

MZES

MANNHEIMER ZENTRUM FÜR
EUROPÄISCHE SOZIALFORSCHUNG

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1 Director's Annual Report 2000

1.1 Introduction

Since its foundation in 1989 the *Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung* (MZES) studies the societal, social, and political developments in Europe from several perspectives. This task is based on a dual obligation: "(The MZES) is committed to undertaking comparative European research and research into European integration and aims to combine the two" (Art. 2 of the MZES-Constitution). Research activities are organized in two departments mainly focussing on societal developments (Department A: European Societies and Their Integration), and on political developments (Department B: European Political Systems and Their Integration) respectively. Each department comprises five research areas with a number of different projects varying in scope and size. In spring 2000 a total of 47 researchers were engaged in 43 different scientific projects.

The implementation of the new constitution and its most important aspect – the reorganization of the original four research departments into two new departments – as well as the start of the fourth research planning period (1999-2001) in the very same year, made 1999 a rather difficult and certainly very challenging year for many people at the institute. The broad acceptance of the reform by the end of that year enabled us to concentrate our activities once again on the further development of a wide variety of research projects, meetings, conferences, exchanges, and contacts, which mark the outgrowth of European research at the MZES in the last decade. The continuation of the reform process, the introduction of systematic planning structures at the university level, and the preparation of mid-term research planning at the MZES required much time and energy in 2000. Especially the completion of the first "Infrastructure Plan 1999-2000" (see section 1.3.1) and the first "Development and Structure Plan 2001" (see section 1.3.2) can be mentioned here. Yet, since no new major structures had to be designed, 2000 was a more or less regular year as compared to the comprehensive changes realized in 1999.

The return to a less hectic period from an organizational point of view was a necessary condition for the successful further development of existing research projects as well as for the advancement of innovative ideas and attempts to instigate new projects. But institutional reform is no warranty for the progress of scientific research. The successful conclusion of major aspects of the reform in 1999, then, marks the beginning of a new period and not simply the end of a previous episode.

1.2 Scientific Development

Research at the institute is organized in a number of distinct projects. Each project is planned for several years and included in the three-year planning document of the MZES. The institute usually provides resources for preparing and submitting research proposals for new projects. Besides, additional support is available for projects, which are already funded by external sources. Successful

attempts to raise external funds – in the last eight years a total of 16.6 million DM – establish clear signs of widespread recognition for European research at the MZES.

Each research project passes a number of more or less similar phases from development and submission to conducting, reporting, and evaluation. With a large number of projects, these unavoidable fluctuations in required resources and support can be dealt with rather easily by shifting resources of the MZES regularly. The situation becomes much more problematic, when several larger projects are in similar phases by coincidence. In that case, available external resources and the need for support will show cyclical fluctuations, which will present rising complications for the organization of actual research and the use of internal resources. The first harbingers of developments in this direction were already visible in 1999 and are confirmed in 2000. In the last two years, several large projects entered their concluding phase and absorbed the available time and energy of a number of researchers and project leaders. As a consequence, the preparation and submission of new projects was already at a moderate level in 1999, which in turn resulted in a virtually identical amount of total external support obtained in 2000. While this steady level of support is not disappointing, the main concern should be the further prevention of the cyclical character of project development and especially the subsequent complications with the distribution of resources.

1.2.1 Products and Rewards

In 2000 the large number of research activities at the MZES resulted in an impressive list of publications (books, articles, book chapters, conference papers, research papers). Besides, virtually all employees were involved in the organization and participation of scientific conferences, workshops, and meetings. These products of European research at the MZES are summarised in the introductory sections for the two research departments (see section 2 and 3) and – in detail – in the various overviews presented in the appendix of this annual report.

The high quality of these products is indicated by the fact that many articles appear in first-rated scientific journals and that a growing number of books is published by renowned international academic publishing companies. Extensive review procedures are self-evident for those journals and publishers. Professional rewards and acknowledgements establish another indicator of the recognition of the quality of European research at the MZES. Prize winners in 2000 include:

- Sonja Haug, who received the first prize of the *Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung* for her outstanding doctoral dissertation "Soziales Kapital, Migrationsentscheidungen und Kettenmigrationsprozesse. Das Beispiel der italienischen Migranten in Deutschland".
- Hartmut Esser, who received the prize of the *German Sociological Association*, delivered at her convention 2000, for the best sociological textbook honouring Esser's multi-volume textbook series on "Soziologie – Spezielle Grundlagen".
- Henning Lohmann, who received the *Gerhard Fürst Prize*, sponsored by the *German Federal Statistical Office*, for his outstanding diploma thesis on "Potentiale der Nutzung von Ausgabedaten".

in der empirischen Armutsforschung. Bedarfsschätzung und Messung von Armut auf Basis der Einkommens- und Verbraucherstichprobe (EVS) 1993".

- Walter Müller, who received one of two first prizes of the *Thyssen Foundation* for the best article published in German social science journals for his article "Klassenstruktur und Parteiensystem: Zum Wandel der Klassenspaltung im Wahlverhalten", *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie* 50 (1), 1998, p. 3-47.
- Astrid Sahm, who received the special prize of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde* for her doctoral dissertation "Transformation im Schatten von Tschernobyl. Umwelt- und Energiepolitik im gesellschaftlichen Wandel von Belarus und Ukraine", which was assessed as the best study 1999 done by German speaking junior scientists in the field of Eastern European Research.

1.2.2 Fourth Research Programme

The present "Research Programme 1999-2001" is the fourth document of this kind since the foundation of the MZES. Its composition reflects the organizational structure of the institute (two research departments with each five distinct research areas which cover a various number of projects; see chapter 2 and 3). The information for the current annual report is arranged in accordance with the structure of the fourth research programme in order to facilitate cross-references between the main characteristics of each project and the progress and modifications made in 1999 and 2000.

Since 1999 the research programme can be modified yearly and the Executive Board has used this option in early 2000 for the first time. All project leaders and researchers received an invitation to propose modifications of the present programme and to put forward new projects. After the Executive Board discussed the consequences and the integration of these modifications in our ongoing research activities, most proposals were presented at the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board in February 2000. On the basis of those discussions, the Executive Board decided to recommend several modifications of the fourth research programme to the Supervisory Board. This last Board accepted the proposed modifications unrestrictedly at its meeting in March 2000.

Although this procedure was broadly announced and included in the drafts of the new constitution since 1998, several project modifications were reported to the Executive Board later than January 2000. Furthermore, additional modifications appeared to be unavoidable for some projects during 2000 as new projects are developed regularly. In those cases the Executive Board discussed the proposed modifications and projects at its monthly meetings. Most proposals have been accepted by the Board under the restriction that both the Scientific Advisory Board and the Supervisory Board appraise these projects positively at their upcoming meetings in spring 2001.

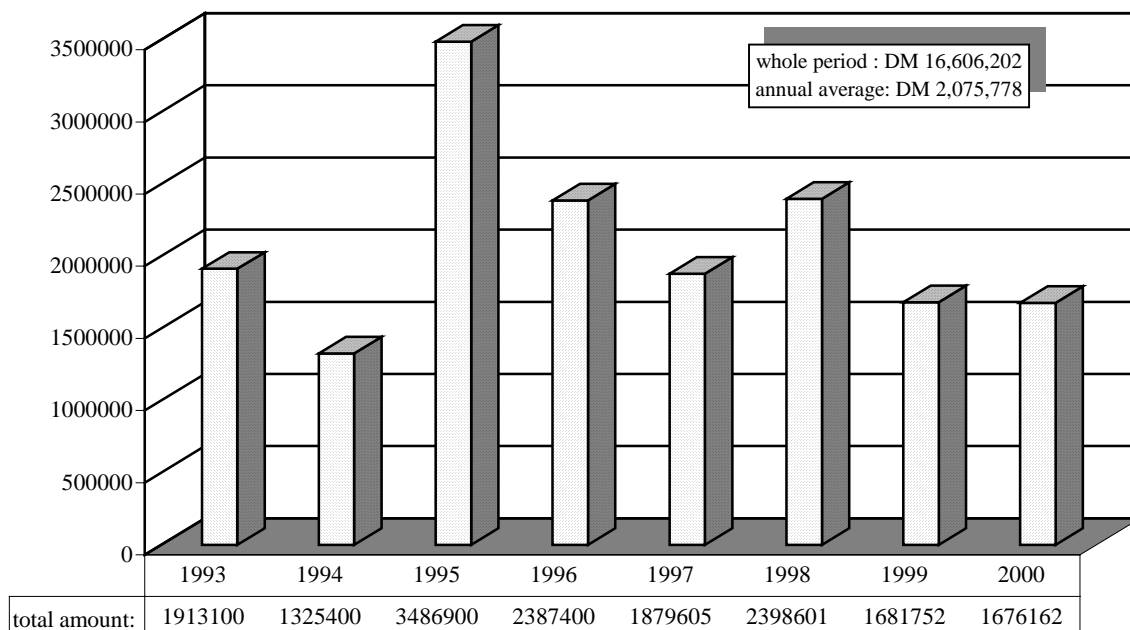
The new opportunity to modify our mid-term research planning on a regular basis seems to be an excellent way to attune actual developments and attempts to organize research in a more systematic way. However, some project leaders clearly overlooked the fact that the new procedure offers the opportunity to modify the ongoing Research Programme yearly and that modifications and new

initiatives have to be submitted for approval. Based on these experiences in this first year with the new procedure, the Executive Board intends to avoid discussions of project modifications after the decision procedure is finished in February/March of each year. Modifications and extensions proposed later will be discussed at the earliest possible occasion; that is, in January the following year (if no apparent urgent reasons for a provisional decision by the Executive Board are presented). In this way it can be avoided that the new opportunity to modify our Research Programme annually deteriorates into a permanent revision process and deflates the tasks and position of the Scientific Advisory Board.

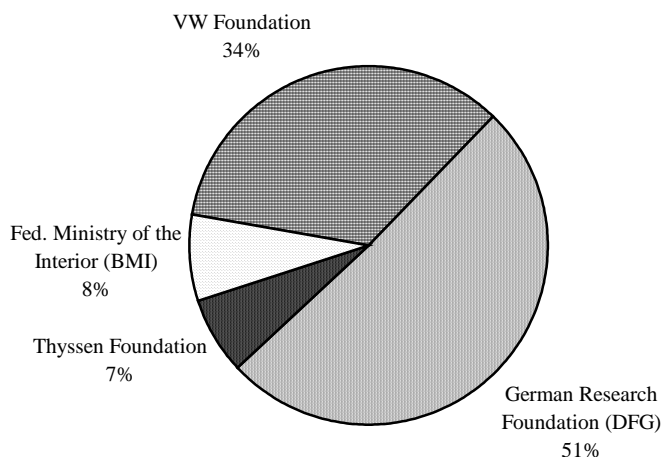
1.2.3 Project Development and Financial Support

Attempts to acquire external funds for new projects continued to be successful. In 2000 the total amount of external support for new projects is virtually equal to the funds received in 1999. A total of eight project proposals have been successful in 2000. Of these new projects three are funded by the VW-Foundation, two by the DFG, two by the Thyssen-Foundation, and the remaining one by the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI). The total amount of obtained financial support for new projects in 2000 is about 1.6 million DM, which is somewhat below the average annual figure of about 2.1 million DM for the eight-year period 1993-2000. As usual, financial support for the various ongoing projects are summarised in the appendix of this annual report.

Acquired New External Funding 1993-2000
(in DM)



Sources of Acquired New External Funding 2000 (in percentages of funding)



As can be seen in the graphical presentation of the total amount of newly acquired external funding between 1993 and 2000 the volume of support fluctuates considerably. The peak levels of 1995 and 1998 are followed by declining amounts of external funding in subsequent years. This rise-and-decline pattern suggests that relatively low levels of external support in several years are a direct consequence of our successes in the past. It is impossible – and undesirable – to replicate the acquisition of extraordinary large projects annually. Besides, once new projects are funded the researchers will be occupied by the actual development of the project, the collection and modification of information needed, and the preparation of publications. The time needed to develop new research proposals is simply not available in the period following the acquirement of external funding.

1.2.4 Scientific Advisory Board

The Scientific Advisory Board of the MZES met to discuss the implementation of the organizational reforms and the proposed modifications of the Research Programme on February 25-26, 2000. At this meeting the recommendations and comments of the Board presented at an earlier meeting in mid-1999 were used as a starting point for further discussions. For each recommendation or comment the action taken by the Executive Board was explicitly mentioned and evaluated. The Scientific Advisory Board expressed its appreciation for the way the various problems were dealt with and suggested a number of further opportunities to improve research management procedures. The Advisory Board invited the Executive Board to present at its next meeting in early 2001 strategies to deal with (i) the position of research projects dealing with developments in East and Central Europe and the integration of these projects into the mid-term MZES research planning, and (ii) to consider the long-term

planning explicitly from the perspective of the retirement scheme of the senior project leaders in the next ten years.

At the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board in February 2000 Walter Müller and his collaborators presented results from their comparative research on the development of educational systems and the impact of education on the labour market chances in several European countries. Besides, in June 2000 the members of the Board obtained for the first time additional information about ongoing activities. By sending a broad selection of key publications produced at the MZES to each member of the Board the contacts between the institute and the Board have been intensified. On the basis of the presentations at the meeting in February 2000 and the available publications later that year, the Scientific Advisory Board is directly informed about the most salient substantive results of European research at the institute.

The terms of Stefano Bartolini and Rainer Lepsius as members of the Board ended in December 2000. A proposal to reappoint the two professors for a new three-year term was accepted by the Executive Board and submitted for ratification in autumn 2000.

1.2.5 Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of the MZES met in March and July 2000. The first meeting on March 18 was addressed mainly to discussions about the modifications of the "Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001" and to the various aspects of the annual budget. The Board approved the proposals presented by the Executive Board. At this meeting the plan was accepted to reserve resources to support young scholars and inviting them to work at the institute (see section 1.3.3). On July 17 the Board examined the new mid-term planning goals for the MZES as required as part of the new planning and budgeting procedures developed by the University of Mannheim (see section 1.3.2). Besides, the Board acknowledged the development of the first "Infrastructure Plan 1999-2000" positively (see section 1.3.1).

1.3 Organizational Developments

After the implementation of the new constitution and its consequences had been realized in 1999 the organizational developments in 2000 mainly consisted of a continuation along those lines. The completion and formal acceptance of the first "Infrastructure Plan 1999-2000" and the first "Development and Structure Plan 2001" establish major aspects of these developments.

1.3.1 Infrastructure Plan 1999-2000

The MZES-infrastructure includes three areas: (i) the research archive "Eurodata", (ii) the library, and (iii) the computer department. These areas have been established in close relation to the development of European research at the institute in the last decade. With the introduction of the new MZES-Constitution in early 1999 the opportunity to integrate infrastructure activities more clearly into ongoing

and planned research activities was at hand. After several basic outlines were established – all new activities to be explicitly connected to the Research Programme; closing of activities not connected to the Research Programme; continuation of commitments started before 1999 – the General Manager was invited by the Executive Board to develop an Infrastructure Plan.

Developing a systematic planning procedure for the MZES-infrastructure appeared to be a very complicated task involving both difficult problems of redirecting some existing commitments as well as redefining a few tasks and competencies of individual employees. After the General Manager presented a first version of this plan in autumn 1999 the Executive Board discussed the problems at several meetings. Taking into account the apparent complications it was decided, firstly, to develop a plan for the period 1999-2000 instead of two distinct plans for each year separately and, secondly, that the plan should be considered as a transitional document. Starting in 2001 the annual Infrastructure Plan is expected to emphasise the close connection between ongoing European research at the institute on the one hand and the collection of information and various types of support on the other.

The "Infrastructure Plan 1999-2000" provides an excellent overview of the activities in this area. Among the activities directly related to research projects, the work on the "Societies of Europe" series and the "Family Change and Family Policy" project occupies prominent positions. The close cooperation between researchers and members of the infrastructure staff in these projects appears to be very fruitful. Other examples of projects to be mentioned are "Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union", "Gewerkschaften bis 1945", and "Official Microdata in Europe". In each of these projects cross-national comparative data collections are designed, built, enlarged, checked, and documented. And although these collections primarily serve the needs of research activities incorporated in the MZES Research Programme, all of them will be made available to the scientific community.

European research is stimulated by a number of other activities by members of the staff. For instance, a newsletter is published by the research archive and the MZES website is designed, updated, and modified by the computer department. The library collection – including a large collection of official statistics and census data for virtually each European country – is continuously expanded. Integrating this collection into the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium started two years ago, but still requires a lot of attention. As usual, the results of activities by the infrastructure are documented in several tables and overviews included in the appendix of this annual report.

The Executive Board accepted the "Infrastructure Plan 1999-2000" at its meeting on May 5, 2000 and the Supervisory Board acknowledged the plan positively at its meeting in July. With the acceptance of this first planning document for the MZES-infrastructure a very important aspect of the reform of the institute has been successfully implemented. The idea to define the coordination of the infrastructure as a task of the General Manager appeared to be very fruitful and constructive.

1.3.2 Development and Structure Plan 2001

With the introduction of a new planning and budgeting procedure at the University of Mannheim in early 2000 all departments and institutes were invited to develop strategic plans for 2001 and to formulate their mid-term goals and objectives. These topics had to be dealt with in a newly drafted document called "Development and Structure Plan". Since the main goals and objectives of the MZES had been discussed extensively during the preparation of the "Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001" large parts of the required document could be produced straightforwardly. In addition, the contribution of MZES-activities to the general goals of the University of Mannheim has been considered and specified as part of the new plan. A brief analysis of existing and expected structural problems – cyclical submission and funding of projects; workload of project leaders; retirement of senior researchers – resulted in a further specification of the goals and objectives already included in the "Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001".

On the basis of the evaluation of these existing and expected structural problems summarised in the "Development and Structure Plan", the plan suggests that a promising strategy to deal with these problems could be the development of a so-called Special Research Area ("Sonderforschungsbereich" or "SFB") acknowledged and partly financed by the German Research Foundation. With respect to the very extensive amount of organizational and scientific work linked to the realisation of an SFB the Executive Board was invited to explore the opportunities before a decision is taken. The Board discussed both the scientific and organizational aspects of an SFB extensively at several specific meetings. After a first thematic sketch was presented and all researchers at the institute had the opportunity to react, a much more elaborated plan was drafted in autumn 2000. After this plan is discussed with the MZES-employees in January 2001 it will be presented to the Scientific Advisory Board in February of that year. And only after the decision-making process is completed in spring 2001 a final decision about the possible development of an MZES-SFB will be available.

The "Development and Structure Plan 2001" has been accepted by the Executive Board at its meeting on July 3, 2000 and by the Supervisory Board at its meeting in July. The document was offered to the University of Mannheim in August 2000 and accepted without further suggestions to modify these plans. In the near future, the University will discuss the position and resources of the MZES on the basis of this document.

1.3.3 Young Scholars Initiative

In the last few years it has become increasingly difficult to recruit excellent young scholars for research activities. Especially the discrepancy between the skills and knowledge required to work out new research projects on the one hand and the experience offered by young people starting to work on their doctoral dissertation on the other, presents complications. In order to deal with this problem the Executive Board decided to start a grant and support programme for young scholars who want to write their dissertation in close connection to one of the existing MZES-research projects. Twice a year this

support will be offered in an open competition to young scholars. Support includes financial assistance for two years as well as a working place at the institute.

The initiative to support young scholars in this way and to reserve the financial resources required for the next two years was discussed and accepted by the Supervisory Board at its meeting on March 18 2000. In autumn 2000 Irena Kogan – a young social scientist from Israel – started her activities in Research Area A. The procedure for the second candidate was not yet completed by the end of the year.

1.3.4 Communication and Training

Activities like workshops, informal meetings, guest professorships, presentations, conferences and the like are important instruments to improve communication and exchange of ideas both among people at the institute and in contacts with colleagues from other institutes. As usual, a large number of these kinds of meetings took place in 2000. Concise overviews of meetings at the institute are presented in the introductory sections of chapter 2 and 3; an extensive overview is included in the appendix of this annual report.

External communication was promoted in 2000 by continuing to invite guests to deliver a speech at a common meeting with the Department of Social Sciences. These presentations are followed by informal gatherings and the texts of the presentations are published as a brochure by the MZES. Finally, all MZES Working Papers emphasizing European integration are available from the European Research Papers Archive (electronic downloading) and the MZES home page offers a large amount of information about research at the institute, but also presents many links to other sources relevant for European social research.

Starting in 1999 workshops are organized for MZES employees in order to discuss the opportunities to use new approaches and techniques for analysing data. On December 4-5, 2000 Michael Hout (University of California, Berkeley USA) presented new developments in the graphical presentation of results obtained with so-called logit and probit models. A total of ten researchers from various projects attended the workshop. Professor Hout introduced several approaches and demonstrated the use of available software in this area. In addition, the participants worked with these programmes in the pc-room of the institute and had the opportunity to discuss the problems and prospects extensively with professor Hout.

1.4 Perspectives

The newly created "Development and Structure Plan 2001" formulates several tasks for the forthcoming years. Obviously, these tasks are in line with the four major goals to be pursued in the period 1999-2001 as summarised in the "Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001" of the MZES. Do the activities undertaken in 2000 support these goals?

Goal 1: Consolidation and improvement of the position held by the MZES in international European Research:

The strong position of the institute in European research is underlined by the many research activities listed in this annual report in an unequivocal way. The successful acquisition of funding for comparative research also makes clear that the institute is able to meet the highest standards in this area. However, the total amount of external funding for new projects obtained in 2000 is more or less equal to the amount of funding in the previous year. Since in 2000 funding of new projects is supplied by German sources only, more attempts to obtain European funds are required in the near future. As a first step to encourage initiatives in this direction overviews of existing European research networks have been made available by the General Manager in summer and autumn.

Goal 2: Further integration of research activities:

After the acceptance of the "Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001" in 1999, the first major occasion to strengthen the integration of research activities was offered by the modification procedure in January and February 2000. At the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board modifications of the Research Programme have been discussed in detail. This new procedure appears to be a much-needed opportunity to combine the requirements of mid-term research planning with the need to implement adjustments and extensions frequently. The experiences with this procedure are used to improve the next round in 2001.

The integration of research activities is clearly strengthened by the completion and implementation of the "Infrastructure Plan 1999-2000". This document establishes a first attempt to attune actual research activities and various ways to support research in a systematic way.

Goal 3: Intensification of international and interdisciplinary cooperation:

Just as in previous years, the overview of activities summarised in this annual report underline the broad international orientation of the institute. Several international conferences and workshops took place in Mannheim, and at a large number of meetings all over the world MZES-researchers presented their findings and were actively engaged in organising professional gatherings. Interdisciplinary cooperation is most visible in the activities of the DFG Group of Researchers, where scholars from the fields of political science, international relations, economics, and law closely cooperate in their study of decision-making processes.

Goal 4: Implementation of the new work and administrative structure:

This goal has been reached by the end of 1999 as planned. Consequences of the implementation of the new work and administrative structures have been dealt with in 2000, but no additional problems are encountered.

2 Research Department A: European Societies and Their Integration

Introduction

Research in Department A focuses on the cultural, social, economic, and welfare-state-based foundations of conditions of life in Europe and their variation in different European societies. They are assumed to be mainly determined by the results of economic markets, by the regulatory and redistributive actions and interventions of the state, by the support and exchange relationships within families, households or other units of partnership, and finally by intermediary social associations and organizations such as the trade unions, churches or other welfare producing agencies. Research projects study selected elements of these institutions and processes, in particular how conditions of life are affected by changing social structures and the transformation of welfare state institutions and policies.

The studies relating to the *social structures* and their evolution in European Societies primarily analyse the developments of the two systems that possibly have the strongest impact for producing social differentiation in modern societies: education and labour markets. How are they structured and related to each other? What are the effects on social differentiation of the changes in educational institutions and of increasing educational participation? How are the occupational structures, the number and characteristics of jobs and of work careers being transformed and what is the effect of these transformations on various aspects of life chances of individuals and particular population groups? How are both systems and their interconnections affecting the extent and nature of social inequalities in European societies? How do inequalities evolve in the continued process of social change and how and why do countries vary in these respects? Another important issue is how individuals organize and arrange their life and life courses in families, households and other forms of cohabitation and how this in turn affects conditions of life by sharing resources in the chosen living arrangements.

The specific focus of *welfare state* research in the Mannheim Centre lies in the attempt to understand the present structure of welfare state institutions in European countries and the variation between countries from their historical roots and from the social forces which have affected their continued transformation.

These two main research fields – social structures and welfare state analysis – are closely linked because neither of them can be really understood without the other. On the one side, welfare state institutions have been invented in reaction, at least partly, to social problems and conflicts rooted in given social structures, and their present reforms and transformations are to a large extent also a response to new social strains emerging from changing social structures: for instance, from the demographic transformations and population ageing, from unemployment, or from growing numbers of single parent families. On the other side, welfare state institutions and their change strongly impact on the social structures and their development.

Research is organized in the following five main research areas:

1. Development of Social Structures in European Societies;
2. Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflict;
3. Family and the Welfare State in Europe;
4. Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State in Europe;
5. Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State.

Even though area 2 like area 1 is closely tied to the broad field of studies of social structures, migration and its differentiating consequences for the social structure in almost all societies of Western Europe is a large field of research in itself and poses a number of distinct problems. Therefore the projects concerned with these issues have been set up as a distinct research area. They address the implications of the new migration movements for the emergence of new forms of social inequality and social differentiation in receiving societies and the effects of these changes on the relationships between host countries and countries of origin.

All projects in areas 3 to 5 have a particular focus on the welfare state. Area 3 includes projects which study welfare state developments with a particular focus on policies related to the family and their consequences for family development. The projects in area 4 attempt to understand the role of two intermediary institutions or organizations which to a greater or lesser extent have competed and still compete with the welfare state in providing social security, care and social services: the trade unions and the churches. While research in areas 3 and 4 continues the *historical-comparative* tradition of *macrosociological* welfare state research at the Mannheim Centre, area 5 covers an aspect of welfare state development which is more concerned with the recent public debates about the balance between the market economy and the welfare state, and it is particularly interested in their cultural foundation and legitimation.

In all these areas a general aim is the *comparative* analysis of the various research questions, comparing them in larger or smaller sets of European countries and analysing their development in shorter or longer periods of time. Most of the projects which are under way or in preparation already have this comparative orientation; the few projects that do not at the moment, have committed themselves to move into comparative designs once they have elaborated and tested in more limited contexts the theoretical models and empirical procedures to be used, or once they have explored the issues to be studied in exemplary projects on a smaller scale. The central aims are to describe and explain the similarities and differences between European countries and to examine their convergence or divergence in the process of social change and European integration.

During 2000 research in Department A has progressed according the lines indicated in the research plan for 1999-2001. Most of the projects have successfully continued work already started in the preceding year. Several projects have been finished during 2000 or at the end of 2000 because the research goals have been reached or external financing came to an end. In particular, most of the

projects in Research Area 3. "Family and the Welfare State in Europe" have been concluded. This research area is now in its ending stage. Among the projects which have ended for these reasons are:

- "Family and the Welfare State in Europe". This EU-TMR-Programme funded project was concluded with a final workshop because after four years the funding period ended. A book with twenty contributions from the participants of the TMR research network, edited by Astrid Pfenning and Thomas Bahle, is in print.
- "History of Family Law in Western Europe". This project's funding period also ended. It was concluded with an international conference at the MZES on "Family Laws: Histories, Developmental Path and Their Causes". Book publications by Harry Willekens are in preparation.
- "Family Relationships and Social Networks in Modern Societies: A Comparative Examination of Germany and South Korea". Anna Kim has successfully completed this dissertation project. The respective book publication is in print.
- "The Moral Economy of Unemployment I". Funding of phase I of this project has ended. A book is in print and a proposal for a phase II of the project has been delivered to the German Research Foundation.

Three projects have ended because researchers left the Mannheim Center for other career steps or because other reasons prevented continuation of the project.

- "Gender Inequalities and the Development of Family Law". The project director, Kirsten Scheiwe, has left the MZES for a Professorship at Hildesheim University. She continues to work on the topics of her project in that new context.
- "Career Patterns of Men and Women in a Family Context: A Comparative Analysis of Germany and the UK". This dissertation project by Anja Hall was discontinued as a formal MZES-project because Anja Hall left Mannheim University for a permanent non-university employment. She continues to work on her dissertation.
- "Growth to Limits". This project was an attempt to revitalise the publication of volume III in the respective series, edited by Peter Flora. The project had to be given up because it was impossible to receive the country reports from two countries crucial to the study.

While thus quite a number of projects have been concluded, several new projects have been started or initiated. In particular, members of all research areas of the department have been very active in preparing research proposal. In total eight proposals, mostly for large scale projects, have been submitted to research funding agencies. Two proposals have been granted during the year, six are still pending for final decision.

In terms of major publications, the year 2000 has seen the appearance in print of the first two momentous volumes of the "Societies of Europe" series, each accompanied by a CD-ROM including large validated and documented historical data series on "Elections in Western Europe since 1815" and on "Trade Unions in Western Europe since 1945". From the "Family Change and Family Policy" project

the CD-ROM version of the Family Policy Database has been finalised and will be ready for distribution soon. Details on these publications can be found on the MZES book publications homepage http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/publications/books/book_start.html.

From the 1999 MZES workshop on "Self-employment in Advanced Economies" a series of articles is being published in four consecutive special issues of the *International Journal of Sociology*, edited by the respective project members. The first issue appeared in print in autumn 2000.

Besides, several other books and research articles have appeared. In numbers, the following is the year 2000 publication output:

- 12 books (9 monographs, 3 edited volumes),
- about 14 articles in peer reviewed journals,
- about 23 articles in other journals or edited volumes,
- 10 articles in research reports or working papers.

The majority of the publications is in a language other than German, mostly in English. This documents the international orientation of the Department's work. Altogether, these figures mean that almost each week a major product has appeared in print from one of the projects of the Department.

In 2000 the Department continued to play an active role in organizing exchange and cooperation inside and outside the Mannheim Centre using various forms of seminars, workshops, conferences and training programmes organized by members of the Department. MZES-researchers have given more than about thirty presentations to national and (mainly) international conferences. At the MZES the Department has continued its regular Department seminar with presentations by Department members and visiting scholars. Besides, it has continued its series of jointly-organized workshops in which work on topics of central interest to projects, research areas and the whole Department is presented and discussed. In 2000 a number of seminars and workshops, organized or chaired by Department members have taken place:

- Conference: Family Laws: History, Developmental Paths and Their Causes; convenor: Harry Willekens.
- Workshop: Self-Employment in Advanced Economies II; convenors: Walter Müller, Henning Lohmann and Silvia Lubert.
- TMR-Workshop: The Family and the Welfare State in the New Century: Trends and Perspectives in Europe; convenors: Laura Maratou-Alipranti and Thomas Bahle.
- Workshop: Inclusion and Exclusion. The Relation Between Social Differentiation and Social Inequality; convenor: Hartmut Esser.
- ECSR-Workshop: Family Policy in Europe; convenors: Thomas Bahle and Anne H. Gauthier.
- ECSR-Workshop: Migration and Interethnic Relations; convenors: Hartmut Esser and Frank Kalter.

- Workshop: Self-Employment in Advanced Economies III; convenors: Walter Müller, Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber.

(For further details see Appendix 6 of this annual report).

Members of the Department have in addition been involved in the preparation and leadership of large scale international conferences. Hartmut Esser acted, together with Richard Breen from the European University Institute, Florence, as co-organizer of the conference "Educational Differentiation in European Societies: Causes and Consequences" in Giens (France). This ESF-funded conference was part of the European Consortium of Sociological Research (ECSR) Conference series on "European Societies or European Society?" and brought together some fifty international experts and some twenty young scholars in the field of education research. Walter Müller has been in charge of planning together with John Goldthorpe and Anthony Heath, (Nuffield College, Oxford), the European ECSR-graduate school and workshops which took place at Nuffield College, Oxford on September 6-14. The five day graduate school was on "Social Inequality and Political Partisanship" and attracted some thirty young researchers from thirteen European countries as well as from Israel and the US. Eight two-day workshops with about eighty participants from all over Eastern and Western Europe were on various topics of the comparative study of societal developments, two of them convened and chaired by MZES researchers Thomas Bahle, Hartmut Esser and Frank Kalter. All three events have been highly successful and will be continued in the coming years with substantial input from MZES researchers. The MZES is thus continuing to contribute to the creation of a European community of cooperative research in the social sciences.

Members of the Department have also been active in

- peer review procedures of the German Research Foundation and other national and international review committees;
- editorial or advisory boards of national and international journals;
- the commission on improving the information infrastructure for the social sciences and statistical data, established by the German Federal Minister for Science and Research;
- chairing the European Consortium for Sociological Research.

2.1 Research Area 1: Development of Social Structures in European Societies

Education, work and incomes, the living arrangements in families, partnerships and social networks, and the provisions of the welfare state are the most lasting determinants of life chances of individuals in modern societies. The projects study how and why these elements are interrelated, how they have changed in the economic and social developments of the last decades and how and why the European societies still differ in these respects.

Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Hildegard Brauns, Anna Kim, Stefani Scherer, Susanne Steinmann
Funding: DFG, MZES
Duration: 1996 to 2001
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project examines the possibilities for utilizing education and training in the labour market and the intergenerational reproduction of social inequalities. Against the background of the massive expansion of participation in education and extensive structural changes in the labour market, this project deals with the changing role of education for access to occupational positions and the mechanisms at work. A related question is what consequences this has for structures of social inequality, particularly between social classes, status groups, and gender.

Data: Labour Force Surveys and Panel-Data

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2000:

In several papers the project has analysed *the role of education for individual labour market chances, its cross-national differences and the changes over time*. The project addresses these questions both from a dynamic perspective, based on longitudinal data for Germany, Italy and Great Britain, and cross-sectional one, based on national Labour Force Survey data for Germany, France and the UK, covering a time span from the early 80ies to the late 90ies. These large data sources allow for the detailed investigation into specific subgroups and the changes over time (Brauns, Müller and Steinmann 2000, Brauns and Steinmann 2000, Müller 2000, Shavit and Müller 2000). Special attention was put on the impact of vocational and tertiary education, and different dimensions of returns to education have been considered. The career mobility perspective mainly concentrated on the labour market entry process and the importance of different educational credits and pathways (Scherer 2000, Steinmann 2000). We found considerable differences in the way the labour market entry performs in the different countries, as well as strong similarities. For instance does the Southern European pattern include a much longer waiting time before first job entry. This difference, however, seems to be due to the fact that British and Germany entrants follow much more unstable careers at the very beginning, while the Italians already enter the labour market via stable positions: the time to enter stable employment differs only slightly between the countries. These country specific patterns hold for all educational groups.

While all the research studies are embedded in a strictly comparable framework, both in-depth studies on single countries and broader cross-national comparisons have been conducted.

Beside the more substantial research questions the project also contributed to the further development of sensible international measurement instruments for socio-economic status and education (Brauns, Steinmann and Haun 2000, Brauns and Steinmann 2000).

Conference participation:

30. June 2000, EUROSTAT Expert group meeting: "European Social Economic Classification", London, UK. Participant: Hildegard Brauns.
2. June 2000, Tagung der Section Bildung und Erziehung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie: "Bildung und berufsstruktureller Wandel und der Wissensgesellschaft". Universität Bremen, Germany. Presentation: Walter Müller: "Übergangsstrukturen zwischen Bildung und Beschäftigung".
28. July - 5. August 2000, Research Stay at the Sociological Department of the University of Trento, Italy. Stefani Scherer.
- 6.-12. September 2000, ECSR Graduate School: Integrating Sociological Theory and Research ISTAR, Nuffield College Oxford, UK. Presentation: Stefani Scherer: "The way in the labour market in Germany, Italy and Great Britain".
- 13.-14. September 2000, ECSR Workshops, Nuffield College Oxford, UK. Stefani Scherer.
- 16.-21. September 2000, ESF Conference on "European Societies or European Societies?", Giens, France. Presentation: Walter Müller: "Tertiary Education and Access into Service Classes in France, Germany and the UK".
- 26.-29. September 2000, "Gute Gesellschaft? Zur Konstruktion sozialer Ordnungen", 30th Congress of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany. Joint session "Familie und Bildung". Presentation: Susanne Steinmann: "Zur Bedeutung unterschiedlicher Berufsbildungspfade und fachlicher Qualifikationen für den Arbeitsmarkteinstieg".
- 3.-6. October 2000, "Social Science Methodology in the New Millenium", Fifth international Conference on Logic and Methodology, RC 33, Cologne, Germany. Presentation: Hildegard Brauns and Stefani Scherer: "The CASMIN Educational Classification in International Comparison".
- 12.-13. October 2000, 2nd ZUMA User Conference of the Mikrozensus data. Mannheim, Germany. Participants: Susanne Steinmann and Stefani Scherer. Presentation: Stefani Scherer: "Arbeitslosigkeit zu Karrierebeginn: ein Vergleich von Deutschland, Frankreich und Großbritannien".
27. November 2000, 2nd EUROSTAT Expert group meeting: "European Social Economic Classification", Luxembourg. Participant: Hildegard Brauns.
- 1.-2. December 2000, Conference: "National Patterns of Social Mobility", European University Institute, Florence, Italy. Presentation: Walter Müller and Reinhard Pollak: "Social Mobility in Germany. Increased Fluidity or Even Stronger Barriers?".

A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe (CATEWE)

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Markus Gangl
Funding: EU-TSER
Duration: 1997 to 2001
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: CATEWE aims at analysing the transition from education to work in a comparative European perspective. This entails developing a more satisfactory framework for understanding transitions in different European systems and to use this framework to analyse the factors affecting success and failure in education/training outcomes and labour market integration. A major focus of the project will be the institutional embeddedness of these transition processes, thus enhancing comparative knowledge on the operation of different linkages between the education and training system and the labour market. The research will have a dynamic perspective, analysing changes in transition processes over time and their relationship to changes in institutional and labour market conditions.

Data: Secondary analyses of national School Leaver Surveys, as well as of national and European Labour Force Surveys

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 2000:

Based on the project group's 1999 Interim Report to the European Commission, the MZES-coordinated project part further elaborated and refined its analyses of school-to-work transitions based on Labour Force Survey data. In the course of the year, a total of eight working papers reached completion or at least near final stages, and three of these have been published in the institute's working papers series this year. By now, the MZES-led group contributed analyses on as diverse topics as young people's educational attainment, the nature of vocational training, labour market effects of qualifications, macrostructural contexts and institutions, or a descriptive topology of labour market entry patterns in Europe. In addition, a number of papers apply innovative statistical tools to comparative research questions. As substantial progress and coherence was achieved in the overall project work, it is now intended to have a book publication from the project analyses, which should summarize the project findings on school-to-work transitions in Europe. Moreover, the extensive project's final report to the European Commission is currently prepared as well. In addition to these genuine project tasks, the main event in 2000 was an International Workshop on Comparative Data on Education-to-Work Transitions coorganized by members of the project and the OECD, who tried to bring together research practitioners, statistical offices staff and public administration officials in the field. The workshop was held at the OECD in Paris in June, and is expected to yield a number of important contacts for future work in the area.

Conference participation:

21.-23. June 2000, International Workshop on Comparative Data on Education-to-Work Transitions, OECD, Paris. Presentation: Walter Müller and Markus Gangl: "Using LFS Data for Cross-National Research: Promises, Examples, and Problems".

24. October 2000, "Education, health and other social fields", EUROSTAT Unit E-3, Luxembourg. Presentation: Walter Müller and Markus Gangl: "Using LFS Data for Cross-National Research on School-to-Work Transitions: Examples from the CATEWE Project".

26.-29. September 2000, 30th Congress of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany. Presentation: Markus Gangl: "Simulationstechniken in der komparativen Sozialforschung".

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Dr. Cristina Iannelli / July, August, November 2000 / CES, University of Edinburgh / Edinburgh / Great Britain.

Asunción Soro Bonmati / July, August, November 2000 / EUI and University of Alicante / Florence and Alicante / Italy and Spain.

Dr. Lena Schröder / October-November 2000 / SOFI, University of Stockholm / Stockholm / Sweden.

Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Henning Lohmann, Silvia Luber
Funding: Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung, MZES
Duration: 1998 to 2001
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Since the 1980s the rate and number of self-employed workers increased in almost every Western European country. This growth has influenced strongly the recent debate about the replacement of traditional forms of employment. Further, it has risen the question about the causes of this increase. The project conducts a systematic comparative analysis in several European societies to describe the development in the various countries and to explain the differences between these countries in the context of specific national structures of incentives and opportunities for self-employed work. Particularly, the implications of the developments for the social-structural change of the group of self-employed is of specific interest.

Data: European Labour Force Surveys

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2000:

The project has (1) continued in-depth analysis of micro-level data (both cross-sectional and longitudinal) for the description and explanation of the similarities and differences in the development

of self-employment in advanced industrial societies and it has (2) also continued its extended international co-operation in this area. Research has mainly been pursued on the following questions: In which way does the institutional and economic framework influence the relevance of different individual resources for the likelihood of being self-employed especially in France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom? In which contexts are individual resources like education and work experience still important determinants of self-employed work and how do gender-specific aspects govern the relevance of these resources? What different processes have generated the specific dynamic underlying the development of self-employment since the 1980s (focusing on the entries into and exits from self-employed work)?

The project continues to play a leading role in an international research network for the comparative study of processes leading into self-employment and to surviving in it. This co-operation provides the means to analyse these processes in a large number of countries on the base of longitudinal data that can only be achieved in such a joint effort. The network has developed out of an international conference that was organized by the project in 1999 at the MZES and includes up to now colleagues from 12 European and other OECD countries. The aim of the co-operation is a joint publication combining both country-specific analyses and a comparative meta-analysis of the country studies. Two workshops have been organized by the project: the first (spring 2000 in Libourne, France) served to develop a common conceptual framework and design for the country studies; at the second workshop (in November 2000 at the MZES) the first drafts of the country chapters have been presented and discussed. A concluding workshop is planned in the context of the conference of the Research Committee Social Stratification of the International Sociological Association which will take place in April 2001 at the MZES. The international cooperation has also resulted in the publication of a collection of papers on self-employment in advanced economies in a series of four consecutive special issues of the International Journal of Sociology devoted to this topic. The Mannheim project staff acts as guest editors of these issues, the first of which has appeared in October 2000.

Conference participation:

10. May 2000, Workshop "Self-Employment in Advanced Economies II", Libourne, France. Presentation: Silvia Luber, Henning Lohmann and Walter Müller: "Entry into Self-Employment in Germany".

14. May 2000, 50th Anniversary of Research Committee on Social Stratification (International Sociological Association, RC-28), Libourne, France. Presentation: Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber: "Patterns of Male and Female Self-Employment: A Comparison of France, Germany, Italy and the UK".

29. September 2000, 30th Congress of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany. Presentation: Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber: "Entwicklung und Determinanten beruflicher Selbständigkeit in europäisch vergleichender Perspektive".

13. October 2000, 2nd Mikrozensus User Conference "Forschung mit dem Mikrozensus. Analysen zur Sozialstruktur und zum Arbeitsmarkt". Presentation: Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber: "Die Folgen

beruflicher Segregation für weibliche und männliche Selbständigkeit. Ein Vergleich zwischen Deutschland und dem Vereinigten Königreich".

Organized workshops/conferences: 17.-19. November 2000, International Workshop on "Self-Employment in Advanced Economies III". Paper presented: Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber: "Self-employment entry and exit in Germany 1984-1998".

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Prof. Patricia McManus / July 2000 / Indiana University / Bloomington / USA.

The Pluralization of Living Arrangements and Family Forms

Director: Josef Brüderl
Researchers: Silke Aisenbrey
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2000
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: One hypothesis in the discussions around the process of individualization suggests that many binding restrictions have disappeared, behavioural options have increased and therefore living arrangements have diversified.

Most studies dealing with this hypothesis refer to cross-sectional data, which can only provide "snapshots" of the distribution of living arrangements in the population.

Our project will focus on this facet of the individualization process. For several European countries the distribution of living arrangements and changes thereof are examined empirically with cohort-based longitudinal data.

Data: DJI Family Survey, Fertility and Family Survey (FFS)

Geographic Space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2000:

Our work in 2000 focused mainly on the preparation of the research proposal for the German Research Foundation (DFG). Therefore it was our main goal to review the international research in this area and to find the appropriate datasets for our proposed secondary analysis and to acquire these datasets. Meanwhile we got the data of the Family and Fertility Surveys for Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. We examined these data and decided to use Italy, Germany, and Sweden for a comparative analysis of our research question. A first version of the research proposal is prepared and will be submitted to the DFG in early 2001.

Conference participation:

29.-31. May 2000, FFS Flagship-Conference, Bruxelles, Belgium. Participant: Josef Brüderl.

Social Structure, Social Security, and the Social Position of the Public Service Sector: European Models and National Case Studies

Director: Franz Rothenbacher
Researchers: Franz Rothenbacher
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2001
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The research project investigates the social category of the public employees under three perspectives: internal social structure, social security and socio-economic position. International comparisons for the countries of the European Union are combined with detailed national case studies. The general framework for the study is made up by job reduction in the public sector due to high state expenditure and a growing pension load. The effects of these trends for the socio-economic position of public employees as compared with other occupational groups are analysed.

Data: Official statistics, legislative sources, social surveys

Geographic space: European Union (for comparison); Germany, France, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland (for case studies)

Project activities in 2000:

In 2000, a project proposal on "Social Structure, Social Security and Socio-economic Position of the Civil Service" in European countries was prepared and delivered to the Thyssen Foundation. The project intends to investigate the civil services of five European countries: France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom in a sociological perspective. The focus is on the living conditions of the personnel employed in the civil service. Three main aspects are dealt with: the internal social structure of the civil service and its weight in the economy, the pattern of social security institutions for civil service employees, and the effects of these two major "factors" on the socio-economic position of employees in the civil service. The project will analyse the long-term processes of the formation of the unique social security institutions for the civil service in the context of government growth and decline and it will study changes in the configuration of the three main aspects since the 1970s.

As a first substantial contribution an article on Old Age Security in the Public Service in the United Kingdom, France and Germany since World War II was written for the forthcoming volume 12 of the Yearbook of European Administrative History (pp. 1-26), devoted to the topic: "Old-age Security in the Public Service of Europe and European Countries". The article attempts to reconstruct for three main European countries the historical development of the old-age security systems for civil servants (and their dependents) from their early start in the first half of the 19th century, and their extension to include occupational groups in the public services other than immediate state civil servants (teachers,

police, local government employees, health services, etc.) during the period of government growth from the second half of the 19th century to the 1970s. Furthermore, the main institutional differences in old-age security for civil service employees and their development until the post-World-War II period are analysed. It becomes evident that in all three countries old-age-security regulations for civil servants are more favourable than they are in the "general social security systems", despite the considerable differences between the national systems of old-age security for civil servants. Favourable old-age security regulations for civil servants in all three countries lead to higher than average old-age-incomes as well as to above-average socio-economic conditions in terms of housing conditions, life expectancy and others.

Labour Market Processes and Structural Change: Allocation Dynamics and Unemployment in the US, Swedish and West German Labour Markets

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Markus Gangl
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2001
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Who becomes unemployed, for how long and to which consequences? In addressing these issues, the project aims at a comparative analysis of unemployment experiences in three major Western economies. Unemployment is addressed in a dynamic framework and analyzed from a general perspective on mobility processes in labour markets. Cross-country similarities and differences are to be explained mainly from similarities and national peculiarities of labour market dynamics and labour market trends.

Data: Secondary analysis of longitudinal survey data

Geographic space: United States, Sweden and West Germany

Project activities in 2000:

The analyses begun in 1999 have been elaborated and refined, and additional statistical tools for comparative analyses of labour market processes were developed. In 2000, the project focused on U.S.-German differences in both inflow processes into and outflow processes from unemployment. These analyses on the one hand highlight the importance of qualificational and positional resources, but also of employment protection and union coverage for the incidence of unemployment. With respect to unemployment outflow, project work focused on reemployment processes, emphasizing the role of skills, mobility constraints and unemployment benefits for reemployment chances and for securing adequate reemployment. Most of these works utilize advanced special-purpose statistical methodologies for the analysis of event history data, and comparative inference is based on microsimulation methods and counterfactual estimates. Project results on the mobility behaviour of U.S. and German unemployed, but also on the statistical methodology developed for cross-national

comparisons have been presented at international conferences, and respective publications are in preparation.

Conference participation:

12.-16. August 2000, 95th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Washington D.C.
Presentation: Markus Gangl: "Opportunities and Mobility Constraints: Unemployment Duration in the United States and West Germany".

3.-6. October 2000, 5th International Conference on Logic and Methodology, Cologne, Germany.
Markus Gangl, "Making Sense of Transition Rates: Using Prediction Analysis and Simulation Methods in Comparing Dynamics Across Populations".

Career Patterns of Men and Women in a Family Context: A Comparative Analysis of Germany and the UK

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Anja Hall
Funding: Universität Mannheim
Duration: 1999 to 2000
Status: finished

Research question/goal: In order to show differences in the determinants of professional mobility which are combined with varying social and institutional conditions, the project compares the UK with Germany. These two countries distinguish themselves mainly through different labour market structures and a differently strong link between educational qualifications and labour-market outcomes. This fact rises the question of what consequences does this differently strong link have for professional careers of women who typically show a discontinuous employment behaviour?

Data: Life history data sets (British Household Panel Survey, German Life History Study)

Geographic space: Germany, Great Britain

Project activities in 2000:

In January 2000, Anja Hall left the University of Mannheim. With her leaving, the project has come to an end.

Family Relationships and Social Networks in Modern Societies: A Comparative Examination of Germany and South Korea

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Anna Kim
Funding: Konrad Adenauer-Stiftung
Duration: 1996 to 2000
Status: finished

Research question/goal: The aim of this study is to compare the personal relationships in West Germany and South Korea using ego-centered network analyses. It is assumed that the contacts with kin have diminished and nonkin relationships are replacing kin ties in modern Western industrial societies. How are the personal relationships in Asian societies which, like Western societies, have experienced rapid social changes due to industrialization and modernization, but are embedded in other norms of family and kin relationships? Through the comparative analysis it seems that the personal relationships in both countries are similarly constructed. But considering the role of kin relations, especially as social resources, differences can be observed.

Data: Ego-centered network data, secondary analyses

Geographic space: West Germany and South Korea

Project activities in 2000:

In 2000 the project activity was mainly concentrated on revising the doctoral thesis of Anna Kim in order to publish it as a book, "Familie und soziale Netzwerke. Eine komparative Analyse persönlicher Beziehungen in Deutschland und Südkorea" (Family and Social Networks. A Comparative Analysis of Personal Relationships in Germany and South Korea).

The main results show that the descriptive kinship networks in Germany and Korea are not much different from each other. What differs between societies is the role of kinship as social resource. To explain the different role of kinship, two theoretical models of connection between kin and nonkin relationships are suggested: the independence model and the complementarity model. In the independence model, kin and nonkin relationships coexist but seem to have very little interaction with each other. The complementarity model assumes that the kin and nonkin relationships are strongly related with each other.

Based on these two models I analyze the effect of kinship on the diversity of contact partners according to the socioeconomic status of individuals and their contact partners, using survey data on personal networks. The results of empirical analysis confirm that the kin relationships in Korea enable the actors to drive potential social resources from diverse socioeconomic groups. That role of kinship cannot be empirically confirmed in Germany, which indicates that the complementarity model could be successfully applied to the case of Korea and the independence model to Germany.

The project was concluded in February 2000. The results of the project will soon be published.

Theoretical Construction and Empirical Examination of a Lifestyle Typology

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Gunnar Otte
Funding: Universität Mannheim
Duration: 1999 to 2001
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Recently, the question has been raised in sociology of how far human behavior is structured by individual life styles. It has been suggested that life style typologies are better suited for social structural analyses than models of social classes or social strata. Current research, however, does not link life styles to a micro-level theory of the production of social inequality, and leads to a lack of comparability of the identified typologies.

This research project aims at theoretically constructing a typology of life styles and applying it in a quantitative survey to assess its empirical and theoretical explanatory power in different areas of social action.

Data: Special survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2000:

After the representative survey "Lifestyles in Mannheim 1999" a second local survey was conducted in Mannheim in 2000. The topic "Lifestyles in social networks" focused on a specific question not yet investigated in lifestyle sociology: the question of the lifestyle homogeneity of personal social networks. The survey was designed as a test of a central assumption of the theoretical lifestyle model. The model explains the formation of individual lifestyles as a result of investments of personal resources, such as economic capital, cultural capital, and time. The specific investment strategies and lifestyle choices are made with the expectation of social approval in the actor's personal social network. If the model is correct, relatively homogenous social networks should be expected with regard to the life styles of the network members.

First empirical results show that social ties and social networks are more homogenous with respect to value orientations and taste (music and TV) and less homogenous with respect to leisure activities (such as sports, reading books, and internet use). Moreover, they are generally, not more homogenous in terms of life styles than in terms of structural categories (such as age, education, and social class). The homogeneity measures vary considerably with the social roles of network members. A final assessment of the results has not been made yet.

2.2 Research Area 2: Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflict

The research group "Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflict (MIC)" is concerned with the social aspects of European integration with special emphases on international migration and its impact on the process of ethnic and cultural differentiation in (Western-)European countries.

Participation of Immigrants

Director: Hartmut Esser
Researchers: Claudia Diehl
Funding: DFG
Duration: 1999 to 2001
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The research project deals with the question why immigrants participate in ethnically segregated voluntary associations. The participation of foreigners is considered as a means of getting access to goods that immigrants as a structurally disadvantaged group cannot obtain elsewhere. It is expected that the participatory patterns of foreigners and the incentive structures of ethnic associations reflect the greater dependency of foreigners from ethnic associations. In order to test these assumptions, surveys are conducted among Turkish immigrants living in Mannheim and among the leaders of all Turkish associations in Mannheim.

Data: quantitative survey

Geographic space: Mannheim, Germany

Project activities in 2000:

In 1999 we completed a survey among 750 randomly selected Turkish migrants in Mannheim and another one among the leaders of 80 Turkish and German clubs. In 2000 our main task was to analyze the data. Firstly, we did a methodological study of the response behavior of Turkish migrants and compared it to that of Germans. Secondly, in order to assess the social and political participation patterns of Turkish migrants as well as the activities of Turkish voluntary associations we analyzed the participation patterns of subgroups differentiated by socio-demographic traits and assimilation indicators. Thirdly, we examined the data from the association study in order to understand the activities and functions of Turkish clubs and associations.

Concerning the methodological aspects of our study we showed that high response rates can be achieved among almost all socio-demographic subgroups of Turkish migrants when a study is conducted with bilingual interviewers and questionnaires.

With regard to the participation patterns our findings suggest that Turkish migrants' participation is mostly restricted to ethnically segregated associations. Only the youngest migrants participate more

often in German (mostly sports clubs) than in Turkish clubs. Among the Turkish associations religious and cultural clubs prevail. We could also show that the political activities of Turkish associations are mostly homeland-oriented in focus. These organizations play only a limited role as interest groups for migrants in Germany. In addition, political activities focused on the host-country deal mostly with acquiring religious or cultural rights while mobilization for civil rights and against discrimination is very limited on the grass-roots level.

Conference participation:

February 2000, "Participation of Immigrants – Theoretical Assumptions and Empirical Findings", Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies, University of Osnabrück. Participant: Claudia Diehl.

April 2000, Conference on "One World?" organized by the Social Democratic Party, Frankfurt, Germany. "Participation and Re-ethnicization". Participant: Claudia Diehl.

Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families

Director: Hartmut Esser
 Researchers: Cornelia Kristen
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 2000 to 2002
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: It is the purpose of the project to explain why children of immigrant families occupy the most disadvantaged positions in the German educational system. Educational decisions are of central importance for the future perspectives of these children. The families can either choose between a "safe" and easily attainable option, that is, an orientation towards their ethnic context and a life in one of the occupations which have traditionally been dominated by immigrants, or they choose an investment into educational qualifications. Educational degrees can be more profitable in the long run, because (higher) education is a necessary precondition for the realization of attractive career options in the host country. We plan to study the extent to which various ethnic groups differ systematically from German families and among themselves when they select between different educational alternatives. In analyzing these educational decision-making processes special attention is given to the available resources in different ethnic contexts. We also intend to focus on the identification and pursuit of educational aspirations. In addition, the institutional framework of the educational system, including different rules and regulations for transitions in the German states (Bundesländer), is taken into account.

Data: Survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2000:

In February 2000 the project proposal was submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG). In the following months we conducted further qualitative expert interviews with teachers in elementary schools in order to learn more about the typical differences and patterns in the educational behaviour of immigrant families. In addition, we collected data at a number of elementary schools including information on the first transition point in the German school system. Using this data base, we investigated the educational outcomes for different ethnic groups. In August 2000, the DFG accepted the proposal and our first study started. In this qualitative study we are focusing on the decision-making processes within Turkish and German families. Based on the exploration of a number of selected cases, we intend to enlarge our knowledge about the topic as well as to identify aspects that have been ignored so far. We are especially interested in parent's educational aspirations and the timing of educational choice at the transition from primary to secondary schooling. As we are still carrying out the study, it is not yet possible to present any final conclusions. Nevertheless, the interviews conducted so far revealed some considerable differences between Turkish and German families. Besides the well-known importance of factors such as the family's generation status or the socio-economic position, we observed that Turkish families do not only have less opportunities to effectively support the educational development of their children, they also lack more often the relevant information that is required for a successful navigation of the educational system. This preliminary study will be completed in April 2001.

Conference participation:

13.-14. September 2000, ECSR Workshops on "Migration and Interethnic Relations", University of Oxford and Nuffield College, Oxford, UK. Presentation: Cornelia Kristen: "Ethnic Differences in Educational Placement. An Empirical Analysis of the Transition from Primary to Secondary Schooling".

Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts

Director: Hartmut Esser
Researchers: Stephan Ganter
Funding: Stiftung Volkswagenwerk, MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2002
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The main objective of this research project is to explore contextual effects on diverse manifestations of social distance on the part of Germans towards ethnic minorities. Particular attention will be paid to the social embeddedness of such attitudes, behavioral intentions and actual behavior in social networks and primary groups. The analysis of these kinds of contextual effects will be based upon a special survey which builds on snowball sampling procedures and follow-up-interviews in a social networks research design.

Data: Special survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2000:

From April 1999 to April 2000 a first survey was conducted in order to test the whole research design empirically. Of special interest were the feasibility of snowball sampling procedures including follow-up interviews with members of ego's social network. Results show that this procedure of collecting data on actors' social environment can be successfully implemented. Furthermore, alternative methods to measure diverse manifestations of social distance on the part of Germans towards ethnic minorities (including the "subtle prejudice scale") were tested. Empirical results so far support the main hypotheses concerning the social embeddedness of attitudes and behavioral patterns towards immigrants. They show strong correlations between attitudes of respondents and their reference groups. In multivariate analyses, characteristics of the primary milieu are among the best predictors for observed variances in social distance towards immigrants. Macro-structural conditions such as the proportion of members of ethnic minorities in the neighborhood are not significantly related to these variances. This indicates that social distance towards immigrants is not so much the outcome of reciprocal, mutually oriented reactions and experiences in personal contacts with members of ethnic minorities but an expression of influence processes within social networks.

Based on these findings an application was submitted for financial support to conduct a broader study within the same framework in the Eastern and the Western part of Germany.

Conference participation:

26.-29. September 2000, 30th Congress of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany. Presentation: Stephan Ganter: "Interethnische Beziehungen in Deutschland: Neue Messkonzepte und Analysen" (Interethnic Relations in Germany: New Measurement Procedures and Analyses).

Conditions and Processes of Migrants' Structural Assimilation in the German Soccer League System

Director:	Frank Kalter
Researchers:	Frank Kalter
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	2000 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: In the Federal Republic of Germany the children and grandchildren of so-called 'guestworkers' still occupy lower positions in the educational system and in the labour market. According to recent studies this holds true even if socio-economic background variables, classical indicators of migration history and cognitive assimilation are controlled. While standard theories of

migrant integration cannot totally account for the persistence of ethnic inequality, three general approaches (mutually connected) seem to be promising in this respect: elaborated theories of discrimination, the extension of the concept of capital to cultural and social resources, and some more or less formalised models, which try to conceive patterns of inequality as the result of processes of self-selection and dynamic interactions.

In this project the positions and mobility (in the classical sense the 'structural assimilation') of migrants are analysed within the hierarchical system of the German football league. Here, we find background conditions, which are very interesting from a theoretical point of view: In the field of sports competition is especially institutionalised and legitimised. According to prominent theories of discrimination disadvantages to minorities should vanish if competition is perfect. In the field of sports the capital actors need to perform well is more general (and less receiving-country-specific) than in other social fields and therefore barriers resting on 'false' capital may be overcome more quickly. As a consequence the third group of explanations, processes of self-selection and dynamic interactions, may be studied under very convenient conditions.

Data: Special surveys (players and coaches)

Geographic space: Baden-Württemberg

Project activities in 2000:

Analysing membership files of regional soccer associations we found that the inclusion of immigrants in the German soccer system has steadily increased within the last two decades. Nowadays, the proportion of immigrants in soccer associations is even higher than the respective proportion in the younger birth cohorts of the male population. However, although steadily declining, the degree of ethnic segregation is still high. Further, an analysis of match reports shows that in the adult league system there is a kind of ethnic stratification while this phenomenon seems to be absent at the youth level.

In order to answer more detailed questions about ethnic inclusion, ethnic segregation, and ethnic stratification we conducted a first quantitative survey in April/May, interviewing 48 coaches and 555 players of youth soccer teams (age 16-19) within the Mannheim area. Data collection was done by a combination of mail (coaches) and supervised self-administered questionnaires (players). A similar follow-up-study with senior teams started in November.

Preliminary analyses of the youth data already deliver some remarkable results: Most clubs face a gap in supply of German youth players, which increasingly directs their attention to children of immigrants. However, there are also interesting mechanisms which seem to foster ethnic disadvantages. On the one hand, material support by parents (e.g. offering a car for driving some children to a match) is lower for immigrants but – due to the financial situation of the clubs – is getting more and more important for a soccer career. On the other hand, the question of naturalization still makes nationality a criterion for promoting youth players at a regional and nationwide level.

Organized workshops/conferences:

September 2000, ECSR-Workshop on "Migration and Interethnic Relations", Oxford, chaired by Hartmut Esser and Frank Kalter.

2.3 Research Area 3: Family and the Welfare State in Europe

In all European countries the family has been changing significantly since the 19th century. Research in this area focuses on variations in family changes across Europe and the development of family-related social policies in a long-term perspective, including family policy, family law and the position of the family in the welfare state in general.

Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective

Director: Peter Flora, Thomas Bahle
 Researchers: Birgit Fix, Mathias Maucher, Astrid Pfenning, Gretchen Wiesehan
 Funding: DFG, MZES
 Duration: 1994 to 2001
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project studies family changes and family policies in a long-term comparative view. Results will be published in a series of five volumes with eighteen country studies and two comparative volumes. In addition, a database on family policies in Europe will be developed as a major source for comparative analyses and family policy indicators. The database will be made available to the academic public after the conclusion of the project.

Data: official statistics, secondary analysis, production of time series

Geographic space: Western and Central Europe (EU and Norway, Switzerland, Poland and Hungary)

Project activities in 2000:

During the year 2000 the editing of the fourteen country studies has continued. By December 2000, all reports except the French one were completed, and most of them edited for publication. The family policy database has been consolidated and prepared for a CD-ROM. In addition, it has been prepared for a transfer to the Austrian Institute for Family Studies which is presently co-ordinating the European Observatory on Family Matters.

The final report to the DFG is delivered, but at the MZES the project has been prolonged until September 2001 in order to finalize the publications.

The individual country studies describe historical developments and institutional structures of family policies in European countries. The project combines the comparative perspective with an analysis of country-specific structures. This combination turned out to be productive, because the development of family policies can be better understood. There are groups of countries sharing major characteristics:

the Scandinavian countries, the consociational democracies, and the Southern European countries. The other continental European countries do not form a coherent group. In this respect, family policies do not reflect welfare regime types which are usually used in welfare state research. The family therefore adds an important dimension for a better understanding of modern welfare regimes.

In 2000 the Mannheim research team produced a CD-ROM version of the Family Policy Database that will be distributed in February 2001. At the same time, the MS.Access version of the database has been completed and will be handed over to the Austrian Institute of Family Studies as the present coordinator of the European Observatory on Family Affairs in February 2001.

Family and the Welfare State in Europe (TMR Programme)

Director: Peter Flora, Thomas Bahle
Researchers: Astrid Pfenning, TMR-Stipendiaten
Funding: EU
Duration: 1996 to 2000
Status: finished

Research question/goal: This project is based on the international project "Family changes and family policies in comparative perspective". It offers scholarships for young social scientists for research stays at the European partner institutes of the project where they receive training on the job, work in the project and on their own comparative studies in the field of family and the welfare state. In addition, a series of workshops is offered to discuss ongoing studies.

Geographic space: Western and Central Europe (EU and Norway, Switzerland, Poland and Hungary)

Project activities in 2000:

The last year of the project's lifetime was devoted to the discussion of results of young researchers' projects and the preparation of manuscripts for a joint publication. The book on results of the TMR programme, edited by Astrid Pfenning and Thomas Bahle, includes 20 contributions by senior and young researchers from the TMR research network. The book will be available by the end of 2000. Besides, a concluding workshop was organized in Athens, together with the Greek "National Centre for Social Research". The project has come to its close in December 2000.

The project's comparative studies on family policies in Europe typically include comparisons of small numbers of countries; the geographic focus is on Southern European and Scandinavian countries, with comparisons to other European countries. The project combines quantitative approaches, institutional and historical perspectives. The project finds that existing country groupings according to regime types are too crude for a description of family policies. Empirically, the project identifies five groups of countries with distinct family policy patterns: the Scandinavian countries with heavily child-orientated policies and emphasis on gender equality; Britain and Ireland with liberal, non-interventionist family policies, addressing poor families and children at risk; the Southern European countries with weak welfare states and strong kinship ties; France and Belgium as the European

pioneers of family policy with a combination of traditional and progressive policy elements, and Germany and Austria with modestly developed, conservative family policies.

Organized workshops/conferences:

13.-14. September 2000, ECSR-Workshop, Thomas Bahle, together with Anne Gauthier, "Family Policy in Europe", Nuffield College, Oxford.

25.-26. May 2000, TMR-Workshop, together with the National Centre for Social Research (Athens), "The Family and the Welfare State in the New Century: Trends and Perspectives in Europe", Athens.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Prof. Matti Aaltonen / 31. July - 7. August 2000 and 7.-13. September 2000 / University of Tampere / Tampere / Finland.

Gender Inequalities and the Development of Family Law

Director: Kirsten Scheiwe
Researchers: Kirsten Scheiwe
Funding: Heisenberg Stipendium funded by the DFG
Duration: 1998 to 2000
Status: finished

Research question/goal: New developments in family law and social law are investigated from a comparative and interdisciplinary perspective against the background of changing structures of work, family, partnership and gender relations. The analysis of gender models underlying legal norms is one central aspect. Further research areas realized in the context of the 'Heisenberg research fellowship' of the German Research Foundation (DFG) are new trends in social laws (Long-Term Care Insurance; law and social service provision; patients' rights; data protection of "social data"), researched from an internal and external perspective upon laws. The intention is to analyse possibilities and limits of legal claims from a social science-perspective, overcoming traditional borderlines among legal subsystems.

Data: qualitative analysis

Geographic space: FRG, Belgium, Sweden, UK, EU

Project activities in 2000:

In January 2000 Kirsten Scheiwe has accepted a chair for Law of Social Services at the University of Hildesheim. Therefore the project activities at the MZES were finished.

History of Family Law in Western Europe

Director: Peter Flora, Kirsten Scheiwe, Harry Willekens
Researchers: Harry Willekens, Nicole Bartsch
Funding: VW-Stiftung
Duration: 1998 to 2000
Status: finished

Research question/goal: The project aims are: 1. to give a systematic comparative description of family law developments in Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, England, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Portugal and Italy in the course of the last two centuries, 2. to explain both the general tendencies all these family laws have had in common and the differences between national developments.

Data: secondary literature and legal sources

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2000:

1. The main goal of the project is producing a monograph explaining (a) the general course of family law development in Western Europe during the last two hundred years, (b) the differences in family law development in the different countries under review. Work on this book is ongoing. It has not been completed yet and will take some more time.
2. As part of the general project, the developments in inheritance law and in those parts of the law that contain functional equivalents to inheritance law (mainly matrimonial property law, the law of donations and the law of trusts, but also company law, social security law and tax law) have been reviewed. For this purpose, contacts have been made with experts in Belgium and Germany and a collection of essays under the editorial direction of Harry Willekens has been prepared that will appear in book form in 2001 at Mys & Breesch, Ghent.
3. An interdisciplinary international seminar with the participation of renowned experts in sociology, history and comparative law on the topic "Family Laws: Histories, Developmental Paths and Their Causes" was organized at the MZES. The papers presented at this seminar appear in a special issue of the Journal of Family History in 2001.

Conference participation:

28.-30. January, conference "Stiefeltern, Pflegeeltern, Tagesmütter", Bad Boll, Germany. Presentation: Harry Willekens: "Rechtsbeziehungen zwischen Stiefeltern und Stiefkindern im europäischen Vergleich".

10.-13. July, world conference "Family law: practices, processes, pressures", Brisbane, Australia. Presentation: Harry Willekens: "The Future of Marriage: Taking Freedom and Responsibility Seriously".

Organized workshops/conferences:

28.-30. April, international workshop "Family laws: histories, developmental paths and their causes", with, a.o., papers by Harry Willekens: "Is Contemporary Western Family Law Historically Unique?", and Kirsten Scheiwe: "Caring and Paying for Children and Gender Inequalities – Institutional Configurations in Comparative Perspective".

Growth to Limits

Director: Peter Flora, Elisabeth Fix
 Researchers: Peter Flora, Elisabeth Fix
 Funding: Universität Mannheim, MZES
 Duration: 1998 to 2000
 Status: ended

Research question/goal: The focus of this book project is on the historical development, the structures and contemporary problems of the European welfare state. The publication of the volume on the consociational democracies, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland completes the series of country reports on the Western European welfare states. All core areas of the production of social welfare are analysed in time series: social security systems, education, health care and housing.

Data: National statistics in time series

Geographic space: Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland

Project activities in 2000:

Project work in 2000 concentrated on the Dutch and the Belgian report. In this context the first three chapters of the Dutch report could be revised. The Belgian cooperation partners worked on the updating of the time series data that could be completed by and large. Furthermore, the editors took an effort in the search for a new author of the Austrian study since Wolfgang Weigel could no longer collaborate due to health reasons. Since these attempts as well as the cooperation with our Swiss partner, Beat Fux, failed, the idea to publish the third volume of the "Growth to Limits" project finally had to be given up.

2.4 Research Area 4: Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State in Europe

Comparative welfare state research has so far concentrated on social security and largely neglected the area of social services. The national variations in this field essentially result from the role of the churches and the labour movement in the production of social welfare. It is the aim of this research area to analyse and account for the development of social services in Europa from a historical and comparative perspective on the national as well as local level.

Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Churches and the Labour Movement

Director: Peter Flora, Elisabeth Fix
Researchers: Birgit Fix
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2001
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Research on the welfare state has rather neglected the role of intermediary structures in the production of social welfare. In particular the churches and the labour movement have been playing a major part in the provision of social welfare long before the modern welfare state was founded. But there are huge variations in the welfare production function of their organisations across Western Europe. These will be analysed and explained from a historical-comparative perspective.

Data: Surveys, national statistics, secondary literature

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2000:

In the course of the year 2000 it was decided to change the project design for practical reasons. The focus has now been laid on the churches exclusively. Consequently, a project proposal with the title „Intermediary structures and the welfare state – the role of the churches in Western European comparison“ has been submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in autumn 2000. All activities reported upon in the following refer to this project.

The main empirical aim of the project is to study the profile of social service production of the churches in Western Europe in a qualitative and quantitative perspective. Research questions in this context are: For which target groups do denominational welfare organizations and administrative units of the churches provide social services? How many institutions, places, beds and time for counselling do they offer? Which forms of service provision do they prefer? From which financial sources are their services funded? How many members of religious congregations do they employ and do they rely more on volunteers or on professionals? These data shall be collected by a survey based on a questionnaire that shall be sent to all denominational welfare organizations, but also to the administrative units of the churches (e.g. dioceses) in eleven Western European countries. The sample was chosen according to the huge variations in the historically grown state-church-configurations in Western Europe that mark the space of action for church welfare organizations. Thus, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Great Britain as well as Spain and Austria form the sample. Theoretically, the project intends to contribute to the research question whether the churches as one part of the intermediary sector could profit from the crisis of the welfare state in the aftermath of the economic recession of the 1970s by filling the gap in social service provision.

Project work in 2000 focused on preparing an application for funding of the project to the German Research Foundation. First of all, the relevant organizations to be questioned had to be selected. Therefore, a vast amount of literature concerning the relations between state and church had to be studied. For that purpose, special libraries such as the library of the "Diakoniewissenschaftliches Institut" of the University of Heidelberg or the library and archive of the "Deutscher Verein für öffentliche und private Fürsorge" in Frankfurt had to be consulted. Most of the relevant welfare organizations of the Catholic and Protestant churches in the countries of our sample were contacted in order to ensure a basis of confidence that is obligatory in carrying through such a survey. The project proposal was finished in late September and sent to the German Research Foundation. First papers on the theoretical outline of the project were presented at conferences in Cologne, Freiburg and Uppsala/Sweden.

Conference participation:

28.-29. September 2000, conference of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany. Presentation: B. and E. Fix: "Subsidiarity and state intervention: Religious ideas on social justice and their impact on the institutional order of the Western Europe welfare states in a comparative perspective".

16. November 2000, annual meeting of the German Caritas Association in Freiburg, Germany. Presentation: B. and E. Fix: "Church and welfare state in European comparison".

23.-26. November 2000, conference on "World views and welfare in Europe", University of Uppsala, Sweden. Presentation: B. and E. Fix: "Church and the provision of social services in Europe: A comparative perspective".

Organized workshops/conferences:

Dr. Valeria Fargion gave a lecture on the "Timing and the development of social care services in Europe" within the regular colloquium of the AB A.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Dr. Valeria Fargion / 20.-24. May 2000 / University of Florence / Florence / Italy.

The Structure of Social Services: An International Comparison – Local Case Studies in Denmark, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Spain

Director: Thomas Bahle und Astrid Pfenning
 Researchers: Thomas Bahle und Astrid Pfenning
 Funding: MZES
 Duration: 2000 to 2003
 Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project will compare the development and structure of social services in five European countries. Case studies will be conducted in five medium-sized cities in Denmark,

France, Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom. The research interest centers on institutional relations between the welfare state, intermediary organizations, and local institutions. The analysis focuses on the supply structure and responsible agencies of service provision at the local level (local welfare mix) and on the degree of networking, coordination and cooperation between providers, with special attention to the role of local government. In a second step, the degree to which selected families have access to and benefit from services will be analysed.

Data: Statistics, secondary analyses, primary data collection on local social services, interviews

Geographic space: Denmark, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Spain

Project activities in 2000:

The reporting period was devoted to preparatory work for a research proposal, including the collection of institutional background information on the countries under study, and establishing contacts with interested researchers. The project team was invited in April to participate in an international research effort for the EU's 5th Framework Programme on the development of a European Social Services Information System (ESSIS). A research network has been initiated by Helmut Anheier, London School of Economics, including research institutes and scientists from six European countries (the UK, France, Italy, the Czech Republic, Sweden, and Germany). Its goal is preparatory work for an EU-wide information system on social services-including delimitation of the field, definition of concepts, and collection of national statistics. The ultimate aim is the development of a comparative database, encompassing EU and accession countries, on services for children, elderly, the handicapped, homeless, and eventually migrants. This research initiative resulted in an application for the second call of the EU's 5th Framework Programme Action: "Improving the Socio-Economic Knowledge Base". It has been evaluated positively by the Commission in November. The coordinators have been invited to Brussels for budget negotiations in December. The project is likely to start in April 2001. The initial phase will last 24 months. Further project activities included the preparation of a report for the German Ministry of Family Affairs on "Organisationsformen sozialer Dienste in Europa" (Organization of Social Services in Europe). The original research proposal announced in the MZES research programme 2000 is delayed since activities concentrated on the above research ESSIS initiative.

Conference participation:

11.-12. April 2000, ESSIS Initial Workshop, Frankfurt a.M. Participants: Thomas Bahle and Astrid Pfenning.

13. December 2000, Berlin, Ministry of Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. Presentation: Thomas Bahle and Astrid Pfenning: "Organization of Social Services in Europe".

18.-19. December 2000, "Social Services in Transition. Towards an European Information System (ESSIS). An Agenda-Setting Conference", Frankfurt a.M. Presentation: Thomas Bahle and Astrid Pfenning: "Germany: General issues, present trends, and the challenge of the EU-Integration".

Social Services in the Welfare State: A Comparison of Great Britain, France, and Germany

Director: Thomas Bahle
Researchers: Thomas Bahle
Funding: Universität Mannheim
Duration: 1999 to 2003
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project studies the development and structure of social services in France, England and Germany up to the present time. The focus on the one hand is on their historical development, on the other hand on the major reforms which have been undertaken since the 1970s as well as on their consequences. The relationship between the state, the voluntary welfare organizations and the local communities will be of major interest. Main dimensions for international comparisons will be the degree of centralization and decentralization, the role of the third sector and the institutional structure of the welfare state.

Data: secondary analysis

Geographic space: France, England, Germany

Project activities in 2000:

Work on the project continued by studying the institutionalization of services for the elderly and the children in the three countries.

Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Consociational Societies in Historical and Comparative Perspective

Director: Elisabeth Fix
Researchers: Elisabeth Fix
Funding: Universität Mannheim
Duration: 1999 to 2003
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The welfare regimes of the four small democracies along the European city-belt have rather been neglected in welfare state research. Strong intermediary structures, a fragmented labour movement and cultural heterogeneity are the most striking similarities, which the social structures of Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland share with Germany. These structural preconditions have been shaping the welfare institutions in these countries. This project will explain the development of their specific type of welfare regime from a historical and comparative perspective.

Data: Surveys, national statistics, secondary literature

Geographic space: Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria

Project activities in 2000:

In 2000, the major focus of the work on the habilitation thesis was on the elaboration of the theoretical part. In this context the theory of Stein Rokkan was intensively studied by completing the translation of his collected works as reconstructed and edited by Peter Flora into German. This volume was published in summer with the title "Stein Rokkan: Staat, Nation und Demokratie in Europa" at the Suhrkamp edition. Furthermore, the empirical analysis of the intermediary organizations of the democracies of the European city belt was started by studying the state-church-relations and their impact on the organizational and institutional structure of the welfare states in these countries. As a by-product of this work a research proposal to the German Research Foundation with the title "Intermediary Structures and Welfare State: The Role of the Churches in Western European Comparison" was submitted.

Conference participation:

28.-29. September 2000, conference of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany. Presentation: B. and E. Fix: "Subsidiarity and state intervention: Religious ideas on social justice and their impact on the institutional order of the Western Europe welfare states in a comparative perspective".

16. November 2000, annual meeting of the German Caritas Association in Freiburg, Germany. Presentation: B. and E. Fix: "Church and welfare state in European comparison".

23.-26. November 2000, conference on "World views and welfare in Europe", University of Uppsala, Sweden. Presentation: B. and E. Fix: "Church and the Provision of Social Services in Europe: A Comparative Perspective".

Historical Data Handbook "Trade Unions in Western Europe up to 1945"

Director: Günter Braun, Hermann Weber
Researchers: Günter Braun
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2000 to 2002
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project aims to create a comprehensive empirical basis for the comparative long-term analysis of the formation, organizational forms and transformation of the trade union movements in 16 countries of Western Europe from the beginnings until 1945. Country profiles with general information about the organizations as well as the political, legal and business environment for the rise and development of the labour movement should complete the statistics on membership over time. Additional overviews will use comparative indicators to present these data.

Data: Archival resources, national statistics, trade union reports, secondary literature

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2000:

On the one hand, preparatory work for this project focused on the collection and secondary analysis of literature on the history of trade unions in European countries before 1945 to review existing explanations of trade union structural development. When comparing union movements across countries, researchers have concentrated on various characteristics or variables. Many have compared different membership levels and union densities, others have focused on relationships with political parties or with governments and on union ideology. Finally, some researchers highlighted the union structure as a characteristic of unions which seems to differ across countries. There are many variants of union structure within countries, usually expressed in terms of the classic differentiation between craft, industrial and general unions; and between countries, where the effects of ideology, religion and culture have resulted in considerable diversity. It is the destination of our project, to describe and analyse the organizational change of trade unions between 1890 and 1945 on the basis of membership levels, by reference to "structural events" (foundations, dissolutions, mergers), and using competing explanations relating to industrialization, institutionalization and political factors.

On the other hand, preparatory work concentrated on creating a functional prototype for the collection and presentation of membership data as well as the various national characteristics of trade union movement. German and Swiss union developments served as examples.

Conference participation:

16.-20. October, Haltern am See (Industriegewerkschaft Bergbau, Chemie, Energie): "Europe and the Labour Movement". Presentation: Günter Braun: "Union Structural Development in Selected European Countries. A Comparative Analysis".

The "Societies of Europe" Series

Director:	Peter Flora, Franz Kraus, Franz Rothenbacher
Researchers:	Peter Flora, Franz Kraus, Franz Rothenbacher
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	1999 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal:

The "Societies of Europe" series is a contribution from Eurodata to the establishment of a systematic empirical basis for studying long-term developments in European societies, their differences and similarities, their divergence and convergence. It concentrates on three major developments since the 19th century: population growth and demographic transition; industrialization and the changing division of labour; democratization and the growth of welfare states. These developmental processes have

shaped the social structures and institutions of the European societies until today. The series consists of statistical handbooks, each supplemented by a CD with larger data sets and more detailed documentation. The books will be limited to more condensed statistical information, in tabular and graphical form, complemented by institutional data and interpretative texts. In total, eight volumes will appear on Elections, Trade Unions, Population and Families, Labour Force and Social Security.

Data: Aggregate statistics, institutional information, and meta-information

Geographic space: Western Europe, Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic (except for trade unions and elections which are limited to Western Europe only) at the national and (for certain benchmark years) subnational levels. The election handbook refers to the level of constituencies.

Project activities in 2000:

In February, the first two volumes of the series were released, each accompanied by a CD-ROM ("Elections in Western Europe since 1815"; "Trade Unions in Western Europe since 1945").

Work in 2000 has been concentrated on volume three ("Population in Europe, 1850-1945"). All country chapters have been finished and are ready for editing. The comparative chapters will need another six months. The CD-ROM with the more extensive data collection and documentation will be ready early in 2001.

Work on volume four ("The European Social Security Systems, 1885-1945") was continued with the collection of data for countries of the European periphery (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Portugal, Ireland). In addition, a standard chapter has been produced on the social security in the old Austrian monarchy.

Work on volume five ("The European Labour Force, 1870-1945") was continued with the collection of data on the age structure and marital statuses of the labour force in Western Europe and in Poland. Furthermore, a standard chapter has been drafted for Switzerland.

2.5 Research Area 5: Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State

Research in this area focuses on the cultural and normative foundations of the market economy and the welfare state. It is based on the idea that a specific normative structure is characteristic for both market economies and sociopolitical institutions. These are founded on particular ideas of social solidarity and justice. The individual research projects aim at clarifying to what extent these ideas coincide with value orientations and collective representations of actors. In particular they deal with the question how sociopolitical culture and the institutions of the welfare state and the market economy interact.

The Moral Economy of Unemployment I and II

Director: Johannes Berger
Researchers: Astrid Karl, Carsten Ullrich, Silke Hamann
Funding: DFG, MZES
Duration: 1997 to 2002
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project investigates via thematically guided interviews with employed persons the social acceptance of social security benefits for the unemployed. The main emphases of the study are the interpretations, preferences and value judgements underlying their positive and negative assessments. Initial empirical results show that, contrary to the widespread opinion, the acceptance of these benefits is very high. Most of the interviewees support the system of social insurance including the underlying normative principles of solidarity and redistribution between employed and unemployed persons.

In a next phase this research perspective will be supplemented by a comparison between East and West Germany.

Data: Qualitative research design using thematically guided interviews with employed persons in Mannheim

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2000:

The main project activities in the first half of the year 2000 dealt with the completion of the final report describing and analysing the results of the empirical study "Moral economy of Unemployment". The report was finished and sent to the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgesellschaft – DFG) in May 2000. The main findings are as follows: The social acceptance of the three programmes for unemployed people in discussion ("Arbeitslosengeld", "Arbeitslosenhilfe" and "Sozialhilfe") is very high. Nearly all respondents agree with the basic principles of the programmes and with the different criteria of eligibility for the three programmes. The respondents accept the necessity of paying for the programmes although as employees with permanent jobs they realize that they themselves will probably never receive any benefits. As the most important "common theme" ("Deutungsmuster") with which the respondents justified their support for the programmes we identified: First of all the dominant interpretation of the risk of unemployment as a risk everybody has to face and nobody can be accounted for. Consequently the recipients of benefits are not blamed for their situation. Although the underlying normative principles of the different programmes can be described as opposing (the main underlying principle of "Arbeitslosengeld" is "equity" whereas the means tested programme "Sozialhilfe" represents the principle of "need") the interviewees indicated their normative flexibility in evaluating each of these principles as right, fair and just. But the respondents also noticed the possibility of fraud and blamed especially recipients of the "Sozialhilfe" for a supposed abuse of the system. Nevertheless only very few respondents rejected that special or any

other programme completely. Instead the respondents demanded a better regulation of means testing and proving of eligibility to prevent fraud and individual prosecution of abusers. In the second half of the year we mainly wrote publications about the described results of the project and prepared the proposal for a next project. The project proposal was submitted to the German Research Foundation in December 2000. The main research issue of this project is to complete the understanding of the social acceptance of programmes for unemployed by a quantitative sample survey. That will enable us to gain further information about the distribution of varying attitudes about the programmes in the total population, including both employed and unemployed persons and persons who neither finance the systems nor receive any benefits, for instance pensioners. We transformed the final report into a publishable version – it will be published by the Campus Verlag in 2001. The German Research Foundation will support the publication costs of the book. On request we prepared a publication for the journal of the German Research Foundation (to be published in 2001). In September 2000 we attended the conference of the German Sociological Association (DGS) in Cologne with a presentation (in association with Carsten G. Ullrich) about principles of justice of social programmes and the correlated chances for solidarity. The written version of the presentation will be published in 2001 too.

Conference participation:

28.-29. September 2000, 30th Conference of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Cologne, Germany. Presentation: S. Hamann, A. Karl, Carsten G. Ullrich "Beliefs about justice and the willingness to support social programmes".

The Social Acceptance of the Welfare State

Director: Johannes Berger, Carsten Ullrich
Researchers: N.N.
Funding: Universität Mannheim
Duration: 2000 to 2002
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The purpose of the research project is the analysis of the social acceptance of the German welfare state. An interest in the social support of welfare institutions presupposes that at least a minimum of public acceptance is a functional prerequisite for the effectiveness and stability of the welfare state. For the first time acceptance judgements about substantial institutions of the German welfare state will be generated in a direct way. To achieve this, a survey especially designed for this purpose has to be carried out. Furthermore, it is necessary to supplement or substitute indicators for acceptance and for independent variables as they are used in several national and comparative surveys.

Data: quantitative survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2000:

The research project "The social acceptance of the welfare state" is still in preparation. The proposal has been submitted in summer 2000. It is the aim of this project to provide a better knowledge about the degree and the causes of the social acceptance in the welfare state. Therefore, acceptance judgements about substantial institutions of the German welfare state will be generated by a survey especially designed for this purpose.

We intend to start on this project in spring 2001. A working paper and an article in a sociological journal, that reviews empirical research on the public support of the welfare state, inform about central theoretical assumptions of the planned project. Based on these preliminary works, the first step will be to elaborate the theoretical and methodical framework for the analyses (for instance: developing indicators for social acceptance, constructing the questionnaire). We hope to carry out the survey by the end of 2001.

2.6 Additional European Level Activity

In addition to the more substantial international comparative research which is conducted in many of the research projects including collaboration with international partners, the MZES is also engaged in other European-level activities. One of these is co-ordinating a European Summer School.

EURO Summer School "Integration of Sociological Theory and Research" (ISTAR)

Director:	Walter Müller
Researchers:	Stefani Scherer
Funding:	MZES / ECSR
Duration:	2000 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The project provides advanced training for graduate students and young researchers in a Euro Summer School which will take place in 2000, 2001 and 2002. The Summer School is organized on behalf of the European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR) and will take place each year at one of its member institutions.

The Summer School's specific focus is on integrating sociological theory and empirical research as well as strengthening comparative research in Europe. It aims at developing students' understanding of how to construct theories so that they have explanatory potential in relation to established research findings and how to design research in order to provide a basis for the empirical testing and critique of theory.

Substantive topics are drawn from the international comparative research agenda, covering central issues of the integration of European societies and the development of the nations within that process. For more details please visit the project's web pages <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/ecsr/>.

The Summer School contributes to the formation of a well-trained community of young researchers in Europe, providing them with the increasingly needed comparative knowledge about converging or diverging developments in European societies.

Project activities in 2000:

The purpose of the project is to strengthen international comparative research by contributing to the education of young researchers and PhD. students from all over Europe and to facilitate exchange and cooperation among them. The main project activities in 2000 referred to the organization and especially the coordination of the ECSR Summer School "Integrating Sociological Theory and Research ISTAR", combining a graduate school and workshops, which started at the MZES in 1999. A detailed programme for the years 2000- 2001 was set up and already brought under way. Details may be found under <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/ecsr>. The graduate school and the workshops held at the Nuffield College in Oxford in September were co-chaired by Walter Müller. Stefani Scherer participated.

Conference participation:

6.-12. September 2000, ECSR Graduate School: Integrating Sociological Theory and Research ISTAR, Nuffield College Oxford, UK. Participant: Stefani Scherer.

13.-14. September 2000, ECSR Workshops, Nuffield College Oxford, UK. Walter Müller (Co-Chair) and Stefani Scherer.

3 Research Department B: European Political Systems and Their Integration

Introduction

Research in Department B is focused on the future of democratic governance and efficient, and above all peaceful national and international problem solving in the context of the profound transformations which may be summarized under the heading of globalisation, Europeanisation and ongoing systemic reforms in Central and Eastern Europe. Individual projects may put their emphasis more on the micro, meso or macro-level of national systems or concentrate their research on the regional or international system. Nevertheless, all of them pay tribute to the strong interdependence between different levels of governance. This interdependence is particularly relevant for the countries of Western Europe which are members of the European Union. Supranational regional integration conditions the way in which responsive and responsible government is functioning at the national level. It affects democratic representation, citizens' participation and patterns of interest intermediation. Policy-making becomes more and more a matter of negotiating in transnational policy networks. With growing internationalisation and an increased transfer of competence to the European Union, particular modes of governance emerge that are hardly compatible with existing forms of representative democracy.

Different context conditions apply to the Central and East European countries that are not (yet) members of the EU. Still, internal politics and international settings are closely linked. The process of nation-building and system transformation takes place in the shadow of two hegemonic powers: The Russian Federation tries to influence its "near abroad" according to its own domestic priorities and foreign policy preferences and the European Union offers membership only with strong strings attached, i.e. demanding the acceptance of the "acquis communautaire" which entails severe structural adjustments. The development of the European system of regional cooperation will have a considerable impact on domestic politics and bilateral foreign relations especially of those countries which live along the border line of the enlarged EU.

To sum up: Research in Department B is taking well into account the multi-dimensional character of European politics. In addition, most projects are comparative and quite a few are part of a larger network of international and multi-disciplinary research.

Research in Department B has been organised in five Research Areas:

- Participation and Electoral Decisions;
- Governance in Europe;
- Development of a European Regional System;
- Institutionalisation of International Negotiation Systems;
- Nation-Building in Europe.

The idea to bring together several scholars in one research area in order to benefit from different theoretical and methodological approaches and to encourage closer cooperation between individual colleagues has proved to be a step in the right direction. Testing the explanatory power of complementary and competing theories is part of the constitutive logic of the research group on "Institutionalisation of International Negotiation Systems". Joint discussions of individual research results and common workshops with international experts have contributed to a better understanding of different analytical approaches and a refinement of individual theoretical and methodological frameworks. Within Research Area 3 a joint workshop on "The Development of a System of Regional Governance" was organised in order to explore areas of common interest in on-going research projects and common ground for future research. The presentations and ensuing discussions had a tremendous learning effect both in terms of factual knowledge and theoretical reasoning and stimulated further communications. Future closer cooperation is under discussion.

The general research objective of the individual Research Areas will not be presented here because they have been dealt with at length in the last annual report. The following lines just attempt to highlight some of the research results of the past year.

Research Area 1

The research project on "Political Interest, Participation and Affect in Representative Democracies" (van Deth) is about to be completed. Based on a multi-level analysis of contextual factors, the empirical findings reveal that cohort effects rather than life-cycle effects account for age-related variations in political involvement and apathy. Also the "gender gap" which has been reduced in the last three decades is mainly a result of cohort replacement. Still, differences between countries are rather stable which can be attributed to contextual factors like the level of socio-economic modernisation and the historical experience in democratisation.

Within the project on "Electoral Competition and Decision Making in Multiparty Systems" (Pappi and Hinich) a theoretical paper explored the explanatory power of the spatial model with reference to other theories of party competition. The model and the new technique of multidimensional scaling (developed by Hinich) was applied to different sets of statistical data investigating among others (1) policy preferences of voters and their perception of the policy position of parties and (2) German public opinion concerning the Euro and possible consequences for the federal election of 1998. It is intended to enlarge the project by focusing on other European democracies using the more general data of sympathy ratings of parties and politicians.

Research Area 2

In the past year, the main focus in co-ordinating the research programme on "Governance in the European Union" (Kohler-Koch) was on two related topics: The linking between EU and national governance and the prospect of democratic governance beyond the nation-state. There are several puzzles to be explained: (1) Shifting attentions of national policy makers and interest representatives to policy making at EU level did only marginally affect the institutionalised system of policy coordination at the national level, (2) the growing amount of policy regulations emanating from the EU

did not result in convergent patterns of sectoral regulation, (3) compliance to European law is not markedly inferior to national law despite a limited potential for sanctioning deviant behaviour. "Europeanisation" is quite obviously a more complex phenomena than current accounts make us believe. In order to get a more thorough assessment, two consecutive conferences were organised to profit from the expertise gathered in about a dozen research projects. The same procedure was applied to gain a well founded opinion on the prospect of democratic governance in the EU. In contrast to mainstream recommendations which focus on a further strengthening of the European Parliament, three issues were explored more thoroughly: (1) Balancing different principles of representation in the EU system, (2) enlarging the scope of a transnational public space, and (3) exploring the potential for the constitution of sectoral European demoi. Both topics were presented to an international expert audience and will be published by a reputable British publishing house and an American journal, respectively.

Research Area 3

The integration competition between Moscow and Brussels is most pronounced in countries in close proximity to the Russian Federation, namely in Belarus and the Ukraine. The project "Brussels or Moscow: The Foreign Policy Orientation of Belarus, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Ukraine in the Post-Communist Process of Integration and Transformation" (Jahn) reveals, however, that there are fundamental differences: The Ukrainian political elite has a more pronounced pro-Western orientation than the public at large while in Belarus the opposite is the case. Elite attitudes are reflected in foreign policy strategies irrespective of their lack of public support. The puzzle can be explained by a close investigation of the importance of bilateral relations for the preferred strategy of economic and political transformation in each country. This, however, only applies to the great power to the East, the Russian Federation. Bilateral relations to Poland, which are very intense especially on the regional level, do – at least in a short term perspective – not change the existing preference structure of the Belarus elite in favour of supporting a more cooperative relationship between East and West. The close interconnectedness between domestic politics and foreign policy orientations, a more differentiated range of policy options than represented in the current literature, and the high importance of economic interdependence is a running theme in all the individual projects in this research area.

Research Area 4

Two projects in the research group on "Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems" are linked to the MZES. Both address the problematique of coordination in international negotiation systems. "International Negotiations and Inter-Ministerial Coordination" (Pappi and Thurner) is an analysis of the structures and processes of inter-ministerial coordination in the preparation of the Intergovernmental Conference of the EU leading to the Treaty of Amsterdam. In the case of Germany the main finding – in contrast to general wisdom in political science literature – is the central position of the Foreign Office. It is, however, a system of shared responsibilities with the Foreign Office as general coordinator and special responsibilities of functional ministries within the field of their own jurisdiction. The project on "Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations" (Kohler-Koch) has produced and published (article and book publication) a first case study on the genesis of

the European R&D Programme BRITE/EURAM. It elaborates the importance of particular institutional fora and epistemic communities to generate a "focal idea" which due to political entrepreneurship (in this case of the European Commission) is turned into a programmatic concept that gains acceptance despite initial opposition of powerful actors. The relevance of the explanatory factors are now tested in a second study on the concept of "Good Governance". The assumption is that institutionalizing "Good Governance" as a focal idea in EU Foreign Aid Policy is intended to facilitate the unanimous support of the European Commission's strategies and the coordination of national foreign aid policies. Apart from a high importance attributed to political institutions, both projects have little in common. The main reason is that the first project investigates a negotiating process at a moment when actor preferences are already well established whereas the second project is focused on the process of preference formation within an international negotiating context and looks at the relevance of "focal ideas" to generate and stabilise an emerging consensus.

Research Area 5

Ethnic nationalism is a phenomenon that is present all over Europe, but it is far more acute and decisive for democratic stability and peace in the Eastern part of Europe. National policies and international management of ethnic nationalism is the central topic of the individual research projects. The study on "Russians in Russia's Neighbouring States as a Subject of Domestic and Foreign Policy: Government Action Between State and Ethnic Nationalism" (Jahn) is about to be completed. Research results contradict the dominant interpretation claiming that minority policies are just an instrument of Russian foreign policy to pursue foreign political and economic interests. In a comparative analysis empirical evidence is given to support the importance of four major variables: (1) cleavages on foreign policy issues, in particular on security issues in the bilateral relationship, (2) the minority policy of the respective countries, (3) the scope of Russian migration into Russia, and (4) the pressure exerted by nationalist forces on the Russian government. In both cases studied, the first two variables made all the difference: Adverse foreign policy orientation and a restrictive policy on citizenship induced harsh reactions on the part of Russia against Latvia; cooperation in security matters and an ambiguous policy on citizenship restrained Russian stance vis à vis Kazakhstan.

Individual projects in Department B either continue a valuable tradition of research of the Mannheim Centre like the "Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism" or are complementing and deepening particular aspects of current research programmes.

As in past years, research is predominantly comparative covering a broad range of European countries. Researches are well connected to the national and international political science community. They themselves prove to be strong in scientific networking bringing together scholars from all over Europe in to get engaged in joint research or in evaluating ongoing research of the MZES.

Van Deth has taken the lead in establishing an international working group of fourteen members in the framework of the European Science Foundation (ESF).

For five years B. Kohler-Koch has now acted as coordinator of the national research programme funded by the German Research Foundation that at present covers more than thirty individual research projects, two of them located at Mannheim.

The TMR Research Network "Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union", coordinated by Hermann Schmitt, has not just managed to contribute substantively to linking relevant research activities all over Europe but built up some trans-national training component. A "Winterschool on Research Methodology" is now regularly organized focusing on methodological questions typically arising in studies of electoral behaviour and political representation.

Conferences and workshops organized in the context of multilateral research activities regularly bring a large number of outstanding scholars to the MZES (see appendix).

The productivity of research done in Department B is further documented by papers presented at national and international conferences (44) and panels and workshops convened at international conferences (13).

Publication output is worthwhile mentioning:

9 books (6 monographs, 3 edited volumes),

24 articles (mainly in peer review journals),

22 articles in edited volumes,

11 working papers.

The "Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung" has again been edited by members of the team of Department B (Knodt and Kohler-Koch).

This time the "Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism" is going to be edited as a double volume 2000/2001 and will also contain "The International Newsletter of Historical Studies on Comintern, Communism and Stalinism".

Apart from research, members of the MZES have been active in

- advising the European Commission in the preparation of the White Book on European Governance,
- hearings of the European Committee of the German Bundestag,
- peer review committees of the EU and the German Research Foundation (DFG),
- representing the Union of the German Academies of Science in the European Science Foundation,
- governing boards and scientific committees of national and international research institutions,
- taking responsibility for the advancement of European Studies in China.

Looking at the activities listed like the presentation of papers or lectures at international conferences and looking at the publication output, researches of Department B have been quite successful.

3.1 Research Area 1: Participation and Electoral Decisions

Do political decisions meet the wishes and demands of citizens? In a representative democracy political parties express the interests of citizens and they participate in decision-making processes. However, electoral politics is not the only way to establish this link. Main research topics in this research area are: (1) distinct modes of political involvement of citizens, (2) competition among parties, and (3) the representation of citizens' interests.

Political Interest, Participation and Affect in Representative Democracies

Director: Jan van Deth
Researchers: Martin Elff
Funding: DFG / MZES
Duration: 1996 to 2000
Status: finished

Research question/goal: The present research project aims at the explanation of differences in the level of political interest of citizens in representative democracies. Political interest is defined here as a person's curiosity to learn more about political events. It is planned to develop a model of political interest that combines explanatory factors at the individual and the contextual level. Especially the effects of the politicization of society by activities of the state shall be examined.

Data: Interviews, secondary analysis

Geographic space: Western Europe/EU-countries

Project activities in 2000:

In 1998 a comprehensive individual-level database was built up from Eurobarometer studies of the years 1970 to 1998. In 1999 the work definitely progressed to data analysis. In addition a collection of macro-level data was built in order to give empirical content to the concept of politicization.

In 2000 the phase of substantive data analysis was completed. Trends in political involvement and political apathy and the declining impact of social structure on political involvement and political apathy were examined and related to differences between birth cohorts. Macro-level data collected in earlier phases of the project were used to construct indicators for the concept of politicization. Based on this operationalization, multi-level analyses of contextual effects of politicization on political involvement and apathy were completed. Results of this research were summarized in a research report for the founding institution and in two MZES-Working Papers. Besides, important results of this project were published in the European Journal of Political Research and in Acta Politica early 2000. As it turned out, cohort effects rather than life-cycle effects account for age-related variation in political involvement

and political apathy. In addition, the "gender gap" in political interest has become narrower during the last three decades, which is mainly the result of cohort replacements. In the Netherlands, however, the declining trend of this gender gap seems to be reversed in the 1990s. Nevertheless, differences between countries with respect to levels of political involvement and political apathy are relatively stable. The main contextual factors accounting for this cross-national variation are the level of socio-economic modernization and the historical experience of democratization. For individuals, a high level of political interest does not necessarily result in a high level of the saliency of politics. For a considerable part of the population in Western democracies politics has lost its obligatory character – it is interesting and probably important what goes on in this area, but compared to other matters its relevance is relatively low.

Conference participation:

19.-20. October 2000, "Political Disaffection in European Democracies", symposium as part of the conference "EuropaMundi", organized by the University of Santiago de Compostela in cooperation with UNESCO, University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain). Presentation: Jan van Deth: "Democracy and Involvement: The Benevolent Aspects of Social Participation".

Democracy and Active Commitment: An International Comparison of Social and Political Participation

Director: Jan van Deth
 Researchers: Sigrid Roßteutscher
 Funding: ESF / AGF / DFG
 Duration: 1999 to 2002
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project's aim is the evaluation of the relationship between social and political forms of "civic engagement" and "citizenship" in contemporary democracies. The project consists of two parts: First, a big-scale international comparison of "Citizenship, Involvement and Democracy" which will be realized through citizen audits in several European countries and, second, a British-German comparison of local welfare organizations concerning their role with regard to the future of democracy and welfare state.

Data: Surveys, official statistics

Geographic space: Entire Europe

Project activities in 2000:

Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (CID) is an international network of researchers from fourteen European countries, financed by the European Science Foundation (ESF) and directed by Jan van Deth (for detailed information see <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/projekte/cid>). The members of the network met in Straßbourg (March 2000) and decided about a common core questionnaire on

questions concerning social and political participation, small democracy, social capital, and citizen virtues. Identical population surveys will be conducted by all participating countries in the course of 2000 and 2001. It was also decided to conduct a comparative study on intermediary organizations. At the local level (MZES), the network's decisions are realized through two separately financed projects: 1) Welfare Through Organizations (collaborator: Marina Berton, financed by the AGF). The project is officially running since April 2000. The project's aim is to add local and organizational context to the representative national samples that are conducted at the same time. In particular, it explores i) the density, range and diversity of the voluntary sector in different institutional and cultural contexts, ii) the internal organizational structure of the voluntary sector in different institutional and cultural contexts, and iii) whether differences in the internal structure and participatory opportunities explain differences between activists and volunteers concerning democracy, trust, citizenship, and welfare. According to the decision of an ESF-taskforce which is responsible for this part of the CID project, the following tasks have been accomplished in Mannheim and all other participating communities: a) an extensive mapping of all existing clubs, associations and networks, b) the design of a common organizational questionnaire, c) a postal survey of all organizations, d) the design of a common core questionnaire to members of selected organizations. Early 2001, postal questionnaires will be sent to volunteers and active members of selected organization. 2) Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy – a representative survey of the German population (collaborator: Sonja Zmerli, financed by the DFG). This part of the project is officially running since November 2000. Its major goal is the application of the common core questionnaire of the ESF-network to a representative sample of the German population. The common core applies a very broad conception of "involvement". On the one hand, it contains numerous questions on political and social involvement based on conventional approaches in this area. On the other hand, democratic theories recently emphasised modes of citizens' participation which go beyond the traditional concepts of both "conventional", institutionalised modes of participation and "unconventional", non-institutionalised protest activities. In particular, the concepts of "consumer democracy", and of "direct" or "small" democracy, based upon an active relationship between public service providers, on the one hand, and their clients, on the other, have shifted the attention from the realm of "big" politics to the immediate concerns of day-to-day life. The coverage of all these areas in a common core questionnaire, conducted in many different European societies, provides the opportunity to test several crucial questions posed by current debates about Social Capital, Civil Society and the future of the welfare state. So far, the following tasks have been accomplished: a) the English common core questionnaire of the ESF network was translated into German, b) a pre-test instrument was developed in collaboration with the professional survey institute (infas, Bonn), c) pre-tests were conducted. In February/March 2001, the main study will be in the field.

Conference participation:

3.-5. March 2000, conference of the ESF-network in Straßbourg, participants: Jan van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher.

5. March 2000, first meeting of the ESF-taskforce for the study on local organizations, participant: Sigrid Roßteutscher.

Organized workshops/conferences:

4.-6. August 2000, second meeting of the ESF-taskforce for the study on local organizations at the MZES, participants: Marina Berton, Sigrid Roßteutscher.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

William Maloney / June - August 2000 / University of Aberdeen / Aberdeen/Scotland.

Electoral Competition and Decision Making in Multiparty Systems

Director: Franz Urban Pappi, Melvin Hinich
 Researchers: Susumu Shikano
 Funding: Universität Mannheim
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: In this project we try to a) identify the ideological dimensions underlying the party competition in Germany, b) locate voters and parties in this space and c) to assess in a diachronic analysis on whether the space changes over time. For this aim we use the notion of ideological spaces as defined by the American political scientists Enelow, Hinich and Munger. The statistical analyses are based on new techniques of multidimensional scaling developed and programmed by Hinich.

Data: Survey Data

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2000:

According to spatial models, parties compete in policy space, in which both voters and parties are located. Some of these models assume that the dimensionality can be reduced to one or two ideological dimensions. In a theoretical paper "Zur Theorie des Parteienwettbewerbs" Pappi (2000) contrasts these spatial models with other theories of party competition, paying attention to the respective underlying assumptions about the character of competition in a democracy. Empirically, our spatial model was estimated with two types of data. One type of data are policy preferences of voters and their perceptions of the policy positions of parties. Relying on this type of data for several issues, it is possible to extract one or two ideological dimensions, but it is also possible to repeat this type of analysis for issue after issue. The resulting one-dimensional issue spaces have the advantage compared to the original data that the party positions (loadings) are the same for all voters. Pappi, Hinich, and Shikano (2000) apply this kind of analysis to election surveys of the German 1998 Bundestag Election. In a paper on German public opinion concerning the Euro and possible consequences for the federal election of 1998 Pappi and Thurner (2000) found out that party positions concerning European integration do not correlate with normal left-right scales. In European politics we have a contrast of the CDU and the SPD on the one side and the smaller parties on the other. The

smaller parties as perceived by the average voter are less in favor of further European integration than the two large parties. We interpret this result as an outcome of the official German policy of West integration for which the two large parties are seen as more responsible than the smaller parties. In this respect there is no difference between East and West German voters. Another type of data from which ideological dimensions can be retrieved are the so-called scalometer questions for parties and politicians. However, here one has to assume explicitly that ideological distance is not enough to explain individual voting behavior. A second or third important dimension is party competence or trust in parties which in our model is assumed to be common knowledge of all voters. This method was used in an article by Pappi (1999) on the interpretation of the German federal election of 1998. The latter type of data has the advantage that it is available for many surveys and even countries. Thus when we continue our project focusing on other European democracies, we will use these more general data of sympathy ratings of parties and politicians to recover ideological spaces.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Prof. Dr. Hinich / 4.-13. October 2000 / University of Texas, Austin, TX, USA.

Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR)

Director: Hermann Schmitt
Researchers: Andrea Römmele
Funding: EU
Duration: 1998 to 2002
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This research network is to explore the functioning of representative democracy in the European Union. It is the research objective to secure a major advance in the understanding of the existing electoral processes within the EU. In doing so it will substantially extend the scope of comparative research in European political science and sociology and help develop an integrated European research base in the study of political behaviour and institutions.

Data: Elite and mass surveys, quantitative content analysis, roll call analysis data

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2000:

The TMR Research Network "Political Representation in the European Union" has continued its various activities in 2000. In addition to placing five new scholars in the network, the second "Winter School on Research Methodology" was launched in Louvain a Neuve, Belgium. This training element of the network has been regarded as highly valuable by all participants. The preparation and organization of the midterm review in June 2000 was another milestone in this year's activities. All nodes were represented (young scholars plus scientists in charge), our work was reviewed and very positively evaluated by the European Commission. Over a dozen publications by scholars from the

network can be counted for 2000. The "Young Scholars' Book" has been another major undertaking. This edited volume, where final drafts are to be expected by May 2001, brings together the research of the young scholars. Negotiations with publishers are ongoing.

Conference participation:

April 2000, ECPR Joint Session in Copenhagen, participant: Hermann Schmitt.

August 2000, IPSA World Congress in Quebec, Canada (a huge number of the TMR network participated in this event), panel coordinated by Andrea Römmele and Rachel Gibson: From Electioneering to Political Marketing?

September 2000, APSA Annual Meeting in Washington DC, participant: Hermann Schmitt.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

15.-30. April 2000: Dr. Rachel Gibson, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election

Director:	Hermann Schmitt
Researchers:	N.N.
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	1999 to 2002
Status:	in preparation

Research question/goal: What are the conditions under which political parties succeed in making their EP election manifestos known to the voters? And, what is more, under which conditions become programmatic statements of competing parties relevant for participation and party choice in EP elections? These questions motivate the European Election Study 1999. Any effort to answer them must first establish content-analytical measures of programmatic statements of parties at the occasion of EP elections. This shall be done in a way to allow for analyses of changes over time (1979-99) and cross-level contrasts (second vs. first-order elections).

Data: Quantitative content analysis combined with survey data

Geographic space: EU member countries

Project activities in 2000:

Project activities during the year 2000 were mainly of two kinds. One was the continuation of efforts to collect the Euromanifestos of political parties which successfully contested direct elections to the European Parliament. For the 1999 election, the 50% threshold has been passed: more than half of the 1999 manifestos are now in Mannheim. For the whole period, the figure is still considerably lower, however. We are currently aiming at getting 80% of the 1999 manifestos, and 50% of all manifestos by

mid 2001. Given this relative progress in terms of data collection, the research proposal has been finalised and submitted to the DFG.

Conference participation:

13.-20. January 2000, TMR Winterschool, Louvain la Neuve, Belgium, paper presented: Issue Voting and Political Representation.

4. May 2000, Meeting of the Association "Wahlen und politische Einstellungen der DVPW", Mannheim, paper presented: Zur vergleichenden Analyse des Einflusses gesellschaftlicher Faktoren auf die Wahlentscheidung.

29. July - 6. August 2000, 18th Weltkongress für Politikwissenschaft der IPSA, Quebec, paper presented: Multiple Party Identifications.

29. August - 4. September 2000, annual conference of the APSA, Washington D.C., paper presented: Leader Effects on the Vote in Germany, 1961 - 1998.

1.-4. October 2000, Wissenschaftlicher Kongress der DVPW, Halle, paper presented: Politische Repräsentation in der europäischen Union.

2.-3. November 2000, annual meeting of the "Schweizer Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft", Balsthal, paper presented: Multiple Parteibindungen: Die Parteibindungen der Schweizerinnen und Schweizer im internationalen Vergleich.

3.2 Research Area 2: Governance in Europe

Governance in the EU and in the individual European political systems is characterised by growing interdependence. The close link between national and EU governance has brought about institutional changes and has transformed the strategies of negotiation and the representation of interests. It has strengthened the emergence of new modes of governance aimed at efficient problem solving beyond the nation state. The main focus of research is on the empirical analysis of the functioning of a multi-level system of governance, its transformation due to international embeddedness and the effect it has on the future of representative democracy. Alternative strategies to increase the democratic legitimacy of international governance are explored and put in the context of international institution building.

Governance in the European Union

Director: Beate Kohler-Koch (Coordination)
 Researchers: -
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 1996 to 2003
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The programme brings together researchers from different disciplines focusing on "Governance in the EU". It is funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and coordinated by Beate Kohler-Koch. The programme supports the empirical analysis of how governance in Europe has changed over time. Its objective is the normative assessment of governance in negotiating systems and the conceptualization of adequate institutional reforms providing legitimate and efficient governance under changing conditions.

Geographic space: EU.

Project activities in 2000:

Two related research questions were at the heart of the Mannheim centred activities: (1) the Europeanisation of governance and (2) the future of democratic governance in the EU. Ad 1: "Europeanisation" is a buzzword in recent studies on Europe. Most research, however, is limited to policy studies exploring the impact of EU regulations on individual sectors. Our own focus was on the polity and politics dimension, i.e. how EU and member states' governance link together and how this linking affects patterns and performance in governing. There are several puzzles to be explained: (1) Shifting attention of national policy makers and interest representatives to policy making at EU level did only marginally affect the institutionalised system of policy coordination at the national level, (2) the growing amount of policy regulations emanating from the EU did not result in convergent patterns of sector regulation, (3) compliance to European law is not markedly inferior to national law despite a limited potential for sanctioning deviant behaviour. "Europeanisation" is quite obviously a more complex phenomena than current accounts make us believe. Ad 2: The prospect of democratic governance in the EU is another widely debated issue. Political recommendations focus on a further strengthening of the European Parliament. Academic accounts are sceptical that without a European "demos" the democratic deficit of the EU might be alleviated by the parliamentarisation of the EU. Three alternative strategies were explored in more detail: (1) Balancing different principles of representation in the EU system, (2) enlarging the scope of a transnational public space, and (3) exploring the potential for the constitution of sectoral European demoi.

Conference participation: (participation of Beate Kohler-Koch)

26. January 2000, Berlin, keynote speech "Future and Aims of the European Union: A Question of Perspective?", at the Millennium conference of the German Bundestag;

April 2000, PR China, "The Governance of the European Union", lectures given at the universities of Shandong (Jinan) and of Hunan (Kunmin);

5.- 6. Mai 2000, Bradford University, International Workshop an Europeanisation: Concept and Reality, presentation of a paper on "Europeanisation: Concepts and Empirical Evidence";

10.-22. July 2000, Siena, European Summer School in Comparative Politics, lectures on "Multi-level governance" and "The Spread of Network Governance";

30. July - 1. August 2000, Quebec, ECSA conference, European Odyssey: the EU in the new millenium. Presentation of a paper on "Network Governance Within and Beyond an Enlarging EU";

1.-5. August 2000, Quebec, XXVIII IPSA world conference: 1) Convenor and chairwoman of the panel on "Democratic Governace Beyond the Nation State", 2) presentation of a paper at the main theme session "Institutions, Supranational Governance and Civil Society: The Case of the European Union"; on "Merits and Deficiencies of Network Governance";

22.-23. November 2000, Twente University, Enschede, keynote speech for the plenary meeting on "Governance in the European Union", NIG Conference "From Government to Governance";

27. November 2000, University of Kassel, university lecture on "Is Democratic Governance of Europe (Still) Possible?".

Organized workshops/conferences:

3. August 2000, panel on "Democracy Beyond the Nation State", at the XVIIIth IPSA World Congress, Quebec, Canada. Papers presented are under review to be published in a well known English journal.

1.-3. June 2000, international conference on "Linking EU and National Governance, at MZES, Mannheim. The papers will be published in English (Oxford University Press has shown a first interest).

6.-7. July 2000, international workshop on "International Governance in the European Multi-Level System", chaired by Beate Kohler-Koch.

10. July 2000, internal workshop: "Development of a System of Regional Governance", Beate Kohler-Koch co-chairing with Egbert Jahn.

14.-15. December 2000, Vth ECSA-World Conference, Brussels, on "L'Élargissement de L'Union européenne"; panel chaired on "La perception, la diversité et la société civile dans les Pays candidats"; plenary lecture on "Enlargement and Civil Society in the Candidate Countries".

Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System

Director: Beate Kohler-Koch, Michèle Knodt
 Researchers: Michèle Knodt
 Funding: MZES
 Duration: 1999 to 2003
 Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project examines the structural and strategic consequences of the simultaneous presence of the European Union and its member states in international institutions. From an institutionalist point of view, the variations between different types of international institutions, i.e. international organizations and regimes, and the constitutional structures of the EU (different pillars) are of particular interest. This double representation leads to numerous problems of competition and cooperation which call for institutional adjustments, both at the level of the European Union and of the member states.

Data: Documents, interviews

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 2000:

Beate Kohler-Koch and Michèle Knodt started a research project within the framework of the Interdisciplinary Research Programme (DFG) "Governance in the EU". The project "Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System" examines the institutional change of the EU caused by its embeddedness in international institutions. Empirically the study is analysing how the relations between the EU and WTO are changing patterns of governance. The main assumptions are: 1) the political system of the EU between "Staatenverbund" and supranational community is fragile and open for change induced by external effects; 2) governance within the system is characterised by interactive, multi-level policy-making. The project develops two hypothesis: 1) international embeddedness of the EU caused institutional change within several dimensions: formal organization of the policy-making process, routines, guiding ideas and concepts of legitimacy as well as resources; 2) this institutional change leads to a centralisation of the policy-making within the EU.

Testing these hypothesis the different degrees of supranationality ("Vergemeinschaftungsgrad") of different issue areas have to be taken into account: 1) exclusive competence of the EU; 2) mixed competence; 3) cross-section of exclusive and mixed competence; 4) initiatives pertinent to a change of rules and procedures. The focus of research will be on the time since the establishment of the WTO. The project proposal was submitted to the DFG in November. The project will be directed by Michèle Knodt.

Organized workshops/conferences:

10. July 2000, Internal Workshop: "Development of a System of Regional Governance".

The Europeanization of Interest Intermediation: French Trade Associations in Comparative Perspective

Director: Beate Kohler-Koch
Researchers: Christine Quittkat
Funding: Fritz Thyssen Stiftung
Duration: 1998 to 2001
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The research project focuses on French trade associations, their organization, structure and strategies for European interest representation and their integration into the European policy making process. On the basis of a comprehensive survey of trade associations in France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and at the European level, the existing differences and similarities between intermediate structures of the European Union and its member states shall be explained in theoretical terms.

Data: Survey: Interviews

Geographic space: France; EU

Project activities in 2000:

In the first half of the year 2000 the data analysis of the trade association survey conducted in 1998-1999 was refined. Simultaneously, qualitative expert interviews were prepared on the basis of the quantitative data. During summer (June - September 2000) the main objective for 2000, the realisation of around 50 interviews in France, Belgium, and Germany, has been accomplished. The focus of the project being on European interest intermediation strategies of French trade associations, two thirds of the interviewees were representatives of French trade associations. These interviews as well as interviews with several representatives of German trade associations aimed at receiving information on the adaptation process of national business interests to the increasing competence of the European Commission or, more generally, the European Union (EU). The main interview subjects were: 1) the changing relationship between the national and the European administration on the one side and representatives of business interests on the other side, 2) the role of national trade associations in the European system of interest intermediation, 3) the impact of the EU on the structure of the national trade association system. In order to gain a comprehensive understanding of French trade associations the public "addressees" of business interests, representatives of the French and the European administration, were interviewed as well. Since October 2000 the project work concentrates on the analysis of the interviews, of official documents, and of internal documents provided by some interviewees. First research results have been presented in several conferences and publications by both B. Kohler-Koch and Ch. Quittkat.

Conference participation:

14.-19. April 2000, 28th Joint Sessions of the European Consortium of Political Research, workshop "Clientelism, Informal Networks and Political Entrepreneurship in the European Union"; Christine Quitt-

kat, paper presented: "Strategies of Interest Intermediation in the European Union: French Trade Associations under Pressure?" <http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/jointsessions/Copenhagen/papers/ws15.htm>).

5.-6. May 2000, The European Commission after the Treaty of Amsterdam: Between Mega-Bureaucracy and Political Control System, Conference of the Arbeitskreis Europäische Integration (AEI), Bonn (Germany); Christine Quittkat, paper presented: "The Openness of the European Commission towards Economic Interests. The Role of Trade Associations in the European Commission's Process of Policy Formulation".

18.-22. September 2000, The Effectiveness of EU Business Associations, EuroConference, Brussels (Belgium), participant: Christine Quittkat.

2. October 2000, National Trade Associations at the EU Level, workshop of the Centre d'Etudes des Directeurs d'Associations Professionnelles (CEDAP), Paris (France); Christine Quittkat, paper presented: "French and German Trade Associations: Strategies of Interest Intermediation in the EU".

2.-3. October 2000, 9èmes Assises Nationales du Commerce: Partenariats et Alliances au Cœur du Commerce de Demain, Conseil du Commerce de France, Paris/Frankreich.

17.-18. November 2000, "Database "Europeanization of Organized Interests", cooperation workshop, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne (Germany), participant: Christine Quittkat.

Organized workshops/conferences:

29. March 2000, Dr. Rainer Eising, University of Halle (Germany), paper presented: "The Europeanisation of Economic Interests".

10. July 2000, Internal Workshop: "Development of a System of Regional Governance".

3.3 Research Area 3: Development of a European Regional System

With the breakdown of the bipolar global system Europe was open to a reconstruction of inter-state cooperation. The new architecture of the European regional system is founded on all embracing European organizations such as the OSCE, the Council of Europe, on the expansion of NATO and the EU to the East, and on the special relations which the Russian Federation has established both to these two organizations and to neighbouring countries. The integration competition between Moscow and Brussels will be investigated in the framework of the all-European integration process. The enlargement of Western European institutions is embracing most of the Central and Eastern European countries but will explicitly exclude others and thus form a new dividing line in Europe. In this context it will be analyzed whether Moscow is in a position to become a separate center of integration for Eastern European states (CIS). This research will be complemented by another research project to be started in 2001. The decision to enlarge the EU and to deepen EU cooperation in matters of security and defence has contributed to the upgrading of the EU within the European regional system. At the same time the ongoing transformation of the EU will require an even closer cooperation with other

regional organizations, in particular NATO and OSCE and might strengthen bilateral international relations. The envisaged project dealing with the "Coupling of International European Institutions" will investigate the interactions between organizations and member states and how these contribute to the emergence of a changing regional system.

Brussels or Moscow: The Foreign Policy Orientation of Belarus, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Ukraine in the Post-Communist Processes of Integration and Transformation

Director: Egbert Jahn
Researchers: Astrid Sahm
Funding: VW
Duration: 1999 to 2001
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project focuses on the impact of the limited expansion which the European Union and NATO approved in 1997 on the foreign policy orientation in Belarus, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Ukraine. It aims to test the common assumption that regional cooperation can serve as an instrument to avoid a renewed division through the European Continent. The projects also investigated whether there are any relevant actors in these four states which would consider Moscow a viable alternative to Brussels as a centre of integration.

Data: official documents, interviews, press, unofficial publications

Geographic space: Belarus, Poland, Slovak Republic, Ukraine

Project activities in 2000:

The conducted research – analysis of printed materials, and interviews with experts and politicians in Berlin, Kiev, Minsk, Strassbourg, and Warsaw – confirmed that the foreign policy orientation of Belarus and Ukraine is influenced by the competition between Brussel and Moscow as centres of integration. A comparison of opinion polls in both countries showed that the Ukrainian political elite has a more pro-Western orientation than the population while in Belarus the opposite is the case. The aim of the Ukrainian foreign policy can be described as integration within European and Transatlantic structures without confrontation with Russia. Consequently, Ukraine is interested in strengthening the cooperative elements in the Russian-Western relationships. In contrast to that, the Belarusian leadership tries to strengthen the antagonistic elements in order to ensure the continuation of energy subsidies and political support received by Moscow. The reactions to the events in Kosovo and Chechnya showed the stability of foreign policy orientation in both countries. While the Belarusian leadership supported the position of Moscow, the Ukrainian leadership did chose a more independent course. The most important aspect is that in Ukraine we can speak about the existence of a foreign policy consensus on the level of the relevant political actors. In Belarus, however, the relevant political forces were not able to find a consensus on foreign policy questions as well as constitutional questions. Correspondingly, in both countries we can find a deep nexus between the transformation

strategy and the foreign policy course. The analysis of Belarusian-Polish and Ukrainian-Polish relationship shows that regional cooperation can only help to develop, but not to change existing preference structures of foreign policy orientation. However, contacts on the micro-level in border regions may be an important contribution to the gradual transformation of the Belarusian society. This development could be stopped by the EU accession of Poland.

Conference participation:

27.-28. January 2000, Belarus and Ukraine, Bordeaux, Astrid Sahn, paper presented: Foreign Policy of Belarus and Ukraine.

9.-11. March 2000, New Elites in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus", Freiburg, participant: Astrid Sahn.

7.-8. June 2000, Belarus at the crossroads, Minsk, Astrid Sahn, paper presented: Integration and Security. The role of Ukraine and Belarus within the European Integration process.

24.-27. September 2000, The Vision of a United Europe, Bialystok, Astrid Sahn, paper presented: Perspectives of Social Justice in Europe.

13.-15. October 2000, Europe in the XXI Century: Women and Politics, Minsk, participant: Astrid Sahn.

9.-11. November 2000, Szczecin, Polish-Ukrainian Relationship, participant: Astrid Sahn.

24.-26. November 2000, Minsk, Belarus within a Changing Europe: Politics and Economy between Isolation and Cooperation, participant: Astrid Sahn.

Organized workshops/conferences:

10. July 2000, Internal workshop: "Development of a System of Regional Governance".

The Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation vis-à-vis Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Potential for Conflict or Cooperation on the European Periphery?

Director: Egbert Jahn
 Researchers: Peter Bonin
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The subject of the research project is the analysis of Russian foreign policy towards Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The study will on the one hand contribute to identifying actors in Russia's political landscape which are capable of having their socioeconomic and political interests represented in the foreign policy decision process or of becoming active in this process themselves. On the other hand, through the choice of the two countries the conditions for a

cooperative or confrontative Russian foreign policy and Russia's potential to function as a second integrative center in Europe will be explored.

Data: Primary and secondary literature, document analysis, interviews, print media

Geographic space: Eastern Europe

Project activities in 2000:

Evaluation of recently published theoretical literature on the role of non-state actors in Russian foreign policy and on the relationship between European integration and the transformation process in Eastern Europe. This led to increased consideration of the interdependence of economic structures between Russia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, above all the energy sector. Therefore the empirical focus shifted considerably towards publications of large economic corporations like Gazprom and LukOil. On a research trip to Sofia, Belgrade and Sarajevo from 9.-28. March interviews were conducted with representatives of these enterprises as well as with representatives of related state structures like the Bulgarian Energy Agency and specialists including researchers and journalists. Further collection of relevant materials, ranging from documents of inter-state committees and state agencies to media sources only available in the area.

Conference participation:

8. April 2000, Symposium on Security Policies, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Potsdam, paper presented: "The Phenomenology of the Chechen Wars. Military Conflicts After the Dissolution of the Soviet Union".

29.-30. June 2000, Basel Symposium 2000: Peace Perspectives for South Eastern Europe. University of Basel, Switzerland, paper presented: "Great Game" or New Cooperation? Russian Perspectives on Future Developments in the Balkans.

6.-8. June 2000, Conference for young researchers on Balkan studies. Institute for Social Research, Hamburg, paper presented: "Russia and the Balkans. External Factors for Conflict and Cooperation".

13. December 2000, "Symbolic Politics and Obstructed Cooperation. Questions on Russia's Balkan Politics in the 1990s". Institute for East European History. University of Bielefeld. Participant: Peter Bonin.

Organized workshops/conferences:

10. July 2000, Internal Workshop: "Development of a System of Regional Governance".

The Management of Integration Processes in the CIS and the Whole of Europe as Intended by Russian Political Actors

Director: Egbert Jahn
Researchers: Rolf Peter
Funding: MZES / VW-Stiftung
Duration: 1999 to 2002
Status: Ongoing

Research question/goal: Moscow's interest in becoming the centre of a new integration network in Eastern Europe is situated within its attempts to take part in all-European, Euroatlantic and global integration processes. The goal of the project is to analyze the intensity of the given attempts at integration and the mediation between them. The focus of the project is a systematic analysis of the different modes of integration and the socio-political functions which are ascribed to the CIS and other integrative institutions.

Data: Analysis of literature, secondary analyses, official documents, interviews

Geographic space: Russia, EC, CIS

Project activities in 2000:

Until the end of April the project proposal was finished and submitted to the VW-Stiftung. From May on the project work focused on two major issues: On a theoretical level the main conceptual approaches to regional integration (Mitrany, Haas, Lindberg, Hoffmann, Moravcsik, Tranholm-Mikkelsen, Sandholtz, Zimmerling) and interdependence (Keohane/Nye) were examined with regard to the question, if and how these concepts can be applied to the economic and political situation in the CIS-region. On an empirical level the current developments within Russia's policy towards the other CIS-states were observed and analysed. Although the new Russian President Vladimir Putin incessantly stresses the importance of deepening economic and political integration within the CIS, beyond the rhetorical sphere no relevant steps have been taken into this direction. In December the VW-Stiftung accepted the project proposal and will provide its further funding.

Conference participation:

11.-12. February 2000, "Governance in the New Europe", Graduiertenkolleg "The New Europe", Humboldt-University, Berlin; paper presented: Russia's Foreign Policy Between Concepts And Reactions.

11.-13. April 2000, "Endless Crisis or New Beginning? Russia After the Presidential Elections", Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn; paper presented: Russia And the OSCE.

Organized workshops/conferences:

10. July 2000, Internal Workshop: "Development of a System of Regional Governance".

How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies

Director: Egbert Jahn
Researchers: Markus Bieniek, Volker Weichsel
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2003
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project examines the consequences of the integration of Poland and the Czech Republic into NATO and EU on their relations with the successor states of the Soviet Union. The prime objective is to investigate whether the entry of these states into existing Western structures leads to the emergence of a new borderline in Europe. Furthermore, the project aims to find out to what extent the political actors in Poland and the Czech Republic perceive such a danger and what strategies they develop to respond to this risk.

Data: Primary and secondary literature, document analysis, interviews, print media

Geographic space: Central and Eastern Europe

Project activities in 2000:

Four major fields were covered: 1) Preparation of a project proposal to be submitted to the Volkswagen Foundation. Three essential components are included in the conceptual framework developed for the analysis: the candidates' ability to satisfy the economic and political conditions of EU-membership; the capacity of the European Union to take on new members and, finally, bilateral relations between the candidates and their eastern neighbours. An actor-oriented approach set on the subnational level should be implemented to investigate the political, economic and security priorities of the candidates. Our hypothesis is that the diversity of foreign policy options motivated by different purposes and interests is in both countries much greater than system-oriented studies suggest. To overcome both the dichotomic typology dividing relevant actors in supporters and opponents of western integration and the often descriptive character of essays discussing Polish and Czech foreign policy towards Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, the focus is on the internal political discourse taking place in both countries. Different foreign policy conceptions linking Western integration to the eastern policy should be explored in a comparative perspective. 2) Analysis of recent Czech and Polish publications in the field of science and journalism relevant for the empirically oriented investigation. Attention was paid in particular to party programmes and interviews with foreign policy actors. 3) First research trips to Poland and the Czech Republic (Warsaw, Prague): development of research contacts, further archival research, collection of data and empirical materials, discussions with specialists. 4) Preparation of special essays and manuscripts discussing the interrelations between western integration and eastern policies and their historical and domestic context.

Conference participation:

1.-4. November 2000, "Prospects and Risks of the Eastern Enlargement of the European Union", VIth meeting of the "Frankfurt Association for Social Policy", Jena, Volker Weichsel, lecture: "The Politics of Integration into the European Union in the Czech Republic".

22.-23. September 2000, "Germany – Poland, Eastern Europe. Approaches to a Common Ostpolitik", Joint Conference of the German Institute for Poland Studies and the Polish Institute, Darmstadt, Volker Weichsel, Markus Bieniek.

13.-15. October 2000, "European Perspectives of the Younger Generation in Germany and the Czech Republic", Conference at the Jan-Purkyne University, Ústí nad Labem, Volker Weichsel, Presentation and Paper: Czech-German and Czech-Russian Relations after the End of the Cold War.

18. October 2000, "Eastern Europe – Western Europe. The Common European House: Reality or Myth?", Fulda, Volker Weichsel, lecture: Ten Years of Transformation in the Czech Republic: Old and New Dilemmas.

Organized workshops/conferences:

10. July 2000, internal workshop: "Development of a System of Regional Governance".

Strategy Options of International Governance (SiR)

Director:	Beate Kohler-Koch
Researchers:	Fabrice Larat
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	2000 to 2003
Status:	in preparation

Research question/goal: SiR seeks to better understand conceptual differences in governing international relations. The hypothesis is that designing strategies of international governance are influenced by individual perceptions of international political order which are represented in particular "worldviews".

Data: Content analysis of documents, interviews

Geographic space: Germany and France

Project activities in 2000:

The research proposal had been elaborated already with the support of F. Larat before he joined the MZES in October 2000. The analytical framework starts from a cognitive theoretical approach and aims at exploring and explaining the conceptual differences in foreign policy discourse and the attitudes of German and French elite coming from different professional milieus and with different political orientations when assessing and dealing with the challenges of globalisation. The cognitive significance of three competing conceptions of international order will be explored in terms of their

influence on the strategic thinking about international affairs in a comparative perspective. We have modelled three ideal type world views: 1) a state system; 2) a society of states and international organizations; 3) a system of transnational network governance. The empirical research will utilize a computer based text analysis and a survey study based on personal interviews with representatives of the foreign policy relevant elite in Germany and France. The empirical results are policy-relevant in so far as it is plausible to assume that the capability of the European Union to become an international actor depends on complementary conceptions about international order and about efficient strategies to cope with globalisation.

The project has been submitted for funding to the VW-Foundation in December 2000. Since October 2000, project activities have concentrated on the screening of official text documents on globalisation for the computer based content analysis.

Conference participation:

28.-29. November 2000, Fabrice Larat attended a workshop on computer based content analysis organized by the Center for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA).

Organized workshops/conferences:

7.-9. July 2000, workshop: "Ideas, Actors and the Construction of Global and European Order" organized at the MZES, with the participation of international scholars, chaired by Beate Kohler-Koch. Presentation of the research project SiR by Beate Kohler-Koch and Fabrice Larat.

Strategy Options of International Governance (SiR): NGOs and Good Governance

Director:	Beate Kohler-Koch
Researchers:	Barbara Finke
Funding:	VW-Stiftung
Duration:	2000 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The research project on "Strategy Options of International Governance" (SiR) develops three competing conceptions of transnational and international order and explores their political relevance. One of these models – a system of transnational network governance – is investigated more thoroughly from a normative point of view. The project models and explores the legitimacy of NGOs and their potential contribution to good governance of global politics. Empirical research will focus on a transnational women's network that has emerged around the principle "women's rights are human rights" and substantially contributed to the reformulation of international human rights norms.

Data: In depth interviews, documents

Geographic space: Global

Project activities in 2000:

In January 2000, the project proposal was accepted by the Volkswagen Foundation and included into the MZES research programme. The project started in mid-February 2000. The first months were dedicated to further elaborate the theoretical framework and the methodological approach and to start the field work. The 44th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York in March 2000 was a unique opportunity to contact women's activists from all over the world as well as UN representatives and some governmental delegates. A second wave of more in-depth interviews with representatives of New York based women's NGOs and UN representatives was conducted in October 2000. Through the months October to December 2000, project activities focused on a document analysis exploring the communicative potential of the language introduced by women's NGOs into some key documents produced around the UN world conferences of the 1990s. First evidence from the case study suggests that the major potential of NGOs to enhance the democratic legitimacy of global governance lies in their capacity to facilitate a communicative political process. Ideally, this NGO promoted process enables actors from the grassroots level to the top to connect their political and everyday-life experiences to the global policy process, thus integrating "the local and the global". Barbara Finke has presented the project and the theoretical framework, which will expressly focus on the communicative and discursive dimension of legitimacy and good governance, on several occasions.

Conference participation:

28. February - 17. March 2000, intergovernmental conference "44th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women" (United Nations), New York, participant: Barbara Finke.

8.-9. May 2000, Conference "Forum Globale Fragen – Gleichstellung in Politik, Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft" (Auswärtiges Amt in cooperation with the Heinrich Böll Stiftung), Berlin, participant: Barbara Finke.

30. June - 1. July 2000, conference "Politische Partizipation und Protestmobilisierung im Zeitalter der Globalisierung" (Arbeitskreis Soziale Bewegungen der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft DVPW), Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, Barbara Finke, paper presented: Konsens und Vielfalt – Transnationale Frauennetzwerke als Legimitätsressource des UN-Systems? (to be published).

7.-9. July 2000, international workshop "Ideas, Actors and the Construction of European and Global Order: Conceptualizing a Particular Theoretical Perspective" (Mannheim University, Lehrstuhl für Politische Wissenschaft II), Mannheim, Barbara Finke, paper presented: Legitimacy as a Resource of Agency – Transnational Women's Networks in the UN World Conferences.

3.4 Research Area 4: Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems

Negotiation is of growing importance in managing international problems, in interactions between both governmental and non-governmental actors. As in the domestic sphere, international negotiations take place in relatively loosely organized systems as well as in hierarchical organizations, and take a more or less institutionalized form of decision-making. The localization in various functional contexts of action and in institutional settings requires an interdisciplinary scientific research approach. For this reason, a group of researchers of the MZES, the ZEW (Centre for European Economic Research) and the University of Mannheim founded an interdisciplinary research group on the "Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems" which combines a variety of theoretical and methodological approaches towards international negotiations. The main questions of the research group are:

Which different forms of institutionalization can be identified?

Which forms lead to consensually or unanimously accepted and successfully implemented results?

Which theoretical approaches are most appropriate to explain negotiation outcomes?

The research group assumes interdependency of original conflicts, problem setting, negotiation form, negotiation outcome and compliance; institutionalization is understood as agreement on common interpretations of negotiation issues, and on rules and norms about managing the process of problem-solving. The research group's aim is to discover economically-efficient and legally-effective forms of international negotiation that can be applied to various problems or situations. The IINS research group currently consists of six projects:

Project Directors and Projects:

Beate Kohler-Koch (International Relations): Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations (PRODI).

Franz Urban Pappi / Paul W. Thurner (Comparative Politics): International Negotiations and National Interministerial Coordination (INNIC).

Franz Urban Pappi / Manfred Perlit (International Management): Decision Structures and Processes in Multinational Network Corporations: A Network Analytical Case Study.

Eibe Riedel (International Law): The Interaction Between Negotiations And Legal Institutionalization.

Roland Vaubel (Public Choice): The International Labour Organization as an International Bargaining System: A Political-Economic Analysis.

Christoph Böhringer (Resource Economics): International Negotiations on Climate Protection in the Context of Domestic Climate Policy.

Two of these six projects are conducted at the MZES and will in the following be described in more detail. The PRODI project will continue its work in phase II with a second case study, while the INNIC

project will be concluded in the first phase and be followed up by a project on negotiations in European Health Policy.

National Interministerial Coordination and International Negotiations: A Model and Explanation of the Amsterdam Treaty

Director: Franz Urban Pappi, Paul Thurner
Researchers: Michael Stoiber
Funding: DFG, MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2005
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The aim of the project is to analyze the negotiation process and the outcome of the IGC 1996 negotiations leading to the Amsterdam Treaty. Starting with the recently increasingly discussed problems of synchronization of intranational national positions and delegations' positions during international negotiations, we research national processes of preference building with a special focus on interministerial coordination problems within different political systems of the EU member states.

Data: Elite Interviews, Documents, Official Statistics

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 2000:

The aim of this project is twofold: First, we want to describe structures and processes of the interministerial coordination in each EU member state during the preparation of the IGC 1996. Second, we want to assess the impact of the national level structures and processes on the dynamics of the IGC. Project activities in 2000 focused on the empirical operationalization of the conceptual framework as developed in 1999. 1) Based on confidential documents we determined the whole issue space of the IGC and arrayed the options of each issue according to the degree of the integration implied. 2) We assigned the most preferred positions of member states for each of the issues. 3) We collected data on the formal organization of the preparation of EU policies and visualized them systematically as organization charts. 4) We developed a standardized questionnaire for the elite surveys in all involved ministries. The questionnaire contains questions about informal coordination mechanisms (informal contacts, the role of the coordination unit, influence of external actors) as well as the positions and the relative weights with regard to the issues on the bargaining table. 5) Elite survey: In 12 out of 15 member states the survey has been realized. 6) In a first paper, the allocation of voting rights to constitutionally involved actors during the ratification of the Amsterdam Treaty has been described in order to identify actors with strategic influence – so-called real veto players – during the negotiation process. 7) In a second paper we contrasted for the case of Germany, the formal governance structure with selected aspects of informal coordination mechanisms. For that aim we applied network analysis. We find that, contrary to the hypothesis of previous literature, which emphasizes the decline

of Foreign Ministries, the German Foreign Ministry is still unanimously perceived as the most central coordinating actor during the preparation of the IGC 1996. Nevertheless, issue-specific influence power remains clearly within the jurisdictions, as hypothesized by the "Ressortprinzip" and corroborated by our results on the mutually perceived influence power of different ministries on different negotiation issues. Summarizing the evidence for Germany, we conclude with stating "shared responsibility" between the Foreign Ministry as the general coordinator ("broker") and the functional ministries. 8) Conceptualization of a two-level game closely following the approach offered by Epstein/O'Halloran, and preparation of an empirical test by using a discrete choice model.

Conference participation:

11.-15. September: "Comparing Ratification Processes within EU Member States: The Identification of Real Veto Players". Paper presented at the Konstanz Summer School on Analytical Approaches to European Union Policy Making, University of Konstanz by Paul W. Thurner and Michael Stoiber.

Organized workshops/conferences:

5.-6. May 2000, J. Brams (New York University) and Matthias G. Raith (University of Bielefeld): "Workshop on Cooperative Bargaining And Fair Division procedures".

29.-30. June 2000, Helen V. Milner (Columbia University at New York): "Workshop on Domestic Politics and International Relations".

25.-26. September 2000, George Tsebelis (University of California at Los Angeles): "Workshop on the Concept of Veto Players".

10. July 2000, Katja Weber (Georgia Tech, Atlanta): lecture on "Varying Degrees of Institutionalization in the EU".

19. October 2000, Mark Hallerberg (University of Pittsburgh): Lecture on "Mobile Capital, Domestic Institutions, and Electorally-Induced Monetary and Fiscal Policy: Are Political Business Cycles likely in a Federal Europe?".

Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations (PRODI)

Director:	Beate Kohler-Koch
Researchers:	Thomas Conzelmann
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	1999 to 2001
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The project uses a reflexive-institutionalist approach and postulates an interdependence between institutionally-mediated ideas and the definition of interests and identities of actors in international negotiations.

Case studies are the genesis of European Technology Policy and a second, yet to be determined, area of EU policies. The ultimate objective is to build a model that singles out the circumstances under which reflexive approaches offer explanations for the institutionalisation of international negotiation systems.

Data: Documentary analysis; qualitative interviews

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 2000:

The first case study on the genesis of the European R&D Programme BRITE/ EURAM has produced a range of hypotheses concerning conditions for the successful institutionalisation of focal ideas. During the year 2000, these were further developed and applied to a second case study of the concept of "Good Governance" as a institutionalised focal idea in EU Foreign Aid Policy. Among the factors that are identified to be influential in the institutionalisation of focal ideas are certain issue – specific variables, political entrepreneurship, and the organizational setting within which particular discourses take place. The results of the first case study were published as a MCES Working Paper and in book form during the year 2000. The preparation of a report on the second case study and a theoretical paper concerning the relevance of constructivist approaches for negotiation analysis are underway and will be finished in early 2001. Apart from the empirical work, an application for continued funding from DFG sources was prepared and was considered by an external expert committee on 10 November 2000.

Conference participation:

7.-9. July 2000, paper presentation at the conference on "Ideas, Actors and the Construction of European and Global Order: Conceptualizing a Particular Theoretical Perspective"; University of Mannheim.

1.-5. August 2000, paper presentation at the XVIIIth World Congress of the International Political Science Association (IPSA), Quebec, Canada.

15.-17. September 2000, paper presentation at the conference on "Foreign Aid and International Relations"; Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences / Institute of European Studies.

20. November 2000, paper presentation at the University of Bremen, Jean Monnet Centre for European Studies.

European Health Policy And National Regulation of Pharmaceutical Markets

Director: Franz Urban Pappi, Paul Thurner
Researchers: Peter Kotzian
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2003
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The EU is of growing importance for national health policy. Especially the EU's impact on national organizational competencies for health care systems has been increased by recent ECJ decisions. The aim of the planned project is to analyze the impact of EU policy on national health care systems and in particular on national actors in the pharmaceutical sector. This task requires the identification of centers for decision in the policy formulation process and the analysis of the formulation of positions by the member states and non state actors. Of particular concern is the institutionalization of permanent negotiation systems, in which the involved actors negotiate on the future role of the EU level for health care systems.

Data: Interviews, documents, statistics

Geographic space: EU

Project activities in 2000:

The central purpose of this project is the theory-guided and analytical description of an international negotiation system in statu nascendi covering the regulation of pharmaceutical prices at the EU level – the so-called round tables on "Completing the Single Pharmaceutical Market". We explain the degree of institutionalization reached and outline possible future developments.

Applying Political Economy approaches, the project focuses on the endowments and interests of the actors involved during the initiation of the negotiations and the negotiation process. In order to control for incentives to the actors to not truly reveal their preferences, we will mainly rely on objective, e.i. statistical and "structural", data. With regard to the national negotiation position, our baseline hypothesis is, that both the existing national regulations as well as the national negotiation positions put forward during the round tables are determined by the same set of factors. Therefore it should be possible to derive the national negotiation position via explaining the existing respective national regulations.

In a preparatory stage, we focused on the explanation of national regulatory regimes: We started to develop an "incentive oriented typology" of health care systems, in order to compare the varying mechanisms of governance. We compare the politico-organizational opportunities of the engaged societal actors to influence the national regulation of pharmaceutical prices as well as the national positions on a European-level (de-)regulation of pharmaceutical prices. We collect data on the dispersion of the pharmaceutical industry among the EU member states, on the consumption of pharmaceuticals and on the expenditures for pharmaceuticals. These information will enable us to assess the

possible effects that a price (de-)regulation from the European level would exert onto the national health care systems.

Next steps will be the comparison of derived negotiation positions with the revealed positions as identified in the proceedings of the negotiations, and the development of a theoretical frame for the measurement of the degree of institutionalization of a negotiation system.

3.5 Research Area 5: Nation-Building in Europe

Currently 42 different nationalisms in Eastern Europe are being researched and compared. Their various political, economic and social preconditions will be analyzed and their influence on the state system as well as on violent conflicts determined. A central question in connection with state-building in Eastern Europe is the development of national conflicts and their intensification or moderation through various types of conflict regulation. Further, the specific relationships between national and regional identity within Western Europe will be explored via an international comparison in order to explain the low acceptance of the EU and its decisions.

Russians in Russia's Neighbouring States as a Subject of Domestic and Foreign Policy: Government Action Between State and Ethnic Nationalism

Director: Egbert Jahn
 Researchers: Franz Preißler
 Funding: DFG / MZES
 Duration: 1997 to 2000
 Status: finished

Research question/goal: The project aims to evaluate the degree with which the Russian Federation exploits the issue of Russian minorities in neighbouring states for asserting its foreign policy interests. The study will therefore look at the factors which inside Russia lead to the emergence of the issue area "Russians in the 'Near Abroad'". In a second step the project compares the approach of Russia towards the Russian minority issue in relations with Latvia and Kazakhstan.

Data: Western and Russian secondary literature; official documents (in Russian)

Geographic space: Russia, Baltics, Latvia, Kazakhstan

Project activities in 2000:

The aim of the project was to determine the main factors shaping the policy of the Russian Federation on the issue of the Russian-speakers in the post-Soviet states, in particular in Latvia and Kazakhstan. The dominant Western interpretation of Russian policy on the issue holds that Russia uses these minorities primarily as a tool to exert pressure on its neighbouring states in an attempt to assert Russian foreign political and economic interests. One main finding of the project is that Russian policy on the minority issue is better understood by delineating it to four major variables: the broader bilateral

relationship (i.e. the degree of difference on foreign policy, and especially security issues), the treatment of Russians by the respective government, the scope of (Russian) migration into Russia, and (last but not least) the strength of pressure by nationalist forces in Russia itself onto the foreign policy elite. This nationalist pressure was at its highest in 1994 after the electoral success of Zhirinovskiy. Russian policy on the issue at that time was widely perceived in the West as a form of hegemonic security policy. In reality, it was to a considerable degree a domestically driven strategy of mainly rhetorical accommodation of opposition forces. The difference in Russian policy on the issue of the Russian-speakers in Latvia and Kazakhstan in particular can be explained mainly by resorting to the first two of the four variables. In the case of Latvia, an adverse foreign policy orientation and a strict citizenship policy lead to a harsh Russian policy on the minority issue; in the case of Kazakhstan, cooperation in the security sphere and a limited and contradictory policy of Kazakhization contribute to a restrained Russian stance on the issue. In this sense, the degree of difference on foreign policy issues is a strong intervening variable, moderating or exacerbating the Russian reaction to perceived discrimination of Russian-speakers. Whereas offers by NATO towards the Baltic states to join the alliance therefore lead to a hardening of the Russian position on the minority issue, an EU integration perspective has, as the Estonian example shows, a threefold positive effect on the minority issue by a) mitigating the respective government's policy towards its Russian-speakers (and towards Russia also), b) increasing the interest of the Russian-speakers in avoiding (violent) conflict, and last but not least by c) tempering Russia's policy towards the respective state by creating an interest in participating in the economic gains resulting from EU accession of the respective state. A report about the results of the project was sent to the DFG at the beginning of 2000. The final report will be published in 2001.

International Management of Conflicts of Ethnic Nationalism in Eastern Europe

Director: Egbert Jahn
Researchers: Claudia Wagner
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2002
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The collapse of the Soviet Union led to violent conflicts on its territory, which are centred around the question of political sovereignty of an ethnic group and the denial of this ambition by the central power. The management of these conflicts by international organizations is impossible without violating the principle of state sovereignty. Recent approaches to conflict regulation offer new instruments for handling violent conflicts, which are aimed at integrating all levels of a society in the task of conflict resolution. The aim of the project is to analyse what kind of possibilities of conflict management there are in general, and the roles various actors (international organizations, NGOs, local actors) can play in achieving a consolidated peace.

Data: Qualitative interviews; documentary analysis

Geographic space: CIS

Project activities in 2000:

In the first half of the year a grant application was prepared and sent to the DFG. The main goals and research questions were formulated, which are to analyse the various strategies of conflict management in two selected conflict regions: Georgia, Abkhazia and Moldova, Transdnestrria. A main hypothesis of the project is that a durable resolution of the conflicts is only possible if the strategies employed on the official level (UN and OSCE activities) interact in a cooperative way with the activities of NGOs and local actors on the societal level. During a research trip to Georgia in October 2000 initial interviews with NGO-activists, specialists on the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict and OSCE representatives were conducted. Preliminary results are that in the current situation a stalemate in negotiations at the official level can be observed. On the societal level a great number of NGOs have emerged which are working in the fields of conflict resolution and refugee issues, which are at the same time competing with each other for funds from international organizations. Though they have initiated many activities a main problem is that the stalemate on the official level affects the perspectives for the work of NGOs at the society level in a negative way: NGOs have little or no influence on the government and the influence on society is very limited as well. The situation of state transformation, economic hardship and a widespread disinterest of the population in political matters prevents an effective work of NGOs. It also has to be assumed that many NGOs exist only formally and are not committed to the aim of the resolution of the conflict, as the foundation of an NGO is a possibility to have access to international funds.

Conference participation:

14.-16. December 2000, participation at the conference "Facing Ethnic Conflicts", Bonn.

Identity and Identity Processes: A European Comparison

Director:	Waldemar Lilli, Dagmar Stahlberg
Researchers:	Manuela Koob
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	1999 to 2001
Status:	terminated

Research question/goal: Why does the European Union get that low acceptance by its citizens? We assume an existing relationship between low acceptance of EU-decisions on one side and high national and regional attachments on the other. Citizens apparently see their traditional (national, regional) identities threatened by integrating activities and therefore react by favoring their respective ingroups. We expect the specific interplay of these identities to be a clue condition in the development of a European identity and will empirically look for that in comparable studies with groups, nations and regions.

Data: Field studies, questionnaires

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2000:

In 2000 we conducted several empirical studies which deserve considerable methodological expenditures. For example, a scale to measure (the strength of) regional identity was developed and tested on a sample of 230 subjects drawn via internet. Here one of the questions was to learn something more about the differences of this scale in comparison to our existing scale on national identity. Furthermore, we were interested in social representations of either nation or region by the elite of tomorrow, e.g. students from different universities.

Due to the unsuccessful attempt to obtain external funding the project could not be continued.

The Nationality Policy of Ukraine since 1989 and its Contribution to Ethnic Conflict Regulation

Director: Egbert Jahn
Researchers: Susan Stewart
Funding: DFG
Duration: 1999 to 2001
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project analyses Ukrainian nationality policy since 1989 and attempts to determine the extent to which it has helped regulate ethnic conflict. With the assistance of an ethnic mobilization model the influence of nationality policy on the protest level of four ethnic groups will be estimated. Further factors such as the economic situation and group cohesion will be included in the analysis in order to assess the relative role of nationality policy.

Data: Official documents, interviews, press, unofficial publications

Geographic space: Ukraine

Project activities in 2000:

A working paper on language policy in Ukraine presented results of a portion of the project and connected them to the discourse on security issues. It was established that a part of the ukrainophone elite links language use and official language policy with the realm of national security, while their russophone counterparts deny this linkage and emphasize the importance of language for security in the cultural sphere. The conclusion was reached that in the field of language policy the government's activities have failed to facilitate a dialogue between the two above mentioned elites. However, while no compromise between the two groups is yet in sight, it is unlikely that their dissatisfaction with the language situation will spread to larger segments of the population. This is due to the relative proximity of the two languages, the fact that most people live in a more or less unified linguistic space, and the

negligible role that language competence has played in opportunities for employment or advancement. Other project activities included: preparation of preliminary empirical results of the project and presentation of these results at Columbia University (New York), embedding of preliminary empirical results in the theoretical framework of the project and presentation of these conclusions at the University of Bergen (Norway), the preparation of an article on granting territorial autonomy as a means of conflict regulation in Crimea for publication in a scholarly journal, and partial completion of the monograph to be published at the project's conclusion.

The Relationship Between the Czech and Slovak Republics After the Dissolution of Their Common State

Director: Egbert Jahn
Researchers: Andreas Reich
Funding: VW Foundation
Duration: 1999 to 2001
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project investigates the exact causes and reasons for the peaceful division of Czechoslovakia. It is assumed that the beginning of the democratization process facilitated a division between Czechs and Slovaks, contrary to all opinion poll results. A follow-up project analyses the construction of bilateral relations between the new states in view of their continuing transformation and integration into NATO and the EU.

Data: Documents, opinion polls, statistics, newspapers, periodicals, monographs, interviews, internet

Geographic space: Czech and Slovak Republics

Project activities in 2000:

In 2000 the project continued on schedule, i.e. with a systematic analysis of the conflicts in Czech-Slovak relations. The result obtained previously that the different developments in the two republics had a strong negative impact on bilateral relations was confirmed. The analysis of the effects of the separation on the integration into NATO and the EU demonstrated that the different levels of fulfillment of the criteria for integration by the two republics enlarged the distance between them. Since 1998, when the government changed, there has again been a clear approach. In 2000 the collection of literature and periodicals was supplemented systematically and the archive of internet materials was significantly expanded. The preparation of the final report was begun.

Conference participation:

26.-31. March 2000, organization and realization of the seminar "Reflections on German-Czech Relations", together with University of Brno, at Hohenberg/Eger, Andreas Reich, paper presented: "The Treaty on Minorities And the Effects".

3.6 Additional Projects in Department B

Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism

Directors:	Hermann Weber, Egbert Jahn
Researchers:	Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik, Ulrich Mähler, Marek Jäger
Funding:	Universität Mannheim
Duration:	1999 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: Since 1993 the "Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism" is edited at the MZES. It offers an international forum for research results and the presentation of newly accessible sources. It also shows historiographic controversies and informs about important literature on this topic. From our point of view this concept has proved its relevance during the last years. With its essays filled with new accessible sources, documentation, short biographies, and the reports about the state of archives the yearbook has achieved international reputation not only inside the "scientific community".

Geographic space: World-wide

Project activities in 2000:

After seven editions published with the Akademie-Verlag the "Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism" now appears in print at the Aufbau-Verlag. There are a few consequences resulting from the change of the publisher. Future yearbooks will be presented at the annual Leipziger book fair in spring. That is also the reason for this edition being a double Yearbook 2000/2001. It is of even higher importance that the yearbook now contains the "International Newsletter of Communist Studies", edited by Bernhard H. Bayerlein. Known as "The International Newsletter of Historical Studies on Comintern, Communism and Stalinism. Edited by The European Workshop of International Historical Research; Information and Documentation", there have been 14 editions published irregularly since 1993. As in the past, this "Newsletter" will inform about current projects, plans for dissertations and publications within global research on the history of communism. Additionally the "Newsletter" will contain bibliographical and biographic notes. The merger of the "Yearbook" and the "Newsletter" is useful for everyone who is interested in this topic and guarantees a yearly appearance. With Bernhard H. Bayerlein, who is known from his studies on the Comintern, the yearbook has gained a competent co-editor. The editors and the publisher strongly believe in the possibility that for these reasons the yearbook will positively affect the network of international historical research on communism in the future.

The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System

Director: Hermann Weber
 Researchers: Werner Müller, Günter Braun, Bernhard Bayerlein
 Funding: deutsch-russische Historikerkommission / BMI
 Duration: 1999 to 2002
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The German-Russian Historians' Commission, active since 1998, has designated the investigation of the Communist International (1919-1943) as one of its research foci. In this framework the influence of the Comintern (and therefore also of Soviet foreign policy) on parliamentary systems in Western Europe will be examined in the Mannheim project with regard to the Communist parties ("sections" of the Comintern) in Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands during 1924-1927.

Data: Archival resources, primarily in the Archives of Comintern, Moscow

Geographic space: Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands

Project activities in 2000:

The project started in April. The researcher, Dr. Bernhard H. Bayerlein, has been able to acquire substantial documents on his visits to Moscow and Berlin. That laid the foundation for the documentation in the year 2000. In addition, Bernhard Bayerlein edited the Dimitroff diaries, which are very important to the research on the Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System.

Majoritarian Democracy and Institutional Reform. A Comparative Study of Australia, Great Britain, Canada and New Zealand

Director: André Kaiser
 Researchers: André Kaiser
 Funding: University of Mannheim and others
 Duration: 1996 to 2000
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project has two parts. It first develops a concept for analysing processes of institutional reform in democratic political systems. It then applies this concept to four political systems which have been selected according to a most similar cases design. The project's main aim is to show that institutional reform processes cannot satisfactorily be explained by focusing on contextual pressures for adaptation. More important are the interests of political actors that shape the reform agenda and its outcome.

Data: Semistructured elite interviews, content analysis of documentary material of political actors, data on political institutions and contextual variables for the period of the 1960s to the 1990s

Geographic space: Australia, Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand

Project activities in 2000:

In the project's final year a book manuscript was completed. The book will be published in 2001 with a major German publisher. The project's main results can be summarised as follows: The stability of democratic institutional regimes is a myth. Institutional arrangements are the permanent object of reform discussions. This is even true for majoritarian democracies which are conventionally assumed to be stable because majoritarian political actors profit from the status quo. Hence, institutional reform discussions can be studied as a specific case of policy making. The conceptual perspective in which this was done in the project is "institutional choice". Reform discussions can be interpreted as interactions between self-interested political actors. These decision makers are constrained on one hand by a given institutional context, on the other they are influenced by campaigners and designers that point out reform options. Clearly contextual change as well as events come into play and may open windows of opportunity for institutional reform. However, whether these are taken advantage of depends exclusively on political actors. This hypothesis is not new. What is new in this project is that it could be empirically verified for four countries over a time span of several decades and a long list of political institutions.

Parliaments, Representative Government and New Electronic Media Environments: An International Comparison

Director: Thomas Zittel
Researchers: Thomas Zittel
Funding: Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung
Duration: 2000 to 2002
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Representative government is the dominant type of modern democracy. Yet, far reaching changes in telecommunications technology triggered discourses on electronic democracy which advocate large scale reforms of the representative system towards a more participatory type of democracy. Since the mid 90s, this discourse became increasingly visible in public debates as well as in democratic theory. While the debate on electronic democracy has been largely technology driven, this project asks about the political feasibility of electronic democracy. The concept of political feasibility pays attention to the institutional context as a crucial factor in the implementation of electronic democracy.

This project has three major parts. It first explores the normative discourse on electronic democracy in order to identify specific models and strategies of reform; it then focuses on parliaments which are important elements of the representative regime to determine whether notions of electronic democracy

actually matter to parliaments and parliamentary representation. It does so on the basis of three cases which have been selected according to a most different cases approach. One main goal is to study to what degree different parliaments are structurally reacting towards models of electronic democracy; a third step aims at a study of the politics of electronic democracy in order to identify crucial institutional factors which could be cornerstones to an explanatory theory of electronic democracy.

Data: Semistructured elite interviews, content analysis of parliamentary websites, content analysis of documentary material of political actors, content analysis of newspaper articles, surveys on parliamentary use of new media, surveys on public use of parliamentary websites, data on parliaments and parliamentary procedures

Geographic Space: Germany, Sweden, United States

Project activities in 2000:

The project was submitted to the Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung in August 1999. It was accepted in December 1999 and is being funded since January 2000. The project is based upon several normative models on how new communications media like the internet ought to influence democratic government in general and parliamentary representation in particular. It asks about the feasibility of these models. The main emphasis in 2000 was to collect empirical data on the actual developments within the Swedish Riksdag, the German Bundestag and the US House of Representatives. In April we performed a download of all websites in these three parliaments to generate data on how a specific application of the internet is used. A content analysis is under way to find out whether the actual usage implements the potential of the technology and whether it is in line with our basic normative models. In February Thomas Zittel conducted interview research in Berlin. From September 3rd to October 15th, Thomas Zittel stayed as a guest researcher at the Department of Government of the University of Uppsala to conduct research in Stockholm. The purpose of this research was to generate data on the use of the internet in the Swedish and the German parliament and on its impact on the representative function of these two parliaments.

Conference participation:

- 1.-5. August 2000, XVIIIth World Congress of the International Political Science Association, Quebec, Thomas Zittel, paper presented: "Electronic Democracy – Blueprint for the 21st Century Democracy?".
6. September 2000, Round Table at the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development on Electronic Democracy, Stockholm, Thomas Zittel, presentation: Statement and Participation in Round Table.
- 7.-8. September 2000, conference organized by the Library of the Swedish Riksdag, Stockholm: Forming a Digital Citizenship in Europe?, participant: Thomas Zittel.
6. October 2000, lecture at the University of Örebro, Sweden, Thomas Zittel: "Is Electronic Democracy Feasible?".

22.-24. November 2000, Zukunftsforum of the Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung: Internet und Demokratie – neue Wege der politischen Partizipation, Wildbad Kreuth, Thomas Zittel, paper presented: "Elektronische Demokratie durch elektronische Parlamente?".

1.-3. December 2000, seminar of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung: Chancen und Risiken der Informationsgesellschaft, Königswinter, Thomas Zittel, Panel on "Elektronische Demokratie – verändert das Internet unsere Gesellschaft?".

8.-10. December 2000, annual convention of the "Stiftung Mitarbeit": Modelle der lokalen Bürgerbeteiligung, Loccum, Thomas Zittel, Statement and Participation in Round Table on "Bürgerbeteiligung via Internet? Zu Chancen und Grenzen elektronischer Demokratie".

Violence and the Concept of Violence in Russia

Director: Manfred Sapper
Researchers: Manfred Sapper
Funding: University of Mannheim
Duration: September 2000
Status: terminated

Research question/goal: The project examines the question of the understanding and legitimacy of violence in Russia which can be observed to diverge from that of the ideal-typical West European constitutional state, and which incorporates specific elements of Russian intellectual history and the Soviet understanding of politics.

Project activities in 2000:

The focus of the research done in 2000 was directed to the problem of violence in Russian intellectual history. Sources of Orthodoxy and the Russian philosophy of history were collected and evaluated. The first result is: Contrary to Western European intellectual history there was no reflection of how to overcome violence and war in human life. Slavophiles depicted existing violent relationships, for example serfdom, as harmony and peace. The reasons for that have still to be figured out. The thesis is, that this has influenced the concept and acceptance of violence in Russian political culture and the legitimacy of suffering. Only on the eve of the 20th century writers (Tolstoy), philosophers (Solovyov) or sociologists (Kovalevskyj Sorokin) dealt with the problem of violence and the relationship between state and violence as well as between society and violence. The project is terminated due to lack of funds.

4 Infrastructure

Introduction

The MZES infrastructure includes three areas: (i) the research archive EURODATA, (ii) the library, and (iii) the computer department. Starting in 2000 all activities are included in the annual "Infrastructure Plan" (see section 1.3.1).

4.1 Research Archive EURODATA

Eurodata's central task is the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate information infrastructure for the comparative research carried out in the two research departments. This is achieved through the maintenance of an information archive, a statistics library and a file archive. Apart from the information unit, the archive is currently mainly an archive of official statistics.

Eurodata's activities are structured through a basic concept on major principles and acquisition profiles, guided through a medium-term work programme, and specified in annual work plans.

Tasks comprise not only the acquisition and user-friendly provision of information from third parties, but also own contributions to the establishment of European databases in fields that are relevant to the Centre's medium-term research goals. This is achieved through participation in relevant research projects of the departments or in common research projects. Projects guided by substantive research questions are allocated to the research departments (currently Dept. A: "Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective" and "The Societies of Europe Series"). Projects predominantly oriented towards the establishment of databases, are included as service projects of the infrastructure (currently "Microdata in Europe: Stocks and Access", "The Cost of Social Security" and "Comparing Regions").

Thus, the annual activity report of the archive is now composed of two parts: (a) maintenance of the archive components, provision of internal services and cooperations with external institutes; (b) development of the archive through the establishment of databases and related infrastructures (service projects).

Archive Maintenance, Internal Services and External Collaborations

Information Archive

As every year, all components of the information archive have also been updated in 2000.: catalogues and newsletters of statistical offices and academic data resource centres (data archives, data oriented research institutes) as well as all kinds of statistical data handbooks. Increased attention has again been devoted to resources on Internet – both in the field of official statistics and academic survey

Catalogue and accessibility

This year approximately 4500 items had to be checked in, catalogued and shelved. Holdings can be searched via Internet in the integrated catalogue of the library. Additional cataloguing in the Union Catalogue of Baden-Württemberg universities (Südwestverbund) is still experimental and is carried out under responsibility of MZES-librarians.

Stocks are not on loan. However, since autumn 1999 electronic publications (which form a steadily growing part of the statistics library) are no longer shelved. Users can now access all electronic subject-matter publications and classifications from their desktop. For easy navigation, the electronic library uses the same classification system as the print library.

File Archive

The file archive has the same geographic coverage as the statistics library. It consists of data collections of third parties (mainly statistical offices) and own data collections with historical orientation. Data are mainly aggregate statistics at the national and (to a limited degree) also the sub-national level. Collections also include own digitized maps with regional boundaries for a number of European countries since the turn of the century

Aggregate data from third-parties:

The dissemination of aggregate statistics is in flux. More and more offices provide time series on various subject matters on CD. Increasingly, on-line access via Internet is granted as well, and offices are about to integrate meta-information and data. In a number of countries access in the meanwhile is granted free or at very low cost. The archive documents these developments and updates major off-line collections in regular intervals. All acquisitions are catalogued and can easily be searched using the descriptor "file". Access to these data is ruled by license agreements – and usually limited to University members. For members of MZES major international collections are accessible from their desktop. Once the university-wide information services have been re-organized, holdings will be integrated into the campus-wide information system. This year, roughly 1/3 of the budget for the acquisition of statistics were allotted for the acquisition of international collections.

Microdata from third parties:

Concerning microdata, the services of the archive are much more limited, because archiving of microdata is usually not allowed. The archive supports, however, the acquisition of microdata and regularly observes changes in access conditions to official microdata in Europe. This year, in co-operation with ZUMA (Mannheim), a systematic overview was conducted in major West European countries, including access to survey data and administrative records of social security bodies. The report will be published in English in early 2001. Access conditions at the level of individual official social surveys will soon be documented on Internet (see "Official Microdata in Europe", below).

Concerning *survey programmes of the academic community*, support is available via the network of national data archives (CESSDA). In the near future, extended online-services (browsing of data and integrated meta-information, analysis, downloading) will be provided through NESSTAR, an EU-

funded project of a consortium of national archives. The archive is among the experimental users and will provide support for MZES users as soon as the system is released.

Concerning *official microdata*, access is much more limited. Although more and more data are accessible for scientific purposes, use conditions become also more and more restrictive. In general, use is granted only for specified research projects and is limited in time. In 2000, the major new acquisition was the update of the ECHP-database.

Own data collections (see Service projects, below):

The activities of the archive towards the establishment of own data collections on Europe are currently limited to a set of historical time series and to a database on family policy. Through participation in research projects of department A, the archive contributed to the finalization of a European database on elections and on trade unions as well as a database on family policy in Europe. Furthermore, the archive staff is currently working on the completion of European databases on population/family, social security, and economic activity. The service project "The Cost of Social Security" (a cooperation between ILO and MZES is directed towards the establishment of a European database on Social Security Systems in Post World War II Europe; the project "Comparing Regions" (a cooperation between the Norwegian Social Science Data Archive and MZES) aims at establishing a European database on economic activity at the subnational level from 1950 onwards (incl. infrastructural tools like regional classifications and computer maps). All information bases are made available on CD-ROM, and some of them in addition will be available on Internet. More details are reported in the project descriptions below.

Internal Services

The archive continued providing internal services in form of repetitive introductions to the use of the archive, user guides, counselling with respect to sources and comparability issues, documentary publications, a Newsletter in English (available in print form and on Internet) and support in computer-based mapping.

External Cooperations

Within its activities towards the establishment of databases on Europe, the archive collaborates closely with domestic as well as foreign data resource centres and participates occasionally in external expert groups.

Cooperation with domestic institutes:

As in previous years, the archive continued its cooperation with the Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA, Mannheim). Activities comprised a research cooperation with its Social Indicators Department in the field of social reporting (cf. project description, below) and a cooperation with its Micro Data Archive in the context of a report on access conditions to and dissemination practices of official microdata in Europa, submitted to the German "Commission on Improving the Informational Infrastructure between Science and Statistics".

Cooperation with foreign institutes:

Since years, the archive closely cooperates with the Norwegian data archive (NSD) and the microdata archives of CEPS in Luxembourg. The cooperation with NSD concerns the establishment of an infrastructure for comparative research on regions (cf. project "Comparing Regions"), the cooperation with CEPS concerns the establishment of an information system on major official social surveys in Europe (cf. project "Microdata in Europe").

Service Projects (not included in the Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001)

Official Microdata in Europe: Stocks and Access

Directors: Peter Flora, Franz Kraus
 Researchers: Franz Kraus and Guenther Schmaus (CEPS/Luxembourg)
 Financing: European Commission (TSER)
 Duration: March 1998 to August 2001

Research question/goal: The project has the objective to systematically collect information on availability as well as accessibility, content and comparability of major official surveys in Western Europe. Deliverables are a database supported documentation system searchable via Internet, a working paper series with commissioned survey assessment reports for each country, a final project workshop and a related publication on "Microdata in Europe: Stocks and Access".

The project is part of a larger consortium ("Towards a European System of Social Reporting and Welfare Measurement", EuReporting) coordinated by ZUMA/Mannheim.

Data: Meta-informaton

Geographic space: West European countries and European Union.

Project activities in 2000:

This year, priority was given to (a) the technical completion of the information systems on Internet, (b) the feeding in of information, (c) the commissioning of national survey reports, and (d) the inventory of access conditions of official microdata in Europe.

Concerning (a), we developed and implemented a detailed thesaurus for indexing surveys by content, extended our survey description schemes to give more space for the documentation of key concepts/definitions/classification variables, programmed new (comparative) queries and established Internet pages, introducing the national survey systems through descriptions and links to sources. Concerning (b), the literature database was completed, and with permission of Eurostat we started integrating internal documentation into our survey database. Concerning (c), we prepared guidelines for the conduction of national survey assessment reports and started with the commissioning of reports. Concerning (d), we did a survey on access conditions to administrative microdata of social security bodies in Western Europe.

Workshops hosted by the project:

In 2000 the archive organized the annual conference of the EuReporting Consortium. The workshop took place at the Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Social Sciences, Prague.

The Cost of Social Security

Directors: Peter Flora, Franz Kraus
Researcher: Mathias Maucher
Financing: MZES
Duration: 1994-9/2001

Research question/goal: The project aims at building up a data infrastructure for comparative social policy and welfare state research based on ILO's International Inquiry „The Cost of Social Security“, providing for aggregate data on financial transactions of social protection schemes. For this purpose, a comprehensive standardized and annotated machine-readable edition will be produced, covering the period 1949-1993. The database comprises both the (still unpublished) original documentation, i.e. data contained in questionnaires including other material submitted to the ILO by the national agencies in charge of social protection as well as the so-called basic tables, i.e. data already published by the ILO (on paper for the time span 1949-1989, online for 1990-1993). The time-series on different types of receipts and expenditure of social protection schemes are supplemented by an extended documentation apparatus on countries, questionnaires, datasets, and institutions as well as a user-friendly search-engine. The database will be distributed on CD-ROM as a joint publication of MZES/Eurodata and ILO. Alternatively it will be accessible online via the ILO server (probably by the end of 2001). A test version can already be used by January 2001.

Data: Aggregate statistics, institutional information and meta-information.

Geographic space: All EU-Member States as well as Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. It is intended to add the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Iceland, too.

Project Activities in 2000:

During 2000 work progressed in four fields: 1) Entry, documentation and processing of time-series data for both original documentation and basic tables for about ten countries (Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland); 2) Parallel entries into documentation apparatus; 3) Technical consolidation of MS ACCESS database, serving as interface for entry of data and information by MZES/Eurodata team; 4) Building up of an online version of „Cost of Social Security 1949-1993“ and production of a CD-ROM covering France, Germany and Portugal for test purposes. Concept, contents and technical implementation for both products have definitively been defined and agreed upon by the MZES/EURODATA researcher and the ILO project team on occasion of a work stay in Geneva in November 2000.

Comparing Regions

Directors:	Franz Kraus, Jöstein Ryssevik (Norwegian Social Science Data Services NSD) and Guido Martinotti (ADPSS, University of Milano)
Researchers:	Franz Kraus, Jöstein Ryssevik (NSD), Astrid Nilsen (NSD) and various staff members of ADPSS
Financing:	MZES, NSD and ADPSS
Duration:	1/1998-12/2002

Research question/goal: The project has three goals: 1) establishment of a data collection on population and employment in postwar Western Europe at the sub-national level; 2) establishment of proper infrastructure for computer cartography (digitized European maps at the subnational level since the turn of the century, establishment of a classification of regions); 3) provision of proper software, based on the NSDstat package, for explorative data analysis and thematic mapping). The electronic atlas module on population and employment, planned for 2002, integrates the three components. Data collection is split across all three partners; the regional classification is the duty of Eurodata, digitizing and software development is the sole duty of NSD). It is expected that additional modules can be initiated afterwards in a far extended consortium of institutes.

Data: Aggregate statistics, computerized maps, meta-information and regional classifications.

Geographic Space: All countries of Western Europe.

Project status: In the current phase of the project, priority had to be given to project goal (2), the establishment of a proper infrastructure for computer cartography. This is mainly the task of our Norwegian collaborator, NSD. After adaptation of her NSDstat+ package for improved thematic mapping, NSD now has turned to the generation of *historical* regional maps at the *European* level. Currently, such historical maps are available only for individual countries. In order to integrate these maps into a European-wide digital map, NSD currently develops software to adjust the (necessarily) different projections into a single one. This task turned out to be more complicated than initially expected. For these reasons, completion of the project will not be possible earlier than by end of 2002.

Project Activities in 2000:

Draft of a book manuscript on "The territorial structure of Europe since late 19th Century" (will be published in the series "Europe in Comparison. A Series of Guidebooks for the Social Sciences", edited by MZES and IZ, Bonn.

4.2 Library

Introduction

The library of the Mannheim Centre consists of the Europe-Library and the Information Archive on Textual Sources (Quellen-Informationsarchiv, QUIA). The Europe-Library collects literature in the field of comparative European integration research and case studies on Western and Eastern European

countries. The collection is built up according to the library long-term plan of 1990 (supplemented in the year 1995).

According to the library long-term plan, a yearly acquisition programme must be approved by the MZES Executive Board. The library commission is responsible for the implementation of the acquisition programme. The library distinguishes between the library languages (German, English, French, Italian and Spanish) and other languages. In the library languages every kind of research literature may be bought, in other languages, only literature for single projects and for the research areas may be acquired.

The Europe-Library is a public reference library which is open to employees as well as to external readers. Opening hours are Monday to Thursday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Friday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The collection contains at present about 24,200 media (without QUIA and Eurodata). 17,000 publications directly refer to the MZES research focus. The library subscribes to about 130 journals in the main library languages and about 50 periodicals in East European languages. In addition, there is an extensive collection of working papers (about 6,000) from domestic and foreign research institutes.

The collection can be accessed using the local library system "TINlib" and the Internet. At the end of 1998 it was decided to integrate the MZES collection into the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund, SWB). In cooperation with the university library, the library service centre Baden-Württemberg and the MZES computer department about 19,000 titles were added to the SWB, ensuring inclusion in the online catalogue of the University of Mannheim. Further integration of existing collections into the SWB is envisaged. During a transitional period new books have to be catalogued as well in the local library system „TINlib“ as in the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (SWB).

The inclusion of official statistical publications held by the MZES library rises a complex problem. In close cooperation with the university library the MZES will establish its own connection to the "Periodicals' database" (*Zeitschriftendatenbank, ZDB*) in the course of 2001 and will assume responsibility for making our periodical statistical publications available to this database. The data included in the ZDB will then in turn be transferred into the system of the SWB. In 2000, due to the new software of the ZDB, the participating libraries were not able to transfer data to the Union Catalogue.

Europe-Library

In the reporting year approximately 2,000 books have been purchased.

The stock of the *European integration group* (E.A.) grew by about 260 volumes to a total of 2,073 titles. There is, in accordance with the emphasis of the research projects at the institute, a clear increase in the subgroups of "Intbez" (international relations group), "Sozsta" (social policy group), and "MGS" (member states group).

Collection and increase of the European integration group (E.A.)

	Collection	Increase in 2000
<i>Agrar</i> (agriculture group)	39	2
<i>Allg</i> (general group)	282	29
<i>Finanz</i> (monetary, financial institutions)	86	14
<i>Inst</i> (EU institutions)	98	21
<i>Intbez</i> (international relations group)	221	47
<i>Kultur</i> (culture, education, media)	37	2
<i>MGS</i> (member states group)	158	29
<i>Polsoz</i> (elections, parties, public opinion)	91	4
<i>Region</i> (regional policy, integration of minorities)	175	17
<i>Sozsta</i> (social policy group)	264	32
<i>Staat</i> (European Treaties, administration, law)	231	22
<i>Theorie</i> (concepts & theories of integration, federalism)	72	13
<i>Umwelt</i> (environmental policy of European org.)	45	2
<i>Verbän</i> (associations at EU level)	67	5
<i>Wirt</i> (economy -, internal market group)	207	22
Total	2,073	261

In the groups of *Comparative European research literature* (E.K.) and the *Western Europe country studies*, 613 titles were purchased. The stock contains 8,253 titles in these groups. There are 220 new titles in the *Comparative European research group* (E.K.). In the field of country studies especially the number of books on Germany and the United Kingdom has increased, followed by studies on Italy, Ireland, France and Spain (see Tables 8.1 and 8.2, Appendix).

The stock of *literature on Eastern Europe* now contains 2,238 titles. The main emphasis of the collection has been put on comparative studies of Eastern European countries (O.E.). Among the country studies above all the number of books on the Ukraine, Russia and Poland increased (see Tables 8.3 and 8.4, Appendix).

Reference collection (RF), books on theory and methods, computer literature and general literature

Besides the above mentioned larger groups of research literature, there is a collection of reference books (RF) and four smaller groups of literature on theory and methods as well as on computers and on general matters.

The collection of Reference books etc. 1998-2000:

Bookstock	1998	1999	2000
Reference books (RF)	770	821	871
Theory	361	471	559
Methods	324	362	406
Computer	674	710	727
General	676	830	964

Working papers

The number of working papers increased by 869 titles to a total of 6,358 titles. Working papers are obtained through exchange with domestic and foreign research institutes. Central publishing institutions are, among others, the European University Institute (Florence) and the Bundesinstitut für ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien (Köln).

Working papers sorted by countries:

Supranational	1,750
Australia	4
Austria	71
Belgium	94
Czech Republic	33
Denmark	9
Finland	2
France	67
Germany	2,988
Great Britain	140
Greece	46
Hungary	9
Ireland	8
Luxembourg	14
The Netherlands	130
Norway	213
Poland	70
Spain	224
Sweden	394
USA	92
Total	6,358

Information Archive on Textual Sources (QUIA)

QUIA (Quellen-Informationsarchiv), comprising a part of the MZES-Library and supplementing the research archive EURODATA (data files, statistics), provides (meta-)information on textual sources for comparative research on Europe and the problems of European integration.

Within this framework, QUIA has established a reference library providing information in regard to textual sources as well as organizations and institutions which produce, archive, publish and distribute appropriate texts.

At the end of 2000 the reference library contained 644 titles grouped as follows:

Countries	Titles	Countries	Titles
Supranational	163	Italy	27
Austria	19	Luxembourg	18
Belgium	23	Netherlands	5
Canada	1	Norway	4
Czechoslovakia	1	Poland	2
Czech Republic	3	Russia	2
Finland	15	Slovenia	3
France	46	Spain	23
Germany	234	Sweden	11
Hungary	1	Switzerland	25
Ireland	3	United Kingdom	15

Subjects	Titles
General (research documentation, bibliographies...)	111
Archives (guides, handbooks, inventories...)	226
Information on libraries and documentation centers	66
Laws	40
Associations' documents	4
Governmental documents	59
Parliamentary documents	74
Political parties' documents	5
Social policy documents	44
Trade Unions' documents	15

In 2000 a total of 199 titles were added to the reference library.

By assuming responsibility for the periodicals and the research documentation for the library, QUIA made a major contribution by increasing the number of printed working papers and yearbook issues at

the Europe-Library as compared to former years. Furthermore, due to a change and a vacancy at the library, QUIA's manpower was needed for ordering, receiving and cataloguing books.

Work on the research manual/on-line service "Trade Unions of Europe. Organizations, Archives, Research Institutions. A Reference Book" continued. A mailing with a questionnaire did not produce the overly optimistic expected results. Nevertheless, the data and text input have been completed. Following the completion of some necessary translations, the book should be published during 2001.

The following service projects of QUIA are in progress:

Directory of the NGOs in the EU (Günter Braun)

In the area of political science new models of participation are currently being focused upon by researchers. Their task is to find out how European policies can be based on more democratic legitimacy and subsequently become more effective. Therefore, the NGOs come more and more to the fore for both the political researchers and the politicians. The importance of citizen participation is highlighted in many EU documents. In fact, there are no detailed records available describing the manpower and activity of the NGOs at the EU.

Therefore it make sense and would be helpful to document systematically the NGOs accredited at the EU. The documentation in a data bank will be set up according to the political areas of the General Directorates of the EU.

Social Research in and on Europe (Hermann Schwenger)

A basic task of QUIA, as part of the MZES' infrastructure, is the research documentation, i.e. to collect, to provide, and to update information on the activities and publications of the key European social research institutes which do research in those areas concentrated upon by the MZES. The goal of this continuous documentation is among other things to support in-house research planning. The MZES' research documentation is presently being reviewed and reorganized. In order to establish this documentation as an instrument of research observation and project planning, the collection of URLs and summaries of the Web-Sites of the key European social research institutes is in progress.

4.3 Computer Department

Introduction

In 2001 most of the existing hardware at the institute has to be replaced. Preparing this task, the design of the computing infrastructure has been reviewed. There is no need for a fundamental change in design, only the hardware should be renewed. In order to acquire the necessary financial resources an application according to the HBFG-Instruction (German law governing the funding of university equipment) was brought on the way through the different political boards. The application was recommended by the committees of the University of Mannheim and the German Research Foundation (DFG). The final decision will be made by the Wissenschaftsrat, the advisory body to the Federal Government and the state governments.

The actual state of the hardware will be shown under item 4.3.3 in detail. The management of the computing infrastructure and its users constitute the main activity of the department. The following item lists the corresponding services.

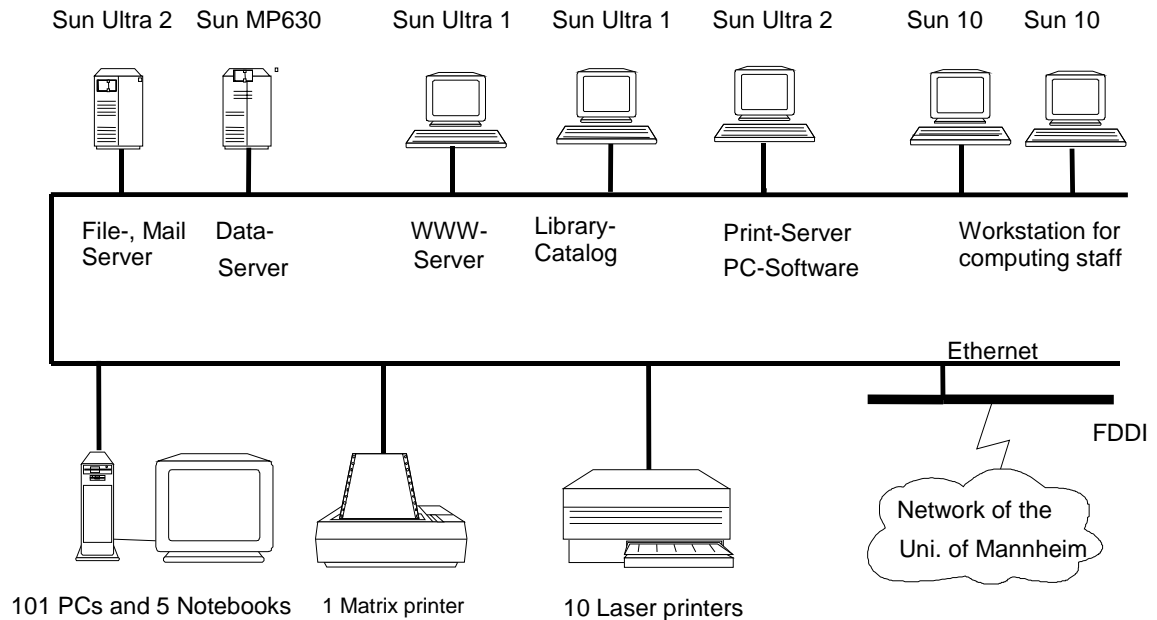
Services

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

- Administration of servers, workstations and network printers. This means for example supervising the running systems and managing user accounts.
- Network administration: Managing the network addresses, installing and configuring network software and fixing network problems (if necessary in cooperation with the computing centre of the university).
- Administration of a central backup system (file archiving, file retrieval, media management).
- Administration of the PCs and peripheral: Configuring new PCs, installing new software or upgrading new releases, support using scanner, CD-writer and other special peripheral.
- Management and development of a web server: creating HTML pages, CGI-programming for data base retrievals.
- Intranet Management: MZES internal data and document management (file archive data in cooperation with EURODATA)
- Trouble-shooting: diagnosing defective devices, having them repaired or ordering replacement parts and repairing them.
- Computing training: We offer training courses for standard software.
- Literature about Software used at the MZES (small EDP-library with nearly 800 books).
- Installing and managing library software (TINlib, SWB): Installing and managing user accounts for data base access, daily data base management, doing special database retrievals for orders, controls and warnings (loan), installing and managing access to the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (SWB) (Katwin), creation of upload files for SWB catalogue.

Hardware

The following configuration sketch shows the state of the hardware effective 31 December 2000 and the connection to the network of the University of Mannheim:



In 2000 the MZES replaced 10 PCs, 10 colour displays and 2 laser printers.

Software

The Multilevel Analysis Programme HLM 5 , Lexirom 2000 and a few utilities for Windows 95/NT were acquired. In addition to these new acquisitions the following programmes were updated: Omnipage, Office 2000, SAS, SPSS, Windows 2000. The license for SPSS for Unix has been canceled.

Appendix

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(Some parts are left out here)

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1. MZES staff

The following table gives an overview of the staff working at the institute as of December 31, 2000. It informs about the sector a person belongs to, as well as her or his integration into research projects or other functions of the institute. The funding source of each post is indicated in the last column.

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Alle , Marlene	Infrastructure	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Bahle , Thomas Dr.	Dept. A	Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective / Family and the Welfare State in Europe (TMR Programme) / The Structure of Social Services	Dept. of Social Sciences
Bayerlein , Bernhard Dr.	Dept. B	The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System	Federal Ministry of the Interior
Becker , Edda	Infrastructure	Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR) (Secretary)	EU
Berger , Johannes Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 5	Dept. of Social Sciences
Berton , Marina	Dept. B	Welfare Through Organisations	Anglo-German Foundation
Bieniek , Markus	Dept. B	How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies	MZES
Bonin , Peter	Dept. B	The Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation vis-à-vis Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Potential for Conflict or Cooperation on the European Periphery?	DFG
Braun , Günter Dr.	Infrastructure	Archive for Information on Textual Sources, among others	MZES
Brüderl , Josef Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 1	Dept. of Social Sciences
Burkardt , Gerda	Dept. A	Secretary	MZES
Conzelmann , Thomas	Dept. B	Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations	DFG
Diehl , Claudia	Dept. A	Participation of Immigrants	DFG
Esser , Hartmut Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 2	Dept. of Social Sciences
Finke , Barbara	Dept. B	Strategy Options of International Governance (SiR): NGOs and Good Governance	VW-Stiftung
Fix , Birgit	Dept. A	Intermediary structures and the welfare state: The role of the churches in Western European comparison	MZES
Flora , Peter Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Areas 3 and 4	Dept. of Social Sciences
Gangl , Markus	Dept. A	A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work	EU
Hamann , Silke	Dept. A	The Moral Economy of Unemployment	DFG / MZES

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Hess , Josiane	Directorate	Secretary	MZES
Jahn , Egbert Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research Areas 3 and 5	Dept. of Social Sciences
Jung , Nikola	Directorate	Assistance of the Executive Board	MZES
Karl , Astrid	Dept. A	The Moral Economy of Unemployment	DFG / MZES
Kim , Anna Dr.	Dept. A	Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe	DFG / Dept. of Social Sciences
Kogan , Irena	Dept. A	Integration of Immigrants in Different Societal Contexts	MZES Scholarship
Kohler-Koch , Beate Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Head of Department	Dept. of Social Sciences
Kotzian , Peter	Dept. B	European Health Policy and National Regulation of Pharmaceutical Markets	MZES
Kraus , Franz	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata (Head)	MZES
Kristen , Cornelia	Dept. A	Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families	DFG
Larat , Frabrice Dr.	Dept. B	Strategy Options of International Governance (SiR)	MZES
Lilli , Waldemar Prof. Dr.	Dept. B	Identity and Identity Processes: A European Comparison	University
Lohmann , Henning	Dept. A	Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe	Thyssen-Stiftung
Luber , Manuela	Dept. B	Identity and Identity Processes: A European Comparison	MZES
Luber , Silvia	Dept. A	Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe	MZES / Thyssen-Stiftung
Mack-Manhart , Sigrid	Directorate	Secretary	University
Maucher , Mathias	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata / Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective	MZES
Melbeck , Christian Dr.	Infrastructure	Computer Department	MZES
Müller , Walter Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Head of Department	Dept. of Social Sciences
Nickel , Constanze	Dept. B	Secretary	MZES
Pappi , Franz Urban Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research Area 4	Dept. of Social Sciences
Pfenning , Astrid	Dept. A	Family and the welfare state in Europe (TMR Programme) / The Structure of Social Services	EU / MZES
Quitkat , Christine	Dept. B	The Europeanization of Interest Intermediation: French Trade Associations in Comparative Perspective	Thyssen-Stiftung
Reich , Andreas Dr.	Dept. B	The Relationship between the Czech and Slovak Republics after the Dissolution of their Common State	VW-Stiftung
Reinhardt , Edith	Dept. B	Secretary	MZES
Römmele , Andrea Dr.	Dept. B	Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR)	EU

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Rossi, Beate	Dept. A	Secretary	MZES
Rothenbacher, Franz Dr.	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata	MZES
Sahm, Astrid Dr.	Dept. B	Brussels or Moscow: The Foreign Policy Orientation of Belarus, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Ukraine in the Post-Communist Processes of Integration and Transformation	VW-Stiftung
Schenke-Huber, Petra	Directorate	Secretary	MZES
Scherer, Stefani	Dept. A	Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe	DFG / Dept. of Social Sciences
Schmitt, Hermann Dr.	Infrastructure	Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR), among others	MZES / EU
Schneider, Marianne	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata (Secretary)	MZES
Schneider, Reinhart Dr.	Directorate	Administration and management	MZES
Scholz, Evi	Infrastructure	Project with ZUMA	ZUMA
Schwenger, Hermann	Infrastructure	Library	MZES
Springer, Silvia	Infrastructure	Library (Secretary)	MZES
Stewart, Susan	Dept. B	The Nationality Policy of Ukraine since 1989 and its Contribution to Ethnic Conflict Regulation	DFG
Stoiber, Michael	Dept. B	National Interministerial Co-ordination and International Negotiations: A Model and Explanation of the Amsterdam Treaty	DFG
van Deth, Jan Prof.Dr.	Directorate	Director	Dept. of Social Sciences
Wagner, Claudia	Dept. B	International Management of Conflicts of Ethnic Nationalism in Eastern Europe	MZES
Weber, Hermann Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Additional Projects	Emeritus
Weichsel, Volker	Dept. B	How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies	MZES
Weiß, Sabine	Infrastructure	Library (Head)	MZES
Wormer, Marlene	Infrastructure	Library	MZES
Wozniak, Helena	Infrastructure	Library Assistance	MZES

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a) Books

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c) MZES Working Papers

Nr. 12 Helena Laaksonen: *Young Adults in Changing Welfare States: Prolonged Transitions and Delayed Entries for Under-30s in Finland, Sweden and Germany in the '90s*. Mannheim 2000

Nr. 13 Claudia Gardberg Morner: *Making Ends Meet : Lone Mothers' Local Subsistence Strategies. Case Studies from Italy and Sweden*. Mannheim 2000

Nr. 14 Egbert Jahn: *"Nie wieder Krieg! Nie wieder Völkermord!" : Der Kosovo-Konflikt als europäisches Problem*. Mannheim 2000

Nr. 15 Eriikka Oinonen: *Nations' Different Families? Contrasting Comparison of Finnish and Spanish 'Ideological Families'*. Mannheim 2000

Nr. 16 Jakob Edler: *Die Genese des Forschungsprogramms BRITE: Institutionalisierungsprozesse zur Überwindung eines europäischen Konsensdilemmas : eine reflexiv-institutionalistische Analyse*. Mannheim 2000

- Nr. 17 Rüdiger Wolfrum: *Vorbereitende Willensbildung und Entscheidungsprozeß beim Abschluß multilateraler völkerrechtlicher Verträge*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 18 Claus Wendt and Mathias Maucher: *Mütter zwischen Kinderbetreuung und Erwerbstätigkeit : Institutionelle Hilfen und Hürden bei einem beruflichen Wiedereinstieg nach einer Kinderpause*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 19 Frank Kalter: *Measuring Segregation and Controlling for Independent Variables*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 20 Susan Stewart: *Sprachenpolitik als Sicherheitsproblem in der Ukraine*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 21 Hermann Schmitt and Jacques Thomassen: *Dynamic Representation: The Case of European Integration*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 22 Carsten G. Ullrich: *Die soziale Akzeptanz des Wohlfahrtsstaates: Anmerkungen zum Forschungsstand*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 23 Uwe Kischel: *The State as a Non-Unitary Actor: The Role of the Judicial Branch in International Negotiations*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 24 Markus Gangl: *European Perspectives on Labour Market Entry : A Matter of Institutional Linkages between Training Systems and Labour Markets?* Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 25 Markus Gangl: *Education and Labour Market Entry across Europe : The Impact of Institutional Arrangements in Training Systems and Labour Markets*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 26 Markus Gangl: *Changing Labour Markets and Early Career Outcomes : Labour Market Entry in Europe over the Past Decade*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 27 Michael Stoiber and Paul W. Thurner: *Der Vergleich von Ratifikationsstrukturen der EU-Mitgliedsländer für Intergouvernementale Verträge : Eine Anwendung des Veto-Spieler Konzeptes*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 28 Eibe Riedel: *Verhandlungslösungen im Rahmen des Sozialpakts der Vereinten Nationen*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 29 Dirk Hanschel: *Environment and Human Rights : Cooperative Means of Regime Implementation*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 30 Sonja Haug: *Klassische und neuere Theorien der Migration*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 31 Birgit Hellmann, Michèle Knodt and Beate Kohler-Koch: *Globalisierung und Integration: Strategievorstellungen deutscher Parlamentarier*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 32 Cornelia Kristen: *Ethnic Differences in Educational Placement : The Transition from Primary to Secondary Schooling*. Mannheim 2000
- Nr. 33 Jan van Deth and Martin Elff: *Political Involvement and Apathy in Europe 1973 - 1998*. Mannheim 2000

5. Visiting professors / scholars

Oddbjørn Knutsen Department of Political Science, University of Oslo, Norway	January - June 2000
Jon Eivind Kolberg Diakonhjemmet International Centre Oslo, Norway	February - April 2000
Liu Liqun Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Peking	February - August 2000
William A. Maloney University of Aberdeen, Scotland	June - September 2000
Patricia McManus Indiana University, Bloomington, USA	July 2000
Cristina Iannelli CES, University of Edinburgh, Scotland	July, August, November 2000
Asunción Soro Bonmati Department of Economics University of Alicante, Spain	July, August, November 2000
Matti Alestalo Dept. of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Tampere, Finland	September 2000
Lena Schroeder SOFI, University of Stockholm, Sweden	October 2000
Wu Zhicheng University of Nanking, China	October 2000 - April 2001
Chen Zhirui Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Peking	October 2000 - August 2001
Béla Tomka Dept. of History, University of Szeged, Hungary	November 2000

6. Lectures, conferences and workshops

a) Lectures given by invited guests and MZES researchers

Lectures are given by invitation of the director or department head. Some lectures were sponsored jointly by the MZES and the Department of Social Sciences.

Date	Lecturer	Lecture title
10.01.2000	Sabine Fischer HSFK, Frankfurt a.M.	Rußland und der Westen – zur Wirkung von Ideen in der russischen Westpolitik
11.01.2000	Martin Groß Humboldt-Universität, Berlin	Einkommenseffekte atypischer Beschäftigungsverhältnisse: Interne vs. externe Flexibilisierung
13.01.2000	Dr. Peter Schmidt SWP Ebenhausen	Europäische Sicherheitspolitik nach dem Beschluß von Helsinki. Kritische Anmerkungen zum Konzept von Handlungsfähigkeit
17.01.2000	Franz Preißler MZES	Rußland und die Frage der russischen Minderheiten im "nahen Ausland": Bestimmungsfaktoren des Außenverhaltens Rußlands und zwischenstaatliches Konfliktpotential
18.01.2000	Prof.Dr. Harry Willekens MZES	Kann man Institutionen vergleichen, und was vergleicht man, wenn man sie vergleicht?
24.01.2000	Aleksandar Jakir Universität Marburg	Sozialistischer Betrieb und nationale Ideologie
26.01.2000	Prof. Dr. Hans Albert Emeritus Universität Mannheim	Geschichtswissenschaft als hypothetisch-deduktive Disziplin
08.02.2000	Astrid Karl , Silke Hamann MZES	Ergebnisse aus dem Projekt Moralökonomie der Arbeitslosigkeit
11.02.2000	Prof. John Meyer Stanford University	World Society and the National State
14.02.2000	Rolf Peter MZES	Zur Vermittlung von Integrationsprozessen in der GUS und in Gesamteuropa
15.02.2000	Antonio Schizzerotto University of Trento	Education, unemployment and career mobility in contemporary Italy. Some longitudinal analyses
15.03.2000	Klemens Büscher Centre for OSCE Research, Hamburg	Transnationale Beziehungen der russischen Minderheit in Moldawien
29.03.2000	Dr. Rainer Eising Universität Halle z.Zt. Europäisches Hochschulinstitut Florenz	Die Europäisierung wirtschaftlicher Interessen. Auswirkungen der EU auf die Interessenvertretung französischer, deutscher und britischer Wirtschaftsverbände
23.05.2000	Valeria Fargion Universität Florenz	Timing and Development of Social Care Services in Europe
29.05.2000	Prof.Dr. Michele Fratianni Indiana University, Bloomington	International Organizations at the Millenium
07.06.2000	Prof. Dr. Max Haller Universität Graz	Theorie und Methodik der vergleichenden Erforschung des Wertwandels. Kritik und Alternative zur jüngsten Arbeit von Ronald Inglehart

Date	Lecturer	<i>Lecture title</i>
13.06.2000	Markus Gangl MZES	Ausbildung und Berufseinstieg in Europa
21.06.2000	Prof.Dr. Wolfgang Zapf Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin	Wie kann man die deutsche Vereinigung verstehen?
27.06.2000	Volker Müller-Benedict Universität Göttingen	Strukturelle Grenzen sozialer Mobilität
27.06.2000	Horst Holthoff Botschafter a.D. und früherer Stellvertr. Generalsekr. WEU	Die Europäische Union auf dem Wege zu einer Sicherheits- und Verteidigungsunion?
28.06.2000	Adalbert Evers Universität Gießen	Soziale Dienste im Dritten Sektor als Teil eines europäischen Sozialmodells
28.06.2000	Prof.Dr. Icek Ajzen University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA	The Theory of Planned Behavior: Habit, Percieved Control, and Reasoned Action
04.07.2000	Christoph Sachße, Florian Tennstedt Universität Kassel	Wohlfahrtsverbände im Wohlfahrtsstaat: Der Weg zum Spitzenverband in der Weimarer Republik
10.07.2000	Prof.Dr. Katja Weber Sam Nunn School of Internat- ional Affairs, Georgia Tech.	Varying Degrees of Institutionalization in the EU
11.07.2000	Prof.Dr. Steffen Kühnel Universität Gießen	Wahlbeteiligung: Analysen aus dem Allbus 1998
18.07.2000	Thomas Klein, David Fischer-Kerli Universität Heidelberg	Die Zuverlässigkeit retrospektiv erhobener Lebensverlaufsdaten – Analysen zur Partnerschaftsbiografie des Familiensurvey
19.10.2000	Prof.Dr. Mark Hallerberg University of Pittsburgh	Mobile Capital, Domestic Institutions and Electorally-Induced Monetary and Fiscal Policy: Are Political Business Cycles likely in a Federal Europe?
23.10.2000	Volodymyr Kulyk National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev	The OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities as an Instrument of Conflict Prevention: The Case of Ukraine
31.10.2000	Lena Schroeder Universität Stockholm	Young Immigrants in the Labour Market
14.11.2000	Frank Kalter, Nadia Granato Universität Mannheim and ZUMA, Mannheim	Neuere Entwicklungen der Assimilation von Arbeitsmigranten in Deutschland
15.11.2000	Prof.Dr.Dr.h.c. Hartmut Kaelble Humboldt-Universität Berlin	Die Debatte über die europäische Gesellschaft und Zivilisation im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert
21.11.2000	Cristina Iannelli, Asunción Soro Bonmati CES, University of Edinburgh and University of Alicante	The Transition From School to Work in Southern Europe: The Cases of Italy and Spain
28.11.2000	Henrich R. Greve Universität Tsukuba, Japan	A General Model of Heterogeneous Influence
28.11.2000	Prof. Dr. Peter Leslie Queen's University, Kingston/Ontario	Globalization and Regional Systems

Date	Lecturer	<i>Lecture title</i>
12.12.2000	Michael Wagner Universität Köln	Die Pluralisierung von Lebensformen: Theorie, Messung und empirische Befunde
19.12.2000	Cornelia Kristen MZES	Ethnische Ungleichheiten am Übergang in die weiterführenden Schulen

b) Conferences and Workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2000 with MZES support.

- 27.03.2000 Negotiating on Behalf of Others
Workshop of the IINS Research Group
Chair: Prof. Dr. Eibe Riedel
- 28.-30.04.2000 Family Laws: Histories, Developmental Paths and their Causes
Conference
Chair: Prof. Harry Willekens
- 05.-06.05.2000 Fair Division Procedures
Workshop of the IINS Research Group
Chair: Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi
- 10.05.2000 Self-Employment in Advanced Economies II
Workshop
Chair: Prof. Dr. Walter Müller, Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber
- 25.-26.05.2000 The Family and the Welfare State in the New Century: Trends and
Perspectives in Europe
TMR-Workshop
Chair: Dr. Laura Maratou-Alipranti, Nat. Centre for Social Research, Athens
Dr. Thomas Bahle, MZES
- 01.-03.06.2000 Linking EU and National Governance
Conference
Chair: Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch
- 29.-30.06.2000 Domestic Politics and International Relations
Workshop of the IINS Research Group
Chair: Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi
- 06.-07.07.2000 Inklusion und Exklusion: Das Verhältnis zwischen sozialer Differenzierung
und sozialer Ungleichheit
Workshop
Chair: Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser

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- 06-09.07.2000 Regieren in der Europäischen Union
Workshop
Chair: Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch
- 10.07.2000 Development of a System of Regional Governance
Internal Workshop
Chair: Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch and Prof. Dr. Egbert Jahn
- 13.-14.09.2000 Family Policy in Europe
ECSR-Workshop
Chair: Dr. Thomas Bahle
Prof. Anne H. Gauthier, University of Calgary
- 13.-14.09.2000 Migration and Interethnic Relations
ECSR-Workshop
Chair: Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser and Dr. Frank Kalter
- 16.-21.09.2000 European Societies or European Society?
Conference
Chair: Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser
Prof. Dr. Richard Breen, Florenz, Italy
- 25.-26.09.2000 Veto Players: An Introduction to Political Analysis and
Solution Concepts for Bargaining Games With an Application to European
Union Decision Making
Workshop of the IINS Research Group
Chair: Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi
- 27.09.2000 Gute Gemeinschaften in der Gesellschaft? – Integration von Migranten
Participation at the 30. Congress of the German Society for Sociology:
"Die gute Gesellschaft? Zur Konstruktion sozialer Ordnungen"
Chair: Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser
Prof. Dr. Bernhard Nauck, Chemnitz
- 17.-19.11.2000 Self-Employment in Advanced Economies III
Workshop
Chair: Prof. Dr. Walter Müller, Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber
- 04.-05.12.2000 Statistical Methods and Graphical Displays for Logit and Probit Models
Internal Workshop
Chair: Prof. Michael Hout, UC Berkeley
- 14.-16.12.2000 Politics of Mobilization
Participation at the Conference: Facing Ethnic Conflicts – Perspectives
from Research and Policy-Making
Chair: Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser

7. Mannheim Post-Graduate Programme

The „Mannheimer Doktorandenkolleg (MDK)“ is a group of Ph.D. students supported by the „Gesellschaft der Freunde der Universität Mannheim“(GdF) and associated with the DFG-funded Research Group on the „Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems“. The MDK group currently consists of five members and started its work in October 1999.

During 2000, the MDK met on a regular basis for project presentations, joint workshops and lectures by invited guests.

In the project presentations the MDK members discussed their main theoretical and methodological approaches, concepts, and assumptions. The debate focused on existing differences but also on the possibility of a reconciliation and integration of different approaches. Key result of the project presentations was the development of a common understanding of concepts and notions among the different Ph.D. projects represented in the group and the identification of several fields of common methodological and theoretical interest, which in a next step resulted in topics for common lectures and workshops. These were both of methodological, e.g. the network approach and quantitative approaches, and theoretical nature, e.g. rationalist, reflexive-institutionalist, and economic / econometric approaches to international negotiations and international cooperation.

The connection to the Research Group consists in the MDK members' participation in the workshops organized by the Research Group, as well as the participation of the Research Group members in the meetings of the MDK.

The main result of the interdisciplinary dialogue consists in mutually advantageous cooperation among projects with a common topic, but very different theories and approaches. Having thus established a common, interdisciplinary basis for further discussion and cooperation, the MDK will continue its work in 2001, and expects new participants to join the group.

8. Library

Tables documenting stock and increase of literature

Table 8.1: Collection of Western Europe country studies as of 31 December 2000

Table 8.2: Rate of increase for literature on Western Europe in 2000

Table 8.3: Collection of literature on Eastern Europe as of 31 December 2000

Table 8.4: Rate of increase for literature on Eastern Europe in 2000

Table 8.1: Collection of Western Europe country studies as of 31 December 2000

Stock 00	E.K.	A	B	CH	D	DK	E	F	GB	GR	I	IRL	IS	L	M	N	NL	P	S	SF	
Allg	216	24	38	18	89	3	84	98	40	13	51	14	1	1	0	4	17	8	1	11	731
Bevgeo	252	4	16	8	75	5	17	31	28	11	41	4	0	1	0	1	4	2	3	10	513
Bild	173	7	7	14	96	5	12	46	18	5	30	11	0	2	1	3	7	2	5	5	449
Erwkla	270	49	5	4	191	3	28	53	49	4	12	22	0	0	0	0	6	1	5	19	721
Famil	244	30	38	12	175	33	55	45	93	10	24	12	0	0	0	0	8	23	7	4	813
Kultur	39	1	1	2	19	2	8	20	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	103
Medien	48	0	0	1	12	1	1	10	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	80
Nation	229	6	7	1	29	1	23	19	25	3	20	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	375
Polsoz	389	15	11	20	162	2	40	94	143	17	140	23	1	0	0	4	19	11	20	11	1122
Sozsta	571	33	57	20	195	26	39	78	124	16	33	28	0	0	0	4	9	1	24	10	1268
Staat	311	17	38	19	160	1	32	51	84	13	27	17	0	1	0	3	2	2	5	5	788
Umwelt	44	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	59
Ungle	66	6	1	0	46	11	16	9	30	7	8	11	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	218
Verbän	116	17	10	7	85	5	16	41	44	5	27	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	1	4	388
Wirt	304	4	8	9	121	2	35	20	36	13	36	20	0	2	0	0	1	4	8	2	625
Stock	3272	213	237	136	1465	100	406	615	722	118	455	174	2	7	1	21	84	61	82	82	8253

Legend: E.K.=comparative European integration research , A=Austria , B=Belgium, CH=Switzerland, D=Germany, DK=Denmark, E=Spain, F=France, GB=United Kingdom, GR=Greece, I=Italy, IRL=Ireland, IS=Iceland, L=Luxembourg, M=Malta, N=Norway, NL =Netherlands, P=Portugal, S=Sweden, SF=Finland.

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

Table 8.2: Rate of increase for literature on Western Europe in 2000

Increase 00	E.K.	A	B	CH	D	DK	E	F	GB	GR	I	IRL	IS	L	M	N	NL	P	S	SF		
Allg	25	4	0	1	9	0	2	2	5	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	59
Bevgeo	21	1	0	1	9	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	39	
Bild	10	0	1	6	13	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	36	
Erwkla	22	2	0	1	15	0	0	-1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	44	
Famil	8	2	0	2	24	1	4	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	0	67	
Kultur	6	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	
Medien	2	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Nation	16	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	
Polsoz	27	3	2	1	13	0	5	7	12	1	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	92	
Sozsta	41	2	0	1	23	0	4	5	15	0	-1	3	0	0	0	-1	2	0	5	0	99	
Staat	19	1	3	2	10	0	0	2	13	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	57	
Umwelt	1	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Ungleit	6	0	0	0	12	-1	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	-1	2	0	0	0	23	
Verbän	6	1	1	2	10	0	3	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
Wirt	10	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	
Increase	220	16	8	18	148	0	20	21	69	3	27	22	1	3	0	-1	7	16	13	2	613	

Legend: E.K.= comparative European integration research , A=Austria , B=Belgium, CH=Switzerland, D=Germany, DK=Denmark, E=Spain, F=France, GB=United Kingdom, GR=Greece, I=Italy, IRL=Ireland, IS=Iceland, L=Luxembourg, M=Malta, N=Norway, NL =Netherlands, P=Portugal, S=Sweden, SF=Finland.

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

Table 8.3: Collection of literature on Eastern Europe as of 31 December 2000

Stock 00	OE	AL	BG	BiH	BY	CS	CZ	EST	H	HR	LT	LV	MD	MK	PL	RO	RUS	SK	SLO	SU	TR	UKR	YU	
Allg	112	4	9	0	53	38	7	3	24	1	4	2	0	0	33	5	25	8	0	127	9	67	18	549
Bevgeo	17	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	12	1	0	10	0	1	0	61
Bild	13	1	2	0	4	3	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	0	0	6	0	1	0	48
Erwkla	19	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	2	1	1	12	1	1	0	50
Famil	12	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	24
Kultur	10	0	1	0	13	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	5	1	10	0	54
Medien	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	11
Nation	84	0	0	1	15	10	3	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	12	1	0	31	2	37	8	215
Polsoz	143	0	3	0	35	28	2	2	25	1	1	1	0	0	16	5	48	8	0	78	1	36	4	437
Sozsta	43	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	8	0	0	10	0	6	0	81
Staat	65	1	1	2	12	7	0	3	6	1	11	0	0	1	8	2	34	5	0	60	6	24	2	251
Umwelt	8	0	1	0	18	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	6	0	42
Ungle	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	11
Verbän	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	12
Wirt	184	4	9	0	5	13	11	1	18	0	2	1	3	0	43	3	20	4	3	56	3	7	2	392
Stock	721	10	27	3	166	109	28	11	96	4	20	5	5	1	132	25	170	29	4	416	24	198	34	2238

Legend: OE=Eastern Europe , AL=Albania, BG=Bulgaria, BY=Belarus, BiH=Bosnia-Herzegovina, CS=Czechoslovakia, CZ=Czech Republic, EST=Estonia, H=Hungary , HR=Croatia, LT=Lithuania, LV=Latvia, MD=Moldavia, MK=Macedonia; PL=Poland, RO=Romania, RUS=Russia, SK=Slovakia, SLO=Slovenia, SU=Soviet Union, TR=Turkey, UKR=Ukraine, YU=Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

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

Table 8.4: Rate of increase for literature on Eastern Europe in 2000

Increase 00	OE	AL	BG	BiH	BY	CS	CZ	EST	H	HR	LT	LV	MD	MK	PL	RO	RUS	SK	SLO	SU	TR	UKR	YU	
Allg	5	2	1	0	-3	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	1	3	0	1	2	3	0	28
Bevgeo	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Bild	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Erwkla	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Famil	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kultur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Medien	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nation	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	25
Polsoz	18	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	-1	1	0	0	1	1	8	1	0	-1	0	3	1	37
Sozsta	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Staat	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	8	0	25
Umwelt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Unglei	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Verbän	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wirt	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	13
Increase	67	3	1	1	-3	1	5	2	9	2	0	2	2	1	12	6	18	6	0	-1	5	19	1	159

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