



MZES Annual Report 2013

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Mannheim 2014

**Mannheimer Zentrum
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 2013. 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 third and final year of its Eighth Research Programme which is running from 2011 to early 2014. In 2013, several projects were completed, while substantial new initiatives were included in the Research Programme. A sizable number of projects obtained new grants, among them the largest grant ever awarded to MZES researchers. This report documents the projects that were concluded in 2013, 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 2013 and a detailed documentation of the institute's scientific activities.

The Eighth Research Programme in its Final Year

From the beginning, the professors from the School of Social Sciences have shaped and supported the MZES. In 2013, 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, 2013 has been a relatively calm year in this regard. The appointment procedures for the professorship of statistics and methods of social research previously held by Josef Brüderl and for the new professorship of political science with a specialization in political psychology came to a successful end. Frauke Kreuter (currently University of Maryland) and Harald Schoen (currently University of Bamberg) will join the University of Mannheim in 2014. In 2013, 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.

Besides full professors from the School of Social Sciences, as well as from the School of Humanities, 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 2013, Clemens Kroneberg accepted an offer for a full professorship in sociology at the University of Cologne. 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 2013, Jale Tosun, Research Fellow in Research Department B, was awarded two grants.

Research Activities

During 2013, MZES researchers worked on a total of 68 projects – a somewhat smaller number than 2012, but the number of active projects at the end of the year was 62, up from 58 last year (see appendix 1.1). Only 6 projects reached completion in 2013 (2012:13). By the end of the year, more than two out of three research projects had already acquired external funding. 18 projects were in the preparative phase (up from eight 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 2001 amounted to more than 40 million Euros – or 3.1 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 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 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 German National Educational Panel (NEPS) in Research Department A, and in Research Department B the EU- and DFG-financed “European Social Survey (ESS)”, the DFG-financed “German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)”, the 2014 European Election Study (EES), which is funded by a consortium of several European funding agencies, the COST-financed project “The True European Voter (TEV)”, and the EU research partnership

Research Projects

62 Thereof
25 in Dept. A and
37 in Dept. B

Active Projects at the End of 2013

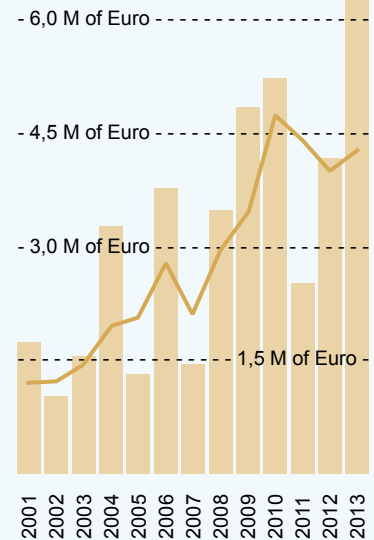
(see appendix 1.1)

“Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSSE)”, which is funded under the 7th European Framework Programme. The 2014 European Election Study as the most recent initiative in the long research tradition of the MZES and the CUPESSSE project mark as new acquisitions of 2013 significant steps ahead for the institute at the level of large-scale European collaborative research projects. The responsibility for projects of this scale requires amounts of third-party grant income which certainly surpass customary social science standards, and 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 peaked in 2013 with more than 6.3 million Euros, more than double the amount of 2011 and an all-time high. Besides the two unusually large projects CUPESSSE and EES 2014, four new projects, all of them funded with at least 100,000 Euros, contributed to this number. CUPESSSE is the largest project ever started at the MZES. With high youth unemployment in many European countries, it is striking how some young people manage to find a way to economic self-sufficiency, while this seems to be much harder for others. CUPESSSE looks at families and how the values they transmit to children later on help or hinder these children’s progress to economic self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship. It will collect survey data and compare the situation in different European countries. Jale Tosun, the project director, leads a consortium of researchers from different disciplinary backgrounds (economics, political science, psychology, sociology, and statistics) from ten different EU member states and associated countries. At a time when the quality of democracy in the European Union is increasingly being questioned, it is vital to assess the way electoral democracy works at the European level. The MZES can look back at a long tradition of playing a leading role in studies of elections to the European Parliament. For the upcoming European Election Study 2014, Hermann Schmitt, with the support of Sebastian Popa, managed to convince a group of European funding agencies from Germany, Sweden, Portugal and Italy to co-operate and pool their resources to support this crucial study. This will enable a consortium of European researchers to continue their analyses, and will help to generate a new dataset as a valuable international infrastructure for comparative research into electoral democracy.

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 largely unchanged since 2006. Moreover, future prospects are hardly encouraging, with considerable uncertainty about the Centre’s basic funding from 2015 onwards, due to the pending renegotiation of university budgets in the state of Baden-Württemberg.

External Funding



New Grants 2001-2013

Total Amount and Rolling 3-Year Mean since 2001
(see appendix 1.2)

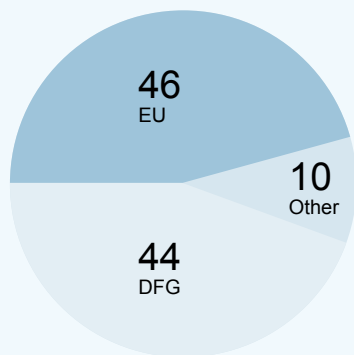




The MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects by means of external grants. The reason for this is not just to increase its budget; it also values the peer-reviewed external evaluation of funding agencies. In principle, all research should be based on outside research grants. Thus the 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 remarkably stable, despite the fluctuations in the overall amount of funding received. The lion's share of funding is provided by the DFG and the EU (44% and 46%, respectively, in the 2011-13 period). In the long run, the DFG's share was even higher (58% in the 2001-2013 period) (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
2011-2013 in Percent**



(see appendix 1.3)

In 2013, publications of MZES researchers remained on a level that is roughly in line with the previous years. The number of books was somewhat lower than in the year before, but that concerned only edited volumes, whereas one more monograph than in 2012 was published in 2013. MZES researchers published nine monographs that year, six of them in English with publishers such as Oxford University Press, University of Toronto Press, ECPR Press, Springer, and Palgrave Macmillan. The MZES especially values articles in journals that are referenced in the SSCI citation index. Its researchers have contributed 42 papers of this kind in 2013, exactly the same number as in 2012. They appeared in such high-ranking national and especially international outlets as the American Educational Research Journal, Annual Review of Sociology, European Journal of Criminology, European Journal of Political Research, European Political Science Review, European Sociological Review, European Union Politics, Higher Education, International Journal of Comparative Sociology, International Migration, Journal of Common Market Studies, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie,

Political Analysis, Political Communication, Political Research Quarterly, Social Science Computer Review, Social Science Research, West European Politics, and Zeitschrift für Erziehungswissenschaft. In line with the international trend in social science publishing, the number of chapters in edited volumes has declined over the past few years. However, in 2013 this trend came to a standstill, with the number of chapters published in that year amounting to 45, compared to 46 in 2012. Like in the previous years, perhaps with the exception of 2011, MZES researchers have again presented their research outcomes at many national and international conferences. The number of conference presentations amounted to more than 200, promising many publications in the coming years.

	2009 All	2010 All	2011 All	2012 All	2013 All	2013 English
Books	15	20	21	17	13	7
Monographs	6	11	10	8	9	6
Edited volumes	9	9	11	9	4	1
Journal articles	70	81	81	75	69	50
SSCI citation index	42	50	46	42	42	38
other scientific	28	31	35	33	27	12
Chapters in edited vols.	68	69	79	46	45	14
in English language	25	27	33	21	14	14
in other language	43	42	46	25	31	-
Working papers etc.	23	19	21	11	19	14
MZES	12	9	8	2	6	4
Others	11	10	13	9	13	10
Conference presentations	236	210	185	230	242	206

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 project staff 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 appendices 3.8 and 3.9). MZES projects have contributed significantly to some of the nationally and partly also internationally most important social science data infrastructures. Projects that collect data primarily for their



own research purposes are obliged by MZES rules to share these data in due time with the scientific community.



Personnel Development

By the end of the year 2013, 86 scientists worked at the MZES, from faculty members to post-docs and doctoral researchers (see appendix 1.4). 34% of all MZES researchers were women, which is somewhat below last year's 38%. Complementing 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, the MZES has developed its own equal opportunities concept and created the position of an elected equal opportunities commissioner, equipped with his/her own budget. With regard to the institute's most attractive positions for young academics, the Research Fellowships, the MZES has retained a 50% share of women.

In 2013, two MZES Research Fellows were appointed professors at other universities. Dirk Hofäcker accepted a chair in social science research methods at the University of Duisburg-Essen, and Jale Tosun has assumed the position of a junior professor in international and comparative political economy at the University of Heidelberg. The Centre has already found a successor for the first position who will assume office in 2014, and the staffing process for the second position makes very good progress. Richard Traunmüller, who held a Postdoc Fellowship at the MZES, left the institute in 2013 to teach at the University of Essex. Having completed his PhD at the University of Mannheim, Sebastian Koos assumed office as a Postdoc Fellow at the MZES in October 2013.

The MZES reaches its size and research capacity through the pooling of personnel resources, three fifths from external and two fifths from internal sources. In 2013, 38 researchers at the MZES were paid through external funds, while 25 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); 22 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 2013, it continued its successful programme of hosting distinguished

international guest professors for collaborative work with MZES researchers and projects. During the year, Stefaan Walgrave (University of Antwerp), Robert Huckfeldt (University of California, Davis), and Christopher Wlezien (University of Texas at Austin) spent periods of one to two months at the Centre. Beside the exchange with MZES researchers, they also addressed wider scientific audiences 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 2013. Moreover, the MZES awarded a grant to a group of postdoc researchers for organizing an international conference entitled “Coping with Crisis: Europe’s Challenges and Strategies” at the Centre. Overall, the MZES hosted 8 conferences with participants from all over the world in 2013 (see appendix 2.7). 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 2013, counting in its three guest professors, it hosted 21 guest researchers for a total of 24 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 2012 had been a year in which the MZES presented itself and its research to policy-makers, including Ministers, MPs and MEPs, 2013 was rather characterized by networking and exchange activities with the heads of neighbouring scientific institutions, including the Presidents of GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences and the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), Professors York Sure-Vetter and Clemens Fuest. Moreover, several high-level officials from its home state’s Ministry of Science visited the MZES to familiarize themselves with its work. The director was invited to present the Centre to the University of Mannheim’s Council.

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 and not comparative findings that meet the media’s interest. Rather unsurprisingly, in the election year 2013, the expertise of the election researchers at the MZES was most sought for. Upon invitation by the DFG the MZES also took part in an initiative to present findings from basic research by means of a multidisciplinary exhibition touring Germany on a ship in 2013. Frank Kalter and Benjamin Schulz with their team developed a tool to present their research on the role of social capital for the labour market to a lay audience.

Scientific Staff

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Scientists at the End of 2013

(see appendix 1.4)





Acknowledgements and Outlook

As the 8th Research Programme of the MZES is drawing to a close, the institute can look back at three successful and productive years. From 2011 to 2013, its project directors were awarded grants totalling 12.8 million Euros. Its researchers published 51 books, more than half of them with respected international publishers. In the same period, the number of journal articles amounted to 223. On average, every ten days an article authored or co-authored by MZES scholars appeared in an SSCI-ranked international journal during these three years. The task ahead is clear: to maintain or even further improve the Centre's performance as one of Germany's leading, internationally most visible social science research institutes.

One of the greatest challenges related to this goal 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. For the next years, it seems far from certain that the Centre will even be able to maintain this level of basic funding. The state of Baden-Württemberg has not yet decided on funding for higher education and research for the period starting in 2015, but, as all German states, finds itself under pressure by the constitutional debt brake introduced in 2011. The Centre is therefore concerned about the possibility of cuts even in nominal terms. In this situation, it is reassuring to the institute and its researchers that the university leadership clearly values the Centre as an important institution of the University of Mannheim and has repeatedly expressed its appreciation of the Centre's research.

Such an introduction shall never be concluded without a word of gratitude, and this is especially the case at the end of one of the Centre's research cycles. The Executive Board of the MZES therefore wishes to thank the many institutions and persons without whom the achievements of the institute would not have been possible: the state of Baden-Württemberg, especially the Ministry of Science, Research and Art; the University of Mannheim, especially its Rector, Pro-Rectors, Chancellor and administration; the university's School of Social Sciences and its Dean; the Lorenz-von-Stein Foundation for its continuing 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. Last, but by no means least, 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 Richard Breen of Yale University who has served as a member of the MZES Scientific Advisory Board since 2005 and whose third and last term ended in 2013.

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
A1.1 Drahokoupil 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)
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
A1.3 Ebbinghaus Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts	A2.4 Kogan et al. Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions	A3.3 Kalter Friendship and Identity in School
A1.4 Ebbinghaus, Bahle Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	■ A2.5 Müller Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why?	A3.4 Kroneberg Friendship and Violence in Adolescence
A1.5 Weishaupt Governing Activation in Europe: Diverse Responses to Common Challenges?	■ A2.6 Jacob Educational Careers and Social Inequality	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	■ A2.7 Müller Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education	A3.6 Kogan Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany
A1.7 Ebbinghaus The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems	A2.11 Gebel Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries	A3.7 Kalter Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course
	A2.12 Tieben Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs	A3.8 Kogan The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe
	► A2.14 Gebel The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Youth Labour Markets in Europe	► A3.9 Gautschi, Hangartner The Effect of 'Surplus' Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer
		A3.10 Esser Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success
		A3.11 Granato Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration
		■ 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 2013.

■ Project was completed in 2013.

Core projects are highlighted in grey. Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2013 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
B1.1 Schmitt-Beck (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	B2.1 Schmitt The True European Voter	► B3.3 Giger Party Representation in Multi-layered European Democracies
B1.2 Rattinger (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	B2.3 Debus Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences	B3.4 Mäder The Europeanization of Domestic Coalition Politics
B1.4 Wüst Migrants as Political Actors	B2.4 van Deth, Poguntke Europarties Heading East	■ B3.5 Lowe, Meyer-Sahling The New Eurocrats: What Exposure to EU Policy Making Does to Public Administrations
B1.5 Rattinger Consequences of Demographic Change	B2.7 Schmitt et al. Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation	B3.8 Schmitt, Wüst Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy
B1.7 van Deth European Social Survey	■ B2.8 Hörisch Varieties of Capitalism and the International Crisis	B3.9 Kohler-Koch, Quittkat EUROLOB II – Europeanization of Interest Intermediation
B1.8 Rattinger Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany	► B2.9 Bräuninger Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour	B3.10 Rattinger Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance
B1.10 Faas Immigration and Voting Behaviour	B2.11 Gschwend Making Electoral Democracy Work	B3.11 Rittberger INCOOP – Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union
B1.11 Pappi, Bräuninger Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	B2.13 Gschwend, Hönnige The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player	B3.12 Wessler Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change
B1.12 Faas, Schmitt-Beck Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	► B2.14 Schmitt European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC): 'European Electoral Studies Infrastructure (EES-I)'	B3.13 König Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures
B1.14 van Deth, Theocharis, Garcia Albacete, Lowe Social Media Networks and the Relationships between Citizens and Politics	► B2.15 Schmitt Euromanifestos: Consolidating the Data-Base 1979-2009 and Preparing the 2014 Study	► B3.14 Allerkamp The Presidency Effect. EU Member State Behaviour in the Rotating Council Presidency and its Impact on EU Decision Making
B1.17 van Deth, Schmitt-Beck, Faas Democracy Monitoring	B2.17 König The Impact of Europeanization on the Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation	
B1.18 Tosun Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship (CUPESE)	B2.18 van Deth Participation and Representation (PartiRep-2)	
► B1.19 Sean Carey Clarifying Responsibility in Europe: How Increasing Awareness about the EU's Influence in Policy Making Affects Attitudes to European Integration	► B2.19 Wessler Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	
► B1.20 van Deth, Hörisch, Theocharis Social Capital Oscillations in Times of Economic Crisis: The Case of European Democracies	► B2.22 Debus Going Local: Determinants of Institutional Changes of Local Government and their Implications for Political Participation and Political Decision-Making in West European Democracies	
	► B2.23 Hörisch Varieties of Capitalism, Partisan Politics and Labour Market Policies	

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 90 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

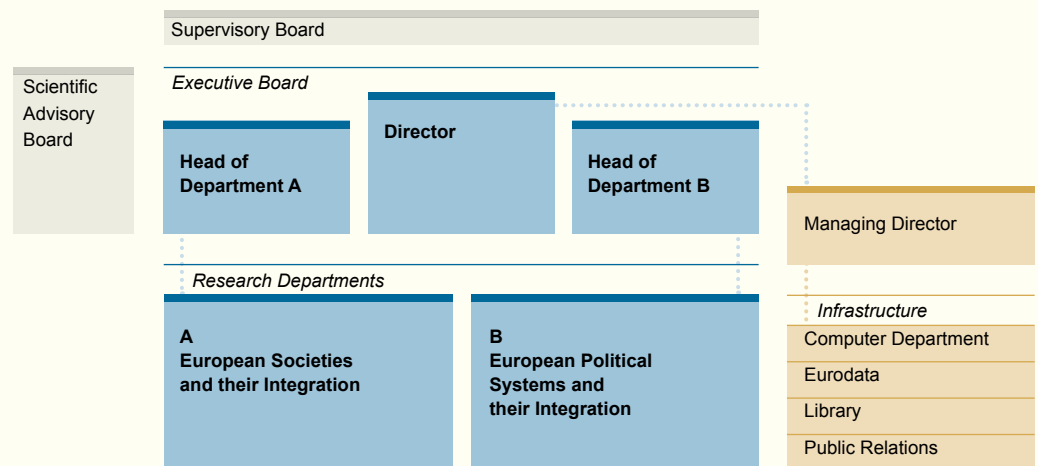
Governance

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 its 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. Indeed, in autumn 2013, it elected a new Executive Board that will assume office in February 2014, with Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter as director, Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus (Feb.-July 2014) and Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan (from Aug. 2014) as Head of Department A, and Prof. Dr. Marc Debus as Head of Department B.

MZES organizational chart



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:

- Prof. Richard Breen, Ph.D. (Yale University, New Haven)
- Prof. Dr. Marlis Buchmann (University of Zurich)
- Prof. Dr. Simon Hug (University of Geneva)
- Prof. Richard Johnston, Ph.D. (University of British Columbia, Vancouver)
- Prof. Stein Kuhnle (University of Bergen, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin)



Projects, the Research Programme and Research Funding

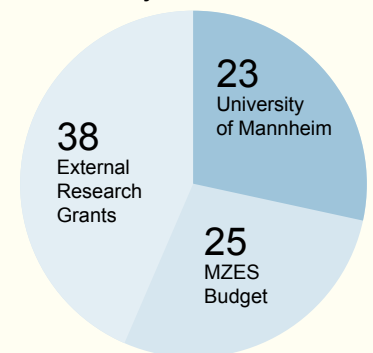
The MZES Research Programmes are the major tool for planning and coordinating the activities of the institute. They cover three years and are updated and revised on an annual basis. The 8th Research Programme runs from 2011 to 2014. Research at the MZES takes the form of projects which are funded by 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 leader (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 leaders and researchers at the

MZES Staff by Source of Funds



Number of Researchers and Project Directors, December 2013

(see appendix 1.5)

Centre. Also, one professor from the School of Humanities directs projects at the MZES. Only two out of five researchers (postdocs, PhD students and Eurodata researchers) are financed from the MZES' regular budget. All other researchers, most of them PhD students, are financed through external grants. The share of female researchers has been stable 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. Nicole Tieben (Research Department A), and Dr. Shaun Bevan (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 more than 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 2013

Director(s)/
Jan Drahokoupil
Researcher(s)/
Dragos Adascalitei, Stefan Domonkos
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2009 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

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: The project is currently in the stage of (additional) data collection and analysis. In 2013, case studies of industrial plants in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, and Ukraine were conducted, including also interviews in the plants. We also worked with micro-level survey data. Results of our research were presented at conferences and submitted for publication. Findings were disseminated also through interviews to Czech, Slovakian and Ukrainian media.

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: At the moment, additional information on the economic relations of the English elite in Bristol is collected. Furthermore, an article on the relevance of economic relations with respect to civic integration, using the example of Russia, was submitted. Work on a monograph about the economic and political networks of the elite in St. Malo (France) has begun.

Director(s)/
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University of Mannheim
Duration/
2011 to 2015
Status/
in preparation

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 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 analyses 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

Director(s)/
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Thomas Biegert, Vanessa Hubl
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DFG
Duration/
2011 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

are analysed 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: Following the European comparison of non-employment patterns in Europe, the project focused in its second year of funding on longitudinal analyses of non-employment, applying individual life-course and household perspectives on panel data for Germany and Great Britain. The research results were presented at several international conferences and prepared for journal articles.

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Thomas Bahle, Vanessa Hubl, Lena
Dunio, Claudia Göbel
Funding/
Hans-Böckler-Stiftung
Duration/
2009 to 2014
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 2013 data analysis was completed and a first draft of the book prepared. Selected results were presented in various presentations at workshops and conferences. The finalization of the book started in November.

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 labour 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 organisational features, and yet diverging local strategies of policy implementation.

Current stage: In 2013, several papers were prepared and presented at international conferences, including the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA). Currently, two of the papers are being prepared for submission to high-ranking international journals in early 2014. A third paper, published as a book chapter in 2013, was the basis for becoming a member of RESQ, the Reform of Employment Services Quorum. A fourth paper has been re-submitted for a second round of reviews to Social Policy and Administration.

Director(s)/
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Duration/
2009 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 analysed 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

Director(s)/
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Duration/
2011 to 2014
Status/
in preparation

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: Work on the Swedish country profile was continued. First textual drafts were written for all chapters.

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CDSS, Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes
Duration/
2009 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

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: In 2013, one paper based on the methodological conclusions drawn from the project was published in the peer-reviewed journal "Health Policy". Another paper on the effect of primary care on inequalities in healthcare utilization using the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) was presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association and submitted for publication.

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 2013

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 marginalisation are analysed. (2) It is tested whether temporary employment has the potential to (re-)integrate socially excluded unemployed

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Duration/
2011 to 2014
Status/
in preparation

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: An application for external funding was submitted but rejected. The application has been revised and it is currently being prepared for a new submission. In the meantime, first results of this very promising project have been published in 4 SSCI-listed journal articles, 1 discussion paper and they were presented at 17 national and international conferences.

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Moritz Heß, Stefanie König
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

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: As part of the project’s first research phase, the project partners in 12 countries are currently working on country-specific reports that summarize the relevant institutional, firm-level and individual determinants of retirement decisions. These reports will be brought together at a joint project workshop, to take place in Mannheim from February 6-8, 2014. It is planned to publish these country reports in an edited volume with a renowned social science publisher. Based on the hypotheses developed in the first project phase, inter- and intra-national

differences in retirement behaviour will be investigated empirically in the project's second phase, using individual-level micro-data.

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' behaviour 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.

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BMBF
Duration/
2011 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

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 data collection. From September to December 2013, competence tests with more than 1,000 first-graders from more than 50 classes in the Ruhr area were carried out. Furthermore, the teachers and parents were surveyed via written and telephone interviews. At the moment, the second data collection phase is prepared. In February and March 2014, selected lessons will be videotaped and the students will be surveyed.

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Duration/
2010 to 2013
Status/
completed

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

Results: Teachers are a central determinant of successful schooling – this has been shown impressively by recent research on the effectiveness of educational systems. Against this background, the project focused on the characteristics of those choosing to become a teacher; and what this means for the composition of the teacher workforce and hence the learning environment of students in Germany.

On the basis of large nationwide datasets, cognitive, motivational and socio-demographic entrance characteristics of teacher students have been analysed in comparison to those of other higher education students. Furthermore, the research project investigated whether these aspects have changed over the past 20-30 years, a period characterized by a massive educational expansion and changing labour market opportunities.

One central finding is that it is important to differentiate between persons studying to become a Gymnasium teacher and those studying to become a teacher at the primary or lower secondary level. While future Gymnasium teachers do not differ from students in non-teaching fields in terms of prior performance and subject-related (intrinsic) study motivations, student teachers studying to become a teacher at the primary or lower secondary level show lower levels of prior performance, subject-related study motivations, and scientific study motivations. Over the past 30 years, employment prospects in the teaching profession have fluctuated greatly, while earnings

have remained relatively stable and high. We find that these changing labour market conditions seem to have shaped the (self-)selection process into teaching. For example, in times of high unemployment risks during the 1980s, the likelihood of persons with high (extrinsic) job security motivations to enter teaching is very low, but increases substantially after the mid-1990s, when career prospects are auspicious. While motivational profiles have changed, there is no evidence that the academic aptitude of future teachers has declined over cohorts.

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

Results: This project examined two research questions to deepen the understanding of social origin on delayed achievement of education. First, whether social origin influences if young adults re-enrol into higher education. Second, whether 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 were 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 involved a comparison of both processes over three societies, Germany, Sweden and the United States. The focus was on analysis for the German case. The comparison cases, however, added additional insights on the processes in educational systems which are similar to recent developments of the German system.

Project funding of the BMBF ended 30.04.2013. Nevertheless, several articles were published after end of funding and a dissertation thesis was submitted. For the BMBF a summary of all relevant results had been delivered, covering research results and discussing them in the light of policy making. The project is now completed.

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Researcher(s)/
Felix Weiss, Markus Klein
Funding/
BMBF
Duration/
2010 to 2013
Status/
completed

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

Results: In the light of educational expansion, occupational upgrading, and macroeconomic changes the project addressed the question to what extent these interacting developments have

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BMBF
Duration/
2010 to 2013
Status/
completed

an impact on occupational returns to education in West Germany over the course of time. The project aimed to empirically assess both long-term trends in the returns to education as well as changes in most recent times. For this purpose, the project made use of a long series of Micro-census data covering the period between 1976 and 2008. Labour market returns among higher education graduates were assessed both in absolute terms as well as relative terms in comparison to graduates with lower educational attainment. On the one hand, the analyses were set up to check tertiary education experienced devaluation in terms of a decrease of absolute returns over time. On the other hand, the study intended to identify changes in the association between educational attainment and occupational positions across labour market entry cohorts. Given the increasing diversification in the higher education system further analyses concentrated on field-specific changes in labour market returns as well as outcome differences between universities and polytechnics over the course of time. In contrast to prior studies the project pursued a multidimensional framework of labour market returns that takes various aspects of labour market rewards equally into account.

Occupational returns to higher education in West Germany remained remarkably stable between the mid-1970s and the present. Credential inflation fears have thus not come true. Further, we do not see a steady decoupling of the historically strong association between educational and occupational system over the course of time. The gap in unemployment risks between the lowest educated without vocational training and the higher educated has even become stronger throughout the observation period. With regard to the comparison of tertiary educational tracks we do not see a convergence of labour market outcomes between university and Fachhochschule graduates over time. Throughout educational expansion field of study differences in labour market returns have not become substantially larger as well. Individual investments in one's educational attainment seem to pay off at present as much as in former times.

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Funding/
MWK
Duration/
2011 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

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 labour market chances in worldwide comparison. The central aim of this new research project is to identify determinants of young women's labour market chances in Muslim 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, labour market structures as well as state-determined and religious-determined cultural norms and values) influence micro-level processes and interrelationships.

Current stage: During the second year of the project we prepared a book publication (submitted to the publisher Palgrave MacMillan) that provides an in-depth study on women's pathways through the education system, transitions from education to work, and family formation in Egypt, Iran, Jordan, and Syria. Adopting a life course perspective, this book provides a new integrative micro-macro-theoretical framework and innovative analyses of individual life courses based on longitudinal data. New insights about the determinants and interrelationships between early life course conditions and transitions have been gained. Moreover, results of the project were presented at international conferences. Journal publications are in preparation.

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: In 2013 we investigated the reasons for higher education drop out. The resulting paper „Pathways in and out of higher education: Effects of prior educational and vocational pathways on higher education drop out in Germany“ was presented in a meeting of the DFG-priority programme and at international conferences. We aim to submit the paper to an international journal in January 2014. We presented the paper „Labour market returns of higher education dropouts: Human capital or signalling?“ at the ECSR conference in October 2013, in Tilburg and

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Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

during a WZB-workshop in September 2013. Both papers are based on the SC6 of the National Educational Panel Study

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Baden-Württemberg

Duration/

2012 to 2015

Status/

ongoing

A2.14 The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Youth Labour Markets in Europe

Research question/goal: Looking at age-specific unemployment rates reveals that the recent economic crisis has particularly hit young people. Therefore, concerns of creating a “lost generation” have been raised as the exclusion from the labour market can have far-reaching negative consequences for young people. Against this background this research project will investigate if the economic crisis has deteriorated the already disadvantaged position of young people in the labour market. Based on European comparative micro data the labour market positions of young people will be investigated in a multidimensional perspective by analysing both risks of labour market exclusion in terms of various types of non-employment and risks of different types of precarious employment. In order to assess both the permanence as well as direct consequences of the aforementioned precarious labour market positions we adopt a longitudinal perspective on the individual labour market careers. In doing so we aim at testing if young people are permanently disadvantaged or if – even in times of an economic crisis – these positions can be used as stepping stones to standard employment. One central objective of this project constitutes the explanation of the variation in incidence and dynamics of labour market exclusion and precarious labour market positions by comparing all Western and Eastern European countries. To this end we focus on the interaction of economic shocks, institutional contexts and policy measures. Taking a country-comparative perspective we want to obtain new insights about which institutional arrangements and policy measures can protect youth from the impact of an economic crisis.

Current stage: This research project just started in September 2013. In the first stage of the project European comparative micro-data from the European Labour Force Survey (EULFS) have been prepared to conduct analyses of the labour market positions of young people during the economic crisis in a multidimensional perspective. Specifically, we have analysed both risks of labour market exclusion in terms of various types of non-employment and risks of different types of precarious employment. First results were presented at international conferences. A first publication is currently in preparation.

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 2013

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 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

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NORFACE

Duration/

2009 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

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 third wave in early summer 2013. In contrast to previous years, where self-completion questionnaires were mainly administered in the school context, the majority of interviews were conducted outside schools, using telephone-, web-based, and postal questionnaires. In total, more than 10,000 interviews were conducted. Furthermore, all country teams developed proposals for national extensions of CILS4EU, three of which were submitted in 2013, and two of which have already received further funding. Finally, we developed the questionnaire for the fourth wave to guarantee a seamless continuation of the fieldwork in the new funding period.

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DFG
Duration/
2006 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

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 und 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 September 2013, the interviews with families of third-graders were finished. 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. Additionally, families with children in fourth grade were interviewed via telephone (CATI). These families comprise about half of the sample. Simultaneously, all primary schools visited by children of our study are interviewed via postal and telephone survey. At the moment next years' telephone survey with families of the remaining fourth-graders is under preparation. The survey will start in March 2014.

A3.3 Friendship and Identity in School

Research question/goal: The project aims to study the mechanisms underlying the formation and change of adolescents' social networks and their ethnic identifications. As a first step, based on previous research we developed and tested a measurement of ethnic identification for students aged 11–16. We now use this measurement in a panel-survey comprising 2000 students of the 5th, 6th, and 7th grade from schools in North Rhine-Westphalia. In terms of data collection our study has two special features. First, at the school level all students in each of the three grades are interviewed. Hence, we consider the students' networks not only at the class but also at the grade level. Second, the students will be interviewed at three time points, namely in April/May 2013, in November 2013, and in April/May 2014. With the collected network panel data it will be possible to investigate the causal interplay between social networks and ethnic identifications. Specifically, we will apply recently developed stochastic, agent-based models for the co-evolution of networks and behaviour that have so far been rarely used in migration research.

Current stage: Field work for the first wave ended in May 2013. Data for almost 1,700 cases are almost cleaned. First preliminary analyses have been conducted. In particular, the data suggest that our proposed measure of ethnic identity is adequate. We currently prepare for the second wave, which is scheduled for January and February 2014. The final third wave is planned for November 2014.

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2008 to 2014
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A3.4 Friendship and Violence in Adolescence

Research question/goal: The main research goal of the project "Friendship and Violence in Adolescence" is to explain the development and maintenance of violent behaviour, as well as the desistence from violence, among adolescents. Why do some youths become victims or perpetrators of violence? How can we explain why some adolescents only use violence in a few instances while others become multiple offenders, repeatedly committing acts of violence? Which adolescents solidify lifestyles encompassing acts of violence as everyday incidents? What possibilities exist to prevent violence and what interventions can help once adolescents have already committed acts of violence? The project seeks to contribute to answering these questions by mainly focusing on two well-known risk factors of violent offending: the endorsement of norms legitimizing violence on the one hand, and the peer group on the other hand. While previous research has shown that the endorsement of norms legitimizing violence, as well as the affiliation with a violent or criminal peer group, are strongly related to the commission of violent acts, little is known about how these factors are related, and in what ways they interact to explain acts of violence. Both the peer group and normative beliefs or attitudes are formed to a large degree during adolescence,

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ongoing

and are therefore crucial to prevention and intervention efforts targeting adolescents. A prerequisite, though, is a profound knowledge about how exactly these risk factors promote acts of violence. Applying an integrative theory of action, the research project “Friendship and Violence in Adolescence” therefore focuses on these exact mechanisms. In particular, among others, we will address the following research questions: (1) Which social factors affect friendship formation? (2) In what ways does the peer group affect the development, maintenance and social diffusion of attitudes promoting violence? (3) How important are friendship ties in transforming attitudes promoting violence into actual acts of violence? (4) Which role do in-school and out-of-school factors, such as social status or a migration background, play in this regard? To study these research questions, about 2,200 seventh-graders from cities in the Ruhr will be interviewed. To adequately depict the development of those adolescents over time, participants will at first be accompanied and repeatedly interviewed over a period of two years. Given additional funding by the German Science Foundation (DFG), it is planned to extend this time span to a total of four years. To ensure the best possible support of the participating schools as well as the highest possible data quality, all interviews will be conducted in person by members of our research staff. The surveys will be conducted in the students’ classrooms using netbooks provided by the research staff.

Current stage: The major goal in 2013 was preparing and conducting the first wave of data collection. The questionnaire and procedures were finalized in summer after conducting several pretests. Fieldwork started in September 2013 and was successfully finished in December 2013. Approx. 2,600 students of 122 school classes were interviewed. Currently, we are documenting the fieldwork and cleaning the data. First results of the first wave will be available in summer 2014.

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2008 to 2016
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 2013, we developed immigrant specific instruments for all NEPS sub-studies. In total, we contributed items to more than 15 sub-studies. Particular attention was given to the generation of preload data in order to ease interviewing situations for respondents of immigrant origin by means of reasonable filter and dependent wording procedures. We furthermore cross-checked and prepared data for the release of several scientific use files. A methodological paper analyzing the role of interviewer language for response liabilities of immigrants has been presented at the 5th ESRA conference in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

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: Besides the preparation of the Data of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) in 2013, the major focal points of the project were the gender specific differences in school performances and competences of ninth graders across ethnic groups in German schools. Analyses as well as theoretical considerations were focused especially on the possible effects of gender role attitudes and gender specific socialization. Results were presented at the first SPP1646 Colloquium in Bamberg and the 4th Interdisciplinary Gender Colloquium in Rostock. Additionally, further data sources were made accessible. In the next stage of the project, the

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2011 to 2014
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ongoing

educational aspirations and actual transitions following the first part of secondary education will be analysed.

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2012 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

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: A review on the state of research has been published as a MZES working paper. The role of ethnic networks for differences in competencies in 9th-graders of various immigrant groups has been analysed. Another study investigating decisions of immigrant parents whether to use childcare facilities has been conducted. An exhibit which pictures the role of social capital for the labour market integration was presented within an exhibition organized for the German Year of Sciences. Results have also been presented at international conferences. One article is under review for publication in an international journal, two further ones are prepared.

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

Research question/goal: It is planned to analyse 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 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: In 2013, the major focal points of our research were on migrants' income satisfaction as well as the school satisfaction of students with a migrant background. We presented and discussed our results at the XI ISQOLS Conference in Venice, the international conference on "Migration and Well-Being: Research Frontiers" in Tel Aviv, the ISA RC28 Spring Meeting in Trento, and the ECSR Conference in Tilburg. The paper on migrants' income satisfaction will be submitted for publication in early 2014. Furthermore, the dissertation of research assistant Manuel Siegert on the life satisfaction of migrants in western Germany was published in 2013.

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Status/
in preparation

A3.9 The Effect of 'Surplus' Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer

Research question/goal: In the absence of manipulation, both the sex ratio at birth and the population sex ratio are remarkably constant in human populations. In large parts of Asia and North Africa, the tradition of son preferences, manifest through sex-selective abortion and discrimination in care practices for girls, has distorted these natural sex ratios. The large cohorts of "surplus" males now reaching adulthood are predominantly of low socioeconomic class, and numerous studies express concerns that their lack of marriageability, and consequent marginalisation in society, may lead to antisocial behaviour, violence, prostitution, and HIV spread.

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2012 to 2014
Status/
in preparation

Although less dramatic in origin and size, qualitatively similar cohorts of “surplus” men have also emerged in the Neue Bundesländer, where disproportionately many women left rural municipalities during the last two decades since re-unification. We study the effects of these cohorts of “surplus” men by combining micro-level survey data on attitudes with municipality-level data on demographics. Using this new panel data set covering all former East German Landeskreise over the last 20 years, we can estimate the direct demographic effects of “surplus” men on cohabitation, marriage, and divorce rates and the indirect sociological effects of social marginalisation on xenophobic attitudes towards foreigners and support for extreme-right parties.

Current stage: In 2013 an overview of the current literature has been established. Also, a formal model explaining the key relationships was developed. Up to this point, various datasets have been considered and we obtained first methodological results based on the model. Currently a project proposal is in the making and will be done in spring 2014.

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Duration/
2010 to 2014
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 2013 one major point were intensive further analyses of several data sets concerning ethnic inequalities in development of school-related abilities for preschool children and on effects of educational systems to explain international differences between native and migrant children in achievement in secondary school. The project proceeds with presentations of main results at international conferences and the preparation of publications. First versions of papers on theoretical mechanisms to explain ethnic educational inequalities, development of preschool-abilities, the role of ethnic resources, and on differences between German federal states have been finished.

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: Currently the project addresses the question how the relationship between educational background and educational attainment changed over the last decades in Germany. Given the pronounced differences in the parental educational distributions between the second generation and the indigenous population changes in the association between educational background and attainment might crucially affect how inequality evolves. Additionally, empirical research has focused on whether these changes applied equally to members of the second generation and the indigenous population in order to investigate if and how patterns of educational inequality have developed.

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2011 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

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

Results: In this project, the question of how social contacts affect the educational success and the apprenticeship search of students with and without a migration background was investigated. Both the social and ethnic network composition of the students and their mothers were taken into consideration. In order to theoretically approach the question, which effects social networks should have on the structural success of actors, the concept of social capital was utilized. Concerning the potential effect of the ethnic composition of migrant networks, well-established assimilation

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2010 to 2013
Status/
completed

theories were evaluated, and a connection between them and the social capital concept was established.

For the empirical analyses, data from the project „Immigrant children and youths in the German and Israeli educational systems“ were used. It was shown that both the social as well as the migrant-specific network composition has an effect on educational success, whereby the influence results through different mechanisms. Concerning the social network composition, the results suggest that it has less of an effect on student performance, but rather on their motivation as well as on educational aspirations and educational decisions. In contrast, migrant networks which primarily contain individuals belonging to one's own ethnic group, respectively, in which the language of the country of origin is primarily spoken, have a negative impact on the academic performance of the students, whereas, the educational aspirations and decisions are not substantially affected. The analyses indicate that educational inequalities are partly due to actors' differing social capital endowment. These results apply at large to both the networks of the students and the networks of their mothers. In contrast, only the mothers' networks have an impact on the apprenticeship search success, whereby the volume and social composition of the networks is of central importance. The adolescents themselves do not seem to have substantially useful social contacts in regards to finding an apprenticeship.

Overall, a comprehensive overview of the impact of the different characteristics of the students' and mothers' networks on the different determinants of educational success and the transition into the apprenticeship system could be obtained in the project.

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 behaviour 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.

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Duration/
2007 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

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: The project is currently in the stage of final data preparation and analysis. Survey data of 1,600 face-to-face interviews with households of Turkish origin and native Germans in the city of Mannheim are used to explain residential choices and how these lead to ethnic and social residential segregation.

Associated and Dissertation Projects Department A

Associated Projects

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

Director(s)/
Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Claus Wendt
Researcher(s)/
Elias Naumann,
Julia Klitzke

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).

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

Union Decline or Skill-Biased Technological Change? Income Inequality in Germany, 1979-2012

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

Essays on Transnational and Interethnic Mate Selection in Germany

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 2013

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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 analyses 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 analyses 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: During the first half of the year, data collection of the rolling cross-section campaign survey and the media content analyses was prepared. From June 23 to September 21 the TV evening newscasts were recorded and the newspaper material was collected on a daily basis. The interviewing of the RCS pre-election survey took place from July 8 to September 21 (N=7,882); the post-election panel interviews were conducted from September 23 until November 2 (N=5,353). The RCS/panel survey data set was published by GESIS in early December. Coding of the collected news content material will be performed in 2014.

B 1.2 (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 behaviour over several subsequent elections.

The short-term campaign panel is designed to analyse intra-individual developments of political attitudes and political behaviour 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: Data Collection for the 2013 federal election was successfully completed in both panel studies. In the Short-term Campaign Panel, 5,256 respondents were interviewed online up to seven times, six times before the election and once after. Simultaneously to panel waves 3, 5, and 7, three cross-sectional control groups with approximately 1,200 interviews were conducted. In the Long-term Panel, 1,264 face-to-face interviews were realized, equivalent to 88 percent of the interviews in the previous wave. Additionally, a new panel will be set up in 2014 with the respondents from the 2013 Cross-Section. All data sets will be published in cooperation with GESIS in spring 2014.

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Researcher(s)/

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Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2009 to 2014

Status/

ongoing

Director(s)/
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VW-Stiftung
Duration/
2006 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

B 1.4 Migrants as Political Actors

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

Current stage: In 2013, a longitudinal analysis on parliamentary questions of immigrant-origin German MPs in national and state parliaments was accepted for publication. For further longitudinal analyses, data is currently being prepared. This pertains to a comparative analysis of parliamentary questions in Germany, the UK and France, and an analysis of speeches in the Bundestag.

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Duration/
2009 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

B 1.5 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 behaviour 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 behaviour.

Current stage: In 2013 activities mainly focused on the completion of the monograph in which the project's results are presented. These findings exceed the scope of already published results. Based on different data sources and empirical methods, political behaviour and political attitudes of citizens in an ageing society are analysed from various perspectives. The manuscript will be sent to the Nomos publishing house in the beginning of 2014.

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: Field work for the sixth wave of the European Social Survey ended in January 2013. In April 2013 data cleaning was finished and the methodological report presented by the survey institute accepted. Data were submitted to the Norwegian Social Science Data Services for harmonization. The first release of the integrated data set was officially made available in November 2013. In addition to the work on the data of the sixth wave the German team developed an extensive proposal for the seventh wave and submitted it to the German Research Foundation in June 2013.

Director(s)/
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Duration/
2002 to 2014
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 analysed 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: Extensive analyses regarding the development of foreign and security policy belief systems of German and American citizens and elites since the end of the Cold War have been

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2010 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

carried out. Moreover, we investigated how foreign and security policy orientations have changed, given the altered geopolitical situation (from 1970 to 2010). The results of these analyses will be presented in a monograph which is to be published in 2015. Furthermore, several articles are currently under review.

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Landes Baden-Württemberg
Duration/
2011 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

B 1.10 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.

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: Field work for the third and final wave ended in September 2013. Currently, the data of all three waves are prepared to be integrated into one cleared and user-friendly dataset. First results were presented at several conferences, preparations for contributions on conferences in 2014 and publications are under way. Among others, an edited volume with contributions from similar projects in different countries is planned.

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 analysed. First analyses 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: We tested our baseline model which combines policy distances to parties with party valences for the pre-election cross-section survey 2009 of the German Longitudinal Election Study. Distances of voters to parties were both measured concerning position issues and the ideological left-right scale. Only when fixing the ideological distances a plausible party equilibrium within the issue space could be identified.

In a research proposal for external funding by the DFG we focused the research question on the specific effects of the German mixed member proportional electoral system on party competition.

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2012 to 2014
Status/
in preparation

Our central hypothesis is that party competition concerning first votes triggers centripetal and concerning second votes triggers centrifugal forces. The DFG will finance the project for 2014 and 2015.

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Duration/
2011 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

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 widespread 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 “Stuttgart21”, 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: The research study investigated factors that could potentially influence varying attitudes towards the infrastructure project “Stuttgart 21” and direct democracy among people living in the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg. Further points of research regarded the use of social media, satisfaction with democracy in Germany and citizens’ positions concerning the establishment of the national park “Nordschwarzwald”.

The field work for the fourth telephone survey started on July 15th 2013 and ended on August 16th 2013. After data collection, data for 1,732 cases were cleaned and made user friendly. On October 9th and November 13th 2013, the results from the research study were presented in the State Ministry of Baden-Württemberg. Currently we are working on papers about direct democracy based on these data.

The field work of the fifth wave of the online panel is currently in the stage of data preparation and data archiving. The data were collected from July 18th 2013 to August 9th 2013. Altogether 1,622 people participated in the research study. The presentation of the results is planned for 2014.

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: As part of our examination of social media users' political behaviour, we collected data through brief online surveys with Facebook and Twitter users in January-February 2013. Two papers including the preliminary results of the project were presented in distinct workshops at the 2013 ECPR Joint Sessions in March. We are currently conducting the final analyses of these data and two articles are being prepared for submission to political science or communication journals. The project's research methodology will be published in a forthcoming textbook on new social media methods in political communication by Palgrave.

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Duration/

2011 to 2015

Status/

ongoing

B 1.17 Democracy Monitoring

Research question/goal: Democracy monitoring aims to collect and to analyse empirical data in order to assess systematically the functioning of democracy and to identify possibilities for improvements. It is based on a detailed description of democratic attitudes and participatory orientations of citizens, as well as their assessments of the functioning of democracy. For that purpose usually two complementary instruments are used: representative surveys among the population (aged 15 and older) and focus group discussions on specific themes (understanding of democracy, expectations on municipal politics, performance assessments, etc.). The main goals of the project are (1) collecting data for a systematic evaluation of the functioning of democracy, (2) developing explanations for differences, and (3) analysing the quality of democracy based on

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Duration/

2012 to 2015

Status/

ongoing

regional, national and international comparison, as well as European comparisons (using data from the most recent wave of the ESS). The project includes the Democracy Audit Mannheim (DAMA) and the Citizen and Democracy in Baden-Württemberg (BDBaWü).

Current stage: Field work for the Democracy Audit Mannheim (DAMA) ended in January 2013. In April 2013, a descriptive overview has been delivered to the city. The final report on the quality of democracy in Mannheim was publicly presented and made accessible in June 2013.

In August 2013, preparations for the project Citizen and Democracy in Baden-Württemberg (BD-BaWü) started, which is currently in the stage of data collection. 3000 interviews will be conducted by mid-February 2014. With these data empirical analyses of the functioning of democracy in Baden-Württemberg will begin. The results will be publicly presented and made accessible.

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

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: The project is set to officially begin in February 2014 with a kick-off meeting in Mannheim that will bring together social scientists, politicians, and practitioners from across the globe. The project partners have begun working on the first deliverables pertaining to the review of relevant research. Preliminary estimates and feasibility reports for the survey study also are underway.

B 1.19 Clarifying Responsibility in Europe: How Increasing Awareness about the EU's Influence in Policy Making Affects Attitudes to European Integration

Research question/goal: This study adopts an experimental design to uncover the causal effects of attribution of responsibility to citizen support for the European Union when subjects are provided with evidence of the EU's influence in a number of policy areas. This project will investigate the effects of educating citizens about the EU's roles in a number of policy domains when highlighting the differences in the extent of the clarity of responsibility in relation to other institutions at the national and subnational level.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
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MZES
Duration/
2013 to 2016
Status/
in preparation

B 1.20 Social Capital Oscillations in Times of Economic Crisis: The Case of European Democracies

Research question/goal: An economic downturn not seen since the Great Depression has shaken Europe. The recession has put at risk many European citizens' once-sturdy lives and has challenged established democratic institutions (especially in fragile, South European nations). In addition, it increasingly leads to social turbulence and radical shifts in many countries' domestic political landscapes. Neo-Tocquevillean approaches presume that social capital keeps the social fabric together and strengthens cooperation, trust, mutual support and institutional effectiveness. Do these presumptions hold in times of severe crises? Do economic hardships stir people's social consciousness, prompting them to get together and act collectively engaging into voluntary work and mutual-aid initiatives thus raising their countries' overall levels of social capital? Or does despair trigger a different, negative effect, lowering the stocks of countries' social capital, leading to more social incoherence, distrust, hostility towards institutions and corruption? Are there differences among classes with different economic backgrounds?

The project explores to what extent social capital is part of a 'defense mechanism' that works in a consistent way across societies in times of economic hardship. It does that in two ways: (a) by comparing the levels of social and institutional trust in European democracies before and during the ongoing financial crisis, and (b) by analysing the interactions between economic and social development and changes in the stock of social capital at the collective and individual level.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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2013 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. 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 2013

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Eftichia Teperoglou
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COST
Duration/
2009 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

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: The project entered its fourth year (extension year) in May 2013. Data harmonization and restructuring is well underway. A semi-final data set integrating the results of some 150 election studies conducted in Europe in the second half of the 20th century is expected to be ready for analysis by the end of January 2014. 2014 will see the administrative end of the COST Action, but the finalization of publications will extend well into 2015.

B2.3 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 organisational 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 team almost finished data collection. Our dataset covers currently MP characteristics and the full text of parliamentary speeches of Austrian, Czech, Estonian, Finnish, German, Irish, and Swedish MPs for at least one legislative period. We prepared and presented papers with first results at the MPSA conference, the EPSA conference and the ECPR

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Duration/
2009 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

conference in 2013 and submitted these papers to national and international journals. In addition, we submitted a follow-up proposal to the DFG in October 2013.

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(Düsseldorf)

Researcher(s)/

Benjamin von dem Berge, Peter Obert

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2006 to 2014

Status/

ongoing

B 2.4 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 analysis. To this end, interviews with representatives of Europarties and CEE parties were conducted in different European countries (Germany, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia). These interviews were transcribed and are currently analysed by using MAXQDA. Before that, content analyses of CEE party statutes were carried out in the three countries under study (Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia). Furthermore, a model explaining Europarty influence on CEE parties has been developed. First results were published in 2013 in a monograph as well as in several articles in academic journals and edited books.

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

Current stage: This project provides the theoretical framework in which the Comparative Candidate Survey (CCS) is conducted. The international CCS research group in 2013 has entered its second round of data collection. First wave data were integrated in large part at the MZES, and a comparative data set based on survey data from about 20 national studies has been made available by the Swiss data archive FORS (Lausanne). A second round questionnaire has been agreed in early 2013. An English language book reporting on the round one findings is currently being prepared (eds. Lieven de Winter, Georg Lutz and Hermann Schmitt).

Director(s)/

Hermann Schmitt, Thomas Gschwend, Wolfgang C. Müller, Andreas M. Wüst, Thomas Zittel, Bernhard Weißels (Berlin)

Funding/

University of Mannheim, DFG, Fritz Thyssen Stiftung

Duration/

2005 to 2018

Status/

ongoing

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

Results: The project analysed the different fiscal policy reactions to the recent financial crisis. The project was successfully completed in 2013. 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 focused on the differences in the fiscal political reactions to the international financial and economic crisis. 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 was to identify the driving political determinants behind the different fiscal policy reactions to the economic crisis by the

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Researcher(s)/

Felix Hörisch

Funding/

Fritz Thyssen Stiftung

Duration/

2010 to 2013

Status/

completed

OECD member states with regard to the size and composition of the fiscal packages by combining fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analyses with comparative case studies. The project results show the explanatory paths to the different fiscal policy reactions to financial crisis. The results were published and presented at international conferences. The publication of further results will follow in 2014. The results show that there was no necessary condition for the implementation of large FSPs. The analysis of sufficiency provides some support for the dominance of the classic partisan hypothesis regarding the extent of the fiscal political reaction. Left-wing governments represent one sufficient solution path for the outcome 'Large Fiscal Stimulus Packages'. The same holds true for sheltered LMEs and CMEs with open economies and rather weak trade unions. Low deficits - indicating a major fiscal leeway - in conjunction with an open economy or strong trade unions formed a sufficient conjunction of conditions for large FSPs. In contrast, the analysis lends no support to the hypothesis of conditional partisan effects depending on the degree of coordination within the market economy.

Director(s)/
Thomas Bräuninger
Researcher(s)/
Michael Stoffel
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
in preparation

B 2.9 Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour

Research question/goal: While the determinants of the success of legislative processes in parliamentary systems have been in the focus of an extensive literature, much less is known about the individual level strategies of the process, e.g. MP sponsoring of bills on a certain topic. There is an apparent discrepancy in the literatures on voting behaviour and legislative politics with the former arguing that votes are taken on many reasons, notably candidate, party and issue characteristics, while legislative behaviour of (assumably vote-seeking) MPs is most often considered as being driven by party politics but nothing else. Without doubt, party discipline is an essential feature in parliamentary democracies leaving small leeway for MPs to create their own policy profile and/or represent interests of their geographical constituencies. Yet, parties are not the only factor generating motivation and restrictions for MPs. To understand legislative behaviour of individual MPs, their links and ties to constituencies and colleagues within parliament have also to be taken into account. Hence, our research focuses on the connection of the legislative and the electoral arena. First, electoral systems and voter behaviour provide MPs with distinct electoral incentives to pursue reelection via legislative behaviour. Bill sponsorship, but also other activities like parliamentary questions could therefore be targeted at the electorate. Electoral incentives are expected to influence number and content of bills an MP sponsors or of questions an MP asks. Second, not exclusively following party directions doesn't mean that MPs act in isolation. In their legislative behaviour they interact with colleagues of their own or other parties. Especially the legislative activity of introducing bills reveals information on both contexts: on individual legislative activity that possibly relates to the constituency as well as on ties between MPs who support bills together. The patterns of cooperation in bill (co)sponsorship can also be

expected to be influenced by electoral incentives. The project will shed light on the following questions: In how far are legislative activities a means for gaining a personal vote? What are the electoral motivations for introducing bills or parliamentary questions? Is bill sponsorship about constituency interests? Or does the motivation rather lie in targeting some party faction or in building networks with similar minded MPs? In how far are (co)sponsorship networks affected by electoral incentives of the initiators?

Current stage: The aim of the project is to integrate individual factors and dynamic group processes in an analytical framework of legislative behaviour. This framework shall then be applied to newly acquired data on legislative decision-making of representatives with different electoral backgrounds. At the current stage, we prepare a grant proposal to be submitted in 2014.

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 behaviour. The final component is a coordinated series of innovative experiments designed to complement the analyses of party

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Steffen Zittlau
Funding/
Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada
Duration/
2011 to 2016
Status/
ongoing

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 has collected data during the German Länder-election in Lower Saxony and Bavaria, and the federal election in September, including a voter survey, coded party manifestos, an Expert and Candidate survey and campaign context data. In 2014, the project will collect similar data on the European Election.

Director(s)/
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Hönnige (Göttingen)
Researcher(s)/
Caroline Wittig
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2011 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

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 behaviour 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: In 2013 the main focus of our research laid on connecting our self-collected data on decisions of the GFCC to data on political and societal developments in Germany, and we programmed the first version of our Constitutional Court Database. Furthermore, we wrote several individual papers and a joint paper including a game theoretic model to assess the veto player

potential of the GFCC. All papers were presented at the ECPR Joint Sessions in Mainz and the ECPR General Conference in Bordeaux. In addition, we participated in the founding conferences of the DVPW standing group on Politics and Law.

B2.14 European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC): ‘European Electoral Studies Infrastructure (EES-I)’

Research question/goal: The quality of democracy in the European Union is constantly being questioned, generally with very little supporting evidence. Those who would defend the functioning of democratic institutions in the EU are equally short of supporting evidence. Assessments of the way democracy works in the EU and suggestions for improvements are only possible on the basis of audits of the quality of electoral democracy at the time of European Parliament (EP) elections. Such assessments have so far been conducted only in an ad hoc fashion, with precarious funding that has hindered full assessments on all occasions – indeed the 2009 study (see below) is so far the only one to have made possible a full accounting. To stop with that study would be to open the way to renewed criticisms that the EU does not care about its democratic credentials. The EU needs a long-term commitment to funding successive EP election studies that monitor progress towards a more responsive and responsible electoral democracy at the EU level.

Current stage: When this project was initiated, the intention was to create an infrastructure able to secure funding for multiple future waves of EESs. While the infrastructural plans failed so far, the most immediate study – EES 2014 – is currently being realized. Funding for the post-electoral Voter Survey (face-to-face in 28 countries) has been secured, and a questionnaire has been developed in partnership with the European Parliament (a panel component is also planned). The Euromanifesto component of the study has been proposed to Thyssen Foundation (in co-operation with GSI Munich). A social media communication study is currently being prepared (with MZES conference support).

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Sebastian Adrian Popa
Duration/
2012 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

B2.15 Euromanifestos: Consolidating the Data-Base 1979-2009 and Preparing the 2014 Study

Research question/goal: The Euromanifestos project has been a constituent part of the series of European Election Studies (EES). Within this broader context, the Euromanifestos project analyses the issues that political parties emphasise in European Parliament elections. In the past, some 600 documents have been collected from relevant parties participating in European Parliament elections from 1979 on, in all of the now 27 EU member countries. These documents have

Director(s)/
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Volkswagen Foundation, Compagnia di San Paolo, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Mercator Foundation, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation
Duration/
2011 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

been stored in different electronic formats (.pdf and .txt). Moreover, they have been subjected to a quantitative content analysis which focuses on the issue salience of parties (i.e. which issues they talk about most) and the governmental frame in which these issues are presented (national, European, or unspecific). It is the purpose of this project to consolidate the existing data base (e.g. by integrating the 2009 data in the longitudinal database) and to continue this data collection and analysis in view of the 2014 European Parliament election.

Current stage: The cumulative file of Euromanifesto codings spanning 30 years of European Parliament elections history is finished and will be publicly available at the time of the next election in 2014. A project proposal for a 2014 wave of the study has been prepared (with Daniela Braun, GSI Munich) and submitted at Fritz Thyssen Foundation. Local coders in 28 EU member countries are currently being recruited/re-contacted. If funded, the study is ready to start the coding of the 2014 documents (adding about 200 additional party programmes to the data base).

Director(s)/
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Bernd Luig
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2007 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

B2.17 The Impact of Europeanization on the Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation

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: To examine the conditionality of parliamentary power, we modeled German federal legislation with the consideration of the phenomenon of Europeanization that divides the sample into two subsamples. The starting points for this modeling were the veto players theory and the principal-agent theory. In our empirical work, we concentrated on the identification of the precise degree of the Europeanization of legislative and executive law in the period from 1949 to 2012. The measurement is based on corrected information about EU impulses and a complete content analysis of legislative proposals and acts. Additionally, we want to assess the complexity of the law's content and systematically control for institutional variables.

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. 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: Work for several partial projects (Packages) mainly consisted of data collecting in 2013. Parties' press releases for the German national election have been collected during the campaign (Package 1.1). Personal interviews with current Belgium MPs working in the field of social security were carried out and parties' policy proposals concerning social security were derived from party manifestos (Package 2.2). Data about individual MPs (including election results, biographical information, and socio-demographic data at the district level) were collected for Belgium and Sweden (Package 2.3). Finally, the full text of legislative speeches held in several parliaments were extracted and the characteristics of MPs coded. A dataset on the candidate

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Researcher(s)/

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Funding/

Belgian Science Policy Office, University of Mannheim

Duration/

2012 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

nomination processes in constituencies for the German national elections was created (Package 2.3 and 2.4).

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Eike Mark Rinke
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2012 to 2016
Status/
in preparation

B2.19 Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

Research question/goal: This project aims at elucidating a fundamental if somewhat neglected context for democratic governance, namely the role of mediated public communication in processing political conflict in Western democracies. Mediated contestation is a core element of modern democracy and features prominently in most contemporary theories of democracy. The concept comprises all forms of communicative political conflict that are a) discussed in mediated public communication or b) for which mediated public communication is directly used by conflict parties (organizational or individual media activity such as blogging etc.).

The project will study the extent, structure and style of mediated contestation in six democracies. It will investigate how these patterns of mediated contestation vary in dependence on three groups of attributes of national contexts, on the one hand, and media, on the other: (a) the nature of the political system (majoritarian versus consensus), (b) the existence of a deep cultural division (contested versus uncontested secularism) and (c) the type of media forum (traditional versus new, and general news versus opinion media). The features of mediated contestation are captured through a combination of automated and human-coding variants of quantitative media content analysis.

Current stage: Preparations of a funding proposal for this project are in its final stages and it will be submitted to the German Research Foundation in January 2014. An article developing and applying empirically parts of the project's analytical framework has been published in *Political Communication* in July 2013. Another paper, demonstrating the theoretical approach of this project, was presented at the 2013 International Communication Association conference in London.

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Martin Gross
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2013 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

B2.22 Going Local: Determinants of Institutional Changes of Local Government and their Implications for Political Participation and Political Decision-Making in West European Democracies

Research question/goal: Throughout the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s a wave of local government reforms took place in many West European countries. These reforms changed both the administrative structures and the political institutions of local government. In addition, they set

incentives for new patterns of political participation and for variation in the decision-making processes of political actors as well as in the outcomes of the political process across the local units of a political system. The first aim of the project is to analyse, why and how political actors changed the local institutional setting. In a second step, we are asking what effects these institutional changes and their impact on the policy output have on the citizens' degree of satisfaction with the political system and on their degree of political participation. Furthermore, we seek to analyse the impact of partisan composition of local parliaments and governments regarding the policy-making process. To answer these questions, the project builds on theories on institutional change and local government reforms and combines this with a principal-agent perspective in multi-level systems.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B2.23 Varieties of Capitalism, Partisan Politics and Labour Market Policies in OECD Member States after the Financial Crisis

Research question/goal: In recent years, after the financial crisis, the degree and development of labour market regulation have varied substantially among the OECD member states. The research project aims to explain these differences in labour market regulation by combining insights of partisan theory and the Varieties of Capitalism literature. Thus, the aim of the research project is to explain the different labour market policies in different political economies of the OECD world – including eastern European OECD members - with regard to outcomes like the degree of active labour market policies, employment protection and replacement rates in case of unemployment. To answer the research question, a two-tiered analytic process will be applied. In a first step, hypotheses derived out of partisan theory and the Varieties of Capitalism approach will be tested using fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis. The second step will apply methods of process tracing in line with comparative case studies of carefully selected cases.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
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MZES
Duration/
2013 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

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 Eighth Research Programme.

Active projects in 2013

Director(s)/
Nathalie Giger
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
in preparation

B 3.3 Party Representation in Multi-layered European Democracies

Research question/goal: This project seeks to expand our understanding of policy representation in several ways: First, it integrates the different layers of policy making from the regional to the European level and thus aims to show a more precise and accurate picture of policy representation in Europe. Second, it expands the scope of research on policy congruence beyond the left-right dimension to account for regional, party specific and personal differences in the salience of policy areas. Last, it connects the study of political representation more closely to electoral behaviour literature which allows deriving theoretical expectations about the level of policy congruence at various levels of policy making and across a large variety of issues. Empirically, it draws on several recently released datasets which offer data on citizens and party positions on several dimensions (e.g. ESS; EES, national and regional election studies).

Current stage: An application for external funding has been submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG). The decision is pending. Due to the parental leave of the project director, the project is currently at rest.

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

B 3.4 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: The research project is currently in the preparation phase. To this end, a research grant application has been written and has been submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG).

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

Results: The purpose of the project was to determine the effects of exposure to EU decision making on the attitudes to professionalised public administration across a selection of new East European EU member states.

We hypothesised that a process of socialisation would increase professionalisation attitudes relative to administrators who where not exposed to EU work. To investigate this we distributed an extensive survey to fifteen ministries across seven countries. We found that EU work did generally increase professionalisation attitudes, although among those that worked on EU matters there was no reliable connection to the amount of time that was spent or the type of work performed. We also found that certain measures that we expected to track exposure to international professional norms such as proficiency in other European languages and education abroad, were not associated with more professionalised attitudes directly, but rather were strongly predictive of the decision to work on EU topics in each ministry. Finally we found that the effects of exposure were strongest among administrators new to their ministries, although in this cross-sectional data this may be due to the time course of exposure or a cohort effect resulting from staggered EU accession times in our sample of countries. We hope to run follow up surveys to address this in the future.

Early project results were presented at several conferences and in a book chapter. The main results are currently under review at a journal.

Director(s)/
William E. M. Lowe, Jan-Hinrik Meyer-Sahling (Nottingham)
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2012 to 2013
Status/
completed

Director(s)/
Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst
Researcher(s)/
Federico Vegetti, Constanza Sanhueza Petrarca
Funding/
EU (Marie Curie)
Duration/
2009 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

B 3.8 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 – were participating in the Mannheim Graduate School as part of the ELECDEM Initial Training Network. In 2013, Federico finished his dissertation and passed his viva defence with an overall first grade “summa cum laude”. During the year, Constanza Sanhueza spent part of her time at the WZB in Berlin and she is expected to finish in due course.

Director(s)/
Beate Kohler-Koch, Christine Quittkat
Researcher(s)/
Christine Quittkat
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2010 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

B 3.9 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: In 2013 interviews were conducted as an addition to the EUROLOB survey. They focused on information on the mode and aim of interest representation of business interest associations (BIAs) in the EU. Further, changes of the population and the organization of BIAs were investigated. For the time being interviews were conducted with German and EU-level umbrella and sectoral organizations of the chemical industries, the electrical industries, and the mechanical engineering industries. First results were presented at the 3-Länder-Tagung

in Innsbruck/Austria in September 2013. Further interviews are planned with BIAs from other industrial sectors and from the remaining project countries.

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

Current stage: In 2013, the main focus of the project was on drafting the questionnaire for the elite survey. The questionnaire was based on existing transatlantic mass and elite surveys on the one hand. And, on the other hand, in-depth research results of the project were integrated into the survey draft. The elite survey was in the field from September 2013 until December 2013 in six European countries (Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, Poland, and Greece) and in the U.S. Additionally, European Commission officials were interviewed. With almost 2,000 respondents the survey is one of the largest elite samples ever interviewed.

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

Director(s)/
Berthold Rittberger
Researcher(s)/
Dovilė Rimkutė
Funding/
EU (Marie Curie)
Duration/
2010 to 2014
Status/
ongoing

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: The project investigates the role of scientific expertise in the EU regulatory policy-making. It critically explores the assumption that European regulatory agencies (ERAs) are mere functional problem-solvers and argues that expertise can be used not only for problem-solving but also for strategic and symbolic purposes. Currently, the study is in its early data collection stage. The study will mainly draw from primary sources, including policy documents and semi-structured interviews with the key actors involved in the process of scientific output production by EFSA: the staff of EFSA; scientists who assisted EFSA by providing scientific/technical expertise; key external actors and stakeholders, e.g. the European Commission; organized interest groups, e.g. industry.

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 analyses 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: Data collection for module 1 of this project is finished. 62 semi-standardized interviews were conducted by the research team at the UN climate conferences in Doha 2012 and Warsaw 2013. For module 2 we are in the middle of coding the media material. One methodological paper was submitted for publication and is currently under review, two other papers with first results are being finalized for submission. One of these was presented at the 2013 International Communication Association conference in London, the other one was submitted for the ICA conference 2014.

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

Director(s)/
Thomas König
Researcher(s)/
Bernd Luig
Funding/
Leibniz Gemeinschaft
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 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: To examine EU legislation and national transposition after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty and after the beginning of the Euro crisis, we updated in our project module “the new strategic situation” the data to December 2012. In addition, the coverage of national implementation measures was extended from the EU15 states to the EU27 states. Based on a functional and textual identification of the tax policy agenda, our analysis focused on the implication of policy conflict in the Council on the type of EU legislation and on the implication of ministerial gatekeeping power on implementation politics. An investigation of the process of veto suspension and a detailed comparison of Commission proposals and legislative acts in EU tax policy are planned.

Director(s)/
Doreen Allerkamp
Researcher(s)/
Doreen Allerkamp
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2013 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

B3.14 The Presidency Effect. EU Member State Behaviour in the Rotating Council Presidency and its Impact on EU Decision Making

Research question/goal: Every six months, the Presidency of the European Union (EU) Council of Ministers rotates to a different member state (MS), and there is some evidence that in the run-up to and during their tenure, MS sometimes change policy positions and (voting) behaviour in

ways that defy established theoretical expectations. The Presidency has evolved from a merely administrative Chair into a key player in EU decision making with responsibility for representation, mediation/brokerage and agenda setting. Thus, this project examines the impact of the Presidency's changing role(s) in the context of EU governance on the behaviour and policy positions of the incumbent MS, in order to determine to what extent tenure of the Presidency can explain changes in Council members' policy positions and behaviour where other factors, including (power) resources, relative stakeholder positions, issue salience and (other) institutions cannot. The compilation of a new, and the first, data set of the population of Presidencies to date (114 cases by 2015) will form the basis for a systematic comparison of the multi-faceted historical cases using a multi-method approach: Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), supplemented where necessary by case studies, will capture the non-quantifiable aspects of Presidency roles, while statistical analyses can be used for quantitative aspects and alternative explanatory factors (such as economic performance and other power resources). The research goal is to establish those combinations of structural, institutional and ideational conditions that explain (changes in) member state behaviour in the Presidency.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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

The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

Director(s)/
Thomas König, Wolfgang C. Müller

Legislative Reforms and Party Competition

Director(s)/
Thomas Bräuninger, Marc Debus

Reform Agendas and Intra-party Programmatic Position-taking

Director(s)/
Hanna Bäck, Wolfgang C. Müller

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

Director(s)/
Thomas Gschwend

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

Formal Model of Party Competition in Multiparty Systems with Group-Specific Weighting of Policy Dimensions

Director(s)/
Franz Urban Pappi
Researcher(s)/
Anna-Sophie Kurella

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1 Summary Statistics

1.1 Research Projects 2013 (and 2012)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	6	12	18
Ongoing projects (43 externally funded)	19	25	44
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) at the end of 2013	25	37	62
Completed projects in 2013 (5 externally funded)	4	2	6
Total of all projects (active and completed) (48 externally funded)	29	39	68
Total of all projects 2012	33	38	71

This table includes all projects located at the MZES. It does not include 7 associated projects (1 in Dep. A, 6 in Dep. B) at the DFG-funded SFB 884 “Political Economy of Reforms” and 6 dissertation projects (2 in Dep. A, 4 in Dep. B) at the Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences (CDSS).

1.2 New Grants 2005-2013, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

In 1000 €	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	1310	3776	1454	3485	4843	5233	2519	4031	6284
3-Year Mean	2044	2784	2180	2905	3261	4520	4199	3928	4278

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2008-2013

In %	2008-2010	2011-2013	2013
DFG	65.1	43.8	4.1
Foundations	4.4	2.8	0.0
German Federal Government	6.0	2.0	0.0
Baden-Württemberg	2.3	5.5	4.4
EU & European Consortia	21.0	46.0	91.5
Others	1.2	0.0	0.0

1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2013

	Source of Funds	Total	Male	Female	
Researchers in Research Departments	MZES	20	12	8	40.0%
	Research grants	38	21	17	44.7%
Researchers in Eurodata	MZES	5	4	1	20.0%
Total at Centre		63	37	26	41.3%
Schools of Social Sciences and of Humanities	University of Mannheim	23	20	3	13.0%
Overall 2013		86	57	29	33.7%

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2013 (and 2012)

	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	13.34 b)	20	23.21 b)	38	23.66	23
Academic Staff in MZES Infrastructure	8.00 c)	9				
Non-academic staff	7.76	11				
Total 2013	29.10	40	23.21	38	23.66	23
Total 2012	27.66	37	30.02	52	24.45	27

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 2013 (and 2012)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing		Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates		Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim	1	7	1	4	Private sector				
Other German university		3	3	1	Other				2
Other foreign university			2	6	Total 2013	1	10	6	16
Public sector				3	Total 2012	5	16	7	13

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
2013	27	37	75	6	17	5	20	187

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2013	Increase since 2012
Country studies (focus of collection ^{a)})	16,045	964
General, social, economic history	1,236	40
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,127	54
Education, science, research	882	54
Labour market, classes, profes- sions, status groups	1,215	42
Family, household, kinship,	1,131	43
Reference books	666	148
Churches, culture, tourism	281	28
Mass media, communication	113	4
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	732	27
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	2,747	242
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,424	165
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,450	59
Environmental policy	91	1
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	434	13
Trade unions, employers' organisations	522	17
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	994	27

Classifications	Holding 2013	Increase since 2012
Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,184	99
European integration group (E.A.)	4,524	264
Theory (THEO)	1,258	53
Methods (MET)	748	16
Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	131	0
General group (ALLG)	3,074	146
Working papers	10,681	118
Total	40,645	1,660

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
Allerkamp , Doreen	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	MZES
Bahle , Thomas Dr. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	Hans Böckler Foundation
Baumann , Markus	B	Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Europe; Reform Agendas and Intra-party Programmatic Position-taking	DFG
Beier , Harald	A	Friendship and Violence in Adolescence	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
Biegert , Thomas *	A	Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts	DFG
Blumenberg , Johannes N. *	B	Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	State Baden-Württemberg
Blumenstiel , Jan Eric	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Boldin , Elena	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
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
Carey , Sean Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Castiglioni , Laura Dr. *	A	Researcher, Research Area A2	DFG
Däubler , Thomas Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Debus , Marc Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Dollmann , Jörg Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	NORFACE School of Social Sciences
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; Project Director, Research Area A1	MZES
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
Fietkau , Sebastian	B	Immigration and Voting Behaviour	State Baden-Württemberg
Gautschi , Thomas Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Gebel , Michael Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Giger , Nathalie Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	MZES, University of Mannheim
Göbel , Claudia *	A	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	Hans Böckler Foundation
Granato , Nadia Dr.	A, C	Project Director, Research Area A3; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Gross , Martin	B	Going Local: Determinants of Institutional Changes of Local Government and their Implications	MZES
Gschwend , Thomas Prof. Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
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	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, State Baden-Württemberg
Hillmann , Henning Prof. Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Hirth , Susanne	A	Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Hofäcker , Dirk Prof. Dr. *	A	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director A2	MZES
Hollermeier , Nikolaus	C	Public Relations	MZES
Hörisch , Felix Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow; Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	MZES

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Horr, Andreas	A	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices; Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	MZES, DFG, NORFACE
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
Jacob, Konstanze	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	NORFACE, 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, 1979-2012	MZES
Klein, Markus *	A	Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education; Educational Careers and Social Inequality	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 A2 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Kohler-Koch, Beate Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
König, Stefanie	A	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States	DFG
König, Thomas Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Konzelmann, Laura	B	Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behaviour in Germany	DFG, Volkswagen Foundation
Koos, Sebastian Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Kroneberg, Clemens Prof. Dr. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Kruse , Hanno	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	NORFACE
Leszczensky , Lars	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG
Lowe , William E. M. Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Research Area B3; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Lück , Julia	B	Sustainable Media Events? Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	DFG
Luig , Bernd	B	The Impact of Europeanization on the Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation; Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures	DFG
Mäder , Lars Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Maddox , Amrei	B	Transnational and Interethnic Mate Selection in Germany	MZES
Melbeck , Christian Dr.	C	Computer Department	MZES
Müller , Jochen Dr. *	B	Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Europe	DFG
Müller , Walter Prof. Dr. Dres h.c. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Neugebauer , Martin Dr.	A	Who Becomes a Teacher - and Why?	Federal Ministry of Education and Research, MZES
Nickel , Constanze	B	Secretary	MZES
Obert , Peter	B	Europarties Heading East. The Influence of Europarties on Central and Eastern European Partner Parties; Social Capital Oscillations in Times of Economic Crisis	DFG, MZES
Odrakiewicz , Sarah	B	Democracy Monitoring	State Baden-Württemberg

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Pappi , Franz Urban Prof. Dr. Dr.h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Partheymüller , Julia	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Pink , Sebastian	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG
Plischke , Thomas Dr.	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
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
Puzarina , Kristina *	B	Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance	EU
Quittkat , Christine Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	DFG
Rattinger , Hans Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Rauschenbach , Mascha *	B	When African Parties Abandon Clientelism	MZES
Reiss , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Rimkutė , Dovilė	B	INCOOP - Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union	EU
Rinke , Eike Mark	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	MZES
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

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
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)	NORFACE, School of Social Sciences
Sanhueza Petrarca , Constanza *	B	Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM)	EU
Schäfer , Anne	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG, MZES
Schallock , Tobias *	A	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	School of Social Sciences, MZES
Scherf , Alexander	A	The Effect of 'Surplus' Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer	MZES
Schmidt , Franziska	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Schmitt , Hermann Prof. Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Research Area B1, B2 and 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 Dr. *	B	Researcher, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences, Friedrich Ebert Foundation
Schneider , Marianne	A, C	Secretary	MZES
Scholten , Mirte M.M.	A	Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs	DFG
Schuck , Bettina	A	The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Youth Labour Markets in Europe	State Baden-Württemberg
Schulz , Benjamin	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course; Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course	DFG, Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Schulz , Sonja	A	Friendship and Violence in Adolescence	DFG

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Schwenger , Hermann	C	Europe Library (Head)	MZES
Seher , Nicole *	B	Researcher, Research Area B2	MZES
Shore , Jennifer	B	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship (CUPESE)	State Baden-Württemberg, MZES, University of Mannheim
Siegert , Manuel Dr.	A	The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe; Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany	MZES, DFG
Stegmann , Christine	B	Secretary	MZES
Stoffel , Michael Dr.	B	Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour	University of Mannheim, 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)	COST
Theocharis , Yannis Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1; Humboldt Research Fellow	MZES, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation
Tieben , Nicole Dr.	A	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A2	MZES
Tosun , Jale Prof. Dr. *	B	MZES Research Fellow; Project Director, Research Area B1	MZES
Trautmüller , Richard Dr. *	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
van Deth , Jan W. Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department; Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Vegetti , Federico *	B	Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM)	EU
Walter , Stefanie	B	Citizens in the European Public Sphere: An Empirical Analysis of European Union News	MZES

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Wechsler , Antje	A	Secretary	MZES
Weishaupt , J. Timo Prof Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Weiß , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Wessler , Hartmut Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2 and B3	School of Social Sciences
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? 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

2.2 MZES External Fellows

Bäck , Hanna, Prof. Dr.	Lund University, Sweden
Becker , Birgit, Prof. Dr.	University of Frankfurt
Biedinger , Nicole, Dr.	GESIS, Mannheim
Brüderl , Josef, Prof. Dr.	LMU Munich
Faas , Thorsten, Prof. Dr.	University of Mainz
Giger , Nathalie, Dr.	University of Zurich
Hofäcker , Dirk, Prof. Dr.	University Duisburg-Essen
Hunkler , Christian, Dr.	Max-Planck-Institut für Sozialrecht und Sozialpolitik
Jacob , Marita, Prof. Dr.	University of Cologne
Kroneberg , Clemens, Prof. Dr.	University of Cologne
Luetgert , Brooke, Dr.	Sabancı University, Istanbul
Maloney , William A., Prof. PhD	University of Newcastle
Müller , Jochen, Dr.	University of Essex
Müller , Wolfgang C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna
Myant , Martin, Prof. PhD	University of West Scotland
Rittberger , Berthold, Prof. Dr.	LMU Munich
Shikano , Susumu, Prof. Dr.	University of Constance
Tosun , Jale, Prof. Dr.	University of Heidelberg
Wüst , Andreas M., Dr.	Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Integration
Zittel , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	University of Frankfurt

2.3 Guest Researchers

Althaus , Scott L., Prof.	University of Illinois, USA	May 2013
Andreadis , Ioannis, Ass. Prof.	Aristotle University Thessaloniki, Greece	October-December 2013
Beck , Paul, Prof.	Ohio State University, USA	September 2013
Braun , Daniela, Dr.	LMU Munich, Germany	March 2013, September 2013
Holli , Anne Maria, Prof.	University of Helsinki, Finland	March 2013
Huckfeldt , Robert, Prof.	UC Davis, USA	October-November 2013
Lycarião , Diógenes	Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil	January-August 2013
Johnston , Richard, Prof.	University of British Columbia, Canada	June 2013
Maloney , William, Prof.	Newcastle University, United Kingdom	July-August 2013
Moy , Patricia, Prof.	University of Washington, USA	April 2013
Pinto , Luca	University of Bologna, Italy	January 2013
Preidel , Caroline	University of Constance, Germany	November-December 2013
Reher , Stefanie	University of Oxford, United Kingdom	March-April 2013
Sanz , Alberto, Dr.	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain	March 2013
Schumacher , Gijs, Dr.	University of Southern Denmark, Denmark	March 2013
Sojka , Aleksandra	University of Granada, Spain	January 2013
Somer-Topcu , Zeynep, PhD	Vanderbilt University, USA	February-March 2013
Tolsma , Jochem	Utrecht University, Netherlands	March 2013

Walgrave , Stefaan, Prof.	Universiteit Antwerpen, Belgium	January-March 2013
Wiezien , Christopher, Prof.	University of Texas at Austin, USA	September-October 2013
Xenos , Michael, Prof.	University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA	October 2013

2.4 Project Funding Granted 2010-2013

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro	2013 Euro
Department A						
7th Research Programme						
A2.1*	Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC) Walter Müller	EU	2,842			
A2.8*	Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education. A Trend Analysis of Tertiary Graduates' Employment Outlook Walter Müller	BMBF	97,660			
A2.10*	Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why? Causes of Choice of Field of Study, Entrance Qualifications of Teacher Students, and Evaluation of the Teacher-Study Programme Walter Müller	BMBF	104,636			
A2.11*	Educational Careers and Social Inequality – Analysis of the Impact of Social Origin on Educational Career Patterns and Their Labor Market Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective Marita Jacob	BMBF	94,903			
A3.1*	Panel Study on Family Dynamics (II + III) Josef Brüderl	DFG	1,590,797			
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			
A3.16*	The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System Irena Kogan	BMBF	101,989			

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro	2013 Euro
8th Research Programme						
A1.1	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008 Jan Drahokoupil	DFG		302,530		
A1.3	Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts Bernhard Ebbinghaus	DFG		207,648		
A1.4	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Thomas Bahle	Böckler-Stiftung		208,000		
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	
A2.11	Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries Michael Gebel	MWK		93,933		
A2.12	Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs Nicole Tieben	DFG			158,232	
A2.14	The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Youth Labour Markets in Europe Michael Gebel	MWK				117,795
A3.2	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children Hartmut Esser	DFG			334,339	
A3.3	Friendship and Identity in School Frank Kalter	DFG		416,180		
A3.4	Friendship and Violence in Adolescence Clemens Kroneberg	DFG			424,994	

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro	2013 Euro
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	
A1	2025: How will multiple transitions affect the European labour market (NEUJOBS) Jan Drahekoupil	EU		22,980		
Department B						
7th Research Programme						
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			108,969
B1.15*	Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011 Thorsten Faas	MWK	142,185			
B2.1*	Parliamentary Rules and Institutional Design Ulrich Sieberer	DFG	491,389			
B2.3*	Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties Franz U. Pappi, Susumu Shikano, Eric Linhart	DFG	75,400			
B2.19*	Comparative Legislation (VERGES) Thomas Bräuninger	DFG	59,900			
B3.16*	INCOOP - Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union Berthold Rittberger	EU	211,155			

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro	2013 Euro
Additional grants for various purposes (e.g. conferences)			15,000			
8th Research Programme						
B1.1	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG			441,582	
B1.2	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies Hans Rattinger	DFG	490,306		571,900	
B1.7	European Social Survey (ESS) Jan W. van Deth	DFG	996,600	50,980	1,017,443	
B1.10	Immigration and Voting Behaviour Thorsten Faas	MWK		141,074		
B1.11	Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied Thomas Bräuninger, Franz U. Pappi	DFG				100,000
B1.12	Referendum "Stuttgart 21" Thorsten Faas, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	StM		120,063	66,916	66,131
B1.17	Democracy Monitoring Jan W. van Deth, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	Baden-Württemberg-Stiftung				92,000
B1.18	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSSE) Jale Tosun	EU				4,999,220
B2.3	Intra-Party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Western Europe Marc Debus	DFG		163,000		
B2.4	Europarties Heading East Jan W. van Deth, Thomas Poguntke	DFG		204,453		
B2.8	Partisan Differences, Varieties of Capitalism and the International Financial Crisis Felix Hörisch	Thyssen		127,000		

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro	2013 Euro
B2.13	The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player Thomas Gschwend, Christoph Hönnige	DFG		187,710		
B2.15	Critical Elections in the European Union? The Prospects of Ideological Realignment Over the EU Dimension of Political Contestation - A research Programme for the European Election Study 2014 Hermann Schmitt	Consortium **				750,000
B2.17	The Impact of Europeanization on the Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation Thomas König	DFG				49,850
B3.9	EUROLOB II - Europeanization of Interest Inter-mediation Beate Kohler, Christine Quittkat	DFG		245,259		
B3.10	Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance Hans Rattinger	EU			125,493	
B1	44th Essex Summer School Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG		9,625		
B1	Conference Hermann Schmitt	Thyssen		18,600		
	Conference Thorsten Faas	StM			5,000	
	Total Department A		2,486,796	1,251,271	1,802,517	117,795
	Total Department B		2,746,243	1,267,764	2,228,334	6,166,170
	Grand total MZES		5,233,039	2,519,035	4,030,851	6,283,965

* Project number of the 7th Research Programme

** Volkswagen Foundation, Compagnia di San Paolo, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Mercator Foundation, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

2.5 List of MZES National and International Networks

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
National				
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 lifecourse	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
2009-2013	<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
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

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
2009-2017	<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	NORFACE
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
2013-2017	<i>CUPESSSE - Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe</i> Scientific coordinator: Tosun	Multi-disciplinary project that carries out a comparative analysis of both the demand and supply side of youth unemployment in ten Member States of the EU and Associated Countries. The project brings together theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches from four academic disciplines.	About 40 researchers from 25 countries	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
	Vienna	Institute for Human Resource Management, WU Vienna University of Economics and Business
Belgium	Antwerp	Departement Politieke Wetenschappen, Universiteit Antwerpen
	Brussels	Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)
	Brussels	Ecole royale militaire, Brussels
	Brussels	TNS opinion
	Ghent	Centre for EU Studies (CEUS), Ghent University
	Leuven	Department of Political Science KU Leuven
Canada	Montreal	Department of Organization and Human Resources, Université du Québec à Montréal
	Montreal	Department of Political Science, McGill University
	Montreal	Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Canada (continued)	Ottawa	Department of Political Science, University of Carleton
	Vancouver	Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
	Ville de Québec	Department of Political Science, Université Laval
Czech Republic	Brno	Masaryk University
	Prague	Department of West European Studies, Charles University
Denmark	Aarhus	Department of Political Science and Government, Aarhus University
	Copenhagen	Department of Political Science, University of Copenhagen
	Odense	Department of Political Science and Public Management, University of Southern Denmark
Estonia	Tallinn	Institute of International and Social Studies (IISS)
France	Paris	European Studies Centre, Sciences Po
Germany	Bamberg	Bamberg Center for Empirical Studies (BACES), Universität Bamberg
	Bamberg	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg
	Bamberg	Nationales Bildungspanel (NEPS), Universität Bamberg

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Berlin	Forschungsgruppe Russland/ GUS, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik
	Berlin	Hertie School of Governance
	Berlin	Institut zur Qualitätsentwick- lung im Bildungswesen
	Berlin	Kolleg-Forscherguppe "The Transformative Power of Europe", FU Berlin
	Berlin	Otto-Suhr-Institute for Political Science, Freie Universität Berlin
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
	Bielefeld	Teilprojekt A2, SFB 882, Universität Bielefeld
	Bochum	Lehrstuhl für Kriminologie und Polizeiwissenschaft, Ruhr- Universität Bochum
	Bremen	Bremen International Gradu- ate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Universität Bremen + Jacobs Universität
	Bremen	Centre for European Studies, Universität Bremen
	Duisburg	Käte Hamburger Kolleg, Centre for Global Coopera- tion Research, University of Duisburg-Essen
	Düsseldorf	Institut für Deutsches und Internationales Parteienrecht und Parteienforschung (PRuF)

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Frankfurt	Fachbereich Gesellschaftswis- sensschaften, Goethe Univer- sität Frankfurt am Main
	Frankfurt	Institut für Gesellschafts- und Politikanalyse, Universität Frankfurt
	Freiburg	Max-Planck-Institut für aus- ländisches und internationales Strafrecht
	Gelsen- kirchen	Fachhochschule für öffentliche Verwaltung NRW
	Jena	Imre Kertész Kolleg, Friedrich- Schiller-Universität
	Konstanz	Department of Politics and Management, University of Konstanz
	Mainz	Department of Political Science
	Mannheim	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sci- ences, Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Mannheim	Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (ZEW)
	München	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, LMU München
	Nürnberg	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)
	Potsdam	Professur für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft, Universität Potsdam
	Siegen	Philosophische Fakultät, Universität Siegen

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
	Dublin	UCD Geary Institute, University College Dublin
Italy	Bologna	Dipartimento di Sociologia e Diritto dell'Economia, Università di Bologna
	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
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	VU University Amsterdam, Faculty of Social Sciences
	Delft	Faculty of Technology, Policy and Management, Delft University
	Enschede	Department of Political Science, University of Twente
	Leiden	Department of Political Science, University of Leiden
	Maastricht	European Politics and Public Administration, Maastricht University

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Netherlands (continued)	Maastricht	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Maastricht University
	Maastricht	Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Maastricht
	Maastricht	Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University
	Rotterdam	Department of Sociology, Erasmus University Rotterdam
	Tilburg	Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University
	Utrecht	Department of Sociology, Utrecht University
	Utrecht	ERCOMER, Utrecht 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 Political and Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona
	Madrid	Department of Sociology II (Social Structure), Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)
	Madrid	Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Departamento de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internacionales Facultad de Derecho
Sweden	Gothenburg	Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Sweden (continued)	Lund	Department of Political Science, Lund University
	Stockholm	Department of Political Science, Stockholm University
	Stockholm	SOFI, Swedish Institute for Social and Economic Research
Switzerland	Bern	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Bern
	Lausanne	FORS, Université de Lausanne
	Lucerne	Politikwissenschaftliches Seminar, Universität Luzern
	St. Gallen	Institute of Political Science, University of St. Gallen
	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
	Cardiff	Cardiff University
	Colchester	Department of Government, University of Essex
	Edinburgh	School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh

Country	Location	Name of Institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Exeter, Devon	Department of Politics, University of Exeter
	Glasgow	School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow
	London	Department of Government, London School of Economics
	London	Department of International Relations, London School of Economics
	London	Department of Political Science, School of Public Policy, University College London
	London	Methodology Institute, London School of Economics
	London	Queen Mary, University of London
	London	The Royal Institute of International Affairs Chatham House
	Manchester	Department of Politics, University of Manchester
	Newcastle	Newcastle University Business School
	Newcastle	School of Politics, University of Newcastle
	Nottingham	School of Politics and International Relations, University of Nottingham
	Nottingham	Social Science Data and Methods Institute
	Oxford	Saïd Business School, University of Oxford

Country	Location	Name of Institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Oxford	Sociology Group, Nuffield College
	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
	Boston, MA	Department of Political Science, Tufts University
	Boulder, CO	Department of Political Science, University of Colorado, Boulder
	Chapel Hill, NC	Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
	Columbia, SC	Department of Political Science, University of South Carolina
	Columbus, OH	Department of Sociology, Ohio State University
	Davis, CA	Department of Political Science, University of California, Davis
	Erie, PA	Mercyhurst University
	Evanston, IL	Department of Political Science, Northwestern University

Country	Location	Name of Institution
USA (continued)	Houston, TX	School of Social Sciences, Rice University
	Lincoln, NE	Department of Sociology - University of Nebraska Lincoln
	Los Angeles, CA	Sol Price School of Public Policy, University of Southern California
	Madison, WI	University of Wisconsin-Madison
	Nashville, TN	Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University
	New Brunswick, NJ	School of Management & Labor Relations, Rutgers University
	New Haven, CT	Department of Political Science, Yale University
	New York, NY	Department of Nutrition, Food Studies, and Public Health, New York University
	New York, NY	Harriman Institute, Columbia University
	New York, NY	The Wilf Family Department of Politics, New York University
	Pittsburgh, PA	University of Pittsburgh
	Princeton, NJ	Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University
	Pullman, WA	Department of Sociology, Washington State University
	Rochester, WA	Department of Political Science, Oakland University

Country	Location	Name of Institution
USA (continued)	Santa Barbara, CA	University of California - Santa Barbara Department of Political Science
	Seattle, WA	Department of Communication, University of Washington
	St. Louis, MO	Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis
	Stanford, CA	Department of Political Science, Stanford University
	Stony Brook, NY	Department of Political Science, Stony Brook University
	University Park, PA	Department of Political Science, Pennsylvania State University
	University Park, PA	Department of Sociology & Crime, Law and Justice, Pennsylvania State University
	Urbana, IL	Department of Communication, University of Illinois
	Washington, DC	Institute of International Education
	Washington, DC	German Information Center USA
	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.

1/07/2013	Prof. Radha Jagannathan, Ph.D., Prof. Michael J. Camasso Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	Accumulation of social capital in urban youth: When to begin the process?
1/28/2013	Prof. Dr. Tanja Börzel Center for European Integration, Berlin	Governance Transfer by Regional Organizations: Following a Global Script?
2/18/2013	Dr. Bettina Renz University of Nottingham	Russian strategic thinking and doctrine and the changing character of war
2/19/2013	PD Dr. Dietrich Oberwittler MPI für Strafrecht, Freiburg	Gelegenheiten, Scham und deviante Überzeugungen: Zur empirischen Bestätigung der Situational Action Theory in einer neuen Studie zur Jugenddelinquenz
2/25/2013	Dr. Regula Hänggli Center for Politics and Communication, University of Amsterdam	Shaping Debates. How news media content is built
2/26/2013	Liza Reisel, Ph.D. Centre for Research on Civil Society & Voluntary Sector, Oslo	Social Origin, Graduation, and Returns to Education in Norway and the United States
3/05/2013	Anke Munniksma, Ph.D. Radboud University Nijmegen	Crossing Ethnic Boundaries: Resistance to and Consequences of Adolescents' Cross-Ethnic Peer Relations
3/07/2013	Peter Simon Member of the European Parliament	Die Rolle des Europaparlamentes in der Eurokrise
3/12/2013	Jochem Tolsma ERCOMER, Utrecht University	Who is Bullying Whom in Ethnically Diverse Primary Schools?
3/18/2013	Dr. Will Jennings University of Southampton	Macro-Competence: an analysis of evaluations of party competence in the U.K., U.S., Germany, Australia and Canada
3/19/2013	Prof. Jeffrey G. Reitz University of Toronto	The Sociology of Multiculturalism: Evidence from Canada in Comparative Perspective
3/20/2013	Prof. Dr. Stefaan Walgrave Universiteit Antwerpen	The Concept, Origin and Effects of Issue Ownership
4/08/2013	Jan Rovny, Ph.D. University of Gothenburg	The Benefit of Blurring: Positional Ambiguity in Multidimensional Party Competition

4/22/2013	Dr. Manuela Caiani Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna	Extreme Right Movements and online Politics
4/23/2013	Andreas Horr Universität Mannheim/MZES	Explaining Ethnic Segregation: Residential Choices of Turkish and German Households
4/29/2013	Dr. Daniel Bochsler University of Zurich, Zentrum für Demokratie Aarau	Promises you can't keep: the self-betrayal of mixed-member proportional electoral systems
4/30/2013	Dr. Erzsébet Bukodi Nuffield College, University of Oxford	The Effects of Social Origins and Cognitive Ability on Educational Attainment: Evidence from Britain and Sweden
5/06/2013	Dr. Alexander Herzog London School of Economics	Pivotal Politics and Public Policy in Cabinet Governments
5/07/2013	Prof. Dr. Anette Fasang WZB Berlin	Beyond Transmission: Intergenerational Patterns of Family Formation
5/14/2013	Kristin Makszin Central European University, Budapest	The Emergence of Patchwork Welfare States in Central and Eastern Europe: How Party Politics Shaped Reforms and Continuity
5/21/2013	Prof. Jens Rydgren Stockholm University	Collective Memory and Trust: Evidence from Northern Iraq
5/28/2013	Prof. Lawrence King University of Cambridge	The Debate Over Mass Privatization and the Postcommunist Mortality Crisis: Methodological and Epistemological Issues
9/16/2013	Prof. Paul Beck Ohio State University	The Social Network Roots of Partisan Polarization in the United States, and Beyond
9/17/2013	Prof. Dr. René Bekkers VU University Amsterdam	Generalized Trust Through Civic Engagement? Evidence from Five National Panel Studies
9/23/2013	Lauren Copeland University of California at Santa Barbara	Political Consumerism and the Changing Citizen
9/24/2013	Prof. Dr. Louis Chauvel Université du Luxembourg	Generational Inequalities and Welfare Regimes: Birth Cohort and the Dynamics of Social Inequalities in 17 Countries
9/30/2013	Dr. Laurenz Ennser-Jedenastik University of Leiden	Exploring the Ideological Foundations of the Regulatory State
10/01/2013	Oliver Klein Universität Mannheim, MZES	Effects of the Family and Preschool Environment for the Development of Early Skills in Native German and Immigrant Turkish Children - Results from the Panel Study "ESKOM-VG"
10/08/2013	Prof. Daniel McFarland Stanford University	Making the Connection: Social Bonding in Courtship Situations

10/14/2013	Prof. Dr. Christopher Wlezien University of Texas at Austin	The Timeline of Elections in Comparative Perspective
10/21/2013	Dr. Dan Mercea City University of London	The Social Media Overture of the Pan-European Anti-ACTA Protest: An Empirical Examination of Coordination in Connective Action
10/22/2013	Prof. Giacomo Negro Emory University, Atlanta	Category Signaling and Reputation
10/29/2013	Prof. Dr. Herbert Brücker IAB Nürnberg/Universität Bamberg	Migration and Imperfect Labor Markets: Theory and Cross-country Evidence from Denmark, Germany and the UK
10/30/2013	Prof. Robert Huckfeldt, Ph.D. University of California, Davis	Interdependence in the Formation of Public Opinion
11/04/2013	Prof. Howard Lavine University of Minnesota	Personality, Culture and Economics: The Psychology of Preference Formation in Polarized America
11/05/2013	Prof. Dr. Holger Bonin Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung, Mannheim	Labor Market Effects of Gender-Biased Migration
11/11/2013	Dr. Zoltán Fazekas University of Southern Denmark	Context and personality interplay in the study of political attitudes
11/12/2013	PD Dr. Thomas Bahle, Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Thomas Biegert Universität Mannheim, MZES	Non-Employment and Social Exclusion in Europe: Individual, Household and Family Risks
11/19/2013	Prof. Dr. Gregory Jackson Freie Universität Berlin	Corporate Social Responsibility and Irresponsibility: A Configurational Analysis of U.S. firms using fuzzy set/Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fs/QCA)
11/25/2013	Dr. Andrea Ceron State University of Milan	Inter-factional conflicts and government formation: Do party leaders sort out ideological heterogeneity?
11/26/2013	Prof. Yinon Cohen Columbia University in the City of New York	Has the "Brain Drain" Intensified? Selectivity of Emigrants from Israel to the USA, 1980-2010
12/03/2013	Prof. Dr. Ruud Koopmans Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung	Multiculturalism and Immigration: A Contested Field in Cross-National Comparison

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2013 by MZES staff members with MZES support.

14-16 March	RSIENA / Network Analysis Workshops Workshop	6-7 June	Annual Meeting of DVPW-Arbeitskreis "Wahlen und politische Einstellungen" Conference
Chair:	Dr. Christian Steglich, Dr. Dirk Hofäcker	Chair:	Dr. Markus Steinbrecher
16 April	Joint MZES/SFB 884 Workshop: The European Union Decides – and After Eastern Enlargement? Workshop	4-6 July	ESPA-net Doctoral Workshop 2013: Comparing Welfare States: Applying Quantitative and Qualitative Comparative Analysis in Social Policy Research Workshop
Chair:	Prof. Dr. Thomas König	Chair:	Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus
30-31 May	Energy Policy Making in the EU: Building the Agenda Conference	26-28 September	Workshop on Time Series Analysis Workshop
Chair:	Prof. Dr. Jale Tosun	Chair:	Prof. Dr. Christopher Wlezien
3-4 June	MZES Postdoc Conference: Coping with Crisis: Europe's Challenges and Strategies Conference	11-12 October	Follow-up Workshop on Time Series Cross-section Analysis Workshop
Chair:	Prof. Dr. Jale Tosun, Dr. Anne Wetzel, Dr. Galina Zapryanova	Chair:	Prof. Dr. Christopher Wlezien

2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type of lecture
Spring		
Adascalitei, Dragos	Comparing Welfare Capitalism in Europe	Seminar
Allerkamp, Doreen	Selected Topics in Contemporary History	Lecture
Allerkamp, Doreen	Methoden der Zeitgeschichte: Institutionen und Prozesse in der EU	Exercise
Bahle, Thomas	Poverty and Minimum Income Protection in Europe	Exercise
Baumann, Markus	Introduction into Comparative Government: European Party Systems	Seminar
Bevan, Shaun	How Government Agendas React to Preferences, Priorities and Mood	Seminar
Biegert, Thomas	Research in Progress: From Active to Activating Welfare States: Social Renewal or Dismantling?	Exercise
Däubler, Thomas	Introduction into Comparative Government: Party Policy	Seminar
Dollmann, Jörg	Migration und Integration: Migration and Ethnic Differentiation	Seminar
Dollmann, Jörg	Colloquium Thesis	Colloquium
Domonkos, Stefan	Comparing Welfare Capitalism in Europe	Seminar
Drahokoupil, Jan	Comparing Welfare Capitalism in Europe	Seminar
Endres, Fabian	Klassiker der politischen Einstellungs- und Wahlforschung	Seminar
Giger, Nathalie	Comparative Politics: Political Representation	Colloquium
Granato, Nadia	Data Sources in the Social Sciences	Exercise
Gross, Martin	Competition of Parties in an european Multi-level System	Seminar
Hirth, Susanne	Die Rolle von Lehrerinnen und Lehrern bei der Entstehung von Bildungsungleichheiten	Exercise
Hofäcker, Dirk	Exploring globalisation and employment flexibilisation from a life course perspective	Seminar
Jacob, Konstanze	The Importance of Social Embeddedness for the Integration of Migrants	Exercise
Koos, Sebastian	Introduction to the Sociology of Organisations	Exercise
Koos, Sebastian	Colloquium	Colloquium
Kruse, Hanno	Urban Sociology: Causes and Consequences of Spatial Segregation	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type of lecture
Müller, Jochen	Theory and Empiricism of the Competition of Parties	Seminar
Neugebauer, Martin	Data Analysis	Exercise
Plischke, Thomas	Classical Readings in Political Attitude Research	Seminar
Pötzschke, Jana	Public Attitudes on Foreign Policy and Security in the U.S. and Germany	Seminar
Rauschenbach, Mascha	Programs, Patronage and Violence? Elections in Developing Countries	Seminar
Rinke, Eike Mark	Einführung in die quantitative Datenanalyse: Vertiefung	Exercise
Salikutluk, Zerrin	Bildungsdisparitäten im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Siegert, Manuel	Allgemeine und spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Stoffel, Michael	Politische Institutionen im Vergleich	Exercise
Fall		
Adascalitei, Dragos	Transformations in Eastern Europe in a Comparative Perspective	Seminar
Allerkamp, Doreen	Scientific working	Exercise
Bahle, Thomas	Introduction to Social Policy	Seminar
Bahle, Thomas	Health Care Systems in comparative perspective	Seminar
Baumann, Markus	Computer-aided Quantitative Text Analysis	Exercise
Bevan, Shaun	Pressure Groups: Lobbying in the US and EU	Seminar
Biegert, Thomas	Introduction to Labour Market Sociology	Seminar
Biegert, Thomas	Introduction to the Sociology of Poverty	Seminar
Dollmann, Jörg	Ethnic Inequalities and Their Origins	Seminar
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
Endres, Fabian	Academic Research and Writing	Exercise
Fietkau, Sebastian	Social Diversity and Migration	Seminar
Gross, Martin	Party Systems, Party Competition and Coalition Formation (VR) (HWS 2013)	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type of lecture
Heyne, Stefanie	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Hirth, Susanne	Empirisches Forschungspraktikum II	Exercise
Hofäcker, Dirk	The Losers of Globalization? Comparing the Labour Market Position of Young People in Europe	Seminar
Jacob, Konstanze	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Klein, Oliver	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
Pink, Sebastian	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Plischke, Thomas	Classical Readings in Political Attitude Research	Seminar
Rinke, Eike Mark	Advanced Approaches to Political Communication	Seminar
Roth, Tobias	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Salikutluk, Zerrin	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Scherf, Alexander	Data Collection	Exercise
Scholten, Mirte	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Siebert, Manuel	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Stoffel, Michael	Elections and Electoral Systems	Exercise
Tieben, Nicole	Kolloquium Bachelor-Arbeit	Colloquium
Wozniak, Antal	New media at the UN climate change conferences	Seminar

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, Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan)
- Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften (Hartmut Esser)
- Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (Jan W. 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)

3 Publications and Other Output

3.1 Books

Berge, Benjamin von dem, Thomas **Poguntke**, Peter **Obert** and Diana **Tipei** (2013): *Measuring Intra-Party Democracy: A Guide for the Content Analysis of Party Statutes with Examples from Hungary, Slovakia and Romania*. Heidelberg: Springer. (SpringerBriefs).

Brunner, Martin (2013): *Parliaments and Legislative Activity. Motivations for Bill Introduction*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS. (Studien zur Neuen Politischen Ökonomie).

Busemeyer, Marius, Bernhard **Ebbinghaus**, Stephan **Leibfried**, Nicole **Mayer-Ahuja**, Herbert **Obinger** and Birgit **Pfau-Effinger** (Eds.) (2013): *Wohlfahrtspolitik im 21. Jahrhundert: Neue Wege der Forschung*. Frankfurt: Campus.

Faas, Thorsten, Kai **Arzheimer**, Sigrid **Roßteutscher** and Bernhard **Weßels** (2013): *Koalitionen, Kandidaten, Kommunikation: Analysen zur Bundestagswahl 2009*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS. (Veröffentlichung des Arbeitskreises "Wahlen und politische Einstellungen" der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft (DVPW)).

John, Peter, Anthony **Bertelli**, Will **Jennings** and Shaun **Bevan** (2013): *Policy Agendas in British Politics*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. (Comparative Studies of Political Agendas).

Kohler-Koch, Beate and Christine **Quittkat** (2013): *De-Mystification of Participatory Democracy. EU Governance and Civil Society*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Myant, Martin and Jan **Drahokoupil** (2013): *Tranzitivní ekonomiky: Politická ekonomie Ruska, východní Evropy a střední Asie*. Prague: Academia.

Siebert, Manuel (2013): *Die Zufriedenheit der Migranten in Westdeutschland. Eine empirische Analyse*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Tausendpfund, Markus (2013): *Gemeinden als Rettungsanker der EU? Individuelle und kontextuelle Faktoren der Zustimmung der Bürgerinnen und Bürger zur Europäischen Union*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Studien zur Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung; no. 23).

Tosun, Jale (2013): *Environmental Policy Change in Emerging Market Democracies: Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America Compared*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. (Studies in Comparative Political Economy and Public Policy).

Tosun, Jale (2013): *Risk Regulation in Europe: Assessing the Application of the Precautionary Principle*. New York: Springer. (Springer Briefs in Political Science; no. 3).

van Deth, Jan W. and Markus **Tausendpfund** (Eds.) (2013): *Politik im Kontext: Ist alle Politik lokale Politik? Individuelle und kontextuelle Determinanten politischer Orientierungen*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

van Deth, Jan W. (Ed.) (2013): *Comparative Politics: The Problem of Equivalence*. Colchester: ECPR Press.

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

Abbarno, Aaron and Galina **Zapryanova** (2013): Indirect Effects of Eurosceptic Messages on Citizen Attitudes toward Domestic Politics. *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 51, issue 4, pp. 581-597.

Bäck, Hanna, Marc **Debus**, Jochen **Müller** and Henry **Bäck** (2013): Regional Government Formation in Varying Multilevel Contexts: A Comparison of Eight European Countries. *Regional Studies*, 47, issue 3, pp. 368-387.

Becker, Birgit, Oliver **Klein** and Nicole **Biedinger** (2013): The Development of Cognitive, Language, and Cultural Skills From Age 3 to 6: A Comparison Between Children of Turkish Origin and Children of Native-Born German Parents and the Role of Immigrant Parents Acculturation to the Receiving Society. *American Educational Research Journal*, 50, issue 3, pp. 616-649.

Becker, Birgit and Julia **Tuppat** (2013): Unequal Distribution of Educational Outcomes between Social Categories: 'Children at Risk' from a Sociological Perspective. *Child Indicators Research*, 6, issue 4, pp. 737-751.

Beier, Harald and Clemens **Kroneberg** (2013): Language Boundaries and the Subjective Well-Being of Immigrants in Europe. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 39, issue 10, pp. 1535-1553.

Berge, Benjamin von dem and Thomas **Poguntke** (2013): The Influence of Europarties on Central and Eastern European Partner Parties: A Theoretical and Analytical Model. *European Political Science Review*, 5, issue 2, pp. 311-334.

Bevan, Shaun (2013): Continuing the Collective Action Dilemma: The Survival of Voluntary Associations in the United States. *Political Research Quarterly*, 66, issue 3, pp. 545-558.

Bevan, Shaun, Frank **Baumgartner**, Erik **Johnson** and John **McCarthy** (2013): Understanding Selection Bias, Time-Lags and Measurement Bias in Secondary Data Sources: Putting the Encyclopedia of Associations Database in Broader Context. *Social Science Research*, 42, issue 6, pp. 1750-1764.

Biedinger, Nicole (2013): "Was für mich selbst gut ist, kann meinen Kindern nicht Schaden." Der Einfluss der elterlichen Freizeitaktivitäten auf die Eltern-Kind-Aktivitäten. *Zeitschrift für Familienforschung*, 25, issue 3, pp. 347-364.

Carey, Sabine, Neil **Mitchell** and William E. M. **Lowe** (2013): States, the security sector, and the monopoly on violence: A new database on pro-government militias. *Journal of Peace Research*, 50, issue 2, pp. 249-258.

Debus, Marc and Jochen **Müller** (2013): Do Voters' Coalition Preferences Affect Government Formation? *West European Politics*, 36, issue 5, pp. 1007-1028.

Debus, Marc, Christoph **Knill** and Jale **Tosun** (2013): Registration Fees for Same-Sex Unions, Local Party Politics and Societal Demand. *Local Government Studies*, 39, issue 6, pp. 756-777.

Debus, Marc and Jochen **Müller** (2013): The programmatic development of CDU and CSU since reunification: Incentives and constraints for changing policy positions in the German multi-level system. *German Politics*, 22, issue 1-2, pp. 151-171.

Fortunato, David, Thomas **König** and Sven-Oliver **Proksch** (2013): Government Agenda-Setting and Bicameral Conflict Resolution. *Political Research Quarterly*, 66, issue 4, pp. 938-951.

Giger, Nathalie and Moira **Nelson** (2013): The Welfare State or the Economy? Preferences, Constituencies and Strategies for Retrenchment. *European Sociological Review*, 29, issue 5, pp. 1083-1094.

Hillmann, Henning (2013): Economic Institutions and the State: Insights from Economic History. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 39, pp. 251-273.

Hofäcker, Dirk, Rumiana **Stoilova** and Jan R. **Riebling** (2013): The Gendered Division of Paid and Unpaid Work in Different Institutional Regimes: Comparing West Germany, East Germany and Bulgaria. *European Sociological Review*, 29, issue 2, pp. 192-209.

Jacob, Konstanze and Frank **Kalter** (2013): Intergenerational Change in Religious Salience Among Immigrant Families in Four European Countries. *International Migration*, 51, issue 3, pp. 38-56.

Klein, Oliver and Irena **Kogan** (2013): Does Reading to Children Enhance their Educational Success? Short- and Long-Term Effects of Reading to Children in Early Childhood on their Language Abilities, Reading Behavior and School Marks. *Child Indicators Research*, 6, issue 2, pp. 321-344.

Kogan, Irena, Teo **Matković** and Michael **Gebel** (2013): Helpful friends? Personal contacts and job entry among youths in transformation societies. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 54, issue 4, pp. 277-298.

Kogan, Irena and Markus **Weißmann** (2013): Immigrants' initial steps in Germany and their later economic success. *Advances in Life Course Research*, 18, issue 3, pp. 185-198.

König, Thomas, Moritz **Marbach** and Moritz **Osnabrügge** (2013): Estimating Party Positions across Countries and Time - A Dynamic Latent Variable Model for Manifesto Data. *Political Analysis*, 21, issue 4, pp. 468-491.

König, Thomas and Lars **Mäder** (2013): Non-conformable, partial and conformable transposition: A competing risk analysis of the transposition process of directives in the EU15. *European Union Politics*, 14, issue 1, pp. 46-69.

Leszczensky, Lars (2013): Do National Identification and Interethnic Friendships Affect One Another? A Longitudinal Test with Adolescents of Turkish Origin in Germany. *Social Science Research*, 42, issue 3, pp. 775-788.

Lindemann, Kristina and Irena **Kogan** (2013): The role of language resources for labour market entry: comparing Estonia and Ukraine. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 39, issue 1, pp. 105-123.

Littvay, Levente, Sebastian Adrian **Popa** and Zoltán **Fazekas** (2013): Validity of Survey Response Propensity Indicators: A Behavior Genetics Approach. *Social Science Quarterly*, 94, issue 2, pp. 569-589.

Lowe, William E. M. and Kenneth **Benoit** (2013): Validating estimates of latent traits from textual data using human judgment as a benchmark. *Political Analysis*, 21, issue 3, pp. 298-313.

Myant, Martin, Jan **Drahokoupil** and Ivan **Lesay** (2013): Political economy of crisis management in East-Central European countries. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 65, issue 3, pp. 383-410.

Myant, Martin and Jan **Drahokoupil** (2013): Transition Economies after the Crisis of 2008: Actors and Policies. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 65, issue 3, pp. 373-382.

Neugebauer, Martin (2013): Wer entscheidet sich für ein Lehramtsstudium – und warum? Eine empirische Überprüfung

der These von der Negativselektion in den Lehrerberuf. *Zeitschrift für Erziehungswissenschaft*, 16, issue 1, pp. 157-184.

Quintelier, Ellen and Yannis **Theocharis** (2013): Online Political Engagement, Facebook and Personality Traits. *Social Science Computer Review*, 31, issue 3, pp. 280-290.

Reibling, Nadine (2013): The international performance of healthcare systems in population health: Capabilities of pooled cross-sectional time series methods. *Health Policy*, 112, issue 1, pp. 122-132.

Rinke, Eike Mark, Hartmut **Wessler**, Charlotte **Löb** and Carina **Weinmann** (2013): Deliberative qualities of generic news frames: Assessing the democratic value of strategic game and contestation framing in election campaign coverage. *Political Communication*, 30, issue 3, pp. 474-494.

Rosset, Jan, Nathalie **Giger** and Julian **Bernauer** (2013): More Money, Fewer Problems? Cross-Level Effects of Economic Deprivation on Political Representation. *West European Politics*, 36, issue 4, pp. 817-835.

Roth, Tobias (2013): The role of social capital in the explanation of educational success and educational inequalities. *Irish Educational Studies*, 32, issue 3, pp. 335-354.

Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger and Oana **Lup** (2013): Seeking the Soul of Democracy: A Review of Recent Research into Citizens' Political Talk Culture. *Swiss Political Science Review*, 19, issue 4, pp. 513-538.

Schulze, Kai and Jale **Tosun** (2013): External dimensions of European environmental policy: An analysis of environmental treaty ratification by third states. *European Journal of Political Research*, 52, issue 5, pp. 581-607.

Siegert, Manuel and Tobias **Roth** (2013): Söhne bevorzugt? Geschlechtsspezifische Unterschiede beim Gymnasialbesuch türkischstämmiger Schülerinnen und Schüler. *Kölner*

Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, 65, issue 1, pp. 49-72.

Theocharis, Yannis (2013): The Contribution of Websites and Blogs to the Students' Protest Communication Tactics During the 2010 UK University Occupations. *Information, Communication & Society*, 16, issue 9, pp. 1477-1513.

Tieben, Nicole, Dirk **Hofäcker** and Nicole **Biedinger** (2013): Social mobility and inequality in the life course: Exploring the relevance of context. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 32, pp. 1-6.

Trautmüller, Richard (2013): Religiöse Diversität und Sozialintegration im internationalen Vergleich. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 65, issue 1, suppl., pp. 437-465.

Weiss, Felix and Hanna-Marei **Steininger** (2013): Educational family background and the realisation of educational career intentions: participation of German upper secondary graduates in higher education over time. *Higher Education*, 66, issue 2, pp. 189-202.

In other scientific journals

Bahle, Thomas, Claudia **Göbel** and Vanessa **Hubl** (2013): Familiäre Risikogruppen im europäischen Vergleich. *WSI Mitteilungen*, issue 03/2013, pp. 192-200.

Baumann, Markus, Marc **Debus** and Jochen **Müller** (2013): Das legislative Verhalten von Bundestagsabgeordneten zwischen persönlichen Charakteristika, Wahlkreisinteressen und Parteilinie: Eine Untersuchung am Beispiel der Auseinandersetzung um die Präimplantationsdiagnostik. *Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft*, 23, issue 2, pp. 177-211.

Becker, Birgit (2013): The Impact of Familial Activities on the Verbal and Non-verbal Skills of Children of Turkish Immigrants

in Germany. *International Research in Early Childhood Education*, 4, issue 1, pp. 91-104.

Debus, Marc, Christoph **Knill** and Jale **Tosun** (2013): Verwaltungsgebühren als Instrument symbolischer Steuerung: Kirchengabengebühren in baden-württembergischen Kommunen. *Der Moderne Staat*, 6, issue 1, pp. 191-209.

Dietrich, Alexander and Jale **Tosun** (2013): Forstzertifizierung in Europa: Eine Analyse der Beitrittsmotive von Staaten. *Zeitschrift für Umweltpolitik & Umweltrecht*, 36, issue 3, pp. 292-316.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard (2013): Flerpilarparadigmet til ettertanke: Privatiseringen av pensjonsordninger i et finanskriserammer Europa. *Tidsskrift for velferdsforskning*, 16, issue 4, pp. 234-246.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard and Dirk **Hofäcker** (2013): Reversing Early Retirement in Advanced Welfare Economies: A Paradigm Shift to Overcome Push and Pull Factors. *Comparative Population Studies (CPoS)*, 38, issue 4, pp. 807-840.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard and Dirk **Hofäcker** (2013): Trendwende bei der Frühverrentung in modernen Wohlfahrtsstaaten: Paradigmenwechsel zur Überwindung von Push- und Pull-Faktoren. *Zeitschrift für Bevölkerungswissenschaft*, 38, issue 4, pp. 841-880.

Eichhorst, Werner and J. Timo **Weishaupt** (2013): Mit Neo-Korporatismus durch die Krise? Die Rolle des Sozialen Dialogs in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz. *Zeitschrift für Sozialreform*, 59, issue 3, pp. 313-335.

Gebel, Michael (2013): Is a temporary job better than unemployment? A cross-country comparison based on British, German, and Swiss Panel Data. *Schmollers Jahrbuch - Journal of Applied Science Studies*, 133, issue 2, pp. 143-156.

Geißler, Ferdinand, Thomas **Leopold** and Sebastian **Pink** (2013): Gender Differences in Residential Mobility: The Case of Leaving Home in East Germany. *Schmollers Jahrbuch - Journal of Applied Social Science Studies*, 133, issue 2, pp. 239-248.

Grohs, Stephan, Christoph **Knill** and Jale **Tosun** (2013): Der Gebührenstaat. Theoretische Überlegungen und empirische Befunde. *Der Moderne Staat*, 6, issue 1, pp. 131-152.

Hofäcker, Dirk and Marge **Unt** (2013): Exploring the 'new worlds' of (late?) retirement in Europe. *Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy*, 29, issue 2, pp. 163-183.

Hofäcker, Dirk and Stefanie **König** (2013): Flexibility and work-life conflict in times of crisis: a gender perspective. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 33, issue 9/10, pp. 613-635.

Hörisch, Felix (2013): Fiscal Policy in Hard Times – A fuzzy-set QCA of fiscal policy reactions to the financial crisis. *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft*, 7, issue 2, pp. 117-141.

Jacob, Marita and Markus **Klein** (2013): Der Einfluss der Bildungsherkunft auf den Berufseinstieg und die ersten Erwerbsjahre von Universitätsabsolventen. *Beiträge zur Hochschulforschung*, 35, issue 1, pp. 8-37.

Kalter, Frank and Benjamin **Schulz** (2013): Stetiger Wandel über Generationen. *Forschung: das Magazin der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft; SPEZIAL Demografie*, pp. 28-33.

Krech, Volkhard, Markus **Hero**, Stefan **Huber**, Kimmo **Ketola** and Richard **Traunmüller** (2013): Religious Diversity and Religious Vitality: New Measuring Strategies and Empirical Evidence. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion-Institute for Studies of Religion*, 9, issue article 3, (online).

Krewel, Mona (2013): Der Bundestagswahlkampf 1961. *Historisch-Politische Mitteilungen*, 20, issue 1, pp. 171-198.

Müller, Jochen (2013): On a Short Leash? Sub-National Party Positions between Regional Context and National Party Unity. *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion & Parties*, 23, issue 2, pp. 177-199.

Norpoth, Helmut and Thomas **Gschwend** (2013): Chancellor Model Picks Merkel in 2013 German Election. *Political Science & Politics*, 46, issue 3, pp. 481-482.

Partheymüller, Julia and Anne **Schäfer** (2013): Das Informationsverhalten der Bürger im Bundestagswahlkampf 2013. *Media Perspektiven*, issue 12, pp. 574-588.

Theocharis, Yannis and Ellen **Quintelier** (2013): Social Media Politics en democratie: een reactie op Henry Milner (Social Media Politics and Democracy: A Response to Henry Milner). *Res Publica*, 55, pp. 116-120.

Theocharis, Yannis (2013): The Wealth of (Occupation) Networks? Communication Patterns and Information Distribution in a Twitter Protest Network. *Journal of Information Technology and Politics*, 10, issue 1, pp. 35-56.

Weishaupt, J. Timo (2013): Die offene Methode der Koordinierung in der deutschen Sozialpolitik: Trojanisches Pferd, sozialpolitischer Beschleuniger oder vertane Chance? *Zeitschrift für Sozialreform*, 59, issue 1, pp. 61-84.

Weishaupt, J. Timo, Bernhard **Ebbinghaus** and Claus **Wendt** (2013): Editorial: Der Umbau des Wohlfahrtsstaates in Krisenzeiten - Institutioneller Wandel in Deutschland im internationalen Vergleich. *Zeitschrift für Sozialreform*, 59, issue 3, pp. 279-290.

Weishaupt, J. Timo and Andrej **Privara** (2013): The Austrian flexicurity model: a source of inspiration for other EU member states? *Nová ekonomika*, 6, issue 1, pp. 99-108.

3.3 Chapters in Books

Becker, Birgit (2013): Eltern von Vorschulkindern und ihre Bildungsaspirationen. Pp. 435-446 in: Margrit Stamm, Doris Edelmann (Eds.): *Handbuch frühkindliche Bildungsforschung*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Becker, Birgit and Franziska **Schmidt** (2013): Ungleiche Startvoraussetzungen zu Beginn der Schullaufbahn? Unterschiede in den mathematischen und sprachlichen Fähigkeiten von sechsjährigen Kindern nach Geschlecht und Migrationshintergrund. Pp. 52-76 in: Andreas Hadjar, Sandra Hupka-Brunner (Eds.): *Geschlecht, Migrationshintergrund und Bildungserfolg*. Weinheim: Beltz Juventa.

Berge, Benjamin von dem (2013): Der Einfluss der Europarteien auf mittel- und osteuropäische Partnerparteien. Eine Reise durch die Archive von EVP und SPE. Pp. 129-165

in: Thomas Poguntke, Martin Morlok, Heike Merten (Eds.): *Auf dem Wege zu einer europäischen Parteiendemokratie*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Schriften zum Parteienrecht und zur Parteienforschung; no. 44).

Berge, Benjamin von dem and Thomas **Poguntke** (2013): Europäisierung nationaler Parteien und europäische Parteien. Pp. 875-904 in: Oskar Niedermayer (Ed.): *Handbuch Parteienforschung*. Berlin: Springer VS.

Bergmann, Michael and Thomas **Plischke** (2013): Opposition macht mobil: Zur Bedeutung von differenzieller Mobilisierung bei Landtagswahlen. Pp. 303-325 in: Thorsten Faas, Sigrid Roßteutscher, Kai Arzheimer, Bernhard Weißels (Eds.): *Koalitionen, Kandidaten, Kommunikation: Analysen zur Bundestagswahl 2009*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Debus, Marc and Thorsten **Faas** (2013): Die Piratenpartei in der ideologisch-programmatischen Parteienkonstellation Deutschlands: Das Füllen einer Lücke? Pp. 189-212 in: Oskar Niedermayer (Ed.): *Die Piratenpartei*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Debus, Marc (2013): Koalitionspräferenzen als erklärende Komponente des Wahlverhaltens: Eine Untersuchung anhand der Bundestagswahl 2009. Pp. 57-76 in: Thorsten Faas, Kai Arzheimer, Sigrid Roßteutscher, Bernhard Weißels (Eds.): *Koalitionen, Kandidaten, Kommunikation: Analysen zur Bundestagswahl 2009*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Debus, Marc and Jochen **Müller** (2013): Lohnt sich der Sprung über den Lagergraben? Existenz und Effekte politischer Lager im bundesdeutschen Parteienwettbewerb. Pp. 259-278 in: Frank Decker, Eckhard Jesse (Eds.): *Die deutsche Koalitionsdemokratie vor der Bundestagswahl 2013*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Parteien und Wahlen; no. 4).

Drahokoupil, Jan and Martin **Myant** (2013): Institutionalismus jenseits der ‚Spielarten des Kapitalismus‘: Transitionsökonomien in der vergleichenden Kapitalismusforschung. Pp. 86-102 in: Ian Bruff, Matthias Ebenau, Christian May, Andreas Nölke (Eds.): *Vergleichende Kapitalismusforschung: Stand, Perspektiven, Kritik*. Münster: Westfälisches Dampfboot.

Esser, Hartmut (2013): Ethnische Bildungsungleichheit und Bildungssysteme: Der Blick in die Bundesländer. Pp. 80-101 in: Nele McElvany, Miriam Gebauer, Wilfried Bos, Heinz-Günter Holtappels (Eds.): *Jahrbuch der Schulentwicklung: Band 17: Daten, Beispiele und Perspektiven: Sprachliche, kulturelle und soziale Heterogenität in der Schule als Herausforderung und Chance der Schulentwicklung*. Weinheim: Beltz Juventa.

Friedrich, Lena and Manuel **Siebert** (2013): Frühe Unterstützung benachteiligter Kinder mit Migrationshintergrund:

Effekte von Konzepten der Eltern- und Familienbildung. Pp. 461-471 in: Margrit Stamm, Doris Edelmann (Eds.): *Handbuch frühkindliche Bildungsforschung*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Gerth, Maria and Martin **Neugebauer** (2013): Weiblicher Schulkontext und Schulerfolg von Jungen. Pp. 431-455 in: Rolf Becker, Alexander Schulze (Eds.): *Bildungskontexte. Strukturelle Voraussetzungen und Ursachen ungleicher Bildungschancen*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Heidenreich, Martin, Klaus **Armingeon**, Bernhard **Ebbinghaus**, Kerstin **Martens** and J. Timo **Weishaupt** (2013): Europäische und internationale Politik. Pp. 75-88 in: Marius Busemeyer, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Stephan Leibfried, Nicole Mayer-Ahuja, Herbert Obinger, Birgit Pfau-Effinger (Eds.): *Wohlfahrtspolitik im 21. Jahrhundert*. Frankfurt am Main: Campus.

Huber, Sascha (2013): Politisches Lernen im Wahlkampf bei der Bundestagswahl 2009. Pp. 173-197 in: Thorsten Faas, Kai Arzheimer, Sigrid Roßteutscher, Bernhard Weißels (Eds.): *Koalitionen, Kandidaten, Kommunikation. Analysen zur Bundestagswahl 2009*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

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3.8 Data

Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Providing MZES project or service unit	Authorship
Data set of Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems (first transition)	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see http://info1.gesis.org/DBKSearch/SDESC2.asp?no=5084&db=D (archive no. ZA5084)	Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems	Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Cornelia Kristen, Noah Levin-Epstein, Yossi Shavit
Data set of Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems (second transition)	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see http://info1.gesis.org/DBKSearch/SDESC2.asp?no=5085&db=D (archive no. ZA5085)	Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems	Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Cornelia Kristen, Noah Levin-Epstein, Yossi Shavit
Data set of Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems (third transition)	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see http://info1.gesis.org/DBKSearch/SDESC2.asp?no=5086&db=D (archive no. ZA5086)	Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems	Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Cornelia Kristen, Noah Levin-Epstein, Yossi Shavit
Data set of the Rolling Cross-Section Campaign Survey with Post-election Panel Wave (GLES 2013)	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/gles (archive no. ZA5703)	B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Julia Partheymüller
Data set of Short-term Campaign Panel 2013 – Control Group I (to Panel Wave 3) (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/ (archive no. ZA5753, doi: 10.4232/1.11777)	B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Hans Rattinger, Thomas Plischke, Elena Wiegand

Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Providing MZES project or service unit	Authorship
Data set of Short-term Campaign Panel 2013 – Control Group II (to Panel Wave 5) (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahl-en/gles/ (archive no. ZA5754, doi: 10.4232/1.11778)	B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Hans Rattinger, Thomas Plischke, Elena Wiegand
Data set of Short-term Campaign Panel 2013 – Control Group III (to Panel Wave 7) (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahl-en/gles/ (archive no. ZA5755, doi: 10.4232/1.11779)	B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Hans Rattinger, Thomas Plischke, Elena Wiegand
Data set of German part of the European Social Survey (sixth wave; 2012-13)	Available for all interested researchers (in English). Details see http://nesstar.ess.nsd.uib.no/webview/ (ESS6-2012, ed 1.1)	B1.7 European Social Survey	Jan W. van Deth, Oscar Gabriel, Stefan Liebig, Edeltraud Roller
Data set on German State Parliaments and Governments (1946-2010) and on Policy Positions of State Parties (1980-2010)	Available for all interested researchers. Details see http://pappidocs.eurodata.webfactional.com/data/	B2.6 Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties	Franz Urban Pappi, Nicole Seher, Will Lowe
Data set for chapter 2 „Bevölkerung, Haushalte, Familien“ (Population, Households, Families) of Thomas Rahlf, ed., (forthcoming 2014), Vademecum zur historischen Statistik von Deutschland (Handbook of Historical Statistics of Germany). Bonn: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung.	Available for all interested researchers. Thomas Rahlf, ed., histat vademecum 2014: Zeitreihendatensatz für Deutschland, 1834-2012 (forthcoming 2014) (archive no. ZA9001)	Eurodata	Franz Rothenbacher, Georg Fertig

3.9 Software

Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Providing MZES project or service unit	Authorship
Stata ado-file „krippalpha“ - Calculates Krippendorff's alpha intercoder reliability coefficient	Available for all Stata users. Installation via „ssc install krippalpha“. http://econpapers.repec.org/software/bocbocode/S457750.htm	B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Alexander Staudt, Mona Krewel
Stata ado-file „holsti“ - Calculates the Holsti intercoder reliability coefficient.	Available for all Stata users. Installation via „ssc install holsti“. http://econpapers.repec.org/software/bocbocode/S457749.htm	B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Alexander Staudt, Mona Krewel, Julia Partheymüller

