



Annual Report 2002

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1 Director's Annual Report 2002

1.1 Introduction

The central goal of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research is to do empirical social science research on the development of European societies and their political organization in the process of European integration. With this emphasis the MZES has a unique position in the landscape of German social science research institutes and it is one of the very few research centres in Europe at which research on the development of European societies and European political systems is being pursued to a similar extent. In the years after its founding in 1989 the MZES has obtained a first-rate position. It has earned this position by continued high-quality research, by its leading role in various high-level international research networks, its presence in numerous national and international conferences and by many workshops and conferences which are continually organised by the Centre and bring many leading scholars to MZES and MZES researchers to cooperate with them. MZES concentrates its research on issues of core significance in the rapid transformation of political and social conditions in Europe.

With European integration increasingly moving beyond mainly establishing a common market, Europe is presently the area in the world where the most significant development of political organisation towards an integrated political structure is taking place. The present process of enlargement of the EU necessitates further transformations in the competences of national and supra-national political bodies, in the rules of political decision-making and in the legitimisation of the various levels of the political regime. The

ongoing work for a European constitution exemplifies the continued fundamental reshaping of the political order of Europe. Understanding these far-reaching transformations of the political reality and their acceptance or rejection by the citizens creates challenging tasks for research.

Partly related to the process of political integration and partly independent of it, the European societies are experiencing continued transformations of their institutions and social structures, of the conditions of living in them and of many other circumstances that condition the actions of individual members and citizens and of the political elites: Technological change and increasingly global market competition require changing individual qualifications, affect work opportunities, lead to changing risks and opportunities for securing one's living, and provoke adaptations of relevant institutions. Gender roles, family structures and other arrangements of close social relationship are changing. Low birth rates and increasing longevity lead to population ageing and rising demands for health care, social services and pensions. Together with demands resulting from continued mass unemployment, these demands weigh heavily on the welfare state budget and put its legitimacy under pressure from interest groups and from individuals who pay for it. Also, in many European societies, high levels of immigration reduce cultural homogeneity, stimulate ethnic conflicts and require growing efforts to integrate newcomers.

Many of these and other developments may put similar pressures on the societal and political actors in different countries of Europe.

As, however, there is still considerable variation in prevailing historical, institutional, economic, social and cultural conditions among the countries of Europe, the developments provide different options for choices to be made by individuals and social and political actors and make similar options attractive or viable to differing extents, as well as being likely to generate different interests within societies and among them.

Both the rapid transformation and the varying conditions under which it is taking place require research to invest in observing and understanding the changing European reality. Yet most social science research is still heavily focused on single nations, generally the researcher's home country. We are far from a situation of having well-grounded knowledge on Europe at large that is similar to the knowledge available on individual societies. We urgently need comparative studies in order to know more about the economic, social, cultural and political realities that are to be integrated and how the integration measures taken affect the various arenas and levels of action within the European societies and political systems. We need to learn where we are on the path towards a "European Society", or which options, barriers and setbacks lie on the way to integration. Continuous comparative research in many areas is needed to see whether societal developments in the various countries are converging or diverging. At the same time, studies focusing on the integration process per se are needed in order to understand the viability and repercussions of different models and options of integration, at both the political and the social levels.

The MZES wants to contribute better basic knowledge concerning these diverse pillars on which the process of building an inte-

grated Europe rests. In 2002 the MZES has successfully continued research in this line. It has established a new three-year research programme. It has attracted a high level of research funds, based on which it has carried out many projects and published a wealth of research results. It has substantially and successfully revised its personnel structure, and has been highly involved in and extended its position in international research cooperation.

1.2 Fifth Research Programme

At the Mannheim Centre the research priorities are defined by three-year research programmes covering the three-year period in office of the Centre's executive board. After 12 years of the Centre's existence the fifth board of the Centre was elected in February 2002. The new board members are:

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Director: | Walter Müller |
| Head of | |
| Department A: | Hartmut Esser |
| Head of | |
| Department B: | Franz Urban Pappi |

One of the first tasks of the new board in 2002 was the development of the fifth research programme covering the years 2002-2004. Its preparation, discussion with project leaders and collaborators, evaluation by the Scientific Advisory Board and its final approval by the Centre's supervisory board have constituted the core activity of the board in the first half of the year. The new Research Programme continues the basic structure successfully implemented in previous years. Following the organisational profile of the Centre it concentrates research according to

the general foci established for the two Research Departments:

Department A: European societies and their integration;

Department B: European political systems and their integration.

In general terms the issues pursued in the two research departments can be briefly described in the following way:

In Department A research is concentrated on the core elements of the social structures and social institutions that affect life chances and the social integration of individuals and social groups in European societies. These institutions are education, labour markets, the welfare state and the family or alternative forms of intimate partnership. One common interest on the research projects is how these institutions shape the opportunities and behaviour of individuals and social groups in core domains of life in different European societies that for historical and other reasons vary in crucial characteristics of these institutions, such as educational systems, labour market and welfare state arrangements. Another common interest concerns the social inequalities and potential conflicts that result from the way specific institutions structure the distribution of resources and the actions of individuals and their life chances. Projects intend to elaborate how and why similarities and differences in these respects have evolved in different countries and what the prospects are for convergence or divergence in present and future developments. In the specific research topics the research areas and projects cover central elements of the major transformations and challenges the European societies are presently experiencing. Contributions to the study of integration within European societies are particularly

pursued in the studies on migration and on the integration of migrants into the host societies.

In Department B one major focus is on classic problems of political participation in democracies, i.e. the issues of interest articulation and political behaviour of citizens and their impact (mediated through parties) on government election and political decisions. The specific contribution of the research done at the MZES can be seen again in the systematic study of these processes under varying conditions of structural social change and differing political structural environments, for instance of different party systems and of varying institutional regulations in election procedures and government formation as they exist in different European political systems. Furthermore, several projects study how this 'democratic process' is evolving on the European level (such as in the studies of European party federations or of the European elections). Other specific hallmarks of MZES research in this area are the newly developed studies of strategic voting and coalition formation in multi-party systems as well as the concerns pursued in several projects with modes of civic and political participation other than voting. Other areas focus research on the changing structures of governance and political integration in Europe. Here, one set of projects is particularly interested in the extent to which governance in Europe is transformed through the growth of grass-root organisations and public interest groups with European or international constituencies and whether and how this wider involvement of 'civil society' can promote the emergence of an 'all-embracing European political space'. Several projects study European governance in the context of international governance struc-

tures and analyse the impacts of changes in the international context on institutional change within the EU. Another set of projects start from the premise that international politics largely consist of international negotiations; these projects study the choice of the institutional settings of such negotiations and how these settings affect negotiation outcomes. Finally, several projects extend the concerns with political integration in Europe to the former USSR-dominated states of Eastern Europe and primarily investigate how domestic social and political features affect the position of these states in the competition for integration around the European centres of Brussels and Moscow.

Both departments concentrate research within a number of more specific research areas, each of which includes a number of core and supplementary projects. Details on these research priorities, the work accomplished and results achieved in the various projects are given in sections 2 and 3 of this report. A new organisational feature of the present research programme is the stronger involvement of scholars below the level of professor in responsibilities for directing research areas. While so far research areas generally have been directed by Professors of the Faculty of Social Sciences, we have distributed these responsibilities on more shoulders and obtained the commitment of several Assistant Professors for these tasks.

The new Research Programme has been presented to the Scientific Advisory Board at its meeting on June 27th and 28th. The Scientific Advisory Board has positively evaluated the general orientation, the scientific content and the priorities of the programme. In the intense discussion of the programme the Board gave very helpful suggestions concerning the structure of the programme, the

further strengthening of projects or their development in view of the integration of the general programme. For some of the projects the Board has suggested that they should be further elaborated before drawing on resources of the Centre. At its meeting on July 18th the Centre's supervisory board has discussed the programme together with the evaluation and recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Board and accepted the programme proposed by the Executive Board. The Executive Board follow this master plan in the allocation of resources and the Centre's support for the various projects. If required by the development of research, this plan will be adapted to new requirements. New projects or revision of existing plans can be proposed and discussed with the involved and responsible bodies of the Centre.

1.3 Project development and financial support

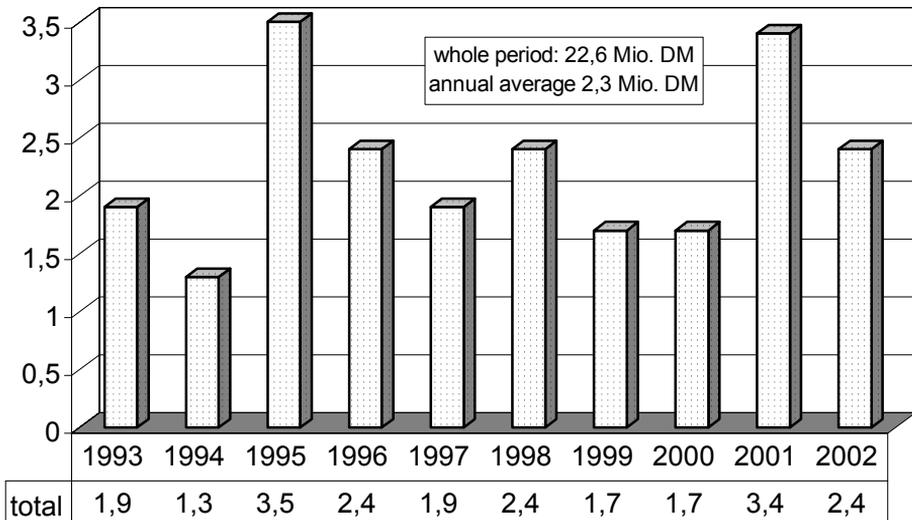
In 2002 the Centre was able to draw on a basic state budget similar to the budget of previous years. These resources are part of the state of Baden-Württemberg's budget for the University of Mannheim. They provide for 24 full-time positions for research, infrastructure (data and information archive, library, computing) and administrative and secretarial staff, and additionally include free use of office space and about Euro 500.000 per year for additional personnel and other expenses. The Centre uses these resources mainly for an excellent infrastructure for research, long-term general services, administration, and, in particular, as seed resources for the preparation of proposals for research grants and for support of projects that have been evaluated positively through peer re-

view procedures and have obtained outside research grants.

In the past the Mannheim Centre has been very successful in gaining research grants. For years the MZES has been among the most successful grant-winning institutions of Mannheim University and thus has become the largest research institute of Mannheim University. In 2002 the high level of external funding achieved in previous years was sustained. In the last ten years a total amount of DM 22.6 million has been acquired, resulting in an annual average of DM 2.3 million. In 2002 the Centre has obtained DM 2.4

million, that corresponds to the long-term average. The level of external resources obtained varies considerably from year to year. 2001 was a year of extremely high external project income with resources obtained to be used for research over several years. Such exceptionally successful years have a dampening impact on following years because the Centre's potential is required to carry out the research involved with the research grants. Against this background the resources acquired in 2002 speak for the vitality of the Centre and its strong position in the competition for research grants.

Acquired New External Funding 1993-2002
(in millions of DM)



Most of the research grants continue to be obtained from institutions that submit proposals to a process of intense peer evaluation. As in previous years the main source of funding is the German Research Foundation. Smaller parts of the research budget are provided by the Volkswagen and Thyssen Foundations and by the German Federal Ministry

of the Interior. While most of the resources are provided by German sources, the proportion of European funds is rising. The new EU funds have been obtained for a new EU Research and Training Network "Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance" and for the Research Network "Economic Change, Unequal Life Chances and Quality of Life".

Sources of New External Funding 2001-2002

| | % of resources received from | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2001 | 2002 |
| Grant provider | | |
| DFG | 75 | 51 |
| EU | 3 | 20 |
| VW-Foundation | 16 | 16 |
| Thyssen Foundation | 6 | 3 |
| Fed. Ministry of the Interior | - | 4 |
| Other (e.g. Kennedy Fellowship) | - | 6 |
| Total in % | 100 | 100 |
| Total in 1000 € | 1.741 | 1.245 |

The grants acquired from outside and the state of Baden-Württemberg budget for the MZES have provided resources for a total of 59 projects carried out during the year with a total of 49 researchers involved at the MZES. The projects were led by 27 project directors, of which 15 are Professors or Assistant Professors at the Faculty of Social Sciences and 1 Professor Emeritus of the Faculty of Social Sciences.

1.4 Fellowship Programme

As has been discussed in previous reports, the MZES in the next few years will face a period of major transitions because a large part of the professorial staff of the Faculty of Social Sciences will retire. As these colleagues have been and presently still are the main project leaders, the transition period necessarily will create a considerable gap in project continuity. In order to bridge this gap and to stimulate further exchange and collabora-

tion, and to open the MZES for colleagues from other institutions, the MZES has established a fellowship programme. Two basic variants have been developed. In the first variant an established scholar is invited to work at the institute for a longer (yet limited) period to stimulate innovative research in specific areas that are not well covered by the present staff or to complement existing research to establish a concentration of forces in a particular field. A second variant offers established scholars the opportunity to participate in the long-term research activities of the MZES by visiting the institute at regular intervals for short periods and collaborating with institute researchers. While in previous years only short-term visiting fellowships have been used, in 2002 the MZES has made a major step in realising longer-term fellowships .

During the year MZES has recruited three established researchers for five-year fellowships. Dr. Frank Kalter and Dr. Frank Schimmelfennig have recently obtained a *Habilitation* in sociology, and respectively political science and will spend a period of intensive research at the MZES before assuming a position as professor. Dr. Daniele Caramani is at a similar career stage. He has been a tenured Assistant Professor at the University of Florence and has also joined the MZES to concentrate on research for several years.

Frank Kalter works in the area of international migration and particularly focuses on the structural assimilation of migrants in the host societies. With his work on the diversity of political cultures in Europe and their impact on European integration Daniele Caramani will contribute to strengthen the bridges between research department A and B. Frank Schimmelfennig's projects are con-

cerned with explaining constitutional politics in Europe and herewith complement several other studies on European government.

The programme of short-term fellowships has been continued and expanded. Professor Thomas Poguntke (University of Keele) – a well-known expert on political parties in Europe – continues to contribute with short-term research stays to the institute's research area on the Europeanisation of Party Systems and in particular works as co-director of the project "Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries?" Dr. William Maloney (University of Aberdeen), distinguished expert in the study of interest groups in civil society, has worked for three months at the MZES and made important contributions to the research area "Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour". Professor Douglas S. Massey (University of Pennsylvania), one of the leading American specialists on migration research, has worked at the MZES and helped to initiate new projects in the area on "Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts". All these colleagues will regularly return to the MZES in coming years.

In sum, the fellowship programme has grown considerably. It has strengthened international cooperation and will help to bridge the generational gap. In particular with the long-term fellowships MZES has introduced a substantial change in personnel structure. It has recruited experienced researchers who will be able to build up strong new areas in the Research Programme of the Centre.

1.5 Young scholars initiative

Since summer 2000 a grant and support programme for young scholars who wish to

write their dissertation in close contact with one of the existing MZES research projects has been made available. The young scholars initiative both contributes to training young researchers and complements existing research areas in the Centre with detailed research on specific issues that otherwise could not be studied. It also provides young researchers with the experience and skills needed to later develop new research projects. At present four young scholars are working on the following dissertation projects:

- Dirk Leuffen: "Does cohabitation matter? French European policy-making in the context of divided government".
- Stefan Seidendorf: "Europeanisation of national identities".
- Silke Hamann: "Attitudes to redistributions and the social acceptance of benefits for the unemployed".
- Irena Kogan: "Integration of immigrants in the EU countries".

So far, the young scholars initiative has proved highly successful. Irena Kogan has obtained a DAAD grant for her study. Stefan Seidendorf has won project support from the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences to extend the scope of his research beyond the time supported by MZES. No new grants for the Young Scholars Initiative have been made available in the Centre in 2002, but efforts will be continued in the coming years to assure a continuous integration of young scholars in our activities. In addition to the Young Scholars Initiative several other young researchers are working on their dissertations and are partly financed by project resources. In order to further develop opportunities for dissertation research, plans are being pres-

ently discussed to install a graduate study programme within the MZES.

1.6 MZES infrastructure

The MZES infrastructure (including the library, data archives and computing services) are among the very valuable resources that support efficient work at the Centre. In the library of the Centre, efforts have been strengthened in 2002 (with allocation of temporary additional personnel resources) to integrate the catalogue of the MZES library into general library catalogues, which document holdings in a unitary system and make the titles available online (books in the Union Catalogue of the Southwest German Library Consortium; periodicals in the German national catalogue of periodicals). While the integration of most of the 27,600 books of the MZES library has been completed, the next (and final) step is the inclusion of the very rich MZES collection of periodicals with statistical data of public data producers from all Western and many Eastern European countries, many of which are not available in any other German library. With these efforts the Centre is making its unique library holdings available to the national and international scientific community. Concerning the other infrastructural services, in particular the data archive, measures have been taken to further improve these services and to attune them to the Research Programme of the Centre. A revised infrastructure plan will be presented and discussed at the next meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board.

1.7 Cooperation and exchange

Research of the scope and content carried out at the MZES necessitates intensive cooperation within the MZES and with research groups and colleagues outside the MZES, both nationally and internationally. On all these levels, MZES has continued successful activities of the past and added several new elements.

Within the Centre the regular seminars of each of the departments have provided ample opportunity to discuss ongoing work and to exchange ideas and results with invited colleagues from outside the Centre (see the list of seminars in the appendix). A new seminar overarching both departments has been started to discuss topics of common interest. Also involving the joint seminar of the MZES and the Faculty of Social Sciences with distinguished outside speakers contributes to making the MZES a place of lively exchange and intellectual discussion. An ad hoc interdisciplinary working group with members from various parts of the Centre who are working on France has started to meet. One of its first activities has been a seminar open to the general public on the parliamentary elections in France. Such public events involving several research areas and projects foster wider cooperation in the Centre, enhance the dissemination of the Centre's expertise and contribute to the presence of the Centre in the public arena.

MZES hosts the interdisciplinary research group "Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems", financed by the German Research Foundation in which MZES researchers cooperate with researchers from chairs in the Economics and Law Faculties of Mannheim University as well as with re-

searchers from the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), Mannheim. MZES researchers are also participating with two projects in the German Research Foundation Special Research Area (SFB 504) "Rationalitätskriterien, Entscheidungsverhalten und ökonomische Modellierung", based at Mannheim University. Both of these larger interdisciplinary research groups have been positively evaluated in 2002, and in this connection several MZES research projects have obtained substantial funding for the coming three years. With these new grants the successful cooperation of MZES with other important research units at Mannheim University and the ZEW can be continued and enhanced in the future.

On the national and international levels MZES has also maintained its presence and outstanding position. Many MZES researchers have participated at numerous national and international conferences. They have presented papers and convened various workshops and organised large-scale conferences at MZES and abroad. Particular emphasis should be placed on the Conference on "The Loss of the Social Bond?" organised by Johannes Berger as part of the Euresco conference series on "European Societies or European Society?". This conference has attracted several world-wide leading scholars working on social solidarity. Beate Kohler-Koch has successfully continued her leadership in the special research area of the German Research Foundation (DFG) on *Governance in the European Union* and brought to the MZES researchers from different disciplines for two conferences and a workshop on this issue.

Also of vital importance for the Centre's research agenda is its involvement in international project cooperation. Among many

such activities in the past, the Centre's responsibility for two large-scale EU-financed TMR networks (Training and Mobility of Researchers) has been of particular importance. After four years of successful work, the second of these networks ("Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union", directed by Hermann Schmitt) was concluded officially in 2002, even though research contacts continue. Fortunately, it has been followed by a new international research and training network on "Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance". Financed within the 5th EU Framework Programme for a duration of three years, it gathers seven research institutions including MZES (Beate Kohler-Koch and a small group of researchers). It is based on mutual research interests in the performance and deficiencies of multilevel governance in the EU and aims at cooperating in ongoing research and at improving training of young researchers in this area by exchange opportunities and joint workshops.

In 2002 MZES researchers have also played a leading role and/or have been involved in various other such projects of partly large-scale international research cooperation:

- With a focus on EU and international governance, Beate Kohler-Koch has continued cooperation activities in China, in particular with the Institute of European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the University of Beijing.
- Jan van Deth continues to lead the ESF-network "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (CID)", with researchers from 14 European countries collecting and analysing data on social and political participation, social capital and citizen virtues.
- Jan van Deth also directs the German national co-ordination team of the European Social Survey, which collects survey data in 15 European nations designed to chart and explain the interaction between Europe's changing institutions and the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour patterns of its diverse populations. With this involvement the MZES is participating in a leading role in one of the most important academic investments for comparative social research in Europe.
- Walter Müller has directed an international team of researchers to evaluate and analyse a special module of the European Labour Force survey on the integration of school leavers into the labour market, covering about 20 Western and Eastern European Countries.
- Several MZES researchers have participated in various smaller-scale international research projects (e.g. on inequality in tertiary education participation, in the development and validation of new instruments for the comparative measurement of social class and mobility, and in a comparative study on ethnic inequality).
- In the context of the 6th EU Framework Programme MZES has actively participated in several expressions of interest for internationally cooperative research projects in core areas of the MZES research agenda.
- Hartmut Esser has been involved in organising a major collaborative effort with several other leading family researchers in Germany (with intended future expansion to include an international component) to prepare a large-scale panel study on the Emergence and Change of Intimate

Relations (PAIR) and has organised several workshops with this aim.

- Researchers from both Departments are participating in the interdisciplinary network of outstanding European research centres on “Economic Change, Unequal Life Chances and Quality of Life”, funded from autumn 2002 onwards by the 5th EU framework programme. MZES is contributing to several substantive topics of this network, coordinating one of the thematic teams (on ‘intergenerational inheritance’) and organising the first international workshop of the network to take place at MZES in April 2003.

1.8 Results and rewards

The lasting results of a research institute are its publications. Here the MZES has maintained a high level of output, as is visible from the publications list attached to the various projects below and summarised in the appendix. Several of these publications have appeared in first-rate international scientific journals or as books and edited volumes published by renowned academic publishing houses. The high quality of research is also evidenced by a number of professional awards and acknowledgments MZES researchers received in 2002.

On October 7th *Hermann Weber* has received title of Honorary Doctor from the University of Rostock in recognition of his extraordinary merits for the study of communism and the history of the German Democratic Republic.

On April 27th *Peter Graf Kielmansegg* has been honoured by the Ministerpräsident of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg with the Verdienstmedaille of Baden-Württemberg.

Beate Kohler-Koch has been nominated Honorary Professor at Nankai University, Tianjin, one of Chinas leading universities.

Markus Gangl and *Thomas Gschwend* received the Gerhard Fürst prize of the German Federal Statistical Office for their Ph.D. dissertations. The prize is highly selective and awarded for exceptional scientific contributions by a high level scientific committee. Markus Gangl won this prize for his dissertation “Unemployment dynamics in the United States and West Germany: Economic restructuring, institutions, and labour market processes over the 1980s and 1990s“. Thomas Gschwend won this prize for his dissertation “Strategic Voting in mixed electoral systems”.

Frank Kalter received one of the prizes of the Fritz Thyssen Foundation for the best articles published in German-language social science journals in 2001 for his article “Die Kontrolle von Drittvariablen bei der Messung von Segregation. Ein Vorschlag am Beispiel der familialen Assimilation von Migranten” (*Zeitschrift für Soziologie* 30 (2), 2001, p. 211-232).

At the annual conference of the International Network “Transition in Youth” at the European University Institute, Fiesole/Florence, *Irena Kogan* received a prize for the best young scholar conference presentation for her paper (with Frank Kalter) on “Ethnic Inequalities at Labour Market Entry in Belgium and Spain”.

Thomas Zittel has received a Kennedy Memorial Fellowship and is using it for a nine-month research stay at Harvard University.

Cornelia Kristen received a Marie Curie Fellowship and was able to use it for an eight-month research stay at Groningen University.

1.9 Other Professional Activities

In addition to engaging in research and teaching, members of the MZES have also continued to be involved in various professional services in the national and international research community, among others:

- in peer review evaluations for the German Research Foundation (DFG), the EU and other national and international review committees;
- in editorial or advisory boards of national and international scientific journals and book series;
- evaluating institutions of the Max Planck Society or university departments;
- chairing the board of the Centre for Surveys, Methods and Analysis (ZUMA, Mannheim), membership in the Kuratorium of GESIS, and in the governing boards and scientific committees of other national and international research institutions;
- membership in the German-Russian Historians' Commission and in the council of foundations to investigate the history of the German Democratic Republic;
- as a member of the Founding Committee for the Council for Social and Economic Data, established by the German Federal Minister for Science and Research; and as a member of the Advisory Board of the German Statistical Office;
- advising the European Commission in the preparation of the White Book on European Governance;
- working as a delegate of the German Research Foundation to advance European Studies in China;
- representing the Union of the German Academies of Science in the European Science Foundation (ESF);
- chairing the European Consortium for Sociological Research;
- acting as general secretary of the Research Committee on Political Sociology of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) and of the International Sociological Association (ISA).

Finally MZES researchers are members of various national and international Academies, in particular of

- Academia Europea (Peter Flora)
- Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften (Beate Kohler-Koch)
- Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina (Hartmut Esser, Walter Müller, Franz Urban Pappi)
- European Academy of Sociology (Hartmut Esser)
- Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften (Peter Graf Kielmansegg)
- Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (Jan van Deth)

1.10 Note for the Reader

The following sections describe in detail work done in 2002: first of Department A (section 2), then of Department B (section 3). The description of each department starts with a brief introduction which is followed by the description of projects and project results arranged according to the defined research areas. Each research area is briefly introduced by its coordinator. Section 4 describes the work of the Infrastructure.

While going through the project reports the reader should keep in mind that this is an *annual* report. While many of the projects extend over several years, we mainly report work done and results obtained in 2002. Due to the fact that the projects are in different stages of a project's life cycle – some have barely started while others have been completed – the project reports not only mirror the full spectrum of different research activities, they are also necessarily heterogeneous in what is reported. More in-depth discussion of the research issues and results can be found in the publications indicated at the end of the project reports. Additional information about projects and their earlier publications is available on the MZES-homepage:

http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/projekte/pro_start.html

The Appendix includes lists of the MZES staff, of external project funding, of publications, international cooperation, lectures, and workshops and conferences organised at MZES.

The following table gives an overview of the projects carried out in 2002, distinguishing core projects and supplementary projects. Core projects cover the main aspects of the research areas. They are carried out on the basis of external funding, but generally receive MZES staff support for the preparation of the project, and may also receive additional MZES resources in carrying out the project. Supplementary projects are related to the research area, but are generally smaller in scale and often are designed to lead to a doctoral or postdoctoral dissertation. As they do not constitute the core of a research area they also receive MZES resources to a smaller extent. (For convenience some of the project titles are shortened).

Table: Core and Supplementary Projects in 2002

Department A

| Research area | Core Projects | Supplementary Projects |
|--|---|---|
| A1 The Development of Social Structures in European Societies | Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe School-to-work Transitions in Europe Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe The Public Service Sector: European Models and National Case Studies | Social Mobility in a Disaggregated Class Context Theoretical Construction and Empirical Examination of a Lifestyle Typology |
| A2 Social Services and Social Security. The European Welfare States in Comparison | Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Churches in Western Europe Social Security and Social Services in Central Europe Change of Social Structure and Reform of Social Security in Germany and Great Britain | Social Services in the Welfare State: A Comparison of Great Britain, France, and Germany |
| A3 Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts | Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts | Ethnic Minorities' Education and Occupational Attainment in Germany Integration of Immigrants in the EU Countries Conditions and Processes of Migrants' Structural Assimilation |
| A4 Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State | Cultural Foundations of the Welfare State and Welfare State Reform | Institutional Features of the Programs for Unemployed People Conference: The Loss of the Social Bond? |
| A5 Family and Social Relations | Panel-Study of the Emergence and Change of Intimate Relations The Pluralisation of Living Arrangements and Family Forms | |
| A6 Additional Projects | The 'Societies of Europe' Series | Historical Data Handbook: "Trade Unions in Western Europe 1900-1945" |

Department B

| Research area | Core Projects | Supplementary Projects |
|--|---|---|
| B1 Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour | Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy: An International Comparison Learning to Live Democracy (LLD) | Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (CID) Welfare through Organisations: Analysis of British and German Associational Life Parliaments, Representative Government and New Electronic Media Environments Society and Democracy in Europe. German Part of the Project "European Social Survey" |
| B2 Political Parties and Political Linkage | Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries? Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election. Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union | Political Leaders and Democratic Elections Eurobarometer Trends: An integrated data file The French Study: Political Leaders in the Super-Election of 2002 in France The Role of New ICTs in the German Federal Election of 2002 New ICTs and the Innovation Capacity of Political and Commercial Organisations |
| B3 The Election of Parliaments as a Coordination Problem of Parties and Voters | Electoral System and Coalition Government as Incentives for Strategic Voting | The French Study: the Strategies of Voters in the Super-Election of 2002 in France |
| B4 Governance in Europe | The Europeanization of Interest Intermediation: French Trade Associations in Comparative Perspective | Governance in the European Union Europeanization of Nation-State Identities? A Franco-German Comparison of Identity Discourses Does Cohabitation Matter? French European Policy-Making in the Context of Divided Government Directory of General Interest Groups/NGOs at European and National Levels |

| Research area | Core Projects | Supplementary Projects |
|---|---|---|
| B5 International Embeddedness of European Governance | Strategy Options of International Governance Strategy Options of International Governance: NGOs and Good Governance Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System | |
| B6 Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems | National Interministerial Co-ordination and International Negotiations: A Model and Explanation of the Amsterdam Treaty European Health Policy and National Regulation of Pharmaceutical Markets Organisational Structure and the Facilitation of Argumentative Action in International Negotiation Systems | |
| B7 The Development of a European Regional System | Authoritarian Integration or Democratic Co-operation? The Caucasus between Brussels and Moscow International Management of Ethnonational Conflicts in Eastern Europe | The Management of Integration Processes in the CIS and the Whole of Europe as Intended by Russian Political Actors How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies The Nationality Policy of Ukraine since 1989 and its Contribution to Ethnic Conflict Regulation |
| B8 Associated Projects | | The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences |

2 Department A: European Societies and Their Integration

Introduction

From its beginning Department A has focused its research mainly on the comparative analysis of social structures as well as the cultural, economic and welfare-state-based foundations of living conditions in European societies. This tradition of comparative, macro sociological studies on the institutional and structural conditions and consequences for the life chances in European societies and its effects on the processes of European unification still represents the core of research in Department A. The research activities in the field of migration, integration and ethnic conflicts and on the moral and cultural foundations of the welfare state have also been continued. With the research programme 2002-2004 a further research focus on “new” forms of and recent changes in family relationships and social embeddedness in the life course was started. Including some “supplementary” projects like the “Societies of Europe” series with its historical data handbooks, more than 25 single projects deal with various aspects of the general programme of Department A in five research areas:

1. The Development of Social Structures in European Societies
2. Social Services and Social Security: The European Welfare States in Comparison
3. Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts
4. Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State
5. Family and Social Relations

The projects in *research area 1* deal mainly with the complex interrelations of education, labour markets, self-employment, social mobility and cultural aspects of social inequality and its effects on living arrangements and life chances in various European countries. Special emphasis was devoted to projects on educational expansion and social reproduction in Europe, patterns of school-to-work transitions, the development of self-employment, a comparison of the public service sector in various European countries and the measurement of life-styles.

The tradition of the comparative historical study of European societies in the Rokkanian perspective of European state formation and nation-building in *research area 2* was continued with comparative projects on family change and family policy, on social services and on the role of churches in Western Europe. These research activities are now extended with two new projects on recent processes of institutional change in European societies: one project on the reconstruction of systems of social security and social services in four (South-) Eastern European societies, and one on the social structural effects of social security reforms in Germany and Great Britain.

Two projects in *research area 3* on migration, integration and ethnic conflicts, the one on educational decisions in immigrant families, the other on ethnic cleavages and social contexts, have now reached the phase of data collection. They are focused on “general” questions about certain “mechanisms” of social exclusion and on the measurement of special constructs, like educational aspirations and reference groups. A third migration

project deals with the integration of immigrants in the labour markets of the EU-countries, and is conducted on the basis of European and national labour force surveys and panel data.

In *research area 4*, which is dealing with the cultural and moral foundations of the welfare state, a large international conference on the "The Loss of the Social Bond?" was organized, and the two projects on the cultural foundations of the welfare state and on the normative acceptance of unemployment compensations were continued.

The projects in the new *research area 5* on family and social relations are mainly in the stage of preparation. For two projects, several concrete steps towards the start of the projects in the next period have been done. The proposed long-term panel-study on the emergence and change of intimate relations will be the main part of a up-coming application for a "Schwerpunktprogramm" to the German Research Foundation. The project on the pluralisation of living arrangements and family forms has been continued with a series of further analyses of available cohort-based longitudinal data.

With the new research programme 2002-2004 the work in Department A is developing in the following way: Some projects which have been conducted for longer periods, will be completed resp. are expected to be finished, as for example the completion of the "Societies of Europe" series. Therefore, part of the work will still be devoted to the publishing of the results. At the same time, new and long-term research activities are being prepared. Related to this, the structure of the research perspectives in Department A is undergoing changes, at least in some parts. On the one hand, the extremely successful activities in line with the comparative macro-

sociological tradition are clearly continued. That applies especially for most of the projects in the research areas 1 and 2. The new projects here continue and expand the macro-sociological and comparative perspectives to the analysis of more recent developments, for instance after the East-European transformations, certain recent reforms and changes of the welfare-state-regimes or regarding the public sector in various countries of Western Europe. Research areas 3, 4 and 5 complement the macrosociological and comparative perspective, especially because in some of the projects here more general questions are addressed, which have theoretically and empirically not yet been well clarified. These questions refer to processes of educational decisions, the moral and cultural foundations of welfare-state solidarity or the mechanisms of formation and (in-)stability of partner and family relations. However, also for these projects, basically and in a long-term perspective, the comparative orientation persists and most of the new projects are already in close contacts to similar projects in other European countries.

The involvement of project directors in the network "Economic Change, Unequal Life-Chances and Quality of Life" (CHANGEQUAL) and in other supranational networks, i.e. on migration or family research, is a good precondition for this. The invitation of visiting professors, the organisation of workshops and invitations of international experts for presentations to the research colloquia of the department especially served the purpose of a strong international integration of the projects and also served the preparation of comparative data collections. From now on the specification of certain micro foundations of social processes as well as the analysis and the primary collection of micro-data

come more strongly as yet to the fore. This provides good chances that the concrete work in Department A will overall converge to an even more fruitful combination of comparative and basic theoretical analyses and will therewith contribute to the connection of macro- and microsociological theory construction and empirical research.

Like in past years, also in 2002 a substantial number of publications resulted from the work of the projects, including

- 4 books (1 monograph, 3 edited volumes)
- about 8 articles in peer reviewed journals
- about 10 articles in other journals or edited volumes
- 10 contributions to research reports or working papers

The activities in organising exchange and cooperation inside and outside the Mannheim centre by means of seminars, workshops and conferences were also continued. Especially active were the members of Department A in contributions to national and international conferences with more than 35 presentations.

Five workshops and conferences were organised in 2002:

- Conference on “The Loss of the Social Bond?” as part of the series “European Societies or European Society”, organised by Johannes Berger (with Siegwart Lindenberger, Amitai Etzioni, Hans Joas, Elisabeth Aafke, Michael Hechter, Gertrud Nunner-Winkler, Göran Therborn, Claudine Attias-Donfut, Martin Kohli, and Richard Münch as participants)
- Workshop on the “(In-)Stability of Intimate Relations and Social Capital”, organised by Hartmut Esser (with Hans-Peter Blossfeld, Paul B. Hill, Thomas

Klein, Johannes Kopp, Bernhard Nauck, Rainer Schnell and Michael Wagner as participants)

- The “Second Coordination Workshop” of the project on evaluation and analyses of the UULFS 2000 ad hoc module data on school-to-work transitions, organised by Walter Müller (with Cristina Agnelli, David Raffé, Emer Smyth and Martin Wolbers as participants)
- Two workshops on “Social Capital and the Dynamics of Transnational Migration” and on ongoing research projects, organised by Frank Kalter (with Douglas S. Massey and members of the research area on Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts as participants)
- Workshop on the preparation of the project “Panel-Study of the Emergence and Change of Intimate Relations”, organised by Hartmut Esser (with Martin Diewald, Paul B. Hill, Thomas Klein, Johannes Kopp, Bärbel Kracke, Rainer Schnell, Sabine Walper, Johannes Huinink)

In 2002 two guest professors visited Department A supporting the preparation and the conduct of important projects: Richard Arum (in February and November 2002) as guest of the project on „Socio-Economic Development of self-employment in Europe“ and Douglas S. Massey (in June 2002) for the preparation of some new projects in the research area “Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts” on transnational migration systems.

Besides the contributions of colleagues of the Department A to support ongoing research but especially to maintain the joint discussion of the different research perspectives within the five research areas, again several experts were invited in 2002 to

the Department's research colloquium: Heike Solga, Han Entzinger, Rolf van der Velden, Michael Bommers, Ursula Henz, Johannes Huinink, Krystyna Iglicka and Steffen Hillmert. The research colloquium has thereby and by further presentations of colleagues and project directors evolved into an important institution for scientific exchange.

A1. The Development of Social Structures in European Societies

Education, labour market participation, work positions and work incomes, and the provisions of the welfare state are the most lasting determinants of life chances of individuals in modern societies. The general aim of the projects included in the research area is to study how these factors are related among each other and how they impact on the patterns of social stratification and inequalities of life chances in European societies. Further important research questions study how changes in the basic determinants and various institutional settings in educational and labour market systems in different European societies affect stratification outcomes.

Within this larger context the projects carried out during the year mainly concentrated on two more specific areas. The first focuses on how education shapes access of individuals to the various work positions available in the labour market and how education herewith affects the unequal opportunities of individuals in the access to advantageous social class position in the various countries of Europe (see in particular the projects "Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe" and "Evaluation and analyses of the LFS 2000 ad hoc module data on school-to-work transitions in Europe"). These pro-

jects attempt to understand and explain how the varying educational institutions and labour market regulations existing in the European countries condition the integration of school leavers into the labour market and how the recent expansion in educational participation affects the value of different kinds and levels of education in the labour market. In a second set of projects the research area concentrated on the comparative study of specific employment segments in advanced societies: the Self-Employed (see the project "Socio-economic development of Self-Employment in Europe") and the Public Service (see the project: "Social Structure, Social Security, and the Social Position of the Public Service Sector). These projects attempt to describe and explain the development during recent decades in the size, in the internal composition, and in the social and economic standing and security of these two employment groups that in many respect represent opposite cases of employment conditions in the labour market.

During the year the Public Service project has had its project take-off with the project staff being completed and case studies started on the historical development and the institutional regulation of the public service in Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The two education projects and the self-employment projects on the other side have been concluded with writing the final project reports and preparing a number of project publications.

Beside these main projects the study on "Theoretical Construction and Empirical Examination of a Lifestyle Typology" has been concluded with an impressive dissertation investigating the relationship of life styles with various aspects of living conditions and social action such as participation in social

networks, urban scenes, political participation and consumption. Finally, a new comparative project has been started studying how intergenerational social mobility is structured by occupational boundaries.

Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe

Director: Walter Müller
 Researchers: Stefani Scherer,
 Anna Kim,
 Reinhard Pollak
 Funding: DFG, MZES
 Duration: 1996 to 2002
 Status: finished

Research question/goal: This project examines the consequences on the role of education for access to occupational positions that derive from the massive educational expansion and from the extensive structural changes in labour markets which have taken place in recent decades in most modern societies. A further question concerns the effect these changes have on the reproduction of social inequalities, particularly between social classes, status groups, and gender. Comparing for recent decades the respective developments in various European countries the project studies the mechanisms at work and assesses the impact of different educational and labour market institutions.

Data: Labour Force Surveys and Panel-Data

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2002:

Activities included writing of several research papers and the preparation and delivery of the final report. Over the years, three books and some 40 articles in international journals and edited volumes (13 peer reviewed) have

been published as a result of this project. These publications analyse in a comparative perspective the interconnection of the educational system with the labour market as well as the social reproduction of social inequality. In sum, the strength of the linkage between educational attainment and occupational placement varies across nations, the country patterns in these linkages, however, appear to be relatively stable over time. For instance, in none of the countries studied the massive educational expansion has led to a substantial devaluation of the labour market value of education. As regards the intergenerational reproduction of social inequalities, in some countries (e.g. Germany and France) the impact of social origin declined both for educational attainment of children and their class position in adult life, while this is not the case in other countries (such as UK or Italy). The more specific issues investigated during the year include the following three topics:

(1) Class patterns in post secondary education: In the context of an international research project on social inequalities in tertiary education participation, we have contributed a case study for Germany investigating the further educational careers of young people who have reached the Abitur. The study particularly focuses on class and gender inequalities in post-secondary education and on the development of such inequalities in the course of educational expansion. The results show remarkable social inequalities among Abitur holders with respect to their further educational careers. While among Abitur holders with an upper service class background about 60 percent earn a traditional university degree only one third of working class children with Abitur do so. The latter prefer vocational training (mainly ap-

prenticeships) and tertiary education programmes at universities of applied sciences (Fachhochschule). Similar to the secondary level of education, where the vocational training system keeps working class children away from acquiring the Abitur, also at the tertiary level working-class families opt for less cost-intensive, less risk-intensive, and – in terms of returns – less advantageous educational tracks. In terms of gender inequalities, we still find more women than men dropping out of the educational system after the Abitur or choosing vocational training programmes. According to multivariate analyses these inequalities hardly changed over time. Contrasting the German results with those from other countries will show whether the strong class differences in tertiary education participation are a general pattern or whether they result from specific characteristics of educational systems that – as the Germany one – offer attractive low cost vocational alternatives to tertiary education.

(2) Fields of study in tertiary education and gender inequality in labour market outcomes: Typically men and women tend to prefer different fields of study. To which extent do different fields of study provide different opportunities on the labour market and to which extent does this explain different labour market prospects of female and male graduates? We have studied this issue in a comparison of Germany and the UK, because we know from other work that the two countries considerably differ in the linkage between the level of education and labour market outcomes. In Germany, this link is much closer than in the UK. We thus expected that the overall returns to tertiary education would be greater in Germany, but that secondly the effects of fields of study

would be greater in the UK. Results of empirical analyses confirm both these hypotheses. Differences in class destinations between male and female graduates decline if one controls for field of study, but they do not disappear. In general, we find smaller gender differences in class outcomes in Germany than in the UK, but at the same time women in Germany more often than in the UK work only part time and this contributes to increase gender differences in educational returns.

(3) Effects of non-standard labour market entry jobs on work careers: Flexibilising the labour market is considered a way to increase employment and economic prosperity. Many European countries, therefore have introduced measures to deregulate employment relations. This generally led to an increase of fixed-term and other forms of non-standard employment going along with decreasing employment stability, in particular for the stage of labour market entry and the early work career. Our results show, that education is a central factor stratifying these risks, with the low educated facing the highest risk to find themselves in whatever kind of atypical jobs. While this seems to be a general pattern, atypical jobs concentrate more at the margins of the labour market and are especially common among the new entrants in countries with higher formal labour market regulation. Our work also shows that non-standard jobs provide in no case a ‘stepping-stone’ to better employment but rather tend to entrap persons in lower labour market segments. The more restricted the mobility chances in a society are, the stronger is this impact. The more flexible labour market arrangements in Britain, provide the relatively best chances to overcome initial disadvantages, while the more tightly regulated and

segmented markets in Germany and Italy lead to stronger entrapment in lower status positions.

Conference participation:

23.-24. January 2002, "Mikroanalysen und amtliche Statistik MIKAS", Universität Lüneburg. Participant: Anna Kim (with Karin Kurz): "Empirische Analyse prekärer Beschäftigung anhand der amtlichen Statistik".

10.-13. April 2002, ISA-RC28 (Research Committee on Social Stratification): "The Integration of Theory and Research", Oxford. Participants: Reinhard Pollak and Walter Müller: "Social Mobility in East and West Germany: Re-Unification of Two Mobility Spaces?"

18. April 2002, Seminar of the Department of Education, New York University, New York. Participant: Walter Müller: "Educational Expansion and Returns to Tertiary Qualifications in France, Germany and the UK".

22. April 2002, "S.O.N.A.R. Forschungsseminar", Antwerpen, Belgien. Participant: Stefani Scherer: "Measuring Career Mobility Dynamics. What can we do with Sequence Analysis?"

7.-9. June 2002, "Conference on Higher Education: Expansion, Institutional Forms and Equality of Opportunity", Prague. Participant: Walter Müller and Reinhard Pollak: "Class patterns in post-secondary and tertiary education in West Germany".

7.-13. July 2002, XV World Congress of Sociology, "Research Committee on Social Stratification (RC 28)", Brisbane. Participants:
- Anna Kim: "The Role of Kinship in Social Networks".

- Anna Kim (with Ki-Wan Kim): "Returns of Tertiary Education in Germany and the UK: Effects of Fields of Study and Gender".

26.-27. September 2002, ZUMA-Symposium: "Sozialer und politischer Wandel in Deutschland", Mannheim. Participant: Reinhard Pollak (with Walter Müller): "Soziale Mobilität in Ost- und Westdeutschland, 1991-2000: Wiedervereinigung von zwei Mobilitätsräumen?".

7.-11. October 2002, 31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Leipzig. Participants:

- Walter Müller: "PISA und die Soziologie: Bildungschancen und Bildungsergebnisse".

- Reinhard Pollak and Walter Müller: "Soziale Mobilität in Westdeutschland 1976 - 2000. Der Einfluss der Bildung und die Folgen des Zweiten Weltkrieges im Hinblick auf das heutige Mobilitätsmuster".

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Heike Solga, 15. January 2002, Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung, Berlin; Steffen Hillmert, 26. November 2002, Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung, Berlin

Project Publications 2002:

Walter Müller, Hildegard Brauns and Susanne Steinmann: Expansion und Erträge tertiärer Bildung in Deutschland, Frankreich und im Vereinigten Königreich, *Berliner Journal für Soziologie*, 2002: 12, issue 1, pp. 37-62.

Hildegard Brauns, Markus Gangl and Stefani Scherer: Education and Unemployment Risks among Market Entrants: A Comparison of France, the United Kingdom and West Germany in: Jürgen H.P. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik and Christof Wolf (Ed.): *Advances in Cross-Cultural Harmonisation. An European Working-Book for Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables*. New York. [in print]

Hildegard Brauns, Stefani Scherer and Susanne Steinmann: The CASMIN Educational Classification in International Comparative

Research in: Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Jürgen H.P.; Wolf, Christof (Ed.): *Advances in Cross-Cultural Harmonisation. An European Working-Book for Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables*. Amsterdam. [in print]

Walter Müller: Zur Zukunft der Berufsbildung: Das deutsche Modell im europäischen Vergleich, pp. 49–68 in: Wolfgang Glatzer, Roland Habich, Karl Ulrich Mayer (Ed.): *Sozialer Wandel und gesellschaftliche Dauerbeobachtung*. Opladen: 2002.

Anna Kim and Ki-Wan Kim: Returns to Tertiary Education in Germany and the UK: Effects of Fields of Study and Gender. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 62. Mannheim 2003.

Evaluation and Analyses of the LFS 2000 ad hoc Module Data on School-to-work Transitions in Europe

Director: Walter Müller
 Researchers: Markus Gangl (WZB), Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, David Raffè (CES), Cristina Iannelli (CES, Edinburgh), Emer Smyth (ESRI, Dublin)
 Funding: Eurostat
 Duration: 2001 to 2002
 Status: finished

Research question/goal: In order to improve the availability of data on transitions between education and the labour market in Europe, Eurostat has introduced a topical module on transitions from education to work into the Labour Force Survey 2000 in 14 EU member states. This effort was additionally joined by six Eastern European can-

didate countries. Based on an international expert network, the project is conceived as an evaluation study of this new European database. It first includes a methodological evaluation part, assessing the degree of comparability achieved in the concrete implementation of the module, as well as assessing the resulting data quality. Added to this, the project evaluates the particular value of the ad hoc module for substantive analyses of core issues in transition processes from school to work, including (1) The role of social origin on educational attainment and work transition outcomes, (2) Field of education and gender differences in the labour market, (3) Incidence and consequences of job mismatches, (4) Job search and mobility behaviour in the early career stages, and (5) Ethnic inequalities in transition processes.

Data: Secondary analyses of the EU Labour Force Survey 2000

Geographic space: European Union, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Latvia, Lithuania

Project activities in 2002:

In 2002 the project focused on empirical analyses of the ad hoc module data following the two-fold goal: first, providing reliable statistical information on transition processes in Europe and second providing relevant analyses to understand cross-national variation in transition processes in European Union member states and some candidate countries. Concerning the five main research topics some of the project results are:

(1) With respect to the educational careers it has been shown that the relative advantage of having more educated parents is stronger in the Eastern European countries and weaker in the Nordic countries. In most countries the effect of social background on

occupational outcomes appears to be mediated through education of young people, and this is particularly true in those countries where the association between young people's and their parents' education is the strongest.

(2) In the area of gender differentiation in early labour market outcomes it has been shown that differences persist in the type of educational courses taken by young women and men: Even though countries do differ in the extent of educational segregation by gender, everywhere health/welfare, education and arts courses are more often taken by women, while engineering courses are dominated by men. In turn, countries with higher levels of educational gender segregation are also found to have higher levels of occupational gender segregation. At the same time marked gender differences in labour market participation and in characteristics of jobs are still apparent between women and men who have received the same kind of education, regardless of the country considered.

(3) Upon the labour market entry a considerable part of school leavers end up in jobs, which do not match their educational qualifications. The in-depth analysis of incidence of job mismatch in the European countries shows that in countries in which the share of upper secondary education students in school-based vocational education is high, the incidence of job mismatches among school-leavers is higher. At the same time the negative effect of job mismatches on occupational status is less pronounced in countries with larger share of school-based vocational education.

(4) With respect to mobility and status attainment among young people entering the labour market the findings demonstrate that a higher degree of employment protection is

negatively related to both job and status mobility rates, but positively associated with occupational attainment of labour market entrants' first as well as current jobs.

(5) Finally, ethnic differences are apparent in almost all European countries both in educational and occupational attainment. Ethnic minorities and native youth differ in the process of entry to the first job as the former are often pushed to the lower segments of the labour market.

Among various publications which resulted from the analyses is an Indicator Report. It compiles new informative statistical indicators on the five substantive topics mentioned above and describes trends of youth transitions in Europe. Three chapters of the Indicator Report have been selected for publication as issues of Statistics in Focus, a series in Eurostat publications aimed at a wider audience.

Conference participation:

24. April 2002, Meeting of the EUROSTAT Working group "Education and Training Statistics", Luxembourg. Participants: Walter Müller and Irena Kogan: "Central findings from the analyses of the 2000 Labour Force Survey ad hoc module on transition from school to working life".

5.-7. September 2002, Tenth annual workshop of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth "Past Achievements and Future Challenges", San Domenico di Fiesole, Florence. Participants:

- Walter Müller: "An Overview of the CATEWE Project: Comparative Analysis of Transitions from education to Work in Europe".

- Irena Kogan: "Ethnic Inequalities at Labor Market Entry in Belgium and Spain: Disentangling Discrimination Mechanism".

Organized workshops/conferences:

10.-11. May 2002, MZES, Second workshop of the working group of the project "Evaluation and analyses of the ad hoc module data on school-to-work transitions". Participated: Walter Müller, Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan.

Project Publications 2002:

Irena Kogan and Walter Müller (Ed.): *School-to-work Transitions in Europe: Analyses of the EULFS 2000 Ad hoc Module*. Mannheim: 2002.

Markus Gangl: *The Only Way is Up? Employment Protection and Job Mobility among Recent Entrants to European Labour Markets*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 48. Mannheim 2002.

Cristina Iannelli: *Parental Education and Young People's Educational and Labour Market Outcomes: A Comparison across Europe*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 45. Mannheim 2002.

Frank Kalter and Irena Kogan: *Ethnic Inequalities at Labour Market Entry in Belgium and Spain*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 49. Mannheim 2002.

Emer Smyth: *Gender Differentiation and Early Labour Market Integration across Europe*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 46. Mannheim 2002.

Maarten Wolbers: *Job Mismatches and their Labour Market Effects among School-leavers in Europe*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer

Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 47. Mannheim 2002.

Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Director: | Walter Müller |
| Researchers: | Silvia Luber |
| Funding: | Fritz Thyssen Stiftung / MZES |
| Duration: | 1998 to 2002 |
| Status: | finished 2002 |

Research question/goal: Since the 1980s the rate and number of self-employed workers increased in almost every Western European country. This growth has strongly influenced the recent debate about the replacement of traditional forms of employment. Further, it has raised 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. Of specific interest also are the implications of the developments for the composition in terms of social characteristics of the self-employed workers and their position in the social structure of advanced societies.

Data: European Labour Force Surveys

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2002:

In 2002 the project has focused on three main activities:

1) Within the ongoing international cooperation with researchers from 12 European and other highly advanced economies, the

Mannheim project staff has coordinated with Richard Arum (New York University) comparative analyses on the processes underlying the dynamic of self-employment development. With a common methodological approach experts in the participating countries have analysed with comparative longitudinal data entry into and exit from self-employment. The final versions of respective book chapters have been concluded. Moreover, an introductory chapter for a joint book publication of all country results and a concluding chapter with comparative meta-analysis of the country-chapters has been drafted. The book proposal with draft manuscripts has been peer-reviewed and accepted for publication by three outstanding international publishers. The final arrangements with one of the publisher and delivery of all manuscripts will be concluded in spring 2003.

2) The project has continued with in-depth analysis of the structure of self-employment developments in Germany and the United Kingdom, based on micro-level cross-sectional data. The analyses particularly emphasised the importance of qualificational and positional resources. The results indicate pronounced differences between Germany and the United Kingdom in the social characteristics of self-employment and their development. These differences are shown to result from the national institutional and economic framework which create different incentives or disincentives for individuals to enter self-employment. Particularly, general changes related to sectoral transformation in the labour market and increasing labour market flexibility have led to differences in the opportunity structure individuals face for self-employment.

3) The project has been concluded in December 2002 with the final report on the

project activities for the Fritz-Thyssen Stiftung.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Januar & November 2002 - Richard Arum, New York University USA

Project Publications 2002:

Silvia Luber: *Berufliche Selbständigkeit im Wandel. Ein empirischer Vergleich der sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Struktur Selbständiger in Deutschland und Großbritannien (Inaugural-Dissertation)*. Mannheim: 2002.

René Leicht and Silvia Luber: *Berufliche Selbständigkeit im internationalen Vergleich. Die Bedeutung moderner Dienstleistungen in der neuen Arbeitswelt*, pp. 61-93 in: Eichmann, Hubert; Kaupa, Isabelle; Steiner, Karin (Ed.): *Game Over? Neue Selbständigkeit und New Economy nach dem Hype*. Wien: 2002.

René Leicht, Silvia Luber and Henning Lohmann: *Wirtschaftliche Modernisierung und die Entwicklung von Selbständigen im westeuropäischen Vergleich* in: Lageman, B.; Rindinger, R.; Struck, J. (Ed.): *Europäische Integration und KMU*. Berlin. [in print]

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

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Director: | Franz Rothenbacher |
| Researchers: | Jens Ballendowitsch |
| Funding: | Thyssen Stiftung |
| Duration: | 2001 to 2004 |
| Status: | ongoing |

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. A core question of the project concerns the effects for the socio-economic position of public employees resulting from job reduction in the public sector and adaptation in the social security regulations for public employees that derive from increasing state expenditures and a growing pension load.

Data: Official statistics, legislative sources, social surveys

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

Project activities in 2002:

Franz Rothenbacher continued work on a monograph on the civil services of Britain, France and Germany. Drafts of all parts of the study have been written thus far. It can be shown that long-term modernization processes exert similar pressures and raise similar societal problems to be solved in every society, but the answers to these requirements vary to a high degree. Thus, while all three countries investigated have developed large civil and public services during industrialization and welfare state expansion, the organizational principles of these social infrastructures, their legal framework, institutional setting and the social security regulations for government employees differ a lot between the countries. The differences only crudely reflect a continental (or Bismarck) and an Anglo-Saxon (or Beveridge) type of welfare state. Concerning the pension systems (the main social security provision) the German system seems to be the most unified (despite the separation into civil servants and public employees). In contrast, France has a great variety of different

systems in the public service (fragmentation), and in Britain each main group in the public service has an autonomous pension system. These and other national variations produce important differences in living conditions for public employees. Two main variables seem to influence pension income most: the educational level and the principle of pensions based on last income (the latter in Germany only for the civil servants and in France only for established civil servants). In all three countries the share of university degree holders is highest in public services. This is the main reason why pension income is above average. Finally, there are two main developments which challenge the existing civil service systems: the impact of European integration on national civil service systems and the consequences of population ageing for pension financing.

In 2002, Jens Ballendowitsch additionally joined the project as a scientific collaborator. He is working on comparative case studies for Switzerland and The Netherlands, beginning in 2002 with Switzerland. Both countries not only have similar historical traditions ('consociational democracies') but also have developed similar systems of social protection, e.g. in the realm of old age pensions.

For Switzerland, first results show that the fundament of the Swiss public sector lies in the local self-administration of the cantons with huge autonomy of the cantons in developing their own public sector law, leading to a wide fragmentation of the office legislation. In general, the status of the public employees differ a lot from the known 'continental' civil service systems like in Germany or France. The most remarkable difference lies in the non-appointment for a lifetime and the non-existence of a privileged old-

age protection for civil servants and public employees. Public employees on the federal level and in most cantons are elected for a quadrennial office period. For this reason, a conventional principle of maintenance ('Alimentationsprinzip') doesn't exist. On the federal level the civil servant status was even disestablished in 2002.

The old-age security system for public employees does not differ from that for other occupational groups. It builds on a three pillar system. In the second pillar, the institutional regulation for the public employees depends on membership in a pension fund. On average, the 147 public law pension funds are marginally more favourable than those for employees in the private sector, mainly because of their early development and correspondingly longer time for contribution payment into the funds.

Social Mobility in a Disaggregated Class Context: a Comparative Analysis of the Influence of Occupational Structuration on Mobility Regimes

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Director: | David Grusky (for international part), Walter Müller (for MZES) |
| Researchers: | Reinhard Pollak, David Grusky, Janne Jonsson, Mary Brington |
| Funding: | University of Mannheim / US National Science Foundation |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: Research on social mobility traditionally relies on highly aggre-

gated class schemes, that might be too broad to correctly assess mobility patterns. In this project we test the extent to which social mobility is governed by institutionalised boundaries between occupations rather than by aggregate interclass boundaries. In particular, the project re-examines at this disaggregated level the standard findings of extreme rigidities found at the top and bottom of the aggregated class structure and it analyses the structure of recent trends in inheritance, persistence, and inter-occupational mobility. It also examines macro-level causes of immobility (e.g. closure forms) among countries that are known for their high/low class structuration and for their high/low occupational structuration. Sweden is studied as example for a relatively high class structuration, but low occupational structuration; Japan as a country with low structuration on both dimensions; the United States with low class structuration, but relatively high occupational structuration; and Germany as a country with high occupational structuration and high class structuration. The design of the scheme will allow to decompose class effects from occupationally-based effects and therefore to assess the strength of these effects within and across countries given the countries' specific institutional arrangements.

Data: general population surveys, panel-data, in Sweden national statistics

Geographic space: Germany, Sweden, Japan, United States

Project activities in 2002:

The main task for the project in 2002 was to come up with a detailed occupation based classification scheme which takes into account specific boundaries between occupational groupings in the four countries. The

project members from the four countries met twice this year (March and July) in order to work together on such a disaggregated class scheme, to compare first results of the recoding procedures and to plan the next steps of the project. Most of the country-based data sets are generated by now. It is now planned to pool these data sets together and start the analyses. Our main focus will be on the advantage of a disaggregated class approach over traditional class analysis approaches. We will run a series of models in 2003 trying to test the different approaches for intergenerational and intragenerational social mobility, separated for men and women and – if necessary – differentiated by country.

Conference participation:

28. February 2002, Presentation at the Center for the Study of Inequality, Cornell University, USA. Participant: Reinhard Pollak (with Walter Müller): "Social Mobility in West Germany: Institutional and historical causes for an irregular pattern across five birth cohorts 1920-1969".

Invited scholars participating in the project:

David Grusky, Cornell University: "Are there Big Social Classes?"

Project Publications 2002:

Reinhard Pollak: Soziale Durchlässigkeit in Westdeutschland gestiegen. Analysen zur intergenerationalen sozialen Mobilität von Männern und Frauen für den Zeitraum 1976-2000, *Informationsdienst Soziale Indikatoren*, 2003: 29, pp. 8-11.

Theoretical Construction and Empirical Examination of a Lifestyle Typology

Director: Walter Müller
 Researchers: Gunnar Otte
 Funding: Universität Mannheim
 Duration: 1999 to 2002
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Recently the question has been raised in sociology regarding how far human behaviour is structured by individual life styles. It has been suggested that life style typologies are better suited for social structural analysis 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 2002:

The research project was concluded in 2002 with the doctoral thesis of Gunnar Otte. The final evaluation of the empirical performance of the theoretically constructed lifestyle typology evolved around three dimensions: first, the technical assessment of reliability and validity issues; second, its performance in explaining social phenomena adequately "at the level of meaning" (Weber); third, its explanatory power in terms of variance explained with respect to these phenomena. In technical terms, the typology has proved to

be successful in identifying identical lifestyle segments of the population in repeated surveys by making use of a rather small number of empirical indicators. The "empirical profiles" of the nine lifestyle types have been validated, among other techniques, through inductively oriented statistical procedures based on much larger numbers of indicators.

The explanatory potential of the lifestyle approach has been tested with respect to five content domains: residential segregation; participation in voluntary associations and urban "scenes"; consumption behaviour (holiday choice); voting behaviour; and the lifestyle-specific composition of social networks. One of its strengths is the typology's integrative power: In each of the content domains specific lifestyle segments can be found differing greatly in their behaviour. These variations can be mapped in the two-dimensional "space of lifestyles" and can be theoretically explained by the resource constraints actors face and by the lifestyle-specific, symbolic coorientation in social networks. In statistical terms, evidence on the explanatory power of the typology is mixed. Overall, lifestyles are not to be seen as an alternative replacing conventional social structural concepts such as class or lifecycle, but rather as an additional dimension of comparable behavioural influence. In some domains, namely residential segregation and voting behaviour, lifestyles can be shown to be primarily a symbolic reflection of structural constraints. In sum, the lifestyle typology may serve as a useful analytical tool in further empirical research.

Conference participation:

7.-11. October 2002, 31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Leipzig. Participant: Gunnar Otte: "The Theoretical

and Methodological Reorientation of Lifestyle Research".

Project Publications 2002:

Gunnar Otte: *Sozialstrukturanalysen mit Lebensstilen. Eine Studie zur theoretischen und methodischen Neuorientierung der Lebensstilforschung. Dissertation Universität Mannheim. : 2002.*

A2. Social Services and Social Security: The European Welfare States in Comparison

The common frame of the various projects in Research Area 2 is a comparative-historical and macro-sociological analysis of the development of European welfare states from the late nineteenth century to the present. At the core of this analysis are the variations of the institutional and organizational structures of the welfare states, their differences across space and their changes over time. Theoretical point of reference of the comparative analyses is the Rokkanian model of the European state- and nation-building. It offers a series of possible explanations for the structural variations of the European welfare states. Thus, for example, differences in the process of state formation may explain the more centralized or decentralized character of welfare states, differences in the process of nation-building their more universalistic or particularistic character, and variations in the cleavage structures for their more etatist or intermediary character. The comparison focuses on the institutions and organizations of the welfare state in a stricter sense, but at the same time an attempt is made to put it into a broader societal context. This holds above all for the relationships between the welfare state institutions and the family and

employment structures as well as the relationships of public and intermediary organizations with similar functions.

Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective

Director: Peter Flora,
Thomas Bahle
 Researchers: -
 Funding: DFG / MZES
 Duration: 1994 to 2004
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project studies family changes and family policies in a long-term comparative view. Results are being published in a series of 5 volumes with 18 country studies and 2 comparative volumes. In addition, a database on family policies in Europe has been 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), United States, Canada, and New Zealand

Project activities in 2002:

The main task in 2002 was the final editing of those country studies that will be published in the next two volumes of the series. Preprints were produced for country reports on Belgium, The Netherlands and Switzerland (volume 2), Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland (volume 3) as well as for Germany (included in volume IV). Preprints for other reports have been prepared (Austria,

Poland, Hungary, France, Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal). In addition, work has been done on the comparative introduction and conclusion to volume 2 that will be completed in early 2003.

Project Publications 2002:

Birgit Fix: Familienpolitik im internationalen Vergleich. Von Europa lernen, pp. in: Fthenakis, W.E./Textor, M.R. (Hrsg.) (Ed.): *Online-Familienhandbuch*. München: 2003.

Birgit Fix: Kinderbetreuung in Frankreich, Finnland und Schweden, pp. in: Textor, M.R. (Hg.) (Ed.): *Kindergartenpädagogik Online-Handbuch*. München: 2003.

Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Role of the Churches in Western Europe

Director: Peter Flora
 Researchers: Birgit Fix
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 1999 to 2003
 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 have been playing a major role in the provision of social welfare long before the modern welfare state was founded. Still, there are huge variations in the welfare production of the churches to be found across Western Europe. These will be analysed and explained from a comparative perspective.

Data: Organisation survey

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2002:

The main aim of the project is to study the profile of social service production of the religious welfare associations in Western Europe in a qualitative and quantitative way. Research questions are: Who provides what for whom, in which way and on which basis? We have concentrated in the first 'two-years' phase of the project on religious welfare organizations of the catholic and protestant churches in six countries, namely Austria, Belgium, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland. In November 2001 a ten pages questionnaire was sent to all relevant religious welfare associations in the countries mentioned. The field phase ended in June 2002 with a very high return rate of 72 percent. Data have been collected with respect to organisational density, the capacity of institutions for different target groups (children, youth at risk, families, the elderly, sick persons, disabled persons, and people with special risk), the form of social services production (residential care, day care, counselling), the occupational structure and the economic situation of religious welfare associations. The comparative results of the project will be published in a forthcoming handbook.

Conference participation:

22. January 2002, "Social political colloquium of the University of Kassel", Kassel. Participant: Birgit Fix, Elisabeth Fix: "Church and the Welfare State. A report about work in progress".

22. February 2002, Caritas Europa Meeting, Brussels. Participant: Birgit Fix, Elisabeth Fix: "Third sector, Christian charitable welfare associations, and the provision of social services in western Europe".

16.-17. October 2002, "Indicators and quality in the provision of social services in

Europe / Conference of Observatory of the Development of Social Services in Europe", Berlin. Participant: Birgit Fix.

23.-24. October 2002, "ConSozial 2000", Nuremberg. Participant: Birgit Fix.

24. April 2002, "Meeting of the Catholic Work Association for Ethical Issues", Strasbourg/ France. Participant: Birgit Fix: "Europa ante portas: Chances and risks for religious welfare associations".

Project Publications 2002:

Birgit Fix and Elisabeth Fix: Europa ante portas. Chancen und Risiken für die Caritas, *Caritas-Mitteilungen*, 2002: issue 1, pp. 23-35.

Birgit Fix and Elisabeth Fix: From charity of client-oriented social services production: a social profile of religious welfare associations in Western European comparison, *European Journal for Social Work*, 2002: 5, issue 1, pp. 55-62.

Birgit Fix and Elisabeth Fix: Sozialmarkt fördert Kundenorientierung, *Neue Caritas*, 2002: 103, issue 14, pp. 27-32.

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: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: The project studies the historical development and present structure of social services in France, England and Germany with a focus on the major re-

forms since the 1970s and their consequences for the relationships between the state, voluntary welfare organizations and local communities. Main dimensions for international comparison are 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 2002:

The author of the study stayed as Jean Monnet Fellow at the European University Institute (Florence) until September 2002. There he concentrated on studying the expansion and reform of social services in the three countries from the 1970s, on which he gave a lecture and presented a working paper in the departmental seminar at the EUI. A major finding was that while the role of the welfare state in the direct provision of services has decreased, social services have become more institutionalised through welfare state regulations in all three countries, but with a greatly varying reliance on the market or on voluntary organizations.

The Reconstruction of Social Security and Social Services in Central Eastern and Southeastern Europe: a Comparison of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Croatia and Slovenia

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| Director: | Peter Flora |
| Researchers: | Ivka Puskaric |
| Funding: | MZES (for grant application) |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2006 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: Social security is an important element in the transformation of the former communist countries of Central Eastern and Southeastern Europe. The project studies in a comparison of four countries the varying configurations of the developing state, market and intermediary solutions, and it asks to what extent these differences can be explained by older traditions of 'civil society'.

Data: Institutional survey

Geographic space: Croatia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia

Project activities in 2002:

The preparatory phase of the project, for which external funds will be applied for within a year, began in October 2002. The first months are being dedicated to a reconstruction of the development of social security in the four (two) countries from the last years before the collapse of the communist regimes until today, based on the available statistics and secondary literature.

Change of Social Structure and Reform of Social Security: a Comparison of Germany and Great Britain, 1980-2000

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| Director: | Peter Flora |
| Researchers: | Martin Schommer |
| Funding: | MZES (for grant application) |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2006 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: All over Europe the systems of social security are under strong pressure to adapt and the institutional reforms have far-reaching consequences for the life chances of the various population groups. In this process the respective organizational structure of social security is important. This will be studied in a comparison of Germany and Great Britain, prototypes of very different organizational forms, in a combination of institutional and micro-data analysis for the period from 1980 to 2000.

Data: Institutional and micro data

Geographic space: Great Britain and Germany

Project activities in 2002:

The preparatory phase of the project, for which external funds will be applied for within a year, began in October 2002. The first months are being dedicated to two tasks: first, to specify the potential of various national and international microdata-sets in analyzing interrelationships in the changes of the social structure and social security in Germany and Great Britain, and second, to produce an institutional synopsis of the major reforms of social security in both countries in the last two decades.

A3. Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts

The research group 'Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflicts' focuses on the social aspects of European integration putting special emphasis on international migration and its impact on ethnic and cultural differentiation in European countries. The projects in this research area deal with the causes of migration, on the one hand, as well as with its consequences, on the other hand. With respect to the latter special weight is attached to the 'structural' dimension, e.g. on the integration of immigrants into the educational system and the labour market. Generally, an attempt is made to make use of new theoretical developments in order to answer the respective questions. Further, all projects try to test the underlying mechanisms empirically using or collecting appropriate data sets and applying quantitative methods.

Mainly, 2002 was a year of data gathering in this research area. While the project on „Ethnic cleavages and Social Contexts“ conducted the major study sampling 2000 respondents in a complicated sampling design, the project on "Educational Decisions in Immigrants Families" finished or started two data collections in order to prepare the main study scheduled for the next research period. Additionally, two other projects were able to make use of available large scale data sets in order to analyze the structural integration of immigrants in a comparative perspective. The project on "Structural Assimilation in the German Soccer League System" was successfully completed sending the final report to the German Science Foundation.

All projects that deal with the structural assimilation of immigrants in a wider sense

were also able to come to at least preliminary results. Although it is difficult to combine the complex findings with respect to several research questions and goals, nevertheless a common result of all projects is that access to relevant resources play the key role in explaining ethnic disadvantages – at least in the German context. The projects which address labour performance of immigrants in a comparative perspective underpin that – the link between the educational system and the labour market being especially strong in Germany – ethnic disadvantages are mainly a matter of education rather than of differential treatment. In the educational system itself, valid information seems to be a crucial resource in shaping the parameters of the decision making process. And, even in a system like sports human, cultural and social capital are found to account for existing disadvantages mediated by a factor like age at entry.

Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Director: | Hartmut Esser |
| Researchers: | Cornelia Kristen, Jörg Dollmann |
| Funding: | DFG |
| Duration: | 2000 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: It is the aim of the project to explain ethnic differences in educational attainment. For this purpose, it is necessary to start with an explanation of individual educational decisions. These decisions are of central importance for the future perspectives of immigrant children. The families can either choose between a comparably easily attainable option, that is often

an orientation towards their ethnic context and a life in one of the occupations which have been traditionally dominated by immigrants, or they choose an investment in educational qualifications. Educational degrees can be more profitable in the long run, since they constitute a necessary precondition to realize attractive positions – positions which are in principle attractive for all individuals in the respective society. In the project, we investigate why immigrant families systematically differ from German families when they select between different educational alternatives. Starting with an explanation of educational decisions, the main emphasis is then on the empirical test of these theoretical considerations. For this purpose, adequate micro data on educational decisions is required. We select the transition from primary to secondary schooling, which is in the German school system of central importance for children's educational perspectives. We compare the transition behaviour of Turkish families with that of Germans from different social strata. In addition, the institutional conditions in two exemplary federal states are taken into account. Special attention is given to the material, cultural and social resources available in different context. Of particular interest to this project are also the educational aspirations, i.e. the goals families pursue for their children.

Data: Survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2002:

The project activities were resumed in May 2002. We conducted a preliminary study aimed at the preparation of the main quantitative survey. In this study, we tested on the one hand an instrument to measure educational aspirations; on the other hand, the

study was arranged as a pretest for the main quantitative survey. We followed children's transition from primary to secondary schooling at two points of time, once they entered the final year of elementary schooling and once the educational decision is taken, that is in the middle of the school year. The first data collection took place in September 2002 in Mannheim. We conducted 275 face-to-face interviews with Turkish (n=116) and German (n=159) families. The second data collection will be carried out in March 2003.

We cannot yet report final results, especially since we do not know which educational decisions the families will eventually take. Nevertheless, some interesting aspects are already observable. Turkish families have a strong desire for high educational degrees; however, there is a large discrepancy between what Turkish families want and what their child will be able to achieve given their current performance. The situation for German families seems to be different in this respect, since their educational goals are much more realistic. Whether aspirations indeed matter for the final educational decisions is subject to further analyses that will be carried out after the completion of the second data collection.

In addition, we continued to work on a study on ethnic school segregation. The starting point of this research was the notion that besides patterns of residential segregation, families' school choice decisions play an important role for the emergence of school segregation. Based on a computer assisted telephone interview survey of 216 Turkish and 351 German families, we followed these school selection processes. The study will be completed in April 2003.

In September 2001 Cornelia Kristen has received a Marie Curie Fellowship at the ICS (Interuniversity Center for Social Science Theory and Methodology), Groningen, The Netherlands. She resumed her activities in Mannheim in May 2002.

Conference participation:

7. February 2002, "Vortragsreihe des Arbeitskreises Integration und Migration der Mannheimer SPD-Fraktion", Mannheim. Participant: Cornelia Kristen: "Migrantenkinder im deutschen Schulsystem – Die Mannheimer Situation".

11. March 2002, Eröffnung der Plakatausstellung "Gegen Rechtsradikalismus, Ausländerverachtung und Intoleranz", Mannheim. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Was ist denn dran am Begriff der 'Leitkultur'?"

26. April 2002, "Workshop zu den Ergebnissen der PISA Studie", Stadt Mannheim (Beauftragter für ausländische Einwohner), Mannheim. Participant: Cornelia Kristen: "Bildungsentscheidungen in Migrantenfamilien. Ergebnisse eines Forschungsprojekts am Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung".

2.-4. May 2002, Annual Conference of the Forum Scholars for European Social Democracy on "Migration, Multiculturalism and Civil Society", Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Berlin. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Is there something to the notion of a Leitkultur?"

29.-30. May 2002, "Onderwijs Research Dagen: Onderwijsonderzoek in Nederland en Vlaanderen", Antwerp. Participant: Cornelia Kristen: "School Choice at the German Primary Level. Implications for Ethnic School Segregation".

7.-11. October 2002, 31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Leip-

zig. Participant: Cornelia Kristen: "Hauptschule, Realschule oder Gymnasium? Ethnische Unterschiede am ersten Bildungsübergang".

Project Publications 2002:

Cornelia Kristen: Duitsland: Schoolkeuzes in Immigrantengezinnen, *Management en Organisatie*, 2002: 56, issue 3, pp. 78-79.

Cornelia Kristen: Hauptschule, Realschule oder Gymnasium? Ethnische Unterschiede am ersten Bildungsübergang, *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 2002: 54, issue 3, pp. 534-552.

Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Director: | Hartmut Esser |
| Researchers: | Stephan Ganter, Angela Jäger |
| Funding: | VW-Stiftung |
| Duration: | 1999 to 2004 |
| 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, behavioural intentions and actual behaviour in social networks and primary groups. The analysis of these kinds of contextual effects is based upon a special survey which builds on snowball sampling procedures and follow-up-interviews in a social networks research design. A first study in Mannheim (N=500) was used to test the whole research design and to find out whether the main hypotheses of the project are plausible. In the current second study, conducted in Leipzig, Dortmund, Cottbus

und Heilbronn (N=2000), the same approach is used to account for differences in manifestations of social distance towards ethnic minorities in Western and Eastern Germany.

Data: Special CATI-survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2002:

Based on the findings of the pilot study and a preliminary method study, the final draft of the research design was settled and implemented in April 2002 as a computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) survey. A research company conducted the field research (May until September 2002). The data set contains interviews with 800 randomly selected persons from Leipzig, Dortmund, Cottbus and Heilbronn and 1200 interviews with persons, who were named by the primary respondents or their direct contacts. Based on this larger data set we began to retest the findings of the pilot study and to analyse our hypotheses concerning the impact of reference groups and social milieus on the degree of social distance. Closest attention will be paid to the difference between Western and Eastern Germany concerning manifestations of social distance towards ethnic minorities. The purpose is to find out why East Germans (on average) show stronger social distance towards ethnic minorities than West Germans. In order to account for the observed differences we draw on an explanatory model that combines individual attributes (e.g., age and education) with characteristics of ego-centred social networks and other contextual variables. The main idea is that social distance is embedded in social milieus or personal networks. As the results of the pilot study have shown, taking the "embeddedness" of social distance into account leads to more satisfactory explana-

tions of attitudes and behavioural intentions towards ethnic minorities than the explanatory schemes developed so far.

Conference participation:

4.-10. September 2002, Summer School of the International Graduate College "Conflict and Cooperation between Groups: Perspectives from Social and Developmental Psychology", University of Jena (Schloss Reissenburg). Participant: Hartmut Esser: "The Situational Logic of Ethnic Conflicts".

7.-11. October 2002, 31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, University of Leipzig. Participant: Stephan Ganter: "Social Distances, Networks, and Local Contexts".

Project Publications 2002:

Stephan Ganter: *Distanz und Kontext. Eine empirische Untersuchung zu den Determinanten sozialer Distanzen gegenüber Ausländern in Deutschland (Inaugural-Dissertation)*. Mannheim: 2002.

Stephan Ganter: Fremdenfeindlichkeit, pp. 159-162 in: Martin Greiffenhagen, Sylvia Greiffenhagen (Ed.): *Handwörterbuch zur Politischen Kultur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Wiesbaden: 2002.

Ethnic Minorities' Education and Occupational Attainment: the German Case

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Director: | Frank Kalter |
| Researchers: | Frank Kalter |
| Funding: | Universität Mannheim |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: This project is the 'German part' of an international compara-

tive initiative on the investigation of ethnic disadvantage in the labour market and its causes. So far, the project covers 10 industrial countries. Using comparable data sources in each of these countries an attempt is made to come to similar empirical analyses for different contexts in order to see whether and why the amount and mechanisms of ethnic stratification differ.

Data: official statistics (microcensus)

Geographic space: Germany (also: Austria, Britain, Belgium, France, Ireland, Israel, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the USA)

Project activities in 2002:

After the international group of researchers agreed on a general proceeding scheme in September 2001, the first country-specific analyses were done at the beginning of 2002. In the German case we used the data of the microcensus 1993 and 1997. In April the project group met again at the ISA RC28-conference in Oxford presenting and discussing the 10 individual papers. In the month after the conference the group tried to achieve an even closer similarity of the country-specific analyses. Due to the differences in the available data sets lots of details had to be clarified. A next meeting of the group is appointed for next year when revised versions of the contributing papers will be presented. So far, for Germany the general finding is that ethnic inequality in the German labour market seems to be mainly a matter of human capital, i.e. of educational qualifications and factors directly related to the migration experience (country-specific capital), rather than a matter of discrimination in the labour market. Controlling for education in our models almost no effects of ethnicity remain for second generation immigrants. This holds true, at least, for most

of the classical labour migrant groups - the Turks being the only exception. In addition, our results also show that the situation of new immigrants from Eastern Europe strongly differs as their disadvantages in the labour market get even more pronounced when education is controlled for.

Conference participation:

11.-13. April 2002, ISA-RC28 (Research Committee on Social Stratification): "The Integration of Theory and Research", Oxford. Participant: Frank Kalter: "Ethnic Minorities' Education and Occupational Attainment: The Case of Germany".

Project Publications 2002:

Frank Kalter and Nadia Granato: Demographic Change, Educational Expansion, and Structural Assimilation of Immigrants: The Case of Germany, *European Sociological Review*, 2002: 18, pp. 199-216.

Frank Kalter and Nadia Granato: *Ethnic Minorities' Education and Occupational Attainment: The Case of Germany*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 58. Mannheim 2002.

Integration of Immigrants in the EU Countries

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Director: | Walter Müller, Hartmut Esser |
| Researchers: | Irena Kogan |
| Funding: | MZES / DAAD (doctoral program) |
| Duration: | 2001 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: The project aims at improving the understanding of mechanisms, factors and processes of immigrant integration and at explaining the variation in the

labour market outcomes of the immigrant population in the EU countries. The issue is approached from two perspectives: individual, here the focus is on differences in the characteristics of immigrant populations in various EU countries, and institutional, dealing with between-countries' variation in the immigrant policy, labour market structure, the system of education and welfare regimes.

Data: Secondary analyses of European and national Labour Force Surveys and Panel Data

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 2002:

In 2002 the comparative analysis of selected EU countries was undertaken to assess the role of institutions in explaining the variation in the process and outcomes of the immigrants' labour market integration.

(1) In a specific design to assess institutional effects the focus was on the labour market situation of a single immigrant group (ex-Yugoslav immigrants) immigrating into two different European countries, Austria and Sweden. The focus on the single immigrant group allowed to minimize the variation in the 'quality' of immigrant inflow and to concentrate mainly on the role institutions, namely immigration policy, welfare regulations, educational system and labour market, in the immigrants' allocation process. Results of the analysis show that in Sweden activity chances of Yugoslav immigrants are substantially lower and unemployment risks higher than in Austria if compared to native-born populations. At the same time, ex-Yugoslavs in Austria are over-represented in the non-tertiary sector and occupy jobs of lower status as compared to their compatriots in Sweden. The study shows that in

Sweden citizenship *per se* does not influence labour market outcomes, when controlling for the period of migration. In Austria, non-citizens have higher risks of employment in the non-tertiary sector and in jobs of lower occupational status even if the period of migration is taken into account.

(2) In 2002 the *process* of immigrant integration in Germany was analysed using existing longitudinal data. Sequence analysis was applied to compare employment careers of immigrants to the typical career pattern, i.e. continuous employment, of the native-born Germans. Its results show that among all immigrants Turkish guest workers are the most dissimilar group to the German population. Explorative analysis of the career sequences reveals that the biggest problem of the immigrant population is frequent and prolonged unemployment spells. Unemployment entry and exit are further examined and the results show that - once human capital and current job characteristics are controlled for - Turkish guest workers have similar risks of losing employment as natives have. They do, however, have higher risks of not finding employment once being unemployed even after controlling for a number of relevant factors. In 2003 it is planned to extend these analyses to the UK, Denmark and Spain.

Conference participation:

10.-13. April 2002, ISA-RC28 (Research Committee on Social Stratification): "The Integration of Theory and Research", Oxford, UK. Participant: Irena Kogan: "Labour market Inclusion of Immigrants in Austria and Sweden: The Significance of the Period of Migration and the Effect of Citizenship Acquisition".

Project Publications 2002:

Irena Kogan, Lewin-Epstein Noah, Semyonov Moshe and Wanner Richard: Institutional Structure and Immigrant Integration: A Comparative Study of Immigrants' Labor Market Attainment in Canada and Israel, *International Migration Review*. 37, issue 1. [in print]

Irena Kogan: *Labour Market Inclusion of Immigrants in Austria and Sweden: The Significance of the Period of Migration and the Effect of Citizenship Acquisition*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 44. Mannheim 2002.

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: | finished |

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: interviews with players and coaches

Geographic space: Baden-Württemberg

Project activities in 2002:

In the first three months of the year 2002 final analyses using the data collected in 2000 and 2001 were conducted. In April a habilitation thesis "Conditions and processes of immigrants' structural assimilation – exemplified by the German soccer league system" has been submitted to the faculty of social sciences at the university of Mannheim. The thesis will be published by Westdeutscher Verlag under the title "Chancen, Fouls und Abseitsfallen" ['chances, fouls and offside traps'] at the beginning of 2003. It addresses three major aspects: What are the mechanisms through which young immigrants

gain access to the resources that are relevant to achieve higher positions in social structure ('chances')? Under which structural conditions is discrimination more or less likely ('fouls'). Do segregative structures have positive or negative consequences for the careers of immigrants ('offside traps')? The project officially ended in May 2002 submitting the final report to the German Science Foundation.

Conference participation:

7.-11. October 2002, 31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Leipzig. Participant: Frank Kalter: "Sozialer Wandel und die Analyse sozialer Ungleichheit".

16. October 2002, "Seminar of the Sociology Group at Nuffield College, Michaelmas Term", Oxford. Participant: Frank Kalter: "Mechanisms of Ethnic Stratification. Some Insights from the German Football League".

Project Publications 2002:

Frank Kalter: *Chancen, Fouls und Abseitsfallen. Migranten im deutschen Ligenfußball*. Opladen: 2003.

Frank Kalter: Integration durch Fußball? Migranten im deutschen Ligensystem., pp. 175-204 in: Zentrum für Europa- und Nordamerika-Studien (Ed.): *Fußballwelten. Zum Verhältnis von Sport, Politik, Ökonomie und Gesellschaft*. Opladen: 2002.

A4. Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State

The general objective of the projects in research area 4 consists in the analysis of the cultural and normative foundations of the market economy and the welfare state. A specific normative structure is characteristic for both market economies and the institutions of social policy. Not only the latter but the further, too, are founded on specific ideas of social solidarity and justice. Starting from this general framework the individual research projects aim (1) at clarifying to what extent the ideas concerning social solidarity and justice coincide with value orientations and collective representations of actors. (2) The projects address the question how the different normative orientations of the welfare state and the market economy interact. Especially in the public debate the view is widely held that the spread of value orientations typical for a market economy will eventually undermine the social bond necessary for the social cohesion of society.

As to the first issue, one aim of our research is to show that the social acceptance of the social security systems is furthered by the matching between value orientations of actors and the inbuilt morale of the different institutions of social policy. This topic is pursued in the project "Cultural Foundations of the Welfare State and Welfare State Reform" and in the project "Institutional Features of the Programs for Unemployed People and the Correlated Chances for Solidarity". In addition a research proposal „The Social Acceptance of the Welfare State" was submitted to the Thyssen Foundation. The general aim of this proposal is to improve the empirical evidence on the attitudes of the

population concerning the major institutions of the welfare state.

As to the second issue, an international conference was organised in Seefeld, Austria in September 2002, to mobilize and collect the available knowledge on the future of solidarity in Western societies. It is planned to publish the main contributions of this conference in the yearbook 2004 of the MZES.

Cultural Foundations of the Welfare State and Welfare State Reform

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Director: | Carsten Ullrich |
| Researchers: | Carsten Ullrich |
| Funding: | Universität Mannheim |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: This project deals with the cultural explanation of socio-political developments. In spite of their obvious fruitfulness, cultural approaches are always suspected to be tautological. Therefore, it has to be explicated how this peril can be minimised. The fruitfulness of a thus controlled cultural explanation will be demonstrated for three areas of social policy research (the acceptance or popular support of welfare institutions, attitudes to inequality and distribution, and the phenomenon of welferisation). The study will be based on a reexamination of international literature and on secondary analyses (esp. of ALLBUS- and ISSP-data).

Data: Secondary Analyses

Geographic space: (Western) World

Project activities in 2002:

Meanwhile, the fruitfulness of the general concept could be demonstrated by testing some of the central hypotheses – i.e. these about the impact of institutional structures on the acceptance of welfare programmes – with data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP 1996). The international comparison of the public support for differently structured programmes yield clear evidence for the influence of institutional structures on the attitudes toward welfare programmes. Additionally, it turned out that the impact of institutional structures varies significantly, with the criterion of universality being the most influential one.

Conference participation:

4.-5. July 2002, "Wissen über die Rentenversicherung und ihre Beurteilung im Wertewandel" Workshop veranstaltet vom VDR und vom FNA, Würzburg. Participant: Ullrich, Carsten: "Methodische Ansätze der Akzeptanzforschung im Bereich der Sozialversicherung".

29.-31. August 2002, 1st Annual Conference of the European Social Policy Research Network of the ESA "Social Values, Social Policies. Normative Foundations of Changing Social Policies in European Countries", Tilburg. Participant: Ullrich, Carsten: "The Impact of Institutional Structures on the Acceptance of Welfare Programmes".

7.-11. September 2002, 31. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Leipzig. Participant: Ullrich, Carsten: "Aktivierende Sozialpolitik: das Problem der Aktivierbarkeit wohlfahrtsstaatlicher Adressaten".

Project Publications 2002:

Carsten G. Ullrich: Reciprocity, justice and statutory health insurance in Germany, *Journal of European Social Policy*, 2002: 12, issue 2, pp. 123-136.

Carsten G. Ullrich: Sozialpolitische Verteilungskonflikte und ihre Wahrnehmung durch wohlfahrtsstaatliche Adressaten. Das Beispiel der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung, *Arbeit und Sozialpolitik*, 2002: 56, issue 3/4, pp. 16-21.

Institutional Features of the Programs for Unemployed People and the Correlated Chances for Solidarity

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| Director: | Johannes Berger |
| Researchers: | Silke Hamann |
| Funding: | MZES (doctoral program) |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: The welfare state has not only problems to ensure the financial basis for its future continuity, but also to secure the social acceptance of its institutions. Besides the willingness to pay for the different programs it is also essential that the underlying normative principles of public assistance programs are approved. It is the aim of the dissertation project to show that the social acceptance of the three programs for unemployment compensation in Germany ("Arbeitslosengeld", "Arbeitslosenhilfe" and "Sozialhilfe") is influenced by institutional features, in particular the degree of redistribution caused by these programs which is by far the most important feature. Depending on the kind and the extent of redistribution realized by the three programs different forms of solidarity are required from the persons who finance them. Furthermore it is analysed whether institutional features like the level of benefits and the payment duration lead to longer spells of unemployment

by providing incentives to stop job search activities.

Data: interviews with employed persons, national statistics, secondary analysis

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2002:

Project activities in 2002: In a first step, the publicly debated theoretical arguments as well as the available empirical evidence was discussed and evaluated. Then the empirical results were compared to the main findings of the completed project "Moral Economy of Unemployment". In some respects, the current legislation which intends to abolish or respectively to reorganize the "Arbeitslosenhilfe" in Germany is supported by our empirical results: Most respondents are neither willing to support the degree of redistribution caused by the "Arbeitslosenhilfe" nor to support the program as a whole. In this respect, we observe a clear difference to the two other programs. All in all women express more solidarity and a greater variety of different forms of solidarity than men do. Contrary to the assumption that high income groups are less likely to favour programs like the "Sozialhilfe" which causes more redistribution than the other programs, it is found that people with high incomes support this program at least in the same manner as lower income groups.

Regarding the potential negative effects of the benefits in question it was found that, if the institutional features have any negative effects on the duration of unemployment, it is the duration of the unemployment compensation and not the level of benefits. In a way, this empirical result seems to resonate in current policies to shorten benefit entitlement periods. However, it is often ignored that the compensation for this prolongation

of unemployment enables the unemployed persons to search for better and, what is more important, for stable jobs which are less threatened by future risks of unemployment.

Conference: the Loss of the Social Bond? Euro Conference on the Future of Community in Advanced Western Societies

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Director: | Johannes Berger |
| Researchers: | conference project |
| Funding: | ESF / Euresco / MZES |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2002 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: Widespread concerns exist in the public debate that solidarity erodes in Western societies. Empirical evidence relating to these concerns, however, is weak. In order to assess these issues, to clarify the leading concepts for analyzing the strength and the development of the "social bond" and to shed light on the main sources that condition its strength, an international conference is organised. The aims of the conference are threefold: first, to describe different forms of solidarity and to analyze their change, second to check whether the fear, that the social bond is weakening, is justified, and third to clarify the social preconditions of solidarity.

Project activities in 2002:

The conference took place in Seefeld, Austria from September 22 to September 25, 2002. It was organised by Johannes Berger and was part of the conference series "European Societies or European Society?", initiated by the European Consortium of Sociological Re-

search. The conference brought together several leading international experts and young scholars working in the field of research on social cohesion. Main papers were:

- Johannes Berger, Conference Opening.
- Siegwart Lindenberg, The Future of Community: Theory and Empirical Evidence.
- Amitai Etzioni, Why Civil Society is Good, but not Good Enough: A Communitarian Analysis.
- Hans Joas, Morality in the Age of Contingency. Can the Belief in Universal Human Dignity become the Religion of Modernity?
- Aafke, Elisabeth Komter, Local, Global, and Civil Solidarity today.
- Michael Hechter, From Class to Culture.
- Gertrud Nunner-Winkler, Development of Moral Motivation.
- Göran Therborn, After Patriarchy: Implications of Family Change.
- Claudine Attias-Donfut, Restructuring Social Bonds: The Challenges of the Welfare States.
- Martin Kohli, Is Europe a Community?
- Richard Münch, The Transformation of Solidarity in the Process of European Integration.

A5. Family and Social Relations

Research Area 5 on "Family and Social Relations" represents the starting point of a new substantial field of research for the Mannheim Centre. Complementary and in addition to earlier projects dealing with the problem of family relations, these new projects pay less attention to institutional backgrounds

and welfare-state regulations and their impact on family relations, but analyse the empirical processes themselves. The common aim of the projects is to theoretically explain the change and formation of (new) family and kinship structures against the background of more recent processes of macro-structural change. This is also true for the consideration of new forms of pair relations, as well as for special subpopulations, for example immigrants and elderly persons. In this context, special attention will be paid to the social embeddedness of families or pairs, respectively, in dependence of changes in overall societal structures. As these are methodological novel and therefore risky projects, for several of them certain pilot studies and pre-tests will be necessary in the first phase. All projects conceptualised in research area 5 will start with their work in 2003. Nevertheless, for some projects there have already been certain initiatory activities, which are reported below.

Panel-Study of the Emergence and Change of Intimate Relations

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| Director: | Hartmut Esser |
| Researchers: | N.N |
| Funding: | MZES (for grant application) |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2005 |
| Status: | planned |

Research question/goal: This project is aiming at explaining the emergence and change of intimate relations and family. It is planned to start a long-term panel-study, as it has been proved that retrospective data cannot grasp the "real" causes and the dynamics of these processes. Besides traditional marriages

and family also new forms of intimate relations will be included in this study.

Data: Primary data collection

Geographic space: Germany, subsequent comparative possibly with the Netherlands and other European countries

Project activities in 2002:

First concrete steps in the preparation of this large-scale project have been successful. After several meetings, among them two workshops at Department A in January 2002 and October 2002, a group of initiators has prepared a first notification for an application to the German Research Foundation (DFG) for a *Schwerpunktprogramm* "Family and Family Development". The programme is planned as a broader research activity with the proposed long-term panel at its core. If the application is successful, concrete work should start in January 2004 with a project on "Social Embeddedness and Marital (In-)Stability". The beginning of the panel study itself is planned for the second or third period of the Schwerpunktprogramm. In connection with these activities contacts have been established with research groups in other European countries, who are interested themselves in preparing similar projects or have just started them, like the NIDI-project in the Netherlands.

Conference participation:

11.-12. April 2002, "Beziehungsstabilität – was hält Beziehungen zusammen?", Tagung der Sektion "Familiensoziologie" in der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Heidelberg. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Ehe-krisen: Das Re-Framing der Ehe und der Anstieg der Scheidungsraten".

7.-13. July 2002, XV World Congress of Sociology, Research Committee on Family Re-

search (RC 06), Brisbane. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Marital Crises: The (Re-)Framing of Marriage and the Increase in Divorce Rates".

31. October 2002, Presentation at the University of Hagen, Hagen. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Die Konstitution des Rahmens. Die Integration der soziologischen Paradigmen am Beispiel von sozialer Einbettung und ehelicher (In-)Stabilität".

14.-15. November 2002, "Divorce in Cross-National Perspective: A European Research Network", Florence. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Marital Crises: The (Re-)Framing of Marriage and the Increase in Divorce Rates".

22. November 2002, Ringvorlesung "Schwerpunkte familienwissenschaftlicher Forschung", Universität Oldenburg. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Soziale Einbettung und eheliche (In-)Stabilität".

5. December 2002, Presentation at the University of Duisburg, Duisburg. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Die Konstitution des Rahmens. Die Integration der soziologischen Paradigmen am Beispiel von sozialer Einbettung und ehelicher (In-)Stabilität".

Organized workshops/conferences:

25. January 2002, "(In-)Stabilität von Beziehungen und soziales Kapital", MZES, Mannheim, Participants: Hartmut Esser, Mannheim, Hans-Peter Blossfeld, Bielefeld, Paul B. Hill, Aachen, Thomas Klein, Heidelberg, Johannes Kopp, Mannheim, Bernhard Nauck, Chemnitz, Klaus Peter Strohmeier, Bochum, Rainer Schnell, Konstanz, Michael Wagner, Köln and members of the Faculty of Social Sciences.

1. October 2002, "Beziehungspanel", MZES, Mannheim, Participants: Hartmut Esser, Mannheim, Martin Diewald, Duisburg, Paul

B. Hill, Aachen, Thomas Klein, Heidelberg, Johannes Kopp, Mannheim, Bärbel Kracke, Jena, Bernhard Nauck, Chemnitz, Rainer Schnell, Konstanz, Michael Wagner, Köln, Sabine Walper, München and members of Dept. A and of the Faculty of Social Sciences.

The Pluralisation of Living Arrangements and Family Forms

Director: Josef Brüderl
 Researchers: N.N.
 Funding: Universität Mannheim
 Duration: 1999 to 2004
 Status: ongoing

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 'snap-shots' of the distribution of living arrangements.

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)

Project activities in 2002:

A paper on "Pluralization of Living Arrangements in West Germany" has been completed. It is based on data from the German Family Survey 2000. Building on this work a

grant proposal will be developed, which aims at comparing the pluralization process in several European countries by using data from the Fertility and Family Surveys.

Conference participation:

23. May 2002, NIDI Kolloquium, Den Haag. Participant: Josef Brüderl: "Pluralization of Living Arrangements in West Germany".

Project Publications 2002:

Josef Brüderl and Thomas Klein: Die Pluralisierung partnerschaftlicher Lebensformen in Westdeutschland 1960-2000: Eine empirische Untersuchung mit dem Familiensurvey 2000 in: Marbach, J. und W. Bien (Ed.): *Elternschaft und Geschlecht: Wandel und Entwicklung familialer Lebensformen in Deutschland*. Opladen. [in print]

A6. Supplementary Projects of Department A

The 'Societies of Europe' Series

Director: Peter Flora, Franz Kraus
 Researchers: Peter Flora, Franz Kraus, Franz Rothenbacher
 Funding: MZES
 Duration: 1999 to 2006
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The 'Societies of Europe' series is a contribution of 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 devel-

opments 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, 8 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 2002:

In 2002, the handbook 'The European Population, 1850-1945', submitted in 2001, was published. Work on the second population volume ['The European Population since 1945'] concentrated on completion of the data collection. National files and appendix tables for inclusion on CD were finished. Graphs and figures for the text, statistical appendices and bibliographic documentation have been completed as well. Of the 21 country chapters, two have been drafted so far. Work on the handbook "The European Social Security Systems" was continued with data collecting for Britain, Poland and

Yugoslavia. Chapters have been drafted on France, Hungary, The Netherlands, and Switzerland. Work on the handbook "The European Labour Force, 1870-1945" was continued with data collecting (data entry as well as documentation of concepts) for Hungary and Austria.

Project Publications 2002:

Franz Rothenbacher: *The European Population, 1850-1945*. Basingstoke: 2002. [The Societies of Europe].

Historical Data Handbook: "Trade Unions in Western Europe 1900-1945"

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Director: | Günter Braun, Hermann Weber |
| Researchers: | Günter Braun |
| Funding: | MZES |
| Duration: | 2000 to 2004 |
| Status: | ongoing |

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 till 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 complete as detailed as possible 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 2002:

The main task for the project in 2002 was to collect membership data and information on the organizational history of the trade union movement in Austria, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The main strategy in data gathering has been to collect data on national unions, both affiliated and non-affiliated, with supplemen-

tary data on higher-order organizations (cartels and confederations). For each country, the database begins with recording information on the organizational development of each national union organization, the history and patterns of affiliation with a confederation, the organizational domain and type of the national unions, and annual membership data as possible.

3 Department B: European Political Systems and Their Integration

Introduction

Formulating a new MZES research program for a three-year period has been the first task of the newly elected Executive Board in 2002 and such a task demands the collaboration of all researchers. Secondly, larger projects came to an end in 2002 so that we can ask for their major results. And third, the necessary overviews of the research projects of Department B will stress this time the organizational achievements of the various projects, in terms of organizing international collaboration e.g.

Formulating Section B of the Fifth Research Programme

The final programme of Department B contains 38 research projects, and since such a large number was anticipated early in 2002, the researchers had to agree to a due process to initiate and organize such a large input. The Head of the Department recommended to organize the projects around central research questions, senior researchers being responsible for the research areas defined by a specific question. The research program, of course, also includes on-going projects whose funding was continued from the previous into the new research period. This continuity facilitates the delineation of research areas along a certain path dependence. The focus on specific research questions, however, lead to a subdivision of some of the former larger research areas. This should not be interpreted as the Balkanization of the Research Department. Quite to the contrary, smaller areas are more dependent on each other

when organizing colloquia or asking for infrastructural support.

The Department Colloquium in spring and summer 2002 was intended to improve the mutual knowledge of each others research goal, designs, and results. Project directors presented overviews of major projects:

- Egbert Jahn, „Die 'zweite nationale Wiedergeburt'. Nationalismus, nationale Bewegungen und Nationalstaatsbildung in der spät- und postkommunistischen Gesellschaft“,
- Jan van Deth und Sonja Zmerli, „Sozialkapital und politisches Engagement in Europa“
- Paul Thurner, „Mehrebenenverhandlungen bei einer Regierungskonferenz: Theoretische Konzeptualisierung und empirische Ergebnisse“.

The final programme contains seven research areas, three focusing on comparative politics and four on European integration or problems related to international cooperation generally. *Research area 1* (Engagement, participation, and voters' behavior), coordinated by Jan van Deth, investigates how the claims and expectations of an emancipated and individualized citizenry can be assumed to the requirements of democratic decision making in mass societies. *Research area 2* (Political parties and political linkage), coordinated by Hermann Schmitt, analyses how political parties are performing their linkage task between citizenry and government under conditions of structural change and indifferent political structural environments. *Research area 3* (The election of parliaments as a coordination problem of parties and voters), co-

ordinated by Franz Urban Pappi, focuses on the solving of the coordination problem by voters through strategic voting. As can be easily seen, the three first research areas are substantively related to each other and should not be seen as segmented parts.

European integration is studied in three research areas directly, two investigating the European Union and one the development of a European regional system in Eastern Europe. *Research area 4* (Governance in Europe), coordinated by Beate Kohler-Koch, focuses exclusively on the political system of the European Union, accompanied by *research area 5* (International embeddedness of European governance). This research area is coordinated by Michèle Knodt and analyses the European Union as a developing actor of its own right in the international system asking the question which institutional changes within the EU may be caused by this international context. *Research area 7* (The development of a European regional system), coordinated by Egbert Jahn, complements the West European focus of EU research by the inclusion of the former communist states in Eastern Europe, asking the core question of the interrelationship between the domestic social and political structure and the type of international cooperation and integration of these nation states into a developing European regional system characterized by the competition between Brussels and Moscow.

Finally, *research area 6* (Institutionalization of international negotiation systems), coordinated by Paul Thurner, focuses on international organizations generally and asks the question how we can explain the institutional choices of national governance when it comes to institutionalize international regimes. The MZES-projects of this larger interdisciplinary DFG-funded research groups

all investigate the core question by focusing on the European Union.

The initiation of new research proposals is a continuing process which is of special importance for the recently hired senior research fellows, since their task is to develop new project ideas. On September 1, Frank Schimmelfennig started to work at Department B and on December 16, he presented a first outline of a project on "Strategic Action in International Community: Constitutive Politics in Europe". The EU is conceptualized as an international community ("Gemeinschaft") based on a common liberal identity and ethos and a high interaction density, but being at the same time highly decentralized with only "soft" rule enforcement. In this situation, the common ethos can be used as a negotiation resource, making pure opportunistic argumentation obsolete, but offering at the same time possibilities of strategic action beyond normatively appropriate behaviour. This approach is supposed to explain constitutional politics in Europe better than the competing approaches of rational-choice institutionalism relying on formal decision-making rules and bargaining powers or constructivist institutionalism assuming logics of appropriateness.

On November 1, Daniele Caramani started as the second senior research fellow with a double appointment to both Research Departments. He is developing a project on "Political Cultures and European Integration". This project will analyse the impact of the diversity of cultural identities (ethnicity, language, religion, nation-states) and political attitudes (traditions of self-government, state traditions of 'civicness') on European integration and institution-building in terms of majoritarian vs. consensual practices, type

of centre-periphery relations or underlying cleavage constellations.

Asking for research results

Once a project is funded by external sources, project activities like developing questionnaires, interviewing, organizing content analysis of documents, etc. begin and self-contained reports on research results are postponed to the last phase of a project. Sometimes, publication output is highest when a project is officially classified as finished since its funding had come to an end. In this report, we improve the visibility of project outputs, first by documenting publications directly as part of project reports, and second, by highlighting important research results of projects of Department B, which came to an end in 2002. These are first of all the projects which we have to ask for research results.

The attentive reader will detect several such projects, two of which are chosen as representative of the two research paradigms characterizing Department B; the more qualitatively orientated research areas 4, 5, 7 and partially 6, and the more quantitatively orientated research areas 1, 2, 3 and partially 6:

- The Europeanization of Interest Intermediation: French Trade Associations in Comparative Perspective, directed by Beate Kohler-Koch, and
- National Interministerial Co-ordination and International Negotiations: A Model and Explanation of the Amsterdam Treaty, directed by Franz Urban Pappi and Paul Thurner.

Both projects have investigated the influence process on EU policy making, the first project concerning French trade associations and operative EU policy and the second con-

cerning national governments and EU constitution-building via intergovernmental conferences.

EC interest intermediation studies have a long tradition in the MZES from former projects on the common agricultural policy (e.g. Ch. Henning, *Macht und Tausch in der europäischen Agrarpolitik*, 2000) to ongoing projects like the „Directory of General Interest Groups / NGOs at European and (Selected) National Levels“. For the narrower topic of EC lobbying of national interest groups, a practically relevant question is which route to the Commission is the most successful, working through national governments or via the respective supranational peak organization or even more directly. Based on their study, Kohler-Koch and Quittkat find that French trade associations still have a marked propensity to turn towards national rather than European institutions, a strategy which is suboptimal when it comes to timing and choosing the right target. “The comparatively low frequency of contacts with the working level of the European Commission and the delayed activities of French trade associations, mainly ignoring the agenda setting stage, indicate that many French trade associations do not adequately make use of the openness of the European institutions and their readiness to involve private interests in the policy formulation process” (see below).

Intergovernmental conferences are also functioning as multi-level, at least as two-level systems. The national governments organized as collegial bodies agree more or less consensually on national positions for the relevant negotiation topics and a final decision is then reached at the international level. At the lower level national ministers try to keep control of their jurisdictions. Overall,

however, the joint decision making of cabinets is not best predicted by ministers-as-policy dictators or, on the other hand, by cabinet majority voting, but as an exchange process between cabinet members; the results are not always Pareto-optimal, due either to weak institutionalisations of the coordination process or the holding of the EU presidency which renders intra-national compromises more difficult (Stoiber 2002).

Classifying projects in terms of organizational tasks

Academic productivity is nowadays measured first of all by number and type of publications. From the perspective of the head of a research department, it should be stressed that this method, being adequate for measuring productivity of single or multiple authors, has to be supplemented by measures of collective goods being provided by a research area or department. Projects are here classified according to this criterion.

For a large institute focusing on European social research international projects bringing together researchers from various countries have high priority. International cooperation helps to improve comparative research and is at the same time a valuable source of intellectual stimulation for the MZES. Such projects add value to MZES-research beyond individual publications. The following projects have invested in this public good of international collaboration:

- Jan van Deth, Citizenship, Involvement and Democracy (CID) and associated projects of research area 1
- Jan van Deth, Society and Democracy in Europe. German part of the project "European Social Survey (ESS)"

- Hermann Schmitt, Political Representation and Electoral Behavior in the European Union (TMR)
- Beate Kohler-Koch, Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

A second type of projects bears the organizational overhead costs of research collaboration at the national level. This is the case for DFG-funded *Schwerpunkte*, as for the project:

- Governance in the European Union.

This is an important lead project also for several other projects in Research Area 4 and 5 of the MZES.

Interdisciplinary research links political science projects of the MZES to research conducted in related fields of the University of Mannheim like economics, law and social psychology. Research Area 6 contains the MZES-projects of a larger research group funded by the DFG (*Forscherguppe*) in which professors of international law and economics participate as well as the Center for European Economic Research (Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung, ZEW). In addition, the lead project of research area 3 is funded as part of the Sonderforschungsbereich 504 of the University of Mannheim.

A very important group of projects can be described as a concatenation of single projects leading to a continuous research effort in a special area. Here, all projects can be subsumed which were developed as part of the Three-Year-Research-Programs of the MZES. Besides the continuous flow of publications out of these projects, major monographs are sometimes planned as final summaries of results and conclusions for a research topic like ethnic nationalism in

Eastern Europe after the break up of the Soviet Union (Research area 7).

Last but not least some single projects have to be mentioned which were developed as individual initiatives and which are now funded by external sources:

- Thomas Zittel, Parliaments, Representative Government, and New Electronic Media Environments.
- Andrea Römmele, New ICTs and the Innovation Capacity of Political and Commercial Organisations.

Introducing seven research areas with about 40 single projects can only highlight some aspects of the various research activities in 2002. We have chosen three aspects, one of which dominated in 2002: Agenda setting and formulating the Fifth Research Program. Asking for research results seems to earn an upgrade in the 2003 report.

B1. Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour

Research projects in this Area are focused on the development of various modes of engagement and participation of citizens in democratic societies. The projects cover three main themes: (i) interdependencies between modes of social and political engagement, (ii) the impact of new technologies for citizens' engagement, and (iii) the development of social and political orientations. In 2002 the projects dealing with the first theme reached the phase of data analyses and presentation of the first results at several international conferences. Research on the impact of new technologies was further developed and has now obtained a firm place in this Area 1. Finally, the preparations for a new project in

the field of political socialisation have been concluded with an extensive pretest among young children. On the basis of this work, a proposal for external funding has been submitted to the DFG by the end of 2002.

Among the major results obtained in this year in the various projects, especially the first results of the projects on citizenship and involvement can be mentioned. After several years of extensive preparation and data collection analyses started in 2002. Comparing the results obtained about the structure of the voluntary organisation sector in several European cities, it could be shown that – despite many differences – these structures show a similar latent structure with a clustering of organisations in a few main areas (Family and children, Leisure and sports, Politics, Economic and social exclusion, and Interest representation). A more thorough exploration of the voluntary sectors in Aberdeen and Mannheim underlined the idea of structural similarities and communal peculiarities. In a distinct, but closely related project data on social and political involvement were collected among representative samples of national populations. The first empirical analyses here show that trust and confidence play crucial roles in the democratic political cultures of European countries. Yet, contrary to the expectations presented by many authors working in the field of 'social capital', political and social involvement is still highly dependent on conventional individual resources like education and social status. More sophisticated comparative analyses of the available data are required here in order to answer questions about changing patterns of involvement among democratic citizens and the determinants of political engagement.

Similar prospects can be formulated for the above-mentioned pretest with young children. After a long phase of preparation data were collected among children of 6-7 years old during their first week in elementary school in September 2002. For this purpose a questionnaire was designed for children who cannot read or write. The results of the pretest of this questionnaire clearly show that political and social attitudes can be registered in a meaningful way: children of this age group possess consistent attitudes that can be measured with standardized instruments.

All research activities in this Area in 2002 developed as planned and the first analyses of the newly collected data in various projects look very promising. With respect to the various phases of the projects in the next few years new initiatives are especially welcome for the first theme: interdependencies between modes of social and political engagement. At this moment, priority is given to the preparation of collaborative publications with colleagues from other countries involved in ongoing projects.

Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (CID)

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Director: | Jan van Deth |
| Researchers: | - |
| Funding: | European Science Foundation |
| Duration: | 2000 to 2002 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: 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

Homepage). The network accepted an extensive 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. The network also decided to conduct a comparative study on intermediary organisations. At the local level (MZES), the network decisions are realised through the two separately financed projects:

- Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy: An International Comparison;
- Welfare through Organisations: A Comparative Analysis of British and German Associational Life

Project activities in 2002:

The main scholarly results of the Network in 2002 include the construction of integrated databases (including the data from Denmark, Switzerland, East and West Germany, Russia, Portugal, Norway, Spain, The Netherlands, Slovenia, Moldova, Romania) to facilitate collaborative research. First versions of these databases were available by summer 2002. The Steering Committee met in Aberdeen, 8-9 March 2002 to discuss the progress of the project and to prepare the final meeting of the Network. This final meeting of the network took place in Madrid, 14-18 November 2002. At this meeting the first empirical analyses of the organisation study were discussed on the basis of 10 papers presented. For the population study 15 papers were presented in Madrid. The group decided to publish these results in two volumes as soon as possible and to continue collaboration.

Conference participation:

14.-18. November 2002, Final Conference of the ESF-Network on "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy", Madrid. Participants:

- Jan van Deth (with Irene Martin): "Political Involvement",
- Sigrid Roßteutscher (with Jurgen Andersen): "Small Scale Democracy",
- Sonja Zmerli (with Jose Montero and Ken Newton): "Basic Attitudes and Perceptions",
- Sigrid Rossteutscher (with Per Selle and Lucia Medina): "The Generational Dimension of Associational Life",
- Sigrid Rossteutscher (with William Maloney): "The Associational Universe in Europe",
- Marina Berton (with Peter Geurts and Juan Font) : "Research design and the local contexts".

Organized workshops/conferences:

14.-18. November 2002 Final Conference of the ESF-Network on "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy", Madrid.

Project Publications 2002:

Frank Brettschneider, Jan W. van Deth and Edeltraud Roller (Ed.): *Das Ende der politisierten Sozialstruktur?*. Opladen: 2002.

Oskar W. Gabriel, Volker Kunz, Sigrid Roßteutscher and Jan W. van Deth: *Sozialkapital und Demokratie. Zivilgesellschaftliche Ressourcen im Vergleich*. Wien: 2002.

Jan W. van Deth: Measuring social capital: Orthodoxies and continuing controversies, *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*. . [in print]

Jan W. van Deth: The proof of the pudding: Social capital, democracy and citizenship, pp.

7-33 in: Jan W. van Deth (Ed.): *Social Capital in Democratic Politics*. Exeter: 2002.

Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy: An International Comparison

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Director: | Jan van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher |
| Researchers: | Sonja Zmerli |
| Funding: | DFG |
| Duration: | 2000 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: Major goal of this part of the project 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.

Data: Representative Population Survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2002:

Empirical analyses of the population surveys are currently under way and preliminary empirical results have already been published in conference papers and presented at several conferences.

The main focus of the presented working papers dealt with the relevance of a differentiated concept of social capital for the explanation of political behaviour in East and West Germany. During the last decade the concept of social capital has been widely recognized and empirically applied by social scientists as well as economists in order to explain a variety of social, political and economic phenomena. At the same time, however, critical theorists and contradictory empirical findings pointed at the necessity of a differentiated concept of social capital if this theoretical baseline was still to play a major role within the different scientific domains. Accordingly, the first analytical step described in the working papers consisted of elaborating a differentiated concept of social capital. This concept shifts the focus on the purposes of voluntary associations which constitute an essential component of social capital. By virtue of a process of socialization it is assumed that associational purposes entail specific norms and orientations which finally result in the emergence of either bonding or bridging social capital. An empirical test of this concept was performed where generalized trust served as an indicator of bridging social capital. The result supported the theoretical argument and revealed, additionally, that political trust is also closely related to the concept of social capital. However, voluntary associations revealed

to be a much more powerful and independent predictor of generalized trust in West Germany than in the eastern part.

Subsequently, these bonding and bridging types of voluntary associations served as independent variables for the explanation of different forms of political action. On the basis of the CID data, four new and functionally equivalent types of political behaviour could be detected in both East and West Germany. The differentiation of voluntary associations provided important additional information about the specific relationships between social and political action. However, their overall explanatory power was rather limited especially compared to the considerable independent effects of norms and organisational skills.

Furthermore, a chapter outline on civic orientations has been drafted which will be published in the CID population study volume.

Conference participation:

22.-27. March 2002, ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Turin. Participant: Sonja Zmerli: "Bonding and Bridging Social Capital. A Relevant Concept for Political Participation?"

29. August - 1. September 2002, Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston, MA. Participant: Sonja Zmerli: "The Empirical Relevance of Bonding and Bridging Social Capital. An East-West German Comparison".

Welfare through Organisations: A Comparative Analysis of British and German Associational Life

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Director: | Jan van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher |
| Researchers: | Sigrid Roßteutscher |
| Funding: | AGF |
| Duration: | 2000 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: The aim of this project is to add local and organisational 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 organisational 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.

Project activities in 2002:

The project "Welfare through Organisations" is part of the international ESF-network on "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy" (CID). Empirically, the project consists of two parts: i) the mapping and survey of all existing organisations in Mannheim and Aberdeen, and ii) a survey of activists and volunteers of selected organisations.

In 2001, the first phase of the project was completed. 1,618 organisational questionnaires are available as an SPSS datafile. The empirical results were used to select organisations who were asked to participate in the second phase of the project: the survey of activists and volunteers. A total of 560 Mannheim organisations were selected, the

questionnaire was developed. The mailing of circa 6.000 individual questionnaires lasted till summer 2001. An SPSS data input mask was developed and data on 1,900 activists were inputted by late Summer 2002. In 2002, the cleaning of the member data set was completed and several open questions were coded and added to the data set.

Two book projects were launched:

1) William Maloney and Sigrid Roßteutscher prepared and distributed a module for the operationalisation of participation and organisations' thematic concerns, which is the guideline for the common book project entertained by the international team of scholars involved in the study on organisations. The content and structure of a comparative volume with the title "Associations as participatory vehicles" (edited by William Maloney and Sigrid Roßteutscher) was discussed and finalised. This book project includes material from all countries who participated in the ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy'. In November 2002, a large ESF network conference took place in Madrid, where the chapters of all authors were discussed and general guidelines for revision were established.

2) William Maloney, Sigrid Roßteutscher and Jan van Deth submitted a book proposal entitled "Welfare through Organisations" to Palgrave (the publishing house officially collaborating with the Anglo-German Foundation). Several chapters of this volume have been drafted, final publication is planned for the summer of 2003.

In addition we plan to integrate the research on activists into a larger international framework of scholars who conducted the member survey. Meetings in March and May

2003 shall be used to prepare the continuation of the network.

Conference participation:

22.-27. March 2002, "Rescuing Democracy? The Lure of the Associative Elixir", ECPR workshop No 7, joint sessions, Torino. Participants:

- Sigrid Roßteutscher, (together with William Maloney), "Welfare through Organisations",
- Sonja Zmerli, "Bonding and Bridging Social Capital".

14.-17. November 2002, General meeting of the ESF network on "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy", Madrid. Participants:

- William Maloney, Sigrid Roßteutscher, "The universe of associations",
- Marina Berton, Peter Geurts, Joan Font, "Mapping and the Institutional Context",
- Sonja Zmerli, Kenneth Newton, Per Selle, "Bridging and Bonding",
- Jan van Deth, Manuela Caiani, Maria Jesus Funes, "The political role of associations",
- Sigrid Roßteutscher, Lucia Esther Medina, Per Selle, "The Generational Dimension of Associative Life",
- Jan van Deth, Irene Martin, "Political Involvement",
- Jorgen Goul-Andersen, Sigrid Roßteutscher, "Small-Scale Democracy".

Organized workshops/conferences:

In March, 22.-27. 2002, a workshop at ECPR joint sessions in Torino was organised by Sigrid Roßteutscher. Participants were William Maloney (Aberdeen), Sonja Zmerli and Sigrid Roßteutscher (Mannheim) In November, 14.-17. 2002. The ESF meeting took place in Madrid mentioned above, was organised by the project. Participants were Wil-

liam Maloney (Aberdeen), Jan van Deth and Sigrid Roßteutscher (Mannheim).

Invited scholars participating in the project:

William Maloney/June to August 2002/ University of Aberdeen/Aberdeen/UK

Project Publications 2002:

Sigrid Roßteutscher: Advocate, or Reflection? Associations and Political Culture, *Political Studies*, 2002: 50, issue 3, pp. 514-528.

Sigrid Roßteutscher: Vereine, pp. 614-619 in: Greiffenhagen, Martin, Sylvia Greiffenhagen (Ed.): *Handwörterbuch zur Politischen Kultur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Wiesbaden: 2002.

Sigrid Roßteutscher and Jan W. van Deth: *Associations between Associations. The Structure of the Voluntary Association Sector*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 56. Mannheim 2002.

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

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Director: | Thomas Zittel |
| Researchers: | Thomas Zittel |
| Funding: | DFG / Kennedy Fellowship / Thyssen Stiftung |
| Duration: | 2000 to 2005 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: Representative government is the dominant type of modern democracy. During the past decades, far reaching changes in telecommunication technology triggered a discourse on electronic democracy which envisions large scale

reforms of the representative system towards a more participatory type of democracy. These considerations became increasingly visible in public and academic debates during the 1990s. Debates on this issue were by and large technology driven. They have been dominated by three types of scientific approaches: normative considerations, large scale macro-level analyses and explorative and a-theoretical studies.

This project aims at a positive and more systematic approach towards electronic democracy. It narrows its focus on changes in the relationship between political representatives and citizens as a result of changes in telecommunication technology. It is divided up in three main parts. In a first part it aims at a model of political representation in the networked society which emphasizes an actor centered approach. This model draws on normative debates in electronic democracy as well as on positive theories of political behaviour. In a second part, this model will be tested by using quantitative and qualitative methods. A third part of the project aims at the study of the micro-politics of electronic democracy to shed more light on the inter-relationship between technological and political change.

The project contributes to larger debates on legislative behaviour, institutional change and political communication.

Data: Semistructured elite interviews, case studies, content analysis of parliamentary websites

Geographic space: Sweden, Germany, United States

Project activities in 2002:

In 2002, the project made progress regarding its empirical aims. The data of our content analysis of parliamentary websites - per-

formed in 2000 - were put into SPSS-Format and are now ready to be analyzed. With 1432 cases this is one of the most comprehensive data sets on the political use of the Internet that are currently available. We wrote two papers presenting results of a first analysis of this data set.

We also made progress in theoretical terms. We are now in the process of developing an explanatory model of political representation in the networked society which adopts an actor centered approach and which draws on general theories of legislative behaviour. This model is being used to analyze the available data and to conduct future empirical research.

The project was originally designed to run from 2000 to 2002. The aim to integrate theoretical and empirical research in a comparative approach proved to be too ambitious to be achieved in the time span of two years. We submitted a grant proposal for a research fellowship of two years to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) to relaunch the project. This proposal has been approved in April 2002. In addition, the Center for European Studies at Harvard University granted a Kennedy Memorial Fellowship for the academic year 2002 - 03. The project will now run until 2005.

Conference participation:

22. - 27. March 2002, ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Turin. Participant: Thomas Zittel: "Political Representation in the Networked Society: The Americanization of West European Party Systems?"

29. August - 1. September 2002, Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Panel 21-22: "Cross National Study of Legislatures", Boston. Participant: Thomas Zittel: "Political Representation in

the Networked Society: The Americanization of West European Party Systems?”.

Project Publications 2002:

Thomas Zittel: Vernetzte politische Kommunikation: Elektronische Demokratie als amerikanischer Sonderweg? in: Barbara Pfetsch/Frank Esser (Ed.): *Politische Kommunikation im internationalen Vergleich*. Opladen. [in print]

Learning to Live Democracy (LLD)

Director: Jan van Deth
 Researchers: Marina Berton
 Funding: MZES (for grant application)
 Duration: 2000 to 2005
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Political Socialisation starts early in childhood and not during adolescence. Crucial impulses for the development of democratic personalities and civil-cultural attitudes start at young age. Based on this assumption the project focuses on young children. The project aims to obtain information about political involvement, understandings, and basic orientations of children towards European democracy by the time they enter elementary school. Besides, interviews with parents and teachers are planned as well as the collection of information about schools (neighbourhood, "climate", resources etc.). In this way, the relative impact and relevance of socialisation agents and -instances can be estimated. The same children will be interviewed at the start and at end of their first school year.

Data: Two-wave panel design with structured in-depth interviews

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2002:

The project proposal was submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in June 2002. In July this year we started the fieldwork with structured in-depth interviews with 21 children to gather important information about their involvement, understanding and basic orientations towards European democracy. After these experiences we started to develop a standardised questionnaire for children in the first grade of elementary school. With the support of teachers we could bring this questionnaire into a form which could be filled in by very young children without the skills of reading and writing. In October this year we finally had a pretest of this questionnaire in a school class with children who just entered elementary school. The results of this work are:

- We found that children of this age are politically involved and have a certain political understanding, knowledge and basic orientation.
- The differences we found between children just entering elementary school and children at the end of their first grade were clearly results of the influence of this first school experiences and not based on their age.
- Finally we showed, that standardised interviews with children of this young age are possible. The results of this work encourage a longitudinal research design in this field.

The original DFG project proposal was adopted and specified on the basis of the experiences coming from the qualitative interviews with children and the questionnaire pretest. In the beginning of December we

submitted a revised version of the application to the DFG.

Society and Democracy in Europe. German Part of the Project "European Social Survey (ESS)"

Director: Jan van Deth
 Researchers: -
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 2002 to 2003
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Main theme of this project are the orientations of European citizens towards society, economy and politics. How can the interactions between changing political and economic institutions in European states on the one hand and the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour of the people on the other hand be characterized? Relying on identical questionnaires and time-honoured instruments, representative samples of the populations of 24 European countries (including Israel and Turkey) are interviewed.

Data: survey of representative population sample

Geographic space: 24 European countries (including Israel and Turkey)

Project activities in 2002:

The year 2002 has been mainly used for developing actual fieldwork in the 24 countries participating in the ESS. The German team decided not to collect data during the heydays of the national election campaign in September 2002, but to delay fieldwork until a less unusual period was reached in November 2002. Among the many activities to prepare the collection of data are:

- Translation of the English questionnaire and the accompanying documents into German on the basis of independent double translations and co-ordination of the translation with colleagues from Austria and Switzerland.
- Preparation of the CAPI-programming and extensive testing of the final programme.
- Carrying out a pretest of the questionnaire with Infas and evaluating the results of this pretest.
- Collecting data on the "current events" as part of the context of the study.
- The German national team met several times (sometimes for a two-day meeting) to discuss the progress of the project. By the end of 2002 fieldwork in Germany has started.

B2. Political Parties and Political Linkage

In representative democracies political parties are the key intermediaries between citizens and the state. This research area analyses, how political parties link the citizenry to the political system and how they are performing this linkage task in different political-structural environment and under conditions of social-structural change. Does, on the government side, the growing differentiation of forms and levels of government affect parties' intermediary role, and, if so, how and with which consequences? Does, on the side of the citizenry, social-structural change weaken stable support of parties and how does this affect parties' capacity to structure the vote? In several projects these issues are

pursued with a special focus on political representation on the European level.

In 2002 considerable progress has been made in the different projects, and promising new initiatives have been launched. Two projects were finalised during the year. One is the TMR research network "Political Representation and Party Choice in the EU". Over the last four years, this network had brought a steady flow of young scholars working on various aspects of the functioning of representative democracy in the European Union to MZES. While some of the intended publications still need revision, a final report on the administrative aspects and the scientific results was submitted to the European commission as the funding authority. The other finished project is the "Mannheim Eurobarometer Trend File" which – in co-operation with ZUMA – has constructed, harmonised and documented some 100 trend variables from the long series of Eurobarometer studies. It was published by the *Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung* in Cologne, and was very well received by the scholarly community. It is intended to update this trend-file, in regular intervals, in co-operation with the archive in Cologne. A number of other projects are working under "full steam". Two further projects received funding during the year and are about to start their planned activities in the year 2003 – this is the Euro-parties project and the comparative study of the role of new ICTs in political and commercial organisations.

Political Leaders and Democratic Elections

| | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Director: | Hermann Schmitt |
| Researchers: | Tanja Binder, Hermann Schmitt |
| Funding: | MZES |
| Duration: | 2001 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal:

Mass electoral behaviour is portrayed to be changing. While long-term determinants such as social-structural locations and party identifications are becoming less important, the relevance of short-term factors – issues and candidates – is said to be increasing. On the background of processes of personalisation inherent in televised political communication, the effect of political leaders on the vote should particularly increase. However, leader effects are not only predicted to vary over time. Important variation is expected between political systems, parties, and even between different categories of voters. In presidential systems such as the U.S., for example, political leaders may be more in the foreground of political decision-making than their counterparts in parliamentary systems are. Similarly, leaders of large political parties are more likely to be the next head of government (and to have a decisive effect on the policy of the future government) and thus more important and visible than their colleagues from smaller parties. As regards different sorts of voters, finally, it seems obvious that "dealigned" citizens without stable attachments with a political party are more susceptible to leader effects on the vote than party identifiers are as are, for instance, poorly informed voters, and late (vote) deciders. The main research question of this pro-

ject, then, is whether and under what conditions the impact of political leaders on the vote becomes more important over time and if so, what this means for the functioning of representative democracy.

Data: National Election Study Surveys

Geographic space: Western Democracies (9 countries with long series of national election studies)

Project activities in 2002:

In 2002, further progress has been made in constructing a complex multi-level database. This data base comprises three different types of information. The first type is country-specific stacked and merged survey data gathered by the respective National Election Study. Through merging the various election specific survey studies into one file time becomes a variable. Variables such as vote choice, party and leader evaluations, party identification, left-right self-placement and party placements, social structural background, political involvement, and media use are included in these country-specific stacked and merged micro-data files. In addition, "effect variables" – like the effect of social structural locations on vote choice – have been calculated by way of regression analyses and are also included in these files. The second type of information is an integrated cross-national data-file which contains only 32 core variables of the country-specific data-files, but includes a total of 567705 un-weighted cases with harmonised data from many elections in various countries. A third type of information contains macro-data. Unit of analysis is a particular party at a particular election. The file includes various characteristics of party leaders plus a meas-

ure of leader effects on the vote (calculated from regression models). This extensive database makes it possible to analyse electoral behaviour and leader and party effects on the electoral outcome in a general multilevel or comparative longitudinal perspective.

All these data files are available at the MZES homepage at <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/projekte/elections/download.html>.

A book on "Political Leaders and Democratic Elections" is in preparation and will go into print in 2003 by Oxford University Press.

Conference participation:

21- 24. February, 2002, WZB Conference on the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, Berlin. Participant: Hermann Schmitt: "Multiple Party Identifications".

28. August - 1. September, 2002, Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston. Participant: Hermann Schmitt: "Partisanship in Western Europe and the US: Causes and Consequences".

Organized workshops/conferences:

The group met in conjunction with the Final Plenary Meeting of the TMR Network "Political Representation and Party Choice in the European Union", in Cadenabbia in April 2002.

Funded by the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, a second project conference was organised at the MZES in Mannheim in October 2002.

Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries?

Director: Jan van Deth,
Thomas Poguntke

Researchers: Christine Pütz

Funding: MZES (for grant application)

Duration: 2001 to 2004

Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The European Parliament forces the political parties of the European Union into a European frame of interaction. Although significant differences persist, parties have managed to form groups in the European Parliament that are along the traditional ideological dividing lines. Their counterparts outside the European Parliament exist in the form of party federations, which have so far only played a secondary role. Truly European elections, that is, elections which are fought primarily over European (as opposed to national) issues are almost inconceivable without strong European party federations. The project analyzes the degree of integration of those party federations. Particular attention will be given to the question of whether or not there are tendencies of strengthening these federations vis-à-vis the respective national parties and the parliamentary party in the European Parliament.

Data: party documents, interviews, analysis of literature

Geographic space: EU

Project activities in 2002:

A research outline for a comparative study on the functioning of Euro-parties in the multi-level polity of the European Union has been developed. The project proposal has

been submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in April 2002. Subsequently, we specified the methodological approach of the analysis according to the suggestions of the DFG referees: We were asked to abandon the postal survey in order to focus more on the elite interviews with party actors. As a result, the study will be based primarily on the study of party documents (in particular party statutes) and on elite interviews with leading office holders in party federations, parliamentary groups and national parties as well as in major EU-Institutions (Commission, Council). In addition to the revision of our methodological approach, the project has been proceeded further with regard to two aspects. Firstly, we collected more information about the role of the Euro-Parties in the European integration process. Secondly, we elaborated the indicators evaluating the impact of the Euro-parties on the different levels of the decision-making process in the European Union. As the DFG approved in December 2002 the proposed research project, the financing began in January 2003.

Conference participation:

6.-7. June 2002, "European Integration, Public Opinion, Political Attitude, and Political Behaviour", Congress of the Research Group: "Elections and Political Attitudes" of the German Association of Political Science, University of Augsburg. Participant: Christine Pütz, Thomas Poguntke.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Professor Thomas Poguntke, 25.-29. April 2002, Keele University, Britain. (Fellowship)

Project Publications 2002:

Florence Haegel, Christine Pütz and Nicolas Sauger: Les transformations de la démocratie dans et par les partis. L'Exemple de l'UDF et

du RPR in: Perrineau, Pascal (Ed.): *La démocratie en mouvement*. Paris. [in print]

Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election. (The Euromanifestos Project)

Director: Hermann Schmitt
 Researchers: Andreas M. Wüst,
 Tanja Binder
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 2002 to 2003
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The Euromanifestos Project is a part of the European Election Study (EES) 1999 which focuses on the conditions for an effective political representation in the European Union. Within this broader context, the Euromanifestos Project studies (1) the issues the parties have promoted in the series of elections to the European Parliament (1979-1999) and (2) the degree of congruence of the programmes the parties have promoted on the occasion of elections at different political levels (first vs. second order elections). To this aim Euromanifestos in 15 EU countries are being collected and an Euromanifesto database is established. In the quantitative and qualitative content analysis of this database the project concentrates on the political parties' issue preferences (issue salience), with consideration of the governmental frame in which the content is presented (national or European level). For comparative reasons, the well established coding frame of the Comparative Manifesto Project has been adapted and modified to include the governmental frame as well as specific European issues. The results of the Euromanifestos content analysis will be complemented with other elements of

EES 99, such as the EES 99 media content analysis, the EES 99 survey data and the EES 99 EP roll call data, collected by other members of the international EES project team. These analyses will allow to test the responsiveness of political parties to the attitudes and preferences of voters concerning issues of European politics as well as the degree of consistence of MEPs voting behaviour with their Euromanifesto profile.

Data: quantitative content analysis combined with survey data

Geographic space: EU member countries

Project activities in 2002:

In its first year, the project concentrated on laying the foundations for the data analysis that is scheduled for 2003. First, we have been able to expand our Euromanifestos collection from 172 (January 2001) to 350 (December 2002) documents. This means we do now have about 60% of some 570 (potentially exiting) Euromanifestos in our possession. Second, we scanned all Euromanifestos of the 1999 election into our archive, and transferred about 50 per cent of the scanned documents into text files in order to be able to process them in the computerized content analysis. Third, on occasion of the ECPR Joint Sessions, we discussed experiences in manifesto collection and computerized manifesto coding in the framework of the Standing Group on Party Manifestos (coordinator Paul Pennings of the Free University Amsterdam). Forth, we have developed an Euromanifestos Coding Scheme (EMCS) in close cooperation with Andrea Volkens at the Wissenschaftszentrum für Sozialforschung in Berlin. The EMCS enables us to code the content of the Euromanifestos in a way comparable to the coding scheme of the Comparative Manifesto Project (CMP). Fifth,

we have been able to recruit and train 24 expert coders from all EU countries who will code the Euromanifestos of their countries.

In the late summer, all coders were asked to test-code a selected text from a Euromanifesto. The test codings have subsequently been analysed, evaluated, and discussed with each individual coder. Only after this final test we have issued the final, again slightly modified, coding scheme and coding handbook.

By early September, the Euromanifesto expert coding has started and is expected to be completed by February 2003. Computerized coding is being prepared as well. We expect to be able to publish initial results of the project in the first half of 2003.

Conference participation:

22.-27. March 2002, ECPR Joint Sessions (ECPR Standing Group on Party Manifestos), Turin. Participant: Hermann Schmitt / Andreas M. Wüst: "Exchange of Experiences in the Collection and Coding of Euromanifestos".

28.-30. June 2002, "Politische Partizipation von Frauen im postsozialistischen Osteuropa", Jagdschloß Glienicke, Berlin. Participant: Tanja Binder: "Die Programmatik politischer Parteien zur 'Frauenfrage' in Mittel- und Osteuropa".

Organized workshops/conferences:

4.-7. July / "Euromanifestos Coding Conference" / Mannheim (MZES)

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Andrea Volkens / 23.-24. April / WZB / Berlin

Project Publications 2002:

Thorsten Faas and Andreas Wüst: The Schill Factor in the Hamburg State Election 2001, *German Politics*, 2002: 11, issue 2, pp. 1-20.

Hermann Schmitt: Willensbildung und Interessenvermittlung in der Europäischen Union, pp. 516-530 in: Dieter Fuchs, Edeltraud Roller und Bernhard Weßels (Ed.): *Bürger und Demokratie in Ost und West. Festschrift für Hans-Dieter Klingemann*. Opladen: 2002.

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

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Director: | Hermann Schmitt |
| Researchers: | Andrea Römmele |
| Funding: | EU |
| Duration: | 1998 to 2002 |
| Status: | finished |

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 substantially extends 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 2002:

In 2002, project activities concentrated on the finalisation of this TMR network. First, work on common book projects was continued and where possible, concluded; this involves the young scholar book (YSB) volume "The Electoral Connection" (eds. Römmele and Schmitt) as well as the "European Voter" (eds. Thomassen) and "Democracy in the New Europe" (eds. Klingemann). Second, data gathering efforts were again put for-

ward: national election studies were designed and conducted in the Netherlands, Sweden and Germany. Third, a final plenary meeting of the members of the network was organised. Fourth, the Final Report involving both administrative and scientific parts was prepared and submitted to the European Commission. In November 2002, this Final Report was approved by the European Commission and the books on this network were closed.

At the end of it, it should be noted how immensely important and beneficial this network was for the MZES: it has brought a large number of pre- and post-doc researchers from all over Europe to the institute and has thereby made a real impact also on its internal functioning and work climate.

Conference participation:

22.-27. March 2002, ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, University of Turin. Participants:

- Hermann Schmitt: "There is not much Euro-hostile non-voting in European Parliament elections",
- Laura Castiglioni: "Issue competition and election campaigns: The case of Italy, 1996",
- Alice Ludvig: "Citizenship and naturalisation in Germany and Austria",
- Andreas Wüst: "Political preferences and voting behaviour of naturalised citizens in Germany".

10.-11. May 2002, "E-Voting in European Parliament Elections", European University Institute, Florence. Participants:

- Hermann Schmitt: "Second-Order Election to the European Parliament: Is E-Voting a Solution?"
- Rachel Gibson: "Problems and prospects for introducing internet voting: Models of i-voting and early experiences".

6.-7. June 2002, "Europäische Integration: Öffentliche Meinung, politische Einstellungen und politisches Verhalten" (Jahrestagung des DVPW-Arbeitskreises Wahlen und politische Einstellungen), University of Augsburg. Participant: Hermann Schmitt and Cees van der Eijk: "Die politische Bedeutung niedriger Beteiligungsraten bei Europawahlen. Eine empirische Studie über die Motive der Nichtwahl".

18.-19. October 2002, "The Copenhagen Dialogue on Democracy", University of Copenhagen. Participant: Hermann Schmitt: "Political Linkage in the European Union".

Organized workshops/conferences:

4.-7. April, 2002, Fourth and Final Plenary Meeting of the TMR Network "Political Representation and Party Choice in the European Union", organised by network co-ordination at the MZES.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Laura Castiglioni, May 2001 - September 2002, University of Milan, Italy; Raul Tormos Marin, May 2001 - April 2002, University of Barcelona, Spain; Johan Martinsson, May 2001 - April 2002, Gothenburg, Sweden; Alice Ludvig, May 2001 - April 2002, University of Vienna, Austria; Rachel Gibson Ph.D, August 2001 - April 2002, University of Salford, England.

Project Publications 2002:

Hermann Schmitt and Jacques Thomassen: Dynamic Representation: The Case of European Unification, pp. 22-42 in: Pacal Perrineau, Gérard Grunberg, and Colette Ysmal (Ed.): *Europe at the Polls*. New York: 2002.

Eurobarometer Trends: An Integrated Datafile Containing International-comparative Survey Data Covering Three Decades (1970–2000)

Director: Hermann Schmitt
 Researchers: Hermann Schmitt, Evi Scholz (ZUMA)
 Funding: MZES, ZUMA
 Duration: 1998 to 2002
 Status: finished

Research question/goal: It is the purpose of this project to facilitate secondary analyses of Eurobarometer trend questions. Trend variables are those which have been asked three times or more often over the past three decades of Eurobarometer surveys. These variables are harmonised in the sense that their coding is identical at any time point (exceptions confirming this rule are documented). Based upon the ZEUS data bases (which draw upon ICPSR-edited datasets or the early Eurobarometers) and updated by more recent Eurobarometers provided by the Zentralarchiv in Cologne, an integrated data file containing some 100 trends was constructed and documented. This file can be downloaded from the project homepage (LINKS).

Data: Survey data

Geographic space: EU countries

Project activities in 2002:

In 2002, the work on this project concentrated on the publication of the "Mannheim Eurobarometer Trend File" – data and documentation – and on making this publication known to a broader international audience. The data are available through the internet at both the MZES (<http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/> projekte/eurotrend/Home-

page_D.html) and the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung at the University of Cologne (http://www.gesis.org/en/data_service/eurobarometer/standard_eb_trend/trendfile.htm). For future updates of this trendfile, which will be administered by the Central Archive in Cologne, Hermann Schmitt will serve as a scientific adviser.

Project Publications 2002:

Hermann Schmitt: The Eurobarometers: Their Evolution, Obvious Merits, and Ways to Add Value to Them, *European Union Politics*, 2003: 4, issue 2,

The French Study: Political Leaders in the Super-Election of 2002 in France

Director: Hermann Schmitt; Thomas Gschwend
 Researchers: Thomas Gschwend, Dirk Leuffen, Christine Pütz, Andrea Römmele, Hermann Schmitt
 Funding: MZES, Thyssen Foundation, ZA (Cologne), CSA (Paris)
 Duration: 2002 to 2005
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Due to its electoral and party system, France is a very particular case in comparative party and election studies. While this adds to the professional interest in empirical information about French electoral politics, the problem has been that comparable data are scarce. By administering the CSES II module (Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, amended by a number of questions on leader traits and strategic

voting) among a representative sample of French voters between the presidential and the parliamentary election of 2002, this project aims at diminishing that information gap.

Data: representative post-election survey

Geographic space: France

Project activities in 2002:

The focus this year has been on developing a grant proposal as a collaborative effort to fit research questions put forth in two MZES projects that were under preparation. The project directors were able to assemble funds of about € 35.000 from different institutions: MZES, Thyssen Foundation, Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung (Cologne) and the polling institute CSA (Paris). Besides the grant proposal development the main work on the project this year was designing the “French Inter-election Survey 2002 – The French CSES II Study”, data cleaning and consistency checks, after we actually conducted this study and got the data. We gathered contextual information and merged it to the survey data. The data were transferred to the CSES secretariat at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and thereby made available to the scientific community at large. Furthermore, a first manuscript about the influence of cohabitation on vote choice is under preparation.

Conference participation:

18. June 2002, “Rechtsruck in Frankreich?”, University of Mannheim. Participant: Thomas Gschwend and Hermann Schmitt: “Difficult Times for Political Elites.”

Invited Scholar:

“The French Super-Election of 2002 and the Evolution of the French Party System.” Talk

given by Gérard Grunberg at the MZES, 6. December 2002.

Project Publications 2002:

Thomas Gschwend and Dirk Leuffen: *When Voters Choose Regimes: The Issue of Co-habitation in the French Elections of 2002*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 63. Mannheim 2003.

The Role of New ICTs in the German Federal Election of 2002

| | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Director: | Andrea Römmele |
| Researchers: | Andrea Römmele, Rachel Gibson |
| Funding: | MZES |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: What role does the internet play in the German general election 2002? How do parties and candidates make use of the internet in their constituencies? Do parties primarily focus on top-down information or are they emphasizing a dialogue between citizens and parties? The study aims at presenting similarities and differences of the parties’ internet performance and link these findings with party research.

Data: content analysis, survey research, constituency data

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2002:

In 2002, we have examined German national parties use of the internet for election campaigning. Our first findings offer a number of important insights into German parties and political actors use of new media technology on the national level. (The empirical

analysis on the regional level is well under way, first results are to be expected in April). German parties are more inclined to use the Internet for information dissemination or opinion formation rather than interest mediation or participation. Such findings are in line with those from other studies from the US and UK and also Australia. A second major finding is that the major/minor party divide that has been gaining ground in other countries in terms of web presence is replicated in the German context. The sharpest differences to emerge between the nine parties in the study was between the parliamentary and non-parliamentary parties with the latter simply being outclassed in terms of website content and its presentation. Exploring these cross-party differences further, our results also suggest that there may be some mileage in applying the party goals framework to parties online. In line with our expectations, the CDU, SPD and FDP as vote and office maximizing parties were highly focused on using the Internet for election campaigning, with the FDP being particularly enthusiastic in its use of the web to reach voters. Interest mediation was emphasized but more for public feedback than as a tool for member participation. For the Greens, our data revealed that the web's role in soliciting member feedback was considered a top priority. Our findings suggest a number of conclusions. Firstly that national context appears to be exerting a limited effect on how parties are using the web, with the German parties following the trends exhibited in other systems. Secondly, what differences do exist among parties can be explained primarily through their status as major or minor par-

ties, judged in terms of whether they have parliamentary representation. Our investigation into the parties web use on the regional level will provide further insights.

Conference participation:

28.-31. August 2002, Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston. Participant: Andrea Römmele: "Party Communication Behaviour and Strategy".

13.-15. September 2002, EPOP meeting, Salford. Participant: Andrea Römmele: "German Parties and Internet Campaigning in the 2002 Federal Election".

1. November 2002, "Strategie-Workshop Bundestagswahlkampf 2002", Berlin. Participant: Andrea Römmele.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Rachel Gibson/5.9.-13.9. 2002 /Australian National University/Canberra/Australia

New ICTs and the Innovation Capacity of Political and Commercial Organisations

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Director: | Andrea Römmele |
| Researchers: | Andrea Römmele, Michael Woywode |
| Funding: | VW-Stiftung |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2004 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: This interdisciplinary project analyses how political and commercial organizations make use of new ICTs and whether this use triggers organizational innovation. Whereas political organizations have so far mainly been analysed according to their external communication ties, analyses on commercial organizations have dominantly focused on the internal use of new

ICTs. This project empirically examines all levels and directions of communication (internal and external). These results then allow statements of a more general nature on the influence of new ICTs on organization development.

Data: secondary analyses, web statistics, interviews

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2002:

The project has started in October 2002 and so far, the relevant literature in the field is being reviewed. A working paper on organizational typologies has been written and we are currently investigating which organisations should be part of our empirical work.

B3. The Election of Parliaments as a Coordination Problem of Parties and Voters

When developing the Fifth Research Program in 2002, the researchers of Department B decided to organize research areas around specific questions instead of traditional fields like voting behaviour, parties, interest groups, EU studies etc. The field of voting and participation was, therefore, divided into research areas focusing more on individual citizens (research areas 1 and 2) and this research area 3 focusing on elections (Wahlforschung, as contrasted to Wählerforschung). Elections are more than an opportunity to document one's party preference; they are an opportunity to influence future governments. Therefore, parties have to plan the choice options offered to electors and electors may override their party preferences by voting strategically for certain types of government.

The lead project "Electoral System and Coalition Government as Incentives for Strategic Voting" will be funded by the DFG as part of the Sonderforschungsbereich "Concepts of rationality, decision behaviour and economic modelling" of the University of Mannheim, starting in January 2003. The French Study, combining voting (as part of research area 2) and election research (as part of research area 3), already reached types of results which are generally expected from research area 3

Gschwend and Leuffen (Working paper to be published in 2003) show for the French parliamentary election of 2002 that regime preference - that is preferring cohabitation implying a left prime minister after Chirac was elected as president for a second term, or a unified government implying a right prime minister - influenced the voting decision in addition to party preference. Left voters preferring unified government and right voters preferring cohabitation had a tendency to vote contrary to their party preference, especially if the latter was less strong.

Electoral System and Coalition Government as Incentives for Strategic Voting

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| Director: | Franz Urban Pappi |
| Researchers: | Thomas Gschwend |
| Funding: | MZES (for grant application) |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2005 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: The goal of this project is to empirically test a previously developed theory about the process and the political consequences of strategic voting. In this project we are interested in identifying

and explaining various strategies voters employ in different electoral systems. According to our theory we expect that the amount of strategic voting and the strategies employed depend on certain characteristics of the electoral as well the party system.

In order to explain the political consequences of strategic voting in different electoral systems, we are going to test our hypotheses using individual- and aggregate-level data. The results are expected to illuminate not only theories of electoral behaviour but also yield concrete suggestions for constitutional design.

Data: Survey Data, Aggregate Data

Geographic space: Europe

Project activities in 2002:

The focus this year has been on finishing up a grant proposal as part of a SFB proposal. The SFB 504, including this project, was evaluated positively by the DFG in June 2002. Besides writing the grant proposal the main work on the project this year was the preparation and revision of three manuscripts about strategic voting and about methodological issues of choice models. These manuscripts are submitted and currently under review at major American and European political science journals. Moreover, Gschwend was invited participant at the "Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Project" Conference, Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), Berlin, Germany, February 21-24, 2002.

Substantively, the main results of this project for the case of Germany so far have been to make transparent the strong incentives provided by the electoral rules for supporters of small parties to follow a "wasted vote strategy". Given these rules, supporters of small party candidates are motivated to cast their

candidate vote for a viable major party candidate. This does not have an impact on the number of seats for their preferred party. We found strong support for that for the 1994 and 1998 election on various levels of observation. So far, the evidence for coalition voting, i.e. supporter of major parties vote against their preferences for a smaller coalition partner to secure its representation in parliament, is less strong. With data from 1998 we find only indirect evidence for it.

Conference participation:

21.-24. February 2002, "Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Project Conference", Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), Berlin. Participant: Thomas Gschwend.

April 2002, "Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association", Chicago, IL. Participant: Chad M. King and Thomas Gschwend: "The Politics of Opinion Assignment: A Bayesian Hierarchical Approach".

Project Publications 2002:

Thomas Gschwend, Ron Johnston and Charles Pattie: Split-Ticket Patterns in Mixed-Member Proportional Election Systems: Estimates and Analyses of their Spatial Variation at the German Federal Election, 1998, *British Journal of Political Science*. . [in print]

Franz Urban Pappi and Paul W. Thurner: Electoral Behavior in a Two-Vote-System: Incentives for Ticket Splitting in German Bundestag Elections, *European Journal of Political Research*, 2002: 41, pp. 207-232.

Thomas Gschwend: *Ticket-Splitting and Strategic Voting in Mixed Electoral Systems*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 61. Mannheim 2003.

The French Study: the Strategies of Voters in the Super-Election of 2002 in France

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Director: | Thomas Gschwend, Hermann Schmitt |
| Researchers: | Thomas Gschwend |
| Funding: | MZES, Thyssen Foundation, ZA (Cologne), CSA (Paris) |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2005 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: Due to its electoral and party system, France is a very interesting case for studying strategic voting comparatively because the election outcome of the first round should have a strong impact on the proclivity to vote strategically in the second round. Moreover the super election year of 2002 provides a unique opportunity to identify strategies and assess political consequences of strategies that aim to balance various levels of governance (e.g., cohabitation).

Data: Survey, district level election results

Geographic space: France

Project activities in 2002:

The focus this year has been on developing a grant proposal as a collaborative effort to fit research questions put forth in two MZES projects that were under preparation. The main work on the project this year was designing the "French Inter-election Survey 2002 – The French CSES II Study", data cleaning and consistency checks, after we actually conducted this study and got the data. We gathered contextual information on the constituencies and merged it to the survey data. Furthermore, one manuscript about

the influence of cohabitation on vote choice is under preparation.

Substantively, we were able to identify several strategies separately for the first and second round of the parliamentary election that are thought to influence French voters. We did not find any voter following a strategic moderation strategy, i.e. a vote for the most preferred candidate of the opposite political coalition (Right or Left) if no candidate of the voter's own supported coalition is viable. However, particularly interesting in this Super-Election year constellation are the effects of the presidential election and the outcome of the parliamentary election. Our survey design is particularly suited to answer this question. We find that above and beyond traditional explanations of voting behaviour the attitudes towards cohabitation do have a significant impact on vote choice.

First results were presented in a seminar open for the general public at the University of Mannheim. Since the seminar was two days after the French parliamentary election it raised a lot of attention among Mannheim students and the general public.

Project Publications 2002:

Thomas Gschwend and Dirk Leuffen: *When Voters Choose Regimes: The Issue of Cohabitation in the French Elections of 2002*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 63. Mannheim 2003.

B4. Governance in Europe

Research on "Governance in Europe" at the MZES has focused in previous years on the empirical analysis of the functioning of a multi-level system of governance and the ensuing transformation of modes of governance, in particular relating to the organisation and representation of interests. The theoretical focus was to elaborate the institutional influence, in particular the mismatch of EU and national institutions on changing patterns of governance.

In future projects of the research area "Governance in Europe" the focus will shifted to the effects of deepening integration on the functioning of representative democracy. The central research question concerns the prospect of citizen representation, participation and accountability. Two projects which are being prepared will deal with the question whether or not EU strategies for more openness and wider involvement of "civil society" will promote the emergence of an all-embracing European political space and whether or not grass root organisation will be able to reach higher levels of interest intermediation. Two other projects will explore public support of the EU.

In 2002 the ECPR First Pan-European Conference on European Union Politics at Bordeaux in Sept. 2002 was an ideal opportunity to have an international state of the art debate. Beate Kohler-Koch was asked to convene a section with 6 panels on "Governance in the EU". In addition, she convened and chaired a panel on "Linking EU and National Governance" and she presented two papers to the conference (one with Markus Jachtenfuchs). Michèle Knodt convened another panel and presented a paper, too. The workshop on "Contrasting images of Euro-

pean Governance" took stock of the national research programmes (Germany, Norway, United Kingdom) highlighting diversities and areas of common interest. The cooperation will have a follow up in terms of a joint conference and future closer collaboration in an envisaged "network of excellence".

The MZES is a partner in a Research and Training Network with 6 other high ranking European University institutes collaborating on "European Governance" (Research Training Network "Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance", University of Maastricht). After some bureaucratic delay the contract was signed with the Commission in early October. For three years young scholars at doctoral and post-doctoral level have the opportunity to be involved in coordinated research activities and profit from a joint theoretical and methodological training programme.

In preparation of the 6th Research Framework Programme of the EU Beate Kohler-Koch elaborated an Expression of Interest for a "Network of Excellence" on the topic of "European Governance and the Challenge of Civil Society Involvement". An application is in preparation.

Governance in the European Union

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Director: | Beate Kohler-Koch (Co-ordination) |
| Researchers: | - |
| Funding: | DFG |
| Duration: | 1996 to 2005 |
| 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 co-ordinated 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 2002:

Coordinating the DFG-Research Programme on "Governance in the EU" has had a double focus in the past year: (1) to examine the state of the art, and (2) to communicate the theoretical and empirical findings of the research to a wider scientific community. To this aim, two conferences and one workshop have been organised. One conference was on the role of institutions in European and international relations, the other on changing interest intermediation in the context of EU integration. The conference on interest intermediation could profit from a large number of empirical research projects and, in particular, the broad variety of theoretical and methodological approaches applied to this research. A selection of revised papers will be published in early summer 2003 by Nomos.

The conference on institutions turned out to have a more pioneering character. The core question was the transfer of theoretical insight from institutionalist analysis of the EU to International Relations. This theoretically quite demanding approach addressed a smaller scientific community and raised a new topic. Therefore, it was agreed to apply for a special workshop at the European Union Studies Association (EUSA) 8th Biennial

International Conference, March 27–29 2003, Nashville USA, which was successful, and to test the approach in a wider international setting before considering publication.

Conference participation:

22. February 2002, Lecture at URANIA., Berlin. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "Wie kann die Europäische Union demokratischer werden?"

4.–6. March 2002, Course held as a visiting professor, IHS, Wien. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "EU und Internationale Organisationen".

5. April 2002, Lectures held at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Department of Political Science, Amsterdam. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: (1) "How important are networks and ideas for European governance?" (2) "Conceptualizing European Governance".

11.–12. April 2002, ASGP Conference on "Governance in the Berlin Republic", Goethe-Institut, London. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "Linking EU and national governance".

6. September 2002, Colloquium "The Future of Europe Challenges Ahead", Maastricht University. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "The Transformation of Governance in Europe".

26.–28. September 2002, First Pan-European Conference on European Union Politics "The Politics of European Integration: Academic Acquis and Future Challenges", Bordeaux. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "(1) paper on: "Interdependent Governance: Accountability and System Transition" (Panel 4/Section 8) (2) paper with Markus Jachtenfuchs on: "European Integration Theory and Governance Approaches" (Panel 1, Section 5).

21. November 2002, Annual HSFK Conference "Europäische Antworten auf globale

Herausforderungen?", Wiesbaden. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "Die Außen-, Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik der Europäischen Union: Demokratisches Defizit und Reformoptionen".

Organized workshops/conferences:

23. May – 24. May 2002, "Der Beitrag der Integrationsforschung zur Institutionentheorie", sponsored by the DFG, MZES Mannheim.

4. July – 5. July 2002, "Interessendurchsetzung im Mehrebenensystem", sponsored by the DFG, MZES Mannheim / Pfalzwerke AG Ludwigshafen.

7. December 2002, "Contrasting Images of European Governance: A German View", sponsored by the DFG, MZES Mannheim.

Project Publications 2002:

Thomas Conzelmann: *Große Räume, kleine Räume. Europäisierte Regionalpolitik in Deutschland und Großbritannien*. Baden-Baden: 2002. [Regieren in Europa / Nr. 3].

Markus Jachtenfuchs and Beate Kohler-Koch (Ed.): *Verfassungspolitik in der Europäischen Union*. Mannheim: 2002.

Beate Kohler-Koch, Thomas Conzelmann and Michèle Knodt: *Europäische Integration - Europäisches Regieren*. Hagen: 2002. [polis].

Beate Kohler-Koch: European Networks and Ideas: Changing National Policies?, *European Integration Online Papers*, 2002: 6, issue 6,

Beate Kohler-Koch and Markus Jachtenfuchs: Governance in der Europäischen Union in: Arthur Benz (Ed.): *Governance - Eine Einführung*. Hagen. [in print]

Beate Kohler-Koch and Markus Jachtenfuchs: Multi Level Governance in: Wiener, Antje, Thomas Diez (Ed.): *European Integration Theory*. Oxford. [in print]

Beate Kohler-Koch: Network Governance within an Enlarged European Union in: Verdun, Ami and Osvaldo Croci (Ed.): *Institutional Challenges to the EU in Wake of Eastern Enlargement*. Manchester. [in print]

Beate Kohler-Koch: On Networks, Travelling Ideas, and Behavioural Inertia, pp. 87-103 in: Conzelmann, Thomas and Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Regionales Europa - Europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: 2002.

Horst Hegmann: *Die soziale Konstruktion konstitutioneller Präferenzen : Eine alternative Verwendungsweise der Ordnungsökonomik in der europäischen Verfassungsdiskussion*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 50. Mannheim 2002.

Achim Hurrelmann: *Verfassungspolitik als Konstruktion von Lernprozessen?: Konstitutionalisierung und Identitätsbildung in der Europäischen Union*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 51. Mannheim 2002.

Christian Joerges: *Das Recht im Prozess der Konstitutionalisierung Europas*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 52. Mannheim 2002.

Stefan Schieren: *Europa zwischen rechtlich-konstitutioneller Konkordanz und politisch-kultureller Vielfalt*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 53. Mannheim 2002.

Michael W. Schröter: *Das Subsidiaritätsprinzip als verfassungsgenerierender Modus*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 54. Mannheim 2002.

Alexander Somek: *Mobilität - Wider ein verkürztes Verständnis von Supranationalität*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für

Europäische Sozialforschung / No 55. Mannheim 2002.

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

Director: Beate Kohler Koch
 Researchers: Christine Quittkat
 Funding: Thyssen Stiftung / MZES
 Duration: 1998 to 2002
 Status: finished

Research question/goal: The research project focuses on French trade associations, their organisation, 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 are explained in theoretical terms.

Data: Survey; Interviews

Geographic space: France; EU

Project activities in 2002:

The empirical findings, derived from the quantitative data analysis of the trade association survey and a qualitative evaluation of a large number of interviews supported some of our starting assumptions which compete with well established assessments in the literature. Firstly, it turned out that French trade associations like their German counterparts have adapted to the multi-level policy-making system of the EU by developing a multi-level strategy of interest intermedia-

tion. Nonetheless, national characteristics still remain and these can not be attributed to differences in economic conditions: Furthermore, they can not be explained by differences in the organisational properties: With the exception of financial resources French and German trade associations have similar organisational characteristics. The main difference still is in the public-private interaction in national interest intermediation and these well established patterns are only changed slowly.

French trade associations still have a marked propensity to turn towards national rather than European institutions and they tend to apply similar strategies. Many of the most preferred instruments of French interest representation (like written statements, the use of scientific expertise, a high involvement in technical regulation) correspond rather well with the European logic of influence, but when it comes to timing and choosing the right target the traditional French approach is sub-optimal. The comparatively low frequency of contacts with the working level of the European Commission and the delayed activities of French trade associations, mainly ignoring the agenda setting stage, indicate that many French trade associations do not adequately make use of the openness of the European institutions and their readiness to involve private interests in the policy formulation process. The interviews revealed that the difficulties to adapt to the new environment mainly result from the traditional division of labour between peak organisations on the one hand and sectoral trade associations on the other hand: While the latter concentrate on norm setting, market regulation and the provision of other services, only the former are usually in charge of political interest representation. At present, however,

a visible change is taking place in the French style of interest representation. This includes the professionalisation of the staff, the introduction of modern communication technology as well as organisational reforms, all of which are considered to be useful for being better equipped for European interest intermediation. In addition, other changes concern the tasks and role assigned to the different levels of national trade associations. And the presence of business associations in the actual political debate clearly indicates that French trade associations no longer want to confine their political activities to represent the economic and social interests of their members in a narrow sense but aim at having a greater say in questions of political economy both at the national and at the European level.

To sum up, Europeanisation has in the meantime also embraced French trade associations but it has not produced convergence but contributed to a still "differentiated Europe" (Héritier 2001).

Organized workshops/conferences:

22. January 2002, Sabine Saurugger, Institute d'Etudes Politiques, Lille, paper presented: Die Entstehung einer Form spezifischer europäischer Interessensvertretung? Französische und deutsche Interessengruppen im Rahmen der EU Ostpolitik.

4.-5. July 2002, "Interessendurchsetzung im Mehrebenensystem", Joint Conference of DFG (Forschungsschwerpunkt "Regieren in der EU") and DVPW, Mannheim / Ludwigs-hafen

Project Publications 2002:

Christine Quittkat: Book review: "Die Interessenvertretung der Regionen bei der Europäischen Union. Deutsche Länder, spanische Autonome Gemeinschaften und französische

Regionen", by Ester B. Neunreither, Frankfurt/Main: Peter Lang, 2001, *Journal of European Social Policy*, 2002: 12, issue 2, pp. 171-172.

Christine Quittkat: Les organisations professionnelles françaises: Européanisation de la médiation des intérêts, *Politique européenne*, 2002: issue 7, pp. 66-95.

Christine Quittkat: Les organisations professionnelles françaises: Européanisation de la médiation des intérêts, *Politique européenne*, 2002: issue 7, pp. 66-95.

Beate Kohler-Koch: Organisierte Interessen in der europäischen Politik, pp. 233 - 255 in: Kohler-Koch, Beate, Thomas Conzelmann and Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Europäische Integration - Europäisches Regieren*. Opladen: 2002.

Europeanization of Nation-State Identities? A Franco-German Comparison of Identity Discourses

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| Director: | Beate Kohler-Koch |
| Researchers: | Stefan Seidendorf |
| Funding: | MZES (doctoral program) |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: The project aims at identifying a possible "Europeanization" of national identity discourses. It is a well established assumption in political science literature on the democratic future of the EU that legitimate governance "of the people" is difficult to attain because of an underdeveloped notion of European identity.

The project starts from two opposing assumptions, namely (1) that not a "European identity" but "Europeanised national identi-

ties” are a sufficient prerequisite for legitimate EU governance and (2) that in a longer time perspective such a Europeanization of national identity is emerging. Research will focus on the empirical evaluation of the national identity discourse and the ways and degrees of their modification in terms of broadening the scope of reference to include “the other”. The expectation is the manifestation of a “Europeanized identity discourse” in “national” colours, integrating to a certain degree a European dimension. Thus, we would be confronted with “French” and “German” European identities, rather than with one European Identity. France and Germany have been chosen as case studies (a) because both countries have been integrated into the European Communities from the very beginning and (b) because they still represent two fairly different national constructions of identity.

Data: Discourse analysis of print media (leading newspapers in France and Germany) and keynote texts of politicians

Geographic space: France and Germany

Project activities in 2002:

As a first step, literature has been reviewed and an analytical framework developed, in order to operationalize the term of “identity discourses”. The framework represents a highly interdisciplinary approach, taking into account latest research in history (nation-building and nationalism in 19th century), social psychology (Social Identity Theory, Self Categorization Theory, Social Representation) and political science (on legitimacy and identity in the European Union). The operationalization of the dimensions of the identity discourse has been inspired by work of Graf Kielmansegg (1996) who differentiates between a “community of experience”, a

“community of common memories”, and a “community of communication”.

The model was discussed on the Brussels conference “Intercultural Dialogue” in March 2002 with (amongst others) Shmuel N. Eisenstadt, Hartmut Kaelble and Bo Stråth.

A first empirical test combined a qualitative and quantitative contents analysis of three thematic debates in the year 1994 (Le Monde, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Süddeutsche Zeitung, Le Figaro). Empirical evidence confirms that there are elements of a transnational “community of communication” and scope for a “community of common experience”, whereas reference to a “common past” is more dividing than supportive for a “Europeanized” national identity. The results were presented on an international conference in Paris, October 2002. A publication is underway. To test the assessment of the political relevance of the project a series of interviews was conducted with MEPs in June 2002.

Conference participation:

21.-23. March 2002, “Intercultural Dialogue”, Brussels. Participant: Stefan Seiden-dorf.

25.-26. October 2002, Rencontres Doctores: Les Transformations de la Gouvernance en Europe, Paris. Participant: Stefan Seiden-dorf: “Européisation des discours identitaires? - Une comparaison franco-allemande”

12.-13. December 2002, Europa und das historische Imaginäre. Konstruktion von Vergangenheit als Raum des Politischen, Konstanz. Participant: Stefan Seiden-dorf: “Die Rolle von Vergangenheitskonstruktionen in Identitätsdiskursen - Hindernis oder Chance auf dem Weg zur “Europäisierung”?

Organized workshops/conferences:

Introduction of the "French platform", bringing together students of French subjects at the MZES (meetings 15.05., 17.06., 23.10.2002).

2. July 2002, conference of Peter van Ham (AB-B conference), presentation of "The rise of the Brand State", discussion of concepts of "labelling" and "branding" under the "post-modern politics of image and reputation".

Does Cohabitation Matter? French European Policy-Making in the Context of Divided Government

Director: Beate Kohler-Koch
 Researchers: Dirk Leuffen
 Funding: MZES (doctoral program)
 Duration: 2001 to 2003
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The dissertation analyses French European policy-making in the context of divided government (cohabitation). Firstly, it compares how during the Fifth Republic's three cohabitations (1986-1988, 1993-1995, 1997-2002) European policy-making was organised. Furthermore, it explores how the particular actor constellation of cohabitation influenced and modified French European policies.

Data: Documentary material, secondary literature and in depth interviews

Geographic space: France, European Union

Project activities in 2002:

As a first step a detailed bibliography was compiled including relevant literature from European studies, comparative politics and

international relations theory. The research design of the dissertation was further elaborated and a set of hypotheses generated. Particular attention was paid to the question of case selection. Furthermore, the context and the theoretical foundations of the research question were explored in more detail. Empirical findings concerning general decision-making patterns during Cohabitation were collected. Generally, European policy-making can be considered a *domaine partagé* and both principal actors of the split-executive were engaged in it. Day-to-day decisions and questions of little politicisation usually fell under the Prime Minister's and the government's responsibility. However, when questions were more exposed to the public the Presidents regularly interfered. Additionally, European Council meetings, European summits and French presidencies were generally prepared co-operatively. It seems that an interplay of domestic rules, norms and public opinion and the complexities of policy-making at the European level with different actors engaged at different moments brought forward co-operative models of national decision-making.

Conference participation:

22.-27. March 2002, ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Turin. Participant: Dirk Leuffen: "Europeanisation and the Probabilities of Power During Divided Government in France".

26.-28. September 2002, ECPR First Pan-European Conference on European Union Politics, Bordeaux. Participant: Dirk Leuffen: "La Cohabitation - Negotiation Advantage or Constraint?"

29.-31. October 2002, NOB/ NIG 2002 Conference, European Research Colloquium, Rotterdam. Participant: Dirk Leuffen: "French

European Policy-Making in the Context of Divided Government”.

Directory of General Interest Groups/ NGOs at European and (Selected) National Levels

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Director: | Beate Kohler-Koch, Günter Braun |
| Researchers: | Günter Braun |
| Funding: | MZES |
| Duration: | 2001 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: The project intends to establish a systematic empirical basis for studying the growing involvement of general interest groups into EU politics. For this purpose a data collection of General Interest Groups will be created covering NGOs active at the EU level. A first classification will be according to different types of EU policies as represented by the Commission’s Directorates-General and the national level in selected member states.

Data: EU-database CONECCS (Consultation, the European Commission and Civil Society), Yearbook of International Organizations, Internet resources

Geographic space: EU level, Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Czech Republic

Project activities in 2002:

The main task for the project in 2002 was to evaluate the EU database CONECCS (Consultation, the European Commission and Civil Society), in which 1.296 civil society organisations are registered at the time.

The classification scheme is accorded to different types of EU policies: agriculture and

rural developments, competition, consumer protection, culture, development, economic and financial affairs, education, employment, energy, enlargement, enterprise, environment, external relations, external trade, fisheries, health, human rights, humanitarian aid, information society, internal market, justice and home affairs, overall EU policy matters, regional policy, research, social affairs, taxation, transport.

The data collection scheme comprises the following information: 1. Organization number, 2. Organization name, 3. Main address, 4. Secondary addresses, 5. Founded / Established (History), Principal Aims and Objectives, 7. Structure, 8. Languages, 9. Staff / Administrative Resources, 10. Finance/ Funding, 11. Activities / Target Groups, 12. Events, 13. Publications, 14. Information Services, 15. Members, 16. Consultative Status, 17. NGO Relations (links with other associations), 18. EU Relations (consultative bodies), 19. Date.

Selected member states: Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Czech Republic.

B5. International Embeddedness of European Governance

Research area 5 focuses on the interdependence between international changes and changes occurring at the national, transnational or European level. Thus, with growing international interdependencies national and international political systems can not be interpreted any longer only on their own terms. The results of the research projects within this area show clearly the impact of embedment of European governance in the international context on the character of na-

tional, transnational as well as of European governance.

With regard to the project of "Strategy Options of International Governance" first results of a quantitative content analysis of over 5500 documents show that the embeddedness in an international discourse on globalization has a strong impact on the strategy options on international governance which have been developed at the national level. In addition it could be observed that depending on the type of actor and forms of public action, different strategy options have been developed. As a next step the quantitative data analysis will be continued and completed by a series of interviews with national elites.

The project "Strategy Options of International Governance: NGOs and Good Governance", investigates the contribution of the feminist human rights discourse and the women's network advocating it to discursive global governance and the formation of a horizontally and vertically integrated political space with global scope. First results of the document analysis and interviews proves that NGOs from different political, cultural and sectoral backgrounds have incorporated important elements of the feminist human rights discourse into the formulation of their political goals. A group of "discourse entrepreneurs" plays an important role to establish channels of communication from the global to the local level and vice versa. In addition trans-sectoral links between political and civic actors have been built up by women's organizations. The final results are expected in Spring 2003.

The project of "Governance in an Expanded Multi-Level System" has so far conducted selected case studies and collected documents for empirical data analysis. In early

spring 2003 field work for the interviews is planned. The preliminary results of a first analysis of the documents already show institutional changes caused by the embeddedness of the EU in the context of the WTO in three dimensions – the organisation of politics, the established routines, and guiding principles on good and effective governance.

Strategy Options of International Governance

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Director: | Beate Kohler-Koch |
| Researchers: | Fabrice Larat |
| Funding: | VW-Stiftung |
| Duration: | 2001 to 2004 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: The research project on "Strategy Options of International Governance" seeks to better understand conceptual differences in governing international relations. The hypothesis is that designing strategies of international governance are influenced by perceptions of the international political order, which are represented in particular 'worldviews'. To differentiate between worldviews, three models, i.e. competing conceptions of transnational and international order have been developed: 1) State system; 2) Society of states and international organisations; 3) System of transnational network governance. Starting from constructivist theoretical approach the aim is at recovering broad empirical evidence to confront this approach with empirical data. Thereby, we fill a gap between constructivist discourse analysis in empirical social research. Specifically, we compare Germany and France. These two countries have been chosen because of the persistence of different

guiding principles in their political culture despite a high degree of integration in the EU and many similarities. Particular attention is paid to the methodology combining quantitative and qualitative text analysis.

Data: content analysis of documents, interviews

Project activities in 2002:

Project activities in 2002 concentrated on the creation of the empirical basis and on the development of an appropriate methodology in relation to the research hypothesis. The collection of relevant documents to be analysed has been completed. The database needed for the content analysis of documents has been built up. It encompasses more than 5500 texts and articles (4900 articles from the German and French newspapers and 600 texts from political elites) over a time period of 4 years (1998-2001).

The quantitative analysis of the data has been conducted with the software Textpack developed by ZUMA and the first results analysed. A procedure was also elaborated in order to reduce the great amount of texts coming under consideration for the qualitative text analysis. The selection of documents to be qualitative analysed is going on.

First contacts have been made with French officials in order to make interviews at the beginning of summer 2003. First results of the quantitative analysis show that there are significant variations as to the attitude of French and German holders of public offices toward international governance, whereas the discourses in French and German newspapers are rather similar. Generally speaking, interesting variations can be observed as to the type of actors (ministers, political parties, non-governmental organisations involved in foreign policy issues) and forms of

public action that are mentioned in relation to strategy options of international governance.

Conference participation:

28.-30. June 2002, XVIII. Conference of researchers on France: "France and Globalisation", Ludwigsburg, Deutsch-französisches Institut. Participant: Fabrice Larat.

14.-15. December 2002, "Public action and Globalisation", Paris, Ecole Nationale d'Administration. Participant: Fabrice Larat: "Globalisation as a cognitive challenge".

Organized workshops/conferences:

18. December 2002, "Commission, National Elite and Public Conceptions of European Governance", MZES, Mannheim, workshop with Liesbet Hooghe, University at Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Project Publications 2002:

Beate Kohler-Koch, Michèle Knodt and Birgit Hellmann: Globalisierung und Integration: Formen politischer Steuerung in einer globalisierten Welt in: Matthias Kettner, Georg Oesterrdiekhoff und Werner Reh (Ed.): *Globalisierung - mehr Wohlstand - mehr Demokratie?* Opladen. [in print]

Strategy Options of International Governance: NGOs and Good Governance

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Director: | Beate Kohler-Koch |
| Researchers: | Barbara Finke |
| Funding: | VW-Stiftung |
| Duration: | 2000 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: The project models and explores the legitimacy of NGOs and their potential contribution to the good gov-

ernance of global politics (as unfolding within the United Nations system). Thus, one of the three models of transnational order developed within the project "Strategy Options of International Governance" – a system of transnational network governance – is investigated more thoroughly from a normative point of view. A model of "discursive global governance" which draws on conceptions of deliberation and discursive democracy is designed to model legitimate global governance. From this point of view, NGOs and their transnational networks ideally induce 1) a communicative political process within different UN policy regimes and 2) a variety of interconnected political spaces linking global politics and its potential societal addressees. Empirical research focuses on a transnational women's network that has emerged around the principle "women's rights are human rights". The case study investigates the contribution of the feminist human rights discourse and of the women's network advocating it to the formation of a horizontally and vertically integrated political space with global scope. This can be considered an important prerequisite for discursive global governance.

Data: documents, in depth interviews

Geographic space: global

Project activities in 2002:

In 2002, the theoretical framework and the collection of empirical data were refined and completed. The empirical findings were further connected to the model of "discursive global governance". Evidence from the case study investigating the final documents of 5 UN World Conferences (between 1992 and 2000) suggests that the feminist human rights discourse as introduced by a group of women's NGOs into global politics at the

Vienna human rights conference in 1993 has spread into different UN policy regimes. Thus it has emerged as an important discursive framework for international political compromises – if not consensus – and for transnational co-operation. The feminist human rights discourse offers discursive links for a large variety of issues and identities which show its potential for trans-sectoral and trans-cultural communication.

In fact, interviews with representatives of women's organizations involved in UN politics suggest that women's NGOs from different political, cultural and sectoral backgrounds co-operate on the basis of a feminist human rights discourse. Traditional human rights NGOs as well as environmental and developmental NGOs have incorporated important elements of the feminist human rights discourse into the formulation of their political goals. At the same time, the feminist human rights discourse was strategically fashioned by a group of "discourse entrepreneurs" in order to resonate with the everyday life experiences of local groups in different cultural settings. Guided by the same intention, women's organizations have established channels of communication trying to reach the local addressees of global politics and to communicate the feminist human rights discourse at the grassroots level.

These activities have contributed to a (vertical) integration of "the local and the global" and have established transnational as well as trans-sectoral (horizontal) links between political and civic actors. These findings indicate the potential for the emergence of a global political space which we consider a most important prerequisite of "discursive global governance". A report that details the theoretical framework and empirical findings

of the study and evaluates the results will be concluded in spring 2003.

Conference participation:

11. July 2002, "Civil Society and Global Governance", Workshop with FIAN (Food First Information and Action Network), MZES, Mannheim. Participant: Barbara Finke.

18. November 2002, "Multilevel Governance", Workshop with Gary Marks and Liesbeth Hooghe (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), MZES, Mannheim. Participant: Barbara Finke.

Organized workshops/conferences:

Workshop on "Civil Society and Global Governance" with representatives from the headquarter of the internationally active NGO FIAN, 11 July 2002

Project Publications 2002:

Barbara Finke: Aufbruch der Frauenbewegungen (Buchrezension), *Forschungsjournal NSB*, 2002: 15, issue 2, pp. 114-116.

Barbara Finke: Feministische Ansätze in: Schieder, Siegfried/Spindler, Manuela (Ed.): *Theorien der Internationalen Beziehungen: Eine Einführung*. Opladen. [in print]

Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Director: | Michèle Knodt |
| Researchers: | Su-Ling Tseng, Birgit Hellmann |
| Funding: | DFG |
| Duration: | 2001 to 2004 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: This project examines how the embedment of the EU in international trading systems leads to institutional changes of the EU. In empirical terms,

the study analyses how the relations between the EU and WTO change the patterns of governance within the EU. Our assumptions are twofold: (a) the political system of the EU, which is characterised as a system of governance between "Staatenverbund" and supranational community, is fragile and open to changes induced by external factors; and (b) the governance within the system is characterised by interactive and multilevel policy-making. The project tests two hypotheses:

- the international embedment of the EU causes the institutional changes in several dimensions: formal organisation of the policy-making process, routines, guiding ideas and concepts of legitimacy as well as resources;
- these institutional changes lead to the centralisation of policy-making within the EU.

This research project focuses on the time period between the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995 and the year 2000. The empirical cases encompass the following issue areas: the three pillars of the WTO (i.e. the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the General Agreement on Trade in Services and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights), the negotiation of China's accession to the WTO and the issue of the involvement of civil societies in the policy process of an EU within the WTO.

Data: documents, interviews

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 2002:

In order to test our hypotheses, the extent of supranationality ("Vergemeinschaftungsgrad") of different issue areas had to be taken into account. The extent of suprana-

tionality is measured along four dimensions: 1) exclusive competence of the EU; 2) mixed competence; 3) cross-section of exclusive and mixed competence; 4) initiatives pertinent to a change of concepts of a legitimate order. In 2002 we have selected respective cases of the three issue areas which we intend to explore.

In the area of the three pillars of the WTO, attention is paid to the impacts of WTO Dispute Settlement System upon the way that the EU deals with trade disputes with its trading partners arising in the fields of goods, services and trade-related aspects of intellectual property. Not only do we here analyse the change in routines, but also in guiding ideas concerning market organisation and market access, trying to identify differences accruing from the different competencies exerted by the EU.

In terms of the case of China's accession to the WTO, the questions to be explored include: How the EU's status in participating in the negotiations changed following the EU's WTO membership; whether the EU's involvement in the negotiations lead to the establishment of new organs in the EU and changes of the making of EU policy in respect of China; and the linkage between the EU's involvement in the negotiations and the development which led to the EU's recognition of China as a developing country.

In the case of the involvement of civil society, different concepts of civil society involvement into politics have been identified. It has been shown which concept is present on the WTO-level and how it found its way to the EU-level as well as which changes it induced in the formal and informal organisation of politics.

The interviews with EU officials and bureaucrats will be conducted between late 2002 and early 2003. Moreover, a book edited by Michèle Knodt and Sebastiaan Princen, *Understanding the EU's External Relations*, is in print by Routledge.

Conference participation:

22.-24. February 2002, "Politik – Wirtschaft – Gesellschaft: Theorien und Problemfelder internationaler Beziehungen", Conference of the Nachwuchsgruppe der Sektion Internationale Politik der DVPW, Evangelische Akademie Arnoldshain. Participant: Birgit Hellmann.

8.-9. March 2002, "Demokratische und soziale Perspektiven für ein bürgernahes Europa", Katholische Akademie in Bayern, Nürnberg. Participant: Michèle Knodt: "Die Europäische Union: Auf der Suche nach Legitimität".

23.-24. May 2002, "Der Beitrag der Integrationsforschung zur Institutionentheorie", Mannheim (MZES). Participant: Birgit Hellmann and Michèle Knodt.

4.-5. July 2002, "Interessendurchsetzung im Mehrebenensystem", Joint Conference of DFG (Forschungsschwerpunkt "Regieren in der EU") and DVPW, Mannheim / Ludwigshafen. Participant:

11. July 2002, "Civil Society and Global Governance", Workshop with the NGO "Food First Information and Action Network", Mannheim (MZES). Participant: Birgit Hellmann, Michèle Knodt and Su-Ling Tseng.

26.-28. September 2002, "The Politics of European Integration: Academic Acquis and Future Challenges", the First ECPR Pan-European Conference on European Union Politics, Bordeaux. Participant: Michèle Knodt: "organising the panel, 'Linking Global

and European Governance', and contributing a paper, "Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System".

18. November 2002, "Multilevel Governance", Workshop with Gary Marks and Liesbet Hooghe, Mannheim (MZES). Participant: Birgit Hellmann, Michèle Knodt and Su-Ling Tseng.

B6. Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems

Negotiations are the predominant mode of interaction in international relations. Increasingly, international relations are embedded within a multitude of institutional settings and at the same time continue to create new variants of international governance mechanisms. Consequently, the interdisciplinary DFG granted research group 'Institutionalization of International Negotiations' (1999-2005) is centered around two main questions: How do variable pre-existing institutional settings influence negotiation outcomes? And: How can we explain institutional choices in the international area? During the first 4 years, the members of the group refined their theoretical concepts and methods in an interdisciplinary way and conducted several case studies (see below).

In 2002, activities were especially centered on preparatory efforts for the next two years:

Preparation of the first joint volume 'Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems' edited by Pappi/Riedel/Vaubel/Thurner, [Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung Band 7], with all contributions by the members of the research group. These contributions have been discussed during the monthly meetings.

Preparation of two conferences in 2003. The first conference is supposed to convene both external scientists as well as members of the research group in order to discuss main results of the research group. The second conference is expected to assemble experts with practical experience, i.e. especially diplomats and staff of foreign ministries in order to confront them with new scientific insights and to contribute to a knowledge transfer in both directions.

Preparation and submission of new proposals to be granted in the third term (2003-2005) of the research group.

National Interministerial Co-ordination 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 2002 |
| Status: | finished |

Research question/goal: The aims of the project was to analyse the negotiation process and the outcome of the Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) 1996 leading to the Amsterdam Treaty. Specifically, we wanted to reach the following aims:

1. Identification of the domestic formal and informal structures of EU member states responsible for the preparation of this IGC.
2. Identification of intranational as well as international preference constellations with regard to the agenda of the IGC 1996.
3. Quantitative analytical reconstruction of the negotiation process.

4. Empirical assessment of the implications of intranational, transnational, international and supranational factors on European constitution building.

Data: Elite Interviews, Documents, Official Statistics

Geographic space: EU

Project activities in 2002:

Activities focused on the management of our complex data sets and first empirical analyses.

First, we delivered a descriptive quantitative analytical reconstruction of the Intergovernmental Conference 1996. In order to make transparent data collection and to point to the possibilities of quantitative case studies we compiled a data handbook (Thurner/Pappi/Stoiber 2002) where we outline the metatheoretical and theoretical starting point as well as the conceptualization and study design. Operationalizations of core concepts are delivered. We provide extensive tabulation and visualization of conflict configurations, organizational charts, ministerial networks, negotiation paths, and ratification trees.

Second, Thurner/Stoiber (2002) provide a case study where they study the respective formal and informal structures of the preparation of negotiation positions in Germany via network analysis.

Third, Stoiber (2002) compares the formal and informal domestic coordination structures within all EU Member States. Again, relying on organizational theory and network analysis, he retrodicts the respective national negotiation positions. He is able to show that in most member states, the coordination process can best be represented as a political exchange process whereas other alternative

hypotheses (minister-as-a-dictator, cabinet majority voting etc.) prove to be of minor importance. However, attributes preventing the achievement of a Pareto-optimal exchange equilibrium are the existence of a strong ministerial government, a weak institutionalisation of the coordination process, strong positional conflicts and the holding of the EU-presidency.

In order to take into account the strategic impact of formal as well as of informal ratification requirements on international negotiations, Stoiber/Thurner (2003) identify those ratification paths for EU intergovernmental treaties that are constitutionally stipulated as well as those that are possible due to actor-specific discretion in choosing certain paths or not.

There are several studies under way, that are not yet submitted or finished, respectively: A comparison of game and exchange theoretic model predictions as applied to the 'final game' of the IGC 1996 compares results from a political exchange model, the multidimensional Nash bargaining solution and the multidimensional win-set. These multidimensional models proved to predict the outcome better than dimension-by-dimension mean or dimension-by-dimension median voter. Another study provides a theoretical conceptualization and testing of the Putnam conjectures according to which large national win sets should facilitate international cooperation, and small intranational win set size should constitute a negotiation leverage, internationally. A further study maps the overall configuration of transnational ministries and assesses the determinants of network choice. Last but not least, we study negotiation dynamics during the IGC 1996 by using written proposals of national and supranational actors during the 16 months

of the negotiations. We derive hypotheses as to the expected proposal activity of an actor and statistically test them. Additionally, we built up an extensive PowerPoint Presentation (Thurner/Stoiber) for the aim of transferring the project's insight to a larger audience.

Conference participation:

7.-8. June 2002, "Empirische und normative Analyse von politischen Konflikten", Mainz (Arbeitskreis Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie). Participant: Paul W. Thurner: "Die quantitative Rekonstruktion einer EU Regierungskonferenz".

13.-15. June 2002, "Resolving Conflicts. Acknowledging a Scientific Approach", Center for Interdisciplinary Research, Bielefeld. Participant: Paul W. Thurner / Michael Stoiber: "EU Intergovernmental Conferences".

15.-17. August , "Procedural Approaches and Solutions to Conflict Resolution", Center for Interdisciplinary Research, Bielefeld. Participant: Paul W. Thurner: "Multilevel Bargaining".

Organized workshops/conferences:

6. June 2002: Workshop "EU Intergovernmental Conferences. A Quantitative Analytical Reconstruction of International Treaty Negotiations: National Preference Formation, Structural Embeddedness and Dynamics of Compromise" (Paul W. Thurner / Michael Stoiber) at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research, Bielefeld.

9. October 2002: Workshop: "Internationale Verhandlungen und Interministerielle Koordination" (Paul W. Thurner / Michael Stoiber) at the Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung, Cologne.

Project Publications 2002:

Michael Stoiber: *Interministerielle Koordination und Tausch. Die Vorbereitung der EU-Mitgliedsstaaten auf die Regierungskonferenz 1996 (Inaugural-Dissertation)*. Mannheim: 2002.

Paul W. Thurner and Michael Stoiber: Interministerielle Netzwerke: Formale und informelle Koordinationsstrukturen bei der Vorbereitung der deutschen Verhandlungspositionen zur Regierungskonferenz 1996, *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*. 42, issue 4. [in print]

Michael Stoiber and Paul W. Thurner: Die Ratifikation intergouvernementaler Verträge: Konstitutionelle Erfordernisse und akteurspezifische Agendakontrolle in: Pappi, Franz U., Eibe Riedel, Roland Vaubel, Paul W. Thurner (Ed.): *Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungssysteme*. Frankfurt / Main. [in print]

Paul W. Thurner, Franz Urban Pappi and Michael Stoiber: *EU Intergovernmental Conferences. A Quantitative Analytical Reconstruction and Data-Handbook of Domestic Preference Formation, Transnational Networks, and Dynamics of Compromise during the Amsterdam Treaty Negotiations*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 60. Mannheim 2002.

European Health Policy and National Regulation of Pharmaceutical Markets

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Director: | Franz Urban Pappi, Paul Thurner |
| Researchers: | Peter Kotzian, Eric Linhart |
| Funding: | DFG |
| Duration: | 2001 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

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 European Court of Justice decisions. The aim of the 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 of 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.

Specifically, the project aimed at

(a) an analytical narrative of the initiation and establishment of the European level negotiation system on the completion of the Single Market for Pharmaceuticals as an example of an international negotiation system *in statu nascendi*,

(b) at explaining the positions of the participating member states, pharmaceutical enterprises and societal actors by deriving them from objective data, and

(c) at using this information to explain the substantive results and the degree of institutionalization reached in the negotiations.

Data: Interviews, Documents, Statistics

Geographic space: EU

Project activities in 2002:

ad a) As a part of the project, a general framework structuring the processes of initiation, establishment and institutionalization was developed and applied to the case study at hand. During its development over at least two decades the negotiation system showed substantial variation in the degree of institutionalization, starting from informal talks, reaching a peak with the Round Tables, falling back to an informal level and reaching another peak with the G10 Process which ended in 2002. This institutional development could be explained by the constellation of interests of the actors involved: Depending on the substantive outcome expected at a certain period, the negotiation parties in favour of this development where also in favour of a higher degree of institutionalization, for instance a treatment of the question in the highly institutionalized frame of the Council, and vice versa. A genuine effect could not be identified on the negotiation process or the results of the achieved institutionalization, leading to the conclusion, that a relatively high level of institutionalization is necessary to have any impact on the negotiations.

ad b) Concerning the endogenization of the ideal points of the actors involved, the ideal positions of the member states were conceptualized as the price levels a national state can grant unilaterally under the current regime of incomplete Europeanization. Here, the price level a state grants for pharmaceuticals is set by the governments' sovereign

decisions about how to weight several competing aims (for instance social and industrial policy) and the influences of groups with interests at stake. The price levels were endogenized by a regression model, regressing successfully the price levels on several proxies for competing policy aims and the influence of interest groups.

ad c) With respect to the reached results of the negotiation process, the distributional impact of several institutional options to change the status quo, extracted from the documents, was derived. For each of these scenarios, the positions, especially those of the states, were derived by comparing the scenarios to the ideal points of the member states. The main result was, that the empirical result of no changes was to be expected, since under the current status quo each state can guarantee himself, what is - given his preferences derived from aims and the influence of societal actors - the ideal solution.

Furthermore, the current governance structure, by which the provision of pharmaceutical innovation is organized in the EU (national price regulation and free trade in medicines among the EU member states) was compared with regard to the overall welfare with the status quo ante (national price regulation but no trade) and a governance structure, in which the provision of pharmaceutical organization would be completely integrated (central price setting and free trade). Here, the main finding is, that the current governance structure creates an overall loss of welfare for all parties involved.

Project Publications 2002:

Peter Kotzian: *Verhandlungen im europäischen Arzneimittelsektor. Initiierung, Institutionalisierung und Ergebnisse eines Ver-*

handlungssystems in statu nascendi (Inaugural-Dissertation). Mannheim: 2002.

Peter Kotzian: *Stuck in the Middle: Welfare Effects of the European Pharmaceutical Markets' Incomplete Integration and a Possible Remedy.* Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung / No 59. Mannheim 2002.

Organisational Structure and the Facilitation of Argumentative Action in International Negotiation Systems

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Director: | Beate Kohler-Koch |
| Researchers: | Thomas Conzelmann, Christoph Humrich |
| Funding: | DFG |
| Duration: | 2001 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal:

Follow-Up Project for Production and Diffusion of Ideas in International Negotiation (PRODI).

The major research question is how far argumentative action is significant for the institutionalization of international negotiation systems and under which institutional circumstances arguing is likely to be successful. As dimensions of institutionalization, the stabilization of interaction and the establishment of certain focal ideas ("Leitideen") are postulated. In addition, the interpretation of established focal ideas and the assertion of and compliance with norms resulting from negotiation processes is important. As one empirical example the emergence and role of the focal idea of "Good Governance" in EU-internal development policy coordination and in the dialogue within the Lomé-cooperation

with the ACP (African, Caribbean, and Pacific) countries was investigated. A second example is the International Labor Organization (ILO). In several of its activities, focal ideas behind ILO in- and output will be delineated as well as actors which produce and communicate these ideas, or the channels and processes of communication, which open the ILO for divergent focal ideas or interpretations. It is analysed how far the ILO-mechanisms of interpretation, assertion and monitoring and their actual use contribute to the stability of established focal ideas and institutionalized norms. In competition with rational choice approaches in the Research Group "Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems" it is tested to what extent differences in the focal ideas and the relevant negotiation processes account for the variation in ratification of ILO-conventions.

Data: documentary analysis, expert interviews

Geographic space: EU, World

Project activities in 2002:

Due to a change of the research-collaborator, research on the project has not been pursued between October 2001 and October 2002 and a prolongation of the project until September 2003 was approved by the DFG. Now the project continues with the two case studies. The study on Good Governance will be complemented by a closer look on the consequences of different interpretations of the concept of Good Governance for the incorporation in and implementation of specific national policies. The ILO case study starts with an overview over ILO activities in the last decade. In addition, contacts to other researchers dealing with ILO activities are being established, contacts to ILO offi-

cial and other relevant actors for the determination of ILO policies are being prepared.

Conference participation:

22.-24. February 2002, "Politik-Wirtschaft-Gesellschaft. Theorien und Problemfelder internationaler Beziehungen", Fifth Meeting of the Group of Young Academics of the Section on International Politics of the German Political Science Association (DVPW), Arnoldshain. Participant: Thomas Conzelmann: "Thematisierende Compliance Verfahren. Konzeptionelle Überlegungen und die Beispiele des Trade Policy Review Mechanism der WTO und des EU-AKP Politikdialogs".

8.-10. April, "Arguing and Persuasion in International Relations and European Affairs" Conference at the Robert-Schuman-Centre of Advanced Studies of the European University Institute, Florence. Participant: Christoph Humrich: "Legitimising Linkages, or: The Difficulties of Persuading Professional Diplomats of Programme Principles".

23.-24. May 2002, "Der Beitrag der Integrationsforschung zur Institutionentheorie" DFG-Conference at the MZES. Participant: Thomas Conzelmann: "Begünstigende Faktoren der Institutionengese innerhalb und jenseits des EU-Kontexts".

25.-26. October 2002, "Politik der Nord-Süd-Beziehungen" Meeting of the Section on Development Theory and Development Policies of the German Political Science Association (DVPW), Freiburg. Participant: Thomas Conzelmann: "Governing Good Governance. Die Adoption des Prinzips der verantwortungsvollen Regierungsführung in das EU-AKP-Partnerschaftsabkommen".

Project Publications 2002:

Christoph Schwegmann: *Die Jugoslawien-Kontaktgruppe in den Internationalen Beziehungen (Inaugural-Dissertation)*. Mannheim: 2002.

B7. The Development of a European Regional System

The studies in the research area were concentrated on two parts of the European Regional System, on the one hand on two transformation states which are going to be integrated into the European Union: Poland, the Czech Republic, on the other hand on four states, which are members of the Commonwealth of Independent States: Russia, Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the case of the two states we observed an overwhelming national consensus in favour of the Western European integration, but in Poland also some strong skepticism or even opposition to the prevailing mode and conditions of integration. In the Czech republic skepticism based on fears of a new loss of national sovereignty and independence which had just be regained at the end of the 80es is expressed in much more subtle forms than in Poland. Our studies began to identify political parties, party fractions and prominent speakers and their social background for the various modes of European integration as well as for full national independence. We observed no relevant political organizations in these two countries with an inclination for a preferred rapprochement towards Moscow. But in the case of Poland, much more than in the Czech republic which has no common border with a CIS country, we noted a considerable interest in the development of a new common European *Ost-*

politik with the task to prevent strictly closed borders with the Ukraine, Belarus and the Kaliningrad oblast of the Russian Federation, but with some flexibility relating to trade, communication and tourism. Politically this openness is connected with an interest to draw at least the Ukraine, but in some respect also Belarus, Moldova and Russia into a long-range all-European integration process. In the Czech republic there is at present a surprisingly low interest in developing closer contacts to Russia or the Ukraine according to a long tradition of the 19th and 20th century. In the CIS we observe under the government of V. Putin a further deterioration and even neglect of the CIS and a preference of bilateral relations within the framework of the CIS. This seems to be connected with a steady although skeptical rapprochement to the Western European and Atlantic institutions as well as to the global institutions in the framework of the United Nations and their special organizations. Competitive political aims refer especially towards perceived Western interests into further Eastern expansion of the European Union in the direction of Belarus, but first of all Ukraine and the other GUUAM members, where international competition for oil and gas resources and transportation connections in the Transcaspien and Caucasus regions are involved. Here we can observe traditional overcross coalition patterns between Russia, the Caucasian and their neighbouring states with some connections to the domestic political competition patterns of the involved states.

Authoritarian Integration or Democratic Co-operation? The Caucasus between Brussels and Moscow

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| Director: | Egbert Jahn |
| Researchers: | Sabine Fischer |
| Funding: | MZES (for grant application) |
| Duration: | 2002 to 2005 |
| Status: | ongoing |

Research question/goal: The Caucasus is one of those regions on the territory of the former Soviet Union in which competing integrationist offers from both Russia and Western (European) countries and international organisations are most obvious and even translate into domestic and intrastate conflicts. The Northern Caucasus is part of Russia, but torn by separatist conflict since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Southern Caucasian Countries, Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, are involved in differing structures of integration and co-operation. While Armenia is still closely connected to Russia, Georgia and Azerbaijan are both seeking closer co-operation with the West. They play an important role in Western economic as well as strategic considerations concerning the region. Furthermore, they are part of GUUAM, an organisation which is supposed to forge an international co-operation belt from Moldova to Uzbekistan.

Based on research results about co-operation and integration on the territory of the former Soviet Union we put forward the assumption that an orientation towards the West accelerates and stabilises democratisation, while orientations towards Russia influences transformation processes in a way impeding democracy. All three Caucasian states

adopted democratic constitutions after the Soviet breakdown and declared their will to become part of the community of democratic states in general and of Europe in particular. However, their further development points to the opposite of the above mentioned empirical results: co-operation with the West combines with authoritarian presidentialism in Azerbaijan and to a lesser extend in Georgia, while closeness to Russia at the least does not preclude the consolidation of certain democratic features in Armenia.

The project asks for the relation between international factors and foreign policy orientation and the direction of transformation processes in the Southern Caucasian states. It focuses on two levels of analysis: First we will investigate the interdependent structures of conflict and co-operation in which the Southern Caucasian countries are entangled. We will ask how these structures influence transformation processes in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. We will systematically compare the development of the respective political systems. The second aim of the project is to learn more about foreign policy orientations and their connections to domestic politics in the Caucasian states. On a theoretical level we hope to learn more about causal links between foreign policy, international relations, and democratization. On a more practical level we will ask for possible future developments of the relations between the EU and other European states and international organizations and the Southern Caucasian states.

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

Geographic space: Eastern Europe

Project activities in 2002:

In 2002 the project activities concentrated on collecting the relevant literature and conceptualizing a research proposal which is supposed to be handed in at the German Research Foundation or Volkswagen Foundation in spring 2003. Apart from that we began to build up a network of research institutions and researchers in Germany and abroad concerned with similar questions.

Paper proposals have been sent to the CEEISA (Conference on "Global Tensions and Their Challenges to Governance of the International Community" in Budapest in June 2003) and are in preparation for the Convention of Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft in September 2003.

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: | VW-Stiftung |
| Duration: | 1999 to 2003 |
| 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 policy options for European integration and the relationships 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 2002:

In 2002 the work on the project mainly focused on exploring the Russian discourse about regional integration in a pan-European context. Furthermore, preliminary findings were presented at conferences in Germany and Russia and published in several articles. In September a progress report was submitted to the Volkswagen-Stiftung.

During the analysis of the discourse on regional integration in Russia, two research goals were pursued. First specific features of the Russian foreign policy elites' understanding of the term "integration" could be extracted and compared to the Western European discussion about integration. These specific topics of the Russian discourse on regional integration are the relative gain in power (not only vis-à-vis the outside world, but also vis-à-vis the integration partners) as a major motive for integration, the focus on national sovereignty, and the perceived contradiction between "national interest" and the surrender of sovereignty. Russian political actors' visions about the final result of an integration process are therefore very state-centered. They range from intergovernmentalist approaches to concepts of political unification, which emanate from Soviet or even tsarist traditions and do not have much in common with ideas of voluntary association and the taming of power by delegating national competencies to a supranational agency.

Second, the analysis of the Russian discourse provided for a categorisation of existing integration concepts in a pan-European context. An important result in this regard seems

to be that Russia's policy of rapprochement towards the expanding, Brussels-centered, Western European integration structures on the one hand and the Moscow-centered integration attempts in the CIS-region on the other hand are not necessarily seen as being mutually exclusive. The majority of the Russian foreign policy elite somehow positively correlates these two policies, seeing successful CIS-integration as a prerequisite for Russia being linked to Western Europe or vice versa.

Conference participation:

17.-19. April 2002, "European Union - Russia: Strategies of Interaction", Ekaterinburg. Participant: Rolf Peter: "EU-Russian relationships: the development of a semi-permeable border".

20.-22. June 2002, "Gewinner und Verlierer postsozialistischer Transformationsprozesse", Brühl. Participant: Rolf Peter: "Will Russia be excluded from or included into Europe by the enlargement of the European Union? Explaining the development of a semi-permeable border".

Project Publications 2002:

Rolf Peter and Volker Weichsel: EU-Russian relationships: the development of a semi-permeable border in: Ural State University, Ekaterinburg/Robert Bosch Foundation, et al. (Ed.): *Russia - European Union: Strategies of Interaction*. Ekaterinburg/Russia. [in print]

Rolf Peter and Volker Weichsel: Will Russia be excluded from or included into Europe by the enlargement of the European Union?, pp. 122 - 126 in: Forschungsstelle Osteuropa, Bremen (Ed.): *Gewinner und Verlierer postsozialistischer Transformationsprozesse*. Bremen: 2002.

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

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Director: | Egbert Jahn |
| Researchers: | Markus Bieniek, Volker Weichsel |
| Funding: | VW-Stiftung |
| Duration: | 1999 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

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

Project activities in 2002:

In 2002 the project continued on schedule, i.e. with the evaluation of the literature on the issue of regional integration, transformation and foreign policy and with the analysis of documents and materials collected during research trips in Prague and Warsaw in autumn 2001. The focus was particularly on primary sources documenting the governmental activities and foreign policy ideas developed by the different parliamentary parties in both countries. In addition, close cooperation ties with scholars and foreign policy experts in Poland and the Czech Republic were developed. As a result of this cooperation, an MZES Working Paper: "Ukraine

and Russia: From disintegration to reintegration" was published in 2002.

Findings: Poland and the Czech Republic are still under the pressure of two contradictory tendencies: On the one hand, they have to adopt EU norms and standards necessary for full accession; on the other, they try to maintain their national sovereignty, traditional social structure and national policy strategies. In both countries, the majority of political elites accept the costs of economic and social reforms indispensable for the process of joining the European Union. However, several differences between Poland and the Czech Republic can be observed. First, public support for elite groups opposing an increasingly closer Western integration, especially membership of the EU, is much stronger in Poland than in the Czech Republic. Second, Polish elite groups which contain the firm enemies of accession are much more radical in rejecting not only the requirements of accession but also the framework of the democratic West European market economy. Third, in the Czech Republic, relations with Germany are vital for both questions of national self-identification and the configuration of political groups. As long as the euroatlantic integration communities, NATO and the EU, continue to preserve their functions they have fulfilled towards Germany and Russia in the last fifty years, Czech integration and foreign policy thinking will heavily go beyond the framework of Czech accession to the NATO and the EU. Differences in Czech foreign policy conceptions are thus more subtle than in Poland, where patterns of political competition and perceptions of the Polish place in Europe are more complex due to Poland's geographical position, size, population, historical political and economic ties with its Eastern neighbours

and the existence of a substantial group of Polish immigrants in the United States. As a result, we can observe a wide array of attitudes preferring a far-reaching Polish isolation in Europe or linking different directions and degrees of Western integration with various ambitions to pursue an active Eastern policy.

Conference participation:

7.–8. March 2002, "Prejudices as political barriers" Göttingen. Participant: Volker Weichsel.

17.–19. April 2002, "European Union - Russia: Strategies of Interaction", Yekaterinburg. Participant: Volker Weichsel: "The Emergence of an semi-permeable Border between the EU and Russia".

20.–22. July 2002, "Winners and Losers in the post-communist Transformation", Brühl. Participant: Volker Weichsel.

24.–27. July 2002, "Challenges for German and Polish Cities within the Framework of the EU-Enlargement", Hamburg. Participant: Markus Bieniek: "Poland and the European Union: Requirements, Perceptions and Challenges of the EU-Enlargement".

Project Publications 2002:

Astrid Sahn, Manfred Sapper and Volker Weichsel (Ed.): *Die Zukunft des Friedens. Eine Bilanz der Friedens- und Konfliktforschung*. Wiesbaden: 2002.

Volker Weichsel: Rechtsradikalismus in Osteuropa: Ein Phänomen sui generis?, *Osteuropa*, 2002: 5, pp. 511-520.

International Management of Ethnonational Conflicts in Eastern Europe

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Director: | Egbert Jahn |
| Researchers: | Susan Stewart |
| Funding: | DFG |
| Duration: | 1999 to 2003 |
| Status: | ongoing |

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 organisations 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 organisations, NGOs, local actors) can play in achieving a consolidated peace.

Project activities in 2002:

During the first half of the year the perusal and analysis of literature on the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict continued parallel to other activities. One of these was the development of a questionnaire in order to systematize future interviews with Georgian, Abkhazian and international actors. Preliminary conclusions on the role of international organizations (IOs) and of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were drawn up in an interim report to the DFG. It was established that Georgian, and to a lesser extent Abkhazian, NGOs are heavily dependent on

western sources of funding and have not yet been able to become autonomous social actors. This dependence on western funding and therefore western priorities has meant that local NGOs are often isolated from the needs and attitudes of Georgian society. Three external NGOs or academic institutes have attempted to partially rectify this isolation by bringing together NGO representatives and other social actors in order to promote a degree of conflict transformation. These initiatives have had some success on the level of track 1 ½ or track 2 diplomacy, involving lesser government officials and representatives of civil society, respectively. However, the extent to which they can affect track 1 negotiations (the official governmental level) is questionable. With respect to IOs, only the UN has played a significant role in managing the conflict, and even it has only been able to engage in a certain amount of trust-building between the two sides without achieving further tangible results. The key issues have been refugee return, security issues and economic assistance. The ambivalent role of the Russian Federation has also constituted an ongoing part of the analysis due to the significance of Georgian-Russian and Abkhazian-Russian relations for developments in IO and NGO efforts at conflict management.

Conference participation:

28.-30. October 2002, Interdisciplinary Symposium on the occasion of awarding the *Developing Countries Prize* of the Justus-Liebig-University (Giessen), funded by the KfW, Schloss Rauschholzhausen: "The Role of Minorities in the Development Process". Participant: Susan Stewart.

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

Director: Egbert Jahn
 Researchers: Susan Stewart
 Funding: DFG / MZES
 Duration: 1999 to 2002
 Status:

Research question/goal: The project analysed Ukrainian nationality policy since 1989 and attempted 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 was estimated. Further factors such as the economic situation and group cohesion were 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 2002:

A manuscript of the major results of this project was completed. These results can be briefly summarized as follows. The Ted Robert Gurr model, borrowed from his theory of ethnopolitical behaviour, could be fruitfully applied to the case of four ethnic groups in Ukraine in order to explain the absence of serious ethnic conflict there despite previous scholarly predictions to the contrary. The study was predicated on the assumption that ethnic or ethnopolitical conflicts require a significant amount of ethnic group mobilization, and the model was used to determine the reasons for comparatively low overall mobilization, as well as to

explain the differing extents of mobilization among the four groups.

The most relevant factors explaining the level of mobilization in the Ukrainian case are: collective disadvantage, group identity and cohesion, international support, state expansion, and economic development. Some of these factors, particularly collective disadvantage and group identity/cohesion, have historical roots, while the others have emerged out of the new situation in which Ukraine found itself after gaining independence in 1991. Ethnopolitical conflicts in Ukraine could largely be avoided because 1) a relatively low level of group identity and especially cohesion existed in three of the four groups, 2) state expansion in the realm of language did not go to extremes which would have provoked significant mobilization, and 3) international support helped some groups to realize certain goals which could have otherwise led to protest. However, in other cases the lack of international support meant that groups could not mobilize on their own, which also contributed to ethnopolitical peace. The role of economic development was ambivalent, but it appears plausible that the desperate economic situation during most of the time period studied made material survival a primary concern for all ethnic groups, Ukrainians included. This means that potentially conflictual ethnopolitical issues were crowded out of the arena of public concerns. In light of the multifactorial explanation arrived at via the Gurr model, it is clear that Ukrainian government claims that the country's nationality policy has constituted the primary reason for avoidance of ethnopolitical conflict are drastically oversimplified.

B 8. Associated Projects

Associated projects are concerned with issues of European research that are not covered by existing research areas. They are incorporated to enrich the overall range of the Centre. The presently included associated projects have their origin in the focus of an earlier MZES research department on the history of the German Democratic Republic and on studies of Communism.

The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System

Director: Hermann Weber
 Researchers: Bernhard Bayerlein
 Funding: BMI
 Duration: 1999 to 2003
 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, Netherlands

Project activities in 2002:

The archival research in Moscow and Berlin was continued. A documentary book from

Russian sources containing the correspondence between Stalin and Thälmann was edited as a first result of the project and will be published in March 2003 with the Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin. The work for the second part of the project, which will be terminated in 2003, has begun. Analyses will be mainly concerned with the relationships of the Comintern and of the Soviet politics at the time of "stalinisation" with Germany and will particularly focus on the political consequences of the "Thälmann-Wittorf-Scandal" in 1928.

Organized workshops/conferences:

German-Russian Historians Conference on archival questions in Berlin from June 4 to 7, 2002.

Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism

Director: Hermann Weber, Egbert Jahn
 Researchers: Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik, Ulrich Mähler, Marek Jäger, Bernhard Bayerlein
 Funding: Universität Mannheim / MZES
 Duration: 1999 to 2004
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This Yearbook has appeared since 1993 in the Akademie Verlag at Berlin. It is a international forum for research results and the presentation of newly accessible sources on historical development of Communism and the transformation of communist systems. At the same time this periodical will promote the co operation of international research on Communism.

Geographic space: world-wide

Project activities in 2002:

The main contribution of the 9th edition focuses on the discussion of principles of communism. Parteihochschule der SED 1952 (Falco Werkenthin, Horst Dähn), about the Greek Communism (Heinz Richter) Archival Problems (Hermann Weber), a first publication from Rosa Luxemburg on Slavery (Narihiko Ito), and documents and biographies.

Project Publications 2002:

Hermann Weber and Gerda Weber: *Damals, als ich Wunderlich hieß. Vom Parteihochschüler zum kritischen Sozialisten. Die SED-Parteihochschule "Karl Marx" bis 1949.* Berlin: 2002.

Hermann Weber, Egbert Jahn, Bernhard H. Bayerlein, Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik and Ulrich Mählert (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2002.* Berlin: 2002.

Hermann Weber: Historische DDR-Forschung vor und nach der deutschen Einheit, *Deutschland Archiv*, 2002: 35, issue 6, pp. 937-943.

Hermann Weber: Zehn Jahre historische Kommunismusforschung. Leistungen, Defizite, Perspektiven, *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, 2002: 50, issue 4, pp. 611-633.

Hermann Weber: Gefahr der Aktenvernichtung, pp. 83-87 in: Weber, H., E. Jahn, B. Bayerlein, G. Braun, H. Dähn, J. Foitzik and U. Mählert (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2002.* Berlin: 2002.

Hermann Weber: Kommentar [zu SPD und KPD], pp. 141-149 in: Heinrich August Winkler (Ed.): *Weimar im Widerstreit. Deutung der ersten deutschen Republik im geteilten Deutschland.* München: 2002.

Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Director: | Beate Kohler-Koch |
| Researchers: | Fabrice Larat |
| Funding: | EU Kommission |
| Duration: | 2001 to 2002 |
| Status: | finished |

Research question/goal: In the past year the Mannheim Centre has hosted scholars from China who have been sponsored by the EU-China Higher Education Programme. This programme was launched five years ago in order to promote social science research on Europe. In the framework of this programme a close cooperation was established with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy for the Social Sciences (CASS). By electing Beate Kohler-Koch as member of the Academic Committee of the Institute for European Studies CASS has shown its intention to deepen the cooperation with MZES. By this way it should be possible to reduce the transaction costs when looking for common ground in research and post graduate studies. CASS has been chosen as the implementation agency for the next EU programme on European studies which is aiming to support large scale research cooperation projects.

Project activities in 2002:

In April 2002 B. Kohler-Koch took part in a delegation of the German Science Foundation which, on the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education, met with different universities and with both the Chinese Academy of the Sciences and the Social Sciences in order to explore opportunities of future collaboration, in particular of establishing joint post-graduate programmes ("Internationale

tionales Graduierten Kolleg"). Over the summer CASS has taken efforts to re-organise its graduate and post-graduate education in order to make it fit better with the more research oriented approach which is characteristic for the German system.

Cooperation with CASS in graduate and post-graduate education in European Studies will be strengthened thanks to a grant from the EU. The joint application with CASS is the only programme activity in China which is funded by the EU-Asia-Link Programme.

4 Infrastructure

Introduction

The MZES infrastructure includes three areas: (i) Research Archive Eurodata, (ii) the library, and (iii) the computer department. In greater detail the activities of the infrastructure are described in the bi-annual "Infrastructure Plan".

4.1 Research Archive EURODATA

Eurodata's central task is the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate information infrastructure for comparative research on Europe and on European integration, carried out in the two research departments. Science based survey programmes with European orientation as well as official statistics are major sources for this particular kind of research.

Concerning science based European data, well organised and continuously adapted services to researchers are provided by the consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA). Concerning official statistics, however, the situation is much worse. For many reasons, statistics provided by international organisations and the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat) are insufficient for in depth research. *National* statistics remain indispensable for European research both at the macro and the micro level. However, in contrast to science-based data collection programmes, infrastructural services coordinated across country are simply lacking in the field of official statistics. For this reason, the current focus of Eurodata is mainly on *official* statistics – at Euro-

pean, national and, limited in scope, sub-national level.

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.

Key areas of activity are

- Provision of meta-information ('Information Archive');
- Provision of third-party statistical data ('Statistics Library and File Archive');
- Establishment of European research databases.

The establishment of European research databases is achieved through participation of the archive staff in projects of the departments (research projects proper) or in projects with infrastructural orientation (service projects). Close inter-connection between research and data infrastructure work is the major vehicle to keep in line the data infrastructure with the medium-term goals of the Centre.

It is a basic principle of the Centre to provide access to its information infrastructure not only to researchers of the MZES but, within legal constraints, as much as possible also to the scientific community at large. The holdings of the statistics library and the file archive can be searched via Internet and – with the exception of official micro data under contract – be used for bona-fide research within the premises of our institute. Own databases with tabular data and meta-information on official statistics (links to third-party information, own databases) are pro-

vided on the Internet for free use or through academic publications with attached CD ROMs (such as the historical data handbooks of the 'Societies of Europe' series).

The following activity report of the archive is 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 European databases and related infrastructures (service projects). Research activities of the archive staff in projects with substantive research goals (currently 'The Societies of Europe Series' and 'Public Services and Social Protection in Europe') are included in the activity reports of the research departments.

Archive Maintenance, Internal Services and External Collaborations

a) Information Archive

The Information Archive provides a wide range of meta-information on official statistics in Europe. This is achieved through publication of guide books on social statistics (the archive contributes regularly to the MZES/IZ series 'Europe in Comparison. A Series of Guidebooks for the Social Sciences'), the provision of links to certain information types provided by statistical offices via the Internet (the archive has established databases with selected and classified links of statistical offices which is searchable via the Internet), information on official social survey programmes and related documents on the Internet (the 'web-guide'), and an own documentation database (concepts, measures, access conditions) for a set of key surveys in Europe ('survey profile database'), searchable via the Internet.

In 2002, the meta information databases on key surveys ('survey profile database') was converted to a UNIX-platform and ameliorated in many respects. All meta-databases have been updated in 2002. With the re-orientation of the archive towards more extensive support of micro data based research at the MZES, work was started to develop a new database for the documentation of national labour force surveys ('LFS documentation database'). Furthermore, work on a new social science guide book ('Official Micro Data in Europe: Programmes and Accessibility') was continued.

b) Statistics Library

Acquisitions

The statistics library is specialised on official statistics at European, national and sub-national level. Its holdings comprise yearbooks, bulletins, subject matter series with a strong emphasis on social statistics (including parliamentary elections results), censuses of population and establishments, and methodological publications, usually since the late 80ies. Its geographic focus is on Western Europe, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Concerning population census results and statistical yearbooks, holdings comprise all of Europe since late 19th century. The structure and coverage of the statistics library is shown in the following graph:

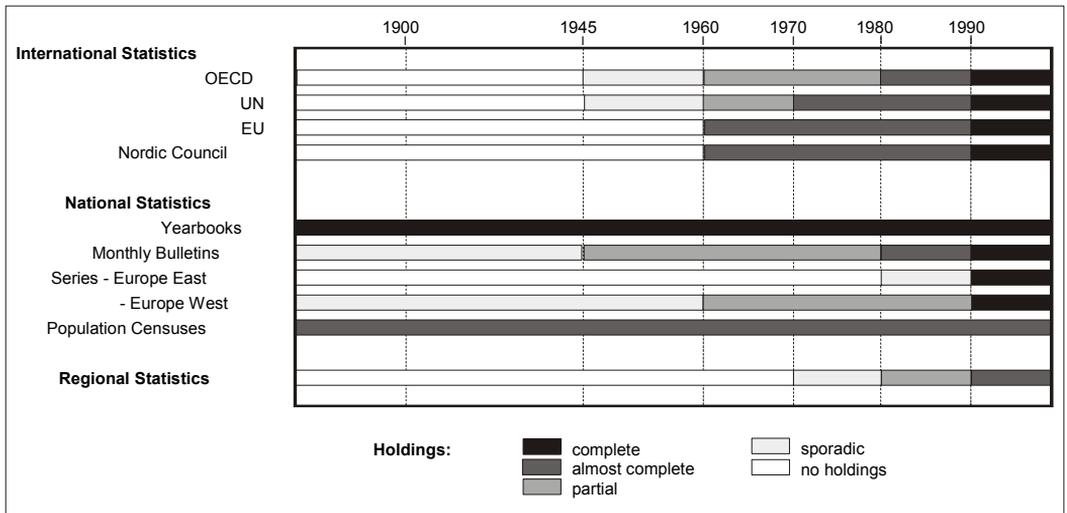
In 2002, holdings have been extended to the Baltic States. As in previous years, holdings have also been updated in 2002, including publications and data files of the 2000 census round for several countries. The share of electronic resources (publications, databases) has strongly increased in 2002. In several countries, many publications are no longer disseminated on a commercial basis, but are offered on-line in pdf-format for free. To

keep our holdings complete and independent of the data providers IT-strategies, we download such electronic publications and shelf them in our electronic library. In 2002 we developed a schedule for performing those downloads on a periodic basis. In 2002, about 5,100 titles have been acquired in total. In addition, exceptional work was required as a result of the switch of the MZES to new library software. Conversion of data and adaptation of organisational procedures to the new software is carried out in close cooperation between staff of the archive and librarians of the MZES 'Europe Library'.

top. For easy navigation, the electronic library uses the same classification system as the print library. For legal reasons, this service is, however, not available to external users.

c) 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 include also digitised maps at sub-national level for computer cartography (production of thematic maps).



Catalogue and accessibility

All holdings can be searched in various ways via Internet in the integrated local catalogue of the MZES-library. Currently, stocks of the statistics library are not on loan. Considering electronic publications, staff of the MZES can access all electronic subject-matter publications and classifications from their desk-

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 more and more countries access to tabular data in

the meanwhile is granted for free or at very low cost. The archive documents these developments and updates major off-line collections in regular intervals. All acquisitions of machine-readable files are catalogued and can easily be searched via the Internet catalogue of the MZES using the descriptor "file". Access to these data, however, is ruled by license agreements – and usually limited to University members. For members of MZES major international databases are accessible from their desktop. Once the university-wide information services have been re-organised, holdings will be integrated into the campus-wide information system. As in previous years, databases have been updated and extended also in 2002. In 2002 we observed a growing tendency among third party data providers towards the replacement of off-line products by easy-to-use Internet databases. Moreover, statistics offices are increasingly providing comprehensive on-line databases now free of charge or at very low cost. In 2002, the archive has therefore established on its home-page a list of links to on-line databases of statistical offices. Moreover, it has subscribed to a number of low-cost Internet-databases.

Microdata from third parties

Concerning *official micro data*, the services of the archive are much more limited, because general archiving of micro data is usually not allowed. The archive supports, however, the acquisition of micro data and regularly observes and reports on changes in access conditions to official micro data in Europe (cf. 'Eurodata Newsletter').

In view of increasing accessibility of (national as well as European) official micro data and their relevance for core projects of the MZES, in 2002 the archive has started to strengthen

and expand its support for micro data based research at the institute. Part of the new services concern the establishment of meta-databases for easy-to-use documentation of (national) labour force surveys currently licensed. The documentation service will allow retrieval of meta-information from the MZES meta-database via Internet in a way which allows direct comparisons of concepts, definitions and measurements between different surveys. This meta-information service will not only be made available within the Intranet of the MZES but, depending on license agreements, as far as possible also to the public at large. The service will be based on designs and programmes developed in a recently completed research project financed by the European Union ('EuReporting, sub-project 'Access to Official Micro Data'). Work for adaptation of design and related programmes is on-going. The database will be implemented in 2003.

Concerning *acquisitions* of micro data in 2002, the major new acquisition was the update of the ECHP-database. In addition, the acquisition of a new set of national labour force surveys for a large number of European countries has been prepared. Data will be acquired for specified research projects in early 2003. In general, access to these micro data is strictly limited, usually to staff within the University of Mannheim or even within the MZES as registered in the contracts.

Concerning *survey programmes of the academic community*, support is available via the network of national data archives (CESSDA). In the meanwhile, extended on-line-services (browsing of data and integrated meta-information, analysis, downloading) are provided through NESSTAR via the Internet. The work of the archive in this

field is therefore limited to providing and updating links to such external services.

Own data collections (see Service Projects below and 'The Societies of Europe' project of Department A)

One of the major tasks of the archive relates to the establishment of European research databases. This is achieved in close cooperation with the research departments. Within the '*Societies of Europe*' project (cf. department A), European research databases with long time-series have been established in the past on trade unions and elections. In 2002, the database on families and population was completed and work on a database on economic activity continued. Furthermore, support was provided to the establishment of a European database on the development of social security systems. Within the category of *service projects*, European databases have been established in the past on family policy and – in cooperation with ILO – on social security expenditures. In 2002, work has been continued to establish a European database on the territorial structure of government in Europe since late 19th century. Work related to the completion of GIS-based computer maps, the updating of regional nomenclatures and related information, and the preparation of a related book. More details are reported in the project description below.

In addition to such service projects, staff members of the archive also participate in substantive projects affiliated to the research departments (and documented there).

d) 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 compara-

bility issues, documentary publications, a Newsletter in English (available in print form and on Internet) and support in computer-based mapping.

e) Cooperations

Internal Cooperation

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

The archive has a long-standing cooperation with the Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA, Mannheim). This cooperation comprises work in the field of social reporting and the monitoring of access conditions to official micro data in Europe. In 2002, cooperation was limited to informal contacts and exchanges of information with respect to establishing meta-databases on the Internet.

Cooperation with foreign institutes

Since years, the archive closely cooperates with the Norwegian data archive (NSD). The cooperation with NSD concerns the establishment of an infrastructure for comparative research on regions. In 2002, a new cooperation was started with the University of Lleida (Spain) to establish a collection of GIS-based European-wide digital maps on administrative boundaries at sub-national level (for both cooperations cf. service project 'Comparing Regions', below). In addition, the archive collaborates with the UK Data Archive and other members of the Consortium of European Data Archives. This collaboration concerns mainly the establishment of a

European documentation system on official statistics and is limited to occasional participation in expert-groups.

Service Projects

Comparing Regions

Director: F. Kraus (MZES), J. Ryssevik (NSD, Norway), G. Martinotti (ADPSS, Milano)

Researchers: D. Caramani, F. Kraus, J. Ryssevik (NSD), A. Nilsen (NSD), J. Marti-Hennberg (Uni Lleida)

Funding: MZES, NSD and ADPSS

Duration: 1996 to 2003

Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project has three goals: 1) establishment of a data collection on population and employment in post-war 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 activities in 2002:

In 2002 work concentrated on the digitalisation of maps on the territorial structure of Europe since 1870 and related work. Such vector-orientated maps are a basic infrastructural tool for a wide range of applications, such as thematic mapping and statistical analyses with GIS. Work was divided between MZES and a new collaborator, Prof. Marti-Henneberg and his GIS-team (Department of Sociology and Geography, University of Lleida, Spain). MZES established a system of regional nomenclatures (levels of territorial sub-divisions of general government; names, mergers and splits of territorial units) indicating changes in territorial stability and function of territorial levels since 1870 for all countries of Western Europe, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and successors. Based on this information, our Spanish collaborators identified proper maps (often single national maps with regional sub-divisions), digitalised them and integrated them into European-wide maps with identical projection (GIS-based maps). The nomenclature is complete, and in the map collection, consisting of European-wide maps at sub-national level for roughly every decade since 1870), only two countries are not yet included. All maps are in ARCInfo format. Furthermore, MZES continued work on the manuscript for a reference book ('European Regions. The Territorial Structure of Europe, 1870-2000') with drafting chapters on Germany, Italy, France and Spain and completing chapters on Switzerland and Italy. The book will include a CD-ROM with data,

documentation, a regional classification (including systematic information on levels and functions of regional governance), and the GIS-based interactive maps (ARCVIEW shape files).

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 is collecting 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 this 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 Europe-Library is a public reference library, open to the researchers of the institute as well as to external readers. Opening hours are Monday through Thursday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Friday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The collection contains at present about 27,600 media (without QUIA and Eurodata). The library subscribes to about 130 journals in the main library languages (German, English, French, Italian and Spanish) and about 50 periodicals in East European languages. In addition, there is an extensive collection of working papers (about 7,600) from domestic and foreign research institutes.

The collection can be accessed using the local library system "TINlib" and the Internet. Since 1999 the MZES collection has been integrated step by step into the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (*Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund, SWB*). In cooperation with the university library and the MZES computer department about 32,300 book titles (including Eurodata and QUIA) have been added to the SWB till now, ensuring inclusion in the online catalogue of the University of Mannheim. Further integration of existing collections into the SWB is continued. In the year 2002 38 per cent of our added titles were catalogued by ourselves, because the MZES was the first library in the SWB owning these titles. During a transitional period all new titles have to be listed in the local catalogue of the MZES library system "TINlib" as well as the catalogue of the SWB.

To avoid these double efforts, at the end of 2002 the library began to exchange "TINlib" for the library system of the University of Mannheim (Software "i3v"). The first module that has been adopted is the "periodical module"; during 2003 the other parts of the system ("acquisition module" and "circulation module") will be installed.

As reported last year, the MZES library has in cooperation with the University Library established an access to the "Periodicals' database" (*Zeitschriftendatenbank, ZDB*). This was necessary in order to get the stocks of the MZES statistics library incorporated into the national catalogues. In a first step, last year, the collection of German statistical publications that the MZES holds has been dealt with in order to get these holdings (about 700 titles) into the ZDB. These data have by now been transferred from the ZDB into the system of the SWB and also into the

online catalogue of the University of Mannheim. In October 2002 a three-year-project has begun (with an additional librarian) to add the remaining statistical publications of the MZES to the ZDB. After an extensive training the librarian is cataloguing the statistical publications, country by country, directly in the ZDB and the SWB. By December 2002 the entire stock of seven countries had been added to these national catalogues.

Europe-Library

In the reporting year exactly 1,101 new books have been acquired.

The stock of the *European integration group* grew by about 168 volumes to a total of 2,464 titles. There is, in accordance with the emphasis of the research projects at the institute, a clear increase in the subgroups of "MGS" (member states group), "Staat" (European treaties, administration, law), and "Sozsta" (social policy group).

Collection and increase of the European integration group 2002

| | Collection | Increase in 2002 |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| <i>Agrar</i> (agriculture group) | 42 | 1 |
| <i>Allg</i> (general group) | 322 | 20 |
| <i>Finanz</i> (monetary, financial institutions) | 104 | 2 |
| <i>Info</i> (information, new in 2001) | 34 | 10 |
| <i>Inst</i> (EU institutions) | 105 | 4 |
| <i>Intbez</i> (international relations group) | 286 | 20 |
| <i>Kultur</i> (culture, education, media) | 41 | 2 |
| <i>MGS</i> (member states group) | 200 | 29 |
| <i>Polsoz</i> (elections, parties, public opinion) | 100 | 6 |
| <i>Region</i> (regional policy, integration of minorities) | 197 | 12 |
| <i>Sozsta</i> (social policy group) | 311 | 20 |
| <i>Staat</i> (European Treaties, administration, law) | 285 | 26 |
| <i>Theorie</i> (concepts & theories of integration, federalism) | 82 | 3 |
| <i>Umwelt</i> (environmental policy of European org.) | 50 | 2 |
| <i>Verbän</i> (associations at EU level) | 71 | 3 |
| <i>Wirt</i> (economy -, internal market group) | 234 | 8 |
| Total | 2,464 | 168 |

In the groups *Comparative European Research* (E.K.) and *Western Europe Country Studies*, 715 titles have been acquired. The

stock contains 9,442 titles in these groups. There are 228 new titles in the *Comparative European Research* group. In the field of

country studies especially the number of books on Germany and France has increased, followed by studies on the United Kingdom, Austria and Greece (see Tables 8.1 and 8.2, Appendix).

The stock of literature on *Eastern Europe* now contains 2,633 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 Russia,

Poland, Turkey and Hungary 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 general matters. Some titles of the *Reference Books* collection have been regrouped into the new sub-group "Information".

The collection of Reference Books etc. 1999-2002:

| Bookstock | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|----------------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Reference Books (RF) | 821 | 871 | 811 | 753 |
| Theory | 471 | 559 | 646 | 695 |
| Methods | 362 | 406 | 433 | 450 |
| General | 830 | 964 | 1,124 | 1,388 |

Working papers

The number of working papers increased by 624 titles to a total of 7,602 titles. Working papers are obtained through exchange with domestic and foreign research institutes. Central publishing institutions are, among others,

- the European University Institute (Florence),

- CEPS/INSTEAD (Luxembourg),
- Institut de Ciències Polítiques i Socials (Barcelona),
- Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung,
- Sociologický ústav AV ČR / Institute of Sociology, ASCR (Prague).

Working papers sorted by countries:

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|--------------|
| Supranational | 2,945 | Hungary | 9 |
| Australia | 7 | Ireland | 8 |
| Austria | 84 | Luxembourg | 14 |
| Belgium | 111 | The Netherlands | 130 |
| Czech Republic | 48 | Norway | 219 |
| Denmark | 42 | Poland | 70 |
| Finland | 9 | Spain | 281 |
| France | 69 | Sweden | 400 |
| Germany | 2,833 | Switzerland | 2 |
| Great Britain | 152 | USA | 122 |
| Greece | 47 | Total | 7,602 |

Information Archive on Textual Sources (Quellen-Informationsarchiv, QUIA)

This archive 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.

Main tasks are the following:

1. Maintenance of a reference library

2. Support of the Europe library
3. Special service projects / products

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

At the end of 2002 the reference library contained 905 titles grouped as follows:

| Countries | Titles | Countries | Titles | Countries | Titles |
|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Supranational | 235 | France | 57 | Poland | 2 |
| Austria | 26 | Germany | 389 | Portugal | 1 |
| Belgium | 23 | Hungary | 3 | Russia | 2 |
| Canada | 1 | Ireland | 5 | Slovenia | 3 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1 | Italy | 37 | Spain | 23 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | Luxembourg | 18 | Sweden | 10 |
| Cypria | 1 | Netherlands | 5 | Switzerland | 27 |
| Finland | 14 | Norway | 3 | United Kingdom | 16 |

| Subjects | Titles | Subjects | Titles |
|--|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| General (research documentation, bibliographies) | 154 | Governmental documents | 127 |
| Archives (guides, handbooks, inventories) | 275 | Parliamentary documents | 84 |
| Information on libraries and documentation centers | 82 | Political parties' documents | 7 |
| Laws | 60 | Social policy documents | 61 |
| Associations' documents | 16 | Trade Unions' documents | 39 |

In 2002 a total of 115 titles were added to the reference library.

2. 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. The documentation "Social Research in and on Europe" – providing information on activities and publications of the key European and US social research institutions which do research in areas that the Mannheim Centre is concentrated on – was made online available in 2002. In addition, QUIA's manpower assisted the library in ordering, receiving and cataloguing books. QUIA was also involved in introducing the new i3v-library-modul (training, data input, etc.) and it helped to prepare the cataloguing-project of

the holdings of the statistics library at the MZES.

3. The manuscript for the book "Trade Unions of Europe. Organisations, Archives, Research Institutions. A Reference Book" is prepared for printing in 2003 by Leske + Budrich. Language editing, the last step before publication, is still needed. Thereafter an online version of the manual will be put at the disposal of the research community.

Two other (research) projects of QUIA staff member Günter Braun are in progress (as described in the respective chapters of Department A and Department B):

Historical Data Handbook: "Trade Unions in Western Europe 1900–1945"

Directory of General Interest Groups / NGOs at European and (Selected) National Levels

4.3 Computer Department

Introduction

Renewing the hardware and software has been one of the main tasks. In particular this has meant to install and configure the new file-, mail- and web servers, four network printers and 57 PCs. About 80 PCs have been upgraded from Windows 95/NT to Windows 2000 and from MS Office 97 to Office 2000. The actual state of the hardware is shown in the figure below (section "hardware") in detail.

Extensive support for the changeover to a new library system and the project to add statistical publications from EURODATA to the ZDB was given in 2002.

The management of the computing infrastructure and its users constitute the main activity of the department. The following item lists the corresponding services.

Services

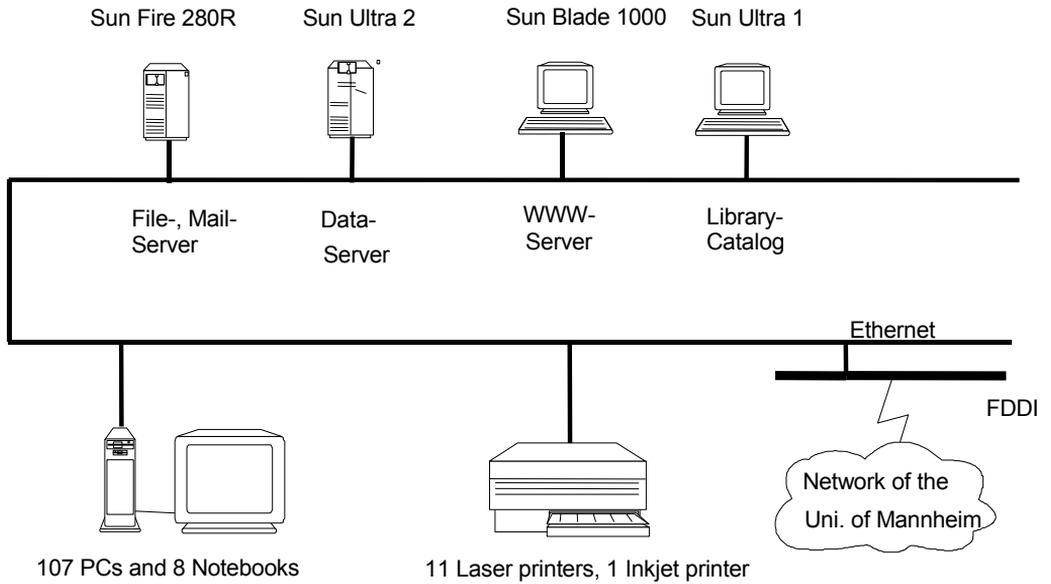
Among other special tasks there are services which must be done continuously over the year. These are:

- 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 about 800 books).
- Installing and managing library software (TINlib, SWB, ZDB): 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) and Union Catalogue of Serials (ZDB) (WinIBW), creation of upload files for SWB and ZDB catalogue.

Hardware

The following configuration sketch shows the state of the hardware effective on December 31, 2002 and the connection to the network of the University of Mannheim:



In 2002 the MZES replaced 10 PCs, 14 colour displays and a laser printer for administrative staff. A colour scanner and an inkjet printer, which support A3 paper size, have been bought.

Software

The Comprehensive Meta Analysis Programme and a few licences for Endnote were acquired. In addition to these new acquisitions the following programmes were updated: Acrobat Software, CorelDraw, Dreamweaver , HCL Exceed, SPSS and Winzip.

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1. MZES staff

The following tables give an overview of the staff working at the institute as of December 31, 2002 and of staff members who left the institute during the year. It informs about the sector a person belongs/belonged to, as well as her or his integration into research projects or other functions of the institute. The funding source of each post is indicated in the last column.

a) Staff at end of year 2002

| Name | Sector | Function / Research Project | Funding Source |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Alle, Marlene | Infrastructure | Computer Department (Head) | MZES |
| Ballendowitsch, Jens | Dept. A | Social Structure, Social Security, and the Social Position of the Public Service Sector: European Models and National Case Studies | Thyssen Stiftung |
| 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 / MZES |
| Berger, Johannes Prof.Dr. | Dept. A | Project Director / Research areas 4 and 5 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Berton, Marina | Dept. B | Learning to Live Democracy | MZES |
| Bieniek, Markus | Dept. B | How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies | VW-Stiftung |
| Binder, Tanja | Dept. B | Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election | DFG |
| Braun, Günter Dr. | Infrastructure Dept. B | Archive for Information on Textual Sources / Project Director & researcher, Research area 4 | MZES |
| Brüderl, Josef Prof.Dr. | Dept. A | Project Director / Research area 5 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Caramani, Daniele Dr. | Dept. A / B | Senior Researcher – Fellow | MZES |
| Deth, Jan W. van Prof.Dr. | Dept. B | Project Director / Research areas 1 and 2 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Diewald, Birgit | Infrastructure | Library | MZES |
| Dollmann, Jörg | Dept. A | Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families | DFG |
| Esser, Hartmut Prof.Dr. | Dept. A | Head of Department / Project Director, Research areas 3 and 5 | Dept. of Social Sciences |

| Name | Sector | Function / Research Project | Funding Source |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Finke, Barbara | Dept. B | Strategy Options of International Governance: NGOs and Good Governance | VW-Stiftung |
| Fischer, Sabine | Dept. B | Authoritarian Integration or Democratic Co-operation? The Caucasus between Brussels and Moscow | MZES |
| Fix, Birgit Dr. | Dept. A | Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Role of the Churches in Western Europe | DFG |
| Flora, Peter Prof.Dr. | Dept. A | Project Director / Research area 2 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Gschwend, Thomas Ph.D. | Dept. B | Electoral System and Coalition Government as Incentives for Strategic Voting | MZES |
| Hamann, Silke | Dept. A | Institutional Features of the Programs for Unemployed People and the Correlated Chances for Solidarity | MZES Young Scholars Program |
| Hellmann, Birgit | Dept. B | Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System | DFG |
| Hess, Josiane | Directorate | Secretary | MZES |
| Humrich, Christoph | Dept. B | Organisational Structure and the Facilitation of Argumentative Action in International Negotiation Systems | DFG |
| Jäger, Angela | Dept. A | Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts | DFG |
| Jahn, Egbert Prof.Dr. | Dept. B | Project Director / Research areas 5 and 7 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Jungblut, Jean-Marie | Infrastructure | Data Archive Eurodata | MZES |
| Kalter, Frank PD Dr. | Dept. A | Project Director and researcher/ Research areas 1, 3 and 5 / Senior Researcher – Fellow | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Knodt, Michèle Dr. | Dept. B | Project Director / Research area 5 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Kogan, Irena | Dept. A | Integration of Immigrants in the EU Countries | MZES Young Scholars Program, DAAD |
| Kohler-Koch, Beate Prof.Dr. | Dept. B | Project Director / Research areas 4, 5 and 6 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Kotzian, Peter | Dept. B | European Health Policy and National Regulation of Pharmaceutical Markets | DFG |
| Kraus, Franz | Infrastructure | Data Archive Eurodata (Head) | MZES |

| Name | Sector | Function / Research Project | Funding Source |
|------------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Kristen, Cornelia | Dept. A | Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families | DFG |
| Larat, Fabrice Dr. | Dept. B | Strategy Options of International Governance | VW-Stiftung |
| Leuffen, Dirk | Dept. B | Does <i>Cohabitation</i> matter? French European Policy-Making in the Context of Divided Government | MZES Young Scholars Program |
| Linhart, Eric | Dept. B | European Health Policy and National Regulation of Pharmaceutical Markets | DFG |
| Luber, Silvia | Dept. A | Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe | Thyssen Stiftung |
| Mack-Manhart, Sigrid | Directorate | Secretary | University |
| Melbeck, Christian Dr. | Infrastructure | Computer Department | MZES |
| Müller, Walter Prof.Dr. | Directorate | Director | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Nickel, Constanze | Dept. B | Secretary | MZES |
| Pappi, Franz Urban Prof.Dr. | Dept. B | Head of Department / Project Director, Research areas 3 and 6 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Peter, Rolf | Dept. B | The Management of Integration Processes in the CIS and the Whole of Europe as Intended by Russian Political Actors | VW-Stiftung |
| Puškaric, Ivka | Dept. A | The Reconstruction of Social Security and Social Services in Central Eastern and South-eastern Europe: a Comparison of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Croatia and Slovenia | MZES |
| Pütz, Christine | Dept. B | Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries? | MZES |
| Rittberger, Berthold D.Phil. | Dept. B | Constitutional Politics in the European Union: Parliamentarization and the Institutionalization of Human Rights | MZES |
| Römmele, Andrea PD Dr. | Dept. B | Project Director and researcher/ Research area 2 | VW-Stiftung |
| Rossi, Beate | Dept. A | Secretary | MZES |
| Roßteutscher, Sigrid Dr. | Dept. B | Project Director and researcher / Research area 1 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Rothenbacher, Franz Dr. | Infrastructure | Data Archive Eurodata | MZES |
| Schenke-Huber, Petra | Directorate | Secretary | MZES |

| Name | Sector | Function / Research Project | Funding Source |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Scherer, Stefani | Dept. A | Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe | MZES / Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Schimmelfennig, Frank PD Dr. | Dept. B | Senior Researcher – Fellow | MZES |
| Schmitt, Hermann PD Dr. | Infrastructure Dept. B | Project Director and researcher/ Research areas 2, 3 and 4 | MZES |
| Schneider, Marianne | Infrastructure | Data Archive Eurodata (Secretary) | MZES |
| Schneider, Reinhart Dr. | Directorate | Managing Director | MZES |
| Schommer, Martin | Dept. A | Change of Social Structure and Reform of Social Security: a Comparison of Germany and Great Britain, 1980-2000 | MZES |
| Schwenger, Hermann | Infrastructure | Archive for Information on Textual Sources / Library | MZES |
| Seidendorf, Stefan | Dept. B | Europeanization of Nation-State Identities? A Franco-German Comparison of Identity Discourses | MZES Young Scholars Program |
| Springer, Silvia | Infrastructure | Library (Secretary) | MZES |
| Stegmann, Christine | Dept. A | 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 / MZES |
| Thurner, Paul W. Dr. | Dept. B | Project Director / Research area 6 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Tseng, Su-Ling Ph.D. | Dept. B | Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System | DFG |
| Ullrich, Carsten Dr. | Dept. A | Project Director and researcher/ Research area 4 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| 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 | VW-Stiftung |
| Weiß, Christina | Dept. B | European Civilian Conflict Management | MZES |
| Weiß, Sabine | Infrastructure | Library | MZES |

| Name | Sector | Function / Research Project | Funding Source |
|--|----------------|---|---|
| Wozniak, Helena | Infrastructure | Library Assistance | MZES |
| Wüst, Andreas M. Dr. | Dept. B | Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election | DFG |
| Zittel, Thomas Dr. (from 9/02 – 6/03 Harvard University) | Dept. B | Parliaments, Representative Government and New Electronic Media Environments: An International Comparison | DFG / Kennedy Fellow / Thyssen Stiftung |
| Zmerli, Sonja | Dept. B | Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy: An International Comparison | DFG |

b) Staff members having left the institute during the year

| Name | Sector | Function / Research Project | Funding Source |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 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 / MZES |
| Fix, Elisabeth Dr. | Dept. A | Project Director / Research area 4 | Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Jezela, Anna | Dept. B | Gender Differences in Social and Political Participation | MZES Young Scholars Program |
| Kim, Anna Dr. | Dept. A | Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe | DFG / Dept. of Social Sciences |
| Quittkat, Christine | Dept. B | The Europeanization of Interest Intermediation: French Trade Associations in Comparative Perspective | Thyssen Stiftung / MZES |
| Reinhardt, Edith | Dept. B | Secretary | MZES |
| Wagner, Claudia | Dept. B | International Management of Conflicts of Ethnic Nationalism in Eastern Europe | DFG |
| Wormer, Marlene (maternity leave) | Infrastructure | Library | MZES |

3. Publications 2002

a) Books

- Conzelmann, Thomas and Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Regionales Europa - Europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: 2002. [Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung / No. 6]
- Conzelmann, Thomas: *Große Räume, kleine Räume. Europäisierte Regionalpolitik in Deutschland und Großbritannien*. Baden-Baden: 2002. [Regieren in Europa / No. 3]
- Diehl, Claudia: *Die Partizipation von Migranten in Deutschland*. Opladen: 2002. [Forschung Soziologie / No. 155]
- Gabriel, Oskar W., Volker Kunz, Sigrid Roßteutscher and Jan W. van Deth: *Sozialkapital und Demokratie. Zivilgesellschaftliche Ressourcen im Vergleich*. Wien: 2002.
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus and Beate Kohler-Koch (Ed.): *Verfassungspolitik in der Europäischen Union*. Mannheim: 2002.
- Jachtenfuchs, Markus and Michèle Knodt (Ed.): *Regieren in internationalen Institutionen*. Opladen: 2002.
- Kogan, Irena and Walter Müller (Ed.): *School-to-work Transitions in Europe: Analyses of the EULFS 2000 Ad hoc Module*. Mannheim: 2002.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate, Thomas Conzelmann and Michèle Knodt: *Europäische Integration - Europäisches Regieren*. Hagen: 2002. [polis]
- Rokkan, Stein and Peter Flora (Ed.): *Stato, nazione e democrazia in Europa*. A cura di Peter Flora. Traduzione di Daniele Caramani. Bologna: 2002.
- Römmele, Andrea: *Direkte Kommunikation zwischen Parteien und Wählern. Professionalisierte Wahlkampftechnologien in den USA und in der BRD*. Wiesbaden: 2002.
- Rothenbacher, Franz: *The European Population, 1850-1945*. Basingstoke: 2002. [The Societies of Europe]
- Sahm, Astrid, Manfred Sapper and Volker Weichsel (Ed.): *Die Zukunft des Friedens. Eine Bilanz der Friedens- und Konfliktforschung*. Wiesbaden: 2002.
- Shikano, Susumu: *Die soziale Konstruktion politischer Wirklichkeit. Zur kollektiven Deutung der Bundestagswahl 1998 durch Medien und Bürger*. Frankfurt/New York: 2002. [Mannheimer Beiträge zur politischen Soziologie / No. 5]
- Weber, Hermann and Gerda Weber: *Damals, als ich Wunderlich hieß. Vom Parteihochschüler zum kritischen Sozialisten. Die SED-Parteihochschule "Karl Marx" bis 1949*. Berlin: 2002.
- Weber, Hermann, Egbert Jahn, Bernhard H. Bayerlein, Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik and Ulrich Mählert (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2002*. Berlin: 2002.
- Wüst, Andreas M.: *Wie wählen Neubürger? Politische Einstellungen und Wahlverhalten eingebürgerter Personen in Deutschland*. Opladen: 2002.

b) Articles in journals

- Barbieri, Paolo and Stefani Scherer: Logici e Razionali? Comportamenti strategici dell'offerta di lavoro nella transizione scuola-lavoro: un confronto fra Nord e Sud Italia, *Lavoro e Relazioni Industriali. Rivista di economia del lavoro applicata*, 2002: 1, pp. 95-119.
- Esser, Hartmut: Ehekrisen. Das Re-Framing der Ehe und der Anstieg der Scheidungsraten, *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 2002: 31, issue 6, pp. 472-496.
- Esser, Hartmut: In guten wie in schlechten Tagen. Ehekrisen, Untreue und Anstieg der Scheidungsraten - eine Ursachenanalyse, *Forum - Forschung Universität Mannheim*, 2002: pp. 12-17.
- Esser, Hartmut: In guten wie in schlechten Tagen? Das Framing der Ehe und das Risiko zur Scheidung. Eine Anwendung und ein Test des Modells der Frame-Selektion, *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 2002: 54, issue 1, pp. 27-63.
- Faas, Thorsten and Andreas Wüst: The Schill Factor in the Hamburg State Election 2001, *German Politics*, 2002: 11, issue 2, pp. 1-20.
- Finke, Barbara: Aufbruch der Frauenbewegungen (Buchrezension), *Forschungsjournal NSB*, 2002: 15, issue 2, pp. 114-116.
- Fix, Birgit and Elisabeth Fix: Europa ante portas. Chancen und Risiken für die Caritas, *Caritas-Mitteilungen*, 2002: issue 1, pp. 23-35.
- Fix, Birgit and Elisabeth Fix: From charity of client-oriented social services production: a social profile of religious welfare associations in Western European comparison, *European Journal for Social Work*, 2002: 5, issue 1, pp. 55-62.
- Fix, Birgit and Elisabeth Fix: Sozialmarkt fördert Kundenorientierung, *Neue Caritas*, 2002: 103, issue 14, pp. 27-32.
- Gangl, Markus: Changing labour markets and early career outcomes: labour market entry in Europe over the past decade, *Work, employment and society*, 2002: 16, issue 1, pp. 67-90.
- Kalter, Frank and Nadia Granato: Demographic Change, Educational Expansion, and Structural Assimilation of Immigrants: The Case of Germany, *European Sociological Review*, 2002: 18, pp. 199-216.
- Karl, Astrid, Carsten G. Ullrich and Silke Hamann: Akzeptanz und Akzeptanzunterschiede von Arbeitslosenversicherung und Sozialhilfe, *Zeitschrift für Sozialreform*, 2002: 48, issue 1, pp. 53-76.
- Knodt, Michèle: Die Europäische Union: Auf der Suche nach Legitimität, *Zur Debatte*, 2002: 32, issue 4, pp. 34-35.
- Knodt, Michèle: Europäisierung regionalen Regierens: Mit Sinatra zum 'autonomieorientierten Systemwechsel' im deutschen Bundesstaat, *PVS*, 2002: 02, issue 2, pp. 211-234.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: European Networks and Ideas: Changing National Policies?, *European Integration Online Papers*, 2002: 6, issue 6.
- Kristen, Cornelia: Duitsland: Schoolkeuzes in Immigrantengezinnen, *Management en Organisatie*, 2002: 56, issue 3, pp. 78-79.

- Kristen, Cornelia: Hauptschule, Realschule oder Gymnasium? Ethnische Unterschiede am ersten Bildungsübergang, *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 2002: 54, issue 3, pp. 534-552.
- Larat, Fabrice: Litauens verkannter Beitrag: Vilnius als Kulisse einer "éducation européenne", *Osteuropa*, 2002: issue 9/10, pp. 1190-1195.
- Müller, Walter: Eine Hommage an einen guten Freund und großen Soziologen. Zu Rudolf Andorkas "Einführung in die soziologische Gesellschaftsanalyse", *Soziologische Revue*, 2002: 25, issue 4, pp. 343-346.
- Müller, Walter, Hildegard Brauns and Susanne Steinmann: Expansion und Erträge tertiärer Bildung in Deutschland, Frankreich und im Vereinigten Königreich, *Berliner Journal für Soziologie*, 2002: 12, issue 1, pp. 37-62.
- Pappi, Franz U. and Susumu Shikano: Die politisierte Sozialstruktur als mittelfristig stabile Basis einer deutschen Normalwahl, *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 2002: 54, issue 3, pp. 444-475.
- Pappi, Franz Urban and Paul W. Thurner: Electoral Behavior in a Two-Vote-System: Incentives for Ticket Splitting in German Bundestag Elections, *European Journal of Political Research*, 2002: 41, pp. 207-232.
- Quittkat, Christine: Book review: "Die Interessenvertretung der Regionen bei der Europäischen Union. Deutsche Länder, spanische Autonome Gemeinschaften und französische Regionen", by Ester B. Neunreither, Frankfurt/Main: Peter Lang, 2001, *Journal of European Social Policy*, 2002: 12, issue 2, pp. 171-172.
- Quittkat, Christine: Les organisations professionnelles françaises: Européanisation de la médiation des intérêts, *Politique européenne*, 2002: issue 7, pp. 66-95.
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- Roßteutscher, Sigrid: Advocate, or Reflection? Associations and Political Culture, *Political Studies*, 2002: 50, issue 3, pp. 514-528.
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c) Articles in books

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d) Further publications

- Boockmann, Bernhard and Paul Thurner: *Flexibility Provisions in Multilateral Environmental Treaties*. ZEW Discussion Paper / No. 02-44. Mannheim: 2002. [IINS Research Paper No. 13]
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e) Dissertations and Postdoctoral Theses

- Fischer, Sabine: *Russland und der Westen – zur Wirkung von Ideen auf die russische Außenpolitik* (Inaugural-Dissertation). Frankfurt: 2002
- Ganter, Stephan: *Distanz und Kontext. Eine empirische Untersuchung zu den Determinanten sozialer Distanzen gegenüber Ausländern in Deutschland* (Inaugural-Dissertation). Mannheim: 2002.
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- Rittberger, Berthold: *The Parliamentarisation of the European Community* (Doctoral Dissertation). Oxford: 2002.
- Schwegmann, Christoph: *Die Jugoslawien-Kontaktgruppe in den Internationalen Beziehungen* (Inaugural-Dissertation). Mannheim: 2002.
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f) MZES Working Papers

- Nr. 42 Margarita M. Balmaceda: *EU Energy Policy and Future European Energy Markets: Consequences for the Central and East European States*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 43 Tadeusz Olszanski: *Die Ukraine und Rußland: Von der Desintegration zur Reintegration?* Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 44 Irena Kogan: *Labour Market Inclusion of Immigrants in Austria and Sweden: The Significance of the Period of Migration and the Effect of Citizenship Acquisition*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 45 Cristina Iannelli: *Parental Education and Young People's Educational and Labour Market Outcomes: A Comparison across Europe*. Mannheim 2002.
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- Nr. 47 Maarten Wolbers: *Job Mismatches and their Labour Market Effects among School-leavers in Europe*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 48 Markus Gangl: *The Only Way is Up? Employment Protection and Job Mobility among Recent Entrants to European Labour Markets*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 49 Frank Kalter and Irena Kogan: *Ethnic Inequalities at Labour Market Entry in Belgium and Spain*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 50 Horst Hegmann: *Die soziale Konstruktion konstitutioneller Präferenzen: Eine alternative Verwendungsweise der Ordnungsökonomik in der europäischen Verfassungsdiskussion*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 51 Achim Hurrelmann: *Verfassungspolitik als Konstruktion von Lernprozessen? Konstitutionalisierung und Identitätsbildung in der Europäischen Union*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 52 Christian Joerges: *Das Recht im Prozess der Konstitutionalisierung Europas*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 53 Stefan Schieren: *Europa zwischen rechtlich-konstitutioneller Konkordanz und politisch-kultureller Vielfalt*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 54 Michael W. Schröter: *Das Subsidiaritätsprinzip als verfassungsgenerierender Modus*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 55 Alexander Somek: *Mobilität - Wider ein verkürztes Verständnis von Supranationalität*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 56 Sigrid Roßteutscher and Jan W. van Deth: *Associations between Associations. The Structure of the Voluntary Association Sector*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 57 Christian H.C.A. Henning: *Political Foundation of Economically Inefficient Public Policies: The Case of the Common European Agricultural Policy*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 58 Frank Kalter and Nadia Granato: *Ethnic Minorities' Education and Occupational Attainment: The Case of Germany*. Mannheim 2002.
- Nr. 59 Peter Kotzian: *Stuck in the Middle: Welfare Effects of the European Pharmaceutical Markets' Incomplete Integration and a Possible Remedy*. Mannheim 2002.

Nr. 60 Paul W. Thurner, Franz Urban Pappi and Michael Stoiber: *EU Intergovernmental Conferences. A Quantitative Analytical Reconstruction and Data-Handbook of Domestic Preference Formation, Transnational Networks, and Dynamics of Compromise during the Amsterdam Treaty Negotiations*. Mannheim 2002.

4. National and international collaborations

| Research areas Dept. A | Partner institutions | Location |
|---|---|------------|
| The Development of Social Structures in European Societies | Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung | Berlin |
| | Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Humboldt Univ. | Berlin |
| | Institute for Employment Studies, University of Sussex | Brighton |
| | TARKI, Social Research Information Centre | Budapest |
| | ESRI, Economic and Social Research Institute | Dublin |
| | Centre for Educational Sociology | Edinburgh |
| | London School of Economics and Political Science | London |
| | Business Investment Research Centre, University of Maastricht | Maastricht |
| | Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market | Maastricht |
| | Institut für Mittelstandsforschung, Universität Mannheim | Mannheim |
| | Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA) | Mannheim |
| | International Survey Centre RSSS | Melbourne |
| | Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano Bicocca | Milano |
| | New York University | New York |
| | University of Nijmegen | Nijmegen |
| | Nuffield College | Oxford |
| INSEE, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques | Paris | |
| LASMAS, CNRS, Laboratoire d'Analyse Secondaire et de Méthodes Appliquées à la Sociologie - Institut du Longitudinal, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique | Paris | |
| Universität des Saarlandes | Saarbrücken | |

| Research areas Dept. A | Partner institutions | Location |
|--|--|--|
| The Development of Social Structures in European Societies (contd.) | SOFI, Swedish Institute for Social and Economic Research National Taipeh University University of Tokyo Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Facoltà di Sociologia, Università di Trento University of Arizona | Stockholm Taipeh Tokyo Trento Tucson |
| Social Services and Social Security: The European Welfare States in Comparison | EKKE (National Centre for Social Research) Departament de Sociologia Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona Budapest University of Economic Sciences Department of Sociology Göteborg Universitet Danish National Institute of Social Research Columbia University Diakonhjemmet International Centre Faculty of Theology, University of Oslo INSEE, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Tampere Dipartimento di Scienze Sociali Università degli Studi di Torino Institute of Labour and Social Sciences Institut für Demographie Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften Institut für Soziologie, Universität Zürich | Athens Barcelona Budapest Göteborg Copenhagen New York Oslo Oslo Paris Tampere Turin Warschau Wien Zürich |

| Research areas Dept. A | Partner institutions | Location |
|--|--|--------------|
| Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts | Social and Demographic Research Institute, University of Massachusetts | Amherst |
| | Marino Institute of Education | Dublin |
| | European University Institute | Firenze |
| | Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Oxford Brookes University | Oxford |
| | Department of Sociology, University of Oxford | Oxford |
| | Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania | Philadelphia |
| | Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm University | Stockholm |
| | Department of Sociology, Tel Aviv University | Tel Aviv |
| | ERCOMER, Utrecht University | Utrecht |
| Institute for Social Studies, Warsaw University. | Warsaw | |

| Research areas Dept. B | Partner institutions | Location |
|---|---|------------|
| Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour | Department of Economics, Politics and Public Administration, Aalborg University | Aalborg |
| | Department of Political Science University of Aarhus | Aarhus |
| | Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Aberdeen | Aberdeen |
| | Amsterdam School of Communication research, University of Amsterdam, | Amsterdam |
| | The LOS Centre | Bergen |
| | Forschungsschwerpunkt Institutionen und Sozialer Wandel, WZB | Berlin |
| | Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Bern | Bern |
| | ECPR, University of Essex | Colchester |
| | Department of Political Science, University of Dublin/Trinity College, | Dublin |

| Research areas Dept. B | Partner institutions | Location |
|--|--|---|
| Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour (contd.) | Department of Public Administration University of Twente Department de Science Politique Université de Genève Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg UNICS – ISCTE, Department of Sociology, University of Lisbon Center for the Evaluation and Strategie Studies, Institute for Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana IPOP/ISPO, Université Catholique de Louvain Departamento de Ciencia Política y de la Administración, Facultad de Derecho Universidad Autónoma de Madrid Department of Political Science, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia Inst. Juan March de Est. E Invest., Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Ciencias Sociales Institutt for Samfunnsforskning Institutt for statsvitenskap, University of Oslo Nuffield College Fondation National des Sciences Politiques Department of Politics, University of Sheffield Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Stuttgart Social and Cultural Planning Office (SCP) Department of Government, Uppsala University | Enschede Genève Gothenburg Lisbon Ljubljana Louvain Madrid Madrid Madrid Oslo Oslo Oxford Paris Sheffield Stuttgart The Hague Uppsala |
| Political Parties and Political Linkage | Amsterdam School of Communication Research, University of Amsterdam Forschungsschwerpunkt Institutionen und Sozialer Wandel, WZB | Amsterdam Berlin |

| Research areas Dept. B | Partner institutions | Location |
|--|--|--|
| Political Parties and Political Linkage (contd.) | Department of Political Science, University of the Basque Country Department of Political Science, Central European University Research School for the Social Sciences, Australian National University, Department of Political Science, University of Catania Department of Government, University of Essex Department of Political Science, University of Dublin/Trinity College Department of Public Administration, University of Twente Department of Government, University of Strathclyde Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg CIDSP, Université de Grenoble Department of Political Science, University of California at Irvine IPOP/ISPO, Université Catholique de Louvain Department of Political Science, Université de Montreal Institutt for Samfunnsforskning Department of Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology | Bilbao Budapest Canberra Catania Colchester Dublin Enschede Glasgow Gothenburg Grenoble Irvine Louvain Montreal Oslo Trondheim |
| The Election of Parliaments as a Coordination Problem of Parties and Voters | School of Geographical Sciences Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris Department of Geography Department of Political Science | Bristol Paris Sheffield Stony Brook |

| Research areas Dept. B | Partner institutions | Location |
|---|--|--|
| Governance in Europe | Chinese Academy for Social Sciences (CASS) "Network: One Europe or several" British Economic and Social Research Council Copenhagen Peace Research Institute, (COPRI) European University Institute CERAT / Institut d'Etudes Politique Center for the Study of Democracy, University of Westminster European Study Programme ARENA, University of Oslo Center for International Studies and Research / Science Po | Beijing Brighton Copenhagen Florence Grenoble London Maastricht Oslo Paris |
| International Embeddedness of European Governance | School of Legal Studies, University of Sussex Sussex European Institute (SEI), U. of Sussex Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge, Clare College Dept. of Political Science, University of Canterbury Copenhagen Peace Research Institute, COPRI European University Institute Dept. of Politics, University of Glasgow Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies, University of Leiden Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Dept. Politieke Wetenschappen Centre for Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary and Westfield College Center for the Study of Democracy, University of Westminster | Brighton Brighton Cambridge Canterbury Copenhagen Florence Glasgow Leiden Leuven London London |

| Research areas Dept. B | Partner institutions | Location |
|--|---|--|
| International Embeddedness of European Governance (contd.) | Dept. of European Studies, Loughborough University Government Department, Skidmore College ARENA, University of Oslo Center for International Studies, Princeton University Istituto degli Affari Internazionali (IAI) Department of Political Science, Utah State University Department of Economics, University of Warsaw | Loughborough New York Oslo Princeton, USA Rome Salt Lake City Warsaw |
| Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems | Processes of International Negotiation Network (PIN), IIASA ARENA; University of Oslo Laurier Centre for Military Strategic and Disarma- ment Studies | Laxenburg, Austria Oslo Waterloo, Canada |
| The Development of a European Regional System | Center for Strategic Studies Institut za evropske studije Institute of International Politics and Economics Hungarian Pedagogical Insitute Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) Fachbereich Politikwissenschaften der Comenius- Universität Institut für Soziologie der Akademie für Wissen- schaften Lehrstuhl für Weltgeschichte, Philosophische Fakultät der Comenius-Universität Politologisches Kabinett der Akademie der Wis- sensschaften | Belgrade Belgrade Belgrade Berekovo Berlin Bratislava Bratislava Bratislava Bratislava |

| Research areas Dept. B | Partner institutions | Location |
|--|---|------------------|
| The Development of a European Regional System (contd.) | Forschungsstelle Osteuropa an der Universität Bremen | Bremen |
| | Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University | Cambridge, Mass. |
| | Departments of History and Philology, University of Chernivtsi | Chernivtsi |
| | Bundesinstitut für ostwissenschaftliche und inter- nationale Studien (BIOst) | Cologne |
| | Deutsches Polen-Institut | Darmstadt |
| | Hessische Stiftung Friedens- und Konfliktfor- schung (HSFK) | Frankfurt/M |
| | Max-Planck-Institut für Ausländisches Öffentli- ches Recht und Völkerrecht | Heidelberg |
| | Sociology Department, University of Kharkiv | Kharkiv |
| | East-West-Institute | Kiev |
| | Institute of Political Science and Ethnic Relations | Kiev |
| | Institute of Sociology, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences | Kiev |
| | Kyivo-Mohylians'ka Academy | Kiev |
| | Ukrainisches Zentrum für Studien zu Frieden, Konversion und Konfliktlösung | Kiev |
| | Herder-Institut | Marburg |
| | Analytisches Zentrum „Strategija“ | Minsk |
| | Internationales Institut für politische Studien | Minsk |
| | Zentrum für Internationale Studien | Minsk |
| Allrußländisches Zentrum zur Erforschung der Öffentlichen Meinung | Moscow | |
| Europa-Institut der RAdW | Moscow | |
| Institut für Ethnologie und Anthropologie der RAdW | Moscow | |
| Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftliche und Politische Studien der RAdW | Moscow | |
| Institut für Strategische Studien | Moscow | |

| Research areas Dept. B | Partner institutions | Location |
|---|---|--|
| The Development of a European Regional System (contd.) | Collegium Carolinum Osteuropa-Institut Center for International Studies and Research Historisches Institut der Akademie der Wissenschaften Hochschule für Ökonomie Institut für internationale Studien der Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Karls-Universität Institut für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Karls-Universität Institut für Zeitgeschichte Soziologisches Institut der Akademie der Wissenschaften T.G. Masaryk-Institut Institute for Political and Legal Studies Institute for Security and International Studies FB III Politikwissenschaft, Universität Trier Fund for the Development of the Carpathian Euroregion Zentrum für Internationale Beziehungen Zentrum für Oststudien | Munich Munich Paris Prague Prague Prague Prague Prague Prague Prague Sofia Sofia Trier Uzhhorod Warsaw Warsaw |
| Assoc. project: The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System | Bundesministerium des Innern Humboldt-Universität Russische Akademie der Wissenschaften | Berlin Berlin Moscow |

5. Visiting professors / scholars

| | |
|--|--|
| Mette Sicard Filtenborg, University of Southern Denmark, Odense | September 2001 – January 2002 |
| Richard Arum, New York University, USA | January 2002 / November 2002 |
| Martin Hering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA | December 2001 – February 2002 |
| Thomas Poguntke, Keele University, England | March 2002 |
| Laura Castiglioni, University of Milan, Italy | May 2001 – April 2002 |
| Raul Tormos, University of Barcelona, Spain | May 2001 – April 2002 |
| Johan Martinsson, University of Gothenburg, Sweden | May 2001 – April 2002 |
| Alice Ludvig, University of Vienna, Austria | May 2001 – April 2002 |
| Margarita Balmaceda, Harvard University, USA | May – August 2002 |
| Douglas S. Massey, University of Pennsylvania, USA | June 2002 |
| Rachel Gibson, Australian National University, Canberra | August 2001 – April 2002 / September 2002 |
| William A. Maloney, University of Aberdeen, Scotland | July – August 2002 |
| Daniele Caramani, Università di Firenze, Italia | September 2002 |
| Jörg Baudner, University of Birmingham, England | October – December 2002 |

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 | Sponsor |
|-----------|---|--|--|
| 15.1.2002 | Dr. Heike Solga Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung Berlin | Wider die Ökonomisierung der Arbeitsmarktprobleme von Ungelernten. Der Versuch einer Re-Soziologisierung | Dept. A |
| 16.1.2002 | Prof. Dr. Bruno Jobert CERAT Grenoble | Europe and the reshaping of national forums. The French Case | Dept. B |
| 21.1.2002 | Prof. Han Entzinger Erasmus-Universität Rotterdam | From multiculturalism to mandatory integration: shifting views on immigration in the Netherlands | Dept. A |
| 22.1.2002 | Dr. Sabine Saurugger Institut d'Etudes Politiques Lille | Die Entstehung einer Form spezifisch europäischer Interessensvertretung? Französische und deutsche Interessengruppen im Rahmen der EU Ostpolitik | Dept. B |
| 29.1.2002 | Stephan Ganter Universität Mannheim | Ethnische Grenzziehung und soziale Kontexte | Dept. A |
| 4.2.2002 | Umar Alisultanov Universität Straßburg | Conflict Structures in the Caucasus | Dept. B |
| 5.2.2002 | Dr. Elisabeth Fix and Dr. Birgit Fix MZES | Kirche und Sozialstaat – ein Werkstattbericht | Dept. A |
| 5.2.2002 | Martin Hering Johns Hopkins University Baltimore, at present MZES | Institutionelle Weichenstellungen in einem erstarrten Wohlfahrtsstaat: Erklärungen und offene Fragen am Beispiel des deutschen Rentensystems | Dept. B |
| 6.2.2002 | Prof. Dr. Hans-Dieter Klingemann WZB Berlin | Die Osterweiterung der Europäischen Union und die Frage nach der europäischen Identität | Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences |
| 16.4.2002 | Dr. Ulrich Kohler Universität Mannheim | Soziostrukturelle Ereignisse und Parteipräferenz | Dept. A |
| 7.5.2002 | Prof. Dr. Walter Müller and Reinhard Pollak Universität Mannheim | Die langfristige Entwicklung sozialer Mobilität | Dept. A |

| Date | Lecturer | Lecture title | Sponsor |
|-----------|---|--|---|
| 13.5.2002 | Prof. Dr. Jan van Deth and Sonja Zmerli Universität Mannheim / MZES | Sozialkapital und politisches Engagement in Europa | Dept. B |
| 4.6.2002 | Prof. Claudio Radaelli European University Institute / Bradford University | The Europeanisation of Public Policy | Dept. B |
| 5.6.2002 | Dr. Hans-Georg Wieck Ehem.Botschafter, Leiter der OSZE-Berater- und Beobachtergruppe in Belarus | Handlungsspielräume der OSZE in der internationalen Politik | Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences |
| 11.6.2002 | Rolf van der Velden Universität Maastricht | Educational systems and the school-to-work transition. A conceptual framework | Dept. A |
| 17.6.2002 | Prof. Dr. Egbert Jahn Universität Mannheim | Die 'zweite nationale Wiedergeburt'. Nationalismus, nationale Bewegungen und Nationalstaatsbildung in der spät- und postkommunistischen Gesellschaft | Dept. B |
| 19.6.2002 | Prof. Douglas S. Massey University of Pennsylvania | The Failure of US Immigration Policy | Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences |
| 25.6.2002 | Prof. Dr. Michael Bommers Pädagogische Hochschule Freiburg | Is there no alternative to assimilation? On the debate between assimilationists and aransnationalists | Dept. A |
| 2.7.2002 | Dr. Peter van Ham Netherlands Institute of International Relations | The Rise of the Brand State: The Postmodern Politics of Image and Reputation | Dept. B |
| 9.7.2002 | Ursula Henz London School of Economics | Der Einfluss von informeller Pflege für ältere Menschen auf den Erwerbsverlauf | Dept. A |
| 10.7.2002 | Prof. Dr. Jens Alber Universität Konstanz | Sozialstaat und Arbeitsmarkt im internationalen Vergleich | Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences |
| 15.7.2002 | Dr. Paul Thurner Universität Bielefeld | Mehrebenenverhandlungen bei einer Regierungskonferenz: Theoretische Konzeptualisierung und empirische Ergebnisse | Dept. B |

| Date | Lecturer | Lecture title | Sponsor |
|------------|---|--|---|
| 16.7.2002 | Dr. Johannes Huinink Universität Rostock | Lebensform und Elternschaft: Bestimmungsfaktoren nichtehelicher Geburten in Deutschland und Europa | Dept. A |
| 19.7.2002 | Prof. David Grusky Cornell University | Are there Big Social Classes? | Dept. A |
| 21.10.2002 | Prof. Norman Schofield Humboldt Universität Berlin | Electoral Rules and Endogenous Parties | Dept. B |
| 29.10.2002 | Dr. Krystyna Iglicka Universität Warschau | Recent trends in migration from Poland. Migration into Germany in the light of forthcoming EU enlargement | Dept. A |
| 5.11.2002 | Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl Universität Mannheim | Pluralität partnerschaftlicher Lebensformen im Kohortenvergleich | Dept. A |
| 6.11.2002 | Prof. Dr. Jürgen Baumert Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung Berlin | Soziale Disparitäten der Bildungsbeteiligung und des Kompetenzerwerbs in Deutschland. Analysen zur Struktur und Verteilung | Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences |
| 18.11.2002 | Prof. Gary Marks University of Chapel Hill North Carolina, at present WZB Berlin | Contrasting Visions of Multi-Level Governance | Dept. B |
| 18.11.2002 | Prof. Liesbet Hooghe University of Chapel Hill North Carolina, at present WZB Berlin | Commission, National Elite and Public Conceptions of European Governance | Dept. B |
| 20.11.2002 | Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.mult. Renate Mayntz Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung Köln | Kausale Rekonstruktion: theoretische Aussagen im akteurzentrierten Institutionalismus | Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences |
| 26.11.2002 | Dr. Steffen Hillmert Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung Berlin | Social inequality in higher education: is vocational training a pathway leading to or away from university? | Dept. A |
| 4.12.2002 | Prof. Dr. Rolf Ziegler Universität München | Die Entwicklung des selbständigen Mittelstandes in Ost- und Westdeutschland nach der Wende | Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences |
| 6.12.2002 | Prof. Gérard Grunberg CEVIPOF / Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris | The Elections of 2002 in France | Dept. B |
| 16.12.2002 | PD Dr. Frank Schimmelfennig MZES | Rätsel der Konstitutionalisierung: Parlamentarisierung und Menschenrechtskodifizierung in der EU | Dept. B |

| Date | Lecturer | Lecture title | Sponsor |
|------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 17.12.2002 | Dr. Daniele Caramani MZES | Die Herausbildung von nationalen Wählerschaften und Parteiensystemen im europäischen Vergleich | Depts. A and B |

b) Conferences and workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2002 by MZES staff members with MZES support. More information about the topics can be found in the reports of the research departments. While external participants are listed individually, the participants from the MZES and the University of Mannheim usually are not.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|--|
| 25.01.2002 | (In)Stability of Relations and Social Capital Workshop | | |
| <i>Chair:</i> | <i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser</i> | | |
| <i>Location:</i> | MZES | | |
| <i>Participants:</i> | Prof. Dr. Hans-Peter Blossfeld, Bielefeld Prof. Dr. Paul B. Hill, Aachen Prof. Dr. Thomas Klein, Heidelberg Dr. Johannes Kopp, Mannheim Prof. Dr. Bernhard Nauck, Chemnitz | Prof. Dr. Klaus-Peter Strohmeier, Bochum Prof. Dr. Rainer Schnell, Konstanz Prof. Dr. Michael Wagner, Köln | and members of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Mannheim |

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| 04.-07.04.2002 | TMR Network 'Representation in Europe' Final Plenary Conference | | |
| <i>Chair:</i> | <i>PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt</i> | | |
| <i>Location:</i> | Villa La Collina, Cadenabbia (Como), Italien | | |
| <i>Participants:</i> | Prof. Bernt Aardal, Oslo Prof. Kees Aarts, Enschede Prof. Anne-Marie Aish, Louvain (Neuve) Dr. Gianfranco Baldini, Paris Celine Belot, Grenoble Frode Berglund, Oslo Federiga Bindi, Paris Heinz Brandenburg, Trondheim Laura Castiglioni, MZES Prof. John Curtice, Strathclyde Astrid Depickere, Louvain (Neuve) Dr. Stefano Fella, Genova John Garry, Dublin Dr. Rachel Gibson, MZES Prof. Dr. Sören Holmberg, Gothenburg | Robert Johns, Essex Prof. Dr. H.-D. Klingemann, Berlin Sylvia Kritzinger, Dublin Martin Kroh, Amsterdam Dr. Staffan Kumlin, Gothenburg Alice Ludvig, MZES Dr. Michael Marsh, Dublin Johan Martinsson, MZES Mercedes Mateo Diaz, Louvain Elin Naurin, Amsterdam Eoin O'Malley, Madrid Prof. Ian McAllister, Canberra Dr. Henrik Oscarsson, Gothenburg Dr. Jan Pickery, Louvain PD Dr. Andrea Römmele, MZES | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Dr. Ron Holzacker, Enschede | Angelika Scheuer, Amsterdam |
| Anne Jadot, Oxford | Evi Scholz, Mannheim |
| Prof. Marc Sywngedouw, Louvain | Prof. Cees van der Eijk, Amsterdam |
| Prof. Jacques Thomassen, Enschede | Marcel van Egmond, Amsterdam |
| Dr. James Tilley, Dublin | Hetty van Kempen, Gothenburg |
| Raul Tormos, MZES | Dr. Pieter van Wijnen, Enschede |

10.-11.05.2002 **Second Coordination Workshop of the Project on Evaluation and Analyses of the EULFS 2000 Ad hoc Module Data on School-to-work Transitions Workshop**

Chair: Prof. Dr. Walter Müller

Location: MZES / Laudenbach

Participants: Dr. Cristina Iannelli, Edinburgh Dr. Maarten Wolbers, Maastricht
 Prof. Dr. David Raffae, Edinburgh
 Dr. Emer Smyth, Dublin and members of Dept. A

23.-24.05.2002 **"Der Beitrag der Integrationsforschung zur Institutionentheorie" im Forschungsschwerpunkt „Regieren in der EU“ DFG-Panel**

Chair: Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch, Prof. Dr. Thomas Gehring

Location: MZES

Participants: Dr. Tanja Börzel, Berlin Sebastian Oberthür, Berlin
 Dr. Thomas Conzelmann, Darmstadt Dr. Berthold Rittberger, Oxford
 Prof. Dr. Hubert Heinelt, Darmstadt Dr. Frank Schimmelfennig, San
 Dr. Tanja Malek, Bielefeld Domenico di Fiesole
 Dr. Andreas Maurer, Berlin Dr. Stephan Stetter, Berlin
 Dr. Britta Meinke, Darmstadt Prof. Dr. Klaus-Dieter Wolf, Darmstadt
 Dr. Jürgen Neyer, San Domenico di Fiesole and members of Dept. B

18.06.2002 **Social Capital and the Dynamics of Transnational Migration Workshop**

Chair: Dr. Frank Kalter

Location: MZES

Participants: Dr. Sonja Haug, Wiesbaden and members of Dept. A and of the
 Prof. Douglas S. Massey, Philadelphia Faculty of Social Sciences

26.06.2002 **Meeting to discuss ongoing or planned research projects Workshop**

Chair: Dr. Frank Kalter

Location: MZES

Prof. Douglas S. Massey, Philadelphia and members of MZES and of the
 Faculty of Social Sciences

- 04.-05.07.2002 **"Interessendurchsetzung im Mehrebenensystem" im Forschungsschwerpunkt „Regieren in der EU“**
DFG-Panel
- Chair:* Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch
- Location:* Pfalzwerke AG Ludwigshafen
- Participants:* Dr. Gabriele Abels, Bielefeld
 Dr. Konstantin Baltz, Konstanz
 Dr. Nils Bandelow, Bochum
 Dr. Pieter Bouwen, Köln
 Dr. Andreas Broscheid, Köln
 Prof. Dr. Volker Eichener, Bochum
 Dr. Rainer Eising, Hagen
 Prof. Dr. Gerda Falkner, Köln
 Dr. Jürgen Feick, Köln
 Dr. Jürgen Grote, Konstanz
 Dr. Claudia Jauß, Bamberg
 Prof. Dr. Thomas König, Konstanz
 PD Dr. Christian Lahusen, Bamberg
 Achim Lang, Konstanz
 Simone Leiber, Köln
 Mirosław Matyja, Bern
 Olivia van Riesen, München
- Dr. Sabine Saurugger, Paris
 Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider, Konstanz
 Stefanie Schramm, Köln
 Dr. Wolfgang Schroeder, Frankfurt am Main
 Diana Schumann, Bochum
 Daniela Schwarzer, Berlin
 Jörg Teuber, Köln
 Prof. Dr. Klaus Wallraven, Hildesheim
 Christian Wehry, Bochum
 Dr. Dieter Wolf, München
- and members of Dept. B and the Chair of Political Science II
-
- 05.-06.07.2002 **Euromanifestos Coding Conference**
Conference / Workshop
- Chair:* PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt
- Location:* MZES
- Participants:* Vasileia Adreadaki, Athen
 Kirsi Airio, Turku
 Pierre Baudewins, Brüssel
 Monique Boijjink, Oldenzaal
 Francesco Cavatorta, Dublin
 Conti Niclò, Florenz
 Ivo Georgiev, Hamburg
 Sophie Jacquot, Paris
 Robert A. Johns, Colchester
 Alice Ludvig, Wien
- Anna Marek, Paris
 Johan Martinsson, Göteborg
 Silviu Matei, Paris
 Sandra Mateus, Lissabon
 Eoin O'Malley, Madrid
 Jesse Scott, Florenz
- and Tanja Binder and
 Dr. Andreas Wüst of Dept. B
-
- 21.-25.09.2002 **The Loss of the Social Bond? EuroConference on the Future of Community in Advanced Western Societies**
Conference
- Chair:* Prof. Dr. Johannes Berger
- Location:* Seefeld in Tirol, Austria
- Participants:* Liubov Arlova, Minsk
 Prof. Dr. Claudine Attias-Donfut, Paris
 Svetlana Babenko, Kharkiv
- Prof. Dr. Martin Kohli, Berlin
 Prof. Dr. Aafke Elisabeth Komter, Utrecht

| | |
|--|--|
| Dr. Susanne von Below, Frankfurt | Prof. Dr. Siegwart Michael Lindenberg, Groningen |
| Prof. Dr. Jesus Casquete, Berlin | Dr. Hakon Lorentzen, Oslo |
| Nicoleta Elena Chioncel, Nijmegen | Dr. Steffen Mau, Berlin |
| Dr. Jorge Ricardo Costa Ferreira, Lisboa | Tatjana Mika, Berlin |
| Dr. Ethel Crowley, Dublin | Prof. Dr. Richard Münch, Bamberg |
| Prof. Dr. Amitai Etzioni, Washington DC | Prof. Dr. Gertrud Nunner-Winkler, München |
| Daniela Grunow, Bielefeld | Pille Petersoo, Edinburgh |
| Prof. Dr. Jude Hays, Ann Arbor | Nela Popescu, Bucharest |
| Prof. Dr. Michael Hechter, Seattle | Prof. Dr. Göran Therborn, Uppsala |
| Dr. Karin Heitzmann, Vienna | |
| Prof. Dr. Hans Joas, Erfurt | |

01.10.2002 **Partnership panel**
Workshop

Chair: *Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser, Prof. Dr. Johannes Huinink (Rostock)*

Location: MZES

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Prof. Dr. Martin Diewald, Duisburg | Prof. Dr. Rainer Schnell, Konstanz |
| Prof. Dr. Paul D. Hill, Aachen | Prof. Dr. Michael Wagner, Köln |
| Prof. Dr. Thomas Klein, Heidelberg | Dr. Sabine Walper, München |
| Dr. Johannes Kopp, Mannheim | |
| Dr. Bärbel Kracke, Jena | and members of Dept. A and of the |
| Prof. Dr. Bernhard Nauck, Chemnitz | Faculty of Social Sciences |

10.-13.10.2002 **"Political Leaders and Democratic Elections" Agenda Proposal for the Fifth Meeting of the Research Group**
Workshop

Chair: *PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt*

Location: MZES

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>Participants:</i> Bernt Aardal, Oslo | Alfredo Retrotillo, Bilbao |
| Kees Aarts, Enschede | Dieter Ohr, Köln |
| André Blais, Montreal | |
| Neil Nevitte, Toronto | and Tanja Binder and |
| Henrik Oscarsson, Gothenburg | Dr. Andreas Wüst of Dept. B |

07.12.2002 **"European Governance"**
Workshop

Chair: *Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch*

Location: MZES

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <i>Participants:</i> Prof. Dr. Heidrun Abromeit, Darmstadt | Prof. Dr. Thomas König, New York |
| Dr. Arthur Benz, Hagen | Prof. Dr. Jörg Monar, London |
| Prof. Dr. Andreas Follesdal, Oslo | Prof. Dr. Jim Rollo, London |
| Prof. Dr. Edgar Grande, München | Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels, Köln |
| Prof. Dr. Hubert Heinelt, Darmstadt | |
| Dr. Friedrich Heinemann, Mannheim | and members of Dept. B |
| Prof. Dr. Markus Jachtenfuchs, Bremen | |

7. Mannheim Post-Graduate Programme

The 'Mannheimer Doktorandenkolleg (MDK)' founded in 1999 is a group of Ph.D. students partly founded by the 'Gesellschaft der Freunde der Universität Mannheim' and associated with the DFG-funded research group on the 'Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems'. The currently seven members are associated with individual projects of the research group and their Ph.D. thesis cover various aspects of the research groups general themes, but with a focus on the more specific questions and approaches to institutionalization of their original discipline. The project director are advisors for the projects, and the MDK-members participate in the regular meetings of the research group as well as the workshops and lectures organized by the group. Thematically, the disciplines and methods represented in the MDK encompass public international law, political sociology, international relations and political economy. The methods employed by the Ph.D. projects are accordingly manifold, ranging from qualitative interviews to econometrics. In internal group meetings, the MDK members present and discuss their current work, which is a useful tool to integrate the approaches and results from different disciplines, which is also the main aim of the research group.

Of the doctoral projects within the MDK, two are directly associated with the MZES Projects 'International Negotiations and National Interministerial Coordination' respectively 'European Health Policy and National Regulation of Pharmaceutical Markets'. Other doctoral projects, but also projects from the International / Public Law School are, from the theoretical approach and the methods used, closely linked to the MZES Projects 'Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations' and 'Organizational Structure and the Facilitation of Argumentative Action in International Negotiation Systems.'

8. Library

Tables documenting stock and increase of literature

Table 8.1: Collection of Western Europe country studies as of 31 December 2002

Table 8.2: Rate of increase of literature on Western Europe in 2002

Table 8.3: Collection of literature on Eastern Europe as of 31 December 2002

Table 8.4: Rate of increase of literature on Eastern Europe in 2002

Table 8.1: Collection of Western Europe country studies as of 31 December 2002

| Stock 02 | E.K. | A | B | CH | D | DK | E | F | FIN | GB | GR | I | IRL | IS | L | M | N | NL | P | S | Σ |
|----------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|---|----|----|----|----|------|
| Allg | 221 | 31 | 39 | 24 | 97 | 3 | 88 | 109 | 9 | 43 | 15 | 56 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 783 |
| Bevgeo | 309 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 92 | 5 | 17 | 33 | 10 | 29 | 13 | 44 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 607 |
| Bild | 179 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 122 | 5 | 12 | 48 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 30 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 488 |
| Erwkla | 297 | 50 | 6 | 4 | 223 | 3 | 29 | 59 | 19 | 53 | 5 | 12 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 794 |
| Famil | 248 | 31 | 38 | 14 | 200 | 34 | 55 | 45 | 4 | 99 | 11 | 25 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 23 | 7 | 855 |
| Info | 86 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 63 | 3 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 252 |
| Kultur | 46 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 113 |
| Medien | 47 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 86 |
| Nation | 244 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 36 | 0 | 23 | 20 | 0 | 27 | 5 | 21 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 405 |
| Polsoz | 443 | 19 | 11 | 21 | 217 | 2 | 42 | 105 | 11 | 157 | 22 | 137 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 20 | 11 | 21 | 1273 |
| Sozsta | 628 | 36 | 57 | 23 | 244 | 23 | 41 | 122 | 11 | 137 | 25 | 34 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 25 | 1458 |
| Staat | 354 | 19 | 40 | 21 | 183 | 1 | 36 | 82 | 5 | 94 | 16 | 29 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 916 |
| Umwelt | 47 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| Ungle | 72 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 58 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 32 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 246 |
| Verbän | 146 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 97 | 5 | 17 | 44 | 4 | 46 | 5 | 34 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 446 |
| Wirt | 318 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 122 | 4 | 37 | 22 | 2 | 39 | 15 | 37 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 658 |
| Σ Stock | 3685 | 252 | 252 | 172 | 1797 | 102 | 425 | 761 | 85 | 799 | 147 | 491 | 185 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 26 | 96 | 65 | 87 | 9442 |

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

| | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------|---|
| <i>Allg</i> | General, social, economic history | <i>Nation</i> | Nationalism, minorities, regionalism |
| <i>Bevgeo</i> | Population, migration, urbanism, social geography | <i>Polsoz</i> | Political parties, elections, participation, elites |
| <i>Bild</i> | Education, science, research | <i>Sozsta</i> | Welfare state, social policy, public health |
| <i>Erwkla</i> | Labour market, classes, professions, status groups | <i>Staat</i> | Constitution, government, administration, law |
| <i>Famil</i> | Family, household, kinship, | <i>Umwelt</i> | Environmental policy |
| <i>Info</i> | Reference books | <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 |

Table 8.2: Rate of increase for literature on Western Europe in 2002

| Increase 02 | E.K. | A | B | CH | D | DK | E | F | FIN | GB | GR | I | IRL | IS | L | M | N | NL | P | S | Σ |
|-------------|------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|-----|
| Allg | -6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 5 | -2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 21 |
| Bevgeo | 48 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 72 |
| Bild | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Erwkla | 16 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| Famil | -1 | 1 | -1 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Info | 86 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 63 | 3 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 252 |
| Kultur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Medien | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nation | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Polsoz | 18 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 69 |
| Sozsta | 24 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 89 |
| Staat | 15 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 56 |
| Umwelt | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ungle | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Verbän | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Wirt | 9 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Σ Increase | 228 | 30 | 12 | 23 | 199 | 5 | 10 | 88 | 2 | 43 | 27 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 715 |

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

| | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------|---|
| <i>Allg</i> | General, social, economic history | <i>Nation</i> | Nationalism, minorities, regionalism |
| <i>Bevgeo</i> | Population, migration, urbanism, social geography | <i>Polsoz</i> | Political parties, elections, participation, elites |
| <i>Bild</i> | Education, science, research | <i>Sozsta</i> | Welfare state, social policy, public health |
| <i>Erwkla</i> | Labour market, classes, professions, status groups | <i>Staat</i> | Constitution, government, administration, law |
| <i>Famil</i> | Family, houshold, kinship, | <i>Umwelt</i> | Environmental policy |
| <i>Info</i> | Reference books | <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 |

Table 8.3: Collection of literature on Eastern Europe as of 31 December 2002

| Stock 02 | OE | AL | BG | BiH | BY | CS | CZ | EST | H | HR | LT | LV | MD | MK | PL | RO | RUS | SK | SLO | SU | TR | UKR | YU | Σ |
|----------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|------|
| Allg | 120 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 53 | 55 | 8 | 4 | 28 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 6 | 28 | 12 | 0 | 127 | 17 | 72 | 18 | 609 |
| Bevgeo | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 69 |
| Bild | 14 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 51 |
| Erwkla | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 52 |
| Famil | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Info | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Kultur | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 57 |
| Medien | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Nation | 101 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 31 | 3 | 43 | 9 | 266 |
| Polsoz | 176 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 35 | 46 | 5 | 2 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 5 | 60 | 11 | 0 | 78 | 2 | 39 | 5 | 517 |
| Sozsta | 48 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 92 |
| Staat | 97 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 52 | 6 | 1 | 61 | 8 | 30 | 3 | 334 |
| Umwelt | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 46 |
| Unglei | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Verbän | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 13 |
| Wirt | 206 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 43 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 3 | 56 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 432 |
| Σ Stock | 865 | 10 | 32 | 4 | 166 | 171 | 42 | 17 | 110 | 5 | 23 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 150 | 28 | 228 | 43 | 6 | 422 | 39 | 220 | 37 | 2633 |

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>Nation</i> | Nationalism, minorities, regionalism |
| <i>Bevgeo</i> | Population, migration, urbanism, social geography | <i>Polsoz</i> | Political parties, elections, participation, elites |
| <i>Bild</i> | Education, science, research | <i>Sozsta</i> | Welfare state, social policy, public health |
| <i>Erwkla</i> | Labour market, classes, professions, status groups | <i>Staat</i> | Constitution, government, administration, law |
| <i>Famil</i> | Family, household, kinship, | <i>Umwelt</i> | Environmental policy |
| <i>Info</i> | Reference books | <i>Unglei</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 |

Table 8.4: Rate of increase for literature on Eastern Europe in 2002

| Increase 02 | OE | AL | BG | BiH | BY | CS | CZ | EST | H | HR | LT | LV | MD | MK | PL | RO | RUS | SK | SLO | SU | TR | UKR | YU | Σ |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|
| Allg | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 23 |
| Bevgeo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Bild | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Erwkla | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Famil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Info | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Kultur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Medien | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nation | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 18 |
| Polsoz | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Sozsta | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Staat | 26 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 56 |
| Umwelt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ungle | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 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 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Σ Increase | 86 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 39 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 196 |

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>Nation</i> | Nationalism, minorities, regionalism |
| <i>Bevgeo</i> | Population, migration, urbanism, social geography | <i>Polsoz</i> | Political parties, elections, participation, elites |
| <i>Bild</i> | Education, science, research | <i>Sozsta</i> | Welfare state, social policy, public health |
| <i>Erwkla</i> | Labour market, classes, professions, status groups | <i>Staat</i> | Constitution, government, administration, law |
| <i>Famil</i> | Family, household, kinship, | <i>Umwelt</i> | Environmental policy |
| <i>Info</i> | Reference books | <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 |