

## MZES

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Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung MZES Annual Report 2011



# MZES Annual Report 2011

UNIVERSITÄT  
MANNHEIM

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**Annual Report 2011**  
Mannheim 2012

**Mannheimer Zentrum  
für Europäische Sozialforschung**

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## Director’s Introduction

Since its foundation in 1989, the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) has evolved into an internationally leading interdisciplinary research institute on European societies and politics. This Annual Report gives an overview of research and related activities at the MZES in 2011. While guided by an integrated long-term perspective laid down in triennial Research Programmes, research at the MZES is as a rule organized in the form of externally funded projects. Several projects were completed in 2011, and many more externally funded projects continued as planned. In addition, a number of new initiatives were started, with some of them already having been successful in securing grants. This Annual Report will not provide a detailed account of ongoing and planned projects; these are covered in the Eighth Research Programme<sup>1</sup> (2011-2014). We will report here on those projects that were concluded in 2011, describe the current stage of projects which were active during the year, and introduce the new projects that were added. The main task of this report, however, is to provide a general account of the MZES’ activities during 2011 and a documentation of the institute’s scientific activities.

## Entering a New Research Cycle

In 2011 a new Executive Board was elected at the MZES. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck succeeded Bernhard Ebbinghaus as Director and was replaced by Jan van Deth as head of Research Department B. Frank Kalter was re-elected and remained head of Research Department A. The Supervisory Board thanked the outgoing Executive Board for its successful work. The new Executive Board will remain in office for a three-year term ending in January 2014.

The most important task for the new Executive Board was to develop the Eighth Research Programme which is to guide research at the MZES throughout its period of office. After the Scientific Advisory Board’s review and subsequent revision, the Supervisory Board adopted the new Research Programme at its Fall Session. MZES research includes many long-term projects, and as a result 42 out of the 65 projects included have been carried over from the Seventh Research Programme. Alongside these ongoing projects, the new Research Programme encompasses a broad variety of new initiatives. This mixture of continuity and change also manifests itself in minor structural adjustments; in particular, the Research Areas in Department A have been realigned.

From the beginning, the professors from the School of Social Sciences have shaped and supported the MZES. Most professors of sociology and political science were active at the Centre as



<sup>1</sup> [http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/res\\_prog\\_11/Eighth\\_MZES\\_Research\\_Programme.pdf](http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/res_prog_11/Eighth_MZES_Research_Programme.pdf)

project leaders. Bearing with that tradition, new members of the School of Social Sciences which were appointed during the previous two years contributed several of the new projects. Thomas Gautschi, professor for methods of empirical social research, and Henning Hillmann, who holds a new professorship for economic and organizational sociology, developed new projects for Research Department A. Sabine Carey, who holds a new professorship in political science, contributed two new initiatives to Research Department B. While the transition from the founding generation that created and built up the MZES to the successor generation is now completed, turnover in the School of Social Sciences has hardly slowed down, as professors moved elsewhere during 2011 and need to be replaced, and as additional new professorships were created. In particular, during 2011 both Joseph Brüderl (sociology) and Berthold Rittberger (political science) accepted appointments at other universities and left the University of Mannheim. Although they remain affiliated to the Centre as External Fellows, we will sadly miss them. Appointment processes for successors to these professorships have started. The professorship of comparative government previously held by Wolfgang C. Müller was still vacant during 2011, but the appointment process for a successor is hopefully nearing completion. In the near future these replacements may lead to adaptations of the current Research Programme as the new colleagues will hopefully also develop projects at the MZES. While changes in its scientific profile due to the influx of fresh blood have expanded and modified the Centre's research agenda, the professors emeriti Hartmut Esser, Beate Kohler, Walter Müller, and Franz Urban Pappi continue to make contributions to the MZES research profile.

Another important point is that junior professors at the School of Social Sciences (Clemens Kroneberg, Thorsten Faas, Michael Gebel, J. Timo Weishaupt) as well as MZES postdoc researchers (Marc Debus, Jan Drahokoupil, Nathalie Giger, Felix Hörisch, Dirk Hofäcker, Lars Mäder, Christina Quittkat) and members of the MZES infrastructure (Nadia Granato, Will Lowe, Franz Rothenbacher, Hermann Schmitt) also contributed projects to the new Research Programme. This attests to a long-term trend of an increasing involvement of scholars at the postdoc stage in developing the research profile of the MZES. In response to this welcome development junior professors of the departments of sociology and political science have been granted the right of representation in the Supervisory Board of the MZES. In the coming years the Eighth Research Programme will undergo regular revisions as new project ideas will emerge and proposals be submitted to the Supervisory Board of the Centre.



## Research Activities

During 2011, MZES researchers worked on a total of 80 projects (slightly less than last year). (see appendix 1.1). An unusually high number of 23 projects reached completion in 2011, thus reflecting perhaps the end of the Seventh Research Programme. By the end of the year, three quarters of our research projects had already acquired external funding. Ten projects were in the preparative phase, obtaining seed funding from the MZES to develop proposals for external funding. Compared to the previous year, when the number of projects in Department B had been considerably larger than in Department A, project activities of the two Research Departments appeared more balanced in 2011. Obviously, the difference between the two Research Departments has become smaller as the generational transition among professors has reached completion.

During the more than two decades of its existence, the MZES has been very successful in securing external grants for its research. Over the last decade, it has been among the most successful grant-winning institutions of the University of Mannheim. Total external funding during the period since 1999 amounted to around 32 million Euros – or almost 2.5 million Euros on an annual average. In a long-term perspective (see figure page 8), two phenomena catch the eye: a considerable fluctuation from year to year, and an overall trend towards increasing funds acquired since the mid-2000s. This mirrors the significant role the MZES has assumed within the German social sciences with regard to a recent far-reaching development: funding agencies increasingly support national and international large-scale and long-term projects in the social sciences which not only cater to the research interests of a small number of principal investigators, but also serve as research infrastructures for the entire scientific community. As these projects require rather substantial budgets, funding agencies can only aid a limited number of them. However, quite a few of those that were created by groups of researchers during the past years are located at the MZES or are at least conducted with a significant participation by MZES researchers. They include studies such as the NORFACE-financed project “Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)“, the EU Network of Excellence “Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC)“, and the DFG-financed network “Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (PAIRFAM)” in Research Department A, as well as the EU- and DFG-financed “European Social Survey (ESS)“, the DFG-financed “German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)” and the COST-financed project “The True European Voter (TEV)” in Research Department B. The responsibility for projects of this scale implies amounts of third-party grant income that certainly surpass customary social science standards, but at the same time fluctuate considerably. This points to the cyclical nature of multi-year applications and of the funding correspondingly awarded for such projects.

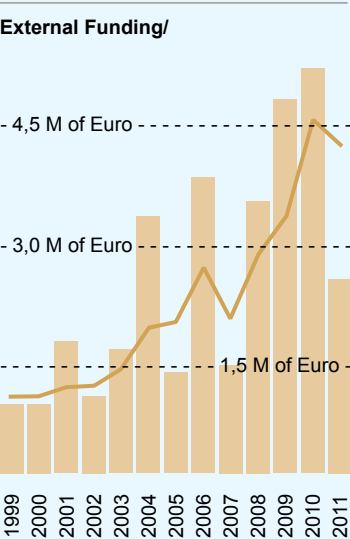
### Research Projects

**57**  
Thereof  
27 in Dept. A and  
30 in Dept. B

### Active Projects at the End of 2011

(see appendix 1.1)





**New Grants  
1999-2011**

Total Amount and Rolling 3-Year Mean  
since 1999  
(see appendix 1.2)

With on average about five million Euros per annum, around its twentieth anniversary in 2009 as well as in 2010 the MZES acquired a record sum of third-party funding. In 2011, the MZES’ grant income of 2.5 million Euros did not climb to yet new highs but amounted almost exactly to the long-term average. It was split evenly between the two Research Departments. Nonetheless, the three-year rolling average is still 4.2 million Euros. It bears repeating that, while both externally funded research activities and correspondingly the number of third-party funded researchers have increased over the past few years, the Centre has to manage with an annual basic funding and staff resources granted by the University of Mannheim that have remained unchanged since 2006. The ratio between the amount of third-party funded research conducted at the MZES and the Centre’s own institutional resource base has thus become increasingly precarious during the past years.

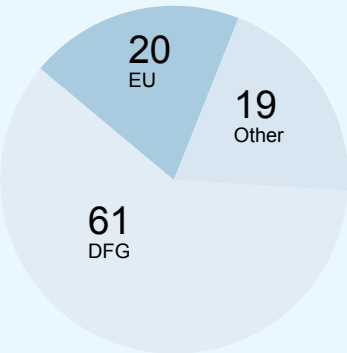
During 2011, six new MZES projects received grants of more than 200,000 Euros. In Research Department A, the largest project acquired in 2011 was a study of social networks and ethnic identification of young migrants directed by Frank Kalter (416,180 Euros). In particular, researchers in this project will ask whether immigrants choose co-ethnic friends because of a strong ethnic identity, or whether it is the other way around and high shares of co-ethnic friends enhance ethnic identity. Interviews with Turkish students in Germany will be analysed, among others, with the help of recently developed actor-driven models for the co-evolution of social networks and behaviour, which so far have rarely been used in migration research. Another project that received a considerable grant in Department A is a study of the consequences of the financial and economic crisis of 2008 in Eastern Europe directed by Jan Drahokoupil (302,530 Euros). The crisis was followed by attempts at welfare reforms. These might change our understanding of the differences between social models in Eastern Europe. The two largest projects in Department B include one project directed by Jan van Deth and Thomas Poguntke which looks at the influence of European party federations (‘Europarties’) on Central and Eastern European partner parties and party systems (204,453 Euros). In the process of EU enlargement, Europarties search for partner parties in the CEE accession countries on which they try to exert influence (‘West-Europeanization’). This project examines how influence is exercised and which impact it really has on Central and Eastern European parties and party systems, taking the cases of Hungary, Slovakia and Romania. In the project with the highest funding in Department B, Beate Kohler and Christine Quittkatt focus on national and European business interest organisations (245,259 Euros). These organisations face changes in Brussels caused by enlargement (reduced ‘ear-time’) and the new consultation regime of the Commission. It institutionalised the principle of ‘participatory governance’ and new procedures promoting the access of European NGOs. This project examines how the business interest organisations modified their strategies in Britain, France, Germany, Poland and on the European level.

The MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects by means of external grants. The reason for this is not just to increase its budget; it also values the peer-reviewed external evaluation of funding agencies. In principle, all research should be based on outside research grants. Thus the Centre routinely secures another round of quality control after the initial review of the individual projects by its Scientific Advisory Board. A substantial share of the external grants received by the MZES is regularly provided by German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG) and several other private foundations, in particular the Volkswagen, Thyssen, and Böckler foundations. In a long-term comparison the shares of the various grant providers are remarkably stable, despite the fluctuations in the overall amount of funding received. Although it has decreased slightly compared to the three-year period 2006-08, the lion’s share of funding is still provided by the DFG (61 percent in the 2009-11 period). Looking at 2011 alone, the DFG’s share was at almost exactly the same level as during the reference period (71 percent). The second-largest category is funding received from EU agencies (20 percent in 2009-11), indicating the Centre’s competitiveness across Europe in competing for transnational external research funding in the social sciences (see appendix 1.3).

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

In 2011, publications of MZES researchers remained on the high level of the previous year. Last year, MZES researchers and project leaders published 20 books (of which twelve were in English and eight were edited volumes). In terms of journal articles, the level was slightly above 2008 and 2009 and almost on the same level as in 2010, albeit with a somewhat smaller share of articles in journals cited in the SSCI. The number of journal articles published in English grew in 2011. 40 of the 45 articles that appeared in SSCI-ranked journals were in English. The same applies to chapters in edited volumes. Overall, the publication statistics of the MZES indicate a growing internationalization of the MZES researchers’ publication strategies.

**Sources of External Funding  
2009-2011 in Percent**



(see appendix 1.3)





Publications and Conference Presentations 2007-2011						
	2007 All	2008 All	2009 All	2010 All	2011 All	2011 English
<b>Books</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>
Monographs	13	10	6	11	10	4
Edited volumes	17	14	9	9	10	8
<b>Journal articles</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>66</b>
SSCI citation index	25	42	42	50	45	40
other scientific	27	25	28	31	35	26
<b>Chapters in edited vols.</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>33</b>
in English language	56	51	25	27	33	33
in other language	35	32	43	42	44	-
<b>Working papers etc.</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>
MZES	8	12	12	9	8	6
Others	24	8	11	10	13	13
<b>Conference presentations</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

The quality of publication outlets has overall been upheld. As in previous years, numerous MZES publications appeared in first-rate international journals, including the European Sociological Review, Higher Education, the Journal of European Social Policy, the British Journal of Sociology, the European Journal of Industrial Relations, Political Psychology, the European Journal of Political Research, European Union Politics, the Journal of European Public Policy, Electoral Studies, and West European Politics. The monographs and edited volumes were typically published by high-quality publishing houses, including such internationally renowned publishers as Oxford University Press, Stanford University Press, Elgar, Palgrave and Routledge as well as the most important German social science publishers Campus, Nomos, and VS.



## Personnel Development

By the end of the year 2011, almost 100 scientists worked at the MZES, from faculty members to postdocs and doctoral researchers (see appendix 1.4). About 42 percent of all MZES researchers were women, an increase from 35 percent in the previous year. The MZES fully embraces the university’s strategy to turn the University of Mannheim into a more family-friendly institution and to offer equal opportunities to men and women – the growth of the share of women in the scientific staff is most welcome.

The MZES reaches its size and research capacity through the pooling of personnel resources, two thirds from external and one third from internal sources. In 2011, 60 researchers at the MZES were paid through external funds, while 16 scientists were employed through internal MZES funds (four permanent positions in the Eurodata unit plus several temporary Postdoc and Research Fellowships, MZES grants for project preparation, and PhD grants), and 20 researchers were employed through the School of Social Sciences.

In 2011, Hanna Bäck, a postdoctoral researcher who held a MZES-sponsored junior professorship, accepted a professorship at the University of Lund. The appointment process for a successor was successfully completed. In addition, the Executive Board carried out several recruitment rounds for Postdoc Fellowships during the year. Overall, the year 2011 showed that the MZES Fellowships are contributing significantly to the growing internationalization of the MZES. Another important point is that the MZES also serves as a springboard for careers beyond the academic sector. In 2011, Andreas Wüst, postdoc researcher at the MZES, was appointed to a position in the newly created Ministry for Integration of the state of Baden-Württemberg.

The MZES aims at promoting a vibrant intellectual exchange among its researchers – between senior and junior scholars, between political scientists and sociologists. Like in previous years, numerous colloquia and lectures were organized at the Centre in 2011. MZES Public Lectures address a wider audience and present high-profile personalities from the social sciences, occasionally also from outside academia, to contribute practitioners’ perspectives. In 2011 they featured Prof. Margit Tavits (Washington University St. Louis), Prof. Jon Krosnick (Stanford University) as well as the Minister of Economics of the state of Thuringia, Matthias Machnig. The Centre also co-sponsored a new round of the EITM (Empirical Implications of Theoretical Models) summer school and supported students having completed the first year at the Mannheim University’s Doctoral Center in Social and Behavioral Science (CDSS) by awarding several doctoral fellowships and Young Scholar Awards (the latter to Gema García Albacete, Tanja Dannwolf, and Christine Platzer). Moreover, the MZES awarded a grant to postdoc researchers for organizing an international conference on ‘Social inequality and mobility in the life-course: Causes and consequences

Scientific Staff

96

Scientists at the End of 2011

(see appendix 1.4)

Percentage of Women in Scientific Staff

42%

Women at the End of 2011

35%

Women at the End of 2010

(see appendix 1.4)



of social stratification’ at the Centre. Overall, in 2011 the MZES hosted eleven conferences with participants from all over the world (see appendix 2.6). As a contribution to the Centre’s internationalization and in order to help create and nurture international contact networks for its researchers, the MZES promotes the lively exchange with external researchers visiting Mannheim. In 2011, it hosted 10 guest researchers for a total of 24 months (see appendix table 2.3). Most of these guests are taking part in ongoing (or planned) MZES research projects; they regularly attend the colloquia series and often give talks on their ongoing research.

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## Acknowledgement and Outlook

2011 was another successful and productive year for the MZES. The greatest challenge that lies ahead is the growing disproportion between the increasing number of grants awarded, projects initiated, and project staff with the ensuing need for office space on the one hand, and the amount of basic funding and staff resources which has remained unchanged since 2006. While it will be important for the coming years to maintain the achieved level of external funding and, even more importantly, publication output, the Centre will also need to consolidate its structures and procedures to adapt to the considerably changed size of the institute.

This Annual Report shall not be concluded without a word of gratitude. The Executive Board wishes to thank the many institutions and persons without whom the achievements of the MZES would not have been possible: the state of Baden-Württemberg, the University of Mannheim and its School of Social Sciences; the Lorenz-von-Stein Foundation for its generous support of the institute; the research funding agencies for their grants and their trust in the Centre’s willingness and capacity to push forward the frontiers of social science research; the members of the MZES Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and helpful advice; the project leaders who constantly mobilize creativity, time and energy to contribute to the Research Programme as well as the Centre’s day-to-day intellectual life and research output; our many colleagues from other institutions for their stimulating and rewarding cooperation; the researchers at the Centre for their enthusiasm and all the efforts, often way beyond duty, they devote to the common enterprise; and the infrastructural, managerial and administrative staff of the MZES without whose continuous effort the institute could not thrive. It deserves special mention that the MZES is indebted to the University’s research fund which in 2011 supported several of its research activities. Moreover, due to generous support by the Rectorate, Chancellor and administration of the University of Mannheim, the Centre was able to carry out a major renewal of its IT infrastructure as well as a refurbishment of the conference rooms that were equipped with air-conditioning.





Department A: European Societies and their Integration			
A1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States	A2 Spheres of Societal Integration: Family, Education, and Labour Markets	A3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Integration	Projects in department A from the seventh research programme
A1.1 <b>Drahokoupil</b> Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	► A2.1 <b>Gebel, Kogan</b> The Social Consequences of Temporary Employment and Unemployment in Europe	A3.1 <b>Kalter, Kogan et al.</b> Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	■ <b>Ebbinghaus</b> Varieties of Social Governance in Europe: The Social Partners' Role in Pension and Labour Market Policies
A1.3 <b>Ebbinghaus</b> Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts	A2.3 <b>Jacob</b> Student Employment. Analysing Inequalities in Term-time Working and its Effects on Labour Market Entry	A3.2 <b>Esser</b> Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	■ <b>Müller</b> Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes
A1.4 <b>Ebbinghaus, Bahle</b> Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	A2.5 <b>Müller</b> Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why?	A3.3 <b>Kalter</b> Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants	■ <b>Ebbinghaus</b> Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights
A1.5 <b>Weishaupt</b> Governing Activation in Europe: Diverse Responses to Common Challenges?	A2.6 <b>Jacob</b> Educational Careers and Social Inequality	A3.4 <b>Kroneberg</b> Networks, Ethnicity, and Crime Longitudinal Study (NECS)	■ <b>Ebbinghaus</b> Challenges to Membership Organizations: European Trade Unions in Comparison
A1.6 <b>Rothenbacher</b> The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison	A2.7 <b>Müller</b> Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education	A3.5 <b>Kalter et al.</b> Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	■ <b>Rothenbacher</b> The East European Population since 1850
A1.7 <b>Ebbinghaus</b> The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems	A2.8 <b>Brüderl</b> Panel Study on Family Dynamics	A3.8 <b>Kogan</b> The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	■ <b>Jacob</b> Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults
	A2.9 <b>Jacob</b> Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation	A3.10 <b>Esser</b> Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	■ <b>Ebbinghaus, Wendt</b> European System of Welfare State Indicators (EUWI): Political, Social and Institutional Change in Comparison
	► A2.11 <b>Gebel</b> Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries	► A3.11 <b>Granato</b> Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration	■ <b>Müller</b> Educational Expansion and the Differentiation of Upper Secondary Degrees. Mechanisms of Social Selectivities in the Transition to Higher Education
		A3.12 <b>Kogan</b> The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System	■ <b>Jacob</b> Parenthood and Inequality in the Family and the Labour Market. A Comparison of East and West Germany
		A3.13 <b>Esser</b> Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices	■ <b>Wendt</b> Enhancing the Role of Medicine in the Management of European Health Systems: Implications for Control, Innovation and User Voice

- Project has reached the status “in preparation” or “ongoing” in 2011.
- Project was completed in 2011.

Core projects are highlighted in grey. Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2011 are not covered by this report. For full information on all projects, please see [www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de](http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de).

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration			
B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance	B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance	B3 Democratic Multi-level Governance	Projects in department B from the seventh research programme
B1.1 <b>Schmitt-Beck</b> (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	B2.1 <b>Schmitt</b> The True European Voter	► B3.1 <b>Kohler-Koch, Kotzian</b> Accountability of International Organizations	■ <b>Gschwend</b> Contamination Effects in Multi-level Systems
B1.2 <b>Rattinger</b> (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	B2.2 <b>Schmitt</b> The Left-Right Ideology	► B3.7 <b>Carey</b> The EU and the Promotion of Human Rights	■ <b>Rittberger, Wonka</b> The Politics of Mobilization
B1.3 <b>van Deth, Rathke</b> Europe in Context	B2.3 <b>Debus</b> Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences	B3.8 <b>Schmitt, Wüst</b> Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy	■ <b>Rittberger, Wonka</b> Agency Governance and its Challenges to the EU System
B1.4 <b>Wüst</b> Migrants as Political Actors	B2.4 <b>van Deth, Poguntke</b> Europarties Heading East	B3.9 <b>Kohler-Koch, Quittkat</b> EUROLOB II - Europeanization of Interest Intermediation	■ <b>Finke, König</b> European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism
B1.5 <b>Rattinger</b> Consequences of Demographic Change	B2.5 <b>Bräuninger</b> Representation in Europe		■ <b>Debus</b> Party Competition in Multi-level Systems
B1.7 <b>van Deth</b> European Social Survey	B2.6 <b>Pappi et. al.</b> Government Formation as an Optimal Combination		■ <b>Schmitt, Wüst</b> Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the EU
B1.8 <b>Rattinger</b> Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany	B2.7 <b>Wüst et al.</b> Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation		■ <b>Bräuninger</b> Identity Constellations, Political Exclusion/Inclusion, and Internal Armed Conflicts
B1.9 <b>Faas</b> Election Study Baden-Württemberg	B2.8 <b>Hörisch</b> Varieties of Capitalism and the International Crisis	► B2.10 <b>Carey</b> Peace and Conflict Escalation	■ <b>Gschwend, Zittel</b> Electoral Systems and Party Personnel
B1.10 <b>Faas</b> Immigration and Voting Behaviour	► B2.11 <b>Gschwend</b> Making Electoral Democracy Work		■ <b>Luetgert</b> Policy Delegation in Parliamentary Systems
► B1.12 <b>Faas, Schmitt-Beck</b> Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	B2.12 <b>Proksch</b> Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech		■ <b>W. C. Müller, Thurner</b> Phasing-Out Nuclear Energy
	► B2.13 <b>Gschwend</b> Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player		■ <b>Rattinger</b> The German Election of 2005: A Lost Victory?
	B2.16 <b>Bräuninger</b> Pork Barrel Politics in Germany		■ <b>Schmitt</b> EuroPolis: A Deliberative Polity-making Project
			■ <b>König, Luetgert</b> Enforcing the Transposition and Application of EC Law
			■ <b>Rittberger</b> The Making of Latin America Policy in Europe
			■ <b>König</b> The Puzzle of Self-Regulation in European Environmental Policy
			■ <b>Bräuninger</b> Comparative Legislation (VERGES)
			■ <b>König</b> Interest Group Influence on Decision-making Outcomes
			■ <b>König</b> Policy Change and Reform
			■ <b>Wüst</b> Heidelberg Study 2009



## The MZES – an Overview

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

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### Mission

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




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### Organisation

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

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

**Research Department B** studies ‘European Political Systems and their Integration’ and encompasses the following Research Areas:

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

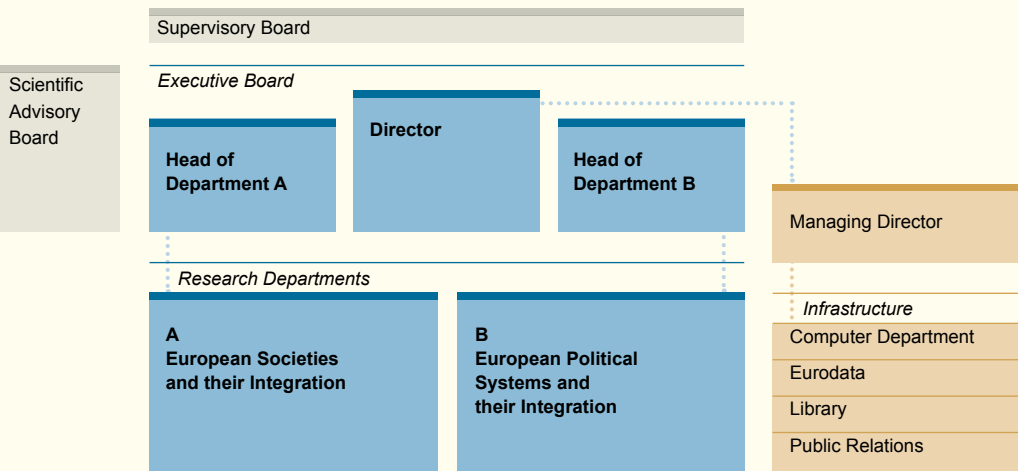
## Governance

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

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

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

MZES organizational chart



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

## Projects, the Research Programme and Research Funding

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

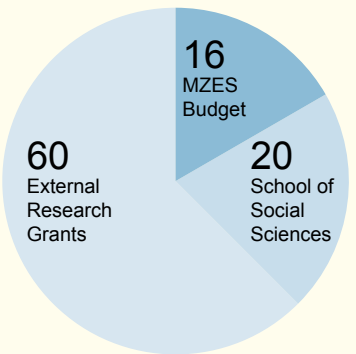
The MZES Research Programme distinguishes between several types of projects. The main projects are classified as 'core' projects and qualify for start-up finance from the MZES. Usually, this takes the form of funding for a researcher who assists the project leader (generally a professor from the School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

## Researchers

Approximately one fifth of the researchers are professors from the University's School of Social Sciences who are active as project leaders at the Centre. Only one out of six researchers (post-docs, PhD students and Eurodata researchers) is financed from the MZES' regular budget. All other researchers, most of them PhD students, are financed through external grants. The share of female researchers has been rising constantly. At present, two out of five MZES researchers are women.



MZES Staff by Source of Funds/



## Number of Researchers and Project Leaders, December 2011

(see appendix 1.5)

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

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## Supporting Research: the Centre’s Infrastructure and Administration

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

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## Department A: European Societies and their Integration

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

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

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

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



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

### Active Projects in 2011

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2011 are not covered by this report.

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

**Research question/goal:** This project focuses on the key features of capitalist diversity in Eastern Europe: the differences in the systems of social protection and their political and economic determinants. In particular, it investigates the welfare-state adjustments that followed the crisis of 2008. The main research question is: How have the welfare regimes in Eastern Europe responded to the economic crisis and what explains variations in welfare state adjustments? The diverse impacts of the crisis have confirmed that the post-communist transformations have led neither to a convergence towards one of the European models nor to a rise of a single ‘post-communist capitalism’. Existing research has shown large differences between country groups both in economic structures and in social provision. The differences in production systems and the worlds of welfare appear to be linked, constituting distinct varieties of welfare capitalism. What remains to be understood is what explains the apparent coupling of economic and welfare-state structures. The crisis of 2008 has been followed by attempts at welfare reforms. These might change our understanding of the differences between country groups in Eastern Europe. At the same time, the processes of adjustment allow identifying the political and economic constraints and opportunities that condition the variety of welfare states in the individual countries. Going beyond the political economy of transition, this study employs a framework that draws on the conceptual frameworks developed in the study of advanced capitalist countries to understand the political and economic factors conditioning the welfare state outcomes in Eastern Europe.

**Current stage:** The project started in September 2011. It is in the stage of conceptual work and data collection. Early results elaborated in two papers were presented at international workshops. The project leader also introduced an analysis of post-2008 pension reforms in Eastern Europe at an invited talk at Tallinn University of Technology.

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

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

**Research question/goal:** The European employment strategy seeks to increase employment rates of all social groups, thereby enlarging the focus from the unemployed to also the inactive, i.e. to all non-employed persons. The goal of this internationally comparative project is the analysis of the conditions for cross-national variations in non-employment and its varying socio-demographic composition. The project focuses on the impact of the welfare state context on the interaction of individual and social resources as well as constraints, which influence labour demand and supply. In particular, the project investigates the degree of non-employment of working age people, its multiple reasons and its role in the life course. Furthermore, the project analyzes non-employment in the household context and the dynamics between household members. Of particular interest are those socio-demographic groups and household types which are at higher risk of non-employment. In a first step (Western) European differences in individual non-employment are analyzed with macro-indicators. Thereafter longitudinal data on Germany is compared with four different employment systems: Denmark, United Kingdom, Italy, and the Netherlands. Combining internationally comparative macro-level analyses with micro-level data enables the project to study institutional configurations, individual factors, and household contexts as factors of non-employment and their causal interactions.

**Current stage:** The DFG provides external funding since September 2011. Results from first cross-national analyses based on the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) were presented at international conferences and have been published as a working paper. Further comparative analyses are being conducted using EU-SILC data (EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) and panel data for the five national case studies will be screened next. In cooperation with project A1.4 “Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries“, a data base on the relevant social policies will be compiled.

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

**Research question/goal:** Recent changes in social structures and social policies in European societies have increased the risk of social exclusion for disadvantaged social groups. In the planned project the focus is on families at risk, especially on: (1) families with unemployed providers (in particular long-term unemployed and social assistance recipients), (2) families in which parents have low qualifications, (3) lone parent families, (4) families with low wage earners.

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

**Director(s)/**  
Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Thomas Bahle  
**Researcher(s)/**  
Thomas Bahle, Vanessa Hubl, Lena Dunio  
**Funding/**  
Hans-Böckler-Stiftung  
**Duration/**  
2009 to 2013  
**Status/**  
ongoing



Families face higher risks than single persons or couples and have higher needs, because they have to maintain dependent children and to fulfil additional caring responsibilities. Moreover, they cannot as easily adapt to changing labour market conditions. Therefore the mix of social support and activation policies is of particular relevance for families: which policy package provides for both social inclusion and adequate income for families at risk?

This question will be studied by comparing Germany with four other European countries (Denmark, the Netherlands, France and Great Britain). These countries have all introduced major social and labour market policy reforms in recent years, but their policy packages show different combinations of social support and activation. Both Denmark and the Netherlands have emphasized activation, but supportive family policy is more developed in Denmark. France and Germany have only recently started with activation policies, but family policy in France is still stronger. Great Britain so far is characterized by strong workfare policies and reluctant family policy.

**Current stage:** The project started in February 2011 and is funded by the Hans-Böckler-Stiftung. In 2011 the policies for the different risk groups in individual countries were analysed. In addition, a first descriptive analysis of the risk groups at the individual and household levels was undertaken. Vanessa Hubl left the project and Lena Dunio joined it in September 2011.

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

**Research question/goal:** European welfare states have seen a deliberate shift from passive to active and activating labor-market measures. While there are numerous studies assessing associated national policy changes, a wide-open gap remains regarding the governance of activation. Accordingly, this study proposes two central questions: 1. What explains cross-national trends of convergence and divergence in the governance of activation? 2. How are decisions made by policy makers implemented at the local level, why so, and with what effect?

By answering these questions, this study will not only generate policy-relevant knowledge, but also contribute to the literatures on institutional change, international policy diffusion and social learning. While a general overview provides insights to the organization and evolution of most western activation governance systems, four countries have been selected for in-depth case studies: Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. These four cases represent four reform-oriented countries with converging organizational features, and yet diverging local strategies of policy implementation.

**Director(s)/**  
J. Timo Weishaupt  
**Researcher(s)/**  
N.N.  
**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2009 to 2014  
**Status/**  
in preparation

**Current stage:** Currently two separate applications for external funding are being prepared, one for each of the main research questions. Additional data has been collected, new papers have been presented at international conferences and workshops and several preparatory articles have been published or are currently under review or in print.

### A1.6 The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison

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

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

**Current stage:** The project is at a preliminary stage at the moment. A proposal to receive money from a research funding institution is in preparation. This is related to efforts in order to obtain an overview of available aggregate statistics, legal sources, and social surveys. Social surveys were screened with respect to relevant variables for the research topic. A content schedule was designed for the eight standardized case studies, respectively country profiles. Furthermore, a preliminary concept for comparative analyses was developed. Additional work concerned methodological reflections for combining historical-genetic case studies with extreme group comparisons.

**Director(s)/**  
Franz Rothenbacher  
**Researcher(s)/**  
N.N.  
**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2011 to 2014 (relaunch)  
**Status/**  
in preparation

**Director(s)/**  
Bernhard Ebbinghaus  
**Researcher(s)/**  
Nadine Reibling  
**Funding/**  
CDSS, Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes  
**Duration/**  
2009 to 2012  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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

**Research question/goal:** Disparities in health between socioeconomic groups are a persistent form of stratification in all societies. Since health provides individuals with opportunities and influences their quality of life, research has paid considerable attention to the explanation of health inequalities. Explanations have focused both on individual factors such as lifestyle, stress, etc. and societal factors like income inequality. The impact of the healthcare system on the creation of inequalities has been considered limited because differences in health can occur before persons even enter the system. This argument neglects that healthcare systems have the potential for reproducing or reducing inequalities over the course of disease which is particularly relevant for persons with chronic conditions. While many studies have shown that inequalities in access and utilization of care exist, empirical evidence which assesses if these translate into inequalities in health outcomes is scarce. This project examines the relationship between healthcare systems and inequalities in health. It argues that inequalities in access and quality of care produce a differential course of disease between socioeconomic groups. These effects of differential healthcare utilization are moderated by the institutional structure of the healthcare system which can reduce but also increase the inequalities created outside of the system. The applied theoretical model proposes numerous mechanisms through which medical care exerts its influence on inequalities in health. Since measurements for some of these mechanisms are restricted in the available survey data, the project applies a multi-method approach combining a comparative analysis of cross-national survey data and qualitative interviews.

**Current stage:** In 2011, the collection of institutional indicators on healthcare systems for 23 OECD countries was finalized. A first paper on the effects of healthcare system characteristics on mortality was prepared and presented upon invitation at the Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research (NIVEL) in Utrecht. The data collection process was supported through a visiting scholarship at the University of Amsterdam.

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

Research Area A2 addresses three major societal spheres and their effects on processes of social stratification: the family, the education system and the labour market. Taken together, these spheres shape the way in which social positions and life chances are distributed within a society

and mediate the degree to which specific social groups are being exposed to life course risks and insecurities. They thus inherently affect the nature and dynamics of social inequality structures within Europe: Labour markets provide access to key goods, such as prestige and income; education systems equip individuals with the necessary skills, qualifications and competencies for future placement on labour markets; family patterns act as an important mediator by which structural opportunities and disadvantages are shared and transmitted from one generation to another.

The projects in this area frequently follow a micro-analytical strategy building on national or cross-national individual data. Most projects explicitly take a longitudinal perspective and use panel data in order to detect the causality relations within micro social processes. At the same time, the research projects often establish systematic macro-micro linkages by relating developments at the individual level to institutional determinants at the nation-state level. The explicit cross-national comparative approach, taken by a number of the projects, additionally allows to study the differential effects of varying institutional arrangements on crucial status transitions over the life course.

### Active Projects in 2011

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2011 are not covered by this report.

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

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

**Director(s)/**  
Michael Gebel, Irena Kogan  
**Researcher(s)/**  
N.N.  
**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2011 to 2014  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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

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

**Research question/goal:** While several recent studies examined social inequalities in enrolment and graduation rates, previous research had directed much less attention towards similarly important variation in students’ experiences during higher education, in particular their participation in the labour market. In this project we examine employment patterns among students, taking into account different local labour market conditions and social origin. To evaluate the consequences of different types of student employment, we also look at the impact of students’ part-time work experience on labour market outcomes after graduation.

Participation in the labour market is identified by previous research as another dimension of social inequality beyond access to higher education. These differences in student workloads due to social origin are often explained within a rational choice framework that assumes students decide deliberately whether to work or not. In our project we extend this supply-side oriented explanation by taking into account the demand-side, i.e. the (local) labour market conditions.

We aim to explain student employment not merely in the tradition of educational transition research, but rather as an aspect of labour market allocation processes. This labour market oriented perspective is also a suitable theoretical approach to evaluate the impact of student employment patterns on labour market integration and outcomes after graduation.

**Current stage:** In 2011 we complemented our analyses on student employment comparing different German university cities and presented our results at several occasions. Our analyses show that local labour market contexts remarkable influence student employment patterns. This implies a major contribution to previous research: the decisions whether to work or not and what kind of job to accept are not only a matter of individual choice, but also have to be modeled as a market situation. In the proposal we currently prepare for third party funding we include these results to deduce several further research questions.

**Director(s)/**  
Marita Jacob  
**Researcher(s)/**  
Felix Weiss  
**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2009 to 2014  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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

**Research question/goal:** Teachers are a central determinant of successful schooling – this has been shown impressively by resent research on the effectiveness of educational systems. Therefore the question of how a society can attract high quality teachers is highly relevant for researchers and policy makers alike. In public debates on teacher quality it is often assumed that people with unfavourable cognitive and motivational characteristics choose to become teachers. However, few studies have investigated this assumption empirically. Against this background, the project focuses on the mechanisms that shape the decision to become a teacher – or not; and what this means for the composition of the teacher workforce and hence the learning environment of students in Germany. What are the qualifications of future teachers and in what respects do they differ from other students? What motivates them to start or to drop out of a teacher education programme? How do teacher students evaluate their study programme? Furthermore, the research project aims to investigate, whether these aspects have changed over the past 20-30 years, a period characterized by a massive educational expansion and changing labour market opportunities.

**Current stage:** After the start of funding in October 2010, relevant literature in the field was screened and systematised. Moreover, a cumulated data file consisting of several HIS upper-secondary school leaver surveys was compiled and first analyses were carried out. Results of our research were presented at the AEPF meetings in Bamberg and Klagenfurt.

### A2.6 Educational Careers and Social Inequality – Analysis of the Impact of Social Origin on Educational Career Patterns and Their Labor Market Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective

**Research question/goal:** This project examines two research questions to deepen the understanding of social origin on delayed achievement of education. First, do young adults react with reenrollment into higher education on some labour market situations? Second, do returns to education on the labour market differ between different educational career patterns? The second question has important implications for the consequences of the first question in the context of intergenerational social inequality.

**Director(s)/**  
Walter Müller  
**Researcher(s)/**  
Martin Neugebauer  
**Funding/**  
BMBF  
**Duration/**  
2010 to 2013  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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

These questions will be approached using secondary analysis of existing longitudinal micro-data. Since the moderation of the micro-processes through institutional conditions is of particular interest, the analyses will involve a comparison of both processes over three societies, Germany, Sweden and the United States. The focus will be on analysis for the German case. The comparison cases however can add additional insights on the processes in educational systems which are similar to recent developments of the German system.

**Current stage:** So far, social inequality in re-entries into education has been studied for the different contexts. Currently, the results are prepared for publication and the comparative analyses for the different contexts are conducted. Further, first analyses have been done regarding the returns to interrupted educational.

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

**Research question/goal:** Against the background of educational expansion and skill-biased technological change the dissertation project addresses the question to what extent these interacting developments have an impact on occupational returns to education in the course of time. Particular attention is attached to the analysis of new occupational fields or occupations emerging due to rising skill requirements that are relevant for graduates from higher education. In contrast to the current state of research the dissertation project intends to investigate the long-term development over several decades as well as the change in recent years based on long-lasting Mikrocensus-serials.

The first project phase is dedicated to the creation of a database, the collection of relevant literature and the elaborate investigation of developments both in the higher education system and in the occupational structure or labour market. The central analyses are engaged in the consideration of absolute as well as relative occupational returns (social class, occupational status, unemployment) over time. Subsequently, deepening research focuses on gender differences and differences between different types of tertiary degrees in the temporal development of occupational outcomes.

The obtained results ought to clarify whether there is a devaluation of tertiary education over time. Additionally, the project tries to detect possible changes in the degree of association between educational and occupational system net of structural developments. On the one hand, the acquired knowledge is supposed to fill substantial research gaps in Germany. On the other

hand, it should give direct policy implications for educational planning with regard to prospective educational supply and demand.

**Current stage:** In 2011 one article on class returns of educational attainment has already been published in an international journal on research in social stratification and mobility. Moreover, the dissertation project has carried out other research with Microcensus-data on trends in the relationship between educational attainment and occupational prestige or unemployment. The latest research has been presented at the RC28 Summer Meeting in Iowa City, USA. Currently, the project tries to improve existing articles and prepares them for journal submission.

### A2.8 Panel Study on Family Dynamics

**Research question/goal:** The goal of this project is to collect and to analyse longitudinal data on the development of intimate relationships and families in Germany (Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics, pairfam). In a panel study, persons of the birth cohorts 1992-94, 1982-84 und 1972-74 are interviewed. The study started in autumn 2008 with about 12,000 respondents. Recurring surveys are conducted yearly. In addition to respondents of the main survey, their partners, children, and parents are interviewed. This multi-actor design enables a comprehensive analysis and a thorough understanding of the decision processes underlying the development of intimate relationships and families. For the same reason the development of questionnaires aims to incorporate sociological, psychological, demographic and economic perspectives. Research groups of the universities of Bremen, Chemnitz, Mannheim and Munich bring their expert knowledge to the project. The Mannheim research team is mainly concerned with questionnaire design, methodological coordination and data management.

**Current stage:** Field work for the third wave of the German Family Panel (pairfam) ended in April 2011. The data of the 7,901 respondents are currently being cleaned and made user-friendly. Data will be available for scientific use in May 2012. Field work for the fourth wave began in October 2011. The fifth wave of the panel is currently being prepared.

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

**Research question/goal:** The increase in female education, employment and work orientation is often used as an explanation for low fertility rates. In particular the (alleged) low fertility of highly educated women receives particular interest in public debates. Some recent studies analyzed

**Director(s)/**  
Walter Müller  
**Researcher(s)/**  
Markus Klein  
**Funding/**  
BMBF  
**Duration/**  
2010 to 2012  
**Status/**  
ongoing

**Director(s)/**  
Josef Brüderl  
**Researcher(s)/**  
Elena Boldin, Laura Castiglioni,  
Kristin Hajek, Bernadette Huyer-May,  
Volker Ludwig, Klaus Pforr, Claudia  
Schmiedeberg, Mirte Scholten, Jette  
Schröder, Philipp Schütze, Nina  
Schumann  
**Funding/**  
DFG  
**Duration/**  
2004 to 2012  
**Status/**  
ongoing

**Director(s)/**  
Marita Jacob  
**Researcher(s)/**  
Michael Kühhirt  
**Funding/**  
DFG  
**Duration/**  
2006 to 2012  
**Status/**ongoing



the influence of certain characteristics of men on fertility pointing out that often men with very low education remain childless. However, fertility usually is a matter of couples. The project will extend previous research by taking characteristics of couples into account. The focus is on the (educational) constellation of the two partners, asking how the relation of individual educational level and fertility for women and men is mediated by the partner’s educational level.

**Current stage:** After finishing the planned analyses on the micro-level, the project in its final phase now focuses on the impact of local context factors, in particular the provision of public child care, on the fertility of different educational groups. To this aim, we combined indicators of these context factors with regional data files from the German Micro Census. Currently, the respective analyses are undertaken.

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

**Research question/goal:** Young women in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African countries have the worst labor market chances in worldwide comparison. The central aim of this new research project is to identify determinants of young women’s labor market chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African countries. Detailed studies will be conducted for Azerbaijan, Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Syria and Turkey. Based on a theoretical micro-macro model, new insights into causal effects and interrelationships between individual-level, family-level and societal-level determinants will be gained. At the micro-level, the role of education, social networks, the family of origin and the family of destination will be examined. The country comparison will be conducted in order to investigate how macro-contextual conditions (such as the level of economic development, labor market structures as well as state-determined and religious-determined cultural norms and values) influence micro-level processes and interrelationships.

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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

Immigrants and their descendants make up a large and growing proportion of the population in Europe. Their incorporation is widely seen as a litmus test of the integrative power of societies. Empirical evidence suggests that when looking at the integration of immigrants in many European countries, the prevailing picture is one of structural disadvantage, social segmentation, and

cultural difference – often stunningly persistent over time and generations. Studies also reveal, however, that there are interesting exceptions as well as patterns of success, and that puzzling differences do exist between integration domains, between ethnic groups, and between countries.

To date, comparative research is far from being able to explain sufficiently all the domain-, group-, and country-differences that have been observed. Particularly lacking is an understanding of the more detailed mechanisms behind the differentiated processes of intergenerational integration and their complex causal interplay. The projects in this research area aim at closing this gap by studying different aspects of integration over different phases of the life-course, focusing on different ethnic groups and different country settings. They all basically rely on an elaborated resource-investment approach as a common and integrative theoretical framework. All projects rely on large-scale quantitative data to answer their key questions, and almost all employ longitudinal data.

### Active Projects in 2011

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2011 are not covered by this report.

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

**Research question/goal:** The project focuses on the intergenerational integration of the children of immigrants in four selected European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Funded within the NORFACE programme, it is the first comprehensive and fully-standardized panel study on this topic in Europe. In 2010, we have interviewed children of immigrants and their majority peers at age 14, as well as their parents, and we will follow up the children over the next two years, thus covering a crucial, formative period of their lives. Based on these data, we will investigate the complex causal interplay between the processes of structural, social, and cultural integration. The project starts from the assumption that only thereby can one account for the important differences between countries, ethnic groups, and domains of life, as revealed by prior research on the integration of the second generation in Europe. The project will be the first to collect the data needed to uncover the mechanisms behind these diverse and complex patterns: large-scale, strictly comparative, theory-guided, multilevel and longitudinal data. All data will be made available to the international research community for public use. Thus, in addition

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to our own substantive research contributions, we intend to build an enduring infrastructure for continuing research on the intergenerational integration of immigrants in Europe.

**Current stage:** The first wave of fieldwork, which was begun in November 2010, was completed in all countries by spring 2011. In this period, we administered scholastic achievement tests, an extensive questionnaire, as well as socio-metric measures to about 20,000 pupils in 1,000 school classes in four countries. In addition, we surveyed their parents and teachers. In summer and autumn 2011, we were mainly busy with data entry and cleaning, but also with the preparation of the questionnaire for fieldwork in wave 2, which started at the end of 2011. Currently, we are getting down to first analyses of the first-wave data.

### A3.2 Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children

**Research question/goal:** The main goal of this project is the explanation of ethnic differences in the acquisition of cultural and linguistic skills during preschool age. This is a very important question because these skills are the key to future educational success. A second goal of the project is the detailed analysis of the determinants of skills, their relative impact und their relationship to each other. Further, a theoretical model of educational investment during preschool age has to be developed and tested empirically. Finally, the role and effects of preschool attendance are examined.

**Current stage:** The fourth wave of the survey of the same Turkish and German families was conducted from September 2010 to January 2011. A parent was interviewed face-to-face at home (CAPI); subsequently the standardized developmental test K-ABC was conducted with the family's now 6.5-7.5-year old target child. The follow up project was proposed in May 2011 and prepared afterwards. Interviews of the fifth wave are scheduled to start in March 2012. Analyses using the longitudinal dataset are carried out simultaneously.

### A3.3 Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants

**Research question/goal:** The project aims to investigate the mechanisms underlying the formation and change of both social networks and ethnic identifications of young immigrants. A further goal is to disentangle the mutual causal relationship between social and emotional integration. In particular, we ask whether immigrants choose co-ethnic friends because of a strong ethnic identity, or whether it is the other way around and high shares of co-ethnic friends enhance ethnic

identity. Based on previous research, in the first instance measurements for ethnic identifications will be further developed and tested. The core of the project is the collection and analysis of network panel data. We aim to interview students from 60 classes in North Rhine-Westphalia for at least two years in a row. Presumably, the first interview will be conducted at the beginning of the 7th grade and the second interview one year later at the beginning of the 8th grade. We especially focus on Turkish students and therefore will select schools with particularly high shares of Turkish immigrants. We intend to analyze the data, among others, with the help of recently developed actor-driven models for the co-evolution of social networks and behavior, which so far have rarely been used in migration research.

**Current stage:** The research proposal sent out last year was approved by the German Research Foundation (DFG) in summer. The official start of the project has now been scheduled for March 2012. Although no researcher was employed in 2011, the waiting time could be used to further prepare the fieldwork pending next year, first steps being the refinement and test of measures of ethnic identity.

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

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

**Current stage:** We are awaiting a decision on our funding application submitted to the DFG in August 2011. Further preparatory work was conducted during a DFG-financed research stay at the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge University in October and November 2011. Based on data from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study, it was possible to

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evaluate the potential of its space-time budget methodology for our own panel study as well as that of alternative methods. Currently we further prepare the questionnaire.

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

**Research question/goal:** As part of so-called Pillar 4 “Education Acquisition with Migration Background in the Life Course”, the project is a core component of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). Problems of ethnic penalties and their (causal) linkage to general mechanisms of educational inequality are emphasized in addition to other main foci of NEPS. Prior research has shown that pupils with a migration background show lower school competencies, end up in less advantageous educational tracks, and receive lower returns than peers without a migration background. Some hypotheses and mechanisms have been tested in recent analyses. Conflict-ing theoretical explanations of these inequalities have been proposed. But appropriate data for severe tests of these mechanisms are missing to date – at least in the case of Germany. Helping to close that gap is one central aim of this project within NEPS. To this end, the working group at the MZES designs instruments to measure ethnic resources and cultural orientations, especially Social Capital, Segmented Assimilation, Identity, Acculturation, Religion, and Transnationalism. These instruments are applied in several NEPS studies from kindergarten to lifelong learning.

**Current stage:** In 2011, field work went on in all NEPS starting cohorts. In cohorts 2 (Kindergarten) to 6 (Life long learning) first or even second waves were completed. Subsequently, data were cleaned, and the first scientific use files have been published in August. Furthermore, pilot studies and next waves have been prepared. Respective instruments have been developed and coordinated with our project partners. First results were presented at several conferences.

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

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

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

**Current stage:** The project proposal was completed and submitted to the German Science Foundation (DFG) at the end of August 2011 with a request for funding. Therefore, relevant literature as well as suitable data sets were compiled and evaluated and the theoretical model for the study of the well-being of immigrants was developed further. Currently, the preparation of the data acquisition is ongoing, as well as first preparatory analyses with the European Social Survey (ESS). The results of the evaluation of the project proposal are expected by the end of February 2012.

### A3.10 Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success

**Research question/goal:** The project “Ethnic Differences in Education”, funded by the National Academy of Sciences (Leopoldina), aims at examining mechanisms and conditions leading to the development of ethnic differences in educational participation, performance and attainment and at uncovering fields that have not been investigated so far. The intention to document the state of scientifically verifiable interconnections for public and political debate and thus provide a sufficiently strong explanation of existing causal effects for future measures forms the background to this investigation. The statement will focus on the documentation of sound scientific evidence in this area, the identification of previously open fields, a number of public controversies, and proof of the effectiveness of specific measures, for example, the impact of educational systems, the effects of pre-school attendance, social and ethnic concentrations or specific supportive measures, such as linguistic support programmes, summer schools or “multicultural” programmes.

**Current stage:** Within the scope of the working group “Ethnic educational inequality” expertise reports regarding the whole educational life course including preschool, primary school, the transition to lower secondary, secondary and vocational education have been elaborated. Furthermore, in-depth expertise reports have been drawn to the areas of tracking, familial determinants of educational achievement and class-based and school-related aspects of ethnic inequality in education. Expertise reports for tertiary education and discrimination and the final report are in progress. All contents and further action by the working group were discussed at two-day conferences at the beginning and the end of the year 2011.

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### A3.11 Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration

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

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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

**Research question/goal:** Against the background of a newly risen debate about educational inequality the dissertation project examines ethnic inequalities in the German educational system. For this purpose native pupils are compared with pupils of immigrant background, both Turkish and of one of the countries of the former Soviet Union (ethnic German repatriates). These two ethnic groups are especially adequate for the analyses, because they are the two largest immigrant groups in Germany and they differ considerably with respect to educational success and other important aspects. Moreover, up to now there exist hardly any empirical analyses concerning ethnic German repatriates. Based on rational choice approaches it is assumed, that family endowment with resources (which are partly host country specific) is crucial for the educational success of children and adolescents. In this project the focus will be on the role social resources play. Furthermore, it is expected that besides differences in educational performance, educational decisions at important transition points in the educational system lead to ethnic inequalities. In a nutshell the dissertation project intends to answer the question in how far educational inequality between ethnic groups can be attributed to differences in the endowment with social resources

and in how far these resources have an impact on the performance of pupils (primary effects) and the transition decisions (secondary effects).

**Current stage:** The sections on the theoretical background and current state of research are largely completed. Additionally, first empirical analyses were carried out. First results were presented at the I.N.T.E.G.R.A.T.I.O.N.-Conference in Bremen and at a meeting of the support programme for doctoral students “Empirical Educational Research” in Frankfurt.

### A3.13 Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices

**Research question/goal:** The task of this project is to explain unequal residential choices of different ethnic and social groups in Germany. A household’s position on the housing market is crucial for its member’s integration into a society and influences their life chances. While a number of studies give hints of causes for residential concentration along ethnic or social dimensions on a macro level, the actual processes of the underlying actions have rarely been examined: the residential choices of individual households.

Research starts with a general theoretical model. It is assumed that residential choices are the result of several processes depending on households’ economic, social and cultural resources. Households only consider a limited number of residences, differ in their search behavior und are able to realize their preferences in varying degrees. Systematic differences in those steps of residential choice influence the direction of the eventual choice and can be responsible for qualitative and spatial differences.

The model is then tested empirically by choosing a medium-sized city in Germany. Households will be asked about realized and planned moves. We will particularly address the question whether ethnic differences can be explained by resources alone or if ethnic preferences, perceived discrimination and different search strategies play an additional role.

**Current stage:** The project is currently in the stage of data collection and analysis for the explanatory variables. To this end, face-to-face interviews have been carried out with households of Turkish origin and native Germans in the city of Mannheim. These interviews were conducted with a main respondent as well as additional household members and include an event history calendar. Furthermore, we collected small-scale data on residential areas. These are currently prepared and analysed.

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**Status/**  
ongoing

## Projects from the Previous Research Programme Department A

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

**Research question/goal:** The main objective of the Action is to increase empirical, theoretical and policy relevant knowledge about the changing role of medical professionals in the management of healthcare.

This Action is rooted in a number of recent trends in healthcare: the growing involvement of doctors in management and changes in medical education, training and career structures. These changes are assumed to be positive, leading to improvements in organization learning and control, innovation and user voice. However the evidence supporting such conclusions remains fragmented. While changes in the relationship between management and medicine have received some attention at national levels, there is less research adopting a rigorous, comparative, interdisciplinary perspective.

Focusing on hospital doctors the Action aims to address these limitations to advance theoretical, empirical and policy relevant knowledge. The wider benefit for society will be the identification of promising practices in healthcare management to facilitate policy change at both national and European levels. The Action will also contribute to goals of enhancing the mobility of clinical professionals and the user voice in healthcare. Furthermore, a training school will teach young scholars in healthcare system and healthcare management research.

**Current stage:** Key activities are COST conferences and meetings of the research groups ‘Development’, ‘Control’, ‘Innovation’, and ‘Voice’. Data on changes in the management of clinical care are collected in the participating countries. First results are published in international journals.

### Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes

**Results:** The aim of the project was twofold: One part was devoted to analyses of social selectivity in access to tertiary education. The other part was devoted to analyses of labour market

outcomes of higher education graduates. Both components have been studied both in a national (German) and in an internationally comparative perspective.

Social selectivity in access to tertiary education: The project established cooperation with the Higher Education Information System (HIS). With this cooperation, the project did pioneering work in conducting analyses with the HIS upper secondary graduate surveys, which have not been accessible to university-based research before. These data were the basis for many national and international publications, in which temporal developments and mechanisms of social selectivity in access to tertiary education have been analysed. The project provided new findings regarding the effects of social origin, gender and migration background on tertiary education enrolment. Further, the project has been involved in different international collaborations, where social selectivity in access to tertiary education was analysed in internationally comparative perspective. The findings have been published in various international journals and edited volumes.

Tertiary education and labour market outcomes: Labour market outcomes of tertiary education graduates have been analysed both in contrast to less educated groups and in horizontal perspective by comparing fields of study. Thereby, the analyses were particularly focusing on temporal developments in the course of educational expansion. Furthermore, the project also provided findings with regard to gender differences in labour market outcomes. These analyses have been published in national and international journals as well.

An integrated report about the findings of the project will be compiled in the first months of 2012.

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

**Research question/goal:** The dissertation project addresses the development of social inequality in access to higher education. The project focuses on the branching point of the acquisition of the entrance qualification for higher education. It examines how the institutional and factual differentiation of options for obtaining the higher education entrance qualification that accompanied educational expansion affected the relation between social origin and the access to higher education. This is intended to overcome existing haziness in this field of research. By utilizing official and semi-official statistics, largely unexploited potential will be made available for addressing the research question.

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2009 to 2012  
**Status/**  
ongoing



In the first project phase the creation of a database and an overview about the differentiation of options for obtaining eligibility to higher education related with the expansion of the educational system is planned. After completing the data preparation important implications of the educational expansion, such as changes in the social structure and the increasing educational participation of women will be examined. During the next stage, the central analyses of the socially selective choices of the different options for attaining the entrance qualification for higher education will be carried out. In the final stage, analyses on the consequences of those selective options for the social inequality in access to higher education will be conducted.

The results obtained in the project ought to reveal mechanism behind the differentiation of educational options. The main focus lies on the significance for the extent of social selectivity in regard to access to higher education. Essential knowledge ought to be provided by the project that on the one hand should overcome existing deficits in this field of research and on the other hand can be used directly in the process of political educational planning.

**Current stage:** In 2011, the project reached its final stage. The findings have been merged and integrated. From the results of the project emerged a dissertation, which has been submitted to the University of Mannheim in December 2011. In January 2012, the final report of the project will be prepared.

## Varieties of Social Governance in Europe: The Social Partners’ Role in Pension and Labour Market Policies

**Results:** The social partners - employer associations and trade unions - play an important role in many European welfare states. The comparative research project studied their role in the social governance, particularly in policy making and implementation. Comparing different welfare regimes, it mapped the different modes of social governance in two social policy areas: in old age security (public and private pension systems) and in labour market policy (unemployment insurance and labour offices). Based on country studies of selected western European welfare regimes, the project analyzed the different governance forms and their impact on and dependence from the reform processes over the last two decades.

The project investigated whether these changes followed the path-dependent institutional traditions or whether we can detect systemic institutional changes. Although the role of social partners had been deeply institutionalized in the Bismarckian social insurance and Nordic labour market policy areas, the social governance in these countries has become object of considerable

meta-reforms over the last two decades, particularly where self-administration had led to reform blockages.

Several contributions and articles were published on the role of social partners in the social governance of pension and employment policy fields. In addition, a case study on social governance in labour market policy was conducted for an international project organized by AIAS, University of Amsterdam. Finally, a research proposal on “Non-employment in Europe: A comparative analysis of social risk groups in household contexts” was developed and first comparative analyses with ELFS, GSOEP, and BHPS were presented at international conferences and workshops. Since September 2011 the project is continued with funding by the DFG as project A1.3 in the 8th research programme.

## Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights

**Results:** The shift towards non-state supplementary pensions across Europe raises fundamental issues regarding their governance in respect to guaranteeing basic participatory and social rights. The coverage, the benefit formula, the funding modes and other insurance features vary across supplementary pension systems as a result of different state or collective regulation. Based on ten country studies by national experts, the international project compared the evolution of supplementary pensions, focusing on the role of the state and social partners in regulating occupational and private pensions. The comparison of Germany with nine western European countries (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom) offers enough variations on old-age income security to analyze the varying impact on the level of coverage, performance, composition and risk pooling.

Building on ten country studies by international teams of experts, three comparative analyses examined the long-term development of public and private pension systems, the variations in governance of private supplementary pensions and the impact of pension systems on current and future social inequality in old age. The results were published in the edited volume “The Varieties of Pension Governance (Oxford University Press, 2011). In addition, three doctoral projects were developed in the context of the project.

The goal of the project was to contribute to the comparative analysis of institutional changes in public-private mix and pension reforms. The research revealed the path-dependent development of multipillar pension systems: the Beveridge systems were early in developing funded pensions, while Bismarck pension systems lagged behind. There are very different modes in private

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pension governance and regulation, varying from less regulation in liberal market economies to higher levels of regulation in some coordinated market economies, particularly those with collectively negotiated or mandatory private pensions. These variations matter for income inequality, in particular for the scope of private pensions and its share in overall pension income.

## Challenges to Membership Organizations: European Trade Unions in Comparison

**Results:** Trade unions and other collective membership organizations have difficulties in mobilizing members and representing ever more heterogeneous interests within their domain. In many European countries trade unions face considerable membership problems with multiple implications for labour relations and societies in general. The project aimed at studying changes in membership organizations across Europe from different perspectives, combining analyses at the national, organizational and individual level.

The project organized two workshops in the context of the EU-funded EQUALSOC network at the MZES in March 2007 and at AIAS, University of Amsterdam in July 2009. A special issue with seven papers was edited by Alex Bryson (LSE), Bernhard Ebbinghaus (MZES) and Jelle Visser (AIAS) on “Causes, Consequences and Cures of Union Decline” and published in the European Journal of Industrial Relations in June 2011. As part of the project, a working paper with descriptive statistics and a journal article with a multi-level analysis of the European Social Survey were published by the Mannheim team.

Union density still varies considerably between a mostly low level in Southern and Eastern European societies and high levels in Nordic countries. In addition to social structural causes for low union density of women, the unemployed and atypical employed, several institutional factors provide selective incentives for membership and foster union access to workplaces. When controlling for individual factors, the cross-national variations in union density depend largely on meso- and macro-level variables, in particular workplace representation, establishment size, Ghent unemployment insurance and a society’s social capital. These institutional and social contextual factors matter in explaining differences in union membership across Europe.

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## European System of Welfare State Indicators (EUWI): Political, Social and Institutional Change in Comparison

**Results:** The planned project aimed at developing a European System of Welfare State Indicators (EUWI) that enhances comparative quantitative and qualitative information on welfare state institutions. EUWI was part of a larger project initiative that aimed at analyzing the impact of political institutions and processes on welfare state reform, and also the effects of changing welfare state institutions on the objective living conditions and subjective well-being of citizens throughout Europe.

As part of its preparation the project leaders organized two workshops in the context of the EU-funded EQUALSOC-network. The first workshop on “Welfare State Institutions and Welfare State Outcomes” at MZES in Mannheim was organized by Joakim Palme (SOFI) and Claus Wendt (MZES) in 2008. The second workshop on “Changing Institutions: Historical Meets Sociological Institutionalism” was chaired by Bernhard Ebbinghaus (MZES) and Jelle Visser (AIAS) at University of Amsterdam in 2009.

A first pilot project led to the research project “Social Assistance in Europe: Indicators of Minimum Income Security Schemes”, funded by Hans Böckler Foundation (see Project A1.7 of the MZES 7th Research Programme), which collected minimum income indicators that are made available as a database. Following the move of Claus Wendt to the University of Siegen, the planned EUWI-project ended in 2011; instead several comparative projects on welfare state institutions and labour market outcomes will be continued in Research Area A1.

## Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults

**Results:** The project examined educational inequality after secondary school in early adulthood in Germany, Sweden and the United States. It addressed the research question on the role of inequality in ‘late’ postsecondary schooling. In a comparative analysis of existing life history data sets the influence of the country specific institutional setting of prolonged education and chances to return to education were studied, as well as the resulting differences in educational career patterns of youth from different social origin.

The project has been completed in summer 2011. The results show that social origin influences are can be found even among young adults who are already established in the labor force. In comparative perspective, the project could show that this late inequality effect is even more present in countries with higher more second-chance opportunities for higher education. Further, it was

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found that a large share of the students re-enrolling were actually not re-enrolling but delaying their entry into higher education. For both delay and re-entry differences in school, performance differences by social origin are a important mechanism for inequality in late educational decisions.

## Parenthood and Inequality in the Family and the Labour Market. A Comparison of East and West Germany

**Results:** The study investigated individual dynamics in time allocation and earnings triggered by the transition to parenthood in Germany. Our analyses built mainly on longitudinal survey data from the Socio-Economic Panel 1985-2007 and the use of fixed effects models to capture unobserved differences between parents and non-parents.

In a first step, we looked at the effect of childbirth on the long-term division of labour within couples. In particular, the focus was on differences in the effect of having children by couples' relative resources to investigate whether economic incentives have an impact on dynamics in men's and women's time use across the transition to parenthood. The second part of the study examined the mechanisms underlying the wage penalty for motherhood in Germany. Our models for the first time included women's self-reported time in housework and childcare during a workday, which made it possible to test explanations of the wage penalty that argue that mothers' family responsibilities hamper their productivity. An additional methodological analysis using data from a small local telephone survey conducted by students of the University of Mannheim in 2005 looked at response bias in the self-reported division of labour in the home in connection with the gender of the interviewer. The main findings were that couples turn to a more traditional division of labour in which women further increase their unpaid domestic work at the cost of time in market work after having children, regardless of economic incentives given by their resource constellation. Further, domestic work is an important contributing factor to mothers' wage disadvantages relative to childless women. We also found evidence that the gender of the interviewer in telephone surveys has an influence on men's self-reports regarding the division of labour in the home.

## The East European Population since 1850

**Results:** The aim of the research project consisted in writing a comprehensive historical data handbook for the east European population from 1850 to the present. The main topics of the volume are population structure, population development and vital statistics, mortality, and household and family structures. Research was guided by the question, if the basic cleavage, much

debated in literature, between west and central/east Europe with respect to main demographic dimensions (e.g. marriage behaviour, complex households) can be verified.

In order to answer the main and guiding research question concerning the existence of a major structural difference between west and central/east Europe a comprehensive data collection for 21 countries was created, documenting the main structures and trends. Basically, it was sought to cover the overall process of the demographic transition, by this way extending the time frame back to the 19th century. This data collection is offered to the scientific public in the book itself, and furthermore, and much more detailed on a CD-ROM attached to the book. 21 standardized country profiles describe the most important national demographic patterns and long-term trends. A comparative introduction describes and analyzes significant country differences and tries to reveal territorial patterns.

Central results of the project are able to confirm the above-mentioned thesis of considerable demographic differences between west and central/east Europe. These differences remain in existence, even if the west European average demographic developments are compared to the national developments presented in the volume. Thus, e.g. the thesis of two separate European marriage patterns can be confirmed, and it is shown that these patterns still existed until the late 20th century, but except the Baltic countries and Malta. In eastern Europe, complex households were and still are also much more frequent than in western Europe. Nevertheless, it has to be emphasized that the removal of the political cleavage dividing the continent enabled substantial processes of diffusion which increasingly move east European demography to the western pattern. Despite these basic structural differences eastern Europe is no homogeneous territory: quite similar to western Europe tremendous national differences between north and south- (east Europe) do exist. In addition, it is shown that national differences do increase since 1990, because some countries faster than others adopt demographic patterns (like e.g. cohabitation, or births out-of-wedlock) having been established in western Europe much earlier.

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## Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

In various ways, the projects of Department B seek to contribute to the understanding of democratic politics and its development in Europe. The focus is both on comparative research investigating different aspects of the national political systems in Europe and their change in the course of European integration and on the emergent system of EU governance and conflict regulation and its relationships to national politics. The three Research Areas focus on complementary, but also interrelated aspects of democratic politics in the European multi-level system of governance: the involvement and participation of citizens in democratic decision-making and their attitudes towards politics, policies and politics (B1), the roles of political parties and their candidates as well as parliaments and legislators for democratic governance, with a special emphasis on electoral competition and political representation (B2), and the mutual dependencies and influences between the various layers of multi-level politics with regard to substantial and institutional policies, but also interest intermediation and elections (B3). Numerous projects are densely tied into international research networks, some of them assuming leading roles. Several projects also aim at the by-product of providing scholars with innovative data sets as a collective good.

### Research Area B1: Conditions of Democratic Governance

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

### Active Projects in 2011

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2011 are not covered by this report.

#### B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion

**Research question/goal:** The 2005 German federal election has marked a culmination point of changes that had been going on for decades as a consequence of general social change, and were additionally spurred by German unification. These changes concern the behaviour of voters, the instability of which has reached unprecedented heights, as well as the context within which voting decisions are made, including the parties and their candidates, the campaigns run by them, and the mass media. The confluence of these developments led to a substantial increase in the fluidity of the electoral process with potentially far-reaching implications for German representative democracy. Focusing on the three federal elections of 2009, 2013 and 2017, the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) observes and analyzes how today’s mobile electorate adapts to this new constellation of electoral politics, which is characterized by a so far unknown degree of complexity. Using state-of-the-art methodologies, the project generates and extensively analyzes a comprehensive, complex, and integrated data base that links cross-sectional with longitudinal data, both short-term and long-term. It combines surveys about voting behaviour with key dimensions of the context within which votes are cast, by means of analyses of media, candidates, and campaigns, and it spans several elections, covering both campaign periods and the time in between elections. All data generated by this hitherto most comprehensive programme of German electoral research are treated as a public good and made immediately accessible to all interested social scientists (via GESIS). Within the GLES network, this MZES project is responsible for conducting two components of the project for the 2009 German federal election: a rolling cross-section campaign survey (RCS) with post-election panel wave and a content analysis of mass media coverage during the election campaign.

**Current stage:** After the RCS/panel survey and the content analysis of TV news have been completed (free download: <http://www.gesis.org/gles>), in 2011 the preparation of the content analysis of daily newspapers was completed (coding is planned for 2012). Besides other publications and conference papers a monograph about the 2009 German General Election as well as a special Issue of the ‘Politische Vierteljahresschrift’ have been published. A concept for a book-length international project publication based on GLES data was accepted by Oxford University Press.

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Moreover, planning began for the 2013 round of the GLES, and a proposal for continuation of the project was submitted to the DFG.

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

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

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

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

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

**Current stage:** All data collected in 2009 have been released and are available for download via GESIS ([www.gesis.org/en/elections/gles/daten-und-dokumente/data/](http://www.gesis.org/en/elections/gles/daten-und-dokumente/data/)). English versions of data-sets and questionnaires will shortly be available. Field work for the annual long-term panel re-interviews will be finished by the end of 2011. The renewal proposal for the second funding period has been submitted to the German Research Foundation. Several research papers and a book focusing on the 2009 election have been published. A monograph analyzing the 2009 campaign panel and an edited volume to be published with Oxford University Press in cooperation of all GLES project sites are under preparation.

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### B1.3 Europe in Context

**Research question/goal:** Citizens’ attitudes towards the European Union (EU) play an important role for the stability and further development of the EU political system. Research has shown that support for European integration is depending on individual as well as contextual factors. The research project therefore aims at explaining attitudes towards the EU not only on the basis of individual characteristics, but also as a consequence of the context. Research will focus on the local context. For this purpose we distinguish between three aspects of the local context, namely local politics, local civil society and local economy. Data from representative population surveys and contextual data were merged in multi-level models to analyze the local influence on European orientations.

**Current stage:** In 2011 the main developments in this project have been twofold. First the individual and contextual data are merged in multi-level analyses. Results indicate that the local context has a statistical significant, but empirical subordinated effect on the attitudes to EU. Results of our research were presented at the 3-Nation-Conference on “Political Integration” in Basel. Second we organized an author meeting and prepared publications on project results, which will be published in 2012.

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### B1.4 Migrants as Political Actors

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

**Current stage:** Members of parliament with a migration background have been identified in the national parliaments of the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Germany and Austria. For additional countries and parliamentary levels data gathering is in process. In Germany, 24 parliamentarians of immigrant background have been interviewed face-to-face. A qualitative analysis of these interviews has been published (Schmitz/Wüst 2011). Consolidated analyses have been done for Germany (Wüst/Heinz 2008; Wüst/Schmitz 2010) and for the UK, France, Sweden and Germany in comparison (Wüst/Saalfeld 2010). A comparative inventory of the state of research in the whole Research Area could be completed by the project leader, Karen

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Bird and Thomas Saalfeld. Other aspects are currently analyzed, f.i. parliamentary activities in a longitudinal perspective.

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

**Research question/goal:** Demographic change is one of the major challenges Germany is facing in the next decades to come. Ageing of the population will be substantial, pushing the median age up to unprecedented high levels. Mainstream research is largely focusing on the consequences of these developments for social policy and the economy. But demographic change also has potentially substantial effects upon political attitudes and behavior in various age groups. Will public opinion on policy matters tend to polarize between generations? And how could that, in turn, affect the acceptance and stability of the political system? The aim of the project is the analysis of these so far largely neglected issues by investigating the implications of demographic change for political attitudes and political behavior.

**Current stage:** The nationwide CATI-Survey has been completed in September 2011. The cleaning of the dataset was finished in November 2011 (net sample: 3900 cases). The first analyses of our primary data have been conducted; preliminary results were presented at the second status symposium of the funding initiative of the Volkswagen Foundation in Jena. We will be publishing the secondary analyses, conducted with the Representative Electoral Statistics (RES) data in a special symposium entitled “Generational Differences in Electoral Behaviour” in the journal Electoral Studies in 2012. The processing of the data generated from group discussions conducted in fall 2010 will be finished by the end of 2011.

### B1.7 European Social Survey

**Research question/goal:** Major goals of the European Social Survey (ESS) is to study changing attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour of citizens in Europe and to offer empirical information for comparative research of the highest quality. The ESS is part of the European social science infrastructure. The study employs the most rigorous survey methodologies in terms of sample design, fieldwork, and development of equivalent instruments. Beside a core module of socio-demographic and substantive indicators, each wave consists of two rotating modules covering an academic or policy concern within Europe. Data are available without any costs.

**Current stage:** Fieldwork for the fifth wave was completed in January (net 3,031 cases). Extensive data cleanings were finished as planned and the German data are included in the first release (1.0) of the international data set. Nomos Verlag published a volume presenting analyses of the first four waves by late 2011. Besides, an application for the sixth wave has been submitted to the German Research Foundation in June 2011.

### B1.8 Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level

**Research question/goal:** The project seeks to compare foreign and security policy orientations of the public and of political elites in the United States and Germany over time since the end of the Cold War. Therefore, all available data from relevant mass and elite surveys are collected and analyzed from a cognitive psychology perspective. Developments, structures as well as determinants of foreign and security policy orientations are investigated. We especially focus on the interrelation between public opinion and elite orientations. These analyses will contribute to answer questions of attitudinal research as well as of foreign policy research. They will shed light on how the foreign policy orientations of citizens and elites in the U.S. and Germany have responded to the changes in the international system and foreign affairs since 1989/90. In particular, we can address the controversial issue if, how and in which phases the two countries have drifted apart with regard to foreign and security policy orientations of citizens and elites. Furthermore, the project will clarify the relation between public opinion and elite orientations in both countries and will thus help to better understand the process of foreign policy formation.

**Current stage:** In 2011 about 70 individual datasets from seven mass and elite surveys were acquired and both data preparation and documentation were concluded with the Codebook Explorer (CBE) software. Additionally, a database of international events was prepared to attribute foreign policy attitudes to the corresponding incidents. The first results of our analysis were presented at international conferences in August and September.

### B1.9 Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011

**Research question/goal:** Electoral research is a well established subfield of political science, nationally as well as internationally. Over time, electoral research has developed high standards in both theory and methodology. In terms of substantive focus, however, German electoral research has been mainly focused on federal elections, while state elections have received only peripheral attention. Given the ongoing changes in the electoral process (lower rates of turnout,

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increasing volatility) that are especially pronounced at the state level, but also given the reforms of the federal system and – as a result of that – the increased importance of state politics, this focus is ever more inadequate.

In view of these considerations, an election study has been implemented in the run-up to the state election in Baden-Württemberg: “Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011”. Its focus is on processes of opinion formation and decision making on the part of voters in the context of the German multi-level system of governance. With the help of theories and models from political communication and political psychology, these processes are traced and analysed in details. In order to bring this research design to fruition, an innovative survey design was implemented—for the first time ever in Germany—combining panel elements with the general idea of a rolling cross-section survey, yielding rolling cross-section panel waves. Survey mode was online.

**Current stage:** The field work period has come to an end by the end of May 2011: 17,000 interviews were conducted in total, based on 5000 panelists. Currently, data cleaning and documentation are under way. Methodological as well as substantial results were presented at several conferences during the year. One of these presented papers has been published. Currently we prepare the detailed methodical report and other articles for submission.

## B1.10 Immigration and Voting Behaviour

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

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

This means that in contrast to the existing research in Germany, the project is capable of going beyond the instruments of classic surveys and ting in with the current international state of the art. At the same time, the study’s design will allow to compare directly the strengths and weaknesses

of the different innovative techniques. However this methodologically accentuated contribution is not limited to migration, but applicable to all socially sensitive topics.

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

## B1.12 Referendum ‘Stuttgart 21’

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

The referendum was accompanied by a series of surveys. In continuation of the project “Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011”, the respondents of the previous study were surveyed again before and after the referendum, again implementing an online rolling panel design. As in the run-up to the state election, the instrument allows to trace and analyse processes of opinion formation and decision making in great detail. With regard to the referendum and the issue of “Stuttgart21”, special attention was given to questions of political legitimacy. The online survey was accompanied by two telephone surveys. At the moment the surveyed data is being prepared for further analysis.

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

## Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance

Research area B2 addresses the role of institutions such as political parties, parliaments and governments as key organisations that structure the contexts and processes of democratic governance. Research projects are dedicated to two overreaching themes: (1) party competition, both in the electoral and the parliamentary and government arenas, and (2) processes of change of political parties (especially Europeanization) and changing roles of members of parliaments and governments in Western and Eastern Europe. Contexts for democratic governance, however, are not limited to parties, parliaments and governments. Two new core projects and two new supplementary projects are added to area B2 in the Eights Research Programme in order to deal with contextual changes. All core projects are based on comparative research designs. Furthermore,

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projects in area B2 do not consider parties, parliaments, governments or countries as unitary actors, but focus on processes within these bodies in order to obtain more pervasive explanations of the impacts of contextual structures on democratic governance.

### Active Projects in 2011

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2011 are not covered by this report.

### B2.1 The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy That Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV)

**Research question/goal:** For large-scale democracies, general elections are the ultimate link between societal interests and demands on the one hand, and governmental action on the other. In contemporary Europe, this link – the ‘electoral connection’ – is experiencing a number of threats. One is the European unification process itself due to its inherent diminution of political accountability. Another threat is a far reaching ideological depolarization of electoral choice options. A third results from the changes of European political parties over the last decades. Finally, effective political representation in post-communist societies is threatened by the legacies of communism. Due to diversities in the institutional make-up, socio-political development and recent history, these threats manifest themselves differently in different parts of Europe. Building on the achievements of the European Voter project, this Action intends to advance the knowledge of the imperfections of electoral democracy in Europe, and to come up with sound conclusions and policy recommendations. This shall be done by establishing a network of scholars and by building the necessary database for a comprehensive co-operative analysis of these threats. To promote the quality and robustness of the output of the action, a strong emphasis will be put on providing training opportunities for young scholars.

**Current stage:** The activities in 2011 concentrated on all three aims of the study: data harmonization and integration, education and training, and the preparation of two major book publications. Harmonised and restructured test data files were coming in from a number of participating countries (e.g. Germany, Portugal, Iceland); a Winterschool on methodological issues of comparative electoral research was organized in Warsaw with some 35 young scholars participating; a First

European Conference on Comparative Electoral Research was organized in Sofia, with some 50 participants; and two book outlines were further developed and teams of contributors recruited.

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

**Research question/goal:** The political codes “left” and “right” structure our political world view. Yet their meaning is not constant, but variable: they vary across countries and over time. This project seeks to determine the meaning of the left-right dimension empirically. The perception of party positions by national electorates shall be related to the contents of their election programmes. In addition, the understanding of “left” and “right” by party elites shall be analysed.

**Current stage:** This project has been further developed with a focus on cross-national variations in the meaning components of left and right. The coding scheme that was applied to the German open ended material (respondent answers to open-ended questions) has been translated and applied to the Portuguese CCS data. A workshop on the meaning of left and right has been proposed for IPSA 2012 in Madrid, and was accepted. A comparative paper for that workshop is being prepared by Schmitt and Freire.

### B2.3 Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Western Europe

**Research question/goal:** In much of the literature on government formation and party behaviour, parties are treated as “unitary actors”. This assumption is problematic since parties represent divergent interests of various members in several regional and organizational units, and such ideological heterogeneity can have important political consequences. This project aims at measuring ideological heterogeneity within parties, and at exploring its causes and consequences. On the basis of theories on electoral systems and party systems, political socialisation, party organisation and the principal-agent approach, we explain varying levels of intra-party heterogeneity by taking individual features of MPs and ministers as well as institutional factors into account. In addition, the project explores some of the main implications of intra-party heterogeneity. It has been argued that intra-party heterogeneity influences the power and behaviour of political actors, and patterns of intra-party conflict should thus have important consequences on political decision-making. In this project we focus more specifically on the effect of ideological heterogeneity on parties’ electoral performance, government formation and the allocation of cabinet offices. The project gathers data from parliaments in nine West European countries (Austria, Belgium,

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France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). Our main source of information is parliamentary speeches of members of Parliament (MPs), which are analysed using computerised methods of content analysis. Understanding the causes and effects of intra-party heterogeneity is important for our knowledge about the functioning of parliamentary democracies in general and for explaining behaviour and decision-making of partisan political actors in particular.

**Current stage:** On the basis of a preliminary dataset that covers policy positions of Austrian and German MPs in the time period between 1998/99 and 2002, the project team prepared two conference papers that were presented at the ECPR Joint Sessions in St. Gallen, Switzerland, in April 2011 and at the Workshop of the ECPR Standing Group on Parliaments in Leiden, The Netherlands, in November 2011. In addition, a revised version of the full proposal for project funding was sent to the DFG in June 2011 and got accepted in November 2011.

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

**Research question/goal:** The core focus of the project is on the influence of European party federations (“Europarties”) on their Central and Eastern European partner parties and their party systems. As a “process within the process” the Eastern enlargement of the European party families occurs within the general Eastern enlargement of the European Union. European party families consist of three components: the national parties, the group in the European parliament and the (extra-parliamentary) Europarty. For structural reasons, Europarties are best suited for the practical accomplishment of Eastern enlargement of European party families. In this process, they search for Central and Eastern European partner parties on which they try to exert influence (“West-Europeanization”). These influences may also affect the relevant national party systems. Despite some notes in the literature, previous analyses show neither how influence is exercised nor which impact it really has on Central and Eastern European parties and party systems. This project aims at filling this research gap by carrying out a comprehensive and systematic empirical analysis of the impact of Europarties on their Hungarian, Slovakian and Romanian counterparts. In addition, the results can also help to shed some light on the more general question as to how much influence external actors may have on developments in young democracies.

**Current stage:** The project is currently in the stage of data collection. To this end, content analysis of Central and Eastern European (CEE) party statutes are carried out in the three countries under study (Hungary, Slovakia and Romania). Additional data collection will be undertaken

subsequently, namely interviews with representatives of Europarties and CEE partner parties. Furthermore, a model explaining Europarty influence on CEE partner parties was developed. First results were presented in 2011 – and will also be presented in 2012 – at several international conferences.

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

**Research question/goal:** This international collaborative project is premised on the notion that there should be a reasonable degree of congruence between the wishes of citizens and the priorities of those elected to represent them. The quality of this ‘substantial’ representation is important, as it will affect citizens’ perception of representation and their attitudes towards representative democracy, more generally. In real world representative democracy, however, policy congruence between citizens and elites is partial for various reasons: representatives may deviate from what they promised when electoral sanctioning is unlikely, parties have informational advantages, or the nature of party competition in mass elections distorts the multi-dimensional character of citizen and party preferences. Yet, very little is known about the actual extent, the determinants and consequences of policy congruence between citizens and elites in Europe, at the national or the European levels. The REPCONG project explores the determinants of policy congruence and the impact of political institutions and direct democracy, in particular. It is also investigated how policy congruence impacts on the perception of representation, and the satisfaction with democracy as well as the perception of specific representative institutions, such as national parliaments/ governments and European institutions. The empirical analysis uses data from various sources: European Social Survey (ESS) and Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) for information on individual citizens’ policy preferences and individual perceptions of representation and attitudes towards democracy; national party manifestos and Euro-manifestos supplemented with data from an online survey amongst MPs and MEPs to obtain information on policy preferences of both ‘parties’ and ‘individuals’ as representatives. Techniques from multi-level analysis are employed to reflect the multi-level nature of these data (individual, party and system level).

**Current stage:** In 2011 one major focal point of our research was examining inequalities in the representational quality of European democracies. This research has been presented at various conferences and a special issue on the topic has been prepared (Journal of Representation, Special Issue on Inequality and Representation in Europe, 2012 forthcoming). Furthermore, our activities have focused on the methodological challenges underlying the study of representation. Here, a new method to estimate party positions has been developed.

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DFG  
**Duration/**  
2005 to 2012  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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

**Research question/goal:** For all German Länder parliaments since 1976, we created a data base containing party composition, ideological positions of parties and portfolio allocation among coalition partners. On this basis, the trade-off between office and policy motivation of government parties is ascertained. The main goal of the project is to explain government formation by taking into account the proto-coalitions characterising the respective negotiation situations and allowing parties to choose that government which maximises their joint utility for offices and policy.

**Current stage:** Data collection is completed. Election Manifestos on national and state level in Germany have been transformed into text files and were coded according to a coding scheme that was especially developed to the fit the needs of the project. Following this, party saliences and positions of various policy areas were identified and validated. Based on these data the poli-cy and office motivations of parties in coalition bargaining is estimated. Theory development and empirical tests are joint endeavors with the project groups at the universities of Kiel and Konstanz.

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N.N.  
**Funding/**  
DFG, Thyssen Stiftung  
**Duration/**  
2005 to 2013  
**Status/**  
ongoing

## B2.7 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation

**Research question/goal:** The crisis of political parties stresses individual representatives as alternative linkages between citizens and the state. This project studies the election campaigns of individual candidates regarding a number of problems that become relevant in this regard. It puts a special emphasis on campaign styles and on the following research questions: How can we systematically describe individualized election campaigns? How do they differ from party driven campaigns? To what degree are we able to observe individualized campaigns in European elec-tions? Which factors foster, which ones hinder the diffusion of individualized election campaigns? Based on a newly developed core questionnaire we coordinate surveys of individual candidates standing for office in national parliamentary elections across Europe and across different incen-tive structures that might matter to their campaigns

**Current stage:** In 2011 one major focal point of our research was examining the electoral con-sequences of candidates’ campaign strategies at the constituency level. Results of our research were presented among others at the EPSA conference in Dublin and are published in the Politische Vierteljahresschrift. In addition, all papers for the proposed special issue of Electoral Studies have been completed. Furthermore, the international data collection within CCS continued (in Estonia,

Finland, and Poland), and additional studies stand in line – among them France, where a CCS candidate survey has been included in the planning for the French national election study of 2012.

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

**Research question/goal:** Although the OECD member states all had to face a similar challenge – though to a different degree - by the international financial and economic crisis, their reactions to the crisis varied a lot. Thus the research project focuses on the differences in the fiscal political reactions to the international financial and economic crisis. Although the governmental reactions to the crisis were not arrived at independently, because they were inter alia influenced by supra-national organizations and the severity of the crisis, the focus of the research project will be on the variation in the fiscal political reactions of the different OECD member states. Many states passed large economic stimulus packages, while others relied on a restrictive fiscal policy even in times of economic crisis. Also with respect to the composition of the financial packages the OECD member states differed a lot: While some states boosted public expenditure, others focused on a conjuncture stimulus via tax reduction. The aim of the research project is to identify the driving political determinants behind the different fiscal policy reactions to the economic crisis by the OECD member states with regard to the size and composition of the fiscal packages. To answer the research question a two-tiered analytic process will be applied. In a first step, hypotheses derived out of established policy theories and the “Varieties of Capitalism”-Approach will be an-swered using cross-sectional comparison. The second step will apply methods of process-tracing and quantitative text analysis in line with comparative case studies to test to what degree national governments used the international financial and economic crisis as a “window of opportunity”, to realize policy preferences which were on their agenda before the breakout of the crisis.

**Current stage:** The project is currently in the stage of data collection. Also first analyses of the Fiscal Stimulus Packages are carried out (fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis). First results explaining the variation of size and composition of fiscal policy reactions to the financial crisis have been presented at four international conferences in 2011. In 2012 the analysis of the choice of specific fiscal measures will follow.

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ongoing



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2011 to 2017  
**Status/**  
in preparation

## B2.10 Peace and Conflict Escalation: Dynamics of Peace and Armed Conflict

**Research question/goal:** The objective of this project is to uncover and explain the escalation and non-escalation of political armed conflict. Conflict studies to date focus overwhelmingly on the onset of civil war, its duration, intensity, termination and post-war transitions. Although the escalation of conflict has received substantial attention with respect to inter-state war, we have almost no understanding of the dynamics that drive or inhibit intra-state armed conflict. This project addresses the following questions: (1) What dynamics characterize and facilitate the escalation and non-escalation of intra-state violent conflict? (2) How do different types of peace influence the risk and nature of conflict escalation? To analyse these questions, this project will evaluate the interaction between political institutions, government and opposition forces. Quantitative and qualitative analyses will be carried out on a global, regional and national level, with particular focus on European cases of non-/escalation of conflict.

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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**Funding/**  
Social Sciences and Humanities  
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**Duration/**  
2011 to 2016  
**Status/**  
ongoing

## B2.11 Making Electoral Democracy Work

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

There are three inter-related data sources. The first involves an intensive analysis of party strategies in twenty elections in five different countries. Our innovative approach combines qualitative and quantitative methods to throw new light on how electoral rules influence party strategies and, hence, the options that are available to voters at election time. Canada, France, Germany, Spain, and Switzerland have been chosen in order to maximize variation in electoral arrangements. The second component is a panel survey of voters in the same five countries. The same people will

be interviewed in different elections at the national, sub-national, and supranational level. This will make it possible to determine how individual preferences interact with the salience and competitiveness of elections and electoral rules to shape electoral behavior. The final component is a coordinated series of innovative experiments designed to complement the analyses of party strategies and the voter survey by explicating the underlying causal mechanisms. The Mannheim research team is responsible for the German data collection.

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

## B2.12 The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech

**Research question/goal:** This project will examine from a comparative perspective how political institutions and electoral dynamics influence the ways in which politicians participate in legislative debate and how the content of legislative speeches reflects the trade-off between policy preferences and electoral considerations, in particular when elections draw closer. The project will test new arguments about the dual constraints arising from the political party and voters on legislators’ participation in parliamentary debates. While elections in the EU and in member states increasingly demonstrate voters’ disenchantment with politics, it is unknown how various communication channels between politicians and voters actually work. This includes parliamentary debates as the most visible of these channels. The project will import a new interest in the strategic nature of political communication in US political science research to the EU and collect new data on legislative debate participation and content in national parliaments (Germany and the UK) and in the European Parliament. In addition, it will employ novel quantitative text-analytic methods to evaluate the data and build upon the methodological arsenal developed in computational linguistics. This project aims at generating new insights into the institutional foundations of democratic debates, expanding the scope of the questions explored in previous studies on parliamentary deliberation and comparative institutional analyses of legislatures, and at establishing interdisciplinary linkages between political science and computational linguistics. In addition, this project will lead to new research tools for the analysis of political speech.

**Current stage:** In 2011, the principal investigator finished the empirical analysis with a book manuscript, which uses formal theory, quantitative methods, and case studies to examine party strategies in parliamentary debates. The book (with Jonathan Slapin) tests implications of an intra-party model of parliamentary speech using data collected by the project, including a cross-national elite survey of parliamentary parties and parliamentary speech records. In July, the principal investigator hosted a workshop on “New Approaches in Comparative Legislative Research”. During the

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**Status/**  
ongoing

two-day event, expert scholars from the USA, Canada, and Israel were invited to discuss the book manuscript and to present their latest research on legislatures.

### B2.13 The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player

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

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

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

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

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

### B2.16 Pork Barrel Politics in Germany

**Research question/goal:** The aim of this project is to explain the impact of mixed-member electoral systems on the behaviour of individual representatives concerning the planning and realisation of public projects. In contrast to existing studies, which focus on pure types of majoritarian and proportional electoral systems (and in case of the former especially the U.S.), mixed-member

systems have not yet been investigated in-depth. This, however, is a shortcoming as it is these systems that imply a multi-layered behaviour in response to the trade-off between district and party.

The research project will be put into practice using the following three steps. First, a game-theoretic model will be developed. Second, this model will be tested on real-world project data. And in a third step using interviews, the means by which representatives can influence the whole process will be determined.

**Current stage:** The data collection and coding for the quantitative analyses of the project have been completed. This includes data on federal road construction projects, electoral competition and MP characteristics as well as data on the communication of MPs with their district electorate. Furthermore, interviews with MPs for the qualitative analysis have been conducted in order to show common patterns of action related to construction projects. At the current stage, these quantitative and qualitative data are being analyzed.

### Research Area B3: Democratic Multi-level Governance

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

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**Status/**  
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Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes  
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2010 to 2012  
**Status/** ongoing

Active Projects in 2011

Projects from the Eighth Research Programme that have not yet started in 2011 are not covered by this report.

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

**Research question/goal:** Theories of associational and deliberative democracy have presented convincing arguments that civil society participation will render governance beyond the nation state more democratic. Empirical research, however, has provided ample evidence that Civil So- ciety Organizations’ (CSO) participation does not live up to expectations in its democratic added value. Apart from deficiencies in equal representation, effective participation in the sense of ‘im- pact on output’ is limited due to a lack of IO accountability. Hence, expanding on earlier research on the democratic potential of CSO involvement in EU governance, this project will turn to the role of CSO in fostering EU/IO accountability. It will explore the conditions which enable or constrain CSO to ask international decision-makers to explain and justify their conduct, to pass judgement and make them face consequences.

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

B3.7 The EU and the Promotion of Human Rights

**Research question/goal:** This project will address two related questions: First, what structural factors and behaviors affect the protection and violation of human rights? Second, what strate- gies and tools can the EU utilise to successfully promote the protection of human rights within and outside its own borders? This proposal is a direct response to the call FP7-SSH-2012-1, Activity 8.4 ‘Europe in the World’, Area 8.4.2 ‘Conflicts, peace and human rights’, SSH.2012.4.2- 1. ‘Human rights in the EU external relations and internal policies’. In response to this call, the project will provide a systematic and comparative analysis of how political, economic, legal and social factors contribute to, or hinder, the protection of human rights within and outside Europe. Particular attention will be paid to the nature and impact of accountability on human rights. The consortium will theoretically and empirically investigate, how different forms of accountability can

strengthen the protection of different types of human rights, and how EU institutions can facilitate this process.

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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

**Research question/goal:** The ITN ELECDEM brings together 11 expert teams from 9 European countries to provide substantive and methodological training in elections research to a cohort of early stage and experienced researchers. Researchers will join a team that brings together world leading scholars in the cross-national study of elections and industry partners TNS Opinion and Kieskompas to provide training and research opportunities. The research projects draw on cross- national election studies such as the European Election Study and the CSES.

**Current stage:** Two PhD students are participating in the Mannheim Graduate School as part of the ELECDEM Initial Training Network, Federico Vegetti and Constanza Sanhueza Petrarca. Both of them have been involved in extensive secondments during 2011, with Vegetti doing re- search at the CEU in Budapest, and Sanhueza spending time in Paris (CEVIPOF) and Oxford. A midterm review meeting of the ELECDEM network took place in spring at the Free University of Amsterdam and was a big success.

B3.9 EUROLOB II – Europeanization of Interest Intermediation

**Research question/goal:** EUROLOB II investigates if and how national and European business interest associations (BIAs) respond with modified strategies of interest intermediation to the new competitive situation caused by enlargement (reduced “ear-time”) and the new consulta- tion regime of the Commission, which institutionalised the principle of “participatory governance” and new procedures promoting the access of European NGOs. The research will be based on the replication of an earlier survey (EUROLOB I, 1999), addressed to BIAs in Germany, Great Britain, France and the EU. For comparative reasons it will be extended to BIAs in Poland and to European level general interest associations. The quantitative analysis will be supplemented with a series of interviews.

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DFG application; pending  
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**Status/**  
ongoing

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DFG  
**Duration/**  
2010 to 2015  
**Status/**  
ongoing

**Current stage:** The revision of the questionnaires and the address collection of trade associations in Germany, France, Poland and Great Britain are nearly completed. The collection brought some surprising results. As for Germany and France, we discovered a considerable re-structuring of industrial associations. Furthermore, in Germany and Great Britain we noted a marked increase of trade associations which challenges established knowledge claiming stagnation in the growth of business associations since the 1990s.

At the Annual UACES Conference the project leaders organized a panel on comparative interest group research where the theory and methodology of the project and the state of the art regarding EU lobbying of Polish economic actors was presented. The theoretical approach was also presented at ARENA, University of Oslo.

## Projects from the Previous Research Programme Department B

### Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005

**Research question/goal:** Our contribution to fundamental research will entail the production of a complete data set covering the procedural details of German federal legislation between 1949 and 2009 (extended period under study). We will also create a corresponding data set covering the specific positions of the legislative actors across fourteen policy areas and five ideological cleavages. Furthermore we will use the two data sets in order to evaluate the usefulness of present theories on divided government in explaining success and duration of legislative proposals (preference- and partisan perspectives).

**Current stage:** In 2011 we integrated data about executive instruments und appended additional variables for legislative instruments (decisions of parliamentary committees, lobby groups' statements and media coverage). For our dictionary-based estimation of policy preferences (GLIS) we differentiated between the search for legislative keywords in programmatic documents and the search for programmatic keywords in summaries of legislative proposals. In addition to these two data sets, we compiled information about the portfolio allocation at the federal and state level in a standardized manner. A comprehensive monograph on government formation, legislative agenda setting and policy formulation under weak and strong bicameral settings is in preparation.

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DFG  
**Duration/**  
2007 to 2012  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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

**Research question/goal:** The goal of the project is to examine the relationship between identity constellations, the political exclusion or inclusion of identity groups, and internal armed conflicts in the form of civil wars and military coups. In a first step, the project develops a game theoretic model on the political exclusion/inclusion of identity groups and their violent behaviour. In a second step, the project tests the game theoretic model with global, quantitative data. European countries play an important role in developing the theoretical argument. While most European countries are characterized by the absence of violent conflicts, some countries, like Northern Ireland or the former Yugoslavia, experienced very severe identity conflicts. The results of the project will show whether this empirical variation in conflict occurrence can be explained by the specific identity constellations and political conditions in these countries.

**Current stage:** In 2011, the project focused on data preparation and the construction of independent variables which capture identity groups in a multidimensional space. Quantitative analyses that examine the influence of these independent variables on the onset of civil conflict were conducted, and first results were presented at the ISA Conference in Montréal, Canada, and at the PRIO CSCW workshop in Mannheim.

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

**Research question/goal:** The analytical focus of the research project corresponds to the analyses of the relationship between patterns of party competition, coalition formation and policy making on the regional and national level in European states. Central research questions are, first, whether parties and governments on the regional level adopt different policy preferences compared to political actors on the federal level. Secondly, the project asks for the determinants of government formation and policy making in multi-level political systems. The main goal of the project is to create a database that includes the policy area-specific preferences of political actors on the regional and national level for European states with varying degrees of regional authority. This data will allow for testing theoretical models on party strategy and policy making in multi-level systems.

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ongoing

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Land Baden-Württemberg / Uni  
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**Duration/**  
2008 to 2012  
**Status/**  
ongoing



The original project title “Party Competition, Government Formation and Policy Outcomes in West European Multi-level Systems” was modified with regard to changing research foci.

**Current stage:** The project team finished data collection in the first half of 2010. The dataset now covers information on the policy positions of national and regional parties in nine European multi-level systems with a varying degree of regional autonomy. Papers that use the data for analysing party competition, government formation and voting behaviour were presented at international conferences and submitted to journals in the second half of 2010.

## The German Election of 2005: A Lost Victory? The Dynamics of Voter Preferences Between the Federal Elections of 2002 and 2005

**Results:** In the run-up to the federal election in 2005, the Christian sister parties of CDU and CSU started into the campaign with a huge lead in the polls, but then in September came in with their second worst results since 1949. This unexpected drop in public support is exemplary for the recent trend of increasing volatility in party support time-series. At the same time, and seemingly contradictory, a look at the strength of the two major political blocks in Germany shows them to be almost stable over several federal elections. The objective of this project was to account for the high volatility in party preferences between elections on the one hand, and stability of election outcomes on the other.

In the first stage of this project, we conducted data analysis using existing public opinion time-series. Our findings were in support of an existing theory, according to which undecided voters play a major part in inducing volatility. Undecided voters, from this perspective, are mostly disappointed government supporters who routinely return to “their” parties when Election Day draws near. It follows that volatility is partially induced artificially, since the predictable pro-government vote of undecided voters is left unaccounted for in midterm surveys.

In the second stage, we conducted an experimental study designed to look for further evidence of this theory. In the context of the federal election in 2009, we tested whether the future vote of undecided voters could be predicted by unobtrusive attitude measures (the Implicit Association Test). We found conditional support for this hypothesis: Undecided voters with high political interest had strong attitudes that predisposed them toward a political camp, while less interested undecideds turned out to be unpredictable. Overall, our findings should be useful for improving current forecasting practice by helping to eliminate artificial volatility.

## Electoral Systems and Party Personnel: The Consequences of Reform and Non-Reform

**Results:** The principal question we address in this collaborative research project is: How do electoral systems influence the type of candidates political parties select to run for political office, to serve in legislative committees and to enter governmental positions? One of the innovations of the project is to connect the study of candidate recruitment (candidate quality) with the study of how positions in legislatures are allocated (legislative organization) under the unifying conceptual rubric of party personnel strategy. The MZES research group is responsible for compiling information about candidates for the German Bundestag. Other countries in the collaborative research project are the UK, Portugal, Lithuania, Ukraine, New Zealand, Bolivia and Japan.

The completed German database contains almost 10000 candidate-observations, for more than 7000 unique individuals of all major parties (Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Social Democratic Party (SPD)) and minor parties (Christian Social Union (CSU), Free Democratic Party (FDP), Alliance ‘90/The Greens (Green Party) and the Left Party). Among all candidate-observations, about 3000 are stemming from winning candidates (i.e., legislator-observations). We have compiled candidate information for 5 elections: 1983, 1987, 1998, 2005 and 2009. Variables correspond to three major categories: first, candidate biographical information, second, district characteristics and candidate vote totals, and third, party, committee, and cabinet positions. The data collection relied on three sources. All the biographical variables and the party and cabinet position variables are based on Kürschner’s Volkshandbuch. The committee variables were taken from Biographisches Handbuch der Mitglieder des Deutschen Bundestages 1949-2002, edited by Rudolf Vierhaus and Ludolf Herbst with Bruno Jahn, Munich 2002/2003. All other variables are based on data provided by the Federal Returning Officer. While the data collection efforts could be finished in the fall of 2011, data analysis is still ongoing.

## Comparative Phasing-Out Nuclear Energy: Public Policies, Party Competition and Public Opinion in European Countries

**Results:** The projects’ ambition is to understand the interplay between the beliefs and policy preferences of strategically relevant / tactically mobile voter groups, party strategies and policy outcomes. It analyses those West European countries (and some control cases) that have decided to completely phase-out nuclear energy or at least have had moratoria on the use of nuclear energy at a certain point in time. For that purpose the project reviews the relevant energy policy

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**Status/**  
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2008 to 2011  
**Status/**  
completed

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Experts from eight countries  
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Fritz Thyssen Stiftung  
**Duration/**  
2008 to 2011  
**Status/**  
completed

decisions and reconstructs the related decision-making processes. Special attention is paid to economic conditions, energy supply dependency, environmental commitments and those events that directly impinge on the decisions – the nuclear accidents of Harrisburg, Chernobyl, and Fukushima.

The project shows that public opinion is an important driver of nuclear energy policy. Yet, critical nuclear energy policy decisions also display a great amount of autonomy of politics. An English language volume with country and comparative studies will be published in 2012.

## EuroPolis: A Deliberative Polity-making Project

**Results:** EuroPolis explored the forms of democratic deficit that are directly affecting EU citizens. It tests the hypothesis that citizen involvement in inclusive, informed, and thoughtful deliberation about the EU increases access to politically relevant information, citizens’ political engagement in EU public affairs, perceptions of the legitimacy of EU institutions, a sense of belonging to the EU, and voter turnout in EU parliamentary elections. We draw our hypothesis from the theory of deliberative democracy that suggests that democratic legitimacy rests on open deliberation, and prescribes that citizens should become involved in politics. EuroPolis assess the political outcomes of deliberative democratic practices by experimenting what would happen if EU citizens became substantially more informed about EU institutional arrangements, decision-making processes, and policy issues, as well as more aware of the policy preferences of other EU citizens. The project showed that substantive and informed pan European deliberation is possible among ordinary citizens (at least in a quasi-experimental situation as the one created by the project). Second it showed coherent connections between policy attitudes and electoral choices When Europeans deliberate together they become more informed, more open to the views of others, more willing to subscribe to policy alternatives that may require substantial short term sacrifices (as in the climate change discussion) and more greatly identified as Europeans rather than just citizens of their own countries. Euro Polis shows what the European project could evolve into, if the barriers of language and nationality are overcome. More specifically, it shows that EU citizens are capable of dealing with complex issues on a pan European scale.

## Comparative Legislation (VERGES)

**Results:** The project “comparative legislation” studied institutional and party political determinants of regulative and fiscal public policy in parliamentary democracies. Main questions of the project dealt with institutional and political influences on legislation on the one hand and individual

influences on the other hand. In parliamentary democracies governments are generally seen as the most important actors in shaping public policies. This project analyzed the influences of formal and informal rules of agenda control and political constellations like the composition of government, the strength of opposition, or the programmatic distances between actors on the success and duration of legislation. Even though governments’ crucial role in determining the legislative output is uncontested, there is a large number of (partly successful) bills from within parliament. Hence, it is also worthwhile to shift the focus to the (individual) parliamentary actors and their agenda setting behavior: The project also investigated whether and how legislative activities of MPs are influenced by idiosyncratic characteristics of the actor (like seniority, position in government or party group, or deviation of individual policy position from party line), by socio-economic factors with which an MP is confronted in his/her constituency, and by electoral system specific incentives.

Our results show that going beyond the classic dichotomy between government (including the parliamentary majority) and opposition reveals a differentiated picture of the legislative process: The duration and success of legislative initiatives as well as the extent to which opposition and parliamentary majority cooperate depends on the ideological conflict within and between government and parliament. Positional differences within the government camp also lead to higher levels of oversight of the coalition compromise. The installation of cross-party junior ministers and committee oversight in the legislative process play an important role in this respect. Additionally, relaxing the parties-as-unitary-actors assumption reveals individual patterns of legislative activities which depend among other factors on incentives shaped by the electoral system.

Within the scope of the project a unique data set has been created that encompasses information on all bills introduced between 1987 and 2002 in Belgium, France, Germany and the United Kingdom. This information is complemented by political, institutional, and individual data. Election manifestos and coalition programs, which were collected in order to estimate the positions of political actors, are available on [www.polidoc.net](http://www.polidoc.net).

## Contamination Effects in Multi-level Systems of Governance

**Results:** This project deals with the nature of the relationship between different levels of governance. Most European democracies employ a multi-level system of governance. They provide several challenges and important opportunities for representative democracy and electoral accountability. We speak of “contamination effects” or “interaction effects” between two electoral arenas if the null hypothesis of independence between both arenas cannot be sustained, i.e.,

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when one electoral arena “contaminates” the result in another electoral arena. This project is to conceptualize the decision-making process of citizens as a trade-off between their preferences and the incentives that are provided by the electoral context (e.g. institutions).

The research question focuses first on the relationship between national and state elections in Germany. A combination of state- and national-level public opinion surveys has been used to answer some of these questions for Germany.

The main result of this study is that the political composition of the national and the sub-national levels of government might provide an important decision-making heuristic. If both governments are held by the same parties then the attribution of responsibility is easier for citizens. The same parties are responsible for the policy output and are likely to be punished or rewarded depending on citizens’ performance evaluations of the government. Voters really do not need to know much about the structure and rules of the political process in a multi-level system. In order to validate the causal claims other federal systems will be subsequently studied. The obtained results informed a grant proposal that got meanwhile funding and will inform a new MZES project on “Making Electoral Democracy Work”. The results of a comparative analysis of sub-national elections are expected to inform the literature on voting behavior, electoral cycles and second-order elections.

## The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decision-making

**Results:** This research project analyses how and to what extent representatives of national parties engage in European decision-making. In this political mobilization of national parties, we distinguish different forms of activities (i.e., internal and external strategies), different levels of authority (i.e., regional, national, and supranational), and different addressees (i.e., the executive, the legislative, and private actors). The main goal of the study is to determine if and in what particular ways political parties try to influence EU decision-making and how this ultimately affects the substantial and procedural quality of the EU politics, both at the European and national level.

To learn about the behaviour of national party representatives in EU decision-making, we conducted an extensive online-survey among members of parliament in the German Bundestag and in seven state parliaments (Landtage). In a number of semi-structured interviews with MPs of the German Bundestag and members of the executive, we gathered additional information on EU related activities. For the analysis of external party strategies, a large amount of party press releases was content-analysed covering an entire legislative term and complemented by an in-depth case study over a one-month period.

In 2011, we completed the data collection process. More elaborate analyses will follow in 2012. First empirical results show that members of parliament, at the national and regional level, conceive EU politics as important for the success of their daily work. However, they only expand their political actions towards other territorial levels and institutions to a limited extent. Thus, we cannot speak of a strong trans- and/or supranationlisation of the political actions of German parties. When members of parliament in the Bundestag and the Landtage become active, gathering information about European policies and/or trying to influence EU decision-making, this is mainly done through the channels of their respective parties. Yet, a considerable amount of their communication activities contains references to EU institutions and legislation, depending among other factors on the policy field in question. Altogether, the impact of the European Union on the behaviour of national political parties and the competition between parties in routine times of politics seems limited. As a consequence, German political parties’ contribution to the democratic legitimation of EU decision-making is also limited.

## Agency Governance and its Challenges to the EU System of Representation

**Results:** This project consisted of two main strands of research. The first strand explored the determinants of EU agencies’ formal-institutional, i.e. statutory, independence. While most of the literature on the EU’s ‘agencyfication’ addresses the conditions for agency creation and the implications of agency governance from the perspective of democratic accountability, there is a dearth of empirical research systematically scrutinizing the institutional structure and degree of formal-institutional independence of these agencies which informs both the positive and normative literature on ‘agency governance’. As a result of the project, we provided a comprehensive empirical assessment and measure (index of formal-institutional independence) tapping the variation in institutional independence displayed by the full set of (at the time) 24 EU agencies. Furthermore, we presented and tested hypotheses derived from a rationalist institutionalist perspective to explain variation in the level of formal-independence among the EU agencies.

In the second strand of the project, we took a step towards exploring the behavioural dimension of ‘agency governance’ by investigating the political attitudes of EU agency staff. Employing a online-questionnaire that was sent out to agency staff working in different EU agencies, we collected attitudinal data along a set of governance relevant dimensions, such as attitudes on accountability/legitimacy, economic governance and institutional centralization. One of the main findings is that while EU agency professionals strongly and almost uniformly approve of “professional” accountability, forms of “social” accountability and public approval more generally are also considered important by agency professionals. We interpret these findings as an indication that

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the self-understanding of EU agency professionals is rooted in strong sense of professionalism with, at the same time, an acute awareness of the political character (and impact) of their work. This self-understanding might result from agency professionals’ principled skepticism towards a purely “technocratic” notion of legitimation and accountability. Moreover, it may also reflect the conviction that efficient regulation in the heterogeneous EU context relies on the general approval of the public and of political elites.

## European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)

**Results:** How does international terrorism influence national legislation in Western democracies? Do the legislative responses to international terrorism change the relationship between collective security and individual freedom? This project investigated the scope and scale of legislative responses in Germany over the period 1995 to 2005, in which the danger of international terrorism reached a peak with the 9/11 attack. For the first time, we evaluated in a longitudinal quantitative manner, whether and to what extent international terrorism influenced German legislation in terms of the amount of legislative responses related to terror. Furthermore, we examined the empirical implications of four hypotheses which are considered to influence the probability for legislative responses to terror: the danger of international terrorism, Europeanization, policy distances on terror issues among governmental actors and relationship to the powers of national security agencies.

For the identification of legislative responses to international terrorism we applied content analysis of the overall legislative texts - a labor intense procedure which differs from existing studies on legislative responses to international terrorism (see Epifanio 2011). Our procedure requires a computer-assisted analysis of legislative texts that is based on a dictionary comprising security- and freedom-related items. The computer-assisted item-based analysis identified 90 terror responses in the overall sample of 2291 legislative initiatives, which is about four per cent of all initiatives in the period of study. For these terror responses three of the four hypotheses are confirmed: a large number of terror victims (as a proxy for terror danger), a small distance of terror-related preferences among governmental actors and a relationship to the powers of national security agencies increases the probability for terror responses in Germany. Furthermore, our analysis rejects the relevance of a number of variables, which are often mentioned in the literature for the probability of legislative success, such as Europeanization, formal or party-oriented promoter of a legislative initiative, bicameral consent and cost implications do not matter for legislative responses to international terrorism.

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## Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union (PIREDEU)

**Results:** PIREDEU was the name of the European Election Study 2009. While forming very much a part of the EES tradition, PIREDEU was different. Funded under the 7th Framework Programme for Research of the European Commission, it provided a “Design Infrastructure” to funders and users, and more generally to the scientific public interested in empirical research into electoral democracy at the EU level. The additional purpose of this Design Infrastructure of course was and is to open the way for a true infrastructure, i.e. a continuing democratic audit conducted at the occasion of subsequent European Parliament elections.

PIREDEU was a modular study which combined and related to one another by way of “data pre-linking” several data gathering components. Those were a representative survey conducted shortly after the election among the citizens (voters and non-voters) in each of the then 27 member countries of the European Union (the Voter Study); a survey among the candidates standing for office in each of the member countries (the Candidates Survey); a quantitative content analysis of the contents of the front page news of the two main papers during the electoral campaign in each country (the Media Study); and another such quantitative content analysis of the party programmes issued at the occasion of the 2009 EP election (the Euromanifesto Study). The latter study component was taken care of at the MZES.

The EES / PIREDEU websites have since mid-2005 attracted over 3,600 visits on average per month. In 2010 alone we counted over 1,000 downloads of the datasets produced by PIREDEU on the 2009 EP election studies. Analysis of EES data has generated a large number of scholarly publications; a bibliography updated in late 2011 contains 995 entries, including dozens of books and monographs and hundreds of peer-reviewed articles and book-chapters.

## Policy Delegation in Parliamentary Systems: A Comparative Perspective on Bureaucratic Autonomy

**Results:** This project set out to examine how parliamentary systems in Western Europe differ from the US with regard to bureaucratic delegation. We know that we have observed an increase in the use of delegated, secondary legislation of the executive, which is often referred to in the popular press as bureaucratization. But, has this trend toward the increased use of these delegated measures shifted and/or limited the legislative competencies of the Parliament over time? The ability and propensity of decision makers to delegate vary widely across political systems

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and policy areas, and this could directly affect both the quality and direction of public policy. This project asks how differences in the preferences of the legislating actors and the degree of institutional control over bureaucrats affect changes in the extent of policy delegation in five countries. The work plan envisioned the assembly, completion and standardization of cross-national primary and secondary legislation databank. These data include comprehensive statistics for all primary and secondary legislation passed subsequent to 1987 in the UK, Ireland, France, Germany and the US in a machine readable and comparable format. In order to achieve a complete update of the current raw data to include the past seven years, the raw data have been attained. The past months have also provided opportunity for a number of important theoretical advancements: In addition to having completed a systematic and detailed classification scheme for the European parliamentary legislative systems, the US legislative process is also documented. The research begun under the Margarete von Wrangell program will be completed under a Marie Curie Career Integration Grant (approved with project begin on 1 March 2012).

## Enforcing the Transposition and Application of EC Law: What Role is Played by the Commission and European Court of Justice?

**Results:** This project contributed a theoretical and empirical perspective to contemporary research on the transposition and application of EU Law in the member states as it is enforced by the Commission and European Court of Justice (ECJ). The project draws on the theoretical literature from the field of International Relations (IR) on the interaction between international courts and national states as well as on the more empirically oriented studies on implementation of EU law in member states. An overview of previous compliance research on EU law revealed that the interaction between the European Commission, the ECJ and the member states has been largely overlooked. Despite the importance in the theoretical literature in IR, there are hardly any theoretical contributions in the EU literature on this topic. Tanja Dannwolf presented one suitable theoretical approach in her dissertation proposal. In order to empirically test the theoretical predictions of the model we completed a comprehensive data set linking data from three previous resources and extending the time period to include all directives passed between 1986 and 2009. More specifically, three datasets were combined: 1) on EU legislative activity (König, Luetgert and Dannwolf 2006), 2) on transposition activities of member states (König and Luetgert 2009; Luetgert and Dannwolf 2009) as well as 3) on infringement procedures that were initiated by the European Commission. This allows to adopt a process perspective on all EU laws – insofar available – for the period 1986 until 2009. This new data set will allow for the continued investigation of member state transposition activities and supranational enforcement for individual legislative

acts across all stages of legislative and compliance decision making. The project has resulted in one book chapter and two conference papers that are currently under review. In addition, a MZES working paper and a dissertation are in preparation.

## The Making of Latin America Policy in Europe

**Results:** This project sought to uncover the different origins and motivating factors of EU Member States’ Latin America policies, as well as their interaction with the EU’s strategy towards the region. To this end, Spain, the UK, and Germany were chosen as influential Member States endowed with distinct national policies towards Latin America. While the EU is attempting to create a common policy towards Latin America, Member States’ approaches to the region vary, thus hampering a coherent European policy. The project began by systematically mapping the variation in policy activity regarding Latin America between the countries under study in economic, governance, and EU-related affairs. To this end, it employed fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA) as an index-creation tool.

On the basis of the variation uncovered through the policy activity index and theoretical relevance, two policy areas were selected for in-depth study: development policy and the interaction between national policy towards Latin America and the EU’s strategy vis-à-vis the region. Situated within a Foreign Policy Analysis approach and based on an extended liberal theoretical account, the investigation developed a framework to shed light on Latin America policy-making in Europe. Empirically, the project was based on a series of semi-structured elite interviews carried out at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs as well as Development Ministries and Agencies of the countries under study. This evidence was complemented with further interviews of European Union officials and Latin American diplomats based in Brussels, text analysis of government documents and, in the case of development policy, data available from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The study found that overall, foreign policy-making towards Latin America in Europe is determined mostly by domestic political and economic interests. However, both in development policy towards the region and in the interaction between national and EU policy, ideational factors also play a role, particularly in Germany and Spain. The various explanatory factors interact with one another in unique ways, thus producing country-specific policy outcomes.

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## To Comply or Not to Comply? That is the Question! The Puzzle of Self-Regulation in European Environmental Policy

**Results:** This project investigates the strategic role of information in international environmental agreement-making. While information is always welfare-enhancing when there is only one single decision-maker, information can reduce social welfare in strategic contexts. To elaborate on this effect in the context of international cooperation on climate change, we develop two game-theoretic models and test their implications empirically.

Both models feature two countries that can take costly emission abatement, which is a positive externality in both countries. These countries differ ex post in their marginal benefits from abatement, and the first model conceives of the countries as unitary actors, while the second model includes domestic voters with electoral control power. From these analyses we find that absent electoral competition better information undermines cooperation if marginal benefits between the two countries are sufficiently asymmetric. In the model with domestic electoral dynamics, in contrast, cooperation can be sustained when countries are democratic and information is low. Consistent with the findings in the literature that information can have negative social value, our model allows us to derive that the cooperative potential of democracies decreases with information. The better informed voters are in low-benefitting countries, the less likely they are in supporting costly abatement action. Low returns from emission reduction and the knowledge thereof incentivises governments to refrain from cooperation due to the electoral threat to be thrown out of office. Simple simulations put this result into perspective and illustrate that information has negative social value for a broad range of parameter specifications.

We test, in particular, the hypothesis that democratic cooperation reduces with information. For this, we use binary cross-sectional time-series data as well as parametric and semi-parametric duration models for 189 countries that ratified the Kyoto Protocol. We find strong support for our hypothesis: democracies ratify the Kyoto Protocol faster than autocratic regimes, but this effect decreases statistically significantly the better informed democratic voters are. We show that in strategic contexts information can indeed have negative effects on international cooperation.

## Interest Group Influence on Decision-making Outcomes in Bicameral Political Systems

**Results:** The project investigated the determinants of interest group influence in political systems. In order to influence policy outcomes, interest groups may choose to lobby several political actors. But not all political actors are created equal. Depending on preference configurations and formal powers of the decision-makers, the interest groups problem is to identify the most promising lobbying targets. The major focus of the project was therefore to analyze how the institutional setup in bicameral systems influences interest groups’ choice of communication strategy. The first step taken to answer this question was the development of a formal theoretical model to explain interest groups’ interaction with several decision-makers. In a second step, the model was tested empirically using data on lobbying strategies for the USA and Germany. The data comprise important legislative acts in the policy fields of labor and social policy. We find that despite differences in the organization of interests between the two systems there is a common underlying pattern of communication strategies if one focuses on interest group communication with structurally equivalent decision-makers in the two political systems. The issue context and other factors which are usually highlighted as determinants of interest group actions are less important determinants of communication patterns than commonly thought.

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## Heidelberg Study 2009 – Online Survey

**Results:** In 2009, the seventh edition of the so-called “Heidelberg-Studie” (Heidelberg Study), a representative survey among the citizens of Heidelberg co-conceptualized by students, will not only be conducted by telephone, but for the first time also online (optional by mail). At the MZES, the online component (offline recruited interviewees) of the study will be realized. Since identical surveys will be conducted by telephone and online, various comparative analyses of respondent behaviour by survey method will be possible. Further, research questions are linked to various completed and ongoing projects at the MZES, f.i. on “European Parliament elections”, “local elections”, “comparability of family and work” and the “electoral behaviour of naturalized citizens”.

Data was assessed, cleaned and provided for analyses. First descriptive analyses have been done and were presented to the public. Data will still be used for analyses.

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Associated Projects

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

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<b>Director(s)/</b> Thomas König
<b>Director(s)/</b> Thomas König, Wolfgang C. Müller, Sven-Oliver Proksch
<b>Director(s)/</b> Thomas Bräuninger, Marc Debus
<b>Director(s)/</b> Wolfgang C. Müller, Hanna Bäck
<b>Director(s)/</b> Thomas Gschwend, Sven-Oliver Proksch
<b>Director(s)/</b> Berthold Rittberger

AI.1 Welfare State Reform Support from Below: Linking Individual Attitudes and Organised Interests in Europe

BI.1 The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

BI.2 Legislative Reforms and Party Competition

BI.3 Reform Agendas and Intra-party Programmatic Position-taking

BI.4 “Strong” vs. “Weak” Governments and the Challenge of Economic Reforms

BI.5 Measuring a Common Space and the Dynamics of Reform Positions

BI.6 The Politics of Territorial Reform: Redrawing the Boundaries of Administrative Districts

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# 1 Summary Statistics

## 1.1 Research Projects 2011 (and 2010)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation (MZES starting grants)	6	4	10
Ongoing projects (45 externally funded)	21	26	47
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) at the end of 2011	27	30	57
Completed projects in 2011 (19 externally funded)	7	16	23
Total of all projects (active and completed) (64 externally funded)	34	46	80
Total of all projects 2010	35	50	85

This table includes all projects located at the MZES. It does not include 8 associated projects (1 in Dep. A, 7 in Dep. B) at the DFG-funded SFB 884 “Political Economy of Reforms”.

## 1.2 New Grants 2003-2011, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

In 1000 €	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	1556	3267	1310	3776	1454	3485	4843	5233	2519
3-Year Mean	1441	1951	2044	2784	2180	2905	3261	4520	4199

## 1.3 New Grants by Source, 2006-2011

In %	2006-2008	2009-2011	2011
DFG	72.0	61.1	71.0
Foundations	12.8	6.8	14.0
German Federal Government	5.7	6.1	0.0
Baden-Württemberg	1.5	4.7	14.1
EU & European Consortia	6.3	20.1	0.9
Others	1.6	1.2	0.0



1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender

December 31, 2011						December 31, 2010					
	Source of Funds	Total	Male	Female			Source of Funds	Total	Male	Female	
Researchers in Research Departments	MZES	12	6	6	50.0 %	Researchers in Research Departments	MZES	18	12	6	33.3 %
	Research grants	60	31	29	48.3 %		Research grants	57	33	24	42.1 %
Researchers in Eurodata	MZES	4	3	1	25.0 %	Researchers in Eurodata	MZES	5	4	1	20.0 %
Total at Centre		76	40	36	47.4 %	Total at Centre		80	49	31	38.8 %
School of Social Sciences	University of Mannheim	20	16	4	20.0 %	School of Social Sciences	University of Mannheim	23	18	5	21.7 %
Overall 2011		96	56	40	41.7 %	Overall 2010		103	67	36	35.0 %

In previous years, this table referred to the entire year, not to one particular day. Therefore the data from the annual report for 2010 cannot be compared to this table. The table above refers to December 31, 2010 in the same way the table on the left refers to December 31, 2011.

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Leaders by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2011 (and 2010)

	MZES budget		External research grants a)		School of Social Sciences	
	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons
Researchers and project leaders	9.00 b)	12	34.24 b)	60	19.50	20
Academic Staff in MZES Infrastructure	7.50 c)	8				
Non-academic staff	6.85	11				
Total 2011	23.35	31	34.24	60	19.50	20
Total 2010	27.45	38	32.15	57	22.50	23

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

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2011 (and 2010)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing		Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates		Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim		9		4	Private sector				4
Other German university	1	5	1	2	Parental leave			1	2
Other foreign university	3	3	2	5	Total 2011	4	17	6	19
Public sector			2	2	Total 2010	11	22	7	16

1.7 MZES in the Public

	Newspapers (incl. weeklies)		Online only	News Agencies Reports	Radio	TV	Others	Total
	National	Regional						
2008	20	26	12	11	11	1	30	111
2009	20	49	72	15	31	5	28	220
2010	17	38	55	13	27	13	26	189
2011	15	34	35	11	29	8	36	168

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2011	Increase since 2010	Classifications	Holding 2011	Increase since 2010
Country studies (focus of collection <sup>a)</sup> )	14,604	627	Country studies (project related / reference countries)	3,983	141
General, social, economic history	1,179	40	European integration group (E.A.)	4,077	189
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,032	68	Theory (THEO)	1,150	43
Education, science, research	803	49	Methods (MET)	709	18
Labour market, classes, professions, status groups	1,139	33	Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	131	2
Family, household, kinship,	1,060	24	General group (ALLG)	2,842	125
Reference books	502	11	Working papers (online papers included since 2011)	10,481	546
Churches, culture, tourism	245	20	Total	37,977	1,691
Mass media, communication	105	1			
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	679	29			
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	2,368	158			
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,199	87			
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,356	51			
Environmental policy	89	1			
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	399	16			
Trade unions, employers' organisations	501	8			
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	948	31			

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

## 2 Documentation

### 2.1 List of Staff

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Adascalitei, Dragos	A	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	DFG
Alle, Marlene	C	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Aloisi, Rosa Ph.D.	B	The EU and the Promotion of Human Rights	Land Baden-Württemberg
Bäck, Hanna Dr. *	B	Project Director, research area B2	School of Social Sciences
Bahle, Thomas Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A1	Böckler Foundation, MZES
Bauer, Gerrit *	A	Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes	DFG
Bayer, Patrick *	B	To Comply or Not to Comply? That is the Question! The Puzzle of Self-Regulation in European Environmental Policy	Studienstiftung (German National Academic Foundation)
Beier, Harald	A	Networks, ethnicity, and crime longitudinal study (NECS)	MZES
Berge, Benjamin von dem	B	Europarties Heading East. The Influence of Europarties on Central and Eastern European Partner Parties	DFG, School of Social Sciences
Bernauer, Eva	B	Identity Constellations, Political Exclusion/Inclusion, and Internal Armed Conflicts	MZES
Beuttler, Samuel *	B	Political Talk Culture. Interpersonal Communication about Politics in Citizens' Everyday Lives - Its appearance, Background and Consequences in East and West Germany	MZES
Bevern, Simona	B	The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decision-making	DFG, MZES

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Biedinger, Nicole Dr. *	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Biegert, Thomas	A	Varieties of Social Governance in Europe: The Social Partners' Role in Pension and Labour Market Policies; Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts	MZES, DFG
Blumenberg, Johannes N.	B	Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011; Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	Land Baden-Württemberg
Blumenstiel, Jan Eric	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Boldin, Elena	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Bräuninger, Thomas Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B2	School of Social Sciences
Brüderl, Josef Prof. Dr. *	A	Project Director, research area A2	School of Social Sciences
Brunner, Martin *	B	Comparative Legislation (VERGES) Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour	DFG
Carey, Sabine C. Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B2	School of Social Sciences
Castiglioni, Laura Dr.	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
Dannwolf, Tanja *	B	Enforcing the Transposition and Application of EC Law: What Role is Played by the Commission and European Court of Justice?	MZES
Debus, Marc Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc/Fellow	MZES
Dollmann, Jörg Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	EU
Domonkos, Stefan	A	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	DFG

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Drahokoupil</b> , Jan Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc/Fellow	MZES, EU
<b>Dunio</b> , Lena	A	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries	Böckler Foundation
<b>Ebbinghaus</b> , Bernhard Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A1 AI	School of Social Sciences
<b>Eberle</b> , Sibylle	C	Secretary	MZES
<b>Epifanio</b> , Mariaelisa *	B	European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)	DFG
<b>Esser</b> , Hartmut Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Faas</b> , Thorsten Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Fietkau</b> , Sebastian	B	Immigration and Voting Behaviour	Land Baden-Württemberg
<b>Gast</b> , Julie *	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	MZES
<b>Gebel</b> , Michael Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Giger</b> , Nathalie Dr.	B	Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites (REPCONG)	DFG
<b>Granato</b> , Nadia Dr.	C	Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
<b>Gschwend</b> , Thomas Prof.	B	Project Director, research area B2 B3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Hajek</b> , Kristin	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
<b>Hannemann</b> , Tobias	A	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	DFG
<b>Heldmann</b> , Philipp Dr.	C	Managing Director	MZES

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Hess</b> , Josiane	C	Secretary	MZES
<b>Heyne</b> , Stefanie	A	Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries	MZES, Land Baden-Württemberg
<b>Hofäcker</b> , Dirk Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc/Fellow	MZES
<b>Hollermeier</b> , Nikolaus	C	Public Relations	MZES
<b>Hörisch</b> , Felix Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc/Fellow	MZES, Thyssen Foundation
<b>Horr</b> , Andreas	A	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices	DFG
<b>Hubl</b> , Vanessa	A	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries; Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts	Böckler Foundation, DFG
<b>Huyer-May</b> , Bernadette	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	MZES
<b>Jacob</b> , Konstanze	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	EU
<b>Jacob</b> , Marita Prof. Dr. *	A	Project Director, research area A2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Junge</b> , Dirk Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc/Fellow	MZES
<b>Kaina</b> , Viktoria PD Dr. *	B	Heisenberg-Fellowship	DFG
<b>Kalter</b> , Frank Prof. Dr.	A	Head of Department, Project Director, research area A3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Klein</b> , Markus	A	Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education. A Trend Analysis of Tertiary Graduates' Employment Outlook	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
<b>Klein</b> , Oliver	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG



Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Kogan</b> , Irena Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Köhler</b> , Sebastian *	B	Interest Group Influence on Decision-making Outcomes in Bicameral Political Systems	MZES, School of Social Sciences
<b>Kohler-Koch</b> , Beate Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult.	B	Project Director, research area B3	School of Social Sciences
<b>König</b> , Thomas Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B2 B3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Konzelmann</b> , Laura	B	Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany	Volkswagen Foundation
<b>Kraus</b> , Franz *	C	Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
<b>Krewel</b> , Mona	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG, MZES
<b>Kroneberg</b> , Clemens Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, research area A3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Kühhirt</b> , Michael	A	Homogamy and Fertility - The Impact of Partnership Context on Family Formation; Parenthood and Inequality in the Family and the Labour Market. A Comparison of East and West Germany	MZES, DFG
<b>Leszczensky</b> , Lars	A	Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants	School of Social Sciences
<b>Lowe</b> , William E. M. Dr.	C	Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
<b>Ludwig</b> , Volker	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
<b>Luetgert</b> , Brooke Dr. *	B	Project Director, research area B3	Land Baden-Württemberg
<b>Luig</b> , Bernd	B	Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005	DFG
<b>Lundquist</b> , Jennifer Prof. Ph.D. *	A	Humboldt-Fellowship	Humboldt Foundation

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Melbeck</b> , Christian Dr.	C	Computer Department	MZES
<b>Mühlböck</b> , Monika *	B	INCOOP - Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union	EU
<b>Müller</b> , Jochen	B	Party Competition in Multi-level Systems	Land Baden-Württemberg
<b>Müller</b> , Walter Prof. Dr. Dres h.c.	A	Project Director, research area A2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Neugebauer</b> , Martin	A	Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes; Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why? Causes of Choice of Field of Study, Entrance Qualifications of Teacher Students, and Evaluation of the TeacherStudy Programme	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
<b>Neugschwender</b> , Jörg *	A	Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights	DFG
<b>Nickel</b> , Constanze	B	Secretary	MZES
<b>Noelke</b> , Clemens Dr. *	A	MZES Postdoc/Fellow	MZES
<b>Oberrauch</b> , Petra *	B	European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT)	Thyssen Foundation
<b>Pappi</b> , Franz Urban Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, research area B2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Partheymüller</b> , Julia	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
<b>Passet</b> , Jasmin *	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
<b>Pforr</b> , Klaus	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
<b>Plischke</b> , Thomas	B	The German Election of 2005: A Lost Victory? The Dynamics of Voter Preferences Between the Federal Elections of 2002 and 2005	Thyssen Foundation

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Pötzschke</b> , Jana	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level; Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance	DFG
<b>Proksch</b> , Sven-Oliver Ph.D.	B	Project Director, research area B2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Quittkat</b> , Christine Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B3	EU, DFG
<b>Rathke</b> , Julia Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Rattinger</b> , Hans Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, research area B1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Rauschenbach</b> , Mascha	B	Peace and Conflict Escalation: Dynamics of Peace and Armed Conflict	MZES
<b>Reibling</b> , Nadine	A	The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems. An International Comparison of Inequalities in Healthcare Utilization and Quality of Life	Studienstiftung (German National Academic Foundation)
<b>Reiss</b> , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata)	MZES
<b>Rittberger</b> , Berthold Prof. Dr. *	B	Project Director, research area B3 BI	School of Social Sciences
<b>Rossi</b> , Beate	A	Secretary	MZES
<b>Roth</b> , Tobias	A	The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
<b>Rothenbacher</b> , Franz Dr.	C;	Project Director, research area A1; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
<b>Salikutluk</b> , Zerrin	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	EU
<b>Sanhueza Petrarca</b> , Constanza	B	Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM)	EU

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Schallock</b> , Tobias	A	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
<b>Schindler</b> , Steffen	A	Social Selectivity in Tertiary Education and Labour Market and Stratification Outcomes; Educational Expansion and the Differentiation of Upper Secondary Degrees. Mechanisms of Social Selectivities in the Transition to Higher Education	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
<b>Schmidt</b> , Franziska	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
<b>Schmiedeberg</b> , Claudia Dr.	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	MZES
<b>Schmitt</b> , Hermann Prof. Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Department B; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
<b>Schmitt-Beck</b> , Rüdiger Prof. Dr.	B	Director MZES / Project Director (B1)	School of Social Sciences
<b>Schneider</b> , Ellen	B	The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decision-making	DFG, School of Social Sciences
<b>Schneider</b> , Marianne	A, C	Secretary	MZES
<b>Scholten</b> , Mirte	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
<b>Schröder</b> , Jette Dr.	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
<b>Schulz</b> , Benjamin	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course; Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
<b>Schumann</b> , Nina	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
<b>Schütze</b> , Philipp	A	Panel Study on Family Dynamics	DFG
<b>Schwenger</b> , Hermann	C	Europe Library (Head)	MZES

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Seher</b> , Nicole	B	Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties	DFG
<b>Siebert</b> , Manuel	A	The Right Choice? Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	MZES
<b>Stegmann</b> , Christine	B	Secretary	MZES
<b>Stoffel</b> , Michael	B	Pork Barrel Politics in Germany	Studienstiftung (German National Academic Foundation)
<b>Tausendpfund</b> , Markus	B	Europe in Context	DFG
<b>Teperoglou</b> , Eftichia Dr.	B	The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy That Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV)	EU
<b>Theocharis</b> , Yannis Dr.	B	Humboldt-Fellowship	Humboldt Foundation
<b>Thieme</b> , Sebastian *	B	Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005	DFG
<b>Tieben</b> , Nicole Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc/Fellow	MZES
<b>Tipei</b> , Diana *	B	Europarties Heading East. The Influence of Europarties on Central and Eastern European Partner Parties	DFG, School of Social Sciences
<b>Trüb</b> , Bettina *	B	The Making of Latin America Policy in Europe	MZES, School of Social Sciences
<b>van Deth</b> , Jan W. Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department; Project Director, research area B1 B2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Vegetti</b> , Federico	B	Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM)	EU
<b>Volkert</b> , Marieke	A	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices	DFG, MZES

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Wagner</b> , Corina *	B	The German Election of 2005: A Lost Victory? The Dynamics of Voter Preferences Between the Federal Elections of 2002 and 2005	Thyssen Foundation
<b>Weishaupt</b> , J. Timo Prof. Ph.D.	A	Project Director, research area A1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Weiss</b> , Felix	A	Student Employment. Analysing inequalities in term-time working and its effects on labour market entry; Educational Careers and Social Inequality – Analysis of the Impact of Social Origin on Educational Career Patterns and Their Labor Market Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
<b>Weiß</b> , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
<b>Wetzel</b> , Anne Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc/Fellow	MZES
<b>Wiß</b> , Tobias *	A	Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights	DFG
<b>Wittig</b> , Caroline	B	The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player	DFG
<b>Wormer</b> , Marlene	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
<b>Wozniak</b> , Helena	C	Secretary	MZES
<b>Wüst</b> , Andreas M. Dr. *	B	Project Director, research department B	Volkswagen Foundation

\* Left the MZES in 2011 or at the end of 2011

A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

<b>Bäck</b> , Hanna, Prof. Dr.	Lund University, Sweden
<b>Becker</b> , Birgit, Prof. Dr.	Goethe University Frankfurt
<b>Brüderl</b> , Josef, Prof. Dr.	LMU Munich
<b>Jacob</b> , Marita, Prof. Dr.	University of Cologne
<b>Finke</b> , Daniel, Prof. Dr.	Heidelberg University
<b>Klüver</b> , Heike, Dr.	University of Oxford/Nuffield College, United Kingdom
<b>Luetgert</b> , Brooke, Dr.	Sabancı University Istanbul, Turkey
<b>Maloney</b> , William A., Prof., PhD	University of Newcastle, United Kingdom
<b>Müller</b> , Wolfgang C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria
<b>Myant</b> , Martin, Prof., PhD	University of West Scotland, United Kingdom
<b>Rittberger</b> , Berthold, Prof. Dr.	LMU Munich
<b>Shikano</b> , Susumu Prof. Dr.	University of Konstanz
<b>Wendt</b> , Claus, Prof. Dr.	University of Siegen
<b>Wonka</b> , Arndt, Dr.	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences
<b>Wüst</b> , Andreas M., Dr.	Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Integration
<b>Zittel</b> , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	Goethe University Frankfurt

2.3 Guest Researchers

<b>Klüver</b> , Heike, Dr.	University of Oxford/Nuffield College, United Kingdom	December 2010-January 2011
<b>Burlacu</b> , Diana Elena	Central European University, Budapest, Hungary	February-June 2011
<b>Rubal Maseda</b> , Martiño	University of Siena, Italy	March 2011
<b>Breunig</b> , Christian, Prof., PhD	University of Toronto, Canada	June, July 2011
<b>Klüver</b> , Heike, Dr.	University of Oxford/Nuffield College, United Kingdom	June-October 2011
<b>Maloney</b> , William A., Prof., PhD	University of Newcastle, United Kingdom	July, August 2011
<b>Wass</b> , Hanna Maria, Dr.	University of Helsinki, Finland	July 2011
<b>Bernhagen</b> , Patrick, Dr.	University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom	August, September 2011
<b>Emirgil</b> , Burak Faik	Uludag University, Turkey	September 2011-September 2012
<b>Fazekas</b> , Zoltán	University of Vienna, Austria	September 2011-Januar 2012



2.4 Project Funding Granted 2008-2011

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institu- tion	2008 Euro	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro
Department A						
7th Research Programme						
A3.1	Panel Study on Family Dynamics (II + III) Brüderl	DFG	1.846.600		1.590.797	
A2.4	Social Inequality in Educational Careers of Young Adults Marita Jacob	MWK	69.000			
A3.12	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four Euro- pean Countries (CILS4EU) Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan	NOR- FACE		1.269.366		
A3.8	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices Hartmut Esser	DFG		538.131		
A3.13	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course Frank Kalter, Cornelia Kristen, Petra Stanat	Univ. of Bamberg (NEPS)/ BMBF		199.980		
A3.3	Homogamy and Fertility – The Impact of Partnership Con- text on Family Formation Marita Jacob	DFG		137.754		
A2.6	Educational Expansion and the Differentiation of Upper Secondary Degrees. Mechanisms of Social Selectivities in the Transition to Higher Education Walter Müller	BMBF		93.585		
A1.2	Governance of Supplementary Pensions in Europe: The Varying Scope for Participatory and Social Rights Bernhard Ebbinghaus	DFG		81.600		
A2.1	Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC) Walter Müller	EU	101.545	57.402	2.842	

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institu- tion	2008 Euro	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro
A3.9	Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems (Additional grant) Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Cornelia Kristen, Yossi Shavit, Noah Lewin-Epstein			10.000		
A2.8	Educational Expansion, Skill-biased Technological Change and Occupational Returns to Education. A Trend Analysis of Tertiary Graduates' Employment Outlook Walter Müller	BMBF			97.660	
A3.7	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children Hartmut Esser	DFG			343.969	
A3.14	Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success Hartmut Esser	Leopol- dina			150.000	
A2.10	Who Becomes a Teacher – and Why? Causes of Choice of Field of Study, Entrance Qualifications of Teacher Stu- dents, and Evaluation of the TeacherStudy Programme Walter Müller	BMBF			104.636	
A3.16	The Role of Social Resources for the Explanation of Ethnic Educational Inequalities in the German School System Irena Kogan	BMBF			101.989	
A2.11	Educational Careers and Social Inequality – Analysis of the Impact of Social Origin on Educational Career Patterns and Their Labor Market Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective Marita Jacob	BMBF			94.903	
8th Research Programme						
A1.4	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Thomas Bahle	Böckler- Stiftung				208.000
A1.1	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008 Jan Drahokoupil	DFG				302.530

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institu- tion	2008 Euro	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro
A1.3	Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts Bernhard Ebbinghaus	DFG				207.648
A3.3	Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants Frank Kalter	DFG				416.180
A1	2025: How will multiple transitions affect the European labour market (NEUJOBS) Jan Drahokoupil	EU				22.980
A2.11	Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries Michael Gebel	MWK				93.933
Department B						
7th Research Programme						
B1.3	Society and Democracy in Europe, German Part of the Project "European Social Survey" (ESS) Jan van Deth	DFG			996.600	50.980
B2.3	Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties Franz U. Pappi, Susumu Shikano, Eric Linhart	DFG			75.400	
B1.5	Europe in Context Jan van Deth, Julia Rathke	DFG	458.570			
B2.10	Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005 Thomas König	DFG	236.249			
B3.4	The Politics of Mobilization: National Parties and EU Decion-making Berthold Rittberger, Arndt Wonka	DFG	194.971			
B3.10	Providing an Infrastructure for Research into Electoral Democracy of the European Union (PIREDEU) Herrmann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst	EU	142.500			

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institu- tion	2008 Euro	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro
B2.14	Representation in Mixed Member Electoral Systems under Changing Electoral Markets Thomas Zittel, Thomas Gschwend	DFG	110.458			
B1.8	Campaign Dynamics 2005, Mobilizing and Persuading Effects of Television News on Voters during the 2005 Ger- man General Election Campaign Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG	77.675			
B3.8	European Legislative Responses to International Terrorism (ELIT) Daniel Finke, Thomas König	Fritz- Thyssen- Stiftung	70.000			
B2.15	EuroPolis: A Deliberative Polity-making Project Hermann Schmitt	EU	58.800			
B3.7	Agency governance and its challenges to the EU system of representation Berthold Rittberger, Arndt Wonka	EU	34.000			
	Agency governance and its challenges to the EU system of representation Berthold Rittberger, Arndt Wonka		18.577	10.000	15.000	
B2.11	Electoral Systems and Party Personnel: The Consequences of Reform and Non-Reform Thomas Gschwend, Thomas Zittel	NSF (U.S.)	14.610			
B1.7	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynam- ics of Voting - A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG		680.082		
B2.16	The True European Voter: A Strategy For Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy That Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV) Hermann Schmitt	COST		500.000		
B3.13	Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM) Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst	EU		391.606		

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institu- tion	2008 Euro	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro
B1.10	Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany Hans Rattinger	Volks- wagen- Stiftung		387.900		
B2.20	Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites Thomas Bräuninger	DFG		198.219		
B3.9	Party competition in multi-level systems: An analysis of programmatic strategy of parties, government formation and policy making in European states Marc Debus	MWK		97.500		
B2.18	The Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech Sven-Oliver Proksch	EU		75.000		
BI.1	The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System Hermann Weber	BMI	51.311	60.803		
B1.7	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) Vertretung Projektleiter			50.300		
BI.6	Heidelberg Study 2009 Andreas M. Wüst			4.250		
B1.11	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Long- and Short-term Panel Studies Hans Rattinger	DFG			490.306	
B1.13	The German Election of 2005: A Lost Victory? The Dynamics of Voter Preferences Between the Federal Elections of 2002 and 2005 Hans Rattinger	Fritz- Thyssen- Stiftung			93.298	
B1.14	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level Hans Rattinger	DFG			171.010	
B1.15	Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011 Thorsten Faas	MWK			142.185	

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institu- tion	2008 Euro	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro
B2.1	Parliamentary Rules and Institutional Design Ulrich Sieberer	DFG			491.389	
B2.19	Comparative Legislation (VERGES) Thomas Bräuninger	DFG			59.900	
B3.16	INCOOP - Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union Berthold Rittberger	EU			211.155	
8th Research Programme						
B2.4	Europarties Heading East Jan W. van Deth, Thomas Poguntke	DFG				204.453
B2.13	The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player Thomas Gschwend, Christoph Hönnige	DFG				187.710
B1	44th Essex Summer School Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG				9.625
B1.10	Immigration and Voting Behaviour Thorsten Faas	MWK				141.074
B2.8	Partisan Differences, Varieties of Capitalism and the International Financial Crisis Felix Hörisch	Thyssen				127.000
B3.9	EUROLOB II - Europeanization of Interest Intermediation Beate Kohler, Christine Quittkat	DFG				245.259
B1.12	Referendum “Stuttgart 21” Thorsten Faas, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	StM				120.063
B1	Conference Hermann Schmitt	Thyssen				18.600
B2.3	Intra-Party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Western Europe Marc Debus	DFG				163.000
Total Department A			2.017.145	2.387.818	2.486.796	1.251.271
Total Department B			1.467.721	2.455.660	2.746.243	1.267.764
Grand total MZES			3.484.866	4.843.478	5.233.039	2.519.035

2.5 List of MZES National and International Networks

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
National				
2004-2012	<i>Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family (PAIRFAM)</i> Coordination: Brüderl with Nauck, Chemnitz	Special Research Area Programme creating a long-term panel database to study the change and formation of (new) patterns of intimate relations and of family and kinship structures	Several German and international partners	DFG
2006-2013	<i>German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)</i> Membership: Kalter, Schulz	Establishing a National Educational Panel Study in Germany and providing data for analysing inequality in educational opportunity over the lifecourse	14 German research centres, involving about 70 senior researchers	BMBF
2009-2020	<i>GLÉS: German Longitudinal Election Study</i> (Coordination: German Society for Electoral Research) Coordinator/Project leaders: Schmitt-Beck, Rattinger	Analyses the changing behaviour of German voters over three successive national elections (2009, 2013, 2017) and produces election data (surveys and media content analyses) as a public good	Three Co-PIs and several dozen researchers at German universities, WZB, and GESIS	DFG
International				
2002-2015	<i>European Social Survey</i> Chair of German national team and module development: van Deth	Comparative and longitudinal research on social, political, and economic attitudes among European citizens	Cooperation of researchers from over 30 countries	EU DFG
2005-2013	<i>Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC)</i> Local Coordination: Müller, Kalter	EU Network of Excellence that develops research expertise in economics, social policy, sociology and political science on the implications of economic change for social cohesion and the quality of life	13 research institutes and universities with some 350 researchers and doctoral students	EU
2008-2011	<i>RECON: Reconstituting Democracy in Europe</i> Members: Rittberger, Wonka	Studies whether democracy is possible under conditions of pluralism, diversity and multi-level governance	Over 100 researchers at 24 partner institutions	EU
2008-2011	<i>PIREDEU: Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the EU</i> Member: Schmitt	European Election Study 2009 which investigates the prospects and limitations of the electoral process for EU democracy	Researchers from all 27 EU member countries	EU

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
2008-2012	<i>QMSS2: Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences 2</i> Core member: Kalter	The network focuses on methodological innovation and advancement as well as on five areas in quantitative methods.	More than 50 researchers from 17 European countries	ESF
2009-2011	<i>EuroPolis – A deliberative polity-making project</i> Member: Schmitt	An “alternative” European Election Study that establishes how different the EP electoral process would be if the EU citizenry would be more interested and better informed.	Researchers from ten leading European institutes, plus deliberators and pollsters	EU
2009-2012	<i>ELECDEM - Training Network in Electoral Democracy</i> Members: Schmitt, Wüst	A Marie-Curie Initial Training Network that aims at educating a new cohort of scholars in European comparative electoral research.	12 European research institutes plus pollsters and election advisors	EU
2009-2013	<i>True European Voter: A strategy for Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy</i> Co-Coordinator: Schmitt	The action will integrate the NES data generated Europe-wide over the past half century, and determine the importance of context for the vote choice.	Researchers from over 25 European countries	EU COST
2009-2013	<i>Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)</i> Coordinator: Kalter Project leaders: Kalter, Kogan	Studies the structural, social and cultural integration of immigrants’ children in a four country comparison	5 research institutes and universities in 4 European countries	NOR- FACE
2010-2013	<i>INCOOP - Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union</i> Local project leader: Rittberger	A Marie-Curie Initial Training Network of universities, professional organisations and high-level officials interested in better understanding EU institutions	10 universities, research institutes and think tanks in 7 European countries	EU
2010-2016	<i>Making Electoral Democracy Work</i> Local project leader: Gschwend	Study on the impact of electoral rules on the functioning of democracy, analysis of party strategies in five countries	23 researchers from 15 universities in Canada, USA and Europe	SSHRC
2011	<i>NEUJOBS – Creating and Adapting Jobs in Europe in the Context of a Socio-Ecological Transition</i> Local project leader: Drahokoupil	An FP7 cooperation project that analyses future possible developments of the European labour market(s)	29 universities and research institutes in 13 countries	EU



2.6 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Name of Institution	Location	Country	Name of Institution	Location
Austria	Institut für Soziologie, Universität Graz	Graz	Belgium (continued)	Department of Psychology, University of Ghent	Ghent
	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Innsbruck	Innsbruck		Department of Political Science KU Leuven	Leuven
	FB Politikwissenschaft und Soziologie, Universität Salzburg	Salzburg		Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, KU Leuven	Leuven
	Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute for European Integration Research	Vienna		Dept. Des Sciences Politiques et Sociales, Université Catholique de Louvain	Louvain-la-Neuve
	Department of Government, University of Vienna	Vienna		Point d'Appui Interuniversitaire sur l'Opinion Publique et la Politique (P.I.O.P.), Université Catholique de Louvain	Louvain-la-Neuve
	Department of Methods in the Social Sciences, University of Vienna	Vienna	Bulgaria	Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	Sofia
	Political Science Department, Institute for Advanced Studies	Vienna		University of National and World Economy	Sofia
Belgium	Departement Politieke Wetenschappen, Universiteit Antwerpen	Antwerp	Canada	Political Science Department, Mc Master University	Hamilton
	Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)	Brussels		Department of Political Science, University of Western Ontario	London, ON
	European Social Observatory (OSE)	Brussels		Faculty of Social Sciences, The University of Western Ontario	London, ON
	The Centre for European Policy Studies	Brussels		Département de science politique, Université de Montréal	Montreal
	TNS opinion	Brussels		Department of Economics, McGill University	Montreal
	Centre for EU Studies (CEUS), Ghent University	Ghent			

Country	Name of Institution	Location
Canada (continued)	Department of Economics, Université de Montréal	Montreal
	Department of Political Science, McGill University	Montreal
	Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal	Montreal
	Department of Political Science, University of Carleton	Ottawa, ON
	Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia	Vancouver
	Department of Political Science, Université Laval	Ville de Québec
China	School of Political Science and Public Administration, Shandong University	Jinan
	Institute for European Studies, Tonji University	Shanghai
Czech Republic	Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic	Prague
Denmark	Danish School of Education, Aarhus University	Aarhus
	Department of Political Science, University of Southern Denmark	Odense
Estonia	Department of Sociology, Tallinn University	Tallinn
	Department of Political Science, University of Tartu	Tartu
Finland	Department of Political Science, University of Helsinki	Helsinki
	Åbo Akademi University	Turku

Country	Name of Institution	Location
France	CIDSP - Institut d'Etudes Politiques	Grenoble
	Economie, Centre national de la recherche scientifique CNRS	Paris
	European Studies Centre, Sciences Po	Paris
	Fondation National des Sciences Politiques CEVIPOF	Paris
	Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris	Paris
	LASMAS, CNRS, Laboratoire d'Analyse Secondaire et de Méthodes Appliquées de la Sociologie – Institut du Longitudinal, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	Paris
Germany	Bamberg Center for Empirical Studies (BACES), Universität Bamberg	Bamberg
	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg	Bamberg
	Nationales Bildungspanel (NEPS) Universität Bamberg	Bamberg
	Forschungsdatenzentrum der Rentenversicherung (FDZ-RV)	Berlin
	Hertie School of Governance	Berlin
	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)	Berlin

Country	Name of Institution	Location
Germany (continued)	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Universität Bremen + Jacobs Universität	Bremen
	Centre for European Studies, Universität Bremen	Bremen
	Fonoskript	Cologne
	Institute for Political Science, Darmstadt University of Technology	Darmstadt
	Deutsches Institut für Internationale Pädagogische Forschung	Frankfurt
	Institut für Gesellschafts- und Politikanalyse, Universität Frankfurt	Frankfurt
	HIS, Hochschul-Informations-System GmbH	Hannover
	Institut für Agrarökonomie der Universität Kiel	Kiel
	Department of Politics and Management, University of Konstanz	Konstanz
	Lehrstuhl für Methoden der empirischen Politik- und Verwaltungsforschung, Universität Konstanz	Konstanz
	Professur für empirische Sozialforschung, Universität Konstanz	Konstanz
	Fachbereich Kultur- und Sozialwissenschaften Universität Koblenz-Landau	Landau

Country	Name of Institution	Location
Germany (continued)	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Universität Mannheim	Mannheim
	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	Mannheim
	Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (ZEW)	Mannheim
	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)	Nürnberg
	FB Europäische Integration, Universität Osnabrück	Osnabrück
	Professur für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft, Universität Potsdam	Potsdam
	Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (MPIDR)	Rostock
Greece	National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Department of Political Science and Public Administration	Athens
	Political Science Dept., Aristotle University	Thessaloniki
Hungary	Political Science Department, Central European University	Budapest
Iceland	University of Iceland	Reykjavik
Ireland	Department of Political Science, Trinity College Dublin	Dublin
	ESRI, The Economic and Social Research Institute	Dublin
	School of Sociology University College Dublin	Dublin

Country	Name of Institution	Location
Italy	Facoltà di Scienze Politiche, Università di Bologna	Bologna
	Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute	Florence
	Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute	Florence
	Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milan	Milan
	Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milan Bicocca	Milan
	Institute for International Affairs (IAI)	Rome
	Department of Political Science, University of Siena	Siena
	Università degli studi di Trento, Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale	Trento
Lithuania	Public Policy and Management Institute (PPMI)	Vilnius
Luxemburg	Centre de Droit Européen , Faculty of Law, Economics and Finance, Université de Luxembourg	Luxemburg
	Faculty of Language and Literature, Humanities, Arts and Education, University of Luxembourg	Luxemburg
Netherlands	Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Labour Studies (AIAS), University of Amsterdam	Amsterdam

Country	Name of Institution	Location
Netherlands (continued)	Amsterdam School of Communication Research, University of Amsterdam	Amsterdam
	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam	Amsterdam
	Department of Political Science University of Twente	Enschede
	Department of Political Science, University of Leiden	Leiden
	Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Maastricht	Maastricht
	Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market University Maastricht	Maastricht
	Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences Tilburg University	Tilburg
	Department of Sociology, ICS	Utrecht
New Zealand	Department of Psychology, University of Otago	Dunedin
Norway	ARENA, University of Oslo	Oslo
	Centre for the Study of Civil War, International Peace Research Institute Oslo	Oslo
	Institutt for Samfunnsforskning	Oslo
Poland	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Science	Warsaw
	Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences	Warsaw

Country	Name of Institution	Location
Poland (continued)	Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw	Warsaw
	Warsaw School for Social Psychology	Warsaw
Portugal	UNICS – ISCTE, Department of Sociology, University of Lisbon	Lisbon
Russia	Centre for German and European Studies St. Petersburg State University	St. Petersburg
Slovenia	Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana	Ljubljana
Spain	Department of Political and Social Science University of Pompeu Fabra Barcelona	Barcelona
	Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales	Madrid
	Departamento de Ciencia Política y de la Administración, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Madrid
Sweden	Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg	Gothenburg
	University of Gothenburg, Statsvetenskapliga Institutionen	Gothenburg
	Department of Political Science, Lund University	Lund
	Department of Political Science, Stockholm University	Stockholm
	SOFI, Swedish Institute for Social and Economic Research	Stockholm

Country	Name of Institution	Location
Switzerland	Fakultät für Psychologie, Universität Basel	Basel
	Abteilung Bildungssoziologie Universität Bern	Bern
	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Bern	Bern
	Département de science politique, University of Geneva	Geneva
	FORS, Université de Lausanne	Lausanne
	Departement Geistes-, Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, ETH	Zurich
	Institute of Political Science, University of Zurich	Zurich
United Kingdom	Department of Political Science and International Studies (POLSIS), University of Birmingham	Birmingham
	Department of Politics and International Studies (POLIS), Cambridge University	Cambridge
	Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+), Institute of Criminology	Cambridge
	RAND Europe	Cambridge
	Department of Government, University of Essex	Colchester
	European Consortium for Political Research, University of Essex	Colchester

Country	Name of Institution	Location
United Kingdom (continued)	Institute for Social & Economic Research, University of Essex	Colchester
	Department of Politics University of Exeter	Exeter, Devon
	Department of Economics at University College London	London
	Department of Government, London School of Economics	London
	Department of Political Science, University College London	London
	Methodology Institute, London School of Economics	London
	Department of Politics, History and International Relations, University of Loughborough	Loughborough
	Department of Politics, University of Manchester	Manchester
	Manchester Business School, University of Manchester	Manchester
	School of Politics, University of Newcastle	Newcastle
	Human Rights Law Centre, University of Nottingham	Nottingham
	School of Politics, University of Nottingham	Nottingham
	Social Science Data and Methods Institute	Nottingham
	Department of Sociology, University of Oxford	Oxford

Country	Name of Institution	Location
United Kingdom (continued)	Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford	Oxford
	Sociology Group, Nuffield College	Oxford
	Centre for Contemporary European Studies, University of the West of Scotland	Paisley
USA	Department of Political Science, University of Michigan	Ann Arbor
	Department of Sociology, University of Michigan	Ann Arbor
	Center for European Studies, Harvard University	Cambridge, MA
	Government Department, Harvard University	Cambridge, MA
	Department of Sociology, Harvard University	Cambridge, MA
	Department of Psychology, University of Virginia	Charlottesville
	Department of Political Science, Northwestern University	Evanston, IL
	Rice University	Houston, TX
	Department of Political Science University of Houston	Houston, TX
	Department of Political Science, University of Iowa	Iowa City
	Department of Political Science, University of California at Irvine	Irvine
	Department of Government, Cornell University	Ithaca

Country	Name of Institution	Location
USA (continued)	Department of Political Science, University of California	Los Angeles
	Political Science Department, Tufts University	Medford, MA
	Department of Sociology, Yale University	New Haven
	Department of Sociology, Columbia University	New York
	Department of Political Science, University of California Riverside	Riverside
	Department of Political Science, University of California	San Diego
	Department of Political Science, Stanford University	Stanford
	Department of Political Science, Stony Brook University	Stony Brook
	Department of Government, Georgetown University	Washington, DC
	German Information Center USA	Washington, DC
	The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press	Washington, DC

## 2.7 Lectures, Conferences, Workshops

### 2.7.1 Lectures Given by Invited Guests and MZES Researchers

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

21/02/2011	<b>Dr. Martin Kroh</b> Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung	The Origins of Political Inequality: Economic and Political Life-Course of Siblings
22/02/2011	<b>Prof. Tim Bartley</b> Indiana University Bloomington, USA	Transnational governance in practice: the implementation of global forestry and labor standards
28/02/2011	<b>Bettina Wagner</b> Universität Mainz	Returning to Europe: Support for the European Union in post-communist Europe before and after Accession to the EU
01/03/2011	<b>Prof. Ellu Saar und Dr. Marge Unt</b> Tallinn University, Estonia	Late careers and labour market exit into retirement in Estonia
08/03/2011	<b>Prof. Dr. Katja Rost</b> Universität Mannheim	When do people think that CEOs are overpaid and what are the consequences?
14/03/2011	<b>Dr. Torun Dewan</b> London School of Economics, UK	Principled Factions and Centralised Authority
21/03/2011	<b>Pedro Magalhães, PhD</b> University of Lisbon, Portugal	Mobilization, Informal Networks, and the Social Contexts of Turnout
22/03/2011	<b>Dr. Dirk Hofäcker</b> MZES	Determinants of employment and retirement in Europe
28/03/2011	<b>Dr. Karolina Milewicz</b> World Trade Institute Bern, Switzerland	The hidden world of multilateralism? Treaty commitments of newly democratized states in Europe
29/03/2011	<b>Prof. Delia Baldassarri</b> Princeton University, USA	Political belief networks: socio-cognitive heterogeneity in American public opinion
04/04/2011	<b>Dr. Silke Adam</b> University of Bern, Switzerland	Party campaigns in the up-run to the European Parliament elections
02/05/2011	<b>Gabor Toka, PhD</b> Central European University Budapest, Hungaria	Media Systems, Citizen Knowledge, and the Quality of Preference Aggregation in Elections
03/05/2011	<b>Gianluca Manzo</b> Université Paris IV-Sorbonne, France	Social stratification and agent-based modeling: theoretical insights and methodological problems
09/05/2011	<b>Prof. Paolo Segatti</b> University of Milan, Italy	Continuities and discontinuities of the Italian electoral behavior between the “First” and “Second” Republic. An assessment



10/05/2011	<b>Prof. Jason Beckfield</b> Harvard University, USA	Regional integration and the European welfare state
16/05/2011	<b>Prof. Hugh Ward</b> University of Essex, UK	Domestic and International Influences on Green Taxation
17/05/2011	<b>Thomas Grund</b> Nuffield College, Oxford, UK	The structure of a football match: interaction patterns and team performance
23/05/2011	<b>Prof. Lars-Erik Cederman</b> ETH Zürich, Switzerland	Square Pegs in Round Holes: Inequalities, Grievances and Civil War
31/05/2011	<b>Prof. Dr. Jörg Rössel</b> Universität Zürich, Switzerland	Theorien rationalen Handelns und Identitätstheorien. Ein empirischer Vergleich am Beispiel des Konsums von fair gehandelten Produkten
17/06/2011	<b>Prof. Moshe Semyonov</b> University of Tel Aviv, Israel	Ethnic segregation in European societies
26/07/2011	<b>Prof. Margit Tavits</b> Washington University in St. Louis, USA	Power within Parties: Strength of the Local Party and MP Independence
05/09/2011	<b>Dr. Lionel Marquis</b> University of Lausanne, Switzerland	Priming Evaluations of the Welfare State With Media Information: A Step Toward Reconciling Field and Laboratory Evidence
12/09/2011	<b>Prof. Dr. Klaus Armingeon</b> University of Bern, Switzerland	The Sorrows of Young Euro: Policy Responses to the Sovereign Debt Crisis
13/09/2011	<b>Prof. Dr. Michael Gebel</b> Universität Mannheim	Arbeitsmarktchancen junger Frauen in muslimischen Ländern Nordafrikas und des Mittleren Ostens
19/09/2011	<b>Prof. Pascal Sciarini</b> University of Geneva, Switzerland	Voters are not fools, or are they? Party profile, individual competence and party choice
20/09/2011	<b>Dr. Christian Steglich</b> University of Groningen, Netherlands	Modelling and measuring peer influence in changing social networks
20/09/2011	<b>Matthias Machnig</b> Minister für Wirtschaft, Arbeit und Technologie, Freistaat Thüringen	Fortschritt und Gerechtigkeit - Grundzüge einer modernen Wirtschafts- und Arbeitspolitik
04/10/2011	<b>Dr. Jörg Dollmann</b> MZES	Verbindliche und unverbindliche Grundschulempfehlungen und soziale Ungleichheiten am ersten Bildungsübergang
10/10/2011	<b>Koji Kagotani, Ph.D.</b> Trinity College Dublin, Ireland	Signaling, Trade, and Alliance - Commitment in Crisis

11/10/2011	<b>Fenella Fleischmann</b> WZB Berlin	Bildungserfolge der zweiten Generation in Belgien: Die Rolle von Kapitalien im Haushalt, in der ethnischen Gemeinschaft und der Wohnumgebung
17/10/2011	<b>Sylvia Kritzinger</b> Universität Wien, Austria	Voting at 16: Turnout and the Quality of Vote Choice (Paper together with Markus Wagner and David Johann)
18/10/2011	<b>Dr. Javier Polavieja</b> Madrid Institute for Advanced Studies, Spain	Parental socialization, personality traits and the formation of sex-typed occupational aspirations amongst British children
25/10/2011	<b>Dr. Jennifer Flashman</b> Oxford University, Nuffield College, UK	Thick as thieves: stability of adolescent friendships among deviants
31/10/2011	<b>Dr. Theofanis Exadaktylos</b> University of Surrey, UK	Tips on how to get published in international journals: my experience as the Editorial Office of the EJPR
07/11/2011	<b>Prof. Marc Hooghe</b> University of Leuven, Belgium	Is there still a linkage between citizens and the state? Participation patterns and political trust in time of populism.
08/11/2011	<b>Florencia Torche, PhD</b> New York University, USA	The effect of drug-related violence on birth outcomes: selectivity, exposure, and behavioral responses
09/11/2011	<b>Prof. Jon A. Krosnick</b> Stanford University, USA	Passion in American Politics: What Happens When Citizens Become Deeply Committed to Pressuring Government on a Policy Issue
15/11/2011	<b>Prof. Dr. Karl-Dieter Opp</b> Universität Leipzig	Was ist „Analytische Soziologie“? Stärken und Schwächen eines neuen soziologischen Forschungsprogramms
21/11/2011	<b>Dr. Georg Lutz</b> University of Lausanne, Switzerland	Who participates? How participatory democracy reduces equality in representation
22/11/2011	<b>Prof. Dr. Maarten Van Ham</b> Delft University of Technology, Netherlands	Housing policy and housing “choice”. A study of choice-based letting, ethnicity and segregation in England
29/11/2011	<b>Dr. Irma Mooi-Reci</b> VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands	State dependence in unemployment: signaling or changing work ethics?
05/12/2011	<b>Dr. Martin Dolezal</b> Universität Wien, Austria	Saliency or position? A new method for analyzing party manifestos.

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2011 by MZES staff members with MZES support.

<b>17-20 February</b>	Projekttreffen: Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) Project meeting	<b>18-19 July</b>	New Approaches in Comparative Legislative Research/Marie Curie Legislative Speech Project Workshop
Chair	Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter, Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan	Chair	Sven Oliver Proksch, Ph.D.
<b>24-25 March</b>	2. Treffen der Arbeitsgruppe "Bedingungen erfolgreicher Integration (Ethnische Bildungsungleichheit)" Conference	<b>26 July</b>	The Comparative Analysis of Government: Electoral Institutions and Party Politics Symposium
Chair	Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser	Chair	Professor Margit Tavits, Ph.D.
<b>27-28 May</b>	Onlineforschung: Gemeinsame Tagung des DVPW-Arbeitskreises „Empirische Methoden der Politikwissenschaft“ und der DGS-Sektion "Methoden der Empirischen Sozialforschung" Conference	<b>1-2 October</b>	Europarties Heading East. The Influence of Europarties on their East European Partner Parties Coding Workshop
Chair	Prof. Dr. Thorsten Faas	Chair	Diana Tipei, Benjamin von dem Berge
<b>16-17 June</b>	OEDCP - Occupation, Education, Destination by Cohort and Period Workshop	<b>6-7 October</b>	Neue Modelle kausaler Inferenz - Gemeinsame Herbsttagung der Sektion „Modellbildung und Simulation" und der Sektion „Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung" der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie Conference
Chair	Prof. Dr. Dres h. c. Walter Müller	Chair	Prof. Dr. Thomas Gautschi, Prof. Dr. Christof Wolf
<b>26 June - 9 July</b>	Empirical Implications of Theoretical Models (EITM) Europe 2011 Summer School	<b>16-19 November</b>	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) Projekttreffen Project meeting
Chair	Prof. Dr. Thomas König	Chair	Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter, Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan
<b>7-9 July</b>	Social inequality and mobility in the life-course: Causes and consequences of social stratification Conference		
Chair	Dr. Nicole Biedinger, Dr. Dirk Hofäcker, Dr. Nicole Tieben		

2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type of lecture
<b>Spring</b>		
Bahle, Thomas	Aktuelle Forschungsthemen: Armut und soziale Mindestsicherung	Übung
Bahle, Thomas	Europäische Gesellschaften: Sozialstaaten im internationalen Vergleich	Vorlesung
Bahle, Thomas	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit	Kolloquium
Biegert, Thomas	Beschäftigungssysteme in Europa	Übung
Blumenstiel, Jan-Eric	Datenauswertung für Politikwissenschaftler	Übung
Brunner, Martin	Einführung in die Vergleichende Regierungslehre: Die parlamentarische Opposition im internationalen Vergleich	Proseminar
Granato, Nadia	Data Sources in the Social Sciences	Übung
Hörisch, Felix	Labour Market Policy Making in Western Welfare States	Master-Seminar
Hofäcker, Dirk	Globalisierung und Beschäftigungsflexibilisierung im internationalen Vergleich	Seminar
Kühhirt, Michael	Datenanalyse	Vorlesung
Ludwig, Volker	Datenerhebungsseminar	Übung
Pforr, Klaus	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit: Allgemeine und spezielle Soziologie	Kolloquium
Plischke, Thomas	Datenauswertung für Politikwissenschaftler	Übung
Pötzschke, Jana	Datenauswertung für Politikwissenschaftler	Übung
Proksch, Oliver	Selected Topics in Comparative Politics: Comparative Legislative Politics	Seminar
Roth, Tobias	Bildungsungleichheiten im internationalen Vergleich	Übung
Salikutluk, Zerrin	Bildungsungleichheiten im internationalen Vergleich	Übung
Schulz, Benjamin	Neuere Theorien und Befunde zu Migration und Integration	Übung
Siegert, Manuel	Theorien sozialer Ungleichheit	Übung
Tausendpfund, Markus	Einführung in die Vergleichende Regierungslehre: Europäische Staaten im Vergleich	Proseminar

Name	Title of lecture	Type of lecture
Fall		
Bahle, Thomas	Der deutsche Sozialstaat in vergleichender Perspektive	Proseminar
Bahle, Thomas	Familienpolitik und soziale Dienste im europäischen Vergleich	Hauptseminar
Martin Brunner	Tutorial Game Theory	Seminar
Debus, Marc	Einführung in die Politikwissenschaft	Vorlesung
Drahokoupil, Jan	Transition Economies in Eastern Europe in Comparison	Seminar
Hofäcker, Dirk	Zwischen Beruf und Familie? Muster und Determinanten weiblicher Erwerbsverläufe im internationalen Vergleich	Seminar
Jacob, Konstanze	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Übung
Junge, Dirk	Parlamentarische Entscheidungssysteme im europäischen Vergleich	Übung
Klein, Markus	Datenerhebung	Übung
Leszczensky, Lars	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Übung
Lowe, William E. M.	Theory building and causal inference	Vorlesung
Ludwig, Volker	Datenanalyseseminar	Übung
Neugebauer, Martin	Datenerhebung	Übung
Pforr, Klaus	Datenerhebung	Übung
Plischke, Thomas	Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten	Übung
Rauschenbach, Mascha	African Politics	Hauptseminar
Roth, Tobias	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Übung
Salikutluk, Zerrin	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Übung
Schneider, Ellen	Parlamente im EU-Mehrebenensystem	Übung
Schütze, Philipp	Multivariate Verfahren	Übung
Schulz, Benjamin	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Übung
Siegert, Manuel	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Übung
Stoffel, Michael	Mathematics for Social Scientists	Blockveranstaltung

## 2.9 Other Professional Activities and Awards

### 2.9.1. Professional Services in the Research Community

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

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

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

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

### 2.9.2. Membership of National and International Academies

- Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften (Beate Kohler-Koch)
- Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina (Hartmut Esser, Walter Müller, Franz Urban Pappi)
- Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Walter Müller)
- European Academy of Sociology (Hartmut Esser, Irena Kogan, Frank Kalter)
- Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften (Hartmut Esser)
- Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (Jan van Deth)

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

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

2.9.4. Awards 2011

- THESEUS Award for Outstanding Research on European Integration, received by Beate Kohler-Koch
- Dissertation Award of the Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft, received by Thorsten Faas

3 Publications and Other Output

3.1 Books

**Aarts**, Kees, André **Blais** and Hermann **Schmitt** (Eds.) (2011): *Political Leaders and Democratic Elections*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Bahle**, Thomas, Vanessa **Hubl** and Michaela **Pfeifer** (2011): *The last safety net. A handbook of minimum income protection in Europe*. Bristol: Policy Press.

**Bird**, Karen, Thomas **Saalfeld** and Andreas M. **Wüst** (Eds.) (2011): *The Political Representation of Immigrants and Minorities: Voters, Parties and Parliaments in Liberal Democracies*. London: Routledge. (Routledge/ECPR Studies in European Political Science; no. 70).

**Blossfeld**, Hans-Peter, Sandra **Buchholz**, Dirk **Hofäcker** and Katrin **Kolb** (Eds.) (2011): *Globalized Labour Markets and Social Inequality in Europe*. Houndsmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

**Blossfeld**, Hans-Peter, Dirk **Hofäcker**, Sonia **Bertolini** and Roberto **Rizza** (Eds.) (2011): *I perdenti della globalizzazione? Lavoro e condizione giovanile in Europa e in Italia*. Rom: Franco Angeli. (Sociologia del Lavoro; no. 124/2011).

**Blossfeld**, Hans-Peter, Dirk **Hofäcker** and Sonja **Bertolini** (Eds.) (2011): *Youth on Globalised Labour Markets: Rising Uncertainty and its Effects on Early Employment and Family Lives in Europe*. Opladen: Barbara Budrich.

**Brüderl**, Josef, Laura **Castiglioni** and Nina **Schumann** (Eds.) (2011): *Partnerschaft, Fertilität und intergenerationale Beziehungen. Ergebnisse der ersten Welle des Beziehungs- und Familienpanels*. Würzburg: Ergon-Verlag. (Schriftenreihe des Beziehungs- und Familienpanels (pairfam); no. 3).

**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard (Ed.) (2011): *The Varieties of Pension Governance. Pension Privatization in Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Giger**, Nathalie (2011): *The risk of social policy? The electoral consequences of welfare state retrenchment and social policy performance in OECD countries*. London and New York: Routledge. (Routledge/EUI studies in the political economy of welfare; no. 13).

**Kogan**, Irena, Clemens **Noelke** and Michael **Gebel** (Eds.) (2011): *Making the Transition: Education and Labor Market Entry in Central and Eastern Europe*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. (Studies in Social Inequality).

**Kohler-Koch**, Beate and Christine **Quittkat** (2011): *Die Entzauberung partizipativer Demokratie. Zur Rolle der Zivilgesellschaft bei der Demokratisierung von EU-Governance*. Frankfurt/Main: Campus.

**Kroneberg**, Clemens (2011): *Die Erklärung sozialen Handelns. Grundlagen und Anwendung einer integrativen Theorie*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag. (Neue Bibliothek der Sozialwissenschaften).

**Marmor**, Theodore and Claus **Wendt** (Eds.) (2011): *Reforming Healthcare Systems, Volume I*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing.

**Miller**, Bernhard (2011): *Der Koalitionsausschuss: Existenz, Einsatz und Effekte einer informellen Arena des Koalitionsmanagements*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Studien zum Parlamentarismus; no. 18).

**Rattinger**, Hans, Sigrid **Roßteutscher**, Rüdiger **Schmitt-Beck** and Bernhard **Weßels** (2011): *Zwischen Langeweile*



und Extremen: Die Bundestagswahl 2009. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Wahlen in Deutschland; no. 1).

**Weber**, Hermann (5.2011): *Die DDR 1945-1990*. München: Oldenbourg. (Oldenbourg Grundriss der Geschichte, Bd. 20).

**Weishaupt**, J. Timo (2011): *From the Manpower Revolution to the Activation Paradigm: Explaining Institutional Continuity and Change in an Integrating Europe*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press. (Changing Welfare States).

**Wendt**, Claus, Monika **Mischke** and Michaela **Pfeifer** (2011): *Welfare States and Public Opinion. Perceptions of Health-care Systems, Family Policy and Benefits for the Unemployed and Poor in Europe*. Cheltenham, United Kingdom, and Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar.

**Wetzel**, Anne and Jan **Orbie** (Eds.) (2011): *The substance of EU democracy promotion*. Alphen aan den Rijn: Kluwer Law International. (Special Issue).

**Wiß**, Tobias (2011): *Der Wandel der Alterssicherung in Deutschland. Die Rolle der Sozialpartner*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag.

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

**Bäck**, Hanna, Jan **Teorell** and Anders **Westholm** (2011): Explaining Modes of Participation. A Dynamic Test of Alternative Rational Choice Models. *Scandinavian Political Studies*, 34, issue 1, pp. 74–97.

**Bäck**, Hanna, Marc **Debus** and Patrick **Dumont** (2011): Who Gets What in Coalition Governments? Predictors of Portfolio Allocation in Parliamentary Democracies. *European Journal of Political Research*, 50, issue 4, pp. 441-478.

**Baranowska**, Anna, Michael **Gebel** and Irena **Kotowska** (2011): The role of fixed term contracts at labour market entry in Poland: stepping stones, screening devices, traps or search subsidies? *Work, Employment and Society*, 25, issue 4, pp. 777-793.

**Becker**, Birgit (2011): Cognitive and language skills of Turkish children in Germany: A comparison of the second and third generation and mixed generational groups. *International Migration Review*, 45, issue 2, pp. 426-459.

**Becker**, Birgit (2011): Social disparities in children's vocabulary in early childhood. Does preschool education help to close the gap? *British Journal of Sociology*, 62, issue 1, pp. 69-88.

**Bryson**, Alex, Bernhard **Ebbinghaus** and Jelle **Visser** (2011): Introduction: Causes, consequences and cures of union decline. *European Journal of Industrial Relations*, 17, issue 2, pp. 97-105.

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**Debus**, Marc (2011): Portfolio allocation and policy compromises: How and why the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats formed a coalition government. *The Political Quarterly*, 82, issue 2, pp. 293-304.

**Debus**, Marc and Jochen **Müller** (2011): Government Formation After the 2009 Federal Election: The Remake of the Christian–Liberal Coalition Under New Patterns of Party Competition. *German Politics*, 20, issue 1, pp. 164-185.

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**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard, Claudia **Göbel** and Sebastian **Koos** (2011): Social capital, ‘Ghent’ and workplace contexts matter: Comparing union membership in Europe. *European Journal of Industrial Relations*, 17, issue 2, pp. 107-124.

**Gebel**, Michael and Johannes **Giesecke** (2011): Labor market flexibility and inequality: the changing skill-based temporary employment and unemployment risks in Europe. *Social Forces*, 90, issue 1, pp. 17-40.

**Giebler**, Heiko and Andreas M. **Wüst** (2011): Campaigning on an Upper Level? Individual Campaigning in the 2009 European Parliament Elections in its Determinants. *Electoral Studies*, 30, issue 1, pp. 53-66.

**Giger**, Nathalie and Moira **Nelson** (2011): The electoral consequences of welfare state retrenchment: Blame avoidance or credit claiming in the era of permanent austerity? *European Journal of Political Research*, 50, issue 1, pp. 1-23.

**Granato**, Nadia (2011): Verdrängungsprozesse oder strukturelle Faktoren? Ursachen geringerer Arbeitsmarkterträge in Ostdeutschland. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 40, issue 2, pp. 112-131.

**Haberfeld**, Yitchak, Yinon **Cohen**, Frank **Kalter** and Irena **Kogan** (2011): Differences in earnings assimilation of immigrants from the former Soviet Union to Germany and Israel

during 1994-2005: The interplay between context of reception, observed and unobserved immigrants’ attributes. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 52, issue 1-2, pp. 6-24.

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**Hillmann**, Henning and Christina **Gathmann** (2011): Overseas Trade and the Decline of Privateering. *Journal of Economic History*, 71, issue 3, pp. 730-761.

**Hofäcker**, Dirk, Rumiana **Stoilova** and Jan **Riebling** (2011): The Gendered Division of Paid and Unpaid Work in Different Institutional Regimes: Comparing West Germany, East Germany and Bulgaria. *European Sociological Review - Advance Access Version*.

**Kalter**, Frank (2011): Social capital and the dynamics of temporary labour migration from Poland to Germany. *European Sociological Review*, 27, issue 5, pp. 555-569.

**Kalter**, Frank (2011): Transnationalismusforschung: Höchste Zeit für mehr als Worte und Koeffizienten. Kommentar zum Beitrag „Warum pendeln Migranten häufig zwischen Herkunfts- und Ankunftsregion“ von Ludger Pries in Heft 1/2010 der Sozialen Welt. *Soziale Welt*, 62, issue 2, pp. 199-202.

**Klein**, Markus and Felix **Weiss** (2011): Is forcing them worth the effort? Benefits of mandatory internships for graduates from diverse family background at labour market entry. *Studies in Higher Education*, 3, issue 1, pp. 969-987.

**Kogan**, Irena (2011): New immigrants – old disadvantage patterns? Labour market integration of recent immigrants into Germany. *International Migration*, 49, issue 1, pp. 91-117.

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**Krewel**, Mona, Rüdiger **Schmitt-Beck** and Ansgar **Wolsing** (2011): The Campaign and its Dynamics at the 2009 German General Election. *German Politics*, 20, issue 1, pp. 28-50.

**Lörz**, Markus and Steffen **Schindler** (2011): Bildungsexpansion und soziale Ungleichheit: Zunahme, Abnahme oder Persistenz ungleicher Chancenverhältnisse - eine Frage der Perspektive? *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 40, issue 6, pp. 458-477.

**Lowe**, William E. M., Kenneth **Benoit**, Slava **Mikhaylov** and Michael **Laver** (2011): Scaling Policy Preferences From Coded Political Texts. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 26, issue 1, pp. 123-155.

**Maier**, Jürgen and Thorsten **Faas** (2011): ‘Miniature Campaigns’ in Comparison: The German Televised Debates, 2002-09. *German Politics*, 20, issue 1, pp. 75-91.

**Meffert**, Michael F. and Thomas **Gschwend** (2011): Polls, coalition signals and strategic voting: An experimental investigation of perceptions and effects. *European Journal of Political Research*, 50, issue 5, pp. 636-667.

**Meffert**, Michael F., Sascha **Huber**, Thomas **Gschwend** and Franz U. **Pappi** (2011): More than wishful thinking: Causes and consequences of voters’ electoral expectations about parties and coalitions. *Electoral Studies*, 30, issue 4, pp. 804-815.

**Neugebauer**, Martin, Marcel **Helbig** and Andreas **Landmann** (2011): Unmasking the myth of the same-sex teacher advantage. *European Sociological Review*, 27, issue 5, pp. 669-689.

**Proksch**, Sven-Oliver, Jonthan **Slapin** and Michael **Thies** (2011): Party system dynamics in post-war Japan: A Quantitative Content Analysis of Electoral Pledges. *Electoral Studies*, 30, issue 1, pp. 114-124.

**Schindler**, Steffen and David **Reimer** (2011): Differentiation and social selectivity in German higher education. *Higher Education. The International Journal of Higher Education Research*, 61, issue 3, pp. 261-275.

**Schindler**, Steffen and Markus **Lörz** (2011): Mechanisms of social inequality development: Primary and secondary effects in the transition to tertiary education between 1976 and 2005. *European Sociological Review Advance Access*, doi: 10.1093/esr/jcr032.

**Schneider**, Silke L. and Nicole **Tieben** (2011): A healthy sorting machine? Social inequality in the transition to upper secondary education in Germany. *Oxford Review of Education*, 37, issue 2, pp. 139-166.

**Teperoglou**, Eftichia and Emmanouil **Tsatsanis** (2011): A new divide? The impact of globalization on national party systems. *West European Politics*, 34, issue 6, pp. 1207–1228.

**Theocharis**, Yannis (2011): Cuts, Tweets, Solidarity and Mobilisation: How the Internet Shaped the Student Occupations. *Parliamentary Affairs Advance Access*.

**Theocharis**, Yannis (2011): Young People, Political Participation and Online Postmaterialism in Greece. *New Media & Society*, 13, issue 2, pp. 203-223.

**Tieben**, Nicole (2011): Parental Resources and Relative Risk Aversion in Intra-secondary Transitions: A Trend Analysis of Non-standard Educational Decision Situations in the Netherlands. *European Sociological Review*, 27, issue 1, pp. 31-42.

**van Deth**, Jan W., Simone **Abendschön** and Meike **Vollmar** (2011): Children and Politics: An Empirical Reassessment of Early Political Socialization. *Political Psychology*, 32, issue 1, pp. 147-173.

**Weiss**, Felix and Markus **Klein** (2011): Soziale Netzwerke und Jobfindung von Hochschulabsolventen - Die Bedeutung des Netzwerktyps für monetäre Arbeitsmarkterträge und Ausbildungsadäquatheit. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 40, issue 3, pp. 228-245.

**Wonka**, Arndt and Berthold **Rittberger** (2011): Agency Governance in the European Union. *Journal of European Public Policy. Special Issue*, 18, issue 6, pp. 780-789.

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**Biedinger**, Nicole (2011): Wie erlernen Kinder die ersten Wortschatz- und Rechenfähigkeiten? Erklärung mit Hilfe eines erweiterten sozialpsychologischen Lernmodells. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie der Erziehung und Sozialisation*, 22, issue 2, pp. 153-168.

**Brüderl**, Josef and Volker **Ludwig** (2011): Does a smoking ban reduce smoking? Evidence from Germany. *Schmollers Jahrbuch*, 131, issue 2, pp. 419-429.

**Buchholz**, Sandra, Dirk **Hofäcker**, Kathrin **Kolb** and Hans-Peter **Blossfeld** (2011): El desarrollo de desigualdades sociales en el proceso de globalización. *Estudios Sociológicos*, 29, issue 85, pp. 3-31.

**Cohen**, Yinon, Yitchak **Haberfeld** and Irena **Kogan** (2011): Who went where? Jewish immigration from the former Soviet Union to Israel, the USA, and Germany, 1990-2000. *Israel Affairs*, 17, issue 1, pp. 7-20.

**Dent**, Mike, Carlo **de Pietro**, Catherine **Fallon**, Majda **Pahor**, Susana **Silva**, Jari **Vuori** and Claus **Wendt** (2011): Medicine and user involvement within European healthcare: a typology for European comparative research. *International Journal of Clinical Practice*, 65, issue 12, pp. 1218-1220.

**Domonkos**, Stefan and Tomas **Domonkos** (2011): Economic Voting Behavior and the Political Right-Wing (Empirical

Evidence from the Slovak Republic). *Ekonomický časopis/ Journal of Economics*, 59, issue 9, pp. 905-917.

**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard and Tobias **Wiß** (2011): Taming pension fund capitalism in Europe: collective and state regulation in times of crisis. *Transfer: European Review of Labour and Research*, 17, issue 1, pp. 15-28.

**Freyburg**, Tina, Sandra **Lavenex**, Frank **Schimmelfennig**, Tatiana **Skripka** and Anne **Wetzel** (2011): Democracy promotion through functional cooperation? The case of the European Neighbourhood Policy. *Democratization*, 18, issue 4, pp. 1026-1054.

**Giger**, Nathalie, Jochen **Müller** and Marc **Debus** (2011): Die Bedeutung des regionalen Kontexts für die programmatische Positionierung von Schweizer Kantonalparteien. *Swiss Political Science Review*, 17, issue 3, pp. 259-285.

**Hofäcker**, Dirk (2011): Book Review: Anthony Chiva and Jill Manthorpe (eds.) (2009). Older Workers in Europe. *International Journal of Ageing and Later Life*, 6, issue 1, pp. IX-XII.

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**Jacob**, Marita and Felix **Weiss** (2011): Class origin and young adults’ re-enrollment. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 29, issue 4, pp. 415-426.

**Klein**, Markus (2011): Higher education and non-pecuniary returns in Germany: tracing the mechanisms behind field of study effects at the start of the career. *Irish Educational Studies*, 30, issue 2, pp. 253-270.

**Klein**, Markus (2011): Trends in the association between educational attainment and class destinations in West Germany: Looking inside the service class. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 29, issue 4, pp. 427-444.

**Knodt**, Michéle, Justin **Greenwood** and Christine **Quittkat** (2011): Introduction: Territorial and Functional Interest

Representation in EU-Governance. *Journal of European Integration [Special Issue 2011: Territorial and Functional Interest Intermediation in the EU]*, 33, issue 44, pp. 349-367.

**Kogan**, Irena (2011): When informal is normal. On the role of credentials and contacts for the job entry in Serbia. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 29, issue 4, pp. 445-458.

**König**, Thomas (2011): Politische Steuerung und ergänzende Bürgerbeteiligung. *Forum Wohnen und Stadtentwicklung*, 3, issue 2, pp. 70-72.

**Kristen**, Cornelia, Aileen **Edele**, Frank **Kalter**, Irena **Kogan**, Benjamin **Schulz**, Petra **Stanat** and Gisela **Will** (2011): The education of migrants and their children across the life course. *Zeitschrift für Erziehungswissenschaft. Special Issue*, 14, issue 14, pp. 121-137.

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**Quittkat**, Christine (2011): The European Commission's Online Consultations - A Success Story? *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 49, issue 3, pp. 653-674.

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**Reibling**, Nadine and Claus **Wendt** (2011): Regulating patients' access to healthcare services. *International Journal of Public and Private Healthcare Management and Economics*, 1, issue 2, pp. 1-16.

**Schindler**, Steffen, Felix **Weiss** and Tobias **Hubert** (2011): Explaining the class gap in training - the role of employment relations and job characteristics. *International Journal of Lifelong Education*, 30, issue 2, pp. 213-232.

**Schmitz**, Constanze and Andreas M. **Wüst** (2011): Was bewegt Politiker mit Migrationshintergrund? Befunde aus deutschen Großstädten. *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen*, 42, issue 4, pp. 822-834.

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the Substance of EU Democracy Promotion. *European Foreign Affairs Review*, 16, issue 5, pp. 705–725.

### 3.3 Chapters in Books

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**Reinhold**, Steffen, Thorsten **Kneip** and Gerrit **Bauer** (2011): *The Long Run Consequences of Unilateral Divorce Laws on Children – Evidence from SHARELIFE*.



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**Rothenbacher**, Franz (2011): *The East European Population since 1850: Historical Data Handbook and Comparative Analyses*. Rostock. [Max-Planck-Institute for Demographic Research (MPI), Population History Seminar, 11 October 2011.]

**Weishaupt**, J. Timo (2011): *Social Partners and the Governance of Public Employment Services: Trends and Experiences from Western Europe*. Intenational Labour Office; Labour Administration and Inspection Programme (LAB/ADMIN) Working Paper; No. 17. [International Labour Office.]

**Wiß**, Tobias (2011): *Pension Fund Capitalism and Financial Crisis*. Working Paper, Political Science Series; No. 126. Wien. [Institut für Höhere Studien (IHS).]

3.5 MZES Working Papers

**Barg**, Katherin (2011): *Social class differentials at the transition from lower to upper secondary education in France: Testing rational action models within an institutionalized dialogue between family and school*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 140. Mannheim.

**Bernhagen**, Patrick (2011): *Lobbying and Political Influence in Britain: Evaluating a Signalling Model of Group-Government Interaction*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 141. Mannheim.

**Biegert**, Thomas (2011): *Patterns of Non-employment: Labor Market Institutions and Employment Performance of Social Groups*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 145. Mannheim.

**König**, Stefanie (2011): *Higher order births in Germany and Hungary. Comparing the determinants of fertility intentions in a national context*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 146. Mannheim.

**Lindemann**, Kristina (2011): *School performance in linguistically divided educational systems: A study of the Russian-speaking minority in Estonia and Latvia*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 143. Mannheim.

**Noelke**, Clemens (2011): *The Consequences of Employment Protection Legislation for the Youth Labour Market*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 144. Mannheim.

**Pappi**, Franz Urban, Nicole **Seher** and Anna Sophie **Kurella** (2011): *Das Politikangebot deutscher Parteien bei den Bundestagswahlen seit 1976 im dimensionsweisen Vergleich: Gesamtskala und politikfeldspezifische Skalen*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 142. Mannheim.

**Seher**, Nicole and Franz Urban **Pappi** (2011): *Politikfeldspezifische Positionen der Landesverbände der deutschen Parteien*. Arbeitspapiere - Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, no. 139. Mannheim.

3.6 Doctoral Dissertations

**Bauer**, Gerrit (2011), Entscheidungssituationen in Partnerschaften: Ehescheidung, Fertilität und häusliche Arbeitsteilung. (Inaugural-Dissertation). Mannheim.

**Pfeifer**, Michaela (2011), Welfare state institutions and public attitudes in Western democracies: Citizens' perceptions of

unemployment benefits, social assistance and healthcare. (Inaugural-Dissertation). Mannheim.

**Schindler**, Steffen (2011), Wege zur Studienberechtigung Wege ins Studium? Eine Untersuchung sozialer Inklusions- und Ablenkungsprozesse. (Inaugural-Dissertation). Mannheim.

3.7 Seminar and Conference Presentations

**Adascalitei**, Dragos: *Crisis at the periphery: welfare state responses to the economic crisis in Ukraine, Belarus and Bulgaria*, [The Global Economic Crisis and the Welfare State: Short-Term Responses and Long-Term Effects, University of Bremen, 24-25 November 2011].

**Bauer**, Gerrit, Thorsten **Kneip**, Steffen **Reinhold**: *The long run consequences of unilateral divorce laws on parents and children – Evidence from SHARELIFE*, [3rd International SHARE-User-Conference, Tallinn, Estonia, 1-3 September 2011].

**Bauer**, Gerrit, Thorsten **Kneip**: *Fertility from a Couple Perspective. A Test of Competing Decision Rules on Proceptive Behaviour*, [American Sociological Association (ASA) Annual Meeting; Round Table on Dynamics of Fertility Intentions, Las Vegas, USA, 19-23 August 2011].

**Bauer**, Gerrit: *Fertility from a couple perspective. A test of competing decision rules on proceptive behaviour*, [SocLife Research Seminar, Cologne, 2 February 2011].

**Bauer**, Gerrit: *The division of domestic work among same-sex and heterosexual couples in Western Europe*, [First GGP User Conference, Budapest, Hungary, 23-24 May 2011].

**Beier**, Harald: *Messung und Mechanismus: Zur Verknüpfung von kriminologischer Theorie und empirischer Forschung am*

*Beispiel der Messung von Selbstkontrolle*, [Method(olog)ische Grundlagen der empirischen Forschung über Kriminalität: Perspektiven und Herausforderungen. Frühjahrstagung 2011 der Sektion Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Halle, 1-2 April 2011].

**Berge**, Benjamin von dem, Thomas **Poguntke**: *The Influence of Europarties on their Central and Eastern European Partner Parties: A Theoretical and Analytical Model*, [Where now for Europarties: reflections post Lisbon?, Maastricht University, Netherlands, 20-21 June 2011].

**Bernauer**, Eva: *Triumphant Three? Identity Constellations, Political Exclusion, and the Onset of Civil War*, [52nd Annual Convention of the International Studies Association (ISA), Montréal, Canada, 16-18 March 2011].

**Biegert**, Thomas: *Labor Market Trajectories after Non-employment: A Comparison of Germany and the United Kingdom Using Sequence Analysis*, [9th Annual ESPAnet Conference, Valencia, Spain, 8-10 September 2011].

**Blumenberg**, Johannes N., Manuela S. **Kulick**: *The Glory of the Past and the Sadness of Nowadays: The Difficult Relationship between Social Democratic Parties and their Voters*, [APSA 2011 Annual Meeting, Seattle, USA, 1-4 September 2011].

**Blumenberg**, Johannes N.: *A Matter of Choice: Rethinking the Concept of Party Identification in Multi-Party Systems*, [APSA 2011 Annual Meeting, Seattle, USA, 1-4 September 2011].

**Blumenstiel**, Jan Eric, Joss **Roßmann**, Markus **Steinbrecher**: *A new approach to the analysis of survey drop-out. Results from a follow-up survey in the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)*, [General Online Research Conference (GOR 11), Düsseldorf, 14-16 March 2011].

**Blumenstiel**, Jan Eric, Joss **Roßmann**, Markus **Steinbrecher**: *Abbrechnachbefragungen bei Online-Surveys. Vorläufige Ergebnisse aus der German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)*. [Drei-Länder-Tagung der Wahlstudien Österreichs (AUTNES), der Schweiz (selects) und Deutschlands (GLES), Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB), 24-25 November 2011].

**Blumenstiel**, Jan Eric, Joss **Roßmann**, Markus **Steinbrecher**: *Sind Abbrecher anders? Ergebnisse von Abbrecherbefragungen im Rahmen der Online-Trackings der German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)*. [„Online-forschung“. Gemeinsame Tagung des DVPW-Arbeitskreises „Empirische Methoden der Politikwissenschaft“ und der DGS-Sektion „Methoden der Empirischen Sozialforschung“, Mannheim, 27-28 May 2011].

**Blumenstiel**, Jan Eric, Joss **Roßmann**, Markus **Steinbrecher**: *Why do respondents drop-out from online surveys? Results from follow-up surveys in the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)*, [Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lausanne, Switzerland, 18-22 July 2011].

**Blumenstiel**, Jan Eric: *Can open-ended questions help to identify voter heterogeneity?*, [Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lausanne, Switzerland, 18-22 July 2011].

**Blumenstiel**, Jan Eric: *Measuring Voter Heterogeneity to Improve the Michigan Model of Voting Behaviour*, [6th ECPR General Conference, Reykjavik, Iceland, 25-27 August 2011].

**Boldin**, Elena, Claudia **Schmiedeberg**, Jette **Schröder**: *Probleme und Herausforderungen bei der Erhebung der pairfam-Daten*, [ALLBUS Methodenworkshop 2011: Aktuelle Probleme und Perspektiven der Feldarbeit bei F2F-Umfragen, Mannheim, 29. November 2011].

**Bräuninger**, Thomas, Marc **Debus**: *The policy agenda of political parties in multi-level systems: Do German parties differ in their programmatic profile between the state and federal level?*, [6th ECPR General Conference, Reykjavik, Iceland, 24-28 August 2011].

**Bräuninger**, Thomas, Martin **Brunner**, Thomas **Däubler**: *Parliamentary Activity as Pursuit of Re-Selection and Re-Election: Do MPs Gain from Bill Initiation in Preferential List Electoral Systems?*, [European Political Science Association (EPSA) Annual Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 16-18 June 2011].

**Bräuninger**, Thomas, Nathalie **Giger**: *An improved method of scaling: taking individual heterogeneity into account*, [European Political Science Association (EPSA) Annual Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 16-18 June 2011].

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**Bräuninger**, Thomas, Robert **Klemmensen**: *Topics in central bank communications*, [69th Annual National Conference of Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, 30 March 2011 - 3 April 2011].

**Bräuninger**, Thomas, Sara **Binzer Hobolt**, Robert **Klemmensen**, Ingo **Rohlfing**: *The effects of party leader change on party ideological – Development and application of a typology to German and British parties*, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, St. Gallen, Switzerland, 12-17 April 2011].

**Bräuninger**, Thomas: *Panel on “Party Competition and Agenda-Setting”*, [6th ECPR General Conference, Reykjavik, Iceland, 24-28 August 2011].

**Bräuninger**, Thomas: *Voter Turnout and Abstention in Context (VTAC)*, [HumVIB Final Conference, Berlin, 7-10 September 2011].

**Brüderl**, Josef, Claudia **Schmiedeberg**, Bernadette **Huyer-May**: *Interviewer Learning Effects*, [Interviewers’ Deviant Behaviour, Schloss Rauischholzhausen, 27-28 October 2011].

**Brüderl**, Josef, Klaus **Pförr**, Jette **Schröder**, Philipp **Schütze**, Nina **Schumann**: *Does repeated measurement affect relationship quality and stability? An experimental study on panel conditioning*, [Society for Longitudinal and Life Course Studies International Conference, Bielefeld, 26-28 September 2011].

**Brüderl**, Josef, Laura **Castiglioni**, Jette **Schröder**, Elena **Boldin**, Julie **Gast**, Bernadette **Huyer-May**, Volker **Ludwig**, Klaus **Pförr**, Claudia **Schmiedeberg**, Mirte **Scholten**, Nina **Schumann**, Philipp **Schütze**: *pairfam Waves 1 - 3: Field Report and Data Editing*, [Advisory Board Meeting of the pairfam-Project, Munich, 21. September 2011].

**Brüderl**, Josef, Laura **Castiglioni**, Ulrich **Krieger**, Jette **Schröder**: *Nonresponse in a multi-actor survey: evidence from the German Family Panel*, [4th Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lausanne, Switzerland, 18-22 July 2011].

**Debus**, Marc, Christoph **Knill**, Jale **Tosun**: *Why should gay couples pay more? An analysis of fees for same-sex unions in the German state of Baden-Wuerttemberg*, [6th ECPR General Conference, Reykjavik, Iceland, 25-27 August 2011].

**Debus**, Marc, Hanna **Bäck**, Wolfgang C. **Müller**: *Intra-party conflict and office allocation in coalition governments*, [ECPR Standing Group on Parliaments Conference, Leiden, Netherlands, 24-25 November 2011].

**Debus**, Marc, Jochen **Müller**: *Coalition preferences of voters and government formation in European multi-level systems: Evidence from Germany*, [6th ECPR General Conference, Reykjavik, Iceland, 25-27 August 2011].

**Debus**, Marc, Jochen **Müller**: *The programmatic development of CDU and CSU since reunification: Incentives and constraints for changing policy positions in the German multi-level system*, [The CDU: Continuities, Challenges and Changes, Birmingham, United Kingdom, 24 June 2011].

**Debus**, Marc, Jochen **Müller**: *Why Voters like some Coalitions and dislike Others: Evidence from the German Multi-level System*, [European Political Science Association Annual Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 16-18 June 2011].

**Debus**, Marc, Paul W. **Thurner**: *Issue Voting in German Elections over Time*, [European Political Science Association Annual Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 16-18 June 2011].

**Dollmann**, Jörg, Frank **Kalter**: *Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU). Design, Data Structure, and Fieldwork Challenges*, [NORFACE Interdisciplinary Conference: Migration. Economic Change, Social Challenge, London, United Kingdom, 6-9 April 2011].

**Dollmann**, Jörg: *The mandatory teacher recommendation at the end of primary school in Germany Increasing equal educational opportunities or social selectivity?*, [ECSR 20th Anniversary Conference: European Society or Societies? A 20-Year Perspective, University College Dublin, Ireland, 14-17 December 2011].

**Drahokoupil**, Jan, Martin **Myant**: *The road to a distorted system? Welfare states in East-Central Europe*, [Welfare State in Europe in the 20th Century, Prague, Czech Republic, 14-16 November 2011].

**Drahokoupil**, Jan, Martin **Myant**: *What explains governments’ responses to the world economic crisis*, [European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy Conference, Vienna, Austria, 27-30 October 2011].

**Drahokoupil**, Jan, Stefan **Domonkos**: *East European Pension Politics 2.0: The emergence of diversity in Eastern European pension reforms after the crisis of 2008*, [The Global Economic Crisis and the Welfare State: Short-Term Responses and Long-Term Effects, University of Bremen, 24-25 November 2011].

**Drahokoupil**, Jan: *Coping with the Crisis: Policy Responses to the Crisis of 2008 in Eastern Europe*, [Tagung DVPW-Arbeitskreis Internationale Politische Ökonomie 'Die Globale Finanzkrise in politikwissenschaftlicher Perspektive', Magdeburg, 27-28 May 2011].

**Drahokoupil**, Jan: *East European Pension Politics 2.0: The emergence of diversity in Eastern European pension reforms after the crisis of 2008*, [Pension Outcomes, FP7 Gusto Project Workshop, Bologna, Italy, 18-19 November 2011].

**Drahokoupil**, Jan: *East European Pension Politics 2.0: The emergence of diversity in Eastern European pension reforms after the crisis of 2008*, [Invited talk, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia, 28. November 2011].

**Drahokoupil**, Jan: *Varieties of Capitalism in Transition Economies*, [Rethinking Capitalist Development in Emerging Countries, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 19-21 October 2011].

**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard : *Regulating funded pensions in times of crisis: A western European comparison*, [SASE 23rd Annual Conference, Madrid, Spain, 23-25 June 2011].

**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard, Elias **Naumann**: *The Dynamics of Individual Attitudes towards Pension Policies in Times of Welfare State Retrenchment*, [Workshop on The Political Economy of Reforms, SFB 884, University of Mannheim, 9-10 December 2011].

**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard, Tobias **Wiß**: *Regulating funded pensions in times of crisis: A western European comparison*, [18th International Conference of Europeanists, Barcelona, Spain, 20-22 June 2011].

**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard: *Embedded pension reforms in Europe: The forces toward a renewed welfare system for the elderly*, [9th Annual ESPAnet Conference, Valencia, Spain, 8-10 September 2011].

**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard: *Pension Reforms in Europe: Global and National Challenges*, [Toward 'Social Europe'? National Welfare States and European Union Social Policy, Seattle, University of Washington, USA, 28-29 April 2011].

**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard: *The Governance of European Pension Fund Capitalism in Times of Uncertainty*, [Economic Sociology Seminar, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA, 2. November 2011].

**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard: *The role of trade unions in European pension reforms: From old to new politics?*, [RECOWE final conference: "Work and welfare in Europe: New compromises or ongoing demise?" Brussels, Belgium, 15-17 June 2011].

**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard: *The Role of Trade Unions in Pension Policy-making and Private Pension Governance in Europe*, ["Public-Private Pension Mix" Workshop, ETUI, Brussels, Belgium, 27-28 October 2011].

**Faas**, Thorsten, Johannes N. **Blumenberg**: *Die Vermessung der Dynamik. Theorie und Technik des Rolling-Cross-Section-Panels der Wahlstudie Baden-Württemberg 2011*, [Gemeinsame Tagung des Arbeitskreises Methoden der DVPW und Sektion Methoden der Empirischen Sozialforschung der DGS, Mannheim, 27-28 May 2011].

**Faas**, Thorsten, Johannes N. **Blumenberg**: *Die Vermessung der Dynamik: Eine rollierende Panelstudie im Vorfeld der baden-württembergischen Landtagswahl 2011*, [Jahrestagung des Arbeitskreises Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung der DVPW, Mainz, 30 June 2011 - 1 July 2011].

**Faas**, Thorsten, Johannes N. **Blumenberg**: *Stuttgart 21 and the Baden-Württemberg state election 2011: Emotions, Attitudes, and Results*, [37th IASGP Annual Conference, London, England, 16-17 May 2011].

**Faas**, Thorsten, Johannes N. **Blumenberg**: *Warum wählen freie Wähler die Freien Wähler? - Die Wahrnehmung durch die Wahlberechtigten*, [Parteienwissenschaftliches Symposium 2011 des PruF, Düsseldorf, 8-9 April 2011].

**Gebel**, Michael: *Does temporary employment help to reintegrate unemployed workers? A comparison based on British, German and Swiss panel data*, [Invited talk in research seminar "Life course and inequality", Lausanne, Switzerland, 19-20 October 2011].

**Gebel**, Michael: *Does Temporary Employment Mitigate the Scar Effects of Unemployment? A Cross-Country Comparison based on British, German and Swiss Panel Data*, [6th International conference of panel data users in Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland, 8-9 June 2011].

**Gebel**, Michael: *Does temporary employment mitigate the scar effects of unemployment? A cross-country comparison based on British, German and Swiss Panel Data.*, [Understanding Society/BHPS Conference 2011, Colchester, Essex, United Kingdom, 30 June 2011 - 1 July 2011].

**Giger**, Nathalie, Thomas **Bräuninger**: *An Improved Method of Scaling: Taking Individual Heterogeneity into Account*, [69th Annual National Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA, 30 March 2011 - 3 April 2011].

**Giger**, Nathalie: *Are parties responsive to group turnout? Relative turnout of the poor and the responsiveness of parties in Western Europe*, [6th ECPR General Conference, Reykjavik, Iceland, 24-28 August 2011].

**Giger**, Nathalie: *Political representation of the poor and economic inequality: a comparative analysis*, [HumVIB Final Conference, Berlin, 7-10 September 2011].

**Giger**, Nathalie: *Salience and representation. An integral approach and some empirical evidence*, [Issue-Congruence and Political Communication in Representative Democracies, Dornburg/Saale, 27-29 October 2011].

**Giger**, Nathalie: *Truly linked or totally apart? On the connection between preceived and actual representation*, [European Political Science Association Annual Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 16-18 June 2011].

**Giger**, Nathalie: *Why is there no modern gender gap in Finland?*, [International Workshop "Education, Religion, and the Gender-vote Gap - The Institutional Heritage of Western Europes' Confessional Conflict, Bremen, 14-15 October 2011].

**Heyne**, Stefanie: *Poverty and income dynamics: Consequences of job loss in European welfare states*, [ECSR 20th anniversary conference: European society or societies? A 20 year perspective, Dublin, Ireland, 14-17 December 2011].

**Heyne**, Stefanie: *Unemployment and poverty: consequences of labour market exclusion in European welfare states*, [ECSR, EQUALSOC & University of Trento Joint Summer School 2011 "Poverty, Deprivation and Social Exclusion", Trento, Italy, 5-9 September 2011].

**Hillmann**, Henning, Christina **Gathmann**: *Overseas Trade And The Decline Of Privateering*, [European Historical Economics Society Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 2 September 2011].

**Hillmann**, Henning: *SCANCOR Workshop on Institutional Analysis*, [Workshop, Columbia University, USA, 7 April 2011].

**Hofäcker**, Dirk, Jana **Chaloupková**: *Between standardization and diversity: A cross-national comparison of family trajectories and life course norms in European countries*, [Social Relations in Turbulent Times. 10th Conference of the European Sociological Association (ESA), Geneva, Switzerland, 7-10 September 2011].

**Hofäcker**, Dirk, Jana **Chaloupková**: *Family structures and Family Norms – An International Comparison*, [TransEurope Workshop 'Women's employment in an enlarged Europe – Current developments and their socio-political background', Tallinn, Estonia, 28-30 April 2011].



**Hofäcker**, Dirk, Johann **Bacher**, Michael **Ruland**: *GlobalIndex – Clustering Time Series*, [Five Years of TransEurope Project. Transnationalisation and Changing Life Course Inequality in Europe, Sofia, Bulgaria, 20-21 May 2011].

**Hofäcker**, Dirk, Marcel **Raab**, Michael **Ruland**, Benno **Schönberger**, Hans-Peter **Blossfeld**: *GlobalIndex: A Sociological Approach to Globalization Measurement*, [Five Years of TransEurope Project. Transnationalisation and Changing Life Course Inequality in Europe, Sofia, Bulgaria, 20-21 May 2011].

**Hofäcker**, Dirk, Rumiana **Stoilova**, Jan **Riebling**: *Division of paid and unpaid work - Patterns of Social Inequality: A comparison of Germany, Bulgaria, France and Hungary*, [TransEurope Workshop 'Women's employment in an enlarged Europe – Current developments and their socio-political background', Tallinn, Estonia, 28-30 April 2011].

**Hofäcker**, Dirk: *Determinanten der Frühverrentung: Ergebnisse der Testnutzung des Datensatzes 'Biographiedaten ausgewählter Sozialversicherungsträger in Deutschland (BASID)'*, [Workshop zur Erstnutzung des Datensatzes 'Biografiedaten ausgewählter Sozialversicherungsträger in Deutschland (BASiD)', Berlin, 6-7 October 2011].

**Hofäcker**, Dirk: *Determinanten von Erwerbsarbeit und Ruhestand*, [Die 50+ Generation in Europa: Erkenntnisse durch SHARE, Vienna, Austria, 30 May 2011].

**Hofäcker**, Dirk: *Determinants of older workers' employment and retirement transitions: a cross-national comparison*, [Social Relations in Turbulent Times. 10th Conference of the European Sociological Association (ESA), Geneva, Switzerland, 7-10 September 2011].

**Hörisch**, Felix: *Causes of (In-) equality: The macro-economic effect of codetermination on income distribution*, [Social Inequality and Mobility in the Life-course: Causes and consequences of social stratification, Mannheim, 7-9 July 2011].

**Hörisch**, Felix: *Entstehung und ökonomische Auswirkung der Unternehmensmitbestimmung*, [Kolloquium „MAN 901: Corporate Governance“, Fakultät für Betriebswirtschaftslehre; University of Mannheim, 25 February 2011].

**Hörisch**, Felix: *Mit mehr Staat durch die Krise? Polit-ökonomische Determinanten der fiskalpolitischen Reaktionen der OECD-Staaten auf die internationale Finanzkrise*, [Jahrestagung „Politische Intervention“ der Sektion ‚Politische Ökonomie‘ der DVPW, Bamberg, 15-16 September 2011].

**Hörisch**, Felix: *Overcoming the Financial Crisis with Less State or More State? Political Determinants of the Fiscal Policy Reaction to the Financial Crisis 2008-2010*, [6th ECPR General Conference, Reykjavik, Iceland, 25-27 August 2011].

**Hörisch**, Felix: *Parteiendifferenzen, Spielarten des Kapitalismus und die Finanzkrise: Politische Erklärungsfaktoren der fiskalpolitischen Krisenreaktionen der OECD-Staaten*, [Jahrestagung des Forum Junge Staats-, Policy- und Verwaltungsforschung, Speyer, 22-23 September 2011].

**Hörisch**, Felix: *Partisan Differences, Varieties of Capitalism and the International Financial Crisis: Political Determinants of the Fiscal Political Crisis Reaction of the OECD States*, [Workshop 'The Global Economic Crisis and the Welfare State' Short-Term Responses and Long-Term Effect", University of Bremen, 24-25 November 2011].

**Horr**, Andreas: *Ethnische Diskriminierung auf dem Mietwohnungsmarkt. Ergebnisse eines Feldexperiments*, [Forschungskolloquium: Empirische Sozialforschung des FB Geschichte und Soziologie der Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, 4 May 2011].

**Horr**, Andreas: *Explaining residential choices of native and immigrant households in Germany*, [Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences 2 (QMSS2) seminar: Neighbourhood Dynamics and Neighbourhood Effects, Uppsala, Sweden, 8-10 June 2011].

**Hubl**, Vanessa: *Categorical differentiation in the light of deservingness perceptions: Institutional structures of minimum income protection for the disabled and immigrants*, [GINI Workshop WP6, University of Antwerp, Belgium, 14-15 November 2011].

**Jacob**, Konstanze, Jörg **Dollmann**, Frank **Kalter**, Irena **Kogan**: *What Standard Surveys Can Learn From Immigrant Surveys*, [4th Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lausanne, Switzerland, 18-22 July 2011].

**Jacob**, Konstanze: *Intergenerational Assimilation or Intergenerational Transmission? Do Parents or Peers Matter More for Cultural Attitudes of Immigrant Children?*, [ECSR 20th Anniversary Conference: European Society or Societies? A 20 Year Perspective, Dublin, Ireland, 14 December 2011 - 17 November 2011].

**Jacob**, Marita: *Ungleichheiten nach der Immatrikulation. Arbeitsmarktbedingungen und die soziale Differenzierung studentischer Erwerbstätigkeit*, [Soziologisches Kolloquium an der Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz, 25. May 2011].

**Kalter**, Frank: *CILS4EU: Project Progress 4/10-3/11*, [Migration: Economic Change, Social Challenges Interdisciplinary conference on migration jointly organised by the NORFACE Research Programme on Migration and the Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration (CReAM), University College, London, United Kingdom, 6-9 April 2011].

**Kalter**, Frank: *Ethnic Networks and the Dynamics of Migration and Integration*, [ICS Symposium "Social Networks, Solidarity, and Inequality" anlässlich des 25jährigen Bestehens, Universität Groningen, Netherlands, 13-15 May 2011].

**Kalter**, Frank: *Micro-Networks and Labour Market Integration of Immigrants from the FSU in Germany*, [Migration: Economic Change, Social Challenge Interdisciplinary conference on migration jointly organised by the NORFACE Research Programme on Migration and the Centre for Research and

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**Kalter**, Frank: *The Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)*, [Research on Family Demography and Children's Lives: Future Directions and Infrastructures, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, 27-28 September 2011].

**Klein**, Markus: *Rising Educational Differentials in Unemployment Risks: The Impact of Macrostructural and Macroeconomic Changes in West Germany*, [ISA RC28 Summer Meeting "Opportunity, Meritocracy and Changing Patterns of Social Inequality", University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA, 9-12 August 2011].

**Klein**, Oliver: *Does Reading to Children Enhance their Educational Success?*, [Research on Family Demography and Children's Lives: Future Directions and Infrastructures, Stockholm University, Sweden, 27-28 September 2011].

**Kogan**, Irena, Frank **Kalter**: *Migrant Networks and Labour Market Integration of Immigrants from the FSU in Germany*, [Norface Migration Workshop, London, Great Britain, 6-9 April 2011].

**Kogan**, Irena: *Human capital transferability and immigrant investment in host country education and training*, [Seminar University of Essex, ISER, Colchester, United Kingdom, 12-13 December 2011].

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Anniversary Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 15-17 December 2011].

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**Wüst**, Andreas: *Party and Group Representation? Issue positions and responsiveness of parliamentary candidates in Germany, Switzerland and Austria*, [Dreiländertagung “Politische Integration”, Basel, Switzerland, 13-14 January 2011].

3.8 Data

Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Providing MZES project or service unit	Authorship
pairfam - The German Family Panel. Annual release of datasets on intimate relationships and family dynamics (primary respondents and their partners, parents and children)	Available free of charge for scientific researchers (in German and English version). Details see project website <b>http://www.pairfam.de</b>	A2.8 Panel Study on Family Dynamics	Collective authorship (pairfam)
Data set of rolling cross-section pre-election survey with post-election panel wave of voters at the 2009 German general election campaign as part of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)	Freely available for all interested researchers (in German and English version) via <b>http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/</b> (archive no. ZA5303)	B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Thorsten Faas, Julia Partheymüller, Ansgar Wolsing
Data set of content analysis of TV news during the 2009 German general election campaign as part of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)	Freely available for all interested researchers (in German and English version) via <b>http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/</b> (archive no. ZA5306)	B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Mona Krewel
Data set of pre- and post-election long-term panel 2002-2005-2009 as part of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)	Freely available for all interested researchers via <b>http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/</b> (archive no. ZA5320)	B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Hans Rattinger, Jan Eric Blumenstiel
Data set of short-term election campaign panel 2009 as part of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)	Freely available for all interested researchers via <b>http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/</b> (archive no. ZA5305)	B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Hans Rattinger, Markus Steinbrecher
Data set of approx. 1.000 election manifestos (1980-2010) from 19 countries	Freely available for all interested researchers (after registration) via <b>http://www.polidoc.net</b>	B2.5 Representation in Europe: Policy Congruence between Citizens and Elites (REPCONG)	Thomas Bräuninger, Marc Debus, Nathalie Giger

Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Providing MZES project or service unit	Authorship
Data set of domain-specific policy positions of state and federal parties in Germany	Freely available for all interested researchers via <b>http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/publications/misc/wp_seher/Politikpositionen.xls</b>	B2.6 Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties	Franz Urban Pappi, Nicole Seher
Data set of Domain-specific saliences of states and federal parties in Germany	Freely available for all interested researchers via <b>http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/publications/misc/wp_seher/Salienzen.xls</b>	B2.6 Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties	Franz Urban Pappi, Nicole Seher
Data set of (post-election) candidate campaign survey and electoral district statistics at the 2009 German general election as part of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)	Available to researchers (in German and English version) who signed a user contract via <b>http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/</b> (archive no. ZA5318)	B2.7 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation	Thomas Gschwend, Hermann Schmitt, Andreas Wüst, Thomas Zittel and GLES field researchers
Data set of (post-election) candidate campaign survey of the 2009 German general election as part of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)	Available to researchers (in German and English version) who signed a user contract via <b>http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/</b> (archive no. ZA5319)	B2.7 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation	Thomas Gschwend, Hermann Schmitt, Andreas Wüst, Thomas Zittel and GLES field researchers
Data set Historische Haushalts- und Familienstatistik von Deutschland 1815-1990 (Historical Household and Family Statistics of Germany 1815-1990) comprises time series and cross sectional data on household and family structures and demographic developments	Freely available for all interested researchers (in German) via <b>http://www.histat.gesis.org</b> (archive no. ZA8514)	Data Handbook on Household and Family Statistics in Germany 1815-1990/Eurodata	Franz Rothenbacher

Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Providing MZES project or service unit	Authorship
Data set of Post war European political party positions computed from Comparative Manifesto Project data	Downloadable from <b>http://www.kenbenoit.net/cmp/CMP_logitscale.dta</b>	Eurodata	Will Lowe, Slava Mikhaylov, Ken Benoit, and Michael Laver
Data set of 10 Million International Dyadic Events	Downloadable from <b>http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/FYXLAWZRIA</b>	Eurodata	Will Lowe, Gary King and VRA Associates

3.9 Software

Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Providing MZES project or service unit	Authorship
<b>Austin:</b> R package for political text analysis	Downloadable from <b>http://r-forge.r-project.org/projects/austin</b>	Eurodata	Will Lowe
<b>Events:</b> R package for handling event data	Downloadable from <b>http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/events</b>	Eurodata	Will Lowe
<b>JFreq:</b> Cross platform multilingual word counting software	Downloadable from <b>http://www.williamlowe.net/software/jfreq</b>	Eurodata	Will Lowe
<b>Yoshikoder:</b> Cross-platform multilingual content analysis software	Downloadable from <b>http://www.yoshikoder.org</b>	Eurodata	Will Lowe
<b>YKConverter:</b> Software to extract text from documents in various formats	Downloadable from <b>http://www.williamlowe.net/software/</b>	Eurodata	Will Lowe