) of the left-right location of relevant political parties by entire national electorates (partisans and non-partisans of the relevant parties) was used as identified in representative post-election surveys.

The study established that the relation between (the latent dimensions of) manifesto content and the left-right position of political parties is not a constant but a variable. Where parties are perceived to be located in terms of left and right does depend on their emphasis regarding salient issues and on their position regarding relevant policies in different countries and at different points of time. The degree of party system consolidation has also a role to play: the more consolidated, the greater the “impact” of manifesto content on voters' perceptions of party location.

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/

completed

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Marc Debus

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Markus Baumann, Jochen Müller

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2009 to 2013

Status/

ongoing

B 2.3 Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Europe

Research question/goal: In much of the literature on government formation and party behaviour, parties are treated as “unitary actors”. This assumption is problematic since parties represent divergent interests of various members in several regional and organizational units, and such ideological heterogeneity can have important political consequences. This project aims at measuring ideological heterogeneity within parties, and at exploring its causes and consequences. On the basis of theories on electoral systems and party systems, political socialisation, party organisation and the principal-agent approach, we explain varying levels of intra-party heterogeneity by taking individual features of MPs and ministers as well as institutional factors into account. In addition, the project explores some of the main implications of intra-party heterogeneity. It has been argued that intra-party heterogeneity influences the power and behaviour of political actors, and patterns of intra-party conflict should thus have important consequences on political decision-making. In this project we focus more specifically on the effect of ideological heterogeneity on parties’ electoral performance, government formation and the allocation of cabinet offices. The project gathers data from parliaments in nine West European countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). Our main source of information is parliamentary speeches of members of Parliament (MPs), which are analysed using computerised methods of content analysis. Understanding the causes and effects of intra-party heterogeneity is important for our knowledge about the functioning of parliamentary democracies in general and for explaining behaviour and decision-making of partisan political actors in particular.

Current stage: The project is in its data collection phase. The research team is currently collecting and coding parliamentary speeches and data on individual MPs and cabinet members across the selected European countries.

To this end a coding scheme that allows for cross-nationally covering MPs’ and cabinet members’ personal characteristics (e.g. previously held offices, committee membership and geographical provenience) and debate specific features has been developed.

Results from the first analyses based on the data that has already been collected are currently being used to prepare conference papers to be presented in spring 2013 at the 71st Annual MPSA Conference and the ECPR Joint Sessions in Mainz.

B2.4 Europarties Heading East. The Influence of Europarties on Central and Eastern European Partner Parties

Research question/goal: The core focus of the project is on the influence of European party federations (“Europarties”) on their Central and Eastern 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 enlargement of European party families. In this process, they search for Central and Eastern 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 Central and Eastern European parties and party systems. This project aims at filling this research gap by carrying out a comprehensive and systematic empirical analysis of the impact of Europarties on their Hungarian, Slovakian and Romanian counterparts. 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 project is currently in the stage of data collection and analysis. Content analyses of Central and Eastern European (CEE) party statutes were already carried out in the three countries under study (Hungary, Slovakia and Romania). Additional data collection is currently being undertaken, namely personal interviews with representatives of Europarties and CEE-partner parties in different European countries. These are now being transcribed and analysed. Furthermore, a model explaining Europarty influence on CEE-partner parties was developed. First results were presented in 2011 and 2012 at several international conferences. First publications will appear in 2013.

Director(s)/

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Researcher(s)/

Benjamin von dem Berge, Peter Obert

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2006 to 2014

Status/

ongoing

B2.5 Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites (REPCONG)

Results: This international collaborative project investigated the degree of congruence between preferences of citizens and those elected to represent them. Specifically, this project emphasized the degree of congruence between political parties and citizens while earlier work has mainly focused on congruence between governments or policy output and citizens. In European societies,

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DFG

Duration/

2009 to 2012

Status/

completed

parties are the most important actor in the process of representation which highlights the need to know more about how parties fulfill their role to represent citizens and which institutional characteristics influence this type of representation. Importantly, we analyzed not only the policy representation of citizens as a whole but zoom in to the representation of societal subgroups such as the poor or women.

The empirical analysis used data from various sources: Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) and European Social Survey (ESS) for information on individual citizens' policy preferences; national party manifestos and expert survey data to obtain information on policy preferences of both 'parties' and 'individuals' as representatives. Techniques from multi-level analysis were employed to reflect the multi-level nature of these data.

We show that proportional electoral rules foster party representation – analyzed both in a longitudinal and cross-sectional perspective. This finding holds not only for the society as a whole but also for societal subgroups. Poorer segments of the society profit especially from proportional electoral rules as their preferences are underrepresented to a lesser extent than in majoritarian systems. Further, we present an improved method of scaling mapping individual and party positions into a common space. This method operating through the estimation of an individual transformation parameter for each individual allows for more meaningful comparisons of citizens' and elites' position on multiple issues. Finally, during this project we established a new platform for election manifestos, where currently about 1000 party manifestos from 18 European countries are made available to an interested public (www.polidoc.net).

Director(s)/

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Researcher(s)/

Nicole Seher

Funding/

DFG

Duration/ 2005 to 2012

Status/ completed

B2.6 Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties

Results: Recent coalition theories assume that parties are both office- und policy-oriented. Equilibrium solutions of coalition negotiations are derived non-cooperatively via backwards induction assuming a fixed sequence of negotiation steps which are started by the choice of a formateur. But these sophisticated models are tested rarely. The main goal of the project was to study the effects of office and policy motivations of German parties on coalition building in the German states and to develop alternatives to formateur models which are based on assumptions not holding for Germany.

For that purpose a new data basis on the policy positions and ministerial ambitions of German state parties had to be developed. We relied on election manifestos for state elections from 1975 to 2010 to derive both measures of interest intensity and policy positions in various policy

domains. The section headings of the platforms were coded as belonging to a certain policy domain, the text length dedicated to a domain was interpreted as a salience measure and the domain specific policy positions were extracted from the text by Wordfish.

Government formations within the parliamentary systems of the German states are an ideal test ground for coalition theories. The researcher is able to focus on the theoretically central negotiation topics of ministerial assignments and policy compromises without much interference of institutional and party system peculiarities as in international comparisons. One is able to capitalize on a most similar systems design. Bargaining is “freestyle” without formateurs who would have to be chosen by a non-existent head of state. One result of the project is that the largest party will lead the new government if it dominates the coalition game in the sense that it has numerically more opportunities to form minimal winning coalitions than every other party and that the non-dominant largest party or the second largest party will become the party of the prime minister depending on which one has the shortest distance to the centroid of the multidimensional policy-domain specific space (Pappi/Seher).

Shikano and Linhart applied a solution concept of cooperative game theory (according to Sened) to estimate the relative strength of office vs. policy motivations of the individual German parties. They found quite surprisingly that Christian Democrats are more policy motivated and Social Democrats are more office motivated when bargaining new coalitions. The average policy distance between Christian and Free Democrats is smaller when they form a coalition than when they not form one. Policy distances among the parties on the left are usually larger than on the right and do not vary with coalition building. Policy distances between Christian and Social Democrats are sometimes small and avoiding a grand coalition in spite of that indicates a strong office motivation.

B2.7 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation

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

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DFG, Thyssen Stiftung

Duration/

2005 to 2013

Status/

ongoing

standing for office in national parliamentary elections across Europe and across different incentive structures that might matter to their campaigns

Current stage: In 2012 the project concentrated on the preparation of a second round of candidate surveys in the framework of the Comparative Candidate Survey. Supported by the Fritz Thyssen foundation, a second plenary conference of (nearly) all researchers involved was convened at the MZES in January. After a number of papers were presented and discussed, a governing structure was agreed and working groups formed (e.g. on a new micro-questionnaire). During the year, a number of important data sets were made available within the project (e.g. from Sweden and Austria), and additional surveys were conducted (e.g. in the Netherlands).

B2.8 Partisan Differences, Varieties of Capitalism and the International Financial Crisis: Political Determinants of the Fiscal Political Crisis Reaction of the OECD Member States

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 organizations 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.

Current stage: The project is currently at the stage of data analysis. Several fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analyses of the Fiscal Stimulus Packages were carried out. First results explaining

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Funding/
Fritz Thyssen Stiftung
Duration/
2010 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

the variation of policy reactions to the financial crisis 2009 were published and presented at international conferences. The analysis and publication of further results will follow in 2013.

B2.11 Making Electoral Democracy Work

Research question/goal: The project brings together a team of economists, political scientists, and psychologists from Canada, Europe, and the United States to undertake the most ambitious study ever undertaken on the impact of electoral rules on the functioning of democracy. The goal of the project is to develop a better understanding of how electoral rules shape the dynamic and reciprocal interaction between citizens and political parties. The project's research will have profound implications for understanding the relationship between the rules governing elections and the quality of democracy. The study will provide the first comparative analysis of the impact of electoral rules on party strategies, the most comprehensive assessment of the role of strategic calculations and expressive benefits in the vote calculus, and the most wide-ranging assessment ever of the implications of differing electoral arrangements for the satisfaction that citizens feel with the functioning of electoral democracy.

There are three inter-related data sources. The first involves an intensive analysis of party strategies in twenty elections in five different countries. Our innovative approach combines qualitative and quantitative methods to throw new light on how electoral rules influence party strategies and, hence, the options that are available to voters at election time. Canada, France, Germany, Spain, and Switzerland have been chosen in order to maximize variation in electoral arrangements. The second component is a panel survey of voters in the same five countries. The same people will be interviewed in different elections at the national, sub-national, and supranational level. This will make it possible to determine how individual preferences interact with the salience and competitiveness of elections and electoral rules to shape electoral behavior. The final component is a coordinated series of innovative experiments designed to complement the analyses of party strategies and the voter survey by explicating the underlying causal mechanisms. The Mannheim research team is responsible for the German data collection.

Current stage: The project is currently collecting data on the German Länder-election in Lower Saxony on January 20 2013. It combines multiple data sources, including a voter survey, coded party manifestos, an Expert and Candidate survey and campaign context data. A particularly strong focus is on the incidence of positive and negative campaigning.

Director(s)/

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Researcher(s)/

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Funding/

Social Sciences and Humanities

Research Council of Canada

Duration/

2011 to 2016

Status/

ongoing

Director(s)/

Sven-Oliver Proksch

Researcher(s)/

Sven-Oliver Proksch

Funding/

EU Marie Curie International
Reintegration Grant

Duration/

2009 to 2012

Status/

completed

B2.12 The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech

Results: This project examined from a comparative perspective how political institutions and electoral dynamics influence the ways in which politicians participate in legislative debate. In political systems where electoral institutions provide parties with incentives to present voters with a unified front, parties actively monitor their MPs to ensure that they do not stake out positions that run contrary to the party line. In political systems where MPs must create a name for themselves to keep a parliamentary seat, parties make fewer efforts to control their MPs' speeches. This dynamic has implications for the design of procedural rules in parliament, how party leaders interact with backbenchers, and how MPs represent voters. The model predicts that strategic calculations by party leaders and backbenchers lead to substantial selection effects in the choice of speaker and the content of the speech. These effects, however, are mitigated by political institutions; speeches may better reflect the heterogeneity of parties in political systems where party unity matters less.

The project generated a new dataset on debate participation in Germany, the United Kingdom, and in the European Parliament and conducted a survey among parliamentary party leaders across the OECD. The empirical analysis provided evidence for the strategic intra-party perspective of parliamentary speech. In party-centered systems, parliamentary rules provide leaders with privileged access to the floor of parliament. In contrast, in candidate-centered systems, rules allow backbenchers to take the floor without party approval. Party leaders are more likely to give a speech in Germany than in the UK. Party dissidents, on the other hand, are more likely to give a speech in the UK and in the European Parliament, compared with Germany. These results are consistent with the theoretical expectations that speech behavior varies with electoral incentives.

The project offers new insights into political institutions, intra-party politics, and parliamentary politics. For scholars interested in party politics, the project provides a model that explains how strategic considerations can lead party leaders to control their party's message despite the popular notion that parliaments are open deliberative forums. For scholars interested in parliamentary institutions, the project shows that debates are governed by partisan rules that are endogenous to the electoral context. And, finally, for scholars interested in using speeches as data, the project results suggest that careful attention is necessary when using the data to estimate intra-party cohesion.

B2.13 The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player

Research question/goal: The project wants to investigate when and under which conditions the German Federal Constitutional Court annuls statutes and in doing so becomes an effective veto player in Germany's political system. A veto player is a political actor that can obstruct changes in the law. Due to its power of judicial review the Federal Constitutional Court is such an actor. Empirically it has remained unclear, however, how often and under which conditions the court exercises its power. Furthermore, it is still an unsolved puzzle to what extent the court's actions within the complex institutional system of the Federal Republic of Germany contribute to stabilizing the status quo and to making the system incapable of reform.

So far, research argues that the Federal Constitutional Court does constitute a veto player. However, it explains the court's behavior almost exclusively by means of jurisprudential approaches. In contrast to these lines of arguments, the project introduces concepts used specifically in political science, namely judges' political preferences as explanatory factors. These are employed to predict under which conditions the Federal Constitutional Court declares statutes void and hence does or does not make use of its veto power.

There are differing constellations of actors which are expected to make the court less or more likely to act as a veto player. They can be observed when looking at government compositions, legislative procedures, majorities in the Bundesrat, and preferences of judges resulting in changing court majorities.

To examine this empirically the project will conduct studies on the basis of legislative procedures and rulings of the Federal Constitutional Court from 1976 to 2009.

Current stage: The project is currently in the final stage of data collection and has partially entered the level of data cleaning. All senate-decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court from 1976 to 2010 (N=2049) have been coded, and the respective information is now merged. Likewise, updating the GESTA/DIP dataset on the legislation is close to being finished.

Once all key variables from the court's decisions have undergone the data cleaning process they will be linked to the GESTA/DIP data. Also, a comprehensive theoretical model is currently being developed. Furthermore, through several visits in Karlsruhe a close cooperation with the court has evolved.

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Researcher(s)/

Caroline Wittig, Benjamin Engst (Göttingen)

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2011 to 2014

Status/

ongoing

Director(s)/

Thomas Bräuninger

Researcher(s)/

Michael Stoffel

Funding/

Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes

Duration/

2010 to 2012

Status/

completed

B2.16 Pork Barrel Politics in Germany

Results: The aim of the project has been to assess the effects of mixed-member electoral systems on the behavior of MPs, especially regarding MPs' effort to acquire public projects for their district. We argue that MPs in mixed-member systems have to decide whether to focus on representing their party or their district voters. Whereas existing studies of mixed-member systems have thus far paid attention to the past mode of election (district vs. list), the project has sought to provide a micro-foundation of the assumed causal relationship by explicitly modeling MPs' stakes of re-election and their behavior. These stakes generate a more complex incentive scheme than the mere party-district dichotomy because of the specific characteristics of mixed-member systems (e.g. dual candidacy).

The analysis of the resulting behavior has been conducted with regard to members of the German Bundestag and comprises three facets: (1) development of a formal model of MP behavior; (2) the analysis of empirical data on traffic infrastructure construction, MP communication about projects, and voter reactions to the construction of projects; (3) subsequent interviews with MPs about their strategic conduct to acquire projects in order to study the proposed micro-mechanism of the causal model.

A key result of the formal model is that MPs in mixed-member systems focus on their district if, and only if, the district is competitive and the MP is not (sufficiently) secured by a safe list position (type 1). All other MPs primarily address the party (type 2). The empirical analysis provides solid evidence for this prediction. We also find that districts with a type 1 MP belonging to the governing majority receive significantly more construction projects. Moreover, having a member on the lead committee in parliament increases the level of spending to the district. An investigation of election results shows that voters indeed reward their MPs when the construction of a project is finished.

Director(s)/

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Researcher(s)/

Bernd Luig

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2007 to 2015

Status/

ongoing

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

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 1949 and 2009 (extended period under study). We will also create a corresponding data set covering the specific positions of the legislative actors across fourteen policy areas and five ideological cleavages. Furthermore we will use the two data sets in order to evaluate the usefulness of

present theories on divided government in explaining success and duration of legislative proposals (preference- and partisan perspectives).

Current stage: At the end of the project term, we successfully completed the data collection on German federal legislation and evaluated the explanatory power of legislative decision-making theories. For this purpose, we established a unique dataset on legislative decision-making activities which complements the electronically available data (from the mid-1970s) with documented activities since 1949. For this period, we also estimated context-specific policy positions of political parties and governmental actors from election manifestos and government declarations. According to our results, the propositions of veto players theory are useful to elucidate the legislative patterns on the success of legislative proposals, whereas the principal-agent theory offers additional insight into the study of decision-making duration. In mid-2012 we applied for an extended funding period to evaluate the implications of Europeanization on the patterns of German legislation and the relationship between government and parliament respectively minister and coalition partner.

B2.18 Participation and Representation. A Comparative Study of Linkage Mechanisms between Citizens and the Political System in Contemporary Democracies (PartiRep-2)

Research question/goal: Democratic governance requires mechanisms and actors that link citizens to the state. Citizens should be able to voice their demands and political outputs need to be congruent with these demands. It is precisely over the manner in which this desired match between citizens' preferences and the state's policies can be produced that discussions about the functioning of democracy in contemporary Europe voice concern. Traditional forms of participation and traditional partisan frames giving meaning to the democratic exchange appear to be under pressure. Both the institutional environment and the societal norms and values in which political actors have to make their choices have been evolving. The democratic dialogue has become more complex and more fragmented.

Changing patterns of participation and representation was already the theme on which the PartiRep network has focused in the course of the past five years (2007-2011). As in the first phase, PartiRep-2 is large-scale collaborative project initiated and funded by the Belgian Science Policy Office Belspo for a five year period starting in 2012. All Belgian Departments of Political Science participate in the project whereas the University of Leiden and the MZES collaborate as partners.

Director(s)/

Jan W. van Deth

Researcher(s)/

Thomas Bräuninger, Thomas Däubler, Marc Debus, Thorsten Faas, Nathalie Giger, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Jan W. van Deth

Funding/

Belgian Science Policy Office/
Universität Mannheim

Duration/

2012 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

The network has set up a variety of projects on patterns of political participation, political trust, political protest, political parties, political deliberation and political representation. Starting point was the assumption that changing patterns of participation and representation were to be analysed and explained within a frame of decline and, therefore, increasing pressure on the good and legitimate functioning of democracy. The results of this research have however shown that this 'decline' angle is, at the least, very incomplete and probably quite biased. Research seem to point at a variety of strategies by which both citizens and politicians adapt to the changing context of participation and representation.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area B3: Democratic Multi-level Governance

Research area B3 is dedicated to the challenges of democratic governance in the developing multi-level political system especially including the European level. The development of multilevel systems, however, is not restricted to the EU and vertical relationships can be found in many other political systems as well. Analytical units under scrutiny in research area B3 are individual, corporate and collective actors in regional, national and EU arenas, which shape the outcome of democratic decision-making processes. In order to deal with various aspects of the broader phenomenon of vertical relationships in multi-level systems, the initial emphasis in B3 on the EU has been replaced by more general approaches in the Eights Research Programme.

Active projects in 2012

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2012 are not covered by this report.

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Peter Kotzian
Duration/
2011 to 2013
Status/
in preparation

B3.1 Accountability of International Organizations (IO and EU) Through the Intervention of Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

Research question/goal: Theories of associational and deliberative democracy have presented convincing arguments that civil society participation will render governance beyond the nation state more democratic. Empirical research, however, has provided ample evidence that Civil Society Organizations' (CSO) participation does not live up to expectations in its democratic added

value. Apart from deficiencies in equal representation, effective participation in the sense of 'impact on output' is limited due to a lack of IO accountability. Hence, expanding on earlier research on the democratic potential of CSO involvement in EU governance, this project will turn to the role of CSO in fostering EU/IO accountability. It will explore the conditions which enable or constrain CSO to ask international decision-makers to explain and justify their conduct, to pass judgement and make them face consequences.

Current stage: The project proposal was revised and resubmitted. As part of the preparatory phase, a first exploratory study on the organizational preconditions for Civil Society Organizations to hold International Organizations to account was conducted, covering UN Institutions as well as EU Directorates General. The information gathered for the 45 institutions covered the provision of information on activities, evaluations, and the involvement of Civil Society Organizations in consultations and as observers. The results of the exploratory study were presented at the Transatlantic Conference on Transparency Research, at the University of Utrecht.

B3.4 The Europeanization of Domestic Coalition Politics

Research question/goal: Theoretically, the Europeanization may change the characteristics of the domestic legislative processes in different directions. Following Moravcsik (1997), the executive can exploit Europeanization and increase governmental agenda-setting power, which should raise the adoption rate of governmental proposals. However, when the governmental executive is expected to gain agenda-setting powers by Europeanization, the risk of ministerial drift should be higher for governmental proposals with a European reference. According to Martin and Vanberg (2004; 2005), parliaments are more likely to challenge and amend governmental proposals when the risk of ministerial drift is high. If this is true, parliaments would not lose power by Europeanization because they pay more attention to ministerial drift and hostile proposals. In order to answer these questions empirically I plan to combine a comprehensive legislative database including detailed information on the legislation of several member states.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Lars Mäder
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
in preparation

Director(s)/

William E. M. Lowe, Jan Meyer-Sahling
(Nottingham)

Funding/

MZES

Duration/

2012 to 2013

Status/

ongoing

B3.5 The New Eurocrats: What Exposure to EU Policy Making Does to Public Administrations

Research question/goal: The project focuses on characterising the effects of increased involvement in EU policy making at the national level, both in terms of reception and projection, on the public administrations of each of two waves of new member states, and on selected candidate countries. At the administration level we are interested in learning whether, in what way, post accession experience, rather than pre-accession conditionality, has professionalised each public administration. At the individual level we are interested in characterizing these new Eurocrats and their colleagues. We use a large scale survey of administrators, an expert survey, and multiple interviews to disentangle European effects from country-level sector-level, and personal variation.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/

Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst

Researcher(s)/

Federico Vegetti, Constanza Sanhueza
Petrarca

Funding/

EU (Marie Curie)

Duration/

2009 to 2013

Status/

ongoing

B3.8 Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM)

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: Two PhD students – Federico Vegetti and Constanza Sanhueza Petrarca – are participating in the Mannheim Graduate School as part of the ELECDEM Initial Training Network. In 2012, both of them attended methodological workshops organised by ELECDEM, ECPR, and the University of Milan; they presented parts of their dissertation work at international conferences (MPSA, EPSA, EPOP, and the ELECDEM Final Conference). Constanza Sanhueza in addition spent a month at the University of Montreal on an ELECDEM secondment. Both of them were on a part-time teaching position during the fall semester in order to enable them to finalise their dissertation work.

B3.9 EUROLOB II – Europeanization of Interest Intermediation

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.

Current stage: The survey of all Business Interest Associations and a selection of firms in France, Germany, Great Britain, Poland and of EU-level associations have been completed and interviews with German umbrella and branch associations have been started. On the basis of a first statistical analysis of our data (comparison over time and across countries) three papers were presented at the UACES conference in Sept. 2012 and a joint paper at the DVPW Congress later in Sept. 2012.

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Christine Quittkat
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2010 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

B3.10 Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance

Research question/goal: The project seeks to redefine the transatlantic relationship in the evolving international system and its role in the building of a viable, effective and accountable global governance architecture, as well as to elaborate robust policy recommendations. By combining an inter-disciplinary analysis of transatlantic relations, including in-depth interviews, elite surveys and sophisticated Delphi exercises, the project will take stock of the current state of transatlantic relations with regard to economic, security, environmental, and democracy/human rights issues.

Mannheim is mainly responsible for design, implementation and analysis of elite surveys in the EU and the U.S. and for Delphi exercises with external experts from the EU and the U.S., from key transatlantic partners such as Turkey and Canada, as well as from each of the four BRIC countries. The elite surveys will add a substantive amount of empirical evidence that integrates research based on other sources. The aim of the Delphi exercises is to confirm areas of

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Researcher(s)/
Jana Pötzschke, Kristina Puzarina
Funding/
EU
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

convergence and their ensuing policy recommendations, as well as minimise areas of divergence and elaborate new recommendations on this basis.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B3.11 INCOOP – Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union

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.

Current stage: Following the arrival of Dovile Rimkute as Early Stage Researcher (ESR), the main focus of the project was to conceptualize the usage of expertise in the EU's regulatory policy-making process. First steps were undertaken to develop theory-guided explanations for variation in the use of knowledge by European regulatory agencies as well as to build a research design and a devise an appropriate selection cases for empirical investigation. The ESR presented first results at the 6th ECPR Pan-European Conference on EU Politics and the Annual Meeting of the Dutch and the Flemish Associations of Political Science.

Director(s)/
Berthold Rittberger
Researcher(s)/
Dovilė Rimkute
Funding/
EU (Marie Curie)
Duration/
2010 to 2013
Status/
ongoing

B3.12 Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change

Research question/goal: The project integrates two research perspectives on the emergence of cross-border media debates that have remained unconnected so far: research on the attention-grabbing characteristics of global media events on the one hand and research on longer-term shifts in the parameters of media debates on the other. Thus, the project investigates (a) how staged global political media events (i.e. the global climate summits in 2012 and 2013) are produced, and (b) which discursive effects these events have on national climate debates in the media of five leading democratic countries around the world, namely Germany, the U.S., India, South Africa and Brazil. Module 1 of the project analyzes the communicative production of the climate summits via interviews and non-participant observation of central actors on site (communication professionals of government delegations and NGOs as well as journalists). The underlying hypothesis is that the climate summits are co-produced by these actors in ways that temporarily undermine the adversary professional roles commonly assumed between them. Module 2 investigates the possible discursive effects of the climate summits by way of large-scale comparative media content analysis, looking particularly at the extent of cross-references between the five countries and possible convergences in issue framing. The underlying assumption here is that the climate summits drive national media debates in the same direction even though debate constellations are quite different at the outset.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Hartmut Wessler
Researcher(s)/
Julia Lück, Antal Wozniak
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

B3.13 Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of new Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures

Research question/goal: The environment of EU tax policy has fundamentally changed in recent times. As a reaction to the European debt crisis new fiscal instruments (EFSF, ESM), new fiscal rules (Fiscal Compact) and coordination procedures (European Semester) have been established. These open new channels of Community influence on formerly autonomous fields of national policy. With this background it is the overriding objective of the network to provide a fundamental contribution to an integrated theory and empirics of European tax harmonization under this new institutional environment. Within this general objective questions like the following will be addressed: How is the past path of European tax harmonization explainable? How will the mentioned new fiscal institutions impact on tax harmonization? Will the budgetary shock which

Director(s)/
Thomas König
Researcher(s)/
Bernd Luig
Funding/
Leibniz Gemeinschaft
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

has occurred as a consequence of the financial and the debt crises change the tax competition equilibrium in Europe? How would new compensatory instruments within the EU budget influence the perspective of tax harmonization if these new instruments would offer an equalization of distributive effects which may result from harmonization steps? What would be the effects of specific tax harmonization concepts like for example a harmonized corporate tax base as it is promoted by the European Commission (CCCTB = Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base)?

Current stage: This project is part of a large scale project of the Leibniz Association on the transformation of financial and taxation policies in the European Union. In the section of our project, we are concerned with the transformation of these policy areas in legislative, transposition and enforcement politics with the coming into force of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009. To identify the area-specific characteristics and their transformation, we started to compile datasets of EU legislation, transposition and infringement proceedings in 2012. This will allow us to compare the characteristics of the policy area of the ECOFIN Council and two ECOFIN fields, Economic and Monetary Union and EU tax policy, with the overall development. Furthermore, we used the EULIS approach to estimate policy positions of national political parties, actors in the European Parliament, the European Commission and outcomes that reflect the context of EU legislation. Until now, we concentrate on the time period before the beginning of the euro crisis respectively the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon in 2009.

Project from the Previous Research Programme

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

Results: The analytical focus of the research project was on the relationship between party competition, coalition formation and policy making in European states. The central research questions were, first, whether the policy preferences of parties differ (1) across regions and (b) between the regional level and the national level. Secondly, the project asked for the determinants of government formation in multi-level political systems. In order to analyse institutions and actors on the regional level, we constructed data sets that contain information on numerous elections, parties, coalitions and regional entities. In doing so, creating a database that includes the policy preferences of political actors on the regional and national level became one of the main goals of the project. We collected more than 1500 election manifestos from nine European countries and

Director(s)/

Marc Debus

Researcher(s)/

Jochen Müller

Funding/

Land Baden-Württemberg / Uni
Mannheim

Duration/

2008 to 2012

Status/

completed

estimated the policy area-specific positions of political parties acting on the national and regional sphere by applying computerised methods of content analysis.

With regard to parties' policy preferences, we found that the patterns of party competition are similar across different levels, but that political parties at the regional level are at the same time able to adopt policy preferences that deviate significantly from the policy positions of the respective parties at the national level. The origins for deviating from the party line are structural characteristics of the regional electorate like the share of Roman-Catholics or Labour Union members as well as short-term economic constraints like the level of unemployment. With regard to coalition formation in European multi-level systems, we found that the 'usual suspects' like party strength and policy distances play a decisive role also at the regional level. However, parties on the regional level are generally more likely to form coalitions that are congruent to the partisan composition of government and opposition on the national level. Parties are, by contrast, less likely to form congruent coalitions in regions whose political institutions have a rather high authority in terms of policy making or if the party system clearly differs from the one on the national level. In addition, we found that the European classification system of regions (NUTS) establishes incentives to form similar coalition governments among regions that belong to the same NUTS area: Coalitions are more likely to form if the respective parties are also part of the government in regions that belong to the same NUTS area.

Associated and Dissertation Projects Department B

Associated Projects

The following projects belong to SFB 884 “Political Economy of Reforms” (funded by DFG, duration 2010-2014).

Director(s)/

Thomas König, Wolfgang C. Müller,
Sven-Oliver Proksch

The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

Director(s)/

Thomas König, Wolfgang C. Müller,
Sven-Oliver Proksch

Reform Agendas and Intra-party Programmatic Position- taking

Director(s)/

Thomas Bräuninger, Marc Debus

“Strong” vs. “Weak” Governments and the Challenge of Economic Reforms

Director(s)/

Wolfgang C. Müller, Hanna Bäck

Measuring a Common Space and the Dynamics of Reform Positions

Director(s)/

Berthold Rittberger

The Politics of Territorial Reform: Redrawing the Boundaries of Administrative Districts

Supplementary Dissertation Projects

The following projects are supplementary (dissertation) projects located at the University of Mannheim's Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences (CDSS).

Identity Constellations, Political Exclusion/Inclusion, and Internal Armed Conflicts

Director(s)/
Thomas Bräuninger
Researcher(s)/
Eva Bernauer

Citizens in the European Public Sphere: An Empirical Analysis of European Union News

Director(s)/
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
Researcher(s)/
Stefanie Walter

When African Parties Abandon Clientelism

Director(s)/
Sabine Carey
Researcher(s)/
Mascha Rauschenbach

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1 Summary Statistics

1.1 Research Projects 2012 (and 2011)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	4	4	8
Ongoing projects (47 externally funded)	24	26	50
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) at the end of 2012	28	30	58
Completed projects in 2012 (11 externally funded)	5	8	13
Total of all projects (active and completed) (59 externally funded)	33	38	71
Total of all projects 2011	34	46	80

This table includes all projects located at the MZES. It does not include 6 associated projects (1 in Dep. A, 5 in Dep. B) at the DFG-funded SFB 884 "Political Economy of Reforms" and 5 dissertation projects (2 in Dep. A, 3 in Dep. B) at the Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences (CDSS).

1.2 New Grants 2004-2012, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

In 1000 €	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	3267	1310	3776	1454	3485	4843	5233	2519	4031
3-Year Mean	1951	2044	2784	2180	2905	3261	4520	4199	3928

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2007-2012

In %	2007-2009	2010-2012	2012
DFG	60.3	76.1	88.7
Foundations	6.2	3.7	0.0
German Federal Government	4.7	5.2	6.4
Baden-Württemberg	1.7	4.5	1.8
EU & European Consortia	26.9	2.9	3.1
Others	0.2	1.2	0.0

1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2012

	Source of Funds	Total	Male	Female	
Researchers in Research Departments	MZES	16	8	8	50.0%
	Research grants	52	29	23	44.2%
Researchers in Eurodata	MZES	5	4	1	20.0%
Total at Centre		73	41	32	43.8%
Schools of Social Sciences and Humanities	University of Mannheim	27	21	6	22.2%
Overall 2012		100	62	38	38.0%

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2012 (and 2011)

	MZES budget		External research grants a)		Schools of Social Sciences and of Humanities	
	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons
Researchers and project directors in Research Departments	11.75 b)	16	30.02 b)	52	24.45	27
Academic Staff in MZES Infrastructure	8.00 c)	9				
Non-academic staff	7.91	12				
Total 2012	27.66	37	30.02	52	24.45	27
Total 2011	23.35	31	34.24	60	19.5	20

End of December of respective year; *FTE: Full-time equivalent positions; a) without DFG-funded researchers in associated SFB 884 projects; b) fixed-term contracts; c) one staff member fixed-term contract.

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2012 (and 2011)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing		Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates		Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim	1	8		5	Private sector			1	1
Other German university	1	5	3	5	Parental leave				1
Other foreign university	3	3	1	1	Total 2012	5	16	7	13
Public sector			2		Total 2011	4	17	6	19

1.7 MZES in the Public

	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
2011	15	34	35	11	29	8	36	168
2012	18	33	38	8	11	4	20	132

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2012	Increase since 2011	Classifications	Holding 2012	Increase since 2011
Country studies (focus of collection ^{a)})	15,081	477	Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,085	102
General, social, economic history	1,196	17	European integration group (E.A.)	4,260	183
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,073	41	Theory (THEO)	1,205	55
Education, science, research	828	25	Methods (MET)	732	23
Labour market, classes, profes- sions, status groups	1,173	34	Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	131	0
Family, household, kinship,	1,088	28	General group (ALLG)	2,928	86
Reference books	518	16	Working papers	10,563	82
Churches, culture, tourism	253	8	Total	38,985	1,008
Mass media, communication	109	4			
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	705	26			
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	2,505	137			
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,259	60			
Constitution, government, administration, law	1391	35			
Environmental policy	90	1			
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	421	22			
Trade unions, employers' organisations	505	4			
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	967	19			

a) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

2 Documentation

2.1 List of Staff

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Adascalitei, Dragos	A	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	DFG
Alle, Marlene	C	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Aloisi, Rosa PhD *	B	Researcher, Research Area B3	Land Baden-Württemberg
Bahle, Thomas Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	Böckler Foundation, School of Social Sciences
Baumann, Markus	B	Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Europe; Reform Agendas and Intra-party Programmatic Position-taking	DFG
Beier, Harald	A	Networks, Ethnicity, and Crime Longitudinal Study (NECS)	MZES, DFG
Berge, Benjamin von dem	B	Europarties Heading East. The Influence of Europarties on Central and Eastern European Partner Parties	DFG
Bernauer, Eva	B	Identity Constellations, Political Exclusion/Inclusion, and Internal Armed Conflicts	MZES
Bevan, Shaun Dr.	B	MZES Research Fellow	MZES
Bevern, Simona *	B	Researcher, Research Area B3	MZES
Biegert, Thomas	A	Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts	DFG
Blumenberg, Johannes N.	B	Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011; Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	Land Baden-Württemberg
Blumenstiel, Jan Eric	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	School of Social Sciences, DFG, MZES

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Böhm, Timo	A	Civic Integration through Economic Networks: A Comparative Perspective	MZES, School of Social Sciences
Boldin, Elena	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Bräuninger, Thomas Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Carey, Sabine C. Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Castiglioni, Laura Dr.	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Däubler, Thomas Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Debus, Marc Prof. Dr.	B	MZES Research Fellow; Project Director B2	MZES, School of Social Sciences
Dollmann, Jörg Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	EU
Domonkos, Stefan	A	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	DFG
Drahokoupil, Jan Dr.	A	MZES Research Fellow	MZES
Dunio, Lena *	A	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	Böckler Foundation
Ebbinghaus, Bernhard Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Eberle, Sibylle	C	Secretary	MZES
Endres, Fabian	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level	DFG
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

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Fietkau , Sebastian	B	Immigration and Voting Behaviour	Land Baden-Württemberg
Gebel , Michael Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Giger , Nathalie Dr.	B	Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites (REPCONG); Participation and Representation. A Comparative Study of Linkage Mechanisms between Citizens and the Political System in Contemporary Democracies (PartiRep-2)	DFG, MZES, School of Social Sciences
Göbel , Claudia	A	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	Böckler Foundation, School of Social Sciences
Granato , Nadia Dr.	A, C	Project Director, Research Area A3; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Gschwend , Thomas Prof. PhD	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Hajek , Kristin *	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Hannemann , Tobias *	A	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	Leopoldina
Heldmann , Philipp Dr.	C	Managing Director	MZES
Hess , Josiane	C	Secretary	MZES
Heß , Moritz	A	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors	DFG
Heyne , Stefanie	A	The Social Consequences of Temporary Employment and Unemployment in Europe; Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries	MZES, Land Baden-Württemberg
Hillmann , Henning Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Hirth , Susanne	A	Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Hofäcker , Dirk Dr.	A	MZES Research Fellow	MZES
Hollermeier , Nikolaus	C	Public Relations	MZES
Hörisch , Felix Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	Foundation
Horr , Andreas	A	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices	DFG
Hubl , Vanessa	A	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts	DFG
Huyer-May , Bernadette *	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	MZES
Jacob , Konstanze	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	EU
Junge , Dirk Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES, School of Social Sciences
Kalter , Frank Prof. Dr.	A	Head of Department; Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
King , Joseph	A	Union Decline or Skill-Biased Technological Change? Income Inequality in Germany, 1979-2006	MZES
Klein , Markus	A	Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education. A Trend Analysis of Tertiary Graduates' Employment Outlook	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Klein , Oliver	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Kogan , Irena Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Kohler-Koch , Beate Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. mult.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
König , Thomas Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Konzelmann , Laura	B	Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany	Foundation
Krewel , Mona *	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Kroneberg , Clemens Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Kruse , Hanno	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	EU
Kühhirt , Michael *	A	Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation	DFG
Leszczensky , Lars	A	Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants	DFG
Lowe , William E. M. Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Research Area B3; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Ludwig , Volker *	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Lück , Julia	B	Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	DFG
Luig , Bernd	B	Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005; Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of new Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures	DFG, MZES
Mäder , Lars Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	MZES, School of Social Sciences
Madoxx , Amrei	B	Transnational and Interethnic Male Selection in Germany	MZES
Melbeck , Christian Dr.	C	Computer Department	MZES

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Müller , Jochen	B	Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Europe; Party Competition in Multi-level Systems: An Analysis of Programmatic Strategy of Parties, Government Formation and Policy Making in European States	DFG, Land Baden-Württemberg
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	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Nickel , Constanze	B	Secretary	MZES
Önnudottir , Eva Heida *	B	Policy Congruence and Role Perceptions: Party Voters and Candidates	MZES
Pappi , Franz Urban Prof. Dr. Dr.h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Partheymüller , Julia	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Pfarr , Klaus *	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Pink , Sebastian	A	Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants	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 Foundation
Popa , Sebastian Adrian	B, C	European Electoral Studies Infrastructure; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Pötzschke , Jana	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level; Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance	DFG, EU

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Proksch , Sven-Oliver PhD *	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Puzarina , Kristina	B	Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance	EU
Quitkat , Christine Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	DFG
Rathke , Julia Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Rattinger , Hans Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Rauschenbach , Mascha	B	When African Parties Abandon Clientelism	MZES
Reibling , Nadine	A	The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems. An International Comparison of Inequalities in Healthcare Utilization and Quality of Life	Studienstiftung, (German National Academic Foundation)
Reiss , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Data Archive Eurodata)	MZES
Rimkutė , Dovilė	B	INCOOP – Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union	EU
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	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Rothenbacher , Franz Dr.	A, C	Project Director, Research Area A1; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Salikutluk , Zerrin	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	EU
Sanhueza Petrarca , Constanza	B	CDSS	EU, School of Social Sciences
Schallock , Tobias	A	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	Leopoldina, School of Social Sciences

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Schindler , Steffen Dr. *	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	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Schmidt , Franziska	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Schmiedeberg , Claudia Dr. *	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	MZES, DFG
Schmitt , Hermann Prof. Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Research Area B1 B2 B3; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Schmitt-Beck , Rüdiger Prof. Dr.	B	Director MZES; Project Director Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Schneider , Ellen	B	Researcher, Research Area B 3	School of Social Sciences, Friedrich Ebert Foundation
Schneider , Marianne	A, C	Secretary	MZES
Scholten , Mirte	A	Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs	DFG
Schröder , Jette Dr. *	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Schulz , Benjamin	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course; Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Schulz , Sonja	A	Networks, Ethnicity, and Crime Longitudinal Study (NECS)	DFG
Schumann , Nina *	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Schütze , Philipp *	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Schwenger , Hermann	C	Europe Library (Head)	MZES

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Seher , Nicole	B	Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties	School of Social Sciences, DFG, MZES
Siegert , Manuel	A	The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	MZES, DFG
Stegmann , Christine	B	Secretary	MZES
Stoffel , Michael	B	Pork Barrel Politics in Germany	Studienstiftung (German National Academic Foundation), School of Social Sciences
Tausendpfund , Markus *	B	Europe in Context	DFG, MZES
Teperoglou , Eftichia Dr.	B	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)	EU
Theocharis , Yannis Dr.	B	Humboldt Research Fellow	Alexander von Humboldt Foundation
Tieben , Nicole Dr.	A	MZES Research Fellow	MZES
Tosun , Jale Dr.	B	MZES Research Fellow	MZES
Traumüller , Richard Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
van Deth , Jan W. Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department; 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, MZES
Walter , Stefanie	B	CDSS	DFG, School of Social Sciences

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Wechsler , Antje	A	Secretary	MZES
Weishaupt , J. Timo Prof. PhD	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Weiss , Felix	A	Student Employment. Analysing Inequalities in Term-time Working and its Effects on Labour Market Entry; 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	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Wei , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Wessler , Hartmut Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Humanities
Wetzel , Anne Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Wittig , Caroline	B	The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player	DFG
Wormer , Marlene	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Wozniak , Antal	B	Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	DFG
Wozniak , Helena	C	Secretary	MZES
Zapryanova , Galina Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Zittlau , Steffen	B	Making Electoral Democracy Work	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

* Left the MZES in 2012 or at the end of 2012

A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

Bäck , Hanna, Prof. Dr.	Lund University, Sweden
Becker , Birgit, Prof. Dr.	Goethe University Frankfurt
Biedinger , Nicole, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim
Brüderl , Josef, Prof. Dr.	LMU Munich
Faas , Thorsten, Prof. Dr.	Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz
Hönnige , Christoph, Prof. Dr.	University of Göttingen
Jacob , Marita, Prof. Dr.	University of Cologne
Luetgert , Brooke, Dr.	Sabancı University Istanbul, Turkey
Maloney , William A., Prof. PhD	University of Newcastle, United Kingdom
Müller , Wolfgang C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria
Myant , Martin, Prof. PhD	University of West Scotland, United Kingdom
Rittberger , Berthold, Prof. Dr.	LMU Munich
Shikano , Susumu, Prof. Dr.	University of Konstanz
Wüst , Andreas M., Dr.	Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Integration
Zittel , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	Goethe University Frankfurt

2.3 Guest Researchers

Emirgil , Burak Faik	Uludag University, Turkey	September 2011-September 2012
Fazekas , Zoltán	University of Vienna, Austria	September 2011-January 2012
Borghetto , Enrico, Dr.	University of Milan, Italy	January-June 2012
Deschouwer , Kris, Prof.	Free University Brussels, Belgium	February-April 2012
Hoghe , Marc, Prof.	Catholic University Leuven, Belgium	March-April 2012
Jonsson , Jan O., Prof.	SOFI, Stockholm, Sweden	March-April 2012
Wikström , Per-Olof, Prof.	University of Cambridge, United Kingdom	March 2012
Johnston , Richard, Prof.	University of British Columbia, Canada	April-June 2012
Galster , George C., Prof.	Wayne State University, USA	May-June 2012
Segatti , Paolo, Prof.	University of Milan, Italy	June-July 2012
Matković , Teo, Prof.	University of Zagreb, Croatia	July 2012
Ilisei , Irina	University of Bucharest, Romania	September-November 2012
Pinto , Luca, PhD	University of Bologna, Italy	October 2012-January 2013
Sojka , Aleksandra Anna	Universidad de Granada, Spain	November 2012-January 2013

2.4 Project Funding Granted 2009-2012

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro
Department A						
7th Research Programme						
A3.1	Panel Study on Family Dynamics (II + III) Josef Brüderl	DFG		1,590,797		
A3.12	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan	NOR-FACE	1,269,366			
A3.8	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices Hartmut Esser	DFG	538,131			
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			
A3.3	Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation Marita Jacob	DFG	137,754			
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			
A1.2	Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights Bernhard Ebbinghaus	DFG	81,600			
A2.1	Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC) Walter Müller	EU	57,402	2,842		
A3.9	Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems (Additional grant) Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Cornelia Kristen, Yossi Shavit, Noah Lewin-Epstein	BMBF	10,000			

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro
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		
A3.7	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children Hartmut Esser	DFG		343,969		
A3.14	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success Hartmut Esser	Leopoldina		150,000		
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		104,636		
A3.16	The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System Irena Kogan	BMBF		101,989		
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		
8th Research Programme						
A1.4	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Thomas Bahle	Böckler-Stiftung			208,000	
A1.1	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008 Jan Drahoukoupil	DFG			302,530	

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro
A1.3	Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts Bernhard Ebbinghaus	DFG			207,648	
A3.3	Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants Frank Kalter	DFG			416,180	
A1	2025: How will multiple transitions affect the European labour market (NEUJOBS) Jan Drahokoupil	EU			22,980	
A2.11	Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries Michael Gebel	MWK			93,933	
A2.2	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors Dirk Hofäcker	DFG				305,583
A2.4	Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions Irena Kogan	BMBF				256,591
A2.12	Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs Nicole Tieben	DFG				158,232
A3.2	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children Hartmut Esser	DFG				334,339
A3.4	Networks, Ethnicity, and Crime Longitudinal Study (NECS) Clemens Kroneberg	DFG				424,994
A3.6	Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany Irena Kogan	DFG				160,602
A3.7	Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course Frank Kalter	DFG				162,176

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro
Department B						
7th Research Programme						
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		
	Additional grants for various purposes (e.g. conferences)		10,000	15,000		
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) Hermann Schmitt	COST	500,000			
B3.13	Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM) Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst	EU	391,606			
B1.10	Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany Hans Rattinger	Volkswagen-Stiftung	387,900			
B2.20	Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites Thomas Bräuninger	DFG	198,219			
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			
B2.18	The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech Sven-Oliver Proksch	EU	75,000			
BI.1	The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System Hermann Weber	BMI	60,803			
B1.7	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) Vertretung Projektleiter	DFG	50,300			

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro
B1.6	Heidelberg Study 2009 Andreas M. Wüst	Stadt Heidelberg	4,250			
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		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 2011 Thorsten Faas	MWK		142,185		
B2.1	Parliamentary Rules and Institutional Design Ulrich Sieberer	DFG		491,389		
B2.19	Comparative Legislation (VERGES) Thomas Bräuninger	DFG		59,900		
B3.16	INCOOP – Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union Berthold Rittberger	EU		211,155		
8th Research Programme						
B2.4	Europarties Heading East Jan W. van Deth, Thomas Poguntke	DFG			204,453	
B2.13	The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player Thomas Gschwend, Christoph Hönnige	DFG			187,710	
B1	44th Essex Summer School Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG			9,625	
B1.10	Immigration and Voting Behaviour Thorsten Faas	MWK			141,074	
B2.8	Partisan Differences, Varieties of Capitalism and the International Financial Crisis Felix Hörisch	Thyssen			127,000	

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro
B3.9	EUROLOB II – Europeanization of Interest Intermediation Beate Kohler, Christiane Quittkat	DFG			245,259	
B1.12	Referendum "Stuttgart 21" Thorsten Faas, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	StM			120,063	66,916
B1	Conference Hermann Schmitt	Thyssen			18,600	
B2.3	Intra-Party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Western Europe Marc Debus	DFG			163,000	
B1.3	Society and Democracy in Europe, German Part of the Project "European Social Survey" (ESS) Jan W. van Deth	DFG		996,600	50,980	1,017,443
	Conference Thorsten Faas	StM				5,000
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			441,582
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		571,900
B3.10	Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance Hans Rattinger	EU				125,493
	Total Department A		2,387,818	2,486,796	1,251,271	1,802,517
	Total Department B		2,455,660	2,746,243	1,267,764	2,228,334
	Grand total MZES		4,843,478	5,233,039	2,519,035	4,030,851

2.5 List of MZES National and International Networks

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
National				
2004-2012	<i>Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family (PAIRFAM)</i> 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 (NEPS)</i> Membership: Kalter, Schulz	Establishing a National Educational Panel Study in Germany and providing data for analysing inequality in educational opportunity over the lifecycle	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 directors: 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
International				
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
2005-2013	<i>Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC)</i> Local Coordination: Müller, Kalter	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
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
2009-2012	<i>ELECDDEM – 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

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
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 directors: 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	NOR- FACE
2010-2013	<i>INCOOP – Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union</i> Local project director: Rittberger	A Marie-Curie Initial Training Network of universities, professional organisations and high-level officials interested in better understanding EU institutions	10 universities, research institutes and think tanks in 7 European countries	EU
2010-2016	<i>Making Electoral Democracy Work</i> Local project director: 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
2011-2014	<i>NEUJOBS – Creating and Adapting Jobs in Europe in the Context of a Socio-Ecological Transition</i> Local project director: Drahokoupil	An FP7 cooperation project that analyses future possible developments of the European labour market(s)	29 universities and research institutes in 13 countries	EU
2012-2015	<i>TRANSWORLD – Transatlantic Relations and the future of Global Governance</i> Local project director: Rattinger	An FP7-funded consortium formed to research the evolution of the transatlantic relationship and its role in shaping global governance architectures	13 academic and research centres from the EU, the US and Turkey	EU

2.6 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Austria	Vienna	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
Belgium	Antwerp	Departement Politieke Wetenschappen, Universiteit Antwerpen
	Antwerp	Departement Sociologie, University of Antwerp
	Brussels	Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)
	Brussels	European Social Observatory (OSE)
	Brussels	TNS opinion
	Ghent	Centre for EU Studies (CEUS), Ghent University
	Leuven	Department of Political Science KU Leuven
	Leuven	Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, KU Leuven
Canada	Montreal	Department of Political Science, McGill University
	Montreal	Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal
	Ottawa	Department of Political Science, University of Carleton

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Canada (continued)	Vancouver	Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
	Ville de Québec	Department of Political Science, Université Laval
China	Jinan	School of Political Science and Public Administration Shandong University
	Shanghai	Institute for European Studies, Tongji University
Czech Republic	Prague	Department of West European Studies, Charles University
Czech Republic	Prague	Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
Denmark	Aarhus	Department of Political Science and Government, Aarhus University
	Roskilde	Institut for Samfund og Globalisering, Roskilde Universitet
Estonia	Tallinn	Institute of International and Social Studies (IISS)
France	Paris	ESSEC Business School
	Paris	European Studies Centre, Sciences Po
	Paris	Fondation National des Sciences Politiques CEVIPOF
Germany	Bamberg	Bamberg Center for Empirical Studies (BACES), Universität Bamberg

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Bamberg	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg
	Bamberg	Nationales Bildungspanel (NEPS) Universität Bamberg
	Berlin	Forschungsdatenzentrum der Rentenversicherung (FDZ-RV)
	Berlin	Forschungsgruppe Russland/ GUS, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik
	Berlin	Hertie School of Governance
	Berlin	Institut zur Qualitätsentwicklung im Bildungswesen
	Berlin	Otto-Suhr-Institute for Political Science, Freie Universität Berlin
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
	Bielefeld	Teilprojekt A2, SFB 882, Universität Bielefeld
	Bremen	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Universität Bremen + Jacobs Universität
	Bremen	Centre for European Studies, Universität Bremen
	Düsseldorf	Institut für Deutsches und Internationales Parteienrecht und Parteienforschung (PRuF)
	Erfurt	Willy Brandt School, Universität Erfurt

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Erlangen	Erlanger Zentrum für Islam und Recht in Europa (EZIRE), Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg
	Frankfurt	Institut für Gesellschafts- und Politikanalyse, Universität Frankfurt
	Frankfurt	Institut für Grundlagen der Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Goethe Universität Frankfurt
	Hannover	HIS, Hochschul-Informations-System GmbH
	Heidelberg	Department of Psychology, University of Heidelberg
	Konstanz	Department of Politics and Management, University of Konstanz
	Mannheim	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Mannheim	Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (ZEW)
	München	Max-Planck-Institut für Steuerrecht und Öffentliche Finanzen
	Nürnberg	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)
	Potsdam	Professur für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft, Universität Potsdam
	Rostock	Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (MPIDR)

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Speyer	Deutsches Forschungsinstitut für öffentliche Verwaltung Speyer (FÖV)
Greece	Athens	National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Department of Political Science and Public Administration
	Thessaloniki	Political Science Department., Aristotle University
Hungary	Budapest	Political Science Department, Central European University
	Budapest	TÁRKI Social Research Institute
Iceland	Reykjavik	University of Iceland
Ireland	Dublin	Department of Political Science, Trinity College Dublin
Italy	Bologna	Facoltà di Scienze Politiche, Università di Bologna
	Florence	Department of Law, European University Institute
	Florence	Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute
	Florence	Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute
	Milan	Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milan
	Rome	Institute for International Affairs (IAI)
	Siena	Department of Political Science, University of Siena

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Italy (continued)	Trento	Università degli studi di Trento, Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale
	Turin	University of Torino, Faculty of Political Sciences
Kosovo	Prishtina	Research Institute of Development and European Affairs (RIDEA)
Lithuania	Vilnius	Public Policy and Management Institute (PPMI)
	Vilnius	Vilnius University, Institute of International Relations and Political Science
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Centre de Droit Européen, Faculty of Law, Economics and Finance, Université de Luxembourg
Malta	Msida	Institute for European Studies, University of Malta
Montenegro	Montenegro	University of Montenegro, Faculty of Political Science
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Department of Political Science, VU University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Institute for Environmental Studies, VU University Amsterdam
	Enschede	Department of Political Science, University of Twente
	Leiden	Department of Political Science, University of Leiden

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Netherlands (continued)	Maastricht	European Politics and Public Administration, Maastricht University
	Maastricht	Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Maastricht
	Maastricht	Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University
	Tilburg	Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University
Norway	Oslo	ARENA, University of Oslo
Poland	Warsaw	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Science
	Warsaw	Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences
Spain	Barcelona	Department of Constitutions, University of Barcelona
	Barcelona	Department of Political and Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona
	Madrid	Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales
	Madrid	Departamento de Ciencia Política y de la Administración, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Sweden	Lund	Department of Political Science, Lund University
	Stockholm	SOFI, Swedish Institute for Social and Economic Research
Switzerland	Basel	Fakultät für Psychologie, Universität Basel

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Switzerland (continued)	Bern	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Bern
	Lausanne	FORS, Université de Lausanne
	Lucerne	Politikwissenschaftliches Seminar, Universität Luzern
	Zurich	Departement Geistes-, Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, ETH
	Zurich	Institute of Political Science, University of Zurich
Turkey	Istanbul	Istanbul Policy Center, Sabancı University
	Izmir	Dokuz Eylül University
United Kingdom	Aberystwyth	Department of International Politics, Aberystwyth University
	Cambridge	Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+), Institute of Criminology
	Colchester	Department of Government, University of Essex
	Edinburgh	School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh
	Exeter, Devon	Department of Politics University of Exeter
	Glasgow	School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow
	London	Department of International Relations, London School of Economics

Country	Location	Name of Institution
United Kingdom (continued)	London	Department of Political Science, School of Public Policy, University College London
	London	Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Westminster
	London	Methodology Institute, London School of Economics
	London	Middlesex University, Department of Human Resource Management
	London	Queen Mary, University of London
	London	The Royal Institute of International Affairs Chatham House
	Manchester	Department of Politics, University of Manchester
	Newcastle	School of Politics, University of Newcastle
	Norwich	School for Political, Social and International Studies, University of East Anglia
	Norwich	Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia
	Nottingham	Social Science Data and Methods Institute
	Oxford	Centre for Business Taxation, Oxford University
	Oxford	Sociology Group, Nuffield College
	Paisley	Centre for Contemporary European Studies, University of the West of Scotland

Country	Location	Name of Institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Sheffield	School of Law, University of Sheffield
	Southampton	Politics & International Relations, University of Southampton
	Warwick	Department of Politics and International Studies (PAIS), University of Warwick
	Warwick	Warwick Institute for Employment Research
USA	Austin, TX	Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin
	Boulder, CO	Department of Political Science, University of Colorado, Boulder
	Chapel Hill, NC	Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
	Charlottesville	Department of Psychology, University of Virginia
	Columbia, MO	Harry S Truman School of Public Affairs, University of Missouri
	Davis, CA	Department of Political Science, University of California, Davis
	Evanston, IL	Department of Political Science, Northwestern University
	Gainesville, FL	Department of Psychology, University of Florida
	Houston, TX	Department of Political Science, University of Houston

Country	Location	Name of Institution
USA (continued)	Iowa City	Department of Political Science, University of Iowa
	Lawrence	Department of Political Science, University of Kansas
	Los Angeles, CA	Sol Price School of Public Policy, University of Southern California
	Merced	Department of Political Science, University of California, Merced
	New York	Department of Sociology, Columbia University
	New York	Harriman Institute, Columbia University
	New York	Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy (ISERP), Columbia University
	New York	The Wilf Family Department of Politics, New York University
	Norman	European Union Center, University of Oklahoma
	Pittsburgh	Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University
	Pullman	Department of Sociology, Washington State University
	Rochester	Department of Political Science, Oakland University
	San Diego	Department of Political Science, University of California
	St. Louis	Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis

Country	Location	Name of Institution
USA (continued)	Stanford	Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law (CDDRL), Stanford University
	Stanford	Department of Political Science, Stanford University
	Stony Brook	Department of Political Science, Stony Brook University
	University Park, PA	Department of Sociology & Crime, Law and Justice, Pennsylvania State University
	Washington, DC	German Information Center USA
	Washington, DC	Investment Climate Advisory Services, World Bank
	Washington, DC	School of International Service, American University
	Washington, DC	The German Marshall Fund of the United States

2.7 Lectures, Conferences, Workshops

2.7.1 Lectures Given by Invited Guests and MZES Researchers

Lectures are given by invitation of the director or department head. MZES Public Lectures are highlighted.

14/02/2012	Prof. Dr. Oded Stark Universität Bonn, ZEF	A social liability of the integration of nations and regions: Theory, and policy responses
27/02/2012	Jeffrey Weber PhD Trinity College Dublin	Domestic Sources of Foreign Policy Resolve
29/02/2012	Prof. Kris Deschouwer, PhD Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Explaining Belgium's institutional gridlock
06/03/2012	Prof. Dr. Rafael Wittek Universität Groningen	Network dynamics and cooperation in organizations. A relational signaling perspective
13/03/2012	Anna Kroth Universität Potsdam	The effect of tuition fees on the college enrollment of low-SES and female students in Germany: Results from a natural experiment
14/03/2012	Prof. Jan O. Jonsson, PhD SOFI / Stockholms Universitet	Ethnic minority students in European school systems
20/03/2012	Prof. Per-Olof Wikström Cambridge University	Explaining and exploring crime as situational action
26/03/2012	Dr. Katrin Voltmer University of Leeds	Democratic norms between universality and cultural construction. The interpretation of press freedom in eight new democracies
17/04/2012	Dr. Frida Rudolphi Universität Stockholm, SOFI	Class differences in educational and occupational aspirations and subsequent educational success among Swedish youth
23/04/2012	Hajo Boomgaarden University of Amsterdam	The EU on the news agenda: From negligence to all-time highs
25/04/2012	Prof. Marc Hooghe, PhD Centre for Citizenship and Democracy / Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Democratic linkage between citizens and the political system in Europe: Is the Civic Culture still alive?
08/05/2012	Prof. Daniel Oesch Universität Lausanne	Linking aggregate change in the occupational structure with individual career trajectories: evidence for Britain, Germany and Switzerland
14/05/2012	Dr. Daniel Hough University of Sussex	Corruption, Anti-Corruption and the Challenges of Reform
22/05/2012	Prof. Luis Ortíz Gervasi Universität Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona	Is education becoming a positional good? Educational expansion and occupational attainment in Spain

23/05/2012	Prof. Richard Johnston, PhD University of British Columbia	The 2012 US Presidential Campaign: What do Past Campaigns Tell Us About This One?
30/05/2012	Prof. George C. Galster, PhD Department of Urban Studies and Planning / Wayne State University	Driving Detroit: Discovering a Dysfunctional Metropolis
04/06/2012	Dr. Peter Starke Universität Bremen	The Welfare State as Crisis Manager: Comparing Social Policy Responses to Global Economic Crises
06/06/2012	Prof. Paolo Segatti Università degli Studi di Milano	Religion and Politics in Europe at the beginning of a new century. Old legacies and new challenges
03/09/2012	Prof. Neil Mitchell University College London	Human Rights Violations, Accountability and Delegation
11/09/2012	Prof. Valery Yakubovich Essec Business School	Learning and Social Interactions in Organizations
18/09/2012	Prof. Paul Marx University of Southern Denmark	The Political Preferences of Non-standard Workers in Europe
01/10/2012	Prof. Diana Panke University College Dublin	The European Union in the United Nations. Effectively Speaking With One Voice?
08/10/2012	Hans Anker Anker Solutions, Den Haag	Show and tell. Visual rhetoric in politics
09/10/2012	Joscha Legewie Columbia University, New York	School Context and the Gender Gap in Educational Achievement: How Peers Shape Educational Outcomes for Boys and Girls
16/10/2012	Prof. Timo Weishaupt, PhD Universität Mannheim/MZES	European Coordination of Social Inclusion and Social Protection Policies: Mechanisms, Effects and National Influences
22/10/2012	Dr. Arjan Schakel Maastricht University	The Dynamics between Elections in Multilevel Party Systems
23/10/2012	Dr. Nicole Tieben MZES	Bildungs- und Erwerbsverläufe von Studienabbrechern
30/10/2012	Dr. Alice Sullivan University of London, Institute of Education	Social Class and Inequalities in Early Cognitive Scores
05/11/2012	Dr. Ulrich Sieberer Universität Konstanz	Playing by the Rules or Changing Them? Explaining Institutional Reforms in European Parliaments
06/11/2012	Dr. Joanna Bryson University of Bath/MZES	Dominance, Aggression and Public Goods Investment: Explaining Anti-Social Punishment

07/11/2012	Prof. Hartmut Esser Universität Mannheim	Ethnische Bildungsungleichheiten
20/11/2012	Prof. Dr. Patrick Emmenegger Universität St. Gallen	Job Security Regulations in the Age of Dualization: From Drift to Layering
03/12/2012	Dr. Nils Weidmann Peace Research Institute Oslo	Intra-group Inequality and Conflict

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2012 by MZES staff members with MZES support.

19-21 January	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) Project meeting	24 and 26 April	Doktoranden-Workshop Workshop
Chair	Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter, Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan	Chair	Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan
27-29 January	2nd Plenary Conference of the Comparative Candidates Survey (CCS) Conference	26-27 April	Bedingungen erfolgreicher Integration Working Group Meeting
Chair	Prof. Dr. Hermann Schmitt	Chair	Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser
8-10 March	Social Stratification / Children's Well-being Workshop	11-13 May	Neighbourhood Effects: Theory, Evidence and Policy Workshop
Chair	Prof. Jan O. Jonsson, Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter	Chair	Prof. Dr. George Galster, Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter
22-24 March	MZES Postdoc Conference on Voters, Parties and Public Policies in European Multi-Level Systems Conference	1-3 June	Capturing Campaign Dynamics Workshop
Chair	Prof. Dr. Marc Debus, Prof. Dr. Thorsten Faas, Dr. Nathalie Giger	Chair	Prof. Richard Johnston, Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
29-31 March	3rd Norface Migration Conference Conference	13 June	Joint SFB 884/MZES Workshop on Electoral Politics Workshop
Chair	Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter, Prof. Dr. Christian Dustmann	Chair	Prof. Dr. Thomas König
		10-11 July	Joint SFB 884/MZES Workshop on Coalition Politics Workshop
		Chair	Prof. Dr. Thomas König

17 July	Joint Workshop of Empirical Economists and Sociologists Workshop	29-30 November	Workshop of the GLES Young Researcher Network Workshop
Chair	Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan, Prof. Gerard van den Berg	Chair	Dr. Manuela Kulick, Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
11-13 October	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) Project meeting	6 and 9 December	Doktoranden-Workshop Workshop
Chair	Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter, Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan	Chair	Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan

2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type of lecture
Spring		
Bevan, Shaun	Public Policy – Agenda-Setting	Seminar
Biegert, Thomas	Research in Progress: From Active to Activating Welfare States: Social Renewal or Dismantling?	Exercise
Blumenberg, Johannes	Datenauswertung für Politikwissenschaftler	Exercise
Brunner, Martin	Wahlsysteme und Repräsentation	Advanced seminar
Dollmann, Jörg	Migration und Ethnische Differentiation	Seminar
Dollmann, Jörg	Colloquium M.A.-Thesis	Colloquium
Drahokoupil, Jan	Economy and the Welfare State: Comparing Welfare Capitalism in Europe	Seminar
Giger, Nathalie	Selected Topics in Comparative Politics: Political Representation	Seminar
Göbel, Claudia	Colloquium B.A.-Thesis	Colloquium
Granato, Nadia	Sozialwissenschaftliche Datenquellen	Exercise
Hofäcker, Dirk	Family, Education & Labour Market: Labour force participation of older workers – Comparing trends and determinants across countries	Seminar
Jacob, Konstanze	Cultural Capital and the Cultural Integration of Migrant	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type of lecture
Junge, Dirk	Principles of European Integration	Lecture
Neugebauer, Martin	Datenanalyse	Exercise
Plischke, Thomas	Klassiker der Einstellungs- und Wahlforschung	Exercise
Roth, Tobias	Sozialkapital und Bildungserfolg	Exercise
Salikutluk, Zerrin	Bildungsdisparitäten im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Schütze, Philipp	Datenanalyse	Exercise
Schulz, Benjamin	Recent Theories and Findings on Migration and Integration	Exercise
Siegert, Manuel	Allgemeine und Spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Seher, Nicole	Introduction to Comparative Government	Seminar
Wetzel, Anne	International Socialisation	Exercise
Fall		
Adascalitei, Dragos	Transformations in Eastern Europe in a Comparative Perspective	Seminar
Bahle, Thomas	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Baumann, Markus	Applied Text Analysis in Political Science	Exercise
Bevan, Shaun	Pressure Groups: Lobbying in the US and EU	Seminar
Dollmann, Jörg	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Dollmann, Jörg	Colloquium M.A.-Thesis	Colloquium
Domonkos, Stefan	Transformations in Eastern Europe in a Comparative Perspective	Seminar
Drahokoupil, Jan	Transformations in Eastern Europe in a Comparative Perspective	Seminar
Giger, Nathalie	Forschungsdesigns und Daten in der vergleichenden Repräsentationsforschung	Exercise
Hofäcker, Dirk	The Losers of Globalization? Comparing the Labour Market Position of Young People in Europe	Seminar
Jacob, Konstanze	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Junge, Dirk	International Coordination and Cooperation	Seminar
Junge, Dirk	Introduction to Theories of Bargaining and Applications in International Relations	Seminar

Name	Title of lecture	Type of lecture
Klein, Markus	Data Collection	Exercise
Kruse, Hanno	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Leszczensky, Lars	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Lowe, William E. M.	Theory building and causal inference	Lecture
Neugebauer, Martin	Data Collection	Exercise
Plischke, Thomas	Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten	Exercise
Roth, Tobias	Social networks and social capital	Seminar
Salikutluk, Zerrin	Ethnic and social educational inequality	Seminar
Schmidt, Franziska	Data Collection	Exercise
Schneider, Ellen	Parlamente im EU-Mehrebenensystem	Exercise
Schütze, Philipp	Data Collection	Exercise
Schulz, Benjamin	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Siebert, Manuel	Social Inequality – causes and effects	Seminar
Stoffel, Michael	Mathematics for Political Scientists	Introductory course
Stoffel, Michael	Mathematics for Social Scientists	Intensive seminar
Stoffel, Michael	Tutorial Game Theory	Tutorial
Volkert, Marieke	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise

2.9 Other Professional Activities and Awards

2.9.1. Professional Services in the Research Community

MZES project directors and researchers have continued to be involved in various professional services in the national and international research community, such as:

- elected member of the *Fachkollegium* (evaluation board) of the German Research Foundation (DFG);
- referees of various national, EU and international foundations;
- evaluators of research institutions and university departments;
- external members of selection boards for university professorships;
- 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;
- member of the German Council for Social and Economic Data (RatSWD);
- members of awards committees, such as the DESTATIS Gerhard Fürst award;
- chairman and board members of the German Society of Electoral Research (DGfW);
- member of the Scientific Board of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)
- member of the scientific advisory board of the Eurobarometer surveys, of the scientific board of the Portuguese Representation Study, of the board of the

Greek National Election Study, and of the board of the Hungarian Election Study;

- members of the Executive Committee of the European Union Studies Association (EUSA) and the European Network for Social Policy Analysis (ESPA-net).
- editors or advisory board members of national and international academic journals and book series;
- reviewers for many peer-reviewed journals and major publishing houses nationally and internationally;

2.9.2. Membership of National and International Academies

- 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)
- Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften (Hartmut Esser)
- Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (Jan van Deth)

2.9.3. Doctor Honoris Causa Degrees Held by MZES Researchers and Project Directors

- Beate Kohler-Koch (Maastricht University 2011)
- Franz Urban Pappi (University of Konstanz 2010)
- Beate Kohler-Koch (University of Oslo 2008)
- Walter Müller (University of Bern, 2006)
- Walter Müller (Stockholm University 2004)

2.9.4. Awards 2012

- Dissertation Award of the German Federal Statistical Office, received by Steffen Schindler

3 Publications and Other Output

3.1 Books

- Bräuninger**, Thomas, André **Bächtiger** and Susumu **Shikano** (Eds.) (2012): *Experiment und Simulation*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften. (Jahrbuch für Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie; no. 7).
- Bräuninger**, Thomas and Marc **Debus** (2012): *Parteienwettbewerb in den deutschen Bundesländern*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.
- Brouard**, Sylvain, Olivier **Costa** and Thomas **König** (Eds.) (2012): *The Europeanization of Domestic Legislatures. The Empirical Implications of the Delors' Myth in Nine Countries*. New York: Springer. (Studies in Public Choice; no. 26).
- Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard, Mitchell **Orenstein** and Noel **Whiteside** (Eds.) (2012): *Special Issue on Governing Pension Fund Capitalism in Times of Uncertainty*. London: Sage. (Global Social Policy; no. 12 (3)).
- Finke**, Daniel, Thomas **König**, Sven-Oliver **Proksch** and George **Tsebelis** (2012): *Reforming the European Union: Realizing the Impossible*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Huber**, Sascha (2012): *Strukturen des politischen Kontexts und die demokratische Kompetenz der Wähler: Experimentelle Studien zur Urteils- und Entscheidungsbildung*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Studien zur Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung; no. 22).
- Keil**, Silke I. and Jan W. **van Deth** (Eds.) (2012): *Deutschlands Metamorphosen. Ergebnisse des European Social Survey 2002 bis 2008*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Studien zur Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung; no. 20).
- Knodt**, Michèle, Christine **Quittkat** and Justin **Greenwood** (Eds.) (2012): *Functional and Territorial Interest Representation in the EU*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Kogan**, Irena (Ed.) (2012): *Central and Eastern Europe – Higher Education and Labour Markets in Transition*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Special Issue European Sociological Review, Volume 28, Issue 6).
- Lefkofridi**, Zoe, Nathalie **Giger** and Kathrin **Kissau** (Eds.) (2012): *Inequality and Representation in Europe*. London: Taylor & Francis. (Special Issue Journal of Representation; no. 48 (1)).
- Rothenbacher**, Franz (2012): *The Central and East European Population since 1850*. Houndmills, Basingstoke, UK; New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan. (The Societies of Europe; no. 5).
- Schmitt-Beck**, Rüdiger (Ed.) (2012): *Wählen in Deutschland*. Baden-Baden: Nomos-Verlag. (PVS Sonderheft; no. 45).
- Trautmüller**, Richard (2012): *Religion und Sozialkapital. Ein doppelter Kulturvergleich*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.
- van Deth**, Jan W. and William A. **Maloney** (Eds.) (2012): *New participatory dimensions in civil society*. London: Routledge. (Routledge/ECPR studies in European political science; no. 77).
- Vollmar**, Meike (2012): *König, Bürgermeister, Bundeskanzler? Politisches Wissen von Grundschulern und die Relevanz familiärer und schulischer Ressourcen*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.
- Wessler**, Hartmut and Stefanie **Averbeck-Lietz** (Eds.) (2012): *Grenzüberschreitende Medienkommunikation*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Medien & Kommunikationswissenschaft, Sonderband 2).
- Wessler**, Hartmut and Michael **Brüggemann** (2012): *Transnationale Kommunikation: Eine Einführung*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

Adascalitei, Dragos (2012): Book Review: Kevin Farnsworth and Zoe Irving (eds.)(2011). Social Policy in Challenging Times: Economic Crisis and Welfare Systems. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 22, issue 5, pp. 529-530.

Arnold, Christine, Eli **Sapir** and Galina **Zapryanova** (2012): Trust in the Institutions of the European Union: A Cross-Country Examination. *European Integration online Papers*. [Special Mini-Issue 2, Vol.16, 'Beyond Euro-skepticism: Understanding attitudes towards the EU'].

Benoit, Kenneth, Michael **Laver**, William E. M. **Lowe** and Slava **Mikhaylov** (2012): How to scale coded text units without bias: A response to Gemenis. *Electoral Studies*, 31, issue 3, pp. 605-608.

Bergmann, Michael, Laura **Konzelmann** and Hans **Rattinger** (2012): Deutschland auf dem Weg in die „Rentner-Demokratie“? – Eine empirische Untersuchung altersspezifischer Einstellungsunterschiede und ihrer Bedeutung für das Wahlverhalten auf Basis einer aktuellen Bevölkerungsumfrage. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 53, issue 3, pp. 371-393.

Best, Henning and Clemens **Kroneberg** (2012): Die Low-Cost-Hypothese: Theoretische Grundlagen und empirische Implikationen. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 64, issue 3, pp. 535-561.

Boomgaarden, Hajo G. and Andreas M. **Wüst** (2012): Religion and Party Positions towards Turkish EU Accession. *Comparative European Politics*, 10, issue 2, pp. 180-197.

Bräuninger, Thomas, Martin **Brunner** and Thomas **Däubler** (2012): Personal Vote-Seeking in Flexible List Systems: How Electoral Incentives Shape Belgian MPs' Bill Initiation Behaviour. *European Journal of Political Research*, 51, issue 5, pp. 607-645.

Dassonneville, Ruth, Marc **Hooghe** and Bram **Vanhoutte** (2012): Age, Period and Cohort Effects in the Decline of Party Identification in Germany: An Analysis of a Two Decade Panel Study in Germany (1992-2009). *German Politics*, 21, issue 2, pp. 209-227.

Däubler, Thomas, Kenneth **Benoit**, Slava **Mikhaylov** and Michael **Laver** (2012): Natural Sentences as Valid Units for Coded Political Texts. *British Journal of Political Science*, 42, issue 4, pp. 937-951.

Dellmuth, Lisa Maria and Michael **Stoffel** (2012): Distributive politics and intergovernmental transfers: The local allocation of European Union structural funds. *European Union Politics*, 13, issue 3, pp. 413-433.

Drahokoupil, Jan (2012): Beyond lock-in versus evolution, towards punctuated co-evolution: On Ron Martin's 'Rethinking regional path dependence'. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 36, issue 1, pp. 166-177.

Gebel, Michael and Anna **Baranowska-Rataj** (2012): New inequalities through privatization and marketization? An analysis of labour market entry of higher education graduates in Poland and Ukraine. *European Sociological Review*, 28, issue 6, pp. 729-741.

Giger, Nathalie (2012): Is social policy retrenchment unpopular? How welfare reforms affect government popularity. *European Sociological Review*, 28, issue 5, pp. 691-700.

Hansen, Martin and Marc **Debus** (2012): The Behaviour of Political Parties and MPs in the Parliaments of the Weimar Republic. *Party Politics*, 18, issue 5, pp. 709-726.

Heyne, Stefanie (2012): Arm durch Arbeitslosigkeit? Einkommensverluste und Armut im Kontext der Hartz-Reformen. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 41, issue 6, pp. 418-434.

Jennings, Will, Stephen Farrall and Shaun Bevan (2012): The Economy, Crime and Time: an analysis of recorded property crime in England & Wales 1961-2006. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 40, issue 3, pp. 192-210.

John, Peter and Shaun Bevan (2012): What Are Policy Punctuations? Large Changes in the Legislative Agenda of the UK Government, 1911-2008. *Policy Studies Journal*, 40, issue 1, pp. 89-108.

Knill, Christoph, Kai Schulze and Jale Tosun (2012): Regulatory policy outputs and impacts: Exploring a complex relationship. *Regulation & Governance*, 5, issue 4, pp. 427-570.

Kogan, Irena (2012): Potenziale nutzen! Determinanten und Konsequenzen der Anerkennung von Bildungsabschlüssen bei Zuwanderern aus der ehemaligen Sowjetunion in Deutschland. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 64, issue 1, pp. 67-89.

Kogan, Irena (2012): Tertiary education landscape and labour market chances of the highly educated in Central and Eastern Europe. *European Sociological Review*, 28, issue 6, pp. 701-703.

König, Thomas and Bernd Luig (2012): Party Ideology and Legislative Agendas: Estimating Contextual Policy Positions for the Study of EU Decision-Making. *European Union Politics*, 13, issue 4, pp. 604-625.

Konzelmann, Laura, Corina Wagner and Hans Rattinger (2012): Turnout in Germany in the course of time: Life cycle and cohort effects on electoral turnout from 1953 to 2009. *Electoral Studies*, 31, issue 2, pp. 250-261.

Kroneberg, Clemens (2012): Die Rettung von Juden im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Eine handlungstheoretische und empirische Analyse. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 64, issue 1, pp. 37-65.

Kroneberg, Clemens and Frank Kalter (2012): Rational Choice Theory and Empirical Research: Methodological and Theoretical Contributions in Europe. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 38, pp. 73-92.

Kroneberg, Clemens and Andreas Wimmer (2012): Struggling over the boundaries of belonging. A formal model of nation building, ethnic closure, and populism. *American Journal of Sociology*, 118, issue 1, pp. 176-230.

Kühhirt, Michael and Volker Ludwig (2012): Domestic Work and the Wage Penalty for Motherhood in West Germany. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 74, issue 1, pp. 186-200.

Leopold, Thomas, Ferdinand Geissler and Sebastian Pink (2012): How far do children move? Spatial distances after leaving the parental home. *Social Science Research*, 41, issue 4, pp. 991-1002.

Matković, Teo and Irena Kogan (2012): All or nothing? The consequences of tertiary education non-completion in Croatia and Serbia. *European Sociological Review*, 28, issue 6, pp. 755-770.

Myant, Martin and Jan Drahokoupil (2012): International Integration, Varieties of Capitalism and Resilience to Crisis in Transition Economies. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 64, issue 1, pp. 1-33.

Neugebauer, Martin and Steffen Schindler (2012): Early transitions and tertiary enrolment: The cumulative impact of primary and secondary effects on entering university in Germany. *Acta Sociologica*, 55, issue 1, pp. 19-36.

Niebuhr, Annetrin, Nadia Granato, Anette Haas and Silke Hamann (2012): Does Labour Mobility Reduce Disparities between Regional Labour Markets in Germany? *Regional Studies*, 46, issue 7, pp. 841-858.

Noelke, Clemens, Michael Gebel and Irena Kogan (2012): Uniform inequalities: Institutional differentiation and the transition from higher education to work in post-socialist Central and Eastern Europe. *European Sociological Review*, 28, issue 6, pp. 704-716.

Osterloh, Steffen and Marc **Debus** (2012): Partisan Politics in Corporate Taxation. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 28, issue 2, pp. 192-207.

Proksch, Sven-Oliver and Jonathan B. **Slapin** (2012): Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech. *American Journal of Political Science*, 56, issue 3, pp. 520-537.

Reibling, Nadine and Claus **Wendt** (2012): Gatekeeping and Provider Choice in OECD Healthcare Systems. *Current Sociology*, 60, issue 4, pp. 489-505.

Rohrschneider, Robert, Rüdiger **Schmitt-Beck** and Franziska **Jung** (2012): Short-term factors versus long-term values: Explaining the 2009 election results. *Electoral Studies*, 31, issue 1, pp. 20-34.

Roth, Tobias and Zerrin **Salikutluk** (2012): Attitudes and expectations: do attitudes towards education mediate the relationship between social networks and parental expectations? *British Journal of Sociology of Education*, 33, issue 5, pp. 701-722.

Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger and Julia **Partheymüller** (2012): Why Voters Decide Late: A Simultaneous Test of Old and New Hypotheses at the 2005 and 2009 German Federal Elections. *German Politics*, 21, issue 3, pp. 299-316.

Theocharis, Yannis (2012): Cuts, Tweets, Solidarity and Mobilisation: How the Internet Shaped the Student Occupations. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 65, issue 1, pp. 162-194.

Wagner, Corina, Laura **Konzelmann** and Hans **Rattinger** (2012): Is Germany Going Bananas? Life Cycle and Cohort Effects on Party Performance in Germany from 1953 to 2049. *German Politics*, 21, issue 3, pp. 274-295.

Wendt, Claus, Monika **Mischke**, Michaela **Pfeifer** and Nadine **Reibling** (2012): Confidence in receiving medical care when seriously ill: a seven-country comparison of the impact of cost barriers. *Health Expectations*, 15, issue 2, pp. 212-224.

Wiß, Tobias (2012): Rentenprivatisierung in Bismarck-Ländern: Zur Rolle der Sozialpartner als Vetospieler. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 53, issue 3, pp. 467-492.

In other scientific journals

Adascalitei, Dragos (2012): Welfare State Development in Central and Eastern Europe: A State of the Art Literature Review. *Studies of Transition States and Societies*, 4, issue 2, pp. 59-70.

Becker, Birgit (2012): Ethnische Bildungsungleichheit in der frühen Kindheit: Ergebnisse aus dem Projekt ESKOM-V. *Frühe Bildung*, 1, issue 3, pp. 150-158.

Blossfeld, Hans-Peter, Sandra **Buchholz**, Dirk **Hofäcker** and Sonia **Bertolini** (2012): Selective Flexibilization and Deregulation of the Labor Market. The Answer of Continental and Southern Europe. *Stato e Mercato*, 96, pp. 363-390.

Blumenberg, Johannes N. and Thorsten **Faas** (2012): Abstimmung gut, alles gut? *Der Bürger im Staat*, issue 3, pp. 182-187.

Blumenstiel, Jan Eric and Ossip **Fürnberg** (2012): Wissen und Einstellungen zu Überhangmandaten. *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen (ZParl)*, issue 1, pp. 132-141.

Bräuninger, Thomas (2012): Fruchtbarer Boden oder doch nur Wüste? Eine Replik auf Tina Freyburg, *Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen*, issue 19, pp. 85-101.

Debus, Marc and Jochen **Müller** (2012): Bewertung möglicher Regierungen oder Spiegel des politischen Wettbewerbs? Determinanten der Koalitionspräferenzen der Wähler in den Bundesländern von 1990 bis 2009. *Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft*, 22, issue 2, pp. 159-186.

Drahokoupil, Jan and Stefan **Domonkos** (2012): Averting the funding-gap crisis: East European pension reforms after 2008. *Global Social Policy*, 12, issue 3, pp. 283-299.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, Mitchell **Orenstein** and Noel **Whiteside** (2012): Governing pension fund capitalism in times of uncertainty. *Global Social Policy*, 12, issue 3, pp. 241-245.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard and Noel **Whiteside** (2012): Shifting responsibilities in Western European pension systems: What future for social models? *Global Social Policy*, 12, issue 3, pp. 266-282.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard (2012): Varieties of Pension Governance under Pressure: Funded Pensions in Western Europe. *CESifo DICE Report*, 2012, issue 4, pp. 3-8.

Friese, Malte, Colin Tucker **Smith**, Thomas **Plischke**, Matthias **Bluemke** and Brian **Nosek** (2012): Do Implicit Attitudes Predict Actual Voting Behavior Particularly for Undecided Voters? *PlosOne*, 7, issue 8, pp. e44130.

Gauld, Robin, Robert **Blank**, Jako **Burgers**, Alan **Cohen**, Mark **Dobrow**, Naoki **Ikegami** and Claus **Wendt** (2012): The World Health Report 2008 – Primary health care: How wide is the gap between its agenda and implementation in 12 high-income health systems? *Healthcare Policy*, 7, issue 3, pp. 38-58.

Giger, Nathalie, Jan **Rosset** and Julian **Bernauer** (2012): The poor representation of the poor in comparative perspective. *Journal of Representation*, 48, issue 1, pp. 47-61.

Giger, Nathalie (2012): Wie reagieren Wähler auf Sparpolitik? Eine theoretische und empirische Annäherung an die elektoralen Kosten von Sparpolitik. *der moderne staat (dms)*, 2, pp. 291-312.

Herbolsheimer, Florian W. and Andreas M. **Wüst** (2012): Migrationshintergrund: Fluch oder Segen bei der Ratswahl? *Stadtforschung und Statistik*, issue 2, pp. 8-12.

Hörisch, Felix (2012): Die Bestimmungsfaktoren der Einführung der Unternehmensmitbestimmung in den OECD-Staaten – Eine fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis. *Zeitschrift für Sozialreform*, 58, issue 1, pp. 33-57.

Hörisch, Felix and J. Timo **Weishaupt** (2012): It's the Youth, Stupid! Explaining Labour Market Policy Reactions to the Crisis. *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft*, 6, issue 2, pp. 233-253.

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3.6 Doctoral Dissertations

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3.7 Seminar and Conference Presentations

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Bernhagen, Patrick and Thomas **Bräuninger**: *Lobbying, Information Asymmetry, and Groups' Influence over Public Policy*, [International Political Science Association, World Congress, Madrid, Spain, 4-8 July 2012].

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Bevan, Shaun, Enrico **Borghetto** and Marcello **Carammia**: *Changing the Transmission Belt: The Programme-to-Policy Link in Italy between the First and Second Republic*, [Società Italiana di Scienza Politica Conference, Rome, Italy, 13-15 September 2012].

Bevan, Shaun and Peter **John**: *Policy representation and Prime Minister's Questions: institutional rules and party politics in the United Kingdom.*, [Annual European Political Science Association Conference, Berlin, 14-16 June 2012].

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Brandenburg, Jens and Caroline **Wittig**: *Negotiations at the German Federal Constitutional Court: A Dynamic Bargaining Game*, [2nd Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Berlin, 21-23 June 2012].

Bräuninger, Thomas: *Formale Modelle in der Politikwissenschaft*, [DVPW Sektion Methoden, Gründungstagung, Hamburg, 9-11 February 2012].

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3.8 Data

Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Providing MZES project or service unit	Authorship
Data set of Campaign Media Content Analysis: Printmedia (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/ (archive no. ZA5307)	B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Mona Krewel, Stefanie Walter
Data set of pre- and post-election long-term panel 2002-2005-2009 (version 2.0.0) as part of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/ (archive no. ZA5320)	B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Hans Rattinger, Jan Eric Blumenstiel
Data set of pre- and post-election long-term panel 2005-2009-2013 (version 1.0.0) as part of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/ (archive no. ZA5321)	B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Hans Rattinger, Jan Eric Blumenstiel
Data set of short-term election campaign panel 2009 (version 3.0.0) as part of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/ (archive no. ZA5305)	B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Hans Rattinger, Thomas Plischke, Elena Wiegand
Data set of agenda-related estimates of the policy positions of national political parties in the EU policy space. The data is useful for the analysis of Council decision-making	Freely available for all interested researchers. via EULIS website http://www.eulis.de	B3.13 Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of new Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures	Thomas König, Bernd Luig

Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Providing MZES project or service unit	Authorship
The Encyclopedia of Associations Project is a panel dataset of national level voluntary associations in the United States from 1970 to 2005 compiled from historical versions of the Encyclopedia of Associations and is coded to match the wealth of existing data already released by the US Policy Agendas Project.	Publically available at the US Policy Agendas Project website www.policyagendas.org	Senior Research Fellowship/ Research Department B	Frank Baumgartner (University of North Carolina), John McCarthy (Pennsylvania State University) and Shaun Bevan
The UK Policy Agendas Project provides systematic datasets of the policy agenda of British government (Acts of Parliament, the Speech from the Throne, Public Expenditure and Prime Minister's Questions) and politics (Media and Public Opinion) as far back as the early 1900s for several of the datasets.	Publically available at the UK Policy Agendas Project website www.policyagendas.org.uk	Senior Research Fellowship/ Research Department B	Peter John (University College London), Will Jennings (Southampton University), Shaun Bevan and Anthony Bertelli (University of Southern California)
Data set: Post war European political party positions computed from Comparative Manifesto Project data	Downloadable from http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/17073	Eurodata	Will Lowe, Slava Mikhaylov, Ken Benoit, and Michael Laver

3.9 Software

Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Providing MZES project or service unit	Authorship
PREPARATION: Stata module to facilitate a one-by-one observation of varlist to make it easier to control data and labels	Available via IDEAS http://ideas.repec.org/c/boc/bocode/s457569.html and Stata (ssc install preparation)	B1.9 Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011 and B1.12 Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	Johannes N. Blumenberg
VALTOVAR: Stata module to rename value labels to match variable names	Available via IDEAS http://ideas.repec.org/c/boc/bocode/s457443.html and Stata (ssc install valtovar)	B1.9 Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011 and B1.12 Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	Johannes N. Blumenberg
Austin: R package for political text analysis (updated)	Downloadable from http://r-forge.r-project.org/projects/austin	Eurodata	Will Lowe
Events: R package for handling event data (updated)	Downloadable from http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/events	Eurodata	Will Lowe
Yoshikoder: Cross-platform multilingual content analysis software (updated)	Downloadable from http://www.yoshikoder.org	Eurodata	Will Lowe
YKConverter: Software to extract text from documents in various proprietary formats (updated)	Downloadable from http://www.conjugateprior.org/software/ykconverter/	Eurodata	Will Lowe
Re-Encoder: Software to identify and change document encodings	Downloadable from http://conjugateprior.org/software/reencoder/	Eurodata	Will Lowe

A3.6 Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany

Research question/goal: The gender gaps in competencies, school leaving certificates and entry into vocational education known for native students exist also for migrants. Despite these similarities the size of the gaps seems to differ across ethnic groups. Until now almost nothing is known about the underlying mechanisms responsible for these similarities and differences. Hence beyond the description of trends in ethnic and gender inequalities of educational trajectories, the project plans to develop a theoretical model able to explain the differences in educational success both in terms of educational achievements as well as educational and occupational aspirations and choices, and to test it with the first three waves of the NEPS data. To this end various educational stages will be taken into account to determine at what point, to what extent, in which areas and above all why ethnic-specific gender differences emerge and evolve along the educational career and beyond. Without disregarding the importance of institutional conditions and structural constraints, we focus in particular on gender role socialization as one of the most important underlying mechanisms that shape the entire educational career and operate at various educational stages and in different educational areas via primary and secondary effects to create gender-specific patterns of educational inequalities.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Irena Kogan
Researcher(s)/
Manuel Siegert
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2014
Status/
ongoing