



# Annual Report 2004



MANNHEIMER ZENTRUM FÜR  
EUROPÄISCHE SOZIALFORSCHUNG

# Annual Report

## 2004

## **Annual Report 2004**

Mannheim 2005

### **Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES)**

Universität Mannheim

D-68161 Mannheim

Phone ++49 (0)621-181 2868

Fax ++49 (0)621-181 2866

E-mail [direktorat@mzes.uni-mannheim.de](mailto:direktorat@mzes.uni-mannheim.de)

WWW <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de>

This report was produced by

Walter Müller, Hartmut Esser and Franz Urban Pappi, with the support of the research area coordinators and the department secretaries

Layout: Christian Melbeck

Editing: Sibylle Eberle, P. Matthew Loveless, Reinhart Schneider

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From 2002 to 2004 the EXECUTIVE BOARD of MZES includes:

Director: Prof. Dr. Walter Müller  
Head of Department A: Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser  
Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi

Managing Director: Dr. Reinhart Schneider

Members of the SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD:

Prof. Dr. Stefano Bartolini, Florence  
Prof. Dr. Robert Erikson, Stockholm  
Prof. Dr. Stephan Leibfried, Bremen  
Prof. Dr. M. Rainer Lepsius, Heidelberg  
Prof. Dr. Johan P. Olsen, Oslo

# 1 Director's Annual Report 2004

## 1.1 Introduction

The Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) is an interdisciplinary research institute of the University of Mannheim, dedicated to the study of the social and political development of Europe. It focuses research on European societies and their integration and on the European political systems and their integration, and it attempts to relate these two strands of research. With this emphasis 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 changing social and political realities in the European Union is pursued to a similar extent.

Scientific knowledge on the dynamics and consequences of the unfolding process of European integration and the repercussions on the single societies in Europe is largely lacking. What are promising prospects and ways of integration and what obstacles stand on its way? What are the implications of European integration for the several levels and areas of governance, for the life of citizens, their political participation and their reactions to these changes? Better knowledge is also needed on the general basic social and political processes and mechanisms that underlie all social and political phenomena and henceforth is indispensable to understand the problems of European integration. The present and future processes of enlargement including countries with different historical legacies, political traditions, economic conditions, social structures and cultural identities further create challenging tasks for research. In hardly any area of similar significance does research lag behind the public needs to such an extent as in the field of European integration. MZES is making a concentrated effort to improve such knowledge and to achieve this through both its own research and cooperation with other centres.

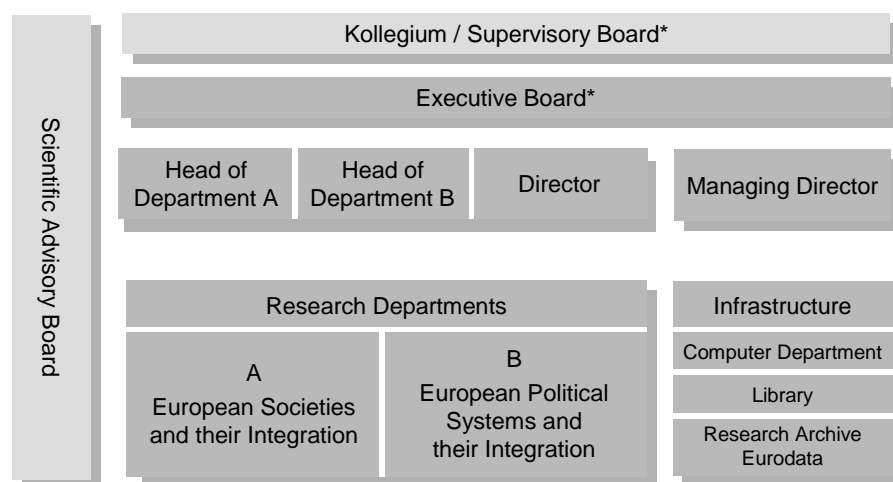
This Annual report gives an overview on research and other work done at MZES in 2004. This chapter concentrates on the Centre and its development at large: It gives an overview of the organisation of MZES and its major research areas; it presents the development of the resources available at MZES and acquired through MZES; and it describes cooperation and various other significant events that occurred at the Centre in 2004. One of the most important is the formal evaluation that the Centre underwent in 2004. Later chapters then focus on the research achievements in the departments and on the work done on the infrastructure. The appendix includes lists of publications and other activities.

## 1.2 Organisation of MZES and major research areas

As the organisational chart shows, the main units of MZES are its two research departments: A European Societies and their Integration; B European Political Systems and their Integration; and MZES Infrastructure.

The Departments are directed by their Heads who together with the Director form the Executive Board of MZES. The Executive Board prepares the (three year) Research Programme and takes the major decisions concerning the direction of the Centre. The Director, with the support of the Managing Director, prepares and implements the decisions of other bodies and is the official supervisor of the personnel compensated with MZES resources. The Managing Director primarily oversees the infrastructure and MZES administration. The Executive Board is elected by the Supervisory Board for a three year period in office. The Supervisory Board also adopts the Research Programme and decides the broad guidelines for the yearly budget as well as the long-term directives for the development of MZES. The Scientific Advisory Board, composed of internationally outstanding scholars, discusses the Research Programme and makes suggestions about the Programme as a whole and the various projects it includes.

*Figure 1: MZES Organization Chart*



\* The Supervisory Board elects the members of the Executive Board (Director and Head of the Research Departments)

The year 2004 at MZES was the last year under the Research Programme 2002-2004. Under this programme each department has focused research along a number of specific Research Areas (see Figure 2). Each Research Area generally includes several core projects (which cover the main research questions of the Area) and supplementary projects (which complement the main theme with research issues related to, but not constituting its core domain).

*Figure 2: Departments and Research Areas*

Departments	
A: European Societies and their Integration <i>Head: Hartmut Esser</i>	B: European Political Systems and their Integration <i>Head: Franz Urban Pappi</i>
Research Areas / <i>Coordinators</i>	
A1: The Development of Social Structures in European Societies <i>Walter Müller</i>	B1: Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour <i>Jan van Deth</i>
A2: Social Services and Social Security: The European Welfare States in Comparison <i>Peter Flora</i>	B2: Political Parties and Political Linkage <i>Hermann Schmitt</i>
A3: Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts <i>Hartmut Esser</i>	B3: The Election of Parliaments as a Coordina- tion Problem of Parties and Voters <i>Franz Urban Pappi</i>
A4: Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State <i>Johannes Berger</i>	B4: Governance in Europe <i>Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
A5: Family and Social Relations <i>Josef Brüderl</i>	B5: International Embeddedness of European Governance <i>Michèle Knodt</i>
	B6: Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems <i>Paul W. Thurner</i>
	B7: The Development of a European Regional System <i>Egbert Jahn</i>

In *Department A* research is concentrated on the core elements of social structures and institutions that affect life chances and the social integration of individuals and social groups in European societies. Important concerns are the theoretical understanding of basic social processes and mechanisms and how institutions shape the opportunities and behaviour of individuals and social groups in the core domains of life in different European societies. The Department especially focuses on institutions that include the welfare state, education, labour markets, and the family or alternative forms of intimate partnership. 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. These projects in particular study the role of education and other individual



resources in labour market processes and their significance for the extent and patterns of social inequality in different societies, the provision of social services through the welfare state and intermediary organisations, the development of family-based and other social relationships, and international migration and the integration of migrants into the host societies. The projects elaborate how and why similarities and differences have evolved in different countries and what the prospects are for convergence or divergence in present and future developments.

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 MZES can be seen again in the systematic study of these processes under conditions of structural social change and different political structural environments as they exist in different European political systems. Projects include the study of the role of different party systems and of other varying institutional regulations in election procedures and government formation. Various projects study how this 'democratic process' is evolving on the European level (such as in the studies of European party federations or 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 in Department B focus research on the changing structures of governance and political integration in Europe, with special attention given to the emerging model of multi-level governance. In this context, several projects are particularly interested in the extent to which governance in Europe is transformed through the growth of grassroots 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 structures and analyse the impacts of changes in the international context on institutional change within the EU. Another set of projects starts from the premise that international politics largely consists 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.

### 1.3 Evaluation of MZES

In agreement with the Baden-Württemberg Ministry for Science, Research and Art MZES has decided in 2003 to undergo a formal evaluation of its mission, organisation and achievements. The evaluation itself took place in spring 2004. MZES can be proud about the highly positive feedback it received from the evaluators.<sup>1</sup> According to the evaluation report, MZES has become a "centre of excellence in social science research", it has reached a "top level position in Germany's social science research" with "national and international visibility". The evaluators also agree that MZES "acquires research grants in impressive ways", "very convincingly publishes in refereed journals", and "supports and promotes in exemplary ways the rising generation of scientists". They recognize that "the themes and the quality of the works of MZES substantially contribute to the profile of Mannheim University", and they also very positively evaluate the basic (organisational) structure of MZES, the use of resources, the flexible personnel policy and the development of the MZES infrastructure. The evaluators also make recommendations for the further development of the Centre. The Centre would profit from a better integration of its Europe-focused profile and the research in important parts of the Centre that is directed towards the understanding of basic social mechanisms, often studied without explicit European comparative or integration perspectives. The evaluators also recommend to further specify the overarching research perspectives, to maintain competence in cultural sociology and institution theoretic analysis, to strengthen – in particular in view of the latter – cooperation with experts in European law, and to extend cooperation with Economics. They also propose to consider more intensively the new EU member states of Eastern Europe in the projects of the Research Areas and to further develop the data infrastructure in this respect. Furthermore, the evaluators strongly support the Centre's initiatives for bridging the generational transition in the professorial staff and the plea for reducing the teaching load of professors with extended responsibilities to lead the Centre.

Not surprisingly, MZES is pleased with the general assessment, which hardly could be better. But it also has started to discuss how the Centre can further improve its stature by implementing the recommendations it has received. A next crucial step in this

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<sup>1</sup> The board of evaluators – nominated by the Baden-Württemberg Ministry for Science, Research and Art – included  
Professor Dr. Friedhelm Neidhardt (chair), Science Centre for Social Research, Berlin  
Professor Dr. Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Science Centre for Social Research, Berlin  
Professor Stein Kuhnle, University of Bergen  
Professor Dr. Helen Wallace, European University Institute, Florence  
Professor Chris Whelan, Ph.D., Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin  
Professor Dr. Klaus Ziemer, University of Warsaw  
Professor Dr. Michael Zürn, University of Bremen.  
Dr. Klaus Herberger has participated at the site visit as representative of the Baden-Württemberg Ministry for Science, Research and Art. The assessment was based on the examination of written documents, publications and a site visit on February 12/13, 2004.

respect will be the development of the next Research Programme 2005-2007 in the first half of 2005. With the support of both the Baden-Württemberg Ministry for Science, Research and Art and Mannheim University, the programme for bridging the generational transition is already on its way to be realized (see next section).

#### 1.4 Personnel Development

In 2004, MZES engaged in 73 projects with a total of 83 researchers working at MZES. Many researchers are employed part time or also have teaching functions at Mannheim University. MZES reaches its size and the potential it has through the pooling of personnel resources from different sources (see Table 1 which shows the composition of the staff working at MZES in 2004 in full time equivalents).

*Table 1: Staff at MZES by financing source (full time equivalents, end of 2004)*

	MZES-budget	Positions financed by research grants	Professors and other scientists from Social Science Faculty
Scientists in Research Departments	9,5*	19,3*	15
Scientists in Infrastructure	8**		
Non-scientific staff	7		
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>19,3</b>	<b>15</b>

\* fixed term

\*\* of which one fixed term

With its own basic budget, MZES can finance 24.5 full-time positions. Most of these positions are used to sustain an excellent *infrastructure for research* by (1) providing efficient administrative and secretarial services, and (2) by building up and continually providing high-standard computing, data, library, and documentation resources (more on the infrastructure see pp. 12ff and chapter 4). In addition, the MZES staff budget also allows the Centre to employ 9.5 (full-time) scientists working on projects of the two Departments. MZES uses the latter positions strictly for fixed-term contracts to support projects of the Research Programme, mainly for preparing grant applications for projects. These positions constitute less than one-fourth of all the scientists in the Departments. Further crucial personnel capacity is gained from research grants and from the professors and other scientists of the Mannheim University Faculty of Social Sciences who participate in MZES research. The competence of the Faculty professors is a particularly valuable asset as they provide leadership at the Centre and assume the responsibility of stimulating and directing most of the research projects at MZES. Fortunately the good infrastructure and personnel support of the Centre attracts almost all professors of political science and sociology to direct

their research priorities towards the main research aims of MZES and to carry out their research in the MZES context.

As MZES is heavily dependent on the inputs from the Social Science Faculty professors, it is strongly affected by the current generational transition taking place among the professors holding the political science and sociology chairs at the Faculty. Within a few years almost all professors will retire and new colleagues will be recruited. In autumn 2003 Professor Wolfgang C. Müller from Vienna University succeeded to the Chair for Comparative Government and Political Theory, previously held by Professor Peter Graf Kielmansegg. In 2004 Professor Johannes Berger retired and in October 2004, Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus, senior researcher at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne and Privatdozent at Cologne University, succeeded him to the Chair for Macrosociology.

In order to smooth the generational gap, MZES and the Social Science Faculty have initiated a programme of double professorial appointments to two chairs during the transition period. With the support of Mannheim University, a first step in this programme was realized in October 2004. Dr. Markus Gangl, senior researcher at the Science Centre for Social Research in Berlin (WZB), was offered the chair for Research Methods and Applied Sociology. He now occupies this chair together with Professor Walter Müller who will retire in spring 2006. The second chair chosen for transitional double appointment is the political science chair for international relations, presently held by Professor Beate Kohler-Koch. The recruitment procedure for this chair was started in December 2004 when the Baden-Württemberg Ministry for Science, Research and Art provided the resources for this project. The Faculty and MZES expect to complete the procedure and welcome a new colleague during 2005.

With the new professors, research topics at MZES will partly change. Wolfgang C. Müller is building up a research programme on "Legislative Politics and Law Making in Europe" and has started an initial research project on "Intra-Party Politics and Coalition Governments". Bernhard Ebbinghaus and Markus Gangl will partly continue core domains of the MZES Research Programme in the study of European Social Structures and Welfare states, but they will also develop it in new directions. Bernhard Ebbinghaus' research will likely focus on the impact varying constellations of labour relations and welfare state regimes existing in different countries of Europe have on the potential to adapt the welfare state and labour markets to secular changes and global economic pressures. Markus Gangl will complement the research on the role of redistributive welfare state policies for social stratification with research on the effects of welfare state institutions on (national) production systems and on the ways in which individuals' work careers are shaped by labour market institutions and welfare state regimes.

While MZES very much welcomes the new inputs, it also had to accept the loss of two of its young research fellows who have been offered and have accepted professorial positions at other universities. Dr. Frank Kalter, coordinator of the Research

Area A3 "Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflict" at MZES, has moved to a C-4 sociology chair at the University of Leipzig. Dr. Daniele Caramani, who was responsible at MZES for research on Political Cultures and European Integration in Research Area A1 and B1, has accepted a position as senior lecturer at the department of political science and international studies at the University of Birmingham. Both Frank Kalter and Daniele Caramani had positions in the MZES fellowship programme. In July 2004, Dr. Thomas Gschwend was recruited to fill one of the vacant fellowship positions. The recruitment for the other vacant position is ongoing.

In order to keep a high level of flexibility, MZES strictly adheres to the principle of short-term contracts for researchers, except those mainly involved with administrative and infrastructure services. This leads to a high level of personnel turnover. In 2004, 17 researchers have left the institute; 20 researchers (including researchers in the young scholars programme working on their dissertations) have been newly recruited. As a further consequence of its personnel policy, the MZES research staff is relatively young and mostly includes researchers at an early career stage. This flexibility often involves the burden for project directors to train researchers who have little research experience beforehand, but it also enables project directors to recruit young personnel to innovative research tasks and leads MZES to contribute to the university's important function of training the raising generation of researchers.

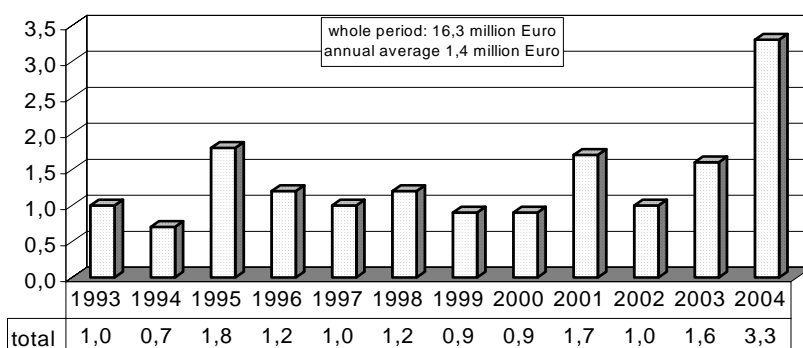
### 1.5 Other Resources and Project Grants

Besides the personnel resources provided as part of the state of Baden-Württemberg budget for the University of Mannheim, MZES receives free use of office space and about 500.000 Euro per year for student assistance and other expenses (travel, office supplies, computing, data, library etc.). Due to cuts in the budget provided to Mannheim University by the state of Baden-Württemberg, MZES budget will unfortunately be reduced by 60.000 Euro per year. In recognition of the positive evaluation of the Centre, the cuts for MZES have been smaller than for other university units. Nevertheless this is a serious reduction that will significantly constrain the activities and future development of MZES. In particular, the resources for the library and data infrastructure, possibly also for the young scholars programme of the institute, will likely have to be significantly reduced.

In the long run, such cuts will also affect the research potential even if research at MZES is mainly financed through research grants. In the past, the Mannheim Centre has been very successful in gaining such grants. For years, MZES has been among the most successful grant-winning institutions of Mannheim University. In 2004 the high level of external funding achieved in previous years was topped. While the long term average for earlier years has been 1.2 million Euro, MZES has gained almost three times this sum in 2004 (see Figure 3). The income includes two exceptionally large grants, one for the CONNEX Network of Excellence (1.1 million Euro, see below more on CONNEX) and one for the German part of the European Social Survey (0.7 million Euro). In addition to these exceptional grants, both Departments of the Centre have

successfully acquired grants for a number of new research projects. Research for most of these projects will last for several years. We have thus secured income this year for funding research for quite a period in the future. However, this also means that we cannot expect a similar level of new grants in the coming years. In particular it is very clear that in the next year we will have significantly fewer new grants as our research potential is widely absorbed by the commitments we have entered into this year.

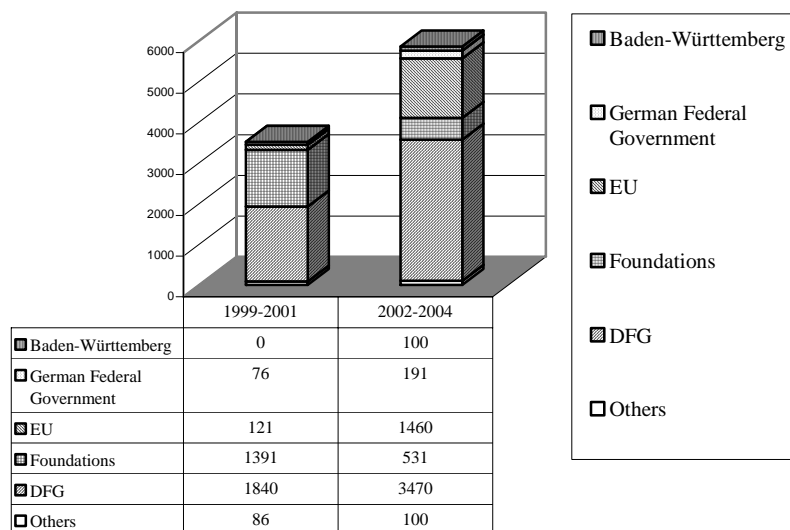
*Figure 3: Acquired New External Funding 1993-2004*  
(Millions of Euro)



Most of the grants are provided by German sources which finance basic research, notably the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and several research foundations (Volkswagen Foundation and Thyssen Foundation). The proportion of European Funds, however, is rising. While this proportion has been about 3% in the period 1999-2001 it is 25% in the period 2002-2004 (see Figure 4).

MZES is strongly committed to funding its research project by external grants not just for the reason of increasing its budget. All projects that do not receive research grants after an initial preparation stage are discontinued. With this principle that all research is based on (peer-evaluated) outside research grants we secure regular quality control of research done at MZES. At the same time, the infrastructure at MZES and the support MZES provides during the initial stage of a project (in particular for preparing grant proposals) are important incentives for scholars at the Faculty to pursue their research with MZES.

*Figure 4: Acquired New External Funding 1993-2004 by Grant Provider (Thousands of Euro)*



## 1.6 MZES infrastructure

The MZES infrastructure (including the library, data archives and computing services) is among the very valuable resources that support efficient work at the Centre. For 2004 the following specific achievements merit mention:

- 1 In the library of the Centre, efforts have been strengthened since 2002 (with allocation of temporary additional personnel) to integrate the catalogue of MZES library into general library catalogues that document holdings in a unitary system and make the titles available online (in the Union Catalogue of the South West German libraries and in the German National Catalogue of Periodicals). This project made very good progress in 2004. As we see it now, it is likely to be concluded earlier than expected in the first half of 2005 and the resources will be free for other purposes. Given the improved information about our library holdings there is a growing demand for them from outside MZES.
- 2 The Research Archive Eurodata is closely observing the rapidly changing publication policies of the statistical agencies. Increasingly statistical data are not published in print any more but provided on the Internet. The archive is developing strategies in order to react best to these changes. However, at the moment, explicit archiving policies of the statistical agencies are still lacking. Therefore publications of those countries that have already switched to complete dissemination via Internet (e.g. Ireland, Sweden, United Kingdom) are downloaded and made available to internal users.

Due to licensing restrictions, no access to these sources can be provided to external users.

- 3 The publication of data handbooks in the 'Societies of Europe' series is making progress as well. During this year, the volume on 'The European Population since 1945' was completed, appearing in December. The volume on 'European Regions: The Territorial Structure of Europe, 1870-2000' is close to completion and will be delivered to the publisher in April 2005. The first two volumes of the series, 'Elections in Western Europe since 1815' and 'Trade Unions in Western Europe since 1945', have been reprinted in a second edition.
- 4 Within the library, an archive has been built to hold the hard copies of the publications of MZES researchers in journals and edited volumes since 1992. At present this archive includes approximately 550 of a total of more than 1000 MZES publications.
- 5 The functionality of the MZES online library catalogue was improved and extended.
- 6 Descriptions of former MZES projects (1990-1998) were added to the database and displayed on the homepage.

### 1.7 Cooperation and Exchange

Research of the scope and content carried out at MZES necessitates intensive cooperation. MZES continues to actively nurture such exchange in many different ways: within the Centre and with research groups and colleagues outside MZES, both nationally and internationally. The most outstanding development in this respect is the start of the CONNEX Network of Excellence with which we have reached a new level of international cooperation in 2004. But this has not weakened the other elements of cooperation in which MZES has continued to be successfully engaged.

Within the Centre, the regular seminars of each of the departments have provided ample opportunity to discuss ongoing work of projects and to exchange with invited colleagues from outside the Centre (see the list of seminars in the appendix). Also, the joint seminar of MZES and the Faculty of Social Sciences with distinguished outside speakers contributes to making MZES a place of lively exchange and intellectual discussion. An *ad hoc* working group with members from various parts of the Centre has regularly met and written several papers on the last elections in France. The number of projects in which researchers from different Research Areas work together has also increased. Finally, instead of training workshops that previously were organised by the Executive Board, we now have for instance working groups on methods that are initiated and organised from the bottom up by the researchers themselves.

Within the Mannheim scientific environment, MZES greatly profits from cooperation with colleagues of other faculties of Mannheim University and other Mannheim based institutions. For instance, MZES hosts the German Research Foundation-



financed interdisciplinary research group "Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems", in which MZES researchers cooperate with researchers from chairs in the Economics and Law Faculties of Mannheim University as well as with researchers from the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), Mannheim. MZES researchers are also engaged in two projects in the German Research Foundation Special Research Centre (SFB 504) "Rationalitätskriterien, Entscheidungsverhalten und ökonomische Modellierung", based at Mannheim University. With ZUMA, Mannheim, MZES cooperates *inter alia* in the context of the CHANGEQUAL network (see below).

Also on the national and international levels, MZES has maintained its presence and good position. Many MZES researchers have participated in numerous national and international conferences. They have presented papers and convened various workshops and organised conferences at MZES and abroad. Many MZES projects are being carried out with partners in various other countries. Several MZES colleagues have leading functions or cooperate in several national or international cooperation networks. Table 2 shows that the list of such responsibilities is long and encompasses many of the fields in which MZES is active.

*Table 2: Overview of National and International Networks of MZES*

Time period	Title	Aims	Other participants	Financing
1996-2005	Governance in the European Union  Coordination (Kohler-Koch)	Special Research Area-Programme focusing on issues related to the multi-level governance structure in the EU	About 70 researchers from 16 European countries	DFG
2002-2005	Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance  Participation (Kohler-Koch)	Research Training Network with special emphasis on Judicialisation and Positive Integration; International Trade Governance in a Historical Perspective	U of Maastricht U of Odense TU Munich U of Westminster Charles University, Prague U of Turku	EU
2000-2005	Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  Coordination (Kohler-Koch)	Improving EU-Studies in China	U of Maastricht	EU
2003-2004	Economic Change, Unequal Life Chances and Quality of Life (CHANGEQUAL) Theme-group  Coordination (Müller)	Research cooperation of researchers in participating institutions in the areas of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature and change of work patterns</li> <li>• Income inequality and poverty</li> <li>• Intergenerational inheritance of inequalities</li> <li>• Changes in family life</li> <li>• Social integration and social cohesion</li> </ul>	ESRI, Dublin LASMAS (CNRS), Paris Nuffield College, Oxford Sociology at Bicocca Milano Sociology at Tartu University SOFI Stockholm	EU

*Table 2: Overview of National and International Networks of MZES (continued)*

Time period	Title	Aims	Other participants	Financing
2004-2006	Family and Social Relations	Special Research Area-Programme creating a long-term panel database to study the change and formation of (new) patterns of intimate relations and of family and kinship structures	Several German and international partners	DFG
	Coordination (Esser with Huinink, Bremen)			
2004-2007	Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multilevel Europe. CONNEX (Connecting Excellence on European Governance)	Mobilising and connecting of outstanding scholars to deepen knowledge of the present state and likely future development of European multilevel governance, its assets and deficiencies in terms of problem-solving capacity and democratic legitimacy	Research groups from 43 Research Institutes and University Departments in 23 European countries	EU
	Coordination (Kohler-Koch)			
2002-2006	International Network on Divorce Studies	Cooperation and discussion on problems and results of European research on divorce (conditions, consequences, developments)	Network of approx. 12 other research institutes and universities	Local institutes of the network members
	Membership (Brüderl, Esser) and Coordination (Esser, partly)			
2002-2008	European Social Survey	Comparative and longitudinal research on social, political, and economic attitudes among European citizens	Cooperation of researchers from 23 countries	EU DFG
	Chair of German national team and module development (van Deth)			

Among the various networks, in which MZES is involved, the following merit to be briefly described:

- Jan van Deth directs the German national co-ordination team of the *European Social Survey (ESS)* which collects survey data in 23 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 MZES is participating in a leading role in one of the most important academic investments for comparative social research in Europe. Josef Brüderl participates in the international group which has won the competition to design the special module on "Family, Work and Well-Being" for the 2005 survey of the ESS. MZES researchers will participate in various international groups to analyse the data.
- Beate Kohler-Koch continues leadership in the Special Research Area of the German Research Foundation (DFG) on *Governance in the European Union*.
- Beate Kohler-Koch and her team are also involved in the Research and Training Network on "Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance", which is financed by the 5<sup>th</sup> EU Framework Programme. It aims at cooperating with partners in several European countries in ongoing research and at improving training of young researchers in the study of the performance and deficiencies of multilevel governance in the EU.
- With leading participation of MZES researchers (Josef Brüderl, Hartmut Esser) a new DFG Special Research Area Programme has been established to conduct a large-scale and long-term panel study on the *"Development of Relationships and Families"*. Cooperation partners particularly include the research groups in Germany which participate in this panel study, but also colleagues from the similar Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (Dykstra, Kalmijn, Liefbroer, Mulder) and several colleagues working in other countries on related issues (e.g. Amato from Penn State University; Billary from Bocconi University in Milano; Diekmann from ETH, Zürich; Hoem from MPI für demographische Forschung in Rostock and Kohler from the University of Pennsylvania).
- *Economic Change, Unequal Life Chances and Quality of Life (CHANGEQUAL)*: The aim of this network – in Mannheim led by Walter Müller – is to intensify long-term research cooperation among several outstanding European research institutes working in highly overlapping areas. The consortium of institutes has established five topical research groups in which experts from each participating institute contribute to common projects. The topics closely correspond to research priorities in several Research Areas of MZES Department A and Research Area 1 in Department B. In 2004 several MZES researchers have participated at and contributed to two network conferences.
- MZES has also contributed to preparing the proposal for the coming Network of Excellence *Economic Change, Quality of Life, and Social Cohesion (EQUAL-SOC)*. It will succeed the CHANGEQUAL network with an internationally wider participation. EQUALSOC is expected to be financed by the 6<sup>th</sup> EU Framework

Programme and will be coordinated by Robert Erikson (Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm). It is assumed to start in 2005 for an initial five years period. MZES has hosted in 2004 the initial workshop to prepare this network. Walter Müller will lead one of the networks thematic groups on Education and Social Cohesion. EQUALSOC will offer exceptional opportunities for research cooperation and graduate training for a better understanding of social structures and their development in the enlarged Europe.

- The most exceptional and demanding contribution of MZES to international research cooperation and exchange is certainly the lead role taken by MZES in organizing and coordinating the EU-financed Network of Excellence *"Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multilevel Europe"* CONNEX (Connecting Excellence on European Governance). Under the leadership of Beate Kohler-Koch and the management support of Fabrice Larat, MZES has gained the cooperation of roughly 60 established research centres and 170 distinguished scientists throughout Europe for this network. The start-up conference of CONNEX took place at MZES on September 9-11, 2004 (for more details see pp. 59 below).

With CONNEX, MZES has added a new layer to its significant involvement in international scientific cooperation. While this exchange is certainly indispensable to build a theoretically and empirically well-grounded social science knowledge base on Europe, we must acknowledge that this common endeavour also requires substantial inputs and draws on considerable parts of our resources.

### 1.8 MZES – a place for young scholars

MZES and the Mannheim Faculty of Social Sciences do not (yet) have a Graduate Training School. But MZES has taken various measures to enhance training the raising generation of scientists.

- Perhaps the most important measure for the promotion of young scientists and the professional development of the MZES personnel is to provide a good and internationally oriented scientific context with many outstanding scholars visiting the Centre and being available for contacts and exchange. The international networks in which MZES participates provide ample opportunities for such exchange and also for explicit international graduate training.
- MZES has its own extended research seminar and lecture programmes well-suited for graduate students and young researchers. They can also and do participate in various advanced courses and seminars offered at the Faculty of Social Sciences, at other university faculties, at ZUMA and also at MZES, where from time to time we have training workshops or working groups (organised by the staff) on advanced quantitative or qualitative methods.
- In spring 2001, MZES started a *Young Scholars Initiative* through which MZES supports graduate students writing their dissertations on a topic integrated into one of the MZES Research Areas. So far the programme has been successful. In 2004 the first dissertation from MZES-supported young scholars

was completed. Two other dissertations will be completed in 2005. In 2004, three new students have been admitted to the programme.

- MZES also involves the rising generation of scientists in teaching tasks. Some researchers teach while they have a MZES contract, but there is also substantial mobility between faculty teaching jobs and jobs at MZES, that – in combination – allows them to obtain extended teaching experience and prepare for academic careers.
- In 2004, one former and four current MZES researchers concluded their dissertations (Christine Quittkat / Markus Bieniek, Andreas Dür, Barbara Finke and Irena Kogan), and two MZES researchers concluded their habilitation theses (Michèle Knodt and Paul Thurner). Three former MZES researchers were offered and accepted professorships or similar tenured university positions (Daniele Caramani at the Birmingham University, Johannes Kopp at the Technical University of Chemnitz, and Frank Kalter at the University of Leipzig). Thomas Gschwend declined an offer for a tenured teaching position from the University of Leiden, and two other MZES researchers are currently located on the first place on lists for university professorships in Germany and Switzerland. Young scholars at MZES have thus been highly productive and successful in the national and international competition for high level positions in the scientific community.

### 1.9 Publications and Rewards

The lasting results of a research institute are its publications. As is easily discernable from the list of publications in the appendix, MZES enjoyed a high publication record in 2003. As in previous years, several of its publications appeared in first-rate international scientific journals or as books and edited volumes published by renowned academic publishing houses. A summary view can be seen in Table 1, which counts publications in various categories. Among journal articles, a distinction is made between articles that are reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), articles in other scientific journals and articles in non-scientific journals that we mainly publish to reach the wider public. In terms of the numbers of written publications, the figures in the three years are rather close to each other. 2002 and 2003 were the years in which MZES had the largest absolute number of publications in a year so far. Compared to that, the total number of publications in 2004 is again encouraging. Also, one should acknowledge that in 2004 big efforts were made to acquire large amounts of new research grants and to prepare and organise large scale international research networks that will have positive effects on publications in coming years. Also, in 2004 we had a rather large number of presentations at conferences which usually lead to publications in later years.

Table 3: Publications 2002 - 2004

	2002	2003	2004
Monographs	7	12	9
Edited volumes	12	9	9
Journal articles SSCI	19	15	17
Journal articles other scientific	14	21	22
Journal articles other	4	4	-
Articles in edited volumes	43	52	68
Working papers	31	16	12
Articles in Eurodata Newsletter	1	2	-
Sub-total print	131	131	137
Presentations at national or international conferences	115	91	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>297</b>

Besides publications in renowned scientific publication outlets the high quality of research is also evidenced by a number of professional awards and acknowledgments MZES researchers received in 2004:

*Daniele Caramani*, a MZES research fellow, received the "XI<sup>th</sup> Stein Rokkan Prize for Comparative Social Science Research", one of the most prestigious prizes for Comparative Social Science Studies conferred by the International Social Science Council (ISSC) of the UNESCO. He received the prize for his book *"The Nationalization of Politics. The Formation of National Electorates and Party Systems in Western Europe"* which appeared in 2004 from the Cambridge University Press. At the occasion of the General Assembly of the ISSC, November 14 - 21 in Beijing, China, Caramani gave his Award Lecture on "Nationalisation and Democracy".

On September 24, *Walter Müller* has received the title of Honorary Doctor from Stockholm University in recognition of his extensive and authoritative comparative research on education, educational systems and social stratification.

On November 5, *Cornelia Kristen* has received the prize of the Karin Islinger Foundation for her outstanding dissertation on "School Choice and Ethnic School Segregation. Primary School Selection in Germany". The dissertation was written in the context of the MZES project on "Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families".

On November 5, *Birgit Becker* has received the prize of the Karin Islinger Foundation for her outstanding diploma theses on "Soziale Distanzen zu Ausländern im Ost-West-Vergleich". The thesis was written in the context of the MZES project on "Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts".

On February 13, *Jette Schröder* has received the “Lorenz von Stein-Prize” for her outstanding diploma thesis on “Der Berufseinstieg von Universitätsabsolventinnen und -absolventen. Eine empirische Untersuchung anhand der sozialwissenschaftlichen Absolventinnen und Absolventen der Universität Mannheim”. Jette Schröder now works in the MZES project on “The Pluralisation of Living Arrangements and Family Forms”.

### 1.10 Other Professional Activities

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

- in peer review responsibility of the German Research Foundation (DFG), of 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 in the German-Russian Historian's Commission and in the council of foundations to investigate the history of the German Democratic Republic;
- as member in the Founding Committee for the Council for Social and Economic Data, established by the German Federal Minister for Science and Research; in the Advisory Board of the German Statistical Office;
- 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).
- 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 (Hartmut Esser)
- Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (Jan van Deth)

All in all, MZES has again experienced a good and productive year. It concludes a three year (Research Programme) period during which MZES developed well. In the three years, MZES has largely been successful in carrying out the projects that have been planned at the beginning of the period. It has also started major new research initiatives with long term perspectives such as the new panel study on families and social relations. In these three years, MZES has passed a highly successful outside evaluation; has considerably increased the level of grant incomes and has strengthened its publication record; has further enhanced its international stature, and together with the Social Science Faculty has successfully achieved the first stage in the generational replacement and recruited three new professors who will contribute new promising initiatives for the next Research Programme and the future of MZES. The Executive Board wishes to thank the many institutions and persons who have made this possible: Mannheim University for the continued and generous support; the research funding agencies for their grants and their trust in our scientific promise, the members of the Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and helpful advice, our many other colleagues from outside for their stimulating and rewarding cooperation, and especially all our staff and MZES members for their enthusiasm and the efforts they devote to the common enterprise.

## 2 Department A: European Societies and their Integration

The common research interest in Department A is focused on the comparative analysis of social structures in the European societies and their integration, as well as of the historical and present developments of the respective welfare state regulations and intermediary institutions. As in previous years cross-nationally comparative projects build one core of the department's organization and work. This is especially true for the projects on social structural analysis of developments of social inequality and welfare state institutions. They are complemented by projects on other fields related to the structures of European societies and their integration, like migration, value orientations and family relations. These general topics constitute the basis of the five Research Areas of Department A in the current Research Program 2002-2004. Research Area A1 on „The Development of Social Structures in European Societies“ deals mainly with the relation between education and labour market outcomes and the connected structures of social inequality and individual life chances in European countries. The comparative analysis of historical developments and present restructuring of the organization of social services and systems of social security as well as the importance of intermediary institutions, like the churches, represented the focus of research in Research Area A2 „Social Services and Social Security“ until its closure in March 2004. The publication of the results of partly long-term and meanwhile finished projects of this Area, however, be continued. There are also concrete plans to take up the field again in the framework of the coming new Research Programme as soon as possible. Research Area A3 on „Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts“ investigates within different projects the conditions for the social integration of immigrants and the related questions of the emergence of ethnic inequality and cultural differentiations. In Research Area A4 on „Cultural Foundations of the Market Structure and the Welfare State“, the foundation of assumptions about the erosion of moral ties and solidarities is reflected theoretically and investigated empirically. Research Area A5 on „Family and Social Relations“ deals with questions of pair and family development, and is devoted mainly to the preparation and conduct of a long-term and comprehensive panel study of the development of pair and family relations. Attached to Department A is also a long-term publication project: the completion of the „Societies of Europe“ Series of historical data handbooks.

The activities of Department A in 2004 included the continuation of the core projects and the initiation of new larger and longer-term projects, and were accompanied by some expected and some unexpected changes, primarily with regard to personnel. One of the important new wide-ranging activities is the CHANGEQUAL-Network within the 6<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme of the EU, which is coordinated for the MZES by Walter Müller in Research Area A1. Another new activity is the DFG Priority Programme „Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics“, the methodological focus of which is formed by the Mini-Panel Project headed by Josef

Brüderl in Research Area 5. The personnel changes in the individual Research Areas resulted from the scheduled or already effective retirements of former colleagues and the arrival of new colleagues in the Department of Sociology at the Faculty of Social Sciences (see also the Director's Report). In addition, other personnel changes directly affected project activities in Department A. At the beginning of 2004, Peter Flora discontinued for health reasons his projects in Research Area A2, necessitating the closure of that Research Area. Following the departure of Frank Kalter to the University of Leipzig in spring 2004, Hartmut Esser took over as head of the Research Area A3. In the course of the restructuring, Josef Brüderl took over as head of the Research Area A5 with the focus on the family panel project. The activities in Research Area A4, currently running full-speed with a large quantitative project, will most likely not be continued at the present level in the future, due to the retirement of Johannes Berger and the departure of Birgit Fix.

Despite these partially severe transitions, most activities were continued as usual. For a number of larger projects, such as in Research Area A3, external funding was obtained and project work started. Research Area A1 with its thematic continuity on the comparative analysis of social structures constitutes a backbone and focal point of the current activities in Department A. With the arrival of Markus Gangl and Bernhard Ebbinghaus and their assumption of duties, an important part of the transition in Research Area A1 is already achieved. Moreover there is a good chance that Bernhard Ebbinghaus as successor to Johannes Berger will continue in terms of themes covered the tradition of welfare state research in Research Area 2 in the next Research Programme, although certainly with changes to the current profile.

Against the backdrop of these perspectives, we expect that following the partially unavoidable transitional difficulties the sociological studies in Department A concerning the comparative analysis of the social structures and integration of European societies will even be strengthened. This includes the continuation and the completion of activities related to research in Department A within the permanent tasks of the MZES infrastructure. A core aspect of the efforts to prepare the coming new Research Programme will be to incorporate the new perspectives and activities into the continuity of the hitherto successful work of Department A and the MZES.

## Research Area A1: The Development of Social Structures in European Societies

Coordinator: Walter Müller

### Core Projects

- C1 Franz Rothenbacher, Jens Ballendowitsch  
*Social Structure, Social Security, and the Social Position of the Public Service Sector: European Models and National Case Studies* (2001 - 2004)  
Funding: Thyssen Stiftung  
Status: ongoing
- C2 Walter Müller, Stefani Scherer, N.N.  
*The Social Consequences of Labour Market Flexibilisation in Different EU Countries* (2003 - 2005)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: planned
- C3 Daniele Caramani, N.N.  
*Political Cultures and European Integration* (2003 - 2007)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: in preparation
- C4 Markus Gangl, Andrea Ziefle  
*Human capital effects of the welfare state: institutional resources, work histories and social inequality (HCE)* (2003 - 2005)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing
- C5 Walter Müller (local co-ordinator), Josef Brüderl, Jan van Deth, Hartmut Esser, Richard Hauser, Jean-Marie Jungblut, Frank Kalter, Walter Müller, Franz U. Pappi, Stefani Scherer, Wolfgang Strengmann-Kuhn  
*European Research Network: Economic Change, Unequal Life Chances and Quality of Life (CHANGEQUAL)* (2003 - 2004)  
Funding: EU  
Status: ongoing

### Supplementary Projects

- S1 Walter Müller, David Reimer  
*Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes* (2003 - 2006)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: in preparation

- S2 Walter Müller, David Grusky (for international part), Reinhard Pollak, Janne Jonsson, Mary Brinton  
*Social Mobility in a Disaggregated Class Context: a Comparative Analysis of the Influence of Occupational Structuration on Mobility Regimes* (2002 - 2005)  
 Funding: University of Mannheim / US National Science Foundation  
 Status: ongoing
- S3 Frank Kalter, Walter Müller, Cornelia Kristen, Anika Römmer  
*Longitudinal Studies for Education Reporting: Examples from Europe and North America* (2003 - 2004)  
 Funding: BMBF  
 Status: finished
- S4 Walter Müller, Reinhard Pollak, Heike Wirth (ZUMA, Mannheim)  
*The Development of a European Socio-economic Classification 2002–2005* (2003 - 2005)  
 Funding: University of Mannheim / EU proposal in evaluation  
 Status: planned

Education, occupational position, work income and welfare state provisions are crucial elements of social structures and lasting determinants of life chances of individuals in modern societies. In this research area we study how these elements are related among each other, and, how they generate the social inequalities that exist between individuals, families, and social classes, and how the inequalities are reproduced from generation to generation.

With the studies we pursue four main aims: The first is to describe the extent and patterns of inequalities and how and why they differ across social groups such as gender and ethnic communities. The second is to show how they are generated, and how they depend on specific social institutions such as educational systems, labour market regulation or welfare state protection. Thirdly, we study the consequences of inequalities, so far in particular the consequences of inequality for the formulation of interests and the generation of social and political conflicts. Fourth, we pursue a decidedly European comparative perspective. We want to contribute systematically comparative knowledge on the European social structural landscape and on its development in the European integration process. At the same time, we use the comparative approach to assess the mechanisms that generate the basic patterns and to identify the effects of factors potentially responsible for differences among societies, and for convergent or divergent developments between them.

In the following we briefly summarize work done in 2004 in four major areas of research, then we describe in (5) research cooperation and exchange and give in (6) an outlook into the future.

(1) Class inequality in education and its role in the generation of intergenerational social mobility and immobility

Various specific issues of this general topic have been studied in recent years at MZES. In 2004 we have continued to accumulate work in this area in the following three respects:

In the project *Social Selectivity in tertiary education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes (S1)* we deal with the specific social selectivity in obtaining tertiary education and with the returns to such education on the labour market. The massive expansion of tertiary education may have altered both social selectivity and labour market returns of tertiary education. With the expanding numbers of young people who fulfil the criteria to be admitted to tertiary studies (Abitur or equivalents in other countries) it could be expected that on the one side access into tertiary education depends less on social class background of students, but that on the other side, returns of tertiary education on the labour market (in terms of job status, income and other outcomes) may decline. Upper class families may then pursue new strategies to secure advantageous positions for their children (e.g. through giving more attention to the subject field of studies chosen, through acquiring additional distinctive credentials or through using more efficiently non-educational means to secure advantageous employment). We have started research on these questions with several papers focusing on the post-Abitur educational choices of Abitur graduates from different social class background and the changes of these choices in the course of educational expansion. The results show that in the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century social inequalities in obtaining tertiary education have clearly declined (in Germany as well as in various other countries). But substantial class inequalities in the post-Abitur educational participation and success persist even among those who have reached the Abitur, and these inequalities have probably increased in recent years. We now prepare an application for project funding of a cross-nationally comparative study of the broader set of issues described above and in order to understand the role played by different systems of tertiary education and different degrees of educational expansion.

In the related project S2 *"Social Mobility in a Disaggregated Class Context"* we analyse institutional forces that shape intergenerational social mobility and immobility. Comparing four countries with different institutional arrangements in terms of educational systems and the labour market structures (Germany, Sweden, U.S., Japan), we test the extent to which social mobility is governed by institutionalised boundaries between occupations rather than boundaries between broadly aggregated social classes. In 2004 the project finished with the harmonisation of data, agreed on an internationally comparable disaggregated class scheme and set the outline for future analyses. In addition to analyses with the new class scheme, and in order to assess the additional explanatory power of a disaggregated class approach, we prepared analyses to compare the new classification with well-established other measures of

structuration such as the Goldthorpe class scheme and the International Socio-Economic Index.

With the Project S3 "*Longitudinal Studies for Educational Reporting: Examples from Europe and North America*" we have provided expertise and knowledge to create better longitudinal databases for the newly planned government reports on education in Germany (Bildungsberichte). The report, that has been prepared and delivered for the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (1) gives a detailed overview on exemplary longitudinal studies (on content, design, implementation) carried out in several European Countries and North America, (2) shows how these studies are used for national educational reporting, and (3) based on this inventory develops recommendations for setting up a system of educational reporting in Germany.

## (2) The changing position of specific groups of workers in changing social structures

Here we focus specific groups of workers who have a particular significance in and for the social structure of modern societies. Currently we are involved in a project on *civil servants* (C1) and recently we have officially concluded a project on *self-employment*.

With respect to *self-employment*, we have finalized in 2004 "*The Reemergence of Self-Employment*" (with contributions by Arum/Müller; Müller/Arum; Lohmann/Luber). This close to 500 page volume, published by Princeton University Press, presents the main results of the earlier self-employment project. It analyses self-employment dynamics and its implications for social inequality in eleven advanced economies and demonstrates how and why self-employment has changed and partly grown in recent decades. In a nutshell, the book finds, that traditional forms of self-employment, such as skilled crafts work and shop keeping, are in decline in most countries, and are being replaced by self-employment in both professional and unskilled occupations. Differences in self-employment across societies depend on the extent to which labour markets are regulated and the degree to which intergenerational family relationships are a primary factor structuring social organization.

In the currently ongoing project on the civil service "*Social Structure, Social Security, and the Social Position of the Public Service Sector*" (C1) we study the historical evolution in the institutional arrangement and establishment of the civil service and its particular social position and social security. A central question is, how different states – with different welfare institutions, different civil service employment traditions and interest organisations – react as employers under the recent fiscal crises and pressures on the welfare budgets, and how this affects the social status and security of the civil service and particular groups within it. In 2004 we have continued with detailed national case studies (mainly France, Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands) and international comparisons. The project has published several working papers (by Ballendowitsch and by Rothenbacher) and has been working on

two monographs by these authors to be concluded with the end of the project next year.

Main results do show that the most urgent problem for the public services are connected with the ageing of the population and the consequences for financing the pension load today and in the next 20 years. With reference to the old age security of public servants only incremental changes can be observed in the countries studied, and no fundamental changes to the systems are made. Such incremental changes tend to increase the formal age at retirement, to cut pension benefits and entitlements, and to introduce contributions by public employees for their own pensions. Concerning the social structure of public servants the main changes are a tremendous reduction of public employees in both absolute numbers and relative to the labour force. The main strategy to solve the financial problem concerning pension payments therefore seems to be a shift of money from pay to pensions. Related trends are an ongoing 'feminization' of the public services and a further increase in part-time work. With reference to the social situation of public servants main developments are a long-term decline in the pension level, mainly caused by the extension of the formal age at retirement that so far is not followed by the factual retirement age. Other changes in the social situation of public employees mainly refer to changes in the working conditions, like the extension of the working time and cuts in supplementary benefits to the wage like a 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> monthly salary. The social situation of public servants in the long run therefore tends to deteriorate slightly in nearly every country.

### (3) Human Capital Effects of the Welfare State (C4)

In conjunction with the appointment of Markus Gangl to the Chair for Methods of Social Research and Applied Sociology, the project "Human Capital Effects of the Welfare State" became part of the MZES research area A1.

The project complements other MZES research insofar as it is focusing on the role of institutional arrangements in labour markets and the welfare state for individuals' and households' capacity to earn their living on the labour market. As human capital increasingly comprises skills and experience beyond initial education and training, the project aims to address the issue whether and how these capacities are being flexibly adapted to processes of technological change and the contingencies of modern economies and life courses.

In particular, the project uses longitudinal data to examine the impact of two critical events –unemployment and childbirth – on individuals' subsequent earnings capacity and labour market careers more generally. In order to emphasize the potentially important role of institutions on mediating the negative impact of these events on workers' subsequent careers, the project conducts cross-nationally comparative analyses mainly for Germany, Sweden, Britain and Ireland, but partly including also other countries. Research is done in cooperation with partners from the University of



Umeå, the University of Limerick and the Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin, and is co-funded by several national research foundations and the European Science Foundation.

Running its first full year in 2004, the project has naturally been focused on preparing the national panel data sources for use in cross-nationally comparative work. Building on these efforts, the project has begun substantive work on the impact of both unemployment and childbirth on workers' subsequent careers. With respect to the latter, Andrea Ziefle is preparing a study that compares the wage penalty of motherhood for mothers in Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States. In contrast to what might be expected from differences in family policy between these countries, she is able to show that mothers in Germany are no better protected from the economic cost of children than are mothers in the United States or the United Kingdom. As far as the impact of unemployment is concerned, Markus Gangl has conducted analyses that compare the scar effects of unemployment in thirteen countries. He concludes that unemployment generates long-run costs to workers particularly in liberal and conservative welfare regimes, whereas workers in both Scandinavia and Southern Europe are relatively better protected.

Together with papers by our Swedish and Irish project partners, these papers have first been presented at a labour market sociology session at the 2004 meeting of the German Sociological Association that was co-organized by the project. In 2005, we will present these and other works on similar academic conferences and also expect first publications from the project.

#### (4) Political Cultures and European Integration (C3)

The project, directed by Daniele Caramani, analyses the impact of the diversity of cultural identities and political attitudes on European integration. In a moment of decisive thrust towards political integration, the diversity of Europe appears as a crucial factor, with national cultures and political attitudes coming together in a forming system. The project focuses on several dimensions of *cultural diversity*, such as 1) ethnicity, language, religion, 2) the role of nation-states in creating identities and styles of participation, 3) state traditions and citizenship, 4) traditions of self-government and 'civicness'. The project evaluates the impact of cultural diversity on the *type of integration*: 1) the institutional architecture of the EU; 2) cleavage constellations and party system; 3) identity formation. The project is comparative and covers EU member-states (including the new Central and East European countries).

In 2004, preliminary results of the project were presented in lectures given in various institutes in Europe and are included in a volume, edited by Daniele Caramani on *"Images of Europe: Cultural Diversity and European Integration"* (in print with Routledge, London). Also as part of the project a second conference (following the one in 2003) was organised in collaboration with Prof. Yves Mény at the European University Institute, Florence, on "Populism and European Integration". Results of this

conference-series are in print in a volume, edited with Yves Mény on "*Challenges to Consensual Politics: Community, Identity, and Populist Protest in the Alpine Region.*" Furthermore in 2004 "*The Nationalization of Politics. The Formation of National Electorates and Party Systems in Western Europe*" by Daniele Caramani has been completed and was published with Cambridge University Press. This comparative and long-term in-depth analysis studies the macro-historical process of the nationalization of politics. Using a large wealth of newly collected and unexplored data on single constituencies in 17 West European countries, the analysis reconstructs the territorial structures of electoral participation and support for political parties, as well as their evolution since the mid-nineteenth century from highly territorialised politics of early competitive elections toward nation-wide alignments. It provides a multi-pronged empirical analysis through time, across countries, and between party families.

#### (5) Cooperation and exchange

Most of the projects in the Research Area are carried out in intensive international cooperation and exchange. In this respect several activities in which researchers from the Research Area are involved merit to be especially mentioned.

In 2004 work has started on the *ESEC*-project (*Development of a European Socio-Economic Classification*). This project is carried out in the context of a new international research consortium, financed by the European Commission and coordinated by David Rose at Essex University. The project develops and validates a new and internationally comparable socio-economic classification to be later used in the various large scale surveys of the European Statistical Agencies (e.g. labour force surveys) as an essential instrument for the official reporting on social inequality in Europe. The development of this classification will substantially improve the ability for comparative research for a large number of areas of study of social structures and social change in European societies.

The Research Area has been strongly involved also in the development of an international interdisciplinary network of research cooperation with Centres of Excellence in various European countries. The aim of this network is the study of economic development and social inequality in the changing European societies. MZES and researchers in Research Area A1 and other Research Areas of Department A and B have been funding members of the CHANGEQUAL network (Economic Change, Unequal Life Chances and Quality of Life). They have prepared and presented several papers at two CHANGEQUAL network conferences. In 2004 they have also contributed to preparing the proposal for the coming Network of Excellence EQUALSOC (Economic Change, Quality of Life, and Social Cohesion) and have hosted at MZES the initial workshop to prepare this network. EQUALSOC is expected to start in 2005 for an initial five years period (for details on EQUALSOC see the directors report in section 1 above). It will offer exceptional opportunities for research cooperation and graduate training for a

better understanding of social structures and their development in the enlarged Europe.

## (6) Outlook to the future

Several of the projects listed for the Research Area will likely be continued in the coming new Research Programme (C4, S1, S2, S4). However, with the end of the Fifth MZES Research Programme 2002-2004 several projects of the Research Area will end (projects C1, C3, C4 and S3). The project C3 on Political Cultures and European Integration will be discontinued at MZES because its director, Daniele Caramani, has accepted a professorial position at the University of Manchester and will continue respective research in Manchester. The plans to study *"The Social Consequences of Labour Market Flexibilisation in Different EU Countries"* have been postponed as Stefani Scherer (who has initially suggested this project) moved to the university of Milano. Related issues, however will be part of MZES research by Markus Gangl. In the coming years his research at MZES among else will focus on the ways in which individuals' work careers are shaped by labour market institutions and welfare state regimes. This research will complement research on the role of redistributive welfare state policies for social stratification with research on the effects of welfare state institutions on (national) production systems. How do they foster, maintain or re-adjust individual human capital and individual capacities to earn market incomes? Projects to be expected will study, for instance, long-term effects of employment interruptions related to job loss and childbirth, and the role of human capital, educational and other welfare state institutions and services in mitigating these, in particular for women. Other projects will study the effect of measures of labour market flexibilisation on individual work careers and other life course outcomes.

## Publications

### Books

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### Articles in journals

Gangl, Markus (2004): Institutions and the structure of labour market matching in the United States and West Germany. *European Sociological Review*, 20, issue 3, pp. 171-187.

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### Articles in books

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### MZES working papers

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### Papers / Reports

Kristen, Cornelia, Anika Römmer, Walter Müller and Frank Kalter (2004): *Längsschnittstudien für die Bildungsberichterstattung. Beispiele aus Europa und Nordamerika. (Gutachten im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für Bildung und Forschung).* Mannheim.

### Conference participation

27. - 28. February 2004, "Conference 'University-to-work transition in Europe and Italy'", Bologna, Italy. Participant: Irena Kogan: "Transition from higher education to working life in Europe: Results of the EU LFS 2000 ad hoc module on school-to-work transitions".

6. - 9. May 2004, "Conference of Research Committee 28 on Social Stratification of the International Sociological Association (ISA)", Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Participant: Walter Müller, Reinhard Pollack: "Class patterns in post-secondary and tertiary education in West Germany".

17. - 18. May 2004, "CHANGEQUAL Third Conference 'Social Indicators'", Paris, France. Participant: Jean-Marie Jungblut, Irena Kogan: "Labour market entry, early employment careers, and prospects for further education and training among the low educated youth in Europe".

17. - 18. May 2004, "CHANGEQUAL Third Conference 'Social Indicators'", Paris, Frankreich. Participant: Stephanie Steinmetz: "Segregation: obstacle to adequate employment?".

11. - 12. June 2004, "Expertentagung der DFG-Förderinitiative 'Forschergruppen in der empirischen Bildungsforschung'", Bonn. Participant: Walter Müller: "Bildungsforschung in Deutschland: Erfahrungen aus einer Förderinitiative".
22. - 24. June 2004, "Symposium The future of the world society", Zürich, Switzerland. Participant: Walter Müller: "Education and labour markets: commonality or divergence?".
2. - 6. August 2004, "Essex Summer School", Colchester, Großbritannien. Participant: Stephanie Steinmetz.
1. - 10. September 2004, "Workshop of Quantitative Social Sciences", Wien, Österreich. Participant: Stephanie Steinmetz.
18. - 23. September 2004, "European Society or European Societies? EURESCO/ECSR-Conference on the Causes and Consequences of Low Education in Contemporary Europe", Granada, Spain. Participant: Ruud Luijkx, Walter Müller, Reinhard Pollak: "Persistent Inequality? A Descriptive Reassessment of the Evidence for European Countries".
5. October 2004, "32. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Sektion für Sozialpolitik", München. Participant: Markus Gangl: "Karrierefolgen von Arbeitslosigkeit: ein internationaler Vergleich".
6. - 7. October 2004, "32. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie", München. Participant: Markus Gangl, Martin Abraham, Hans Dietrich, Uwe Blien, Wolfgang Ludwig-Mayerhofer, Organisator der Ad-hoc-Gruppe 'Arbeitsmarktsoziologie'.
8. October 2004, "32. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie", München. Participant: Reinhard Pollack, David Reimer: "Der Einfluss der sozialen Herkunft auf die Ausbildungsentscheidung von Studienberechtigten".
25. - 27. October 2004, "Research Group on Comparative Methods and QCA", Universität München. Participant: Daniele Caramani, Diskussionsleiter.
28. - 29. October 2004, "First ESEC workshop - European Socio-Economic Classification", London, United Kingdom. Participant: Jean-Marie Jungblut, Walter Müller, Ulrike Stoll: "Outline for ESEC-validation: Education and Class Destinations - Comparing the Uncomparable?".
28. - 29. October 2004, "First ESEC workshop - European Socio-Economic Classification", London, United Kingdom. Participant: Walter Müller: "What can we learn from CASMIN?".
3. November 2004, "Vortrag bei der Hochschul-Informationen-System GmbH", Hannover, Deutschland. Participant: David Reimer, Reinhard, Pollak: "Der Einfluss der sozialen Herkunft auf die Ausbildungsentscheidungen von Studienberechtigten".
10. - 14. November 2004, "International Society for Quality of Life Studies (ISQOLS), 2004 ISQOLS Conference, Advancing Quality of Life in a Turbulent World", Philadelphia, USA. Participant: Franz Rothenbacher: "Monitoring the Quality of Life of Public Servants in Europe", Session Chair.
14. - 21. November 2004, "Awarding Lecture: XIth Stein Rokkan Prize in Comparative Social Science Research", Beijing, China. Participant: Daniele Caramani: "Nationalisation and Democracy".
17. November 2004, "Nuffield Seminar at Nuffield College", Nuffield College, Oxford, Great Britain. Participant: Markus Gangl: "Scar effects of unemployment: a cross-national comparison".

24. - 25. November 2004, "CHANGEQUAL Workshop", Stockholm, Sweden. Participant: Hannah Alter, Jean-Marie Jungblut, Irena Kogan, Stephanie Steinmetz, Ulrike Stoll.

24. - 25. November 2004, "CHANGEQUAL Meeting", Stockholm, Sweden. Participant: Walter Müller: "Education and Social Cohesion. Plans for the Equalsoc Network".

24. - 25. November 2004, "CHANGEQUAL Workshop", Stockholm, Sweden. Participant: David Reimer, Reinhard Pollak: "No more sociology for upper class children? The impact of social origin on the transition to tertiary education and on field of study in West Germany 1983 and 1999".

26. November 2004, "Fachtagung Bildungsforschung – Bildungspolitik. Perspektiven und Herausforderungen für Gesellschaft und Gewerkschaften", Frankfurt/Main. Participant: Walter Müller: "Bildung und soziale Ungleichheit".

## Research Area A2: Social Services and Social Security: The European Welfare States in Comparison

Coordinator: Peter Flora

### Core Projects

- C1 Peter Flora, Birgit Fix  
*Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Role of the Churches in Western Europe* (1999 - 2004)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing
- C2 Peter Flora, Ivka Puskaric  
*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* (2002 - 2004)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: finished
- C3 Peter Flora, Martin Schommer  
*Change of Social Structure and Reform of Social Security: a Comparison of Germany and Great Britain, 1980-2000* (2002 - 2004)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: finished

### Supplementary Projects

- S1 Thomas Bahle  
*Social Services in the Welfare State: A Comparison of Great Britain, France, and Germany* (1999 - 2004)  
Funding: Universität Mannheim  
Status: ongoing

The common frame of the projects in research area A2 is a comparative-historical and macro-sociological analysis of the development of European welfare states from the late nineteenth century to the present. The current projects focus on the recent processes of restructuring in the European welfare states and on their consequences. One line of research deals with the restructuring of social security systems, another with changes in social services.

The first theme is studied in two projects: one on welfare state changes and their consequences for various social groups in a comparison of Britain and Germany (C3), the other on the development of social security systems in Eastern European transition countries (C2). The Western European welfare states are facing similar problems,



but their reform policies differ. Britain and Germany in this respect according to popular knowledge represent two extreme cases: Britain is known of having implemented far-reaching social reforms whereas the popular image of the German welfare state is one of immobility and structural inertia. Although these overall popular images do not reflect the true structural developments in both countries, they constitute a good starting-point for comparing recent welfare state reforms and their social consequences for various social groups. The first task in this project thus was the construction and empirical classification of comparable social groups in both countries affected by recent welfare state reforms. The second task is to define the welfare state policies to be covered by the study and to assess the changes that have been made there. The first task was completed in 2004, the second is work-in-progress. In the project on social security systems in Eastern Europe the focus is different. Restructuring and system-building in national welfare states is studied in a complex context made up of three core elements: the common transition problems that characterize all these countries, the common challenge of European Union membership, and the different national histories and institutional legacies. Although the Eastern European countries are facing specific problems, their welfare states at the same time reflect a strong impact of Europeanization, perhaps more so than in the institutionally fully developed Western European welfare states in which strong national traditions counterbalance the power of European challenges. In this respect, the developments in Eastern European social security systems is important for all European countries, because they reflect a "purer" picture of Europeanization than in the old member states of the EU. The two projects have been terminated at MZES in spring 2004.

A second major area of recent welfare state reforms have been social services. In this area the role of the welfare state was more limited from the beginning. The churches in particular have been major providers of social services in many European countries, but also non-religious welfare organizations have played important roles. Moreover, the local communities have been major actors in this field. The changing role of the welfare state in social service systems can thus only be understood by taking into account these actors and their interrelationships that vary between European countries. In one project (C1), the crucial role of the churches in social service provision is studied. The study revealed large differences between European countries in this respect. The project was completed by the end of 2004 and currently a data book is being prepared for publication. The second project in this field (S1) studies the restructuring of social service systems in England and Wales, France and Germany, three countries in which the roles of the welfare state, local communities and voluntary organizations widely differ. This project was also completed by the end of 2004 by the habilitation thesis of Thomas Bahle. A major result is that despite various trends towards a more "private" and more "decentral" organization of social services, the role of the welfare state has been strengthened by recent reforms. This holds for all three countries, irrespective of their specific institutional structures.

## Research Area A3: Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts

Coordinator: Hartmut Esser

### Core Projects

- C1 Hartmut Esser, Stephan Ganter, Angela Jäger  
*Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts* (1999 - 2004)  
Funding: Stiftung Volkswagenwerk  
Status: ongoing
- C2 Hartmut Esser, Cornelia Kristen, Jörg Dollmann, Lucia Hug  
*Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families* (2000 - 2007)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing
- C3 Frank Kalter, Douglas S. Massey, Patrick Schupp  
*Social Capital and the Dynamics of Transnational Migration (Polish Migration Project)* (2003 - 2005)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing
- C4 Frank Kalter, N.N.  
*Segregation and Labour Market Outcomes of Turkish Immigrants (in a Comparative Perspective)* (2003 - 2005)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: planned
- C5 Hartmut Esser, N.N.  
*Structural Assimilation and Migration Biographies* (2003 - 2005)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: planned

### Supplementary Projects

- S1 Walter Müller, Hartmut Esser, Irena Kogan  
*Integration of Immigrants in the EU Countries* (2001 - 2004)  
Funding: MZES, DAAD (doctoral program)  
Status: ongoing
- S2 Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan  
*Ethnic Minorities' Education and Occupational Attainment: Germany and Austria* (2002 - 2004)  
Funding: Universität Mannheim  
Status: ongoing

- S3 Hartmut Esser, Volker Stocké  
*Educational Aspirations and Reference Groups* (2003 - 2005)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing

### (1) General research questions and main aims

Research in Area A3 focuses on international migration and its impact on ethnic and cultural differentiation of European societies. Thus it covers aspects that are increasingly important for the internal integration of nearly every European society as well as for the integration of Europe as a whole. In substance, the projects can be categorised as dealing either with the causes of migration or with its consequences. The super-ordinate questions may be formulated as follows: "What are the mechanisms that drive people to migrate?" and: "What are the mechanisms that promote or hinder their incorporation into the receiving society?" With respect to the latter question, a first aspect refers to the members of the receiving society. Here, a major focus of research is on the emergence and stabilisation of social distances and overt discrimination. The second aspect refers to the immigrants themselves. Here, special emphasis is given to the problem of 'structural assimilation', i.e. to the question of whether immigrants – in the course of time and over generations – tend to occupy positions in the social structure similar to those of the indigenous population. Theoretically and empirically it is this structural dimension that turns out to be the most crucial aspect of immigrants' integration. Accordingly, ethnic disadvantages in the core spheres of society, above all the labour market and the educational system, receive much attention.

Although the projects within the research area (see also point 3 further below) can be summarised under the topic "Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflicts", they touch upon very diverse fields: the explanation of the social distances between ethnic groups, the explanation of the differences in the educational attainment of the indigenous population and that of migrants and the explanation of transnational migration streams. Nonetheless, the objects themselves are empirically and theoretically closely related: The sudden immigration of larger foreign ethnic groups can lead to spatial segregations and the activation of social distances; segregations and social distances can negatively affect the educational chances of migrant children and lead to ethnic underclassing (*Unterschichtung*), which in turn lead to the formation of ethnic communities, that in their turn correspond to stable transnational migrations. These theoretical and empirical connections on the one hand, and the differences in the respective mechanisms on the other, demand the use of comprehensive theoretical instruments. Besides the substantial bond of being related to the phenomenon of migration, a further common feature of the projects in Research Area A3 is therefore their common theoretical orientation as well as their fundamental interest in the

specification of more general theoretical mechanisms to explain the various phenomena and their interplay.

## (2) Projects and activities 2004

As of 2004, the Research Area encompasses three core projects: Project C1 on „Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts“, Project C2 on the „Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families“, and the newly funded Project C3 on „Social Capital and the Dynamics of Transnational Migration“ (Polish Migration Project).

The main objective of the research project C1 on „Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts“ is to explore contextual effects on diverse manifestations of social distance on the part of Germans towards immigrants. The focus lies on the explanation of the individually different extent of distancing attitudes towards immigrants. Particular attention is paid to the social embeddedness of such opinions, attitudes, and behavioural intentions in social networks and primary groups. The basic orientation of this project results from the insight that social distances cannot be attributed to individual dispositions and interests alone but are primarily caused by processes of mutual interaction, reinforcement, or weakening patterns of attitude and behaviour in the context of day-to-day interaction and communication relationships in social micro-environments and milieus. The analyses of the impact of the immediate social context are based upon a special survey which builds on snowball sampling procedures based on egocentric personal core networks and follow-up-interviews of the relevant reference persons.

Project activities in 2004 concerned mainly the (complicated) data cleaning process and the preparation of substantial analyses. In spring of 2004 the detailed validation of the respondents' reports about her/his alters was finished. Until now, despite the fundamental importance of these topics for analysing the influence of attitudes and opinions of important discussion partners, only a few studies have been conducted in this area. Simultaneously, in 2004 the analysis of substantial hypotheses concerning the impact of reference groups and social milieus on the degree of social distance was started. As the current results have shown, taking the "embeddedness" of social distance into account leads indeed to more satisfactory explanations of attitudes and behavioural intentions towards ethnic minorities than the explanatory schemes developed so far. In addition to the individual attributes and characteristics of the respondents, the perceived, as well as the actual attitudes of their reference group turn out to be an important determinant of individual ethnocentrism. Moreover three results proved to be very interesting: First, in accordance with the hypothesis of the model of frame-selection, the impact of the opinion of the reference persons was shown to depend on the extent of individual experiences of the respondents. Second, concerning the differences between East and West Germans, the results indicate a significantly stronger influence of the personal core network in the East German sample. This seems to be attributable to the different meaning attached to alternative social contacts in the two parts of Germany. Third, the probability of attitudinal

homogeneity with respect to immigrants in Germany is higher among persons related in core networks than between two randomly selected persons, even if there exists a large minority for whom such an attitudinal concordance was not found. By using the actual attitudes of the actors, it could be confirmed that this association does not result simply from egos' projection their own attitudes on their alters.

The aim of the project C2 on „Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families“ is to explain the ethnic differences in educational attainment. The project investigates why immigrant families systematically differ from German families in their selection of different educational alternatives. Starting with an explanation of educational decisions, the main emphasis is on the empirical test of these theoretical considerations. For this purpose, adequate micro data on educational decisions are required. The transition from primary to secondary schooling was selected, which in the German school system is 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 contexts as well as to the goals families pursue for their children. In order to empirically investigate the processes at work, information from various sources was collected. The questionnaires address families as well as teachers. In addition, we conduct student achievement tests and gather contextual information on school and residential environments. After completion of the first project phase in March 2004, the main study began in October 2004. Meanwhile the preparation of this main quantitative survey continued. At first, we reconsidered the achievement instruments. These tests aim at covering both achievements in school relevant subjects such as German and Maths as well as a cognitive performance measure. Regarding the latter, we use language independent measures, which are particularly suited for immigrants (i.e. culturally fair tests). Another important feature of this year's work was the further development of the parental questionnaire. For this purpose, we analysed our pre-study data and, where necessary, modified certain instruments. Finally, the project activities started investigating an additional topic: differences in the educational attainment of Italian immigrants in Germany and Switzerland. Italian immigrants in the German-speaking parts of Switzerland attain consistently better outcomes than their counterparts in Germany. At first, it was necessary to empirically establish this pattern. For this purpose, data from the German Microcensus and the *Schweizerische Arbeitskräfteerhebung* (SAKE – Swiss Labour Force Survey) were analysed. These activities proceeded with some preliminary analyses of the differences in the achievement results for Italian students in the two countries using data from the IEA Reading Literacy Study.

Related issues on educational decisions are also treated in the project S3 on “Educational Aspirations and Reference Groups”. The aim of the project is to analyze those processes through which parents' social status affects the decision about the type of secondary school. Hypotheses, obtained from the Rational-Choice Theory (RCT) and

the Frame-Selection Model (FSM) are tested using a longitudinal research design and a sample of German parents of primary school students. These hypotheses concern the effects of objective and subjectively perceived costs, educational returns and different determinants of the probability for successfully completing higher educational degrees. Furthermore, the effects of parents' educational aspirations and their generalized attitudes toward higher education as well as reference group effects are tested. In 2004, the fieldwork for realizing 1.035 interviews with parents of students from the 3rd grade of primary school, standardized achievement tests with these students and interviews with 1.800 members of the parents' reference groups were completed. Furthermore, we developed the questionnaire for the second wave of parent interviews in 2005 and tested the validity of important measures used in our study.

The goal of the project C3 on „Social Capital and the Dynamics of Transnational Migration“ (Polish Migration Project) is to eliminate some of the present deficits in migration research using Polish-German migration as an example. First, it aims to provide a complete description of current migration movements, including also temporary or undocumented migrations, and second, to provide a database that allows for an empirical test of key assumptions and hypotheses of contemporary theoretical approaches pertaining to international migration. In this respect, the effects of personal networks or social-capital and the mechanisms of bounded information processing on the migrants' decision will be of special interest. Third, the insights gained at the descriptive and theoretical level will be used to improve existing forecasts concerning future migration flows. Recent discussions about migration trends after the Enlargement of the European Union (EU) clearly show the shortcomings of the current empirical practise. Therefore, the actual situation delivers a good opportunity for research as the enlargement can be regarded as a “natural” experiment from which important conclusions for general migration theory may be derived.

The project builds upon the former MZES project ‘migration potentials’ and strongly follows the idea of the Mexican Migration Project (MMP) conducted at the University of Guadalajara (Mexico) and at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (USA). The main focus of the survey will be the gathering of information about the migration history of current residents of four Polish communities as well as that of former residents of those communities who have since moved to Germany. The study is conceived as a pilot project that will serve as a basis for a long-term cumulative empirical research. After a kick-off meeting with Polish researchers in March major activities this year consisted of developing the questionnaire for the quantitative survey, the selection of the samples and the preparation of the fieldwork. The project received funding from the German Research Foundation in early 2004. Due to the new position of the project director, the project moved to the University of Leipzig in October 2004 (see point 3 below).

Two supplementary projects in Area A3 (S1 and S2) study the immigrant labour market situation in Europe in a comparative perspective. The aim of the project S1 „Integration of Immigrants in the EU Countries“ is to elucidate how immigrant labour market situation in European Union countries can be related to variation in countries' institutional make-up, above all immigration policies, labour market structure and regulations, and the welfare regime. The study combines the strength of the large-scale multilevel analysis for 14 EU countries with more focused in-depth studies of the immigrant labour market situation in a number of countries with specific constellations of institutional factors, constellations which appear to 'produce' varying outcomes on the aggregate level. Over 2004 a number of analyses on different aspects of immigrant labour market allocation and occupational trajectories have been completed resulting in the monograph "Labour market integration of immigrants in the European Union: The role of host countries' institutional contexts", which has been submitted as a PhD thesis to the Faculty of Social Science at the University of Mannheim.

The project S2 "Ethnic Minorities' Education and Occupational Attainment: Germany and Austria" is a part of an international comparative undertaking coordinated by Prof. Anthony Heath (Nuffield College, UK). The aim of this cross-national study, which so far covers ten industrial countries, is to explore the extent of ethnic disadvantage in the labour market and to investigate its causes. By conducting similar empirical analyses on comparable cross-sectional data in each of the countries the study attempts to assess whether and why the amount and mechanisms of ethnic stratification differ across various countries. In 2004 the work over final versions of chapters for Austria and Germany has been completed, while the publication of the edited volume is expected for 2005.

### (3) Changes, results and perspectives

In 2004 the current projects were continued and funding for was allowed two projects that have since begun: the long-planned main study within the Project C2 on "Educational Decision in Immigrant Families" and the Project C3 "Social Capital and the Dynamics of Transnational Migration" (Polish Migration Project). The year 2004 also marked a number of changes in the research area. Following the departure of both Frank Kalter and Cornelia Kristen to the University of Leipzig, the research area lost in Frank Kalter its coordinator and the head of several current and planned projects, as well as in Cornelia Kirsten as researcher in the project on "Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families". Hartmut Esser succeeded Frank Kalter as head of Research Area A3 in April 2004 and Jörg Dollmann succeeded Cornelia Kristen as researcher in July 2004. The changes in personnel were accompanied by changes in the planning and preparation of several projects, specifically the Project C4 on "Segregation and Labour Market Outcomes of Turkish Immigrants", previously headed by Frank Kalter, and the (together with Hartmut Esser) planned Project C5 on "Structural Assimilation and Migration Biographies". The Polish Migration Project is

carried out at the University of Leipzig effective October 2004. The remaining projects will be carried out as planned within the framework of the coming Research Programme.

Like earlier projects and those now carried out elsewhere, the projects in Research Area A3 are embedded in the comprehensive framework of the theoretical and empirical explanation of the processes of ethnic differentiation in modern societies that are actually based on functional differentiation. An important implication of this assumption is the capability to explain ethnic inequalities and differentiations on the basis of differences in the control of functionally significant resources and capital. Major results of the past work in the individual research projects as well as in the Research Area A3 on "Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflicts" in general confirm that the above-mentioned view on migration and integration processes indeed seems to be a fruitful perspective and may shed new light on some puzzling phenomena. Above all the results of the work in Research Area A3 show that most of the phenomena which can be observed in connection with ethnic stratifications, segmentations and distances can indeed be explained by structural processes and as mostly unintended results of (mis-)investments in various forms of capital. More cultural features, like ethnic loyalties, ethnic revivals or cultural diversity and minority language retention are usually nothing more than the effects of some simple structural conditions, like the inclusion in the educational system and in primary labour markets. This is a clear correction of the more popular view, promoted mainly by case studies, of a genuine role of cultural orientations and ethnic resources in understanding the processes of international migration and the integration of migrants and their receiving countries. The general aim of the future activities and individual projects within this field is to deliver further theoretical and empirical explanations for this assumption of the primary importance of structural integration within a context of transnationally expanded international migration as opposed to all hypotheses of genuine ethnic and national-cultural differentiations.

## Publications

### Books

Esser, Hartmut (2004): *Soziologische Anstöße*. Frankfurt/M. and New York: Campus.

### Articles in journals

Esser, Hartmut (2004): Does the 'New' Immigration Require a 'New' Theory of Intergenerational Integration? *International Migration Review*, XXXVIII, issue 3, pp. 1126-1159.

Esser, Hartmut (2004): What is New in 'Soziologie'? A Rejoinder to Karl-Dieter Opp's Review. *European Sociological Review*, 20, issue 3, pp. 263-265.

Kogan, Irena (2004): Labour Market Careers of Immigrants in Germany and Great Britain. *Journal of international migration and integration*, 5, issue 4, (in print).



Kristen, Cornelia (2004): Migranten im deutschen Schulsystem. Zu den Ursachen ethnischer Unterschiede. *Recht der Jugend und des Bildungswesens*, 52, issue 1, pp. 11-22.

### Articles in books

Esser, Hartmut (2004): Akteure und soziale Systeme. Oder: Wie einfach es mit dem Modell der soziologischen Erklärung im Prinzip ist, soziale Differenzierung und soziale Ungleichheit zusammen zu bringen und einzuordnen, worum es bei der Debatte um "Inklusion und Exklusion". Pp. 271-283 in: Thomas Schwinn (Ed.): *Differenzierung und soziale Ungleichheit. Die zwei Soziologien und ihre Verknüpfung*. Frankfurt/M.: Humanities Online.

Esser, Hartmut (2004): Die "Logik" der Verständigung. Zur Debatte um "Arguing" und "Bargaining" in internationalen Verhandlungen. Pp. 33-68 in: Pappi, Franz U., Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Turner, Roland Vaubel (Ed.): *Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungen*. Frankfurt/New: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 8).

Esser, Hartmut (2004): Sinn, Kultur und Rational Choice. Pp. 249-265 in: Friedrich Jaeger / Jürgen Straub (Ed.): *Handbuch der Kulturwissenschaften, Band 2: Paradigmen und Disziplinen*. Stuttgart und Weimar: J.B. Metzler.

Esser, Hartmut (2004): Was ist denn dran am Begriff der "Leitkultur?". Pp. 199-214 in: Robert Kecskes / Michael Wagner / Christof Wolf (Ed.): *Angewandte Soziologie*. Wiesbaden: Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Esser, Hartmut (2004): Welche Alternativen zur Assimilation gibt es eigentlich? Pp. in: Klaus J. Bade, Michael Bommes, Rainer Münz (Ed.): *Migrationsreport 2004*. Frankfurt/M und New York: Campus.

Esser, Hartmut (2004): Wertrationalität. Pp. 97-112 in: Andreas Diekmann / Thomas Voss (Ed.): *Rational-Choice-Theorie in den Sozialwissenschaften. Anwendungen und Probleme*. München: Oldenbourg.

Kalter, Frank and Nadia Granato (2004): Sozialer Wandel und strukturelle Assimilation in der Bundesrepublik. Empirische Befunde mit Mikrodaten der amtlichen Statistik. Pp. 61 - 81 in: Bade, Klaus J.; Bommes, Michael (Ed.): *Migration - Integration - Bildung. Grundfragen und Problembereiche*. Osnabrück: . (IMIS-Beiträge; no. 23).

Kristen, Cornelia and Nadia Granato (2004): Bildungsinvestitionen in Migrantenfamilien. Pp. 121-141 in: Bade, Klaus J.; Bommes, Michael (Ed.): *Migration - Integration - Bildung. Grundfragen und Problembereiche*. Osnabrück: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. (IMIS-Beiträge; no. Heft 23).

### Papers / Reports

Jäger, Angela (2004): *Forschungsprojekt Ethnische Grenzziehung und soziale Kontexte (II): Methodenbericht*. Mannheim. [Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung]

### Doctoral Dissertations

Kogan, Irena (2004): *Labour market integration of immigrants in the European Union: The role of host countries' institutional contexts (Inaugural-Dissertation)*. Mannheim.

### Conference participation

18. March 2004, "Nordrhein-Westfälische Migrationsgespräche, Landeszentrale für politische Bildung", Köln. Participant: Cornelia Kristen: "Ethnische Unterschiede im deutschen Schulsystem. Grundschulwahl in Deutschland".

23. April 2004, "Research Colloquium of the German National Academic Foundation, Berlin", Berlin. Participant: Frank Kalter: "Methods in Interdisciplinary Migration Research".

26. April 2004, "SFB 504 "Field Day" an der Universität Mannheim", Mannheim. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Anmerkungen (von den lieben Soziologen)".

5. May 2004, "Soziologisches Oberseminar der Universität Köln", Köln. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Transnationalismus, ethnische Pluralisierung und Assimilation. Das Beispiel der Sprache".

7. - 9. May 2004, "ISA RC-28 Spring Meeting 'Social stratification, mobility, and exclusion'", Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Participant: Irena Kogan.

12. - 16. May 2004, "Sunbelt XXXIV - International Sunbelt Social Network Conference", Portorož, Slovenia. Participant: Angela Jäger: "What determines the congruence of proxy- and self-reports on attitudes towards immigrants in Germany?".

13. May 2004, "Gastvortrag am Institut für Psychologie der Friedrich Schiller Universität Jena", Jena. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Transnationalismus, ethnische Pluralisierung und Assimilation. Das Beispiel der Sprache".

4. June 2004, „Workshop "Die deutsche Schule aus der Sicht von Migrantenfamilien", Forschungsstelle für interkulturelle Studien (FIST), Universität zu Köln und Landeszentrum für Zuwanderung Nordrhein-Westfalen", Köln. Participant: Cornelia Kristen: "Zu den Ursachen ethnischer Unterschiede in der Bildungsbeteiligung".

7. June 2004, "ERCOMER-Lecture Series, European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), University of Utrecht", Utrecht, The Netherlands. Participant: Cornelia Kristen: "School Choice and Ethnic School Segregation. Primary School Selection in Germany".

17. - 18. June 2004, "Expertenforum "Bildungsdaten und Migrationshintergrund", Arbeitsstelle Interkulturelle Konflikte und gesellschaftliche Integration (AKI), Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin", Berlin. Participant: Cornelia Kristen: "Bildungsinvestitionen in Migrantenfamilien. Analysen des Mikrozensus".

25. - 26. June 2004, "IZA Annual Migration Meeting ", Bonn, Germany. Participant: Irena Kogan.

25. - 26. June 2004, "IZA Annual Migration Meeting (AM<sup>2</sup>)", Bonn. Participant: Hartmut Esser, Discussant for Guillermina Jasso, Douglas S. Massey, Mark R. Rosenzweig and James P. Smith: "The U.S. New Immigrant Survey: Overview and Preliminary Results Based on the New-Immigrant Cohorts of 1996 and 2003".

9. July 2004, "Sitzung der Philosophischen Klasse der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften", Heidelberg. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Der Anstieg der Scheidungsraten".

18. - 23. September 2004, "European Society or European Societies? EURESCO/ECSR-Conference on the Causes and Consequences of Low Education in Contemporary Europe", Granada, Spain. Participant: Jörg Dollmann: "Ethnic Differences in Educational Attainment: Italian Immigrants in Germany and Switzerland (Poster Presentation)".

18. - 23. September 2004, "European Society or European Societies? EURESCO/ECSR-Conference on the Causes and Consequences of Low Education in Contemporary Europe", Granada, Spain. Participant: Irena Kogan: "Turks and Ex-Yugoslavs in Austria and Germany: The effects of relative group size on occupational outcomes".

18. - 23. September 2004, "ESF Conference "European Societies or European Society? Causes and Consequences of Low Education in Contemporary Europe", Granada, Spain. Participant: Cornelia Kristen: "School Choice and Ethnic School Segregation. Primary School Selection in Germany".

19. - 22. September 2004, "International Conference Applied Statistics", Ljubljana, Slovenia. Participant: Angela Jäger: "Assessing the 'accuracy' of proxy-reports on attitudes towards immigrants in Germany. What does the analysis of the congruence of proxy- and self-reports on attitudes towards immigrants in Germany tell us?".

29. September 2004 - 1. October 2004, "Tagung 'Wie gefährlich ist Segregation in Städten?' des Instituts für Interdisziplinäre Konflikt- und Gewaltforschung (IKG) der Universität Bielefeld", Bielefeld. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Segregation and Ethnic Stratification. Institutional Completeness and the Ethnic Mobility".

4. - 8. October 2004, "32. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie", München. Participant: Frank Kalter: "Structural Assimilation and Specific Capital".

4. - 8. October 2004, "32. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie", München. Participant: Volker Stocké: "Effect of the Families' Social Background on the Decision about the Type of Secondary School. Rational Adaptation or Cultural Constraints?".

15. - 18. October 2004, "Sitzung des wissenschaftlichen Beirats am Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin/Social Science Research Center Berlin, Arbeitskreis Integration (WZB, AKI)", Berlin. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Sprache, Bildung und Integration".

20. October 2004, "Soziologisches Kolloquium des Instituts für Soziologie der Universität Leipzig", Leipzig. Participant: Cornelia Kristen: "Schulwahlentscheidungen und ethnische Schulsegregation".

29. - 30. October 2004, "Conference on „The Next Generation: Immigrant Youth and Families in Comparative Perspective“, Harvard University, Cambridge", Cambridge, USA. Participant: Frank Kalter: "Occupational Attainment of Second Generation Immigrants in Germany".

18. - 19. November 2004, "Workshop 'The Effectiveness of Bilingual School Programs for Immigrant Children' des Wissenschaftszentrums Berlin/Social Science Research Center Berlin, Arbeitskreis Integration (WZB/AKI)", Berlin. Participant: Hartmut Esser, Janina Söhn, WZB/AKI: "Introduction".

25. November 2004, "Research Colloquium on Migration of the Institute for Sociology, University of Bremen", Bremen. Participant: Frank Kalter: "Ethnic Stratification in Germany: Recent Trends and Mechanisms".

13. - 14. December 2004, "Conference 'Russian Jews in Germany in the 20th and 21st centuries'", University of Sussex, Brighton, UK. Participant: Irena Kogan, Yinon Cohen (University Tel Aviv, Israel): "Jewish immigrants from the FSU in Germany and Israel: demographic and socio-economic characteristics".

14. December 2004, "Arbeitskreis Integration (WZB, AKI) des Wissenschaftszentrums Berlin/Social Science Research Center Berlin", Berlin. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Ethnische Pluralisierung, Assimilation und Transnationalismus: Welche Alternativen der Integration von Migranten gibt es eigentlich?".

## Research Area A4: Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State

Coordinator: Johannes Berger

### Core Projects

- C1 Johannes Berger, Carsten G. Ullrich, Bernhard Christoph  
*The Acceptance of the Welfare State* (2003 - 2005)  
Funding: Fritz Thyssen-Stiftung / MZES  
Status: ongoing

### Supplementary Projects

- S1 Birgit Fix  
*Protestantism and Welfare State Reform: New Forms of Social Work in Western Europe* (2003 - 2006)  
Funding: MZES / DFG  
Status: in preparation

### (1) Research Questions and Aims

The general objective of the projects in Research Area A4 is the analysis of the cultural and normative foundations of the market economy and the welfare state. Whereas it is generally acknowledged that welfare state institutions rest on moral beliefs, it seems less obvious that the market system is not value-neutral, but expresses moral convictions too. Thus, a specific normative structure is characteristic for both market economies and welfare state institutions. Not only the latter but also the former are founded on specific ideas of social solidarity and justice.

Starting from this general framework, the aims of the individual research projects are twofold. On the one hand, they aim at clarifying the extent to which these ideas coincide with value orientations and collective representations of actors. On the other hand, they address the question of how different normative orientations towards the welfare state and the market economy potentially interrelate. Especially in the public discourse, 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.

Research is based on the idea that social regulations of all kinds can be characterized not only by their function, but also by their built-in "value judgments". They put into practice existing ideas of a legitimate social order. The task of sociological research is not to substantiate these judgments but to explore them and to shed light on the

consequences of decisions guided by value considerations. Research in area A4 is dedicated to this task.

### (1) Main Research Activities in 2004

While earlier work in the area such as the project on "Moral Economy of Unemployment" concentrated on the analysis of the acceptance of welfare programmes for the unemployed, several efforts were undertaken recently to widen our research perspectives:

At the centre of current work is the project "The Acceptance of the Welfare State" (C1). This project is partly financed by the Thyssen-Foundation and started in autumn 2003. The purpose of the project is the analysis of the social acceptance of the German welfare state. For the first time in Germany, a survey has been carried out focusing exclusively on the population's attitudes towards and judgments about the core institutions of the German welfare state. While during the project's first phase work mainly concentrated on questionnaire development and survey conduction, substantial analyses of the survey's data will be the focus throughout the second, ongoing project phase.

The survey comprises questions on general evaluations of the three major social insurance systems (Statutory Health Insurance, Unemployment Insurance and Pension Insurance), of Social Assistance, and of family benefits as well as questions on specific aspects of these programmes and on general attitudes towards solidarity or redistribution. One of the key questions to be answered is, to which extent different factors like the peoples' personal interests, their value preferences and their preferences about the state's role in the provision of social security influence their judgments about welfare state institutions. In addition, research will also focus on more specific topics such as the population's acceptance of redistributive patterns that constitute an integral part of the Statutory Health Insurance scheme (such as absence of risk loadings, income-related contributions or cost free insurance for family members) or its attitudes towards different options for reforming this insurance scheme. In the first case for instance, preliminary results show that redistribution favouring families finds a considerable higher support than the other forms of redistribution. However, this will only hold if families with children are concerned (i.e. free insurance for children and spouses bound by childcare), while in the case of redistribution towards families without children (i.e. free insurance of a spouse that is working as a housekeeper but is not responsible for the education of children) support is comparably low.

As a perspective for future research, it is planned to carry on with a comparative study on the acceptance of welfare institutions in Europe after the completion of this research project. It still has to be determined whether this requires an original cross-national survey or can be done by a secondary analysis.

## (2) Further Activities

The moral foundations of market economies were further explored in two papers by Johannes Berger. In a contribution to a volume on „Transnational Solidarity“, edited by Jens Beckert et al. Berger argued to liberate the relevant discussion from Tönnies' dichotomy between society and community: more “society” does not necessarily mean less “community”. In a similar vein Berger argued in another paper (published in *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, Vol. 32) that competitive markets, far from fostering an unfair distribution of incomes, may contribute to social justice by equalizing returns on investments independent from the kind of investment (branch, location, type of capital etc.).

Finally a word on the supplementary projects of research area A4. The edition of the forthcoming yearbook of the MZES made substantial headway. In this yearbook the main contributions to the Euresco-Conference “Loss of the Social Bond” held in 2002 will be published. It will include contributions of leading social theorists (Amitai Etzioni, Richard Münch and Göran Therborn among others) addressing the issue of a fraying social fabric. As to this issue, public concerns and a careful sociological analysis do not always coincide. The earlier dissertation project “Institutional Features of the Programs for Unemployed People” is not be pursued any longer, since the person responsible for this project has left MZES and accepted a unlimited contract outside the university. The project “Protestantism and Welfare State Reform” has prepared and submitted a grant proposal to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. The proposal has been accepted and received the funds requested. At present, it is however open, whether the project can be carried out, because the researcher who has prepared the proposal also left MZES to accept a unlimited contract outside the university.

## Publications

### Articles in journals

Berger, Johannes (2004): “Über den Ursprung der Ungleichheit unter den Menschen.” Zur Vergangenheit und Gegenwart einer soziologischen Schlüsselfrage. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 33, pp. 354-374.

### Articles in books

Berger, Johannes (2004): Expandierende Märkte, schrumpfende Solidarität? Anmerkungen zu einer aktuellen Debatte. Pp. 246-261 in: Beckert, Jens. et al. (Ed.): *Transnationale Solidarität. Chancen und Grenzen*. Frankfurt: Campus.

Christoph, Bernhard (2004): Zufriedenheit in Lebensbereichen. Pp. 457 - 467 in: Statistisches Bundesamt in Zusammenarbeit mit WZB und ZUMA (Ed.): *Datenreport 2004. Zahlen und Fakten über die Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Bonn: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung.

Noll, Heinz-Herbert and Bernhard Christoph (2004): Akzeptanz und Legitimität sozialer Ungleichheit - Zum Wandel von Einstellungen in West- und Ostdeutschland. Pp. 97 - 125 in: Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger, Wasmer, Martina und Koch, Achim (Ed.): *Sozialer und politischer Wan-*

*del in Deutschland. Analysen mit Allbus-Daten aus zwei Jahrzehnten.* Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften. (Blickpunkt Gesellschaft; no. 7).

### Conference participation

16. - 18. January 2004, "Solidarität jenseits des Nationalstaats?", Berlin. Participant: Johannes Berger: "Expandierende Märkte, schrumpfende Solidarität?".

4. - 8. October 2004, "32. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie", München. Participant: Bernhard Christoph, Carsten Ullrich: "Wahrnehmung von Lastenverteilungen und Verteilungskonflikten im deutschen Gesundheitssystem".

4. - 8. October 2004, "32. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie", München. Participant: Carsten Ullrich: "Massenloyalität und Wohlfahrtsstaat".

4. - 8. October 2004, "32. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie", München. Participant: Carsten Ullrich: "Generationenkonflikt oder (neue) Generationensolidarität im Wohlfahrtsstaat?".

4. - 8. October 2004, "32. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie", München. Participant: Johannes Berger: "Nimmt die Ungleichheit weltweit zu?".

4. - 8. October 2004, "32. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie", München. Participant: Bernhard Christoph: "Zur Messung des Berufsprestiges: Aktualisierung der Magnitude-Prestigeskala".

2. - 3. December 2004, "ZUMA-Workshop 'Subjektives Wohlbefinden und subjektive Indikatoren: Konzepte, Daten und Analysen.'", Mannheim. Participant: Bernhard Christoph, Carsten Ullrich: "Indikatoren zur Wahrnehmung und Bewertung der Sozialen Sicherung".

## Research Area A5: Family and Social Relations

Coordinator: Josef Brüderl

### Core Projects

- C1 Josef Brüderl, Jette Schröder  
*The Pluralisation of Living Arrangements and Family Forms* (1999 - 2006)  
Funding: Landesstiftung Baden-Württemberg  
Status: ongoing
- C2 Josef Brüderl, Nadia Granato, Ulrich Krieger  
*Panel Study on Family Dynamics* (2004 - 2006)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing
- C3 Hartmut Esser, Thorsten Kneip  
*Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations* (2003 - 2005)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing
- C4 Frank Kalter, N.N.  
*Marriage Patterns of Immigrants and Structural Assimilation* (2003 - 2005)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: cancelled
- C5 Johannes Berger, N.N.  
*Informal Networks and Ageing* (2003 - 2005)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: cancelled

Research Area A5 on "Family and Social Relations" has a focus on the theoretical explanation and the systematic empirical analysis of processes of pair and family development in a contextually and temporally comparative perspective. The reasons for the recent establishing of this Research Area in Research Department A were assumptions and observations of lasting changes in pair and family relations in the course of comprehensive social changes in nearly all (West) European countries, sometimes referred to as individualisation, pluralisation, and de-standardisation. Concrete processes are here the emergence of new forms of long-term partnerships, a strong decrease in fertility, changed intergenerational relations and increasing separation and divorce rates. Overall, the projects aim at improving both the theoretical understanding and the empirical database for the (comparative) analysis of processes of pair and family development.



Originally there were five projects planned for this Research Area. Projects C4 and C5 have not been started: Frank Kalter (the director of C4) moved to a professorship at the University of Leipzig. Johannes Berger (the director of C5) retired and the researcher envisaged for this project left the university. The remaining three projects meanwhile got external funding for two years (2004-2006). Project C1 is funded by the "Landesstiftung Baden-Württemberg" within its research program on "Family Research". This project is an interdisciplinary collaboration with economists from the ZEW (Mannheim). Projects C2 and C3 are funded by the DFG within the "Schwerpunktprogramm 1161 'PAIRFAM' on Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics". It is highly likely that these two projects will be funded by the DFG up until 2008. This "Schwerpunktprogramm" is an interdisciplinary research program together with psychologists and economists.

### (1) The Pluralisation of Living Arrangements and Family Forms (C1)

This project started a while ago with a rather broad focus on "Pluralisation of Living Arrangements". Meanwhile the focus has been narrowed on "Fertility and Employment". The research project investigates the relationship between the employment of women and their fertility. Empirical results show again and again, that women who are employed have fewer children than women who are not employed, respectively that the employment-rate of women with children is smaller than that of women without children. But which are the mechanisms that lead to this relationship? On the one hand the change in women's labour force participation is the core of many explanations concerning the change of fertility – which means it is held that the employment of women has an influence on their fertility. On the other hand children are commonly seen as a main reason for the smaller employment rate of women. So, is it women's employment which determines their fertility? Or is it – the other way around – the fertility of women which determines their labour force participation? The causal relationship between fertility and employment is the focus of this project.

In the first project-phase the literature concerning this question has been sighted and a review was written. One research approach to solve this question is analysis on the macro-level. However, because of the basic problems which are inherent in the analysis of macro-data, the question can not finally be decided on this level of analysis. For this reason research on the micro-level is presented additionally – on the one hand research investigating the impact of labour-force participation on fertility, on the other hand research investigating the impact of children on labour force participation. Within CHANGEQUAL the project also has been involved in the development of a module for the "European Social Survey" on "Family, Work, and Well-being in Europe". The data will be available in autumn 2005. This will enable us to give the project a European dimension.

## (2) Panel Study on Family Dynamics (C2)

This project (Mini-Panel-Project) is one of the two coordination projects of the research program 'PAIRFAM' (Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics) funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG). The program focuses on the establishment and development of intimate relationships, family development and fertility, intergenerational relationships and the stability of couple and family relationships. To model and analyse these processes longitudinal data is essential, thus a large scale panel analysis is planned for Germany. It is the project's aim to prepare this Panel Study by testing survey instruments supplied by the projects within the research program in a small three-wave preliminary panel study, the Mini-Panel. The Mini-Panel-Project will support the development of these new instruments, coordinate methodological aspects of the whole survey program and develop the survey design. Face to face interviews (CAPI) will be conducted with 600 respondents in three age groups (15-17 years, 25-27 and 35-37) in Bremen, Chemnitz, Mannheim, and Munich. Partners or spouses, children and for the youngest group one parent of these respondents will also be interviewed (multi-actor-design). The sample will be drawn from the population registers of the four mentioned cities.

In 2004 the project has worked on three major topics: the research design, the questionnaire and the coordination between the partner projects in the research program. The presentation of the first proposal of the research design in Chemnitz in December 2004 has been the result of substantial research on panel studies, their methods and field procedures both in Germany and abroad. More than that, numerous experts on the field of panel studies have been contacted to learn more on the problems and chances of this kind of research. This includes the research groups from the Netherlands Kinship Panel, the Gender and Generation Survey and the German Socio-Economic Panel. These contacts have and will prove vital for the success of the Mini-Panel. Parts of the questionnaire have also been worked on by the Mini-Panel-Project. These parts cover subjects that are either part of a standard repertoire in surveys (e.g. the Socio-demographics) or are not covered by any of the other projects in the program. A proposal of this "core questionnaire" has been presented at the research program meeting in Chemnitz in December.

As mentioned earlier the Mini-Panel-Project is one of the two coordination projects of the PAIRFAM-Schwerpunktprogramm (the other one being located at the University of Bremen). Coordinating the efforts of all partner projects of the research program to develop new, theory backed, survey questions and produce a solid panel questionnaire from their input has thus been a major focus of the work of this project in 2004.

## (3) Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations (C3)

This project is also part of the PAIRFAM-Schwerpunktprogramm. It is concerned with the interactive connection of the social embeddedness of (married) couples and the

development of their relationship, with a special focus on partnership stability. Social embeddedness is conceptualized as the disposability of certain resources or services via social relations, where the relational capital provided that way can be either of specific value for the particular relationship or of general value. A second aspect is the social mediation of orientations that may facilitate family related action. A third aspect is the functioning of the social context as a partnership market, providing more or less attractive alternatives to the current relationship. As a participating project in PAIRFAM we contribute instruments for the measurement of social embeddedness for a joint panel-study and test them for their reliability and validity. We put special emphasis on evaluating the quality of proxy-data for network members. For this reason, a follow-up study to the first panel wave is planned. Since social embeddedness is not only relevant to partnership stability, but also to other family processes, the participating projects are highly interconnected. Due to this, a number of workshops and conferences have taken place since summer 2004 to coordinate project activities. We are currently working on a joint network instrument for the study, considering the interests and needs of the other projects.

## Publications

### Articles in journals

Brüderl, Josef (2004): Die Pluralisierung partnerschaftlicher Lebensformen in Westdeutschland und Europa. *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte*, issue 19, pp. 3-10.

Brüderl, Josef (2004): Meta-Analyse in der Soziologie: Bilanz der deutschen Scheidungsursachenforschung oder "statistischer Fruchtsalat"? *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 33, issue 4, pp. 84-86.

### Papers / Reports

Brüderl, Josef (2004): *Family Change and Family Patterns in Europe*. State of the Art Review for the Changequal Research Network (Economic Change, Unequal Life-Chances and Quality of Life research). Mannheim.

### Conference participation

27. February 2004, "Tagung der DGS-Sektion 'Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung'", Mannheim. Participant: Josef Brüderl: "Das Beziehungs- und Familienpanel: Theoretische Konzeption und methodisches Design".

10. - 12. March 2004, "Tagung 'Reputation und Vertrauen' der Evangelischen Akademie Tutzing", Tutzing. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Rationalität und Bindung. Das Modell der Frame-Selektion und die Erklärung des 'normativen' Handelns".

26. May 2004, "Kolloquium am Institut für Soziologie der FernUniversität Hagen", Hagen. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Die integrative Sozialtheorie von Hartmut Esser".

24. June 2004, "Gastvortrag an der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Dortmund", Dortmund. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Rationalität und Bindung. Das Modell der Frame-Selektion und die Erklärung des normativen Handelns".

1. - 2. July 2004, "1. Treffen des DFG-Schwerpunktprogramms 1161 'Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung'", Bremen. Participant: Hartmut Esser, Thorsten Kneip: "Soziale Einbettung und Paarbeziehungen".

1. - 2. July 2004, "1. Treffen des DFG-Schwerpunktprogramms 1161 'Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung'", Bremen. Participant: Josef Brüderl: "Das Beziehungs- und Familienpanel. Theoretische Konzeption und methodisches Design".

7. July 2004, "Gastvortrag im Soziologischen Kolloquium des Instituts für Soziologie an der Universität Leipzig", Leipzig. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Rationalität und Bindung".

21. - 28. August 2004, "ECSR Summer School on Social Capital", Trento, Italien. Participant: Thorsten Kneip: "The Impact of Social Capital on Marital Stability".

15. September 2004, "Workshop zum DFG-Schwerpunktprogramm 1161 'Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung'", Mannheim. Participant: Thorsten Kneip: "Konzeption und Messung sozialer Einbettung von Partnerschaften".

16. - 18. September 2004, "Workshop 'Rational Choice and the Limits of Individual Agency' am Max-Planck-Institut für ethnologische Forschung", Halle. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Rationality and Commitment – The Model of Frame-Selection and the Explanation of Normative Behaviour".

5. - 8. October 2004, "32. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Sektion Migration und ethnische Minderheiten: 'Transnationalismus oder Assimilation'", Munich. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Transnationalismus und Integration. Zur theoretischen Ratlosigkeit der neuen Migrationssoziologie (und was man dagegen tun könnte)".

22. - 23. October 2004, "Workshop zum DFG-Schwerpunktprogramm 1161 'Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung'", Bremen. Participant: Thorsten Kneip: "Vorschlag zur Erfassung sozialer Einbettung".

2. - 4. December 2004, "Universität Köln: 3rd Conference of the European Research Network on Divorce", Cologne. Participant: Hartmut Esser: "Whose Divorce? An Explanation of the Gender Bias in Divorce Initiative".

9. - 10. December 2004, "Tagung der Projekte des DFG-Schwerpunktprogramms 1161 'Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung'", Chemnitz. Participant: Thorsten Kneip, Hartmut Esser: "Zum Modul 'Soziale Einbettung' im Rahmen der Mini-Panel Erhebung".

9. - 10. December 2004, "Treffen des DFG-Schwerpunktprogramms 1161 'Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung'", Chemnitz. Participant: Josef Brüderl: "Mini-Panel Design".

9. - 10. December 2004, "Treffen des DFG-Schwerpunktprogramms 1161 'Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung'", Chemnitz. Participant: Nadia Granato: "Fragebogenrahmen Mini-Panel".

9. - 10. December 2004, "Treffen des DFG-Schwerpunktprogramms 1161 'Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung'", Chemnitz. Participant: Ulrich Krieger: "Erhebung des Mini- Panels".

9. - 10. December 2004, "Treffen des DFG-Schwerpunktprogramms 1161 'Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung'", Chemnitz. Participant: Hartmut Esser, Thorsten Kneip: "Soziale Einbettung und Paarbeziehungen".

## A6 Supplementary Projects of Department A

Peter Flora, Franz Kraus, Franz Rothenbacher, Daniele Caramani

*The 'Societies of Europe' Series* (1999 - 2006)

Funding: MZES

Status: ongoing

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 developments since the 19th century: population growth and demographic transition; industrialization and the changing division of labour; democratization and the growth of welfare states. These developmental processes have shaped the social structures and institutions of the European societies until today. The series consists of statistical handbooks, each supplemented by a CD with larger data sets and more detailed documentation. The books will be limited to more condensed statistical information, in tabular and graphical form, complemented by institutional data and interpretative texts.

In 2004 the volume on 'The European Population since 1945' has been completed and appeared at the end of the year.

Work on the handbook 'European Regions. The Territorial Structure of Europe, 1870-2000', which forms part of the series since 2003, has largely been completed. Manuscripts are currently edited by the publisher with respect to English language. The digitalisation of historical maps at sub-national level for benchmark years (census years and decade years), a highly challenging work done by our Spanish partner in close cooperation with the archive and the similarly demanding work on a historical database on regional government systems (system characteristics, administrative levels, organisational histories, nomenclatures, etc.) done by the archive are short of completion. The project will be completed in March 2005 with the submission of a DVD, accompanying the handbook.

### 3 Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

Highlights and major developments of Research Department B in 2004 will be summarized concerning (1) new core projects, (2) dissertation research, (3) promotions and (4) experiences with the large number of seven research areas over the last three years leading to an outlook to the upcoming Sixth Research Program.

#### (1) New core projects

The most substantial addition in 2004 to the ongoing research of Department B was a EU-funded network of excellence. The Network of Excellence CONNEX ("Connecting Excellence on European Governance") is one of the few projects funded by the European Union within the first call for proposals for priority 7 of the Sixth Framework Programme of Research. It is dedicated to the analysis of efficient and democratic multilevel governance in Europe.

CONNEX seeks to integrate on-going and stimulate new research in different parts of Europe by mobilising outstanding scholars from different disciplines. The intention is to build a Europe-wide research community which stands for scientific excellence. It also aims to contribute to a science based public debate on the future of European governance.

The network started on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2004 with a budget of 3,5 Millions, it will have a duration of 4 years and gathers 43 partner institutions from 23 European countries and more than 170 scholars. The network is attached to the MZES and coordinated by Beate Kohler-Koch; Fabrice Larat is in charge of the network management. The management team has been reinforced with an Information and Technology Manager (Thomas Schneider) and a Research Group Manager (Barbara Finke) who is responsible for the organisation of research on "Civil Society and Interest Representation in EU-Governance". Within the framework of CONNEX, a total of 17 MZES researchers with 14 projects located in five of the seven Research Areas of Department B are integrated in a joint programme of activities (see the following table).

Wolfgang C. Müller proposed the first MZES project in the spring of 2004 after his move from the University of Vienna to a political science chair at the Social Science Faculty of Mannheim University. This project, positively evaluated by the Scientific Board and approved by the *Kollegium*, will analyze the impact of intraparty politics on coalition governance. It will be supplemented by a larger project on legislative politics and law making of national parliaments of EU-memberstates under the impact of EC-legislation. This project has the potential to serve as the core of a new research area on comparative government. Its research questions and study design will be one of the major topics of the meeting of the Scientific Board in 2005.

*MZES participation in CONNEX*

Research Area	Project directors and researchers involved in CONNEX	Title of the project
B1	Jan W. van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher	Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy: An International Comparison
B2	Jan W. van Deth, Thomas Poguntke / Christine Pütz	Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries?
	Hermann Schmitt / Andreas Wüst	Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election. (The Euromanifestos Project)
B4	Beate Kohler-Koch (Koordination)	Governance in the European Union ( <i>DFG</i> )
	Beate Kohler-Koch / Barbara Finke	EU-Society Relations and the Formation of a Multi-level Intermediary Space (I): EU Involvement Strategies and the Formation of a European Political Space ( <i>Application</i> ).
	Beate Kohler-Koch / Nikola Jung	EU-Society Relations and the Formation of a Multi-level Intermediary Space (II): Local Europe - Grassroots organisations in European Governance ( <i>Application</i> ).
	Beate Kohler-Koch / Günther Braun	Directory of NGOs in the EU ( <i>Interrupted</i> )
	Hermann Schmitt	Political Support and Legitimacy in the New Europe
	Hermann Schmitt / P. Matthew Loveless	The Prospects for EU Democracy After Eastern Enlargement ( <i>EES 2004</i> )
	Berthold Rittberger, Frank Schimmelfennig	Constitutional Politics in the European Union: Parliamentarization and the Institutionalization of Human Rights
	Beate Kohler-Koch / Dirk De Bièvre, Andreas Dür	The EU in international trade governance ( <i>EU Research and Training Network "Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance"</i> )
	Dirk De Bièvre	Governance in International Trade: Judicialisation and Positive Integration in the WTO
B5	Michèle Knodt	Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System
B7	Susan Stewart	International Support for Democratization Processes in Central and Eastern Europe: The NGO Sector

## (2) Dissertation research

The research assistants of most MZES projects are doctoral students who are paid and work part-time for a project so that they have enough time to write their dissertation. Depending on the workload and progress of the main project, writing the dissertation lasts from 3 to 4 years till the final disputatio at the end of this process. Two of these doctoral students have finished in 2004, Barbara Finke from Research Area B4 and Markus Bieniek from Research Area B7.

In addition, the MZES has started a young scholars initiative in 2001. These doctoral students are recruited by a nation-wide competition and they apply for a stipend with a dissertation proposal which has to address a problem of European comparative research or EU studies. The first two scholars in Department B, Dirk Leuffen and Stefan Seidendorf (see Research Area B4) are in their third year and are supposed to finish during the summer term 2005. Three further scholars started this year. Arndt Wonka will analyze decision making antecedents, processes, and outcomes of the European Commission and he is especially interested in policy preferences of commissioners as supranational agents or "delegates" of national governments. Janina Thiem will analyse the major cleavages running through the legislative decisions of the European parliament and Frank Arndt will study the dynamics of international negotiations with a simulation approach based on data on the Amsterdam treaty negotiations (see B6). Wonka and Thiem have graduated at the University of Konstanz and Arndt at the University of Munich.

## (3) Promotions

From the three senior fellows hired in the years before 2004, two left the centre to tenured professorships, Frank Kalter at the University of Leipzig, and Daniele Caramani at the University of Birmingham. The national competition for the first vacant position took place in spring of 2004 when Thomas Gschwend, formerly full-time research assistant of the core project of B3, convinced both the political scientists and the sociologists of the Executive Board of his research potential and, in addition, his methodological expertise. He started as the second fellow, besides Frank Schimmelfennig, of research department B in July 2004.

Two of the seven research areas of department B are now headed by assistant professors (wissenschaftliche Assistenten) at the Social Science Faculty, B 5 and B 6. Paul Thurner has finished his habilitation procedure at the faculty and is now Privatdozent. In his thesis, he explains the outcome of the Amsterdam treaty negotiations as resulting from the preferences of national ministries and collective decisions of national governments and from their position in a European transgovernmental network. Michèle Knodt showed in her thesis how the organization, standard operating procedures and norms of the European Commission were influenced by the World Trade Organization during the negotiations in which the Commission became more and more the central European negotiator, both for the EC and its memberstates.



#### (4) Are seven research areas too many?

When designing the fifth research program, we tried to focus the research areas on specific substantive research questions.

B1: How can the claims and expectations of an emancipated and individualized citizenry on the one hand be attuned to the requirements of democratic decision making and mass societies on the other?

B2: How are political parties performing their linkage task between citizenry and government under conditions of social structural change and in different political structural environments?

B3: Do voters solve the coordination problem between the demand and supply side of the electoral market by strategic voting?

B4: Will strategies for more openness and wider involvement of "civil society" promote the emergence of a European political space and will grass roots organizations be able to reach high levels of interest intermediation?

B5: How does the international context cause institutional change within the EU?

B6: How can we explain institutional choices with regard to international regimes and organizations? How do institutional settings influence negotiation outcomes?

B7: What are the interrelationships between domestic social and political features inter alia influencing the development of democratic or authoritarian government on the one hand, and the quantity and quality of cooperation and integration of the nation state and the interstate level on the other hand?

Being a stringent research plan in the beginning, new projects had to be added due to the successful fellowship program and the recruitment of new professorial staff. These projects were included into that existing research area which dealt with the same or a related research object and less attention was paid to the analytical research questions. The alternative would have been to start a new research area with each new core project. This would have led to a balkanization of Research Department B. In order to avoid this development, organizing the next research program with a smaller number of research areas may be a better alternative.

These research areas could be the following:

- I. Comparative politics encompassing the former research areas B1 and B3,
- II. Comparative government, including the new projects of Wolfgang C. Müller and the projects of former Research Area B2.
- III. European studies and international relations in the former research areas B4, B5 and B7.

B6 was part of a broader *Forschergruppe*, funded by the German Research Foundation, which will be terminated in spring of 2005 after six successful years of studying the Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems.

## Research Area B1: Engagement, Participation, and Voters' Behaviour

Coordinator: Jan W. van Deth

### Core Projects

- C1 Jan W. van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher, Sonja Zmerli  
*Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy: An International Comparison*  
(2000 - 2004)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing
- C2 Jan W. van Deth, Marina Berton, Simone Abendschön, Meike Vollmar  
*Learning to Live Democracy (LLD)* (2000 - 2007)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing

### Supplementary Projects

- S1 Jan W. van Deth -  
*Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (CID)* (2000 - 2004)  
Funding: ESF / MZES / Universität  
Status: ongoing
- S2 Jan W. van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher  
*Welfare through Organisations: A Comparative Analysis of British and German Associational Life* (2000 - 2004)  
Funding: AGF  
Status: ongoing
- S3 Thomas Zittel  
*Parliaments, Representative Government and New Electronic Media Environments: An International Comparison* (2000 - 2005)  
Funding: Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung  
Status: ongoing
- S4 Jan W. van Deth -  
*Society and Democracy in Europe. German Part of the Project "European Social Survey (ESS)"* (2002 - 2004)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing

## (1) General Developments

Projects in this research area concentrate on democratic decision-making and the process of interest articulation with an emphasis on individual behaviour and orientations. The central question of Research Area 1 is focused on the development of various modes of engagement and participation: how can the claims and expectations of an emancipated and individualised citizenry on the one hand, be attuned to the requirements of democratic decision-making in mass societies on the other? Research projects in this area cover three main themes:

- 1 Interdependencies between modes of social and political engagement. Specific project dealing with this theme are:
  - Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (CID): An International Network of Researchers (S1);
  - Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy: An International Comparison (C1)
  - Welfare through Organisations: A Comparative Analysis of British and German Associational Life (S2)
  - European Social Survey (S4)
- 2 Impact of new technologies for citizens' engagement. The relevant project here is:
  - Parliaments, Representative Government and New Electronic Media Environments: An International Comparison (S3)
- 3 Development of social and political orientations. This theme is covered by the project:
  - Learning to Live Democracy (LLF) (C2)

Current projects in this area are in different phases of completion. By the end of the three-year planning period 2002-2004 major projects focussing on the relationships between social and political involvement (S1, S2, and C1) reached the stage of completion. The project on the impact of new technologies (S3) was further developed and first results were presented at various conferences. Newly developed projects on political socialisation of young children (C2) and the *European Social Survey* (S4) entered the very labour-intensive stages of data collection and first analyses.

## (2) Main Results

A revival of civic engagement and citizenship – combining different modes of private and public concerns – might offer a solution for a number of social, political, and societal problems. In addition, the introduction of new technologies (internet, email) presents unique opportunities for new forms of engagement and participation.

The projects on "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy" (C1 and S1) enable an examination and evaluation of available predominantly normative approaches by integrating the results from national studies (representative surveys as well as organisation studies) into a common comparative framework. Extensive analyses show that the presumed positive relationships between social engagement, trust, and norms and values are difficult to identify empirically. Furthermore, political engagement and political values are not simply a 'by-product' of available social capital and much of the literature on democracy and social capital can be challenged on the basis of our preliminary findings.

At the beginning of 2004, the final report of the German part of the "Citizenship Involvement Democracy" project was completed and submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) as the main funding institution. Intensive communication with many contributors in various countries resulted in a revision of chapters for the volume "Citizenship and Involvement among the Populations of European Democracies" (edited by Jan van Deth, José Ramon Montero, and Anders Westholm), which is planned to be sent to the publisher in 2005. The three editors met at the MZES in June 2004 to discuss the final modifications of the manuscripts. The volume contains several contributions by Jan van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher, and Sonja Zmerli. The completion of Sonja Zmerli's dissertation based on an East/West German comparison of CID data is projected for spring 2005. In May 2004, she presented parts of her dissertation as a guest lecture at the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. Jan van Deth used several parts of the German findings for a guest lecture at Georgetown University, USA.

The CID study of organisations has reached the phase of publication. The integration and harmonization of national data sets was completed in 2003 and early 2004. Already in 2003 a book proposal entitled "Organizations as Participatory Vehicles? Associative Ecologies in Europe" was drafted and first drafts of chapters were circulated and discussed amongst the participating scholars. In 2004, the editors of this volume – William Maloney and Sigrid Roßteutscher – initiated two further rounds of revisions of the contributions to the volume. By now, the book is almost completed and will be published in 2005. Moreover, a further volume edited by Sigrid Roßteutscher and entitled "Democracy and the Role of Associations" is in print and will appear with Routledge (London) late 2004 or early 2005. In 2004, the revision of chapters, language editing, and the production of a print copy took place. This volume also entails a chapter written by William Maloney and Sigrid Roßteutscher presenting the major results of the British-German comparison on welfare organizations (S2) as well as a chapter by Sonja Zmerli and Kenneth Newton. Finally, the material of this project is the data basis of Sigrid Roßteutscher's habilitation project on "The Democratic Role of Church and Religion in European Civil Societies). In 2004, major parts of the empirical analysis were conducted and first chapters were drafted. This project will be completed in the course of 2005.

In order to co-ordinate the common projects and further collaboration, William Maloney – project director of the British partner project and MZES-fellow – stayed in Mannheim during July and August 2004. For similar purposes, Jan van Deth stayed in Aberdeen in May and June 2004.

The first wave of the *European Social Survey* became available by late 2003. In March 2004 a conference was organised in Bad Urach to discuss the main findings for Germany and those obtained for the other countries. A group of 15 sociologists and political scientists attended the meeting. The papers presented have been extensively modified and appear in a volume edited by Jan van Deth. The book is entitled "Germany in Europe" and is published by VS-Verlag in December 2004. The volume contains several contributions by Jan van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher, and Sonja Zmerli. In May 2004, Sonja Zmerli presented her contribution in a second guest lecture at the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. The second wave of the *European Social Survey* was developed and pre-tested in early 2004. After extensive international communication fieldwork started in August 2004 and will be finished by the end of the year.

The opportunities of new information and telecommunication technology for political participation are another aspect of the further development of the research questions in this area. In 2004 the main emphasis of the project "Parliaments, Representative Democracy and New Digital Media in an International Comparison" (S3) was on the collection of data on the availability and the quality of personal websites in the Swedish Riksdag, the German Bundestag, and the US House of Representatives, as well as data on the attitudes, motivations, and experiences of Members of Parliament related to their personal website. To collect the first type of data, all available personal websites in the three parliaments were surveyed and analysed for a second time after 2000. These data are now available with relevant statistical information on each MP across all three parliaments. To collect the second type of data standardized interviews with 48 members of parliament in the Swedish Riksdag and the German Bundestag were performed. The field research in Stockholm was supported by Stockholm University who issued an invitation and provided crucial support in terms of logistics and infrastructure. These activities concluded the process of primary data collection in the context of this project. Apart from this empirical research, the theoretical frame of the project as well as some earlier empirical findings based on the 2000 content analysis of personal websites were presented at conferences in Grenoble, Innsbruck, Turin, Boston, San Diego, Barcelona and Stockholm, and were also published in volumes edited by Gibson/Roemmele/Ward, Esser/Pfetsch and Gellner/von Korff. The final stage of the project in 2005 will put an emphasis on the analysis of the available data and on the production of a monograph.

In March 2004 the main research phase of the project "Learning to Live Democracy" (C2), which deals with political socialisation in early childhood was set off. Starting from the basic assumption that crucial impulses for the development of democratic

personalities are already effective at young age and not only during adolescence, this project seeks to obtain information about political and social attitudes of 6-7 year old children. After getting approval of federal and local school authorities, 17 primary schools of Mannheim (which constitute half of schools this school type in Mannheim) were selected and contacted to take part in our study. In September 2004 the first wave of interviews was accomplished: Nearly 800 primary school children at the beginning of their school career were interviewed with regard to their basic political orientations, involvement and understanding. Facing the fact that children of the targeted age group can hardly (if at all) read or write, a special "children's questionnaire" had to be developed. Based on in-depth interviews with children of the respective age, discussions with teachers and other educational experts, this challenging methodological task could be completed successfully. Additionally, both a teacher's and a parents' questionnaire have been developed and pre-tested and will both be launched in early 2005.

## Publications

### Articles in journals

Deth, Jan van and Martin Eloff (2004): Politicisation, economic development, and political interest in Europe. *European Journal of Political Research*, 43, issue 3, pp. 475-506.

Roßteutscher, Sigrid (2004): Explaining Politics: An empirical test of competing value measures. *European Journal of Political Research*, 43, issue 5, pp. 771-797.

Roßteutscher, Sigrid (2004): Von Realisten und Konformisten - Wider die Theorie der Wert-synthese. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 56, issue 3, pp. 407-432.

### Articles in books

Deth, Jan W. van (2004): Soziales Engagement und die Vertretung von Interessen. Pp. 285-303 in: Christian H.C.A. Henning, Christian Melbeck (Ed.): *Interdisziplinäre Sozialforschung. Theorie und empirische Anwendungen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus.

Zittel, Thomas (2004): Digital Parliaments and Electronic Democracy: A comparison between the US House, the Swedish Riksdag, and the German Bundestag. Pp. 70-95 in: Rachel Gibson, Andrea Römmele, Stephen Ward (Ed.): *Electronic Democracy. Mobilisation, Participation and Organisation via new ICTs*. London: Routledge. (ECPR Studies in European Political Science).

Zittel, Thomas (2004): Political Communication and Electronic Democracy: American Exceptionalism or Global Trend?. Pp. 231 - 250 in: Frank Esser und Barbara Pfetsch (Ed.): *Comparing Political Communication. Theories, Cases, and Challenges*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Zmerli, Sonja (2004): Politisches Vertrauen und Unterstützung. Pp. 229-256 in: Jan W. van Deth (Ed.): *Deutschland in Europa*. Wiesbaden: VS Sozialwissenschaften.

### Conference participation

13. - 18. April 2004, "ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Workshop Nr. 12: National Traditions of Democratic Theory (Directors: Heidrun Abromeit und Andreas Follesdal).", Universität Upp-

sala, Uppsala, Schweden. Participant: Thomas Zittel: "American Democracy: A Model for European Integration?".

12. - 13. May 2004, "Gastvorträge an der sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Katholischen Universität Löwen", Löwen, Belgien. Participant: Sonja Zmerli: "1. Civil society in Germany ten years after - still divided by the socialist legacy? 2. Political confidence in Europe".

13. - 14. May 2004, "Jugend und Politik - zwischen Entfremdung, Anpassung und Konflikt. Tagung des Arbeitskreises "Wahlen und politische Einstellungen" der DVPW", Buchenbach (bei Freiburg). Participant: Simone Abendschön, Berton, Marina / Schäfer, Julia.

27. - 29. September 2004, "Seventh European Conference of Members of National Parliaments on Information and Communications Technologies", Schwedischer Riksdag, Stockholm, Schweden. Participant: Thomas Zittel: "MPs and the Internet: Between the Rock of Technology and the Hard Place of Politics".

17. - 19. November 2004, "Council of Europe Conference: The Future of Democracy", Centro de Convenciones International de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spanien. Participant: Thomas Zittel: "What can ICTs do for Democracy?".

## Research Area B2: Political Parties and Political Linkage

Coordinator: Hermann Schmitt

### Core Projects

- C1 Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst, Tanja Binder, Daniel Lederle  
*Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election. (The Euromanifestos Project)* (2002 - 2005)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing
- C2 Jan W. van Deth, Thomas Poguntke, Christine Pütz, Selen Ayirtman  
*Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries?* (2001 - 2004)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: ongoing
- C3 Wolfgang C. Müller, Bernhard Miller  
*Intra-Party Politics and Coalition Governance* (2004 - 2007)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: in preparation

### Supplementary Projects

- S1 Hermann Schmitt, Tanja Binder  
*Political Leaders and Democratic Elections* (2001 - 2004)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: ongoing
- S2 Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst  
*Survey among the Candidates Standing for Office in the German Federal Election of 2002 (German Candidate Study)* (2002 - 2004)  
Funding: Amsterdam School of Communication Research (ASCoR), MZES  
Status: ongoing
- S3 Andrea Römmele, Rachel Gibson  
*The Role of New ICTs in the German Federal Election of 2002* (2002 - 2004)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: ongoing
- S4 Andrea Römmele, Michael Woywode  
*New ICTs and the Innovation Capacity of Political and Commercial Organisations* (2002 - 2004)  
Funding: VW-Stiftung  
Status: ongoing



- S5 Hermann Schmitt, Thomas Gschwend, Dirk Leuffen, Christine Pütz, Andrea Römmele  
*The French Study: Political Leaders in the Super-Election of 2002 in France*  
 (2002 - 2005)  
 Funding: MZES, Thyssen Foundation, ZA (Cologne), and CSA (Paris)  
 Status: ongoing

In Western democracies, political parties have been the key intermediaries between citizens and the state. Among other things, they have been organising general elections; formulating election programmes; mobilising the electorate; structuring the vote; and forming governments. Through all of this political preferences of voters are formed and transformed into electoral mandates of party governments, and ultimately into public policy.

While parties have been performing this linkage function reasonably well during most of the 20th century, they are now confronted with major challenges. Processes of social modernisation are changing the social and political skills and involvement of many citizens. And government is thoroughly transformed by the growing complexity of multi-level government structures. The latter is of course characteristic of the polities of EU member-countries, but it goes beyond that.

Upon this background, it is the central research question of this research area how political parties are performing their linkage task between citizenry and government under conditions of social-structural and political-structural change. Under somewhat varying perspectives and regarding different levels of the multi-tiered system of government of the European Union, the eight projects in this research area all pursue this common research question.

Research in this area centres around political parties – their organisation and internal functioning, their campaign activities, the characteristics and electoral relevance of their political personnel, and last but not least their ability to represent their voters. During 2004, four of the research projects in this area have been completed, three research projects have been continued (one with additional funding), and one has been prepared.

The major study among the completed projects is "Political Leaders and Democratic Elections" (S1, Schmitt). Based upon the long series of national election studies in 8 western democracies, it has revealed that there is no such thing as a secular growth in the impact of political leaders on vote choices. If we compare the weight of party and leader, party is a much mightier predictor of the voting decision. Moreover, it is not so much leaders *per se* who are important: leader effects on the vote are conditional upon the size of political parties (leaders of big parties are more important) and upon the regime type (leaders are more important in presidential elections; see Aarts, Blais and Schmitt, eds., 2005).

Another project that has been completed is the "French Study" (S5, Schmitt, Gschwend et al.). This project realised a representative mass survey between the presidential and the parliamentary elections in France in the summer of 2002 (by applying the CSES II module). The major findings of this study suggest that political parties are probably as important intermediaries in France as they are elsewhere. Regime considerations, i.e. preferences for unified or cohabitation government, do play a role in voting decisions, but predominantly among those with weak or absent "party anchoring" (Gschwend and Leuffen 2004, 2005). Surprisingly enough, the French are found to be as partisan as the Germans; and partisanship in both countries produces ideological voting in much the same way – if the context of the electoral decision does not prevent this from happening (as in the second round of the presidential election in 2002; Schmitt 2005a, 2005b).

The third project that could be completed in 2004 is the "German Candidate Survey 2002" (S2, Schmitt and Wüst). Based upon a mail survey among the constituency candidates (*Direktkandidaten*), the findings suggest that routes into parliament matter for the representational bond between electors and elected: directly elected MPs are found to be more representative of the concerns of their party voters (saliency theory), while list-elected MPs are somewhat closer to the ideological orientation of their party voters (smallest distance theory) (Schmitt and Wüst 2004). In more applied work, it could be shown that the current Dutch debate about immigration and integration of foreigners has some correlates in the attitudes of candidates members of the "Tweede Kammer": In 2002, Dutch party elites are somewhat more reluctant with regard to those issues than their German colleagues are (Wüst 2005).

The final project that was completed in this research area in 2004 is "New ICTs in the German federal election of 2002" (S3, Römmele and Gibson). The project content-analysed web-pages of candidates and local party organisations in the 2002 election. Comparative findings apart, the study finds that local parties in Germany use new ICTs to a surprisingly high proportion, and that this proportion varies systematically with the size of the party (if it comes to party web-appearances) and the closeness of the constituency race (with regard to candidates' web activities).

Turning to ongoing projects, there is the "Euromanifestos" study (C1, Schmitt) which received additional funding in 2004 (DFG) and continues content-analysing the programmes that political parties issue at the occasion of European Parliament election. A number of articles and book chapters have been published since the project started in 2002, and a book manuscript is prepared as the final product of it. If it comes to major findings, one discrepancy perhaps deserves mentioning: while voters' and parties' positioning – on the left-right dimension or in terms of EU support – do match rather closely (Thomassen and Schmitt 2004; Wüst and Schmitt 2005), this is not so with regard to the emphasis parties and voters put on particular issues: the election manifestos of political parties do certainly not emphasize the concerns of their voters (Schmitt and Binder 2005).

The “Europarties” (C2, Poguntke, van Deth and Pütz) project is a second on-going project in this research area. In the course of 2004, works concentrated on the field-work part of the study. Most of the immense interviewing programme with European and national party officials could be completed. These data are currently analysed and the publication of results is foreseen for 2005.

A third ongoing project concerns the use of “New ICTs in political and commercial organisations” (S4, Römmele and Woywode). In 2004, this project as well was heavily involved in data production and fieldwork activities. First and preliminary analyses suggest, however, that there is not much of a difference in the use of new ICTs in these two (i.e., the political and the commercial) worlds.

There is currently one project being developed in this research area, which is about “Intra-party politics and coalition governance” (C3, W. C. Müller). Works concentrated on the preparation of a project proposal and the identification of reliable data sources.

If one tries to strike a balance over this years’ work in the research area “Political Parties and Political Linkage”, one is tempted to paraphrase an old dictum. Our impression is that “Political parties are alive and well. Reports about their recent death have been greatly exaggerated.” How well they actually are, however, will be the object of further research. What we have seen is that they successfully adapt to changing technologies of mass communication, and that their structuring force and power clearly depends upon the institutional environment in which they operate.

## Publications

### Books

Kaiser, André and Thomas Zittel (Ed.) (2004): *Demokratieentwicklung und Demokratietheorie. Festschrift für Peter Graf Kielmansegg*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Mair, Peter, Wolfgang C. Müller and Fritz Plasser (Ed.) (2004): *Political Parties and Electoral Change. Party Responses to Electoral Markets*. London: SAGE Publications.

Pütz, Christine (2004): *Parteienwandel in Frankreich. Präsidentschaftswahlen und Parteien zwischen Tradition und Anpassung*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften. (Frankreich-Studien; no. 8).

Römmele, Andrea, Rachel Gibson and Stephen Ward (Ed.) (2004): *Electronic Democracy? Mobilisation, Participation and Organisation via new ICTs*. London: Routledge. (ECPR Studies in European Political Science; no. 33).

### Articles in journals

Binder, Tanja and Andreas M. Wüst (2004): Inhalte der Europawahlprogramme deutscher Parteien 1979-1999. *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte*, issue 17, pp. 38-45.

Müller, Wolfgang C. (2004): Politische Delegation und Strategien der Problemlösung: das Beispiel westlicher Demokratien. *Zeitschrift für Staats- und Europawissenschaften*, 2, issue 4, pp. 527-547.

Müller, Wolfgang C. (2004): The old Order restored? The Austrian Elections of 2002. *Electoral Studies*, 23, issue 2, pp. 336-353.

Müller, Wolfgang C. and Franz Fallend (2004): Changing Patterns of Party Competition in Austria: From multipolar to bipolar System. *West European Politics*, 27, issue 5, pp. 801-835.

Müller, Wolfgang C. and Marcelo Jenny (2004): "Business as usual" mit getauschten Rollen oder Konflikt- statt Konsensdemokratie? Parlamentarische Beziehungen unter der ÖVP-FPO-Koalition. *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft*, 33, issue 3, pp. 307-324.

Römele, Andrea (2004): Elitenrekrutierung und die Qualität politischer Führung. *Zeitschrift für Politik*, issue 3, pp. 259-276.

Römele, Andrea, Anja Hoffmann, Kim Jucknat and Jochen Wackershauser (2004): Journalisten fragen, Politiker antworten? Eine Inhaltsanalyse der TV-Debatten im Bundestagswahlkampf 2002. *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen (ZPARL)*, issue 2, pp. 312-326.

Thomassen, Jacques and Hermann Schmitt (2004): Democracy and Legitimacy in the European Union. *Tidsskrift for Samfunnsforskning*, 45, issue 1, pp. 377-410.

Wüst, Andreas M. (2004): Naturalised Citizens as Voters: Behaviour and Impact. *German Politics*, 13, issue 2, pp. 341-359.

### Articles in books

Gschwend, Thomas and Dirk Leuffen (2004): Stuck Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Electoral Dilemmas and Turnout in the 2002 French Legislative Elections. Pp. 155-177 in: Michael Lewis-Beck (Ed.): *The French Voter: Before and After the 2002 Elections*. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave.

Gschwend, Thomas and Franz U. Pappi (2004): Stimmensplitting und Koalitionswahl [Ticket-Splitting and Coalition Voting]. Pp. 167-183 in: Frank Brettschneider, Jan van Deth, Edeltraud Roller (Ed.): *Bundestagswahl 2002 [German Federal Election 2002]*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Müller, Wolfgang C. (2004): Conclusion: Political Parties in Changing Electoral Markets. Pp. 264-274 in: Peter Mair, Wolfgang C. Müller, Fritz Plasser (Ed.): *Political Parties and Electoral Change*. London: Sage.

Müller, Wolfgang C. (2004): Introduction: Electoral Challenges and Party Responses. Pp. 1-19 in: Peter Mair, Wolfgang C. Müller, Fritz Plasser (Ed.): *Political Parties and Electoral Change*. London: Sage.

Müller, Wolfgang C. (2004): Koalitionstheorien. Pp. 267-301 in: Ludger Helms, Uwe Jun (Ed.): *Politische Theorie und Regierungslehre*. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus.

Müller, Wolfgang C. (2004): Party Responses to the Erosion of Voter Loyalties in Austria: Weakness as an Advantage and Strength as a Handicap. Pp. 145-178 in: Peter Mair, Wolfgang C. Müller, Fritz Plasser (Ed.): *Political Parties and Electoral Change*. London: Sage.

Müller, Wolfgang C. and Kaare Strom (2004): Servants or Oligarchs? Politicians and Parties in Parliamentary Democracies. Pp. 421-458 in: Hanne Marthe Narud, Anne Krogstad (Ed.): *Elections, Parties and Political Representation*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

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Römmele, Andrea, Rachel Gibson and Stephen Ward (2004): The Future of Representative Democracy in the Digital Era. Pp. 310-315 in: Rachel Gibson/Andrea Römmele/Stephen Ward (Ed.): *Electronic Democracy. Mobilisation, Participation and Organisation via new ICTs*. London: Routledge. (ECPR Studies in European Political Science).

Schmitt, Hermann (2004): Befragung. Pp. 63-65 in: Dieter Nohlen und Rainer-Olaf Schultze (Ed.): *Lexikon der Politikwissenschaft*. München: C. H. Beck. (Beck'sche Reihe).

Schmitt, Hermann and Andreas M. Wüst (2004): Direktkandidaten bei der Bundestagswahl 2002: Politische Agenda und Links-Rechts-Selbsteinstufung im Vergleich zu den Wählern. Pp. 303-325 in: Frank Brettschneider/Jan van Deth/Edeltraud Roller (Ed.): *Die Bundestagswahl 2002: Analysen der Wahlergebnisse und des Wahlkampfes*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften. (Schriftenreihe des AK Wahlen und politische Einstellungen).

Wüst, Andreas M. (2004): Exit Poll. Pp. 218-219 in: Nohlen, Dieter Schultze, Rainer-Olaf (Ed.): *Lexikon der Politikwissenschaft*. München: C.H. Beck.

Wüst, Andreas M. (2004): Migrationsforschung. Pp. 548-550 in: Nohlen, Dieter, Schultze, Rainer-Olaf (Ed.): *Lexikon der Politikwissenschaft*. München: C.H. Beck.

### MZES working papers

Caramani, Daniele (2004): *The Formation of a European Electorate : Evidence from Electoral Volatility Measures, 1970s – 2000s*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 83. Mannheim.

### Papers / Reports

Wüst, Andreas M. and Sandra Berreth (2004): *Europawahlumfrage 2004: Leifaden für Interviewer*. Mannheim. [MZES.]

Wüst, Andreas M., Dieter Roth and Elisa Krauch (2004): *Heidelberg-Studie 2003*. Heidelberg-Studien; No. 4. Heidelberg. [Stadt Heidelberg.]

### Conference participation

8. January 2004, "Vortragsreihe des Instituts für Politikwissenschaft", Duisburg. Participant: Andreas M. Wüst: "Stimmung, Projektion, Prognose?".

20. - 26. January 2004, "Baltic Sea Network", University of Tallin, Estonia. Participant: Daniele Caramani: "Exit-Voice, Political Structuring, and the Integration of a European Political Space".

3. February 2004, "Kolloquiumsvortrag", Universität Essen-Duisburg, Campus Duisburg. Participant: Andrea Römmele, Rachel Gibson: "Local Internet Campaigning in the 2002 German Federal Election".

16. - 18. February 2004, "Vorbereitung der Nachwahlumfrage der Europawahlstudie 2004", Universität Amsterdam, Niederlande. Participant: Hermann Schmitt, Cees van der Eijk.
23. February 2004, "Expertenworkshop [www.europathemen.de](http://www.europathemen.de), organisiert vom ZMI (Giessen), arte (Strasbourg) und der Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung", Strasbourg, Frankreich. Participant: Andreas M. Wüst.
31. March 2004 - 5. April 2004, "Planning Committee and Public Conference on the Third Wave of the 'Comparative Study of Electoral Studies'", Mexico City, Mexiko. Participant: Hermann Schmitt: "Presentation of Stimulus Paper".
19. - 20. May 2004, "Halbjahrestagung der ad-hoc Gruppe Politikberatung", IAT Gelsenkirchen. Participant: Andrea Römmele, Diskussionsleiterin.
2. - 4. June 2004, "Public Lecture", University of Lisbon, Portugal. Participant: Hermann Schmitt: "Legitimacy and Democracy in the EU".
16. June 2004, "Fakultätskolloquium SOWI", Universität Duisburg. Participant: Hermann Schmitt: "Demokratie und Legitimität in der EU".
24. June 2004, "Les élections du Parlement Européen 2004. Des élections vraiment européennes?", Institut d'Etudes Politiques (Forum européen de Sciences Po), Paris, Frankreich. Participant: Christine Pütz: "Les campagnes électorales et le rôle des partis européens".
14. July 2004, "Erarbeitung eines Arbeitsprogrammes der Research Group III von CONNEX", Universität Amsterdam, Niederlande. Participant: Hermann Schmitt, Cees van der Eijk, Michael Marsh, Jacques Thomassen.
29. July 2004 - 1. August 2004, "Parteien und Wahlen", Cadenabbia, Italien. Participant: Andrea Römmele: "Neue Formen der direkten Kommunikation".
29. July 2004 - 1. August 2004, "Workshop 'Wähler und Parteien' der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung", Villa La Collina, Cadenabbia, Italien. Participant: Hermann Schmitt: "Ergebnisse der Europawahl 2004".
10. - 13. August 2004, "Max-Weber-Summer School", Universidad Internacional Menéndez Pereira, Santander, Spanien. Participant: Hermann Schmitt: "Ergebnisse der Europawahl 2004".
1. - 3. October 2004, "Campaigning for Europe 2004", Landau. Participant: Andreas M. Wüst: "German Parties and their EP Election Manifestos: Programmatic Profiles".
2. - 8. October 2004, "Europeisk Forum", Stein Rokkan Centre, University of Bergen, Norway. Participant: Daniele Caramani: "The Formation of National Electorates and Party Systems in Europe".
7. - 8. October 2004, "Strategien politischer Kommunikation", ZDF Mainz. Participant: Andrea Römmele: "Personalisierungsstrategien in amerikanischen und deutschen Wahlkämpfen".
7. - 10. October 2004, "28th Annual Conference of the German Studies Association", Washington DC, USA. Participant: Andreas M. Wüst: "German Parties and their EP Election Manifestos".
9. - 12. October 2004, "ARENA Research Seminars", Centre for European Studies, University of Oslo, Norway. Participant: Daniele Caramani: "The Integration of Electorates in Europe: Comparative Politics and EU Studies Perspectives".
28. - 29. October 2004, "Jahrestagung der Società Italiana di Studi Electorali", Universität Mailand, Italia. Participant: Hermann Schmitt: "Ergebnisse der Europawahl 2004".

18. - 19. November 2004, "'La construction européenne au prisme des élections au Parlement européen de juin 2004' - Einladung der Association Francaise des Sciences Politiques", Europa-parlament Strasbourg, Frankreich. Participant: Hermann Schmitt: "Ergebnisse der Europawahl 2004".

22. November 2004, "Interdisciplinary Migration Seminar", Bremen. Participant: Andreas M. Wüst: "Migration - a social science perspective".

29. November 2004, "Migranten als Unternehmer - ein Beitrag zur Integration oder ein Wegbereiter ethnischer Abkapselung?", Stuttgart. Participant: Andreas M. Wüst.

29. - 30. November 2004, "Workshop 'The Impact and Utility of the Eurobarometer in Social Sciences and Humanities'", EU Brüssel, Belgien. Participant: Hermann Schmitt: "European Election Studies, 1979 - 2004".

10. December 2004, "Vorbereitungstreffen für die Deutsche Nationale Wahlstudie 2006", Universität Göttingen. Participant: Hermann Schmitt.

## Research Area B3: The Election of Parliaments as a Coordination Problem of Parties and Voters

Coordinator: Franz Urban Pappi

### Core Projects

- C1 Franz Urban Pappi, Thomas Gschwend, Michael Meffert  
*Electoral System and Coalition Government as Incentives for Strategic Voting*  
 (2002 - 2005)  
 Funding: DFG  
 Status: ongoing

### Supplementary Projects

- S1 Thomas Gschwend, Hermann Schmitt  
*The French Study: the Strategies of Voters in the Super-Election of 2002 in France* (2002 - 2005)  
 Funding: MZES, Thyssen Foundation, ZA (Cologne) and CSA (Paris)  
 Status: ongoing
- S2 Susumu Shikano  
*The Change of the Coordination Problem from the Single Non-transferable Vote to a Parallel System* (2002 - 2004)  
 Funding: Universität Mannheim  
 Status: in preparation

### Research Questions, Hypotheses, Results

In parliamentary elections, the choice set offered to voters on the ballot paper contains candidates, party lists or combination of the two options as in mixed electoral systems. In modern democracies, the party labels of candidates are either listed on the ballot or at least used in campaign advertisements so that the voter should know the party of the candidates. Since governing in parliamentary systems depends on disciplined parties, knowing the party membership of a candidate is a crucial information and is, therefore, often printed on the ballot paper. Thus, voters should know which party they support with their vote, irrespective of whether the electoral system provides for candidate or list votes.

In two-party parliamentary systems, voters know in addition which future government they support with their vote. This is less clear in multiparty systems, especially if the effective number of parliamentary parties is rather large. In both types of systems, instrumental voters being interested in the electoral outcome are able to affect



this outcome by strategic voting for a party which is not at the top of their party preference. Strategic voting is one possible option for instrumental voters.

The best known example of strategic voting is the avoidance of a wasted vote. Especially in plurality systems in which votes not casted for the constituency winner are completely lost, voters may try to affect the final constituency outcome by electing a candidate ranking only second or third in their party preference in order to avoid the victory of a candidate they prefer even less. This behaviour makes only sense when voters have expectations about possible election results: What are the chances of my most preferred candidate and, if he or she is not the probable winner or at least the first loser with most votes, can I improve my expected utility by voting for my second or third preferred candidate?

Strategic voting invalidates interpretations of election results as reports on revealed party preferences of voters. The main research question of research area B.3 is to identify and explain this systemic difference between the party preferences of an electorate and its – biased – documentation in the form of the final election result.

In the project “Electoral system and coalition government as incentives for strategic voting” (C1, also part of Sonderforschungsbereich (SFB) 504 at the University of Mannheim “Concepts of rationality, choice behaviour and economic modelling”) one aim is to generalize the wasted-vote logic beyond first-past-the-post systems. In SFB-paper no. 04-41, Thomas Gschwend distinguishes between local seat-allocation systems and supradistrict seat-allocation systems; among the first, he distinguishes further between single and multiple-member districts and among the second an important subtype are locally adjusted multimember district systems where additional seats are allocated to parties at a regional or national level. He can show that these institutional details influence the amount of wasted vote avoidance, which is largest in single-member local seat-allocation districts and smallest in locally adjusted systems.

A second aim of this project is to identify other forms of strategic voting besides the avoidance of wasted votes like strategic sequencing (trying to select the largest party which will provide the formateur for the next government) or threshold insurance in favour of a small party anticipated as the crucial coalition partner of one's favoured party (in Germany: *Leihstimme*). In all these analyses, only voters expectations about election results make a vote for a second or third preferred party or candidate a strategic vote. Therefore, these strategic votes have to be distinguished from other forms of deviating from one's most preferred party as e.g. coalition votes as an expression of a simple coalition preference.

The second project of B3 (S2) analyses the mixed-member-electoral systems of Germany, New Zealand and Japan. Susumu Shikano has applied for a funding by the German Research Foundation whose decision is still pending. The project will analyze interaction effects between the plurality (in Germany: *Erststimme*) and the proportional vote (in Germany: *Zweitstimme*). The main hypothesis is that even the local

campaigns become nationalized by the presence of a proportional vote so that large national parties gain more candidate votes than in pure local seat-allocation systems. This hypothesis could explain the big differences in size in Germany between CDU/CSU and SPD on the one hand and the Greens, the FDP and the PDS on the other hand.

The third project of B3 (S1) has analyzed strategic voting in the French superelection of 2002 and could prove the presence of a balancing motive of voters who prefer cohabitation in the French system as supposed to a majority of the party in parliament which also holds the presidency. This project will be completed in 2005 (see also B2).

## Publications

### Books

Gschwend, Thomas (2004): *Strategic Voting in Mixed-Electoral Systems*. Reutlingen: (Statistik und Wissenschaft; no. 2).

Henning, Christian H.C.A. and Christian Melbeck (Ed.) (2004): *Interdisziplinäre Sozialforschung. Theorie und empirische Anwendungen. Festschrift für Franz Urban Pappi*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus.

### Articles in journals

Pappi, Franz Urban, Susumu Shikano and Evelyn Bytze (2004): Der Einfluss politischer Ereignisse auf die Popularität von Parteien und Politikern und auf die ideologische Grundstruktur des Parteiensystems. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 56, issue 1, pp. 51-70.

### Articles in books

Hinich, Melvin J., Christian H.C.A. Henning and Susumu Shikano (2004): Proximity versus Directional Models of Voting: Different Conceptions but one Theory?. Pp. 37-56 in: Christian H.C.A. Henning, Christian Melbeck (Ed.): *Interdisziplinäre Sozialforschung. Theorie und empirische Anwendungen. Festschrift für Franz Urban Pappi*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus.

Pappi, Franz Urban (2004): Koalitionstheoretische Kriterien zur Beurteilung der Regierungsbildung in den Ländern der Europäischen Union. Pp. 155-172 in: Kaiser, André; Zittel, Thomas (Ed.): *Demokratietheorie und Demokratieentwicklung. Festschrift für Peter Graf Kielmansegg*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

### MZES working papers

Norpoth, Helmut and Thomas Gschwend (2004): *Mit Rot-Grün ins Schwarze getroffen: Prognosemodell besteht Feuertaufe*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 75. Mannheim.

Pappi, Franz Urban and Susumu Shikano (2004): *Ideologische Signale in den Wahlprogrammen der deutschen Bundestagsparteien 1980 bis 2002*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 76. Mannheim.

Saam, Nicole, Paul W. Thurner and Frank Arndt (2004): *Dynamics of International Negotiations: a Simulation of EU Intergovernmental Conferences*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 78. Mannheim.

Shikano, Susumu and Franz Urban Pappi (2004): *The Positions of Parties in Ideological and Policy Space: the Perception of German Voters of their Party System*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 73. Mannheim.

## Papers / Reports

Gschwend, Thomas (2004): *Comparative Politics of Strategic Voting: A Hierarchy of Electoral Systems*. SFB 504 discussion paper; No. 04-41. Mannheim.

Johnston, Ron, Thomas Gschwend and Charles Pattie (2004): *On Estimates of Split-Ticket Voting: EI and EMax*. SFB 504 discussion paper; No. 04-40. Mannheim.

## Conference participation

4. February 2004, "Gastvortrag im Rahmen des Berufungsverfahren zur Besetzung des Lehrstuhls "Methoden der Politikwissenschaft"", Universität Zürich, Schweiz. Participant: Thomas Gschwend: "Wählen und Wahlsystem: Ergebnisse eines natürlichen Experiments des deutschen Mischwahlsystems".

28. February 2004, "Vorbereitungstreffen zur Frühjahrstagung der Ad-Hoc Gruppe empirische Methoden", Bamberg. Participant: Thomas Gschwend.

6. - 7. April 2004, "Gastvorlesung", Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris, Sciences Po, Dijon Campus, Frankreich. Participant: Thomas Gschwend: "Political institutions: The impact of constitutions and election laws on the formation of political parties and party systems in the accession countries of the European Union".

15. - 18. April 2004, "Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association", Chicago, IL, USA. Participant: Thomas Gschwend, Michael Stoiber, Mareen Günther: "Strategic Voting in Proportional Systems: The Case of Finland".

15. - 18. April 2004, "Annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association", Chicago, USA. Participant: Susumu Shikano: "On feeling thermometer scores and construction of a party competition space".

5. May 2004, "Studium Generale, Vortragsreihe 'Forum junge Wissenschaft'", Mannheim. Participant: Thomas Gschwend: "MIT ROT-GRÜN INS SCHWARZE GETROFFEN: Ein sozialwissenschaftliche Prognosemodell für Bundestagswahlen".

7. - 8. May 2004, "Frühjahrstagung der Ad-Hoc Gruppe empirische Methoden", Halle. Participant: Thomas Gschwend, Diskussionsleiter "Kurrikulum und Didaktik einer politikwissenschaftlichen Methodenlehre".

12. - 13. May 2004, "Gastvortrag", University of Leiden, Niederlande. Participant: Thomas Gschwend: "Electoral Institutions and Electoral Behavior: Results of a Natural Experiment. ".

14. May 2004, "Jahrestagung des AK Wahlen", Buchenbach. Participant: Thomas Gschwend.

9. - 10. July 2004, "AK Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie", Bamberg. Participant: Susumu Shikano, Axel Becker: "Empirische Überprüfung von akteurszentrierten Koalitionsmodellen mit KOALA".

1. - 2. October 2004, "Das politische System der V. Republik – eine Lösung des französischen Regierbarkeitsproblems? Kolloquium zu Ehren von Herrn Prof. Dr. Adolf Kimmel", Europäische Akademie, Otzenhausen/Saar. Participant: Christine Pütz: "Das politische System der V. Republik: Präsidentschaftswahlen und Parteien als Stabilisatoren".

7. - 9. October 2004, "Herbsttagung der Ad-Hoc Gruppe "Empirische Methoden der Politikwissenschaft"", Universität Lüneburg. Participant: Thomas Gschwend.

## Research Area B4: Governance in Europe

Coordinator: Beate Kohler-Koch

### Core Projects

- C1 Beate Kohler-Koch (Koordination)  
*Governance in the European Union* (1996 - 2005)  
 Funding: DFG  
 Status: ongoing
- C2 Beate Kohler-Koch, Dirk De Bièvre, Andreas Dür  
*The European Union in International Trade Governance (EU Research Training Network "Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance")* (2002 - 2005)  
 Funding: European Commission  
 Status: ongoing
- C3 Berthold Rittberger, Frank Schimmelfennig, Alexander Bürgin, Guido Schwellnus  
*Constitutional Politics in the European Union: Parliamentarization and the Institutionalization of Human Rights* (2003 - 2006)  
 Funding: Thyssen Stiftung  
 Status: ongoing
- C4 Beate Kohler-Koch, Barbara Finke  
*EU-Society Relations and the Formation of a Multi-level Intermediary Space (I): EU Involvement Strategies and the Formation of a European Political Space* (2003 - 2006)  
 Funding: MZES  
 Status: in preparation
- C5 Beate Kohler-Koch, Nikola Jung  
*EU-Society Relations and the Formation of a Multi-level Intermediary Space (II): Local Europe - Grassroots Organisations in European Governance* (2003 - 2006)  
 Funding: MZES  
 Status: in preparation
- C6 Beate Kohler-Koch, Fabrice Larat (Network Manager), Dirk De Bièvre, Günter Braun, Jan van Deth, Andreas Dür, Barbara Finke, Nikola Jung, Michèle Knodt, Wolfgang C. Müller, Christine Pütz, Sigrid Roßteutscher, Frank Schimmelfennig, Hermann Schmitt, Thomas Schneider, Susan Stewart, Andreas M. Wüst  
*Network of Excellence on "Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe" (CONNEX)* (2004 - 2008)  
 Funding: European Commission  
 Status: ongoing

- C7 Hermann Schmitt, N.N.  
*Political Support and Legitimacy in the New Europe* (2004 - 2007)  
 Funding: MZES  
 Status: planned

### Supplementary Projects

- S1 Beate Kohler-Koch, Dirk Leuffen  
*Does Cohabitation Matter? French European Policy-Making in the Context of Divided Government* (2001 - 2004)  
 Funding: MZES / DAAD (doctoral program)  
 Status: ongoing
- S2 Beate Kohler-Koch, Stefan Seidendorf  
*Europeanization of Nation-State Identities? A Franco-German Comparison of Identity Discourses* (2002 - 2004)  
 Funding: MZES / Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften (doctoral program)  
 Status: ongoing
- S3 Hermann Schmitt  
*The Prospects for EU Democracy After Eastern Enlargement* (2003 - 2006)  
 Funding: MZES  
 Status: planned

Research within the Area B4 "Governance in Europe" clusters around three broad questions. (1) What determines governance at the European level? (2) How does European integration affect national institutions and identities? (3) Which impact does European integration have on the organisation of civil society in Europe?

#### (1) What determines governance at the European level?

Three research projects investigate the factors that determine how and to what extent governance in Europe takes place at the European level. First, what is the impact of national party politics on European governance? Second, what explains the constitutionalisation and parliamentarisation of human rights provisions on the European level? Third, what are the determinants of the European Union's external policy in international trade governance?

The first project, *Does Cohabitation Matter? French European Policy-Making in the Context of Divided Government* (S1, Dirk Leuffen), investigates the impact of French national party politics and divided government on European decision-making. The project analyses how cohabitation as the French version of divided government impacts on the negotiation positions France assumes at intergovernmental negotia-

tions in the European Union (EU). Using the process-tracing method, various European-policy decisions from 1986 to 2002 are reconstructed. One important finding is that cohabitation indeed shrinks French win-sets – thereby reducing the capacity to accept advances in European integration. However, the effects remain limited since in many cases the preferences of the partisan actors, at least in France, do not substantially diverge on European issues.

The core question of the second project, *Constitutional Politics in the European Union: Parliamentarization and Institutionalization of Human Rights* (C3, co-directed by Frank Schimmelfennig and Berthold Rittberger, Nuffield College, Oxford; starting date April 2004), is why and how the EU has gradually and incrementally expanded the competencies of the European Parliament and institutionalized human rights provisions. The processes are a puzzle for rational-intergovernmentalist theories of European integration because they reduce the autonomy of member state governments and the efficiency of the decision-making process. In the absence of resonance or convergence of constitutional cultures and preferences in the member state, constructivism cannot account for them either. Rather, the project finds that constitutionalisation in these domains has resulted from rhetorical action – the argumentative commitment to, and entrapment by, the liberal democratic values and norms of the Community.

Investigating the determinants of the EU's external policies in the field of international trade is the objective of a third project entitled *The European Union in International Trade Governance*. The project is conducted in the framework of the European Research and Training Network "Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance" (C2) to which the MZES is a partner. Two researchers tackle the following two questions. First, how does the judicialisation of international trade governance in the World Trade Organization affect the European Union's choice of governance instruments to pursue its goals in trade policy and other areas of external public policy (Dirk De Bièvre)? Second, what characterises the institutional form of trade policy formation *within* the EU seen through a comparative perspective (Andreas Dür)? Both projects conceptualise the EU as a political system like any other, leading to the identification of different types of governance mechanisms. An important derivative of this perspective has been the identification of a high degree of delegation to supranational agents as a response to constituency interests with a stake in trade policy.

## (2) How does European integration affect national institutions and identities?

The investigation of the impact of European integration on national institutions and identities, also known as Europeanisation, is the aim of two projects carried out in research area B4.

In co-operation with the Law Department of the European University Institute in Florence, two MZES researchers (Fabrice Larat and Stefan Seidendorf) are engaged in

the project *Constitutionalisation Through 'Erinnerungsarbeit' – The Shadows of the Past over Europe?* Following an interdisciplinary approach, constitutional lawyers, historians, sociologists and political scientists try to arrive at a better understanding of the ongoing process of European constitutionalisation. The MZES researchers investigate the role that different national narratives about Europe's past, including different philosophical and juridical traditions, play in the ongoing political process. "Europeanisation", in this view, is a two-pronged process, with particular and diverging national traditions influencing the struggle about a European constitutional treaty at the same time as the process of constitutionalisation re-constructs the memories of these specific traditions.

The second project under this heading, entitled *Europeanization of Nation-State Identities? A Franco-German Comparison of Identity Discourses* (S2, Stefan Seiden-dorf), compares media-discourses of four newspapers in France and Germany in the 1950s and 1990s and investigates whether there has been a "Europeanization" of national identity-constructions over time. The assumption is that "European" identity comes in national colours, meaning that there is something like a "French European identity" and "German European identity" rather than the one and only "European identity". Research in 2004 consisted of the completion of two case-studies (1952 and 2000), and the presentation of some of the empirical findings in the light of the theoretical frame (discourse analysis) at two conferences: at the University of Yale's European studies programme and in the workshop on "Theorizing European Integration" at the ECPR-conference in Bologna.

### (3) Which impact does European integration have on the organisation of civil society in Europe?

Two projects investigate the impact of European integration on the organisation of a multi-level civil society in Europe. On the one hand, one project analyses the development of a civil society at the European level. On the other hand, a related project explores how European integration influences the organisation of civil society at the local level.

The European Union, and the European Commission in particular, has developed a variety of strategies to involve societal actors and to support the cooperation amongst them in order to tie European politics to a "European civil society". The project *EU Involvement Strategies and the Formation of a European Political Space* (C4, Barbara Finke) investigates whether the resulting structure of cooperation and communication between societal actors and the EU is transforming a system of national political spaces into a single European political space. Which impact do the strategies of involvement employed by the Commission have on the emergence of this space? The project assesses the civic qualities of the emerging European political space and its structures. One aim is to replace the output-oriented concept of civil society supported by the Commission with an input oriented concept based on the notion of deliberative democracy.



The project *Local Europe – Grassroots Organisations in European Governance* (C5, Nikola Jung) is intended to explore and explain the success (or failure) of the EU in strengthening Europe's civil society and participatory democracy. The focus is on voluntary associations at the local level which are recipients of EU support, have been given voice in public discourse, offered access to policy formulation and implementation or have been endowed with rights of political or legal control. Strengthening voluntary associations in such a way is generally considered to advance civil society and a vibrant civil society is regarded as a necessary prerequisite of democracy. Contrary to the political jargon, the project does not equate civil society with organisations but defines civil society as a particular sphere and kind of social action. Since EU activities meet a high variety of social spheres in the different regions of Europe, these will be accounted for by a comparative research design.

The coordinator of Research Area B4, Beate Kohler-Koch also coordinates the new EU-financed Network of Excellence CONNEX ("Connecting Excellence on European Governance") (C6). As this network also integrates a large number of projects and Research Areas of Department B it is described in more detail in the introduction to Department B.

## Publications

### Books

Kohler-Koch, Beate, Thomas Conzelmann and Michèle Knodt (2004): *Europäische Integration - Europäisches Regieren*. Wiesbaden: VS, Verl. für Sozialwiss. (Grundwissen Politik; no. 34).

Kohler-Koch, Beate, Thomas Conzelmann and Michèle Knodt (2004): *Europäische Integration – Europäisches Regieren (Chinesische Übersetzung)*. Beijing: Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Warntjen, Andreas and Arndt Wonka (Ed.) (2004): *Governance in Europe – the role of interest groups*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

### Articles in journals

Eising, Rainer (2004): Der Zugang von Interessengruppen zu den Organen der Europäischen Union: eine organisationstheoretische Analyse. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 45, issue 4, pp. 494-518.

Knodt, Michèle and Christine Quittkat (2004): Interessenvermittlung im europäischen Mehrebenensystem. *Politische Bildung*, 37, issue 2, pp. 64-79.

Larat, Fabrice (2004): Le Regioni nel sistema di multilevel governance. Adattare e trasformare la governance e le sue sfide. *Le istituzioni del federalismo*, 1, pp. 89-110.

Quittkat, Christine and Arnold Wilts (2004): Corporate interests and public affairs: Organised business-government relations in EU member states. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 4, issue 4, pp. 384-399.

Schimmelfennig, Frank (2004): Die Osterweiterung der Europäischen Union: Politiken, Prozesse, Ergebnisse. *Zeitschrift für Staats- und Europawissenschaften*, 2, issue 3, pp. 465-491.

Schimmelfennig, Frank (2004): Lost in Translation? 10 Jahre ZIB und die Europaforschung. *Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen*, 11, issue 2, pp. 341-346.

Schimmelfennig, Frank (2004): Starke Anreize, ambivalente Wirkungen: Die Europäisierung Mittel- und Osteuropas. *Leviathan*, 32, issue 2, pp. 250-268.

Schimmelfennig, Frank and Ulrich Sedelmeier (2004): Governance by Conditionality: EU Rule Transfer to the Candidate Countries of Central and Eastern Europe. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 11, issue 4, pp. 661-679.

Schimmelfennig, Frank and Wolfgang Wagner (2004): Preface: External Governance in the European Union. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 11, issue 4, pp. 657-660.

Wagner, Wolfgang, Frank Schimmelfennig and Michèle Knodt (2004): Auswärtiges Regieren in der Europäischen Union. Ein Tagungsbericht. *Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen*, 11, issue 1, pp. 147-154.

### Articles in books

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2004): Beyond Amsterdam: Regional Integration as Social Process (Chinesische Übersetzung). Pp. 203-219 in: Nankai University / Institute for Governance (Ed.): *Political Analysis*. Tianjin: People's Press. (Jahrbuch 2002-2003; no. 2).

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2004): Die Interessen der Anderen in der internationalen Politik. Vom Umgang mit rivalisierenden demokratischen Selbstbestimmungsansprüchen. Pp. 191-220 in: Mathias Albert, Bernhard Moltmann und Bruno Schoch (Ed.): *Die Entgrenzung der Politik. Internationale Beziehungen und Friedensforschung. Festschrift für Lothar Brock*. Frankfurt am Main: Campus Verlag. (Studien der Hessischen Stiftung Friedens- und Konfliktforschung; no. 47).

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2004): Legitimes Regieren in der EU. Eine kritische Auseinandersetzung mit dem Weißbuch zum Europäischen Regieren. Pp. 423-446 in: Kaiser, André; Zittel, Thomas (Ed.): *Demokratietheorien und Demokratieentwicklung: Festschrift für Peter Graf Kielmannsegg*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Kohler-Koch, Beate and Markus Jachtenfuchs (2004): Governance in der Europäischen Union. Pp. 77-101 in: Arthur Benz (Ed.): *Governance - Regieren in komplexen Regelsystemen. Eine Einführung*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Kohler-Koch, Beate and Markus Jachtenfuchs (2004): Multi Level Governance. Pp. 97-115 in: Antje Wiener and Thomas Diez (Ed.): *European Integration Theory*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Schimmelfennig, Frank (2004): Liberal Intergovernmentalism. Pp. 75-94 in: Antje Wiener and Thomas Diez (Ed.): *European Integration Theory*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Schmitt, Hermann (2004): Elections to the European Parliament – Is e-voting the solution? Pp. in: Paul Taggart and Aleks Szerbiak (Ed.): *Opposing Europe? The Comparative Party Politics of Euroscepticism - Volume 2: Comparative and Theoretical Perspectives*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Wiener, Antje and Guido Schweltnus (2004): Contested Norms in the Process of EU Enlargement: Non-Discrimination and Minority Rights. Pp. 451-483 in: George A. Bermann and Katharina Pistor (Ed.): *Law and Governance in an Enlarged European Union*. Oxford und Portland/Oregon: Hart Publishing.

Wonka, Arndt and Andreas Warntjen (2004): The Making of Public Policies in the European Union: Linking Theories of Formal Decision-making and Informal Interest Intermediation. Pp. 9-

24 in: Warntjen, Andreas; Wonka, Arndt (Ed.): *Governance in Europe – the role of interest groups*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

### MZES working papers

De Bièvre, Dirk and Andreas Dür (2004): *Delegation and Control in European and American Trade Policy*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 82. Mannheim.

Wonka, Arndt (2004): *Delegation and abdication? The appointment of European Commissioners and its policy implications*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 84. Mannheim.

### Papers / Reports

De Bièvre, Dirk (2004): *Governance in International Trade: Judicialisation and Positive Integration in the WTO*. Preprint; No. 2004/7. Bonn. [Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods.]

Seidendorf, Stefan (2004): *Defining Europe against its Past: France, Germany and the Sanctions against Austria*, [ECPR 2nd Pan-European Conference: Implications of a wider Europe, <http://www.jhubc.it/ecpr-bologna/docs/542.pdf>].

### Doctoral Dissertations

Dür, Andreas (2004): *Protecting Exporters: Discrimination and Transatlantic Trade Liberalization, 1932-2003 (PhD thesis)*. Florence: European University Institute.

Quittkat, Christine (2004): *Europäisierung der Interessenvermittlung: Französische Wirtschaftsverbände in vergleichender Perspektive (Inaugural-Dissertation)*. Mannheim.

### Conference participation

14. - 16. January 2004, "Kolloquium 'Globale Strukturen und deren Steuerung. Aspekte einer Förderinitiative der VolkswagenStiftung'", Evangelische Akademie Loccum. Participant: Dirk De Bièvre, Diskussionsteilname.

16. - 17. January 2004, "Organized Business Interests in Changing Environments: Responses to Europeanization and Internationalization.", Universität Konstanz. Participant: Arndt Wonka: "Organizing Influence in the European Union: National business associations' European lobbying strategies in the reformulation of the EU chemicals policy".

30. January 2004, "Klassensitzung der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften", Heidelberg. Participant: Stefan Seidendorf: "Zwischenstand des Projekts im Rahmen der Förderung des wissenschaftlichen Nachwuchses durch die Akademie: "Europa und das historische Imaginäre. Konstruktion von Vergangenheit als Raum des Politischen".

30. - 31. January 2004, "Research Groups Workshop, Connex, Research Coordination on 'Efficient and Democratic Governance in a multi-level Europe'", Bruxelles, Belgium. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch.

19. - 20. February 2004, "Conference on the European Chemicals Policy", Universität Uppsala, Schweden. Participant: Arndt Wonka: "Organizing Influence in the European Union: National business associations' European lobbying strategies in the reformulation of the EU chemicals policy".

29. February 2004 - 5. March 2004, "4th Workshop of the European Research Training Network (RTN) Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance", Technische Universität München. Participant: Dirk De Bièvre, Andreas Dür: "Delegation and Agency Control in European and American Trade Policy".

8. - 9. March 2004, "Participatory democracy: current situation and opportunities provided by the European Constitution", European Economic and Social Committee, Bruxelles, Belgium. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "Debating the Union's Participatory Democracy and the European Constitution".

20. - 26. March 2004, "2nd Workshop 'Training of the Trainers'", Institute for European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Asia Link, Beijing, China. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "European Monetary Union: Enforcing the Stability pact".

29. March 2004, "Tongji-Universität, Institut für Deutschlandstudien", Shanghai, China. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "Die erweiterte europäische Union: Herausforderungen und Chancen".

5. April 2004, "Podiumsdiskussion der Aiessec: 'Europe and the Transatlantic Challenge', deutsch-polnischer Studierendenaustausch", Mannheim. Participant: Stefan Seidendorf, Diskussionsleiter.

13. - 18. April 2004, "European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) Joint Sessions of Workshops", Uppsala, Sweden. Participant: Dirk De Bièvre, Andreas Dür: "Delegation and Agency Control in European and American Trade Policy".

6. - 8. May 2004, "European Research Colloquium", Utrecht School of Governance, Niederlande. Participant: Dirk Leuffen, Sander Luitwieler: "Domesticated Wolves? Length of Membership, State Size and Preference Formation at the European Convention".

7. May 2004, "Modelling Accountability in the European Union", University of London, England. Participant: Arndt Wonka.

8. May 2004, "UACES Student Forum 5th Annual Regional Conference", Cambridge University, Cambridge, England. Participant: Arndt Wonka: "The European Commission: Technocratic bureaucracy or fully-fledged EU executive?".

11. May 2004, "Communicating European Research: What's in it for you?", Brussels, Belgium. Participant: Barbara Finke.

11. - 12. May 2004, "Communicating European Research: What's in it for you?", European Commission, Bruxelles, Belgium. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "Presentation of Connex".

13. - 14. May 2004, "Deutsch-Französischer Dialog", Europäische Akademie Otzenhausen. Participant: Dirk Leuffen.

16. - 17. May 2004, "The Europeanization of Governance - The Challenge of Accession", WZB Berlin and Alfred Herrhausen Society for International Dialogue in Warsaw, Center for International Relations, Warsaw, Poland. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "Linkages between European and National Governance - Empirical Findings and Theoretical Consequences".

16. - 19. May 2004, "Crafting Cooperation. Regional Organizations in Comparative Perspective", Singapur, Singapur. Participant: Frank Schimmelfennig: "NATO after the Cold War: Enlargement and Transformation".

20. May 2004, "Vortrag", London School of Economics, UK. Participant: Frank Schimmelfennig: "Strategic Action in International Community: Constitutional Processes in the European Union".

21. - 22. May 2004, "EU Administrative Governance", Kings College, London, UK. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch.

25. May 2004, "Workshop: 'Communicating Europe. Die Europäische Union - Imagined Community und demokratische Handlungsfelder'", Wien, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Austria. Participant: Fabrice Larat: "Bedeutung und Auswirkung von politische Erzählungen im Europäischen Integrationsprozess", Beitrag zur Podiumsdiskussion.

28. May 2004, "Workshop on 'European Public Sphere'", Wissenschaftszentrum für Sozialforschung (WZB), Berlin. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch.

1. - 3. June 2004, "Gemeinsame Tagung des PhD-Programms "European Studies" der Universität Yale und des Nachwuchsprojekts bei der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften "Europa und das historische Imaginäre. Konstruktion von Vergangenheit als Raum des Politischen"", Konstanz. Participant: Stefan Seidendorf: "Social and political implications of cultural history and cultural memory - points to debate".

3. - 6. June 2004, "Kolloquium 'Classical Liberalism and International Order' organised by the Liberty Fund and the Walter Eucken Institut", Freiburg. Participant: Dirk De Bièvre, Diskussions-teilname.

7. - 11. June 2004, "5th Workshop of the European Research and Training Network (RTN) Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance", University of Westminster, UK. Participant: Dirk De Bièvre: "Governance in international trade: Judicialisation and positive integration in the WTO".

7. - 11. June 2004, "5th Workshop of the European Research Training Network (RTN) Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance", University of Westminster, UK. Participant: Andreas Dür: "Avoiding Deadlock: Veto Players and Offsetting Effects".

18. - 19. June 2004, "epsNet 2004 Plenary Conference: Political Science after the EU Enlargement - challenges to the discipline", Prague, Czech Republic. Participant: Barbara Finke: "Emergence and Structure of a European Intermediary Space: the Role of the European Commission".

24. - 26. June 2004, "ECPR 2nd Pan-European Conference: Implications of a wider Europe, Workshop on "Theorizing European Integration"", Bologna, Italien. Participant: Stefan Seidendorf: "Defining Europe against its Past: France, Germany and the Sanctions against Austria".

30. June 2004, "DFG-Graduiertenkolleg", Osnabrück. Participant: Frank Schimmelfennig: "Die Europäisierung Ost- und Mitteleuropas: Starke Anreize, ambivalente Wirkungen".

2. July 2004, "Das Europäische Parlament nach den Wahlen: Herausforderungen, Funktionen und Aufgabenprofile 2004-2009", Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Berlin. Participant: Arndt Wonka: "Interessengruppen Lobbying gegenüber dem Europäischen Parlament".

2. - 3. July 2004, "Workshop der Projektgruppe "The shadows of the Past over the constitutionalization of Europe" (Prof. Joerges)", Florenz, Italien. Participant: Stefan Seidendorf: "Defining Europe against its Past - France, Germany and the Sanctions against Austria".

2. - 3. July 2004, "Workshop der Projektgruppe 'The shadows of the Past over the constitutionalization of Europe'", Florenz, Europäisches Hochschulinstitut, Italien. Participant: Fabrice Larat, Stefan Seidendorf: "Justifying European Integration: the role of political narratives on European history in the process of EU constitutionalisation".

6. - 8. August 2004, "EUROPA 2005, Planspiel zur EU-Entscheidungsfindung", Konstanz. Participant: Janina Thiem, Betreuung des Europäischen Parlamentes im Rahmen des Planspiels.

9. - 11. September 2004, "European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) International Relations Conference, Section Legalization and World Politics", Den Haag, NL. Participant: Dirk De Bièvre, Christoph Humrich: "Judicialisation and positive integration in the WTO".
13. September 2004, "2. Plattformtreffen Wissenschaft und Wirtschaft", Rat für Forschung und Technologieentwicklung, Wien, Österreich. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "Beitrag: Schwerpunktsetzung der Forschung im europäischen Kontext".
20. - 23. September 2004, "6th Workshop of the European Research Training Network (RTN) Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance", University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark. Participant: Dirk De Bièvre: "The Dynamics of Institutional Choice: Why the EU pursues non-trade goals in the WTO rather than in other international institutions".
20. - 23. September 2004, "6th Workshop of the European Research Training Network (RTN) Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance", Odense, Denmark. Participant: Andreas Dür: "Avoiding Deadlock: Veto Players and the Offsetting Effects of Institutions in European Trade Policy".
22. - 24. September 2004, "6th Workshop 'Governing in the EU: Competing Theoretical Approaches'", Odense, Denmark. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance".
24. - 25. September 2004, "ECSA Denmark Annual Conference", Odense, Denmark. Participant: Andreas Dür: "Assessing Bargaining Efficiency: A Comparison of the IGCs of 2000 and of 2003-04".
24. - 25. September 2004, "ECSA Denmark Annual Conference", Odense, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "The Future of European Integration".
15. - 20. October 2004, "The Shadows of Europe", University of Budapest, Hungary. Participant: Daniele Caramani: "Nationalisation and Europeanisation in the 20th Century".
22. - 23. October 2004, "Meeting of the Advisory Committee", Hessische Friedens- und Konfliktforschung (HSFK), Frankfurt. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch.
29. - 30. October 2004, "Netherlands Institute of Government Annual Work Conference 2004 / European Research Colloquium", Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam, Niederlande. Participant: Dirk Leuffen, Frank Schimmelfennig: "Efficient and Legitimate Governance in the 'New' European Union".
10. November 2004, "Zwischenevaluation zum 6. Forschungsrahmenprogramm der Europäischen Union in Baden-Württemberg", Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "Präsentation von Connex".
11. November 2004, "Kick-off-Meeting, 1st Call Projects 6th Framework Programme", European Commission, Bruxelles, Belgium. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch: "Presentation of Connex".
12. November 2004, "'Brainstorming Meeting' with representatives of the European Commission, the European Economic and Social Council and civil society organisations", Brussels, Belgium. Participant: Barbara Finke.
15. - 19. November 2004, "European Integration 2004-2007", Institut für Höhere Studien Wien, Österreich. Participant: Frank Schimmelfennig: "Sozialwissenschaftliche Theorien und europäische Integration".

29. November 2004, "Programmkomitee, Nationale Schwerpunktprogramme", Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur (MBWK), Wien, Österreich. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch.

14. December 2004, "Jean Monnet Lecture", FU Berlin. Participant: Frank Schimmelfennig: "Demokratie und europäische Integration. Die Wirkung demokratischer Normen auf die Erweiterung und Vertiefung der EU".

## Research Area B5: International Embeddedness of European Governance

Coordinator: Michèle Knodt

### Core Projects

- C1 Beate Kohler-Koch, Fabrice Larat  
*Strategy Options of International Governance* (2001 - 2004)  
Funding: VW-Stiftung  
Status: ongoing
- C2 Michèle Knodt, Su-Ling Tseng, Birgit Hellmann  
*Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System* (2001 - 2004)  
Funding: DFG / MZES  
Status: ongoing
- C3 Michèle Knodt, N.N.  
*The EU as an External Democracy Promoter: East and Central Europe, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, Africa and Pacific (ACP) in Comparison* (2004 - 2007)  
Funding: University of Mannheim  
Status: in preparation

### Supplementary Projects

- S1 Egbert Jahn, N.N.  
*European Civilian Conflict Management* (2002 - 2005)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: in preparation

Research Area B5 focuses on the embeddedness of European Governance in the international context. There is a strong interdependence of international changes on the one hand and changes occurring at the national, transnational or European level on the other. When analysing this interdependence between the European and international environments, three angles of visions are thinkable: (1) the outside-inside vision concerning institutional change, e.g. inside the EU influenced by the international context. (2) The inside-outside perspective concerning the actors' performance in the international context. (3) A transnational perspective focusing on transnational phenomena within EU and the international sphere. In the current research on the interrelated processes of change and their impact on governance we consider all three of these angles of vision.



In 2004 results were obtained given mainly from three research projects which are all completed by now:

First, the project on "Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System" (C2) investigates the international impact on EU institutions. This project represents an outside-inside vision and focuses on institutional changes within the EU system. The project examines how the embeddedness of the EU in international trading systems leads to institutional changes in the EU. Empirical evidence is drawn from different case studies such as the general development of the WTO-system, especially its dispute-settlement system, the negotiation of China's accession to the WTO and the discourse on the involvement of civil societies. The research project analyses in how far institutional change within the EU is taking place in three dimensions of institutions (formal organisation of politics, established routines and concepts of legitimate order). The project was concluded in late 2004. The habilitation thesis "Governance in an extended multi-level system" had been handed in by Dr. Michèle Knodt in Oktober 2004 and was accepted in December by the Faculty for Social Sciences of Mannheim University.

Second, the project on "Strategy options of international governance" (C1) which concentrates on selected European nation-states in order to compare national differences in conceptual ideas which govern international relations. This inside-outside perspective conceptualises the international context as a sphere of exchanging concepts and ideas. The project aims at exploring and explaining the conceptual differences in foreign policy discourses in France and Germany which can be detected by analysing (a) the attitudes of German and French elite actors from different professional milieus and with different political orientations and (b) selected print media in France and Germany. The project has created a broad empirical basis (more than 5500 articles from German and French newspapers and speeches and statements from political elites over a time period of 4 years, from 1998-2001). The project was officially finished in July 2004 but the interpretation of the empirical result still goes on because of the bulk of information collected. Furthermore, expert interviews with some selected actors will be conducted until the end of 2004 to get a more in-depth view on some key issues like the involvement of non-state actors in international mechanisms of regulation.

In addition, a new project has been started on "The EU as an External Democracy Promoter" (C3). It will focus on the EU's use of instruments in promoting its own values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law in non-EU countries. The project tries to explain why the EU uses different instruments in different countries. The project represents the inside-outside perspective, too, but concentrates on the European level. As it has just started results cannot be reported yet.

The third line of research, the transnational perspective, was pursued by the earlier project on "Strategy options of international governance: NGOs and Good Governance" which focused on NGO strategies and their cognitive frames. The project

modelled and explored the legitimacy of NGOs and their potential contribution to the good governance of global politics (as unfolding within the United Nations system). Empirical research focused on a transnational women's network, including European women's NGOs which is based on a "feminist human rights discourse" and substantially contributed to the reformulation of development policies within the UN system. This project ended in 2003/2004 with the production of the project report and the successful handing in of the dissertation "Zur Legitimation globaler Politik durch gesellschaftliche Akteure. Frauen-Menschenrechtsdiskurs und Deliberation in der UNO" by Barbara Finke.

The presentation of the major research results will concentrate on the analysis of political discourses. Evidence from the various projects suggests that discourses can spread into various arenas of policy-making within European, national or transnational governance. The projects have shown that discourses can serve as a frame for problem-solving in social science and a wider public.

The first question is how a discourse is established and shaped. Evidence can here be drawn from the project "Strategy options of international governance". The research has shown that there are significant variations concerning the attitude of French and German political elites toward international governance. In contrast the discourses of French and German newspapers are rather similar. However some variations can be noticed: While country-specific differences are less significant, the newspaper's political orientation is of greater importance. Although the media discourse in general seems to favour the ideal-type of the Society of states and international organisations, conservative newspapers like *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and *Les Echos* are still much more influenced by the ideal-type of the State-System than leftist papers like *Libération* and *TAZ*. In contrast, the discourses of political elites (parties, ministries and interest groups) are influenced by a mixture of functional and political factors. There is for instance a great proximity between the attitude of the French and the German environment ministries. Both institutions were under the authority of a Green minister during the research-period, so party political attitudes seemed to be most influential. Yet, it is possible that the political orientation just reinforce the logic of action particular to the field of activity this institution is engaged in (which is for instance the case for ministries with sturdy traditions and strong institutional identities like ministries of foreign affairs or finance ministries). In the same way, interesting similarities can be observed between political parties, which are by far more significant than the national specificities.

The next questions would be how the travelling of ideas and discourses works. The projects show that there are different reasons and mechanisms which influence the spread of discourses: There has to be a strong interest in the ideas and concepts of a discourse and an entrepreneur who is working as a transmission belt between the different groups involved. The work on "NGOs and Good Governance" has made clear that in order to establish a discourse, a specific type of actor is needed. Looking at

the political involvement of civil society at WTO, the project "Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System" also shows that the WTO level is dominated by a particular concept of civil society which has found its way into EU politics. The case of WTO-EU relationship shows that there was a strong institutional self-interest of the EU-Commission to take over the WTO concept of civil society involvement. Thus, the Commission has tried to increase its legitimacy within the EU institutional setting. The project could show that this institutional self-interest was successful because of the embeddedness in a highly justified (verrechtlichter) context with opportunities for a successful coupling of the Commission with the international arena.

The question is, which effects on the formal and informal organization of decision-making and policy formulation could the reference to a new discourse have? The project on WTO-EU relations shows that the new conception of civil society induced changes in the informal organisation of decision-making, such as the introduction of a wide range of participatory instruments at the Directorates-General Trade of the European Commission. However, the project can show too that institutional changes in formal organisation within the WTO since 1995 have considerably influenced the institutional setting of the EU. Considerable impact of public discourses was also found in the project on "European Civilian Conflict Management" (S1) which showed that the international insight into the need for civilian peace experts in ethno-national conflicts was followed by building up a pool of civilian peace experts in some European countries.

## Publications

### Articles in journals

Knodt, Michèle (2004): International embeddedness of European multi-level governance. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 11, issue 4, pp. 701-719.

### Doctoral Dissertations and Postdoctoral Theses

Finke, Barbara (2004): *Zur Legitimation globaler Politik durch gesellschaftliche Akteure. Frauen-Menschenrechtsdiskurs und Deliberation in der UNO (Inaugural-Dissertation)*. Mannheim.

Knodt, Michèle (2004): *Regieren im erweiterten Mehrebenensystem (Habilitationsschrift)*. Mannheim.

### Conference participation

23. March 2004, "2nd Workshop 'Training of the Trainers'", Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China. Participant: Fabrice Larat: "The Schuman declaration and the establishment of the European Community for Steel and Coal".

28. - 28. October 2004, "Kolloquium 'Department of Government and International Studies'", Baptist University Hong Kong, VR China. Participant: Fabrice Larat: "Understanding the History of European Integration as a Whole: Suggestion for an Analytical Framework".

4. - 5. November 2004, "Internationale Konferenz: Die Rolle der erweiterten Europäischen Union in der Welt", Berlin. Participant: Michèle Knodt: "Die Außenwirkung der Europäischen Union für Demokratie und Rechtsstaatlichkeit".

9. - 10. December 2004, "Challenges of the New EU: Were Expectations and Fears justified? International Annual Scientific Conference", Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania. Participant: Michèle Knodt: "New Members, new Neighbours, new Borders: The Security Dimension of the EU Democratisation Policy."

9. - 12. December 2004, "Challenges of the New EU: Were Expectation and fears justified?", Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Litauen. Participant: Michèle Knodt: "New Members, New Neighbours, New Borders: The Security Dimension of the EU Democratisation Policy".

## Research Area B6: The Institutionalization of International Negotiations

Coordinator: Paul W. Thurner

### Core Projects

- C1 Beate Kohler-Koch, Christoph Humrich  
*Stability and Flexibility in Institutionalised International Negotiation Systems*  
 (2003 - 2005)  
 Funding: DFG  
 Status: ongoing
- C2 Paul W. Thurner, Franz Urban Pappi, Eric Linhart, Martin Binder  
*Negotiation and Institutionalization: Explaining International Institutional Choice and Comparing the Performance of Negotiations within Different Institutional Settings* (2003 - 2005)  
 Funding: DFG  
 Status: ongoing

### Supplementary Projects

- S1 Paul W. Thurner, Peter Kotzian  
*Comparative Health Care Systems in the European Union* (2002 - 2005)  
 Funding: MZES  
 Status: ongoing
- S2 Peter Kotzian  
*Institutional structures of European Health Care Systems: an institutional-economic Typology* (2004 - 2006)  
 Funding: DFG  
 Status: ongoing

The interdisciplinary DFG Research Group "Institutionalisation of International Negotiations" (1999-2005) is a joint research activity of several chairs at the University of Mannheim, its Centre for European Social Research (MZES) and the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW). Participating departments and divisions have been: Public Economics (Hans-Peter Grüner), Political Economy (Roland Vaubel), International Law (Eibe Riedel), International Management (Perlitz), Resource Economics (Christoph Böhringer), International Relations (Beate Kohler-Koch), and Political Sociology (Franz Urban Pappi, Paul W. Thurner). A first joint publication is the 2004 yearbook of the MZES edited by Pappi et al.

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, new variants of international and supranational governance arrangements are created. These may include the formal transfer of sovereignty to an organization as well as the informal veto power of (asymmetrically) interdependent actors. From the very beginning, the group focused on the following three research questions:

- 1 How can institutional choices (regimes, organisations) in the international sphere be explained?
- 2 How do variable pre-existing institutional settings influence negotiation outcomes?
- 3 How can these outcomes be assessed given different normative criteria (efficiency, fairness, stability, sustainability)?

Projects at the MZES restricted their research activities to the first two questions.

In 2004, research in the project "Flexibility and Stability of International Negotiation Systems" (C1, Beate Kohler-Koch / Christoph Humrich) dealt with three processes of institutional change: First, change in the cooperation-political rationale of the ILO. Second, change in EU-research and technology policy. Third, change in EU development policy and in the institutional foundations of the EU-ACP partnership. In all three cases the changes are preceded by extensive promotional activity of the institutional actors and broad processes of opinion-formation preceding actual decision-making in negotiations. The reflective-institutionalist approach tries to capture these features by putting more analytical weight on the role of persuasion – by contrast to threats, promises or issue-linkages. Given, that actors with their strategies aim at persuasion, determining conditions under which persuasion is more likely to occur becomes also practically relevant.

In the case of EU research and technology policy, previous research within this framework showed how the politico-entrepreneurial activities of the EU Commission and a new policy-idea brought about a higher degree of institutionalization. In the case of EU development policy and EU-ACP partnership, the project focused on the difficulties met by attempts to institutionalize the policy-idea 'good governance' as a principle of EU development policy and the EU-ACP partnership. The institutionalization of 'good governance' did not progress significantly despite extensive promotional activities of the Commission. This suggested more detailed inquiry in the characteristics of persuasive policy-ideas. Analysis of the framing and discussion of 'good governance' indicates, that 'good governance' scores only low on four characteristics which have been identified in the literature as important factors for persuasiveness: clarity, internal coherence, adherence to deeper principles and authoritative origin.

While the rational actor-centred approach in the research group focuses on the role of networks in the process of opinion-formation, the reflective-institutionalist

framework also stresses the institutional characteristics of the arenas and channels through which ideas diffuse and in which opinion-formation takes place. These worked not in favour of institutionalization. The common institutions of the partnership and the ACP organizational structure did not provide the capacity to work out a comprehensive and truly common position on the issue. The resulting fundamental one-sidedness of the process in which 'good governance' was discussed, makes understandable why the ACP countries resorted to a rather defensive strategy although having embraced the idea of 'good governance' in other contexts already.

Research by and under the supervision of Paul Thurner, relying on a rational choice perspective, produced two main outcomes in 2004: In his habilitation thesis, Thurner compares the negotiation performance of EU member states during the Intergovernmental Conference 1996. Negotiation performance was measured quantitatively by contrasting the Amsterdam treaty results in 46 issues against the background of the within-cabinet median negotiation position – thought of as reference point indicating a government's formal stability condition.

For the quantitative analyses, he takes into consideration within-governmental, transgovernmental and intergovernmental features of the governmental organizations and communication networks as well as attributes of the negotiation system at the international level.

There are three main results, focusing on the transgovernmental level, the intergovernmental, and the domestic level, respectively: First, conceiving the specific positions within transgovernmental communication networks as a resource or a 'bad', respectively, it can be shown that the more central the position of a member state as a broker in these networks, the higher its relative negotiation performance. As the international level is concerned, the well-known conjectures of Robert Putnam have to be refuted: '*overlapping negotiation leeways*' were neither a sufficient nor a necessary condition for successful negotiations. As the domestic level is concerned, it can be shown – in accordance with Robert Putnam's conjecture that formal domestic restrictions – e.g. the requirement of supermajorities for ratification constituted a negotiation advantage. Contrary, higher degrees of domestic conflict led to losses for the within-cabinet median.

Comparing different negotiations systems, Eric Linhart tests in his dissertation whether the specific results of international negotiation systems systematically covary with their respective 'degree of institutionalization' Following the literature, there seems to be a broad consensus that institutionalization is a necessary prerequisite to allow for cooperation among international actors and for the realization of benefits. Accordingly, he formulates the hypothesis that in case of low-institutionalized negotiation systems non-cooperative models should explain best the negotiation results, while in highly institutionalized negotiation systems, cooperative models should do better. Preliminary results so far seem to contradict these intuitive hypotheses. Applying three negotiation solutions - the median solution conceived of

as a non-cooperative model, the exchange solution conceived of as a cooperative model, and the mean voter solution – conceived of as an “in-between model” leads to the following conclusions. For the MacSharry reform – negotiated within the highly institutionalized system of the EC, Eric Linhart expected the exchange solution to explain the negotiation result best. However, it turns out that it is the non-cooperative median solution which explains the final result better. In a second case study he focuses on the EU Intergovernmental Conference 1996, conceived of as a slightly less institutionalized system as compared to the EC. His findings corroborate the main hypothesis: The mean voter solution most adequately represents the negotiation results, whereas the non-cooperative median fits worst. A third case study focuses on a relatively low institutionalized negotiation system, the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea of 1982. Here he expected the median voter to appropriately represent the result. Contrary to his expectations, the mean voter and the exchange solution came next to the negotiation result.

DFG Research Groups are funded for a six-year period. In this project, the overall period was divided into 3 two-year terms, with an external evaluation and new project proposals every two years. The group is now in its last period and the project will be completed in the spring of 2005.

One project which was started as an off-spring of a negotiation project will be continued beyond this date: Institutional Structures of European Health Care Systems: An Institutional-economic Typology. (S2)

In this project a typology will be developed based on an agency-relationship approach between health care providers, patients, and insurance organizations to cover the huge institutional variation of health care system within the EU-member states. This typology will then be used for further research, for instance on the impact of the institutional setting on the performance of these various health care systems. The project is funded by the German Research Foundation and the duration will be from this year to 2006.

## Publications

### Books

Pappi, Franz Urban, Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Thurner and Roland Vaubel (Ed.) (2004): *Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungen*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 8).

### Articles in journals

Thurner, Paul W. and Eric Linhart (2004): Political Multilevel Negotiations and Issue Linkage during an EU Intergovernmental Conference: An Empirical Application. *Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory*. (Special Issue on Social Structures, Decision Making, and Governance in the Information Society, ed. by Giampiero E.G. Beroggi), 9, issue 3, pp. 243-266.



### Articles in books

Beck, Daniel and Thomas Conzelmann (2004): Zwischen Sanktionierung und Dialog: Die Durchsetzung von Good Governance in der Entwicklungspartnerschaft von EU und AKP. Pp. 321-352 in: Pappi, Franz U., Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Thurner, and Roland Vaubel (Ed.): *Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungen*. Frankfurt: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 8).

Conzelmann, Thomas (2004): Hauen und Stechen oder Vertrauen und Sprechen? Interessen und Ideen in internationalen Verhandlungssystemen. Pp. 69-89 in: Pappi, Franz U., Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Thurner, and Roland Vaubel (Ed.): *Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungen*. Frankfurt: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 8).

Linhart, Eric and Paul W. Thurner (2004): Die Erklärungskraft spiel- und tauschtheoretischer Verhandlungsmodelle bei gegebenem Institutionalierungsgrad. Ein empirischer Vergleich am Beispiel des Endgames der Regierungskonferenz 1996. Pp. 261-289 in: Pappi, Franz Urban, Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Thurner, Vaubel, Roland (Ed.): *Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungssysteme*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus-Verl. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 8).

Pappi, Franz Urban, Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Thurner and Roland Vaubel (2004): Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungssysteme als Fragestellung einer interdisziplinären Forschergruppe. Pp. 11-30 in: Pappi, Franz U., Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Thurner, Roland Vaubel (Ed.): *Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungen*. Frankfurt/New: Campus. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 8).

Stoiber, Michael and Paul W. Thurner (2004): Die Ratifikation intergouvernementaler Verträge: Konstitutionelle Erfordernisse und akteursspezifische Agendakontrolle. Pp. 173-203 in: Pappi, Franz U., Eibe Riedel, Paul W. Thurner, Roland Vaubel (Ed.): *Die Institutionalisierung Internationaler Verhandlungen*. Frankfurt/Main: Campus Verlag. (Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung; no. 8).

Thurner, Paul W. (2004): Determinanten transgouvernementaler Koordinationsbeziehungen der Ministerien der EU-Mitgliedstaaten: Eine Überprüfung der Keohane/Nye-Conjecture. Pp. 165-180 in: Christian H.C.A. Henning, Christian Melbeck (Ed.): *Interdisziplinäre Sozialforschung. Theorie und empirische Anwendungen. Festschrift für Franz Urban Pappi*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus.

### MZES working papers

Thurner, Paul W. and Eric Linhart (2004): *EU intergovernmental conferences and domestic politics: an empirical application of the Putnam conjectures*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 77. Mannheim.

### Papers / Reports

Saam, Nicole, Paul W. Thurner and Frank Arndt (2004): *Dynamics of International Negotiations. A Simulation of EU Intergovernmental Conferences*. Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Logic and Methodology. August 17-20, 2004, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. [van Dijkum, Cor, Jörg Blasius, Henk Kleijer, and Branko van Hilten (Eds.), Recent Developments and Applications In Social Research Methodology]

### Postdoctoral Theses

Thurner, Paul W. (2004): *Die graduelle Konstitutionalisierung der Europäischen Union. Eine quantitative Fallstudie am Beispiel der Regierungskonferenz 1996. Fakultät für Sozialwissenschaften (Habilitationsschrift)*. Mannheim.

### Conference participation

12. - 13. June 2004, "Processes of International Negotiations", Wien, Laxenburg, Österreich. Participant: Paul W. Thurner.

9. - 11. September 2004, "SGIR-5th European International Relations Conference", Den Haag, Niederlande. Participant: Christoph Humrich: "Legalization and the Evolution of Law in international Society. A Habermasian Perspective".

14. - 15. October 2004, "The Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems: Theoretical Concepts and Practical Insights", Mannheim. Participant: Christoph Humrich: "The Reflective-Institutionalist Approach to International Negotiation and the Case of 'Good Governance'".

## Research Area B7: The Development of a European Regional System

Coordinator: Egbert Jahn

### Core Projects

- C1 Egbert Jahn, Susan Stewart  
*International Management of Ethnonational Conflicts in Eastern Europe*  
(1999 - 2004)  
Funding: DFG  
Status: ongoing
- C2 Egbert Jahn, N.N.  
*Authoritarian Integration or Democratic Co-operation? The Caucasus between Brussels and Moscow* (2002 - 2005)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: in preparation
- C3 Egbert Jahn, Susan Stewart  
*International Support for Democratization Processes in Central and Eastern Europe: The NGO Sector* (2004 - 2007)  
Funding: MZES  
Status: in preparation

### Supplementary Projects

- S1 Egbert Jahn, Rolf Peter  
*The Management of Integration Processes in the CIS and the Whole of Europe as Intended by Russian Political Actors* (1999 - 2004)  
Funding: VW-Stiftung  
Status: ongoing
- S2 Egbert Jahn, Markus Bieniek, Volker Weichsel  
*How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies* (1999 - 2004)  
Funding: VW-Stiftung  
Status: ongoing

Research area B7 examines a variety of aspects of the transition process occurring in Central and Eastern Europe, which is comprised of political, socioeconomic and territorial components. In particular our goal is to investigate the relationship between domestic social and political features of the transition context on the one hand and

the quality and quantity of cooperation and integration on the nation-state and interstate levels on the other. We explore this relationship by pursuing both 1) comparative analysis of national integration within the new European nation-states and 2) research on integration processes within the larger European regional system. In 2004 one project was pursued within the first subfield, while three projects in the second subfield were either completed or continued. A fifth project was initiated which will include elements from both of the subfields.

The subfield on national integration attempts to build bridges between the nationalism and conflict literatures and examines the effects of different types of nationalism on social and political cohesion as well as the factors leading to peaceful or violent means of dealing with ethnic and ethno-political conflict. The remaining project within this subfield, "International Management of Ethnonational Conflicts in Eastern Europe" (C1), has been investigating the contribution of both international organizations and local as well as international NGOs to the regulation of ethnonational conflict. The tentative results achieved in 2003 (and outlined in *Research at MZES 1999-2003*) were confirmed and extended in 2004. The three levels of actors which had been investigated separately with reference to the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict (international and state leadership, middle-range NGO initiatives, broader society) were brought together within the framework of the conflict transformation literature. This constituted an advance in the conflict transformation field, which has often focused on the middle and grassroots levels while failing to incorporate consideration of top-level negotiations in an integrated fashion. Such an integrated approach was shown to be especially necessary in the Georgian-Abkhazian case, as all three levels were permeated by international actors, in particular the United Nations and its subordinate agencies. Furthermore, the analysis of a representative survey commissioned for project purposes in August 2003 in Abkhazia was completed and its results were partially incorporated into project publications. The survey demonstrated relatively widespread support for UN activity in the conflict, as well as a strong preference for an Abkhazia free of binding political ties to Georgia, i.e. either with an independent status or as part of the Russian Federation.

The second subfield analyzes the integration competition between Brussels and Moscow and its effects on national and international levels. Within this subfield two projects were completed during 2004. Project S1, "The Management of Integration Processes in the CIS and the Whole of Europe as Intended by Russian Political Actors", established a typology of attitudes on the modernization of Russia and pan-European organization prevalent among Russian political actors and demonstrated the shifting impacts of these "identity constructs" on the formulation of foreign policy preferences. The project showed that the initial dominance of liberal institutionalism gave way to a more differentiated policy discourse, elements of which were skillfully interwoven by Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin to create a foreign policy conception attractive to a variety of actors across the political spectrum. Project S2, "How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration

to Eastern Policies", demonstrated that structural constraints of European and international politics have led to similar Polish and Czech paths with regard to integration processes. However, differences in historical experience and social cleavage structures in the two countries make differing responses to European developments possible depending on international conditions. Preliminary results from these projects were presented at an international colloquium organized by the Volkswagen-Stiftung in Leipzig in January. Three monographs within the framework of these two projects are in the final stages of preparation.

A third project, "Authoritarian Integration or Democratic Co-operation? The Caucasus between Brussels and Moscow" (C2), will examine the impacts of international assistance, filtered through domestic structures, on regime change in the South Caucasus. The project proposal has received a preliminary positive evaluation by the Volkswagen-Stiftung. Negotiations were conducted with the Stiftung on the mode of implementing the project and Egbert Jahn undertook an exploratory trip to the South Caucasus to establish further research contacts and clarify personnel issues. Final approval by the Volkswagen-Stiftung is expected in 2005.

A new project in preparation was added to the Research Program within Research Area B7 in April 2004. This project, "International Support for Democratization Processes in Central and Eastern Europe: The NGO Sector" (C3), takes up components of previous projects which have investigated both the role of international institutions in transition processes and the contribution of NGOs to conflict regulation in transition contexts, as well as aspects of NGO development in a European context investigated in Research Area B4. It is thus overarching in the sense that it explores questions relevant to both subfields of the research area. On the basis of an initial project sketch a research proposal was elaborated and submitted to the Volkswagen-Stiftung in December 2004.

The proposed project will explore the reasons for differing trajectories in civil society development in six countries of Central and Eastern Europe (Estonia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro and Ukraine). It focuses on the role of international assistance to the NGO sector as one explanatory factor for this variety in outcomes and foresees a differentiation of this explanatory variable according to degree of conditionality involved, type (uni- vs. multilateral, private vs. public) and emphasis (on internal vs. external characteristics of the NGO sector). This differentiation will allow for the testing of four hypotheses concerning the above criteria, positing that proximity to the EU accession process, multilateral assistance, and private aid sources will foster democratization of the NGO sector, and that foreign aid will promote inter-sectoral linkages at the expense of internal sector development. The results of the hypothesis testing will permit conclusions about the extent to which the type and source of international support for the NGO sector has had an impact on democratization in the civil society realm. These conclusions will contribute to the theoretical discussion on differing transition outcomes in the CEE countries by spe-

cifying mechanisms through which international influences have differently affected the trajectories of civil society development.

## Publications

### Articles in journals

Jahn, Egbert (2004): Der Holodomor im Vergleich. Zur Phänomenologie der Massenvernichtung. *Osteuropa*, 54, issue 12, pp. 13-32.

Stewart, Susan (2004): The Role of International and Local NGOs in the Transformation of the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict. *The Global Review of Ethnopolitics*, 3, issue 3-4, pp. 3-22.

### Articles in books

Jahn, Egbert (2004): Demokratievorstellungen in der Geschichte des Sozialismus und Kommunismus. Pp. 101-140 in: Kaiser, André; Zittel, Thomas (Ed.): *Demokratieentwicklung und Demokratietheorie. Festschrift für Peter Graf Kielmansegg*. Wiesbaden: Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Jahn, Egbert (2004): Die Außenpolitik Rußlands. Pp. 250-284 in: Knapp, Manfred / Krell, Gert (Ed.): *Einführung in die Internationale Politik. Studienbuch*. München-Wien: Oldenbourg.

Jahn, Egbert (2004): Intervention und Recht: Zum Widerspruch zwischen dem allgemeinen Interventionsverbot und einem Interventionsgebot bei Völkermord. Pp. 65-94 in: Albert, Mathias/Moltmann, Bernhard/Schoch, Bruno (Ed.): *Die Entgrenzung der Politik. Internationale Beziehungen und Friedensforschung. Festschrift für Lothar Brock zum 65. Geburtstag*. New York: Campus.

Jahn, Egbert (2004): Staatlichkeit und Nationalbewußtsein. Die Rußländische Föderation: Rußländischer Multinationalstaat oder russischer Nationalstaat. Pp. 159-195 in: Beer, Mathias (Ed.): *Auf dem Weg zum ethnisch reinen Nationalstaat? Europa in Geschichte und Gegenwart*. Tübingen: Attempto.

Stewart, Susan (2004): The Tatar Community in Ukraine. Pp. 703-708 in: Karl Cordell and Stefan Wolff (Ed.): *The Ethnopolitical Encyclopedia of Europe*. Houndmills and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Stewart, Susan (2004): Ukraine: an Overview. Pp. 698-700 in: Karl Cordell and Stefan Wolff (Ed.): *The Ethnopolitical Encyclopedia of Europe*. Houndmills and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

### MZES working papers

Balmaceda, Margarita M. (2004): *Explaining the Management of Energy Dependency in Ukraine: Possibilities and Limits of a Domestic-Centered Perspective*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 79. Mannheim.

### Doctoral Dissertations

Bieniek, Markus (2004): *Westintegration und Ostpolitik Polens. Die Vorstellungen unterschiedlicher politischer Kräfte im Vergleich (Inaugural-Dissertation)*. Mannheim.

### Conference participation

22. - 24. January 2004, "Internationales Kolloquium zur Förderinitiative der Volkswagen-Stiftung 'Einheit in der Vielfalt? Grundlagen und Voraussetzungen eines erweiterten Europas'", Leipzig. Participant: Egbert Jahn, Rolf Peter: "Zur Vermittlung von Integrationsprozessen in der GUS und in Gesamteuropa nach den Vorstellungen rußländischer politischer Akteure".

4. - 6. March 2004, "Tagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde", Warschau, Polen. Participant: Egbert Jahn: "Wandel der Landkarten: Geschichte und Zukunft des Europa-Begriffs".

5. May 2004, "Podiumsdiskussion 'The Future Transnational Relations – EU vs. USA?' AIESEC mit Peter W. Bodde, Cem Özdemir, Dieter Bingen, Manfred Perltz", Universität Mannheim. Participant: Egbert Jahn: "Felder gemeinsamer europäischer und differenter nationaler Politik in den transatlantischen Beziehungen".

6. - 8. May 2004, "Hessischen Stiftung Friedens- und Konfliktforschung", Bad Schlangenbad/Taunus. Participant: Egbert Jahn: "Politik der Hegemonie – Hegemonie der Politik? Die neue internationale Ordnung".

24. - 27. June 2004, "ECPR Standing Group on the European Union, 2nd Conference", Bologna, Italien. Participant: Frank Schimmelfennig: "The Impact of Political Conditionality in Central and Eastern Europe: a Qualitative Comparative Analysis", Mitglied des Programmausschusses der Konferenz Diskussionsleiter und Diskutant bei anderen Panels .

18. - 21. July 2004, "Special Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities. Nationalities and Pluralism: From Old to New Worlds", Warschau, Polen. Participant: Susan Stewart: "Ethnopolitics and Ideology in Ukraine: The Cases of Citizenship Policy and Ethnic Minority Representation ", panel organizer and chair.

18. - 20. November 2004, "7. Schönefelder Kreis 'Demokratie und Modernisierung – ein lösbarer Widerspruch? Rußland in der globalisierten Welt'", Kassel. Participant: Egbert Jahn: "Modernisierung und ihre Widersprüche: Konsens oder Konflikte in der Herrschaftselite".

## B8 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 center. One of the presently included associated projects has its origin in the focus of an earlier MZES Research Department on the history of the German Democratic Republic and on studies on communism:

Hermann Weber, Bernhard H. Bayerlein

*The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System* (1999 - 2005)

Funding: BMI

Status: ongoing

The co-operation partner of this project is a German-Russian historians' commission, active since 1998, whose major research goal is the investigation of the communist international (1919-1943) as one of its research foci. In this frame-work the influence of the Comintern (and therefore of the Soviet foreign policy) on parliamentary systems in Western Europe is examined in the Mannheim project with a special emphasis on the German, French, Belgian, and Dutch communist parties.

### Publications

#### Books

Weber, Hermann and Andreas Herbst (2004): *Deutsche Kommunisten: Biographisches Handbuch 1918 bis 1945*. Berlin: Karl Dietz Verlag.

Weber, Hermann, Ulrich Mähler, Bernhard H. Bayerlein, Horst Dähn, Bernd Faulenbach, Jan Foitzik and Ehrhart Neubert (Ed.) (2004): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2004*. Berlin: Aufbau Verlag.

#### Articles in journals

Weber, Hermann (2004): Der gescheiterte "deutsche Oktober" 1923. *Deutschland Archiv*, 37, issue 5, pp. 916-918.

#### Articles in books

Bayerlein, Bernhard H. (2004): Das neue Babylon - Strukturen und Netzwerke der Kommunistischen Internationale und ihre Klassifizierung. Pp. 181-270 in: Hermann Weber, Ulrich Mähler, Bernhard H. Bayerlein, Horst Dähn, Bernd Faulenbach, Jan Foitzik, Ehrhart Neubert und Manfred Wilke (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2004*. Berlin: Aufbau Verlag.



Weber, Hermann (2004): Immer wieder Legenden über Herbert Wehner. Pp. 145-153 in: Oliver v. Mengersen, Matthias Friese u.a. (Ed.): *Personen - Soziale Bewegungen - Parteien : Beiträge zur neuesten Geschichte. Festschrift für Hartmut Soell*. Heidelberg: Manutius.

Weber, Hermann (2004): Trotzki und der Trotzkismus. Pp. 379-390 in: Hermann Weber, Ulrich Mählert u.a. (Ed.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2004*. Berlin: Aufbau Verlag.

### Conference participation

1. April 2004, "Tagung der Stiftung Aufarbeitung der SED-Diktatur", Berlin. Participant: Hermann Weber: "Buchvorstellung 'Deutsche Kommunisten'".

5. April 2004, "Buchvorstellung 'Deutsche Kommunisten'", Universität Rostock. Participant: Hermann Weber

28. - 30. April 2004, "Die Kommunistische Internationale. Internationale wissenschaftliche Konferenz", Universität Hannover. Participant: Hermann Weber: "Zwischen Autobiographie und archivalischem Zeugnis".

14. May 2004, "Tagung der Akademie Wörthausen", Wörthausen. Participant: Hermann Weber: "Heinrich Vogeler und die KP-Opposition".

2. October 2004, "Tagung Veldensteiner Kreis", Akademie Würzburg. Participant: Hermann Weber: "Kommunismus nach 1945".

Another Associated Project aims at promoting social science research on Europe:

Beate Kohler-Koch, Fabrice Larat

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

Funding: EU

Duration: 2001 to 2004

Status: ongoing

In the framework of this programme a close cooperation was established with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). Within the framework of the Asia-Link Programme of the European Union, an interdisciplinary Core Curriculum on European Studies that is supposed to be applied all over China has been developed. Apart from writing the syllabi on main topics of European integration and EU policies, two workshops "Training of the Trainers" have been organised: a first one in October 2003 in Mannheim and a second one in Beijing in March 2004. The main objective was to introduce Chinese professors and graduate/PhD students to modern methods of teaching.

## 4 Infrastructure

The MZES infrastructure includes the Research Archive Eurodata, the Library, the unit Parties and Elections in Europe and the Computer Department. In greater detail the activities of the infrastructure are described in bi-annual infrastructure plans.

### 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 European, national and, limited in scope, sub-national level.

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;
- Provision of official microdata and related services for research at MZES.

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 provided 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).

In view of the increasing availability of European official microdata at the national and the EU level as well as their importance for research on Europe, the archive supports the use of such data through a variety of services (acquisition, documentation, cooperation in core research projects).

Research activities of the archive staff in projects with substantive research goals [currently 'The Societies of Europe Series', 'Public Services and Social Protection in Europe' and the project 'Economic Change, Unequal Life-Chances and Quality of Life (CHANGEQUAL)] are included in the activity report of Research Department A.

### **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 2004, all meta-databases have been updated. With the re-orientation of the archive towards more extensive support of micro data based research at the MZES, activities were expanded to establish a comprehensive meta-database on microdata used for research purposes within the MZES.

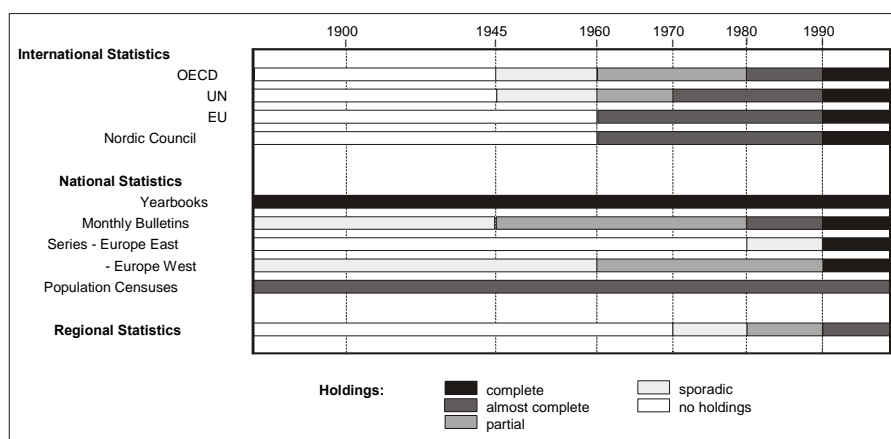
#### **b) Statistics Library**

##### *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, Slovakia, and, since 2002, the Baltic States. Concerning population census results and statistical yearbooks, holdings comprise all of Europe since late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The structure and coverage of the statistics library is shown in the following graph:

As in previous years, holdings have also been updated in 2004, including publications and data files of the 2000 census round for further countries. The share of electronic resources (publications, databases) has continued to increase strongly. In an increa-

sing number of countries, publications are no longer disseminated on a commercial basis, but are offered on the Internet for free. So far, however, no clear archiving policies have emerged on the part of the statistical agencies. To keep our holdings complete and independent of the data providers IT-strategies, we download such electronic publications. Since 2004, and with support of our Computer Department, *internal* users can access these publications via their desktop in a user-friendly way. In 2004, about 6,000 titles have been acquired in total. In addition, exceptional work was required to convert catalogue entries to the new library software and regional as well as national catalogues. Conversion of data and adaptation of organisational procedures to the new software is carried out in close cooperation between staff of the archive, librarians of the MZES 'Europe Library' and staff of the Computer Department.



### *Catalogue and accessibility*

All holdings can be searched in various ways via Internet in the integrated local catalogue of the MZES-library. With the switch to new library software, publications of the statistics library are now on loan. Considering *electronic* publications, staff of the MZES can access all electronic subject-matter publications and classifications from their desktop. For easy navigation, the electronic library uses the same classification system as the print library. Holdings can be searched via the MZES OPAC in a very flexible way using various substantive search categories in addition to bibliographic information. All titles have been translated into English, whenever official parallel titles were missing. For legal reasons, external users cannot be allowed to access the electronic sources. However, they nevertheless can benefit from the statistics library, as advanced search facilities of the MZES OPAC allow them to easily retrieve bibliographic information on statistics publications all over Europe for subsequent searches of full-text documents via search machines.

### 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). Own data collections are closely related to the production of historical data handbooks and electoral research.

#### *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 low cost. Integration of meta-information is, however, still lacking in many countries. 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. As in previous years, databases have been updated and extended also in 2004. Where not yet available for free, the archive maintains subscriptions to such databases for internal use.

#### *Microdata from third parties*

The archive supports the acquisition of micro data, provides easy-to-use documentation services (currently limited to internal use) and contributes to ex-post improvements in comparability through cooperation with research projects of the MZES. Furthermore, the archive 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.

Concerning *acquisitions* of micro data in 2004, the major new acquisition was the update of the ECHP-database. In addition, new national labour force surveys were acquired for a number of European countries (Austria, Italy, Spain).

*Own data collections (cf. also 'The Societies of Europe' project of Department A)*

One of the major tasks of the archive relates to the establishment of European research databases. Within the '*Societies of Europe*' project, European research databases with long time-series have been established on Trade Unions, Elections, and Population (Vol. 1, 1870-1950). In 2004, the second volume on Population (1950-2000) was completed and has appeared. Further work concentrated on the historical data handbook on the Territorial Structure of Europe. This book covers the development of systems of territorial government since late 19<sup>th</sup> century and includes GIS-based computer maps and a related database. Work on the book was largely completed by end of 2004, and the CD including all the maps will be submitted to the publisher by March 2005. This handbook concludes the work carried out in the earlier "Comparing Regions" project, that was carried out in cooperation with Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD) in Oslo, the Data Archive for Social Sciences in Milano and the University of Lleida, Spain.

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 comparability 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.

*Cooperation with foreign institutes*

Since many 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 and Supplementary Project 'Societies of Europe') 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. In 2004, the archive has also contributed to the EU-funded project 'Network for Economic and Social Science Infrastructures in Europe' (NESSIE) with a presentation on 'Data Protection and Access to Microdata in Europe'.

## 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 and information on textual sources 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).

The stocks of the statistics library of the Research Archive Eurodata (cf. 4.1 and below) have become an integral part of the library in 2004.

The MZES-Library is a public reference library, open to the researchers of the institute as well as to external readers. The collection contains at present about 48,000 media. The entire MZES collection has been integrated into the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (*Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund*, SWB). In the reported year 67 per cent of our added titles were catalogued by ourselves, because the MZES was the first library in the SWB owning these titles. The library holdings can be accessed online using our recently implemented MZES-OPAC which offers a lot of search alternatives, for example the MZES thesaurus search. Access is also possible by using the online catalogue of the University of Mannheim.

Beginning in 2002 with the periodical module, the implementation of the library system of the University of Mannheim (Software "i3v") has been fully installed at MZES in October 2003. Besides the University Library the MZES-Library is the only one on campus using an integrated processing (acquisition, periodicals, circulation, accounting). More than 25,500 media items were provided with barcode labels. Especially the introduction of the new circulation system has been a great benefit for the users and the library staff as well.

### User statistics

Year	External Users	Internal Users	Total
2003	3,015	1,637	4,652
2004	3,074	1,765	4,839

### Europe-Library

In 2004 there has been an increase of 1,796 new titles (acquisition, gift and exchange).

The Europe-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 8,100) from domestic and foreign research institutes.

The collection of the Europe-Library can be classified as shown in the following table:

Country studies (focus of collection)	10,919	cf. 5.3, Table 1
Country studies (project related / reference countries)	3,206	cf. 5.3, Table 2
European integration group (E.A.)	2,810	cf. 5.3, Table 3
THEO (theory)	810	
MET (methods)	503	
RF (reference books)	631	
ALLG (general group)	1,725	cf. 5.3, Table 4
EU (official publications of the European Union)	391	
ILO (International Labour Office)	421	
Working papers	8,179	
FS,GEN,NLT,RI (Foundations, Newsletters, Research Institutes)	431	
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,026</b>	

Project related or reference country studies focus mainly on USA, Canada, Russia/Eastern Europe and Asia. In 2004 the range of countries has been expanded by the 10 new members of the European Union, for example Hungary and Poland. The exact amount of titles is shown in the corresponding table in the appendix.

#### *Working papers*

Working papers are obtained through exchange with domestic and foreign research institutes, 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).

The growth rate of the working papers collection has slowed down because more and more published electronically by the research institutes.



Working papers sorted by countries:

Supranational	3,067
Australia	9
Austria	106
Belgium	111
Czech Republic	69
Denmark	42
Estonia	4
Finland	16
France	69
Germany	3,161
Great Britain	169
Greece	47

Hungary	9
Ireland	8
Luxembourg	14
The Netherlands	131
Norway	219
Poland	70
Spain	303
Sweden	405
Switzerland	2
USA	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,179</b>

### Statistics-Library

The stock of the Statistics-Library comprises mainly periodicals. At present there are about 1,000 subscriptions.

In October 2002 a three-year-project has begun (with an additional librarian) to catalogue the statistical publications of the MZES, country by country, directly in the Union Catalogue of Serials (*Zeitschriftendatenbank* ZDB) and the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (SWB). By December 2004 the entire stock of 51 (of 57) countries and international organizations had been added to these national catalogues. This corresponds to about 9,000 catalogue entries. The project is making good progress and will be successfully completed three months ahead of time.

### 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:

- (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 2004 the reference library contained 1,058 titles grouped as follows:

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Titles</i>
Supranational	282	Germany	468	Poland	4
Austria	26	Greece	1	Romania	1
Belgium	24	Hungary	4	Russia	3
Canada	1	Ireland	4	Slovak Republic	2
Czechoslovakia	1	Italy	37	Slovenia	3
Czech Republic	3	Lithuania	1	Spain	23
Cypria	1	Latvia	2	Sweden	11
Estonia	5	Luxembourg	18	Switzerland	28
Finland	13	Netherlands	6	United Kingdom	19
France	64	Norway	3		

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Titles</i>
General (research documentation, bibliographies)	170	Parliamentary documents	141
Archives (guides, handbooks, inventories)	289	Political parties' documents	8
Information on libraries and documentation centers	97	Social policy documents	62
Laws	89	Trade Unions' documents	24
Associations' documents	23	Unions	14
Governmental documents	141		

In 2003/04 a total of 153 titles were added to the reference library.

2. By assuming responsibility for the periodicals and the research documentation for the Europe-Library, QUIA made a major contribution by increasing the number of printed working papers and yearbook issues at the Europe-Library. In addition, QUIA's manpower assisted the Europe-Library in ordering, receiving and cataloguing books. QUIA was also involved in introducing the new i3v-library-modules (training, data input, etc) in the MZES library in 2003/2004.

3. Furthermore, QUIA started to establish an archive with the printed versions of all MZES publications which appeared in journals and edited books since the early

1990s. Up to now 551 printed items out of 1,019 articles listed in the MZES publication database were made available.

## Parties and Elections in Europe

This unit has emerged from the former *Zentrum für Europäische Umfrageanalysen und Studien* (ZEUS). It now concentrates on providing empirical information on the relationship between political parties and voters, with a deliberate focus on the politics of European integration.

Activities in 2004 concentrated on the update of the Mannheim Eurobarometer Datafile, and data collection activities in the context of the European Parliament elections of that year.

There is a new version of the Mannheim Eurobarometer Datafile which includes four more years of Eurobarometer surveys up until the end of 2002. The Mannheim Eurobarometer Datafile now covers the evolution of public opinion in the European Union over more than 30 years, 1970 - 2002. The update was done at the ZA in Cologne in accordance with the philosophy of the earlier Mannheim Eurobarometer datafile.

With regard to data collection, the documentation of Euromanifestos, i.e. the election programmes that political parties issue at the occasion of the European Parliament elections, was continued. In 2004, 25 countries participated in the election of a new European Parliament, 10 of them being newcomers. The documents of all relevant parties competing in these countries – new or old – were added to the collection and in part could already be content-analysed. To improve opportunities for secondary analyses, the 1979-1999 content-analyses codes were made available as a "pre-release" of the final data set.

Finally, a series of European Election Studies was conducted. In 24 of 25 member countries, representative mass surveys were realised that followed one and the same master questionnaire. These data have been arriving in Mannheim towards the end of 2004, and are currently being integrated in a pooled data-set, as well as carefully documented. In the course of 2005, these data will become available for comparative analyses first within the EES research group, and somewhat later for the scientific community at large.

## Computer Department

The management of the computing infrastructure and its users constitutes the main activity of the department. The corresponding services are listed below.

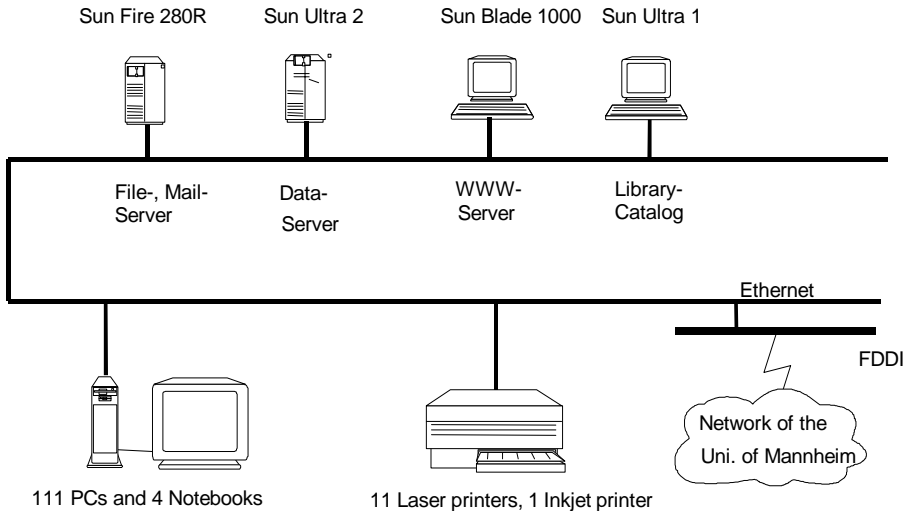
### Services

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

- Administration of servers and network printers. This means for example supervising the running systems and managing user accounts.
- Network administration: Managing the network addresses, installing and configuring network software and fixing network problems (if necessary in cooperation with the computing centre of the university).
- Administration of a central backup system (file archiving, file retrieval, media management).
- Administration of the PCs and peripheral: Configuring new PCs, installing new software or upgrading new releases, support using scanner, CD-writer and other special peripheral.
- Virus check and security patches: Managing a server to provide all PCs with the latest virus definition updates, installing security patches on PCs and servers.
- Management 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).
- Care for MZES library: Installing and managing library software [i3v-library, Katwin (SWB), WinIBW (ZDB), allegro (internet opac), TINlib]; doing special data-base retrievals; support for the project to add statistical publications from Eurodata to the ZDB; presenting the library in the internet (periodical updating of the online catalogue and lists of new acquisitions).

## Hardware

The following configuration sketch shows the state of the hardware effective on December 31, 2004 and the connection to the network of the University of Mannheim: In 2004 the MZES replaced 18 PCs, 20 colour displays and three printers for the library. An OMR scanner, a tape drive and a notebook have been bought.



## Software

In 2004, Remark Office, MAP Point and Studio MX were acquired. Licences for End-note, MLnWin, Stata und WinEDT were extended. In addition to these new acquisitions, the following programmes were updated: CorelDraw, Dreamweaver, EQS, Photoshop, Mathematica, Microsoft Office, SAS and SPSS.

## 5 Appendix

### 5.1 MZES staff

The following table gives an overview of the staff working at the institute as of December 31, 2004 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.

Staff members having left the institute at the end of 2003 or during 2004 are marked with an asterisk \*.

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Abendschön, Simone	Dept. B	Learning to Live Democracy	DFG
Alle, Marlene	Infrastructure	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Alter, Hannah	Dept. A	Economic Change, Unequal Life Chances and Quality of Life (CHANGEQUAL)	EU
Arndt, Frank	Dept. B	Intragouvernemental and Intergouvernemental Negotiations: Comparative-Dynamic Simulations	MZES Young Scholars Program
Ayirtmann, Selen	Dept. B	Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries?	DFG
Bahle, Thomas Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research area 2	Faculty of Social Sciences
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 / MZES
Bayerlein, Bernhard Dr.	Dept. B	The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System	Federal Ministry of the Interior
Becker, Edda	Infrastructure	Secretary	MZES
Berger, Johannes Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research areas 4 and 5	Faculty of Social Sciences

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Berton, Marina *	Dept. B	Learning to Live Democracy	DFG
Bieniek, Markus *	Dept. B	How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies	VW-Stiftung
Binder, Martin	Dept. B	Negotiation and Institutionalization: Explaining International Institutional Choice and Comparing the Performance of Negotiations within Different Institutional Settings	DFG
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	Faculty of Social Sciences
Bürgin, Alexander	Dept. B	Constitutional Politics in the European Union: Parliamentarization and the Institutionalization of Human Rights	Thyssen Stiftung
Caramani, Daniele Dr. *	Dept. A	Project Director / Research area 1	MZES
Christoph, Bernhard	Dept. A	The Acceptance of the Welfare State	MZES
De Bièvre, Dirk Dr.	Dept. B	RTN "Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance"	EU
Deth, Jan W. van Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research areas 1 and 2	Faculty of Social Sciences
Diewald, Birgit	Infrastructure	Library (Librarian)	MZES
Dollmann, Jörg	Dept. A	Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families	DFG
Dür, Andreas Dr.	Dept. B	RTN "Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance"	EU

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Eberle, Sibylle	Directorate	Secretary	MZES
Engert, Stefan *	Dept. B	International Socialization in Europe / Research area 4	MZES
Esser, Hartmut Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Head of Department / Project Director, Research areas 3 and 5	Faculty of Social Sciences
Finke, Barbara Dr.	Dept. B	EU-Society Relations and the Formation of a Multi-level Intermediary Space (I): EU Involvement Strategies and the Formation of a European Political Space / Research Group Manager / CONNEX	MZES / EU
Fix, Birgit Dr. *	Dept. A	Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Role of the Churches in Western Europe / Researcher and Project Director / Research area 4	Faculty of Social Sciences / MZES
Flora, Peter Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director	Faculty of Social Sciences
Gangl, Markus Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research area 1	Faculty of Social Sciences
Granato, Nadia Dr.	Dept. A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Gschwend, Thomas Ph.D.	Dept. B	Project Director and Researcher / Research areas 2 and 3	DFG / MZES
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	Faculty of Social Sciences



Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Jung, Nikola	Dept. B	EU-Society Relations and the Formation of a Multi-level Intermediary Space (II): Local Europe - Grassroots organisations in European Governance	MZES
Jungblut, Jean-Marie	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata (Service and research)	MZES
Kalter, Frank PD Dr. *	Dept. A	Project Director / Research areas 3 and 5	MZES
Kneip, Thorsten	Dept. A	Opportunity Structures and Marriage Markets	DFG
Knobel, Heiko *	Dept. B	International Socialization in Europe / Research area 4	MZES
Knodt, Michèle Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research area 5	Faculty 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	Faculty of Social Sciences
Kotzian, Peter Dr. *	Dept. B	Project Director and researcher / Research area 6	Faculty of Social Sciences / DFG
Kraus, Franz	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata (Head)	MZES
Krieger, Ulrich	Dept. A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Kristen, Cornelia Dr. *	Dept. A	Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families	DFG
Larat, Fabrice Dr.	Dept. B	Strategy Options of International Governance / Network Manager: CONNEX	VW-Stiftung / EU / MZES
Lederle, Daniel	Dept. B	Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election	DFG
Leuffen, Dirk	Dept. B	Does <i>Cohabitation</i> matter? French European Policy-Making in the Context of Divided Government	MZES Young Scholars Program / DAAD

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Linhart, Eric	Dept. B	Negotiation and Institutionalization: Explaining International Institutional Choice and Comparing the Performance of Negotiations within Different Institutional Settings	DFG
Loveless, P. Matthew	Dept. B	The Prospects for EU Democracy After Eastern Enlargement (within CONNEX)	EU
Melbeck, Christian Dr.	Infrastructure	Computer Department (Service and research)	MZES
Miller, Bernhard	Dept. B	Intra-Party Politics and Coalition Governance	MZES
Müller, Walter Prof.Dr., Ph.D. h.c.	Directorate / Dept. A	Director MZES / Project Director / Research area 1	Faculty of Social Sciences
Müller, Wolfgang C. Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research area 2	Faculty 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	Faculty 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 / MZES
Pütz, Christine Dr.	Dept. B	Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries?	DFG
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

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Reimer, David	Dept. A	Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes	MZES
Reiss, Brigitte	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata (Librarian)	MZES
Römmele, Andrea PD Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director and researcher / Research area 2	VW-Stiftung
Römmer, Anika *	Dept. A	Longitudinal Studies for Educational Reporting. Exemplary Studies from Europe and North America	BMBF / MZES
Rossi, Beate	Dept. A	Secretary	MZES
Roßteutscher, Sigrid Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director and researcher / Research area 1	Faculty of Social Sciences
Rothenbacher, Franz Dr.	Infrastructure / Dept. A	Data Archive Eurodata / Project Director / Research area 1	MZES
Schimmelfennig, Frank PD Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research area 4	MZES
Schmitt, Hermann PD Dr.	Infrastructure / Dept. B	Parties and elections in Europe / Project Director and researcher / Research areas 2, 3 and 4	MZES
Schneider, Marianne	Infrastructure / Dept. A	Data Archive Eurodata (Secretary) / Secretary	MZES
Schneider, Reinhart Dr.	Directorate	Managing Director	MZES
Schneider, Thomas	Dept. B	CONNEX / IT Manager	EU
Schommer, Martin *	Dept. A	Change of Social Structure and Reform of Social Security: a Comparison of Germany and Great Britain, 1980-2000	MZES
Schröder, Jette	Dept. A	The Pluralisation of Living Arrangements and Family Forms	Landesstiftung Baden-Württemberg

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Schupp, Patrick *	Dept. A	Social Capital and the Dynamics of Transnational Migration (Polish Migration Project)	DFG
Schwellnus, Guido	Dept. B	Constitutional Politics in the European Union: Parliamentarization and the Institutionalization of Human Rights	Thyssen Stiftung / MZES
Schwenger, Hermann	Infrastructure	Library (Head)	MZES
Seidendorf, Stefan	Dept. B	Europeanization of Nation-State Identities? A Franco-German Comparison of Identity Discourses	MZES Young Scholars Program / Heidelberg Akademie der Wissenschaften
Shikano, Susumu Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research area 3	Faculty of Social Sciences
Springer, Silvia * (on family leave)	Infrastructure	Library (Secretary)	MZES
Stegmann, Christine	Dept. B	Secretary	MZES
Steinmetz, Stephanie	Dept. A	Women's Labour Market Participation and Sex-specific Occupational Segregation in Europe	MZES Young Scholars Program
Stewart, Susan Dr.	Dept. B	International Support for Democratization Processes in Central and Eastern Europe: The NGO Sector	MZES
Stoll, Ulrike	Dept. A	Economic Change, Unequal Life Chances and Quality of Life (CHANGEQUAL)	EU
Thiem, Janina	Dept. B	Conflict Dimensions in the European Parliament After EU Eastern Enlargement	MZES Young Scholars Program
Turner, Paul W. PD Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research area 6	Faculty of Social Sciences
Tseng, Su-Ling Ph.D. *	Dept. B	Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System	DFG / MZES
Vollmar, Meike	Dept. B	Learning to Live Democracy	DFG

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Ullrich, Carsten G. Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director and researcher / Research area 4	Faculty of Social Sciences
Weber, Andrea *	Directorate	Assistant for public relations and press releases	MZES
Weber, Hermann Prof.Dr. Dr.h.c.	Dept. B	Project Director / Additional Projects	Emeritus
Weiß, Sabine	Infrastructure	Library (Librarian)	MZES
Wonka, Arndt	Dept. B	The European Commission: Controlled Agent or Run-away Bureaucracy? An Analysis of the European Commission's Policy Preferences on the Basis of its Internal and External Interactions in EU Legislative Decision-making	MZES Young Scholars Program
Wozniak, Helena	Infrastructure	Library (Secretary)	MZES
Wüst, Andreas M. Dr.	Dept. B	Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election	DFG
Ziefle, Andrea	Dept. A	Human Capital Effects of the Welfare State: Institutional Resources, Work Histories and Social Inequality (HCE)	DFG
Zittel, Thomas Dr.	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	MZES / Böckler-Stiftung

## 5.2 Project funding

### a) External funding received

The following documents the research progress in terms of external funding received. In 2003 and 2004 a total of 18 new research projects were granted external funding. Moreover, several additional grants for ongoing projects, conferences or project development were received. External funding totalled approximately 1,6 million EUR in 2003 and 3,3 million EUR in 2004. During this period, the German Research Foundation (DFG) funded 11 new projects, followed by other national foundations (3) and funding on the EU-level (2).

According to the logic of the research programme, it is not possible to initiate the same number of new projects every year, which explains the annual fluctuations in external funding received. The total of external funding received in the twelve-year period from 1993 to 2004 was 16,3 million EUR, thus the MZES received an average of approximately 1,36 million EUR in external funding each year.

The following table provides a more detailed breakdown of the external funds received in the period 2002 to 2004. Funding for personnel costs is calculated using standard formulas (e.g. the DFG guidelines for estimating personnel costs in the current year). A project's total external funding is given under the year in which the proposal was approved (in five cases ongoing projects received further grants).

Projects receiving external funding	2002 EURO	2003 EURO	2004 EURO
Department A			
Euresco Conference "The Loss of the Social Bond?"	57.681		
Economic Change, Unequal Life-chances and Quality of Life	28.000	40.000	
Longitudinal Studies for Education Reporting: Examples from Europe and North America		53.000	
Educational Aspirations and Reference Groups		360.000	
The Acceptance of the Welfare State		150.000	
Work and the Family		78.000	
Additional grants for various purposes (conferences, scholarships etc.)	21.000		
Social Capital and the Dynamics of Transnational Migration (Polish Migration Project)			169.398
The Development of a European Socio-economic Classification			72.959
Panel Study on Family Dynamics			241.082
Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations			82.662

Projects receiving external funding (contd.)	2002 EURO	2003 EURO	2004 EURO
Protestantism and Welfare State Reform: New Forms of Social Work in Western Europe			100.312
Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families (II)			376.446
<b>Department B</b>			
Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election (II)			184.573
Society and Democracy in Europe. German Part of the Project "European Social Survey (ESS)	354.688		657.949
Parliaments, Representative Government and New Electronic Media Environments: An International Comparison	96.320		
New ICTs and the Innovation Capacity of Political and Commercial Organisations	200.000		
The French Study: Political Leaders and The Strategies of Voters in the Super-Election of 2002 in France	20.000		
International workshop "Political Leaders and Democratic Elections"	3.932		
Dynamics and Obstacles of European Governance	160.500		
Learning to Live Democracy (LLD)		200.150	
Parties and Democracy in the European Union: Euro-Parties as New Democratic Intermediaries?		155.800	
Electoral System and Coalition Government as Incentives for Strategic Voting		293.600	
Negotiation and Institutionalization: Explaining International Institutional Choice and Comparing the Performance of Negotiations within Different Institutional Settings		50.400	
Stability and Flexibility in Institutionalised International Negotiation Systems		112.800	
Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe (CONNEX)			1.100.000
Institutional structures of European Health Care Systems: An Institutional-economic Typology			84.700
The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System	54.297	38.000	46.500
Constitutional Politics in the European Union: Parliamentarization and the Institutionalization of Human Rights			110.400
International Summer School on Political Consulting and Strategic Campaign Communications			40.000
Additional grants for various purposes (conference, project development, scholarships)	23.055	24.208	
<b>Total Dept. A and Dept. B</b>	<b>1.029.473</b>	<b>1.555.958</b>	<b>3.266.981</b>

## b) Newly funded projects and project proposals

The list contains the names of project directors and projects funded in 2004 as well as new project proposals which have been submitted to funding institutions.

Newly funded projects in 2004	Funding institution
(1) Soziales Kapital und die Dynamik von Migrationsbewegungen am Beispiel der polnisch-deutschen Wanderungen (Social Capital and the Dynamics of Transnational Migration [Polish Migration Project]) Frank Kalter	DFG
(2) Die Entwicklung eines sozio-ökonomischen Klassifikations-schemas für Europa (The Development of a European Socio-economic Classification) Walter Müller	EU
(3) Panelstudie zur Beziehungs- und Familienentwicklung (Panel Study on Family Dynamics) Josef Brüderl	DFG
(4) Soziale Einbettung und Paarbeziehungen (Social Embeddedness and Partnership Relations) Hartmut Esser	DFG
(5) Protestantismus und Wohlfahrtsstaatsreform: Testfall Case Management in der Behindertenhilfe (Protestantism and Welfare State Reform: New Forms of Social Work in Western Europe) Birgit Fix	DFG
(6) Bildungsentscheidungen in Migrantenfamilien (Fortsetzungsprojekt) (Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families) Hartmut Esser	DFG
(7) Die Inhalte der Europawahl-Programme der Parteien: Ihre Bedeutung für die politische Kommunikation bei der Europawahl 1999 und die Responsivität der Parteien im Zeitvergleich (Fortsetzungsprojekt) (Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election. [The Euromanifestos Project]) Hermann Schmitt	DFG



Newly funded projects in 2004	Funding institution
(8) Gesellschaft und Demokratie in Europa. Deutsche Teilstudie im Projekt "European Social Survey (ESS)" (Society and Democracy in Europe. German Part of the Project "European Social Survey") Jan van Deth	DFG
(9) Institutionelle Strukturen europäischer Gesundheitssysteme (Comparative Health Care Systems in the European Union) Peter Kotzian	DFG
(10) Die Einwirkung der Komintern auf das westeuropäische Parteiensystem (Fortsetzungsprojekt) (The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System) Hermann Weber	BMI
(11) Konstitutionalisierung in der Europäischen Union: Die Prozesse der Parlamentarisierung und Institutionalisierung der Menschenrechte (Constitutional Politics in the European Union: Parliamentarization and the Institutionalization of Human Rights) Berthold Rittberger, Frank Schimmelfennig	Thyssen Stiftung
(12) Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe (Network of Excellence) CONNEX Beate Kohler-Koch, Administrative Managment: Fabrice Larat	EU
(13) Internationale Sommerschule für politisch-strategische Kommunikation und Politikkampagnen (International Summer School on Political Consulting and Strategic Campaign Communications) Andrea Römmele	Volkswagen Stiftung

Project proposals 2004	Submitted to
<p>(1) Wechselwirkungen zwischen Stimmgebungen für Kandidaten und Parteiliste von gemischten Wahlsystemen mit zwei Stimmen (Interactive Mechanism of Mixed-Member Electoral Systems with Two Ballots) Susumu Shikano</p>	<p>DFG</p>
<p>(2) Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC) (Network of Excellence) Coordinator: SOFI Stockholm; MZES Contractor</p>	<p>EU</p>
<p>(3) Internationale Unterstützung von Demokratisierungsprozessen in Mittel- und Osteuropa am Beispiel des NGO-Sektors (International Support for Democratization Processes in Central and Eastern Europe: The NGO Sector) Susan Stewart, Egbert Jahn</p>	<p>Volkswagen Stiftung</p>
<p>(4) Strukturierung des intermediären Raums durch europäisches Regieren (II): Europa vor Ort – Lokale Assoziationen im europäischen Mehrebenensystem (EU-Society Relations and the Formation of a Multi-level Intermediary Space (II): Local Europe – Grass Roots organisations in European Governance) Beate Kohler-Koch</p>	<p>Volkswagen Stiftung</p>

### 5.3 Library statistics

Table 1: Country studies: Focus of collection

	E.K.	A	B	CH	CY	CZ	D	DK	E	EST	F	FIN	FL	GB	GR	H
ALLG	231	34	37	22	5	10	101	5	90	11	114	10	0	45	19	45
BEVGEO	357	11	20	14	0	0	120	4	20	2	36	10	1	32	13	4
BILD	204	9	7	14	2	2	145	5	12	3	47	5	0	22	5	4
ERWKLA	344	47	6	7	0	2	236	3	29	1	64	20	0	68	4	2
FAMIL	261	31	39	16	1	0	210	33	54	3	46	5	0	103	13	1
INFO	95	4	4	18	1	1	84	3	8	1	36	7	0	20	2	1
KULTUR	58	2	1	6	0	2	21	2	9	0	22	0	0	3	3	5
MEDIEN	49	0	0	3	0	0	13	1	1	0	11	0	0	5	0	0
NATION	281	8	7	3	3	4	39	1	25	3	19	0	0	33	5	7
POLSOZ	529	22	13	24	0	8	237	2	45	4	119	11	0	180	22	27
SOZSTA	720	41	51	26	0	5	268	23	44	3	133	12	0	152	21	9
STAAT	374	20	50	22	4	5	186	1	39	4	99	6	3	103	17	11
UMWELT	54	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
UNGLEI	86	7	1	6	0	0	66	11	16	0	11	0	0	34	10	1
VERBÄN	141	18	9	10	0	0	100	5	16	0	47	4	0	46	5	0
WIRT	381	5	8	12	0	13	126	4	40	2	25	3	0	38	13	19
Σ	4165	259	253	204	16	53	1962	103	448	37	829	94	4	885	152	137

	I	IRL	IS	L	LT	LV	M	N	NL	P	PL	S	SK	SLO	Σ
ALLG	57	14	2	3	13	4	3	4	18	12	38	2	13	1	963
BEVGEO	43	4	0	1	2	2	0	1	7	4	6	4	1	1	720
BILD	33	11	0	2	0	0	1	3	7	2	4	5	0	0	554
ERWKLA	13	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	6	7	1	1	890
FAMIL	25	14	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	23	1	8	0	0	899
INFO	24	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	10	1	2	4	333
KULTUR	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	1	149
MEDIEN	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	90
NATION	22	8	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	3	0	484
POLSOZ	142	23	1	2	2	3	1	8	20	10	32	22	11	1	1521
SOZSTA	36	33	2	0	1	1	0	5	20	2	7	30	1	1	1647
STAAT	30	19	0	1	11	1	1	3	7	3	13	7	6	1	1047
UMWELT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	76
UNGLEI	8	11	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	277
VERBÄN	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	0	0	0	442
WIRT	39	20	0	2	4	2	0	0	4	4	44	11	5	3	827
Σ	509	185	6	13	39	13	7	28	114	68	177	100	45	14	10919

Legend: E.K.=Comparative European research, A=Austria, B=Belgium, CH=Switzerland, CY=Cyprus, CZ=Czech Republic, D=Germany, DK=Denmark, E=Spain, EST=Estonia, F=France, FIN=Finland, FL=Liechtenstein, GB=United Kingdom, GR=Greece, H=Hungary, I=Italy, IRL=Ireland, IS=Iceland, L=Luxembourg, LT=Lithuania, LV=Latvia, M=Malta, N=Norway, NL =Netherlands, P=Portugal, PL=Poland, S=Sweden, SK=Slovakia, SLO=Slovenia

Legend for first column, see page 138

Table 2: Country studies: Project related / reference countries

	AE	AFR	AME	ASI	AUS	OE	AL	BG	BiH	BY	CS
ALLG	4	1	8	20	1	124	7	12	2	53	54
BEVGEO	4	0	3	10	2	19	1	0	0	8	1
BILD	4	0	0	1	0	15	1	2	0	3	5
ERWKLA	1	0	3	5	0	20	0	1	0	1	0
FAMIL	12	1	3	4	0	13	1	2	0	1	2
INFO	0	0	2	6	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
KULTUR	1	0	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	12	6
MEDIEN	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	6
NATION	2	0	3	8	0	109	0	0	1	15	18
POLSOZ	5	0	8	13	2	196	0	3	0	34	47
SOZSTA	13	2	12	11	5	47	0	2	0	0	2
STAAT	19	2	8	23	4	110	1	4	3	12	12
UMWELT	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	1	0	18	1
UNGLEI	4	0	0	3	2	10	0	0	0	0	0
VERBÄN	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
WIRT	10	1	7	21	1	208	4	9	0	4	15
$\Sigma$	79	7	58	127	17	924	15	37	6	162	170

	HR	MD	MK	RO	RUS	SU	TR	UKR	USA	YU	$\Sigma$
ALLG	4	0	1	11	31	126	19	74	20	21	593
BEVGEO	0	1	0	1	13	11	1	1	26	0	102
BILD	1	0	0	4	4	6	0	1	10	0	57
ERWKLA	0	0	0	1	4	11	1	1	51	0	100
FAMIL	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	0	55	0	105
INFO	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	8	0	42
KULTUR	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	8	3	0	56
MEDIEN	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	15	0	35
NATION	1	0	0	3	29	33	3	43	10	11	289
POLSOZ	1	0	1	8	85	76	3	38	104	5	629
SOZSTA	0	0	0	3	12	9	1	7	98	0	224
STAAT	1	0	1	5	65	61	9	33	36	7	416
UMWELT	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	6	1	0	44
UNGLEI	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	42	0	67
VERBÄN	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	2	16	0	32
WIRT	1	3	0	4	39	50	4	8	23	3	415
$\Sigma$	9	5	3	41	300	414	45	222	518	47	3206

Legend: AE=Non-European comparative country studies , AFR=Africa, AME=America, ASI=Asia, AUS=Australia, OE=Eastern Europe, AL=Albania, BG=Bulgaria, BiH=Bosnia-Herzegovina, BY=Belarus, CS=Czechoslovakia, HR=Croatia, MD=Moldavia, MK=Macedonia; RO=Romania, RUS=Russia, SU=Soviet Union, TR=Turkey, UKR=Ukraine, USA=United States, YU=Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Legend for first column, see page 138

Legend for the first column in tables 1 and 2

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

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

	Collection
Agrar (agriculture group)	43
Allg (general group)	360
Finanz (monetary, financial institutions)	108
Info (information, reference books)	62
Inst (EU institutions)	124
Intbez (international relations group)	325
Kultur (culture, education, media)	49
MGS (member states group)	262
Polsoz (elections, parties, public opinion)	119
Region (regional policy, integration of minorities)	218
Sozsta (social policy group)	337
Staat (European Treaties, administration, law)	327
Theorie (concepts & theories of integration, federalism)	94
Umwelt (environmental policy of European org.)	53
Verbän (associations at EU level)	80
Wirt (economy -, internal market group)	249
Total	2,810

Table 4: Collection of the general group (ALLG)

	Collection
Agrar (agriculture)	12
Bevgeo (population, migration, urbanism, social geography)	138
Bild (education, science, research)	60
Erwkla (labour market, classes, professions, status groups)	79
Famil (family, household, kinship)	107
Info (reference books)	125
Intbez (international relations group)	324
Kultur (churches, culture, tourism)	53
Medien (mass media, communication)	37
Nation (nationalism, minorities, regionalism)	107
Polsoz (political parties, elections, participation, elites)	182
Sozsta (welfare state, social policy, public health)	149
Staat (constitution, government, administration, law)	96
Umwelt (environmental policy)	35
Unglei (inequality, mobility, social stratification)	63
Verbän (trade unions, employers' organisations)	25
Wirt (economic structure and –growth, entrepreneurs)	133
Total	1,725

## 5.4 MZES Cooperation Partners

Name of Institution	Location	Country
Processes of International Negotiation Network (PIN), IIASA	Laxenburg	A
Institute of Technology Assessment, Austrian Academy of Sciences	Vienna	A
Political Science Department, Institute for Advanced Studies	Vienna	A
SORA Institute for Social Research and Analysis	Vienna	A
Research School for the Social Sciences, Australian National University,	Canberra	AUS
International Survey Centre RSSS	Melbourne	AUS
Universiteit van Antwerpen, Centrum voor Sociaal Beleid	Antwerpen	B
Dept. Politieke Wetenschappen, KU Leuven	Leuven	B
Dept. Sociologie, Instituut voor Sociaal en Politiek Opinieonderzoek (ISPO), KU Leuven	Leuven	B
Dept. des Sciences Politiques et Sociales, Université Catholique de Louvain	Louvain-la-Neuve	B
Point d'Appui Interuniversitaire sur l'Opinion Publique et la Politique (P.I.O.P.), Université Catholique de Louvain	Louvain-la-Neuve	B
Department of Political Science, Université de Montreal	Montreal	CAN
Laurier Centre for Military Strategic and Disarmament Studies	Waterloo	CAN
Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Bern	Bern	CH
Department de Science Politique, Université de Genève	Genève	CH
Institut d'Etudes Politiques et Internationales (IEPI), University of Lausanne	Lausanne	CH
Chinese Academy for Social Sciences (CASS)	Beijing	CN
Center of Applied Research, Cyprus College	Nicosia	CY
Department of West-European Studies, Charles University Prague	Prague	CZ
Institute of International Relations	Prague	CZ
Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences	Prague	CZ
Bundesministerium des Innern	Berlin	D
Forschungsschwerpunkt Institutionen und Sozialer Wandel, WZB	Berlin	D
Lehrstuhl für Zeitgeschichte, Humboldt-Universität	Berlin	D
Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung	Berlin	D

Name of Institution	Location	Country
Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Humboldt Universität	Berlin	D
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP)	Berlin	D
Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)	Berlin	D
Forschungsstelle Osteuropa an der Universität Bremen	Bremen	D
Institut für empirische and angewandte Soziologie, Universität Bremen	Bremen	D
Institut für Soziologie, TU Chemnitz	Chemnitz	D
Deutsches Polen-Institut	Darmstadt	D
Institute for Political Science, Darmstadt University of Technology	Darmstadt	D
Hessische Stiftung Friedens- und Konfliktforschung (HSFK)	Frankfurt/M	D
Cultural and Social Sciences, Institute of Political Sciences, University of Hagen	Hagen	D
Max-Planck-Institut für Ausländisches Öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht	Heidelberg	D
Department of Politics and Management, University of Konstanz	Konstanz	D
Institut für Mittelstandsforschung, Universität Mannheim	Mannheim	D
Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (ZEW)	Mannheim	D
Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA)	Mannheim	D
Herder-Institut	Marburg	D
Institut für Pädagogik, Universität München	Munich	D
Osteuropa-Institut	Munich	D
Lehrstuhl für Soziologie, Universität des Saarlandes	Saarbrücken	D
Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Stuttgart	Stuttgart	D
FB III Politikwissenschaft, Universität Trier	Trier	D
Department of Economics, Politics and Public Administration, Aalborg University	Aalborg	DK
Department of Political Science, University of Aarhus	Aarhus	DK
Copenhagen Peace Research Institute (COPRI)	Copenhagen	DK
Department of Social Sciences, University of Roskilde	Roskilde	DK
Department of Political and Social Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra	Barcelona	E
Political Science and Public Administration, Autonomous University of Barcelona	Barcelona	E



Name of Institution	Location	Country
Department of Political Science, University of the Basque Country	Bilbao	E
Autonomous University of Madrid	Madrid	E
Departamento de Ciencia Política y de la Administración, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Madrid	E
Department of Political Science, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia	Madrid	E
Inst. Juan March de Est. E Invest., Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Ciencias Sociales	Madrid	E
Estonian Institute of Humanities	Tallinn	EST
Department of Political Science, University of Tartu	Tartu	EST
Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Tartu	Tartu	EST
CIDSP-Institut d'Études Politiques	Grenoble	F
Pacte UMR 5194, CNRS	Grenoble	F
Center for International Studies and Research / Science Po	Paris	F
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Groupe de Recherche en Économie et Statistique	Paris	F
Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques CEVIPOF	Paris	F
Forum européen de Sciences Po & Cycle supérieur d'études européennes, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques	Paris	F
INSEE, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques	Paris	F
Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris	Paris	F
LASMAS, CNRS, Laboratoire d'Analyse Secondaire et de Méthodes Appliquées à la Sociologie - Institut du Longitudinal, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	Paris	F
Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Aberdeen	Aberdeen	GB
"Network: One Europe or several" British Economic and Social Research Council	Brighton	GB
Institute for Employment Studies, University of Sussex	Brighton	GB
School of Legal Studies, University of Sussex	Brighton	GB
Sussex European Institute (SEI), University of Sussex	Brighton	GB
Department of Politics, University of Bristol	Bristol	GB
School of Geographical Sciences	Bristol	GB
Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge, Clare College	Cambridge	GB

Name of Institution	Location	Country
Dept. of Political Science, University of Canterbury	Canterbury	GB
Department of Government, University of Essex	Colchester	GB
European Consortium for Political Research, University of Essex	Colchester	GB
Institute for Social & Economic Research, University of Essex	Colchester	GB
Centre for Educational Sociology	Edinburgh	GB
Department of Government, University of Strathclyde	Glasgow	GB
Department of Politics, University of Glasgow	Glasgow	GB
School of Politics and International Studies, University of Leeds	Leeds	GB
Center for the Study of Democracy, University of Westminster	London	GB
Centre for Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary and Westfield College	London	GB
Department of Government, London School of Economics	London	GB
Office for National Statistics (ONS), London	London	GB
School of Politics and Sociology, Birkbeck College, University of London	London	GB
Dept. of European Studies, Loughborough University	Loughborough	GB
Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Oxford Brookes University	Oxford	GB
Department of Sociology, University of Oxford	Oxford	GB
Jesus College	Oxford	GB
Sociology Group, Nuffield College	Oxford	GB
Department of Geography, University of Sheffield	Sheffield	GB
Department of Politics, University of Sheffield	Sheffield	GB
Department of Government, University of Strathclyde	Strathclyde	GB
Warwick Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick	Warwick	GB
Athens University of Economics	Athens	GR
Institute of Urban Environment & Human Ressources of Panteion University	Athens	GR
National Centre of Social Research (EKKE)	Athens	GR
Institute of Sociology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Budapest	H

Name of Institution	Location	Country
International Relations and European Studies Department, Central European University	Budapest	H
Political Science Department, Central European University	Budapest	H
TARKI, Social Research Information Centre	Budapest	H
Department of Political Science, University of Catania	Catania	I
Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute	Florence	I
Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute	Florence	I
Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano Bicocca	Milan	I
Dipartimento de Sociologia, Erilenca Sol. Università Milano	Milan	I
Department of Public Law, University of Rome "La Sapienza"	Rome	I
Istituto degli Affari Internazionali (IAI)	Rome	I
Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Facoltà di Sociologia, Università di Trento	Trento	I
Department of Social Science, University of Turin	Turin	I
Department of Sociology, Tel Aviv University	Tel Aviv	IL
School of Politics and International Studies, Queen's University Belfast	Belfast	IRL
Department of Political Science, Trinity College Dublin	Dublin	IRL
Dublin European Institute, National University of Ireland	Dublin	IRL
ESRI, Economic and Social Research Institute	Dublin	IRL
Marino Institute of Education	Dublin	IRL
Institute of Statistical Mathematics	Tokio	J
Institute of Social Sciences, University of Tokyo	Tokyo	J
Policy and Public Administration Institute Kaunas, University of Technology	Kaunas	LT
Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia	Riga	LT
Riga Graduate School of Law	Riga	LT
Faculty of Public Management, Mykolas Romeris University	Vilnius	LT
Knowledge Society Management Institute, Mykolas Romeris University	Vilnius	LT
Institute for Development and Social Initiatives	Chisinau	MD
The LOS Centre	Bergen	N

Name of Institution	Location	Country
ARENA, University of Oslo	Oslo	N
Institutt for Samfunnsforskning	Oslo	N
Institutt for statsvitenskap, University of Oslo	Oslo	N
Department of Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Trondheim	N
Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Labour Studies (AIAS), University of Amsterdam	Amsterdam	NL
Amsterdam School of Communication Research, University of Amsterdam	Amsterdam	NL
Department of Public Administration, University of Twente	Enschede	NL
Department of Political Science, University of Leiden	Leiden	NL
Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies, University of Leiden	Leiden	NL
Business Investment Research Centre, University of Maastricht	Maastricht	NL
European Study Programme	Maastricht	NL
Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Maastricht	Maastricht	NL
Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market	Maastricht	NL
University of Nijmegen	Nijmegen	NL
Department of Public Health, Erasmus University	Rotterdam	NL
Netherlands Kinship Panel Study	The Hague	NL
Social and Cultural Planning Office (SCP)	The Hague	NL
Institute for Governance Studies, University of Twente	Twente	NL
ERCOMER, Utrecht University	Utrecht	NL
Utrecht School of Governance, University of Utrecht	Utrecht	NL
Social Sciences, Institute of Time, University of Lisboa	Lisbon	P
UNICS – ISCTE, Department of Sociology, University of Lisbon	Lisbon	P
Department of Economics, University of Warsaw	Warsaw	PL
Institute for Social Studies, Warsaw University	Warsaw	PL
Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Science	Warsaw	PL
Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences	Warsaw	PL
Allröbändisches Zentrum zur Erforschung der Öffentlichen Meinung	Moscow	RUS
Europa-Institut der RadW	Moscow	RUS

Name of Institution	Location	Country
IMEMO, Russian Academy of Sciences	Moscow	RUS
Institut für Ethnologie und Anthropologie der RadW	Moscow	RUS
Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftliche und Politische Studien der RadW	Moscow	RUS
Institut für Strategische Studien	Moscow	RUS
Russische Akademie der Wissenschaften	Moscow	RUS
Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg	Gothenburg	S
Göteborg University, Statsvetenskapliga Institutionen	Gothenburg	S
SOFI, Swedish Institute for Social and Economic Research	Stockholm	S
Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm University	Stockholm	S
Department of Government, University of Uppsala	Uppsala	S
Department of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki	Helsinki	SF
Department of Political Science, University of Tampere	Tampere	SF
Institute of Public Affairs	Bratislava	SK
Arhiv Družboslovnih Podatkov (Social Science Data Archive), Faculty of Social Science, University of Ljubljana	Ljubljana	SLO
Center for the Evaluation and Strategie Studies, Institute for Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana	Ljubljana	SLO
Centre for Theoretical Sociology at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana	Ljubljana	SLO
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana	Ljubljana	SLO
Academia Sinicy, Taipeh	Taipeh	TW
Department of Sociology, National Taipeh University	Taipeh	TW
Institute of Political Science and Ethnic Relations	Kiev	UA
Institute of Sociology, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences	Kiev	UA
Kyivo-Mohylians'ka Academy	Kiev	UA
Social and Demographic Research Institute, University of Massachusetts	Amherst	USA
Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University	Cambridge	USA
Department of Political Science, University of California at Irvine	Irvine	USA
Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison	Madison	USA
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences in the Profession, New York University	New York	USA
Government Department, Skidmore College	New York	USA

Name of Institution	Location	Country
Center for International Studies, Princeton University	Princeton	USA
Department of Sociology, Princeton University	Princeton	USA
Department of Political Science, Utah State University	Salt Lake City	USA
Department of Political Science	Stony Brook	USA
University of Arizona	Tucson	USA
Jefferson Institute	Belgrad	YU
Center for Peace and Democracy "Ian Collins"	Skopje	YU

## 5.5 Visiting professors / scholars

### MZES International Research Fellows

William Maloney, University of Aberdeen, Scotland

Douglas S. Massey, Princeton University, USA

Thomas Poguntke, Keele University, England

### Visitors 2004

Rachel Gibson, Australian National University, Canberra	January - February 2004
Tomas Korpi, Swedish Institute for Social Research at Stockholm University, Sweden	January - May 2004
Gemma Mateo González, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain	April - July 2004
Catherine Bolzendahl, Indiana University, Bloomington, USA	May - July 2004
Danielle Fettes, Indiana University, Bloomington, USA	May - July 2004
Ruud Luijkx, Tilburg University, The Netherlands	June 2004
William Maloney, University of Aberdeen, Scotland	June - August 2004
Jordi Marti-Henneberg, University of Lleida, Spain	July and December 2004
Thomas Poguntke, Keele University, England	August - September 2004
Francisco Tapiador, University of Barcelona, Spain	December 2004
Roger Calavia, University of Lleida, Spain	December 2004

## 5.6 Lectures, conferences and workshops

### a) Lectures given by invited guests and MZES researchers

Lectures are given by invitation of the director or department head. Lectures which are grey highlighted were sponsored jointly by the MZES and the Faculty of Social Sciences.

12.01.2004	Federico Ferrara, Harvard University, Dept. of Government	Going it Alone? Strategic Entry under Mixed Electoral Rules
13.01.2004	Angela Jäger, MZES	Inwieweit können Befragte die Einstellungen ihrer wichtigsten Bezugspersonen berichten? Zwischenergebnisse aus dem Projekt "Ethnische Grenzziehung und soziale Kontexte II"
14.01.2004	Prof. Dr. Wilfried Hinsch, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken	Humanitäre Interventionen und das Problem der legitimen Autorität
19.01.2004	Martin Elff, Universität Mannheim	Politische Ideologien, soziale Gruppierungen und Wahlverhalten: Zur Bedeutung veränderlicher ideologischer Positionen von Parteien für den Wandel des Zusammenhangs zwischen sozialen Merkmalen und Partei
20.01.2004	Prof. Matthijs Kalmijn, Universität Tilburg, Prof. Paul de Graaf, Universität Nijmegen	Empirical-theoretical analyses of divorce in the Netherlands
26.01.2004	PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt, MZES	Demokratie und Legitimität in der Europäischen Union
27.01.2004	Cornelia Kristen, MZES	Schulwahlentscheidungen und ethnische Schulsegregation. Grundschulwahl in Deutschland
03.02.2004	Jens Ballendowitsch und Dr. Franz Rothenbacher, MZES	Der Wohlfahrtsstaat der öffentlich Beschäftigten in Europa
04.02.2004	Prof. Dr. Amélie Mummendey, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena	Ungleichheit und Verschiedenheit: Eine sozialpsychologische Betrachtung von Diskriminierung versus Toleranz zwischen Gruppen



09.02.2004	Prof. Dr. Kaare Strøm, University of California, San Diego	Delegation and Accountability in Parliamentary Democracies
20.04.2004	Dr. Birgit Fix, MZES	Protestantismus und Wohlfahrtsstaatsreform – Kurzpräsentation eines geplanten Forschungsprojekts
20.04.2004	Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser, Universität Mannheim	Wessen Scheidung? Neues aus der Mannheimer Scheidungsstudie
26.04.2004	Dr. Rachel Gibson Australien National University, Canberra, PD Dr. Andrea Römmele, MZES	Local campaigning on the web in the 2002 German Federal Election: an emerging norm?
27.04.2004	Dr. Tomas Korpi, University of Stockholm, guest researcher at MZES	Kinder, Küche, Karriere – beruflicher Aufstieg von Frauen in Schweden in den Jahren 1950-2000
04.05.2004	Prof. Yinon Cohen, Universität Tel Aviv	Changes in immigration patterns to Israel: ethnic composition and immigrants' self-selection
10.05.2004	Dr. Dirk DeBievre, MZES	International Institutions and Domestic Coalitions: The Differential Effects of Negotiations and Judicialisation in European Trade Policy
12.05.2004	Prof. Dr. Dennis Mueller, Universität Wien	European Constitution
17.05.2004	Dr. Gemma Mateo González, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, guest researcher at MZES	Bargaining, Institutions, and Outcomes of the Intergovernmental Conferences of the European Union
24.05.2004	Andreas Dür, MZES	Protecting Exporters: Discrimination and Trade Liberalization in Transatlantic Trade Relations
25.05.2004	Jens Ballendowitsch, MZES	Der Öffentliche Dienst in der Schweiz und den Niederlanden
09.06.2004	Prof. Dr. Max Kaase, Internationale Universität Bremen	Private Universitäten – Ein Modell für Deutschland?
14.06.2004	Prof. Dr. Frans Stokman, Universität Groningen	The European Union Decides
15.06.2004	Prof. Dr. Frans Stokman, Universität Groningen	Frame dependent modeling of influence processes
21.06.2004	Prof. Ron Johnston, University of Bristol	Neighbourhood Social Capital and Neighbourhood Effects

22.06.2004	Prof. Dr. Martin Abraham, Universität Leipzig	Durch dick und dünn? Der Effekt von Umzügen auf die Partnerschafts- stabilität
28.06.2004	Dr. Thomas Zittel, MZES	Verändert das Internet die Demokratie?
29.06.2004	Catherine Bolzendahl, Indiana University Bloomington, guest researcher at MZES	Gender resources, national legislatures and welfare state spending in twelve capitalist democracies
06.07.2004	Asaf Levanon, Cornell University	Is occupational sex segregation higher in the part-time workforce? Sex, occupation and employment status in the U.S.A.
07.07.2004	Prof. Dr. Karl Ulrich Mayer, Yale University	Life Courses and Life Chances in a Comparative Perspective
12.07.2004	Prof. Dr. Dieter Nohlen, Universität Heidelberg	Design und Evaluierung von Wahlsystemen
20.07.2004	Danielle Fettes, Indiana University Bloomington, guest researcher at MZES	"We are Family, Are You?": Public Conceptions of the Family in the United States
19.10.2004	Dr. Henriette Engelhardt, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften	A pooled time series analysis on the relation between fertility and female employment over space and time
25.10.2004	Michael F. Meffert, Ph.D, University of Maryland	Negative Campaigns and Motivated Information Processing: The Dynamic Formation of Candidate Evaluations
08.11.2004	PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt, MZES	Die Wahl des europäischen Parlaments vom Juni 2004: Eine Aggregatanalyse von Wahlbeteiligung und Partei- stärken
09.11.2004	Clemens Kroneberg, Universität Mannheim	Das 'paradox of voting' und die Frame-Selektionstheorie: Grenzen des Rational-Choice-Ansatzes
10.11.2004	Prof. Dr. Hans-Georg Soeffner, Universität Konstanz	Selbsterlösung – Grundzüge deutscher Erinnerungspolitiken
15.11.2004	Dr. Andreas Wüst, MZES	Wahlprogramme deutscher Parteien bei Bundestags- und Europawahlen
22.11.2004	Prof. Dr. Herbert Döring, Universität Potsdam	Policy-Auswirkung einer Agenda- Setzer-Macht der Regierung

29.11.2004	Prof. Dr. Thomas König, Deutsche Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften Speyer	Controlling the Guardian? A Principal Agent Analysis of Commissioners and Member States in the European Legislative Process
30.11.2004	Dr. Gunnar Otte, Universität Leipzig	Strukturelle und kulturelle Hierarchien in der Clubszene
06.12.2004	Prof. Dr. Marc Hooghe, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Informal Politics. Young Age Cohorts, Legitimacy and the Future of Political Institutions
07.12.2004	Birgit Becker, Universität Mannheim	Der Einfluss der Bezugsgruppen- meinung auf die Einstellung gegenüber Ausländern
13.12.2004	Dr. Sigrid Roßteutscher, Universität Mannheim	Private networks for public action
14.12.2004	Stephanie Steinmetz, MZES	Ursachen geschlechtsspezifischer Erwerbstätigkeit in Europa

## b) Conferences and workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2004 by MZES staff members with MZES support. While external participants are listed individually, the participants from the MZES and the University of Mannheim usually are not.

5. - 7.03.2004	The Euromanifestos Project and the European Election Study 2004 Conference	
Chair:	PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt	
Location:	MZES	
Participants:	Prof. Roberto Biorcio, Milan	Dr. Vello Pettai, Tartu
	Prof. Bruno Cautres, Grenoble	Prof. Tapio Raunio, Helsinki
	Prof. Lieven Dewinter, Louvain	Allan Sikk, Tartu
	Olga Gyarfasofa, Bratislava	Eftichia Teperoglou, Athens
	Ilze Koroleva, Riga	Prof. Jacques Thomassen, Enschede
	Lukas Linek, Prague	Prof. Gabor Toka, Budapest
	Pedro Magalanes, Lisbon	Dr. Cees van der Eijk, Amsterdam
	Prof. Radoslaw Markowski, Warsaw	Dr. Bernhard Wessels, Berlin
	Prof. Michael Marsh, Dublin	

11.03.2004      **Cultural Diversity, Collective Identity and Collective Action**  
**Meeting of the ESF Preparatory Group**

Chair:            *Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser*

Location:       MZES

Participants:   Prof. Dr. Robert Erikson, Stockholm      Prof. Dr. Amélie Mummendey, Jena  
                      Prof. Dr. Hanspeter Kriesi, Zurich

20. - 22.05.2004	Euromanifestos Coding Workshop	
	Workshop	
Chair:	PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt	
Location:	MZES	
Participants:	Zane Bandere, Strasbourg Lukas Linek, Prague Kadri Luhiste, Tartu	Janis Rungulis, Riga Zoltan Alpar Szasz, Budapest

9. - 11.09.2004	CONNEX "Efficient and Democratic Governance in a Multi-level Europe"	
	Kick-off Conference	
Chair:	Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch	
Location:	MZES	
Participants:	Prof. Dr. Frane Adam, Ljubljana Dr. Amélie Antoine, Paris Dr. Tobias Auberger, Darmstadt Dr. Stefan Auer, Dublin Prof. Arunas Augustinaitis, Lithuania  Dr. Igor Bahovec, Ljubljana Dr. Leonard Besselink, Utrecht Dr. Jan Beyers, Leiden Gojko Bezovan, Zagreb Prof. Jan Bierhoff, Maastricht Prof. Peter Bogason, Roskilde Dr. Susana Borrás, Roskilde Prof. Mark Bovens, Utrecht Prof. Simon Bulmer, Manchester Prof. Tony Bunyan, London Toma Burean, Warsaw Prof. Bruno Cautres, Grenoble Sevasti Chatzopoulou, Roskilde Prof. Michelle Maria Cini, Bristol Dr. Thomas Conzelmann, Darmstadt Prof. Maurizio Cotta, Siena Dr. Jerome Creel, Paris	Prof. William Maloney, Aberdeen Dr. Martin Marcussen, Copenhagen Prof. Michael Marsh, Dublin Maria Martens, Oslo Dr. Gemma Mateo-González, Barcelona  Dr. Irina Michalowicz, Vienna Prof. Francesc Morata, Barcelona Dr. Michael Nentwich, Vienna Prof. Christine Neuhold, Maastricht Dr. Laure Neumayer, Paris Prof. Jozef Niznik, Warsaw Prof. Johan Olsen, Oslo Prof. George Pagoulatos, Athens Prof. Ioannis Papadopoulos, Lausanne Elena Cristina Parau, London Vygasantas Paulinkas, Vilnius Prof. Santiago Perez-Nievas, Madrid Dr. Thomas Persson, Uppsala Dr. Andrej Pinter, Ljubljana Prof. Dr. Thomas Poguntke, Keele Dr. Johannes Pollak, Vienna Dr. Sebastiaan Princen, Utrecht

Prof. Deirdre Curtin, Utrecht	Prof. Dr. Sonja Puntscher-Riekman, Vienna
Prof. Renaud Dehousse, Paris	Prof. Norbert Reich, Riga
Dr. Florence Deloche-Gaudez	Olimpia Resteman, Warsaw
Dr. Dionyssis Dimitrakopoulos, London	Prof. Jim Rollo, Sussex
Prof. Morten Egeberg, Oslo	Michael Joseph Romanos
Dr. Rainer Eising, Hagen	Dr. Borut Roncevik, Ljubljana
Anders Esmark, Roskilde	Natalya Ryabinska, Warsaw
Prof. Dr. Gerda Falkner, Vienna	Dr. Sabine Saurugger, Grenoble
Dr. Eduardo Feldman, Barcelona	PhD Mario Savino, Rome
Dr. Ana-Maria Fernandez, Barcelona	Prof. Dr. Ulrich Sedelmeier, Budapest
Prof. Andreas Follesdal, Oslo	Dr. Ivo Slosarcik, Prague
Prof. JonErik Fossum, Oslo	Stijn Smismans, Trento
Prof. Dr. Dieter Fuchs, Stuttgart	Prof. Calliope Spanou, Athens
Dr. Anna Gasiol-Niemic, Warsaw	Rita Stafejeva, Warsaw
Prof. Walter van Gerven, Paris	Dr. Caroline Steensels, Leuven
Prof. Dr. Klaus Goetz, London	Dr. Michael Stoiber, Darmstadt
Prof. Luigi Graziano, Turin	Prof. Marina Strezneva, Moscow
Dr. Emiliano Grossman, Paris	Dr. Ulf Sverdrup, Oslo
Dr. Gérard Grunberg, Paris	Georgios Terizakis, Darmstadt
Prof. Sverker Gustavsson, Uppsala	Prof. Göran Therborn, Oslo
Prof. Kenneth Hanf, Barcelona	Prof. Jacques Thomassen, Twente
Prof. Dr. Hubert Heinelt, Darmstadt	Dr. Matevz Tomsic, Ljubljana
Krzysztof Iszkowski, Warsaw	Prof. Jacob Torfing, Roskilde
Prof. Bruno Jobert, Grenoble	Dr. Hans-Jörg Trenz, Berlin
Prof. Christian Joerges, Florence	Prof. Jarle Trondal, Kristiansand
Karl Magnus Johansson	Prof. Lukas Tsoukalis, London
Prof. Dr. Christopher Knill, Konstanz	Dr. Annette E. Töller, Hamburg
Dr. Ulrike Kozeluh, Vienna	Dr. Sophie Vanhoonacker, Maastricht
Dr. Lucie Königova, Prague	Prof. Luc Verhey, Maastricht
Thomas Larue, Umea	Dr. Bernhard Weßels, Amsterdam
Dr. Andrea Lenschow, Osnabrück	Dr. Anchrit Wille, Leuven
Ragnar Lie, Oslo	Prof. Dr. Klaus Wolf, Darmstadt
Prof. Christopher Lord, Leeds	Prof. Jan Wouters, Utrecht
Mariana Losada, Paris	Dr. Kutsal Yesilkagit, Leuven
Prof. Peter Mair, Leiden	Dr. Mette Zolner, Copenhagen
Dr. Matej Makarovic, Ljubljana	Radoslaw Zubek, London

- 15.09.2004      **Social Embeddedness**  
**Workshop of the DFG Research Project Groups on Development of Families**
- Chair:            *Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser*
- Location:        MZES
- Participants:    Prof. Dr. Martin Abraham, Leipzig      Christina Hübscher, Chemnitz  
                         Dr. Miriam Beblo, Mannheim        Sylvia Keim, Rostock  
                         Kathrin Beckh, Munich                    Prof. Dr. Thomas Klein, Heidelberg  
                         Dr. Denis Beninger, Mannheim        Ute Mons, Heidelberg  
                         PD Dr. Laura Bernadi, Rostock        Susanne Nehring, Heidelberg  
                         Ruth Christian, Munich                Ingmar Rapp, Heidelberg  
                         Prof. Dr. Martin Diewald, Bielefeld    Dr. Johannes Stauder, Heidelberg  
                         Dr. Michael Feldhaus, Bremen        Michael Uzelac, Heidelberg  
                         Prof. Dr. Johannes Huinink, Bremen    Verena Wendt, Munich
- 
14. - 15.10.2004    **Practitioners' Conference**  
**Conference**
- Chair:            *Prof. Dr. Eibe Riedel*
- Location:        Universität Mannheim
- Participants:    Gabriel Glöckler, Frankfurt            Michael Smith, Geneva  
                         Dr. Patrick Graichen, Berlin            Holger Tantz, Berlin  
                         Dr. Michael Schaefer, Berlin          Prof. Dr. Dr. Rüdiger Wolfrum, Heidelberg

## 5.7 Publications 2004

### a) Books

- Arum, Richard and Walter Müller (Ed.) (2004): *The Reemergence of Self-Employment. A comparative study of self-employment dynamics and social inequality*. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
- Caramani, Daniele (2004): *The Nationalization of Politics. The Formation of National Electorates and Party Systems in Western Europe*. Cambridge und New York: Cambridge University Press. (Cambridge Studies in Comparative Politics).
- Esser, Hartmut (2004): *Soziologische Anstöße*. Frankfurt/M. and New York: Campus.
- Gschwend, Thomas (2004): *Strategic Voting in Mixed-Electoral Systems*. Reutlingen: (Statistik und Wissenschaft; no. 2).
- Henning, Christian H.C.A. and Christian Melbeck (Ed.) (2004): *Interdisziplinäre Sozialforschung. Theorie und empirische Anwendungen*. Festschrift für Franz Urban Pappi. Frankfurt/New York: Campus.
- Kaiser, André and Thomas Zittel (Ed.) (2004): *Demokratieentwicklung und Demokratietheorie*. Festschrift für Peter Graf Kielmansegg. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate, Thomas Conzelmann and Michèle Knodt (2004): *Europäische Integration - Europäisches Regieren*. Wiesbaden: VS, Verl. für Sozialwiss. (Grundwissen Politik; no. 34).
- Kohler-Koch, Beate, Thomas Conzelmann and Michèle Knodt (2004): *Europäische Integration – Europäisches Regieren (Chinesische Übersetzung)*. Beijing: Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences.
- Mair, Peter, Wolfgang C. Müller and Fritz Plasser (Ed.) (2004): *Political Parties and Electoral Change. Party Responses to Electoral Markets*. London: SAGE Publications.
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