



MZES Annual Report 2014

MZES

Annual Report

2014

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Mannheim 2015

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Director's Introduction

Since its foundation in 1989, the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) has evolved into an internationally leading interdisciplinary research institute for European societies and politics. This Annual Report gives an overview of research and related activities at the MZES in 2014. While guided by an integrated long-term perspective laid down in triennial Research Programmes, research at the MZES is as a rule organized in the form of externally funded projects. This report documents the scientific achievements of the MZES during the first year of its Ninth Research Programme which is running from 2014 to early 2017. In 2014, several projects were completed, while substantial new initiatives were started. A sizable number of projects obtained new grants, most of them from the DFG. This report documents the projects that were concluded in 2014, describes the current stage of projects which were active during the year, and introduces the new projects. The main task of this report, however, is to provide a general account of the MZES' activities during 2014 and a detailed documentation of the institute's scientific activities.



Launching the Ninth Research Programme

Early in 2014, the new Executive Board took office. Frank Kalter, previously head of department A, succeeded Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck as director. Bernhard Ebbinghaus led department A for the first half year of the new board's term and was then succeeded by Irena Kogan. In department B, the former head Jan van Deth left the board, and Marc Debus assumed office.

The new board immediately started the preparations for the new Research Programme, which is now the ninth of the MZES. Besides new projects from established project directors, the new programme encompasses also projects from disciplines that were not represented at the MZES in the last few years, namely economics and social psychology. The MZES warmly welcomes the new project directors Andrea Weber from the university's department of economics and Herbert Bless and Jochen Gebauer from the department of psychology. Along with Hartmut Wessler's projects from media and communication studies, these projects help to broaden the disciplinary basis of the MZES, while maintaining the focus on European social research and the overarching thematic profile of the MZES.

Notwithstanding this disciplinary broadening, the bulk of MZES research is still shaped and directed by the professors from the School of Social Sciences. In 2014, they continued to support the MZES, and almost all professors of sociology and political science were active at the Centre as





project directors. Due to this close connection, staff fluctuations at the School of Social Sciences directly affect the MZES. 2014 saw new accentuations with the arrival of two new professors who immediately started research at the MZES. Frauke Kreuter came from the University of Maryland to take over the chair of statistics and methods of social research previously held by Josef Brüderl. Harald Schoen, previously University of Bamberg, assumed the new chair of political psychology. In 2014, like in the past years, the Centre also profited from the continuing involvement of the professors emeriti Hartmut Esser, Beate Kohler, and Franz Urban Pappi.

Besides full professors from the School of Social Sciences as well as from the School of Humanities, junior professors from the School of Social Sciences significantly contribute to the new Research Programme. Since junior professorships are temporary positions and Mannheim-based social scientists in the postdoc phase are very successful in obtaining offers for full professorships at other universities, there has always been a substantial natural fluctuation in this group of project directors. In 2014, Michael Gebel accepted first an offer for a full professorship in Oldenburg and then for a chair at the University of Bamberg. Timo Weishaupt received an offer for a professorship at the University of Göttingen and is set to leave Mannheim in early 2015. On the incoming end, three new junior professors joined the University of Mannheim during 2014: Nicole Baerg with a junior professorship in international organisations, Joseph Sakshaug with a junior professorship in statistics and social scientific methodology, and Nikoleta Yordanova with a junior professorship in European politics. All three integrated quickly and smoothly with MZES life.

Looking beyond the University of Mannheim, the links to GESIS, the Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, could further be strengthened in 2014. Christof Wolf and Oliver Arránz-Becker, two department heads of GESIS, jointly appear as directors of a project within the new Research Programme. The instrument of External Fellowships allows the Centre to profit from valuable input from project directors who are not or no longer members of the University of Mannheim, as is the case with Oliver Arránz-Becker. And of course, MZES Research Fellows, postdoc researchers, as well as members of the MZES infrastructure have developed new projects or continue their ongoing research. The main changes and developments among the actual MZES staff will be discussed below.

Research Projects

64 Thereof
26 in Dept. A and
38 in Dept. B

Active Projects at the End of 2014

(see appendix 1.1)

Research Activities

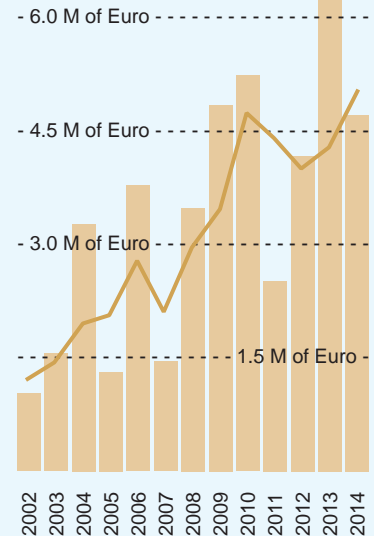
During 2014, MZES researchers worked on a total of 77 projects – a larger number than 2013 (68), and the number of active projects at the end of the year was 64, up from 62 last year (see appendix 1.1). 13 projects reached completion in 2014 (2013: 6). By the end of the year, more than half of the research projects had already acquired external funding. As many as 27 projects

were in the preparative phase (up from 18 last year), many of them obtaining seed funding from the MZES or the university to develop proposals for external funding. As before, the number of projects in Department B was somewhat larger than in Department A.

During the more than two decades of its existence, the MZES has been very successful in securing external grants for its research. Over the last decade, it has been among the most successful grant-winning institutions of the University of Mannheim. The total of new grants acquired since 2001 amounted to 45 million Euros – or 3.2 million Euros on an annual average. In a long-term perspective (see figure), two phenomena catch the eye: a considerable fluctuation from year to year, and an overall trend towards increasing funds acquired since the mid-2000s. This mirrors the significant role the MZES has assumed within the German social sciences with regard to a recent far-reaching development: funding agencies increasingly support national and international large-scale and long-term projects in the social sciences which not only cater to the research interests of a small number of principal investigators, but also serve as research infrastructures for the entire scientific community. As these projects require rather substantial budgets, funding agencies can only aid a limited number of them. However, quite a few of those that were created by groups of researchers during the past years are located at the MZES or are at least conducted with the significant participation of MZES researchers. They include the NORFACE- and DFG-financed project “Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)“, and the German National Educational Panel (NEPS) in Research Department A, and in Research Department B the EU- and DFG-financed “European Social Survey (ESS)“, the DFG-financed “German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)“, the 2014 European Election Study (EES), which is funded by a consortium of several European funding agencies, the COST-financed project “The True European Voter (TEV)“, and the EU research partnership “Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSE)“, which is funded under the 7th European Framework Programme. The responsibility for projects of this scale requires amounts of third-party grant income which certainly surpass customary social science standards, and which, at the same time, fluctuate considerably. This points to the cyclical nature of multi-year applications and of the funding correspondingly awarded for such projects.

In terms of grant incomes, the first year has empirically been the weakest in the three-year-cycles of the last few research programmes. However, the Centre’s grant income in 2014, the first year of the Ninth Research Programme, amounted to 4.7 million Euros, which is less than last year’s exceptional record sum, but still more than a million Euros above the annual average and the fourth highest ever.

External Funding



New Grants 2002-2014

Total Amount and Rolling 3-Year Mean
since 2002
(see appendix 1.2)



In Department A, above all two projects contributed to this numerical success: Jochen Gebauer was awarded a DFG Emmy Noether grant of 1 million Euro for a comparative sociocultural project. This project will examine the mechanisms that explain cross-cultural differences in self-concept/personality effects on behaviour. For example: Why is it that agreeable people are particularly religious in Poland, whereas agreeable people are not particularly religious in Sweden? According to Gebauer's and his colleagues' "sociocultural motives perspective", agreeable people are motivated to swim with the sociocultural tide and, thus, endorse a given behaviour if it is socioculturally common (e.g., they endorse religiosity in religious Poland). The same effort to swim with the sociocultural tide, however, should lead agreeable people to refrain from endorsing a given behaviour if it is socioculturally rare (e.g., they refrain from endorsing religiosity in secular Sweden).

The German component of the ongoing large-scale comparative "Children of immigrants longitudinal survey in four European countries (CILS4EU)" received funding to the amount of 2.2 million Euro. For the next three years and three further panel waves Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan and their team can thus continue to focus on the intergenerational integration of the children of immigrants, in close cooperation with similar attempts of colleagues in the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Moreover, the study has been integrated into the special long-term programme of the DFG and thus has a good chance to run for even a longer period of time.

In department B, the largest new grant in 2014 was received by Hartmut Wessler with more than 400,000 Euros for a project that will investigate how the media report on debates about religion and secularism and how media are used by actors in these debates. Looking at daily newspapers, news websites and political blogs in six different countries, this project aims to identify factors that shape the structure and quality of mediated contestation.



The second largest grant in department B was obtained by MZES postdoc fellow Thomas Däubler. He has developed a project that will examine the consequences of electoral system reforms for the behaviour of members of parliaments in the Czech Republic and Sweden. More specifically, this project will investigate how "personalizing" electoral rules affects the incentives of parliamentarians to directly appeal to citizens in their constituency rather than to actors within their own party.

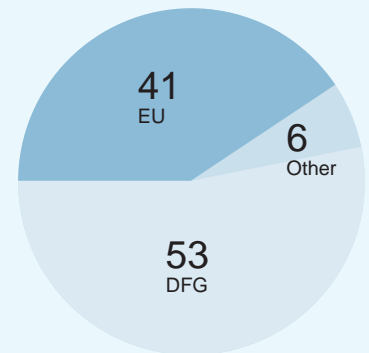
It bears repeating that, while both externally funded research activities and, correspondingly, the number of third-party funded researchers have increased considerably over the past years, the Centre has to manage with an annual basic funding and staff resources granted by the University of Mannheim that have remained largely unchanged since 2006, and even had to face a minor cut in 2014 due to the general financial situation of the university. Moreover, future prospects are hardly encouraging, with ongoing uncertainty about the Centre's basic funding from 2015 onwards, due to the pending renegotiation of university budgets in the state of Baden-Württemberg.

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. The institute also values the peer-reviewed external evaluation of funding agencies. In principle, all research should be based on outside research grants. Thus the Centre routinely secures another round of quality control after the initial review of the individual projects by its Scientific Advisory Board and the subsequent decision of the Supervisory Board to include the projects in the Research Programme. A substantial share of the external grants received by the MZES is regularly provided by German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG), and several other private foundations, in particular the Volkswagen, Thyssen, and Böckler foundations. In a long-term comparison, the shares of the various grant providers are remarkably stable, despite the fluctuations in the overall amount of funding received. In 2014, the absolute lion's share of funding was provided by the DFG (89%). In the last three years, the DFG's share was 53% (see appendix 1.3).

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

In 2014, publications of MZES researchers remained on a level that is roughly in line with the previous years. The number of books was lower than in the year before. Most books were published in English with publishers such as Oxford University Press, Routledge, and Palgrave Macmillan. The overall decline in the number of books may partly reflect the decreasing importance of books in many areas of the social sciences. The MZES especially values articles in journals that are referenced in the SSCI citation index. Its researchers contributed 50 papers of this kind in 2014, a number achieved previously only once (in 2010). So, on average, one paper of this kind was published almost every week. They appeared in such high-ranking national and especially international outlets as the American Journal of Political Science, European Journal of Political Research, International Organization, Journal of Communication, Journal of European Social Policy, Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Journal of Quantitative Criminology, Political Analysis, Public Opinion Quarterly, and Social Science & Medicine. After a few years with significantly lower figures, the number of chapters in edited volumes has increased again, with a much higher proportion published in English. Finally, MZES researchers have continued

**Sources of External Funding
2012-2014 in Percent**



(see appendix 1.3)



to present their research outcomes at many national and international conferences with high frequency.

	2010 All	2011 All	2012 All	2013 All	2014 All	2014 English
Books	20	21	17	13	12	8
Monographs	11	10	8	9	7	4
Edited volumes	9	11	9	4	5	4
Journal articles	81	81	75	74	70	57
SSCI citation index	50	46	42	46	50	46
other scientific	31	35	33	28	20	11
Chapters in edited vols.	69	79	46	45	65	30
in English language	27	33	21	14	30	30
in other language	42	46	25	31	35	-
Working papers etc.	19	21	11	19	24	14
MZES	9	8	2	6	4	1
Others	10	13	9	13	20	13
Conference presentations	210	185	230	247	200	162



Beyond publications, the MZES recognizes and appreciates also other forms of scientific output whose generation is similarly demanding and time-consuming and certainly no less relevant for scientific progress overall. These include datasets that are regularly produced in significant numbers and high quality by MZES project staff and Eurodata researchers as a public good for the scientific community as well as software written by MZES specialists for various purposes related to social science data collection, management or analysis (see appendices 3.8 and 3.9). MZES projects have contributed significantly to some of the nationally and partly also internationally most important social science data infrastructures. Projects that collect data primarily for their own research purposes are obliged by MZES rules to share these data in due time with the scientific community.

Personnel Development

By the end of the year 2014, 95 scientists worked at the MZES, from faculty members to postdocs and doctoral researchers (see appendix 1.4). 36% of all MZES researchers were women, which is slightly more than last year's 34%. With regard to the institute's most attractive positions for young academics, the Research Fellowships, the MZES has retained a 50% share of women.

In 2014, the vacant Research Fellow positions resulting from the leave of Jale Tosun and Dirk Hofäcker in 2013 could smoothly be filled: Yannis Theocharis, who had previously held a scholarship granted by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, started his work in early 2014, and in the mid of the year Sarah Carol left the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin to accept the offer of the MZES. In addition, Martin Neugebauer assumed office as postdoc fellow. At the end of 2014, research fellow Shaun Bevan took up the position of lecturer at the University of Edinburgh, while postdoc fellow Galina Zapryanova accepted an offer of a position as research associate at the University of Leicester. The Centre has already found a successor for the first position who will assume office in 2015.

The MZES reaches its size and research capacity through the pooling of personnel resources, three fifths from external and two fifths from internal sources. In 2014, 43 researchers at the MZES were paid through external funds, while 27 scientists were employed through internal MZES funds (five mostly permanent positions in the Eurodata unit plus several temporary Postdoc and Research Fellowships, MZES grants for project preparation, and PhD grants); 24 researchers were employed through the School of Social Sciences, and one through the School of Humanities.

Intellectual Exchange

The MZES aims at promoting a vibrant intellectual exchange among its researchers – between senior and junior scholars as well as between political scientists, sociologists and experts from other disciplines. Most notably in 2014, it continued its successful programme of hosting distinguished international guest professors for collaborative work with MZES researchers and projects. During the year, James Lepkowski (University of Michigan) and Patricia Moy (University of Washington) spent periods of one to two months at the Centre and provided MZES researchers with important expertise in methodological issues.

Apart from these high-profile events, of course, the regular colloquia and lecture programmes of the Research Departments continued during 2014. Moreover, the MZES awarded grants to two

Scientific Staff

95

Scientists at the End of 2014

(see appendix 1.4)





groups of postdoc researchers for organizing international conferences. The first one was entitled “Political Context Matters: Content Analysis in the Social Science”, the second one “The Causes and Consequences of Private Governance: The Changing Roles of State and Private Actors”. Overall, the MZES hosted 18 conferences and workshops with participants from all over the world in 2014 (see appendix 2.7). As a contribution to the Centre's internationalization and in order to help create and nurture international contact networks for its researchers, the MZES promotes the lively exchange with external researchers visiting Mannheim. In 2014, counting in its two guest professors, it hosted seven guest researchers for a total of 11 months (see appendix table 2.3). Most guests hosted at the Centre regularly take part in ongoing or planned MZES research projects and contribute to the colloquia series.

2014 was the year of the centre's 25th anniversary. The Mannheim palace provided a splendid venue for the event. A rather large crowd gathered to take stock of past and current MZES research in a two-day conference. For each of the centre's six research areas, there was a panel consisting of a senior professor, often an emeritus, as chair, a distinguished external researcher for a keynote, a current MZES project director for an overview of current research in the research areas, and a younger academic who presented a case study. The celebration in the evening saw greetings by the Baden-Württemberg minister of science, the Lord Mayor of Mannheim, and the rector of the University of Mannheim. Karl Ulrich Mayer, a distinguished social scientist and member of the university council of the University of Mannheim, gave an overview of the MZES.

Acknowledgements and Outlook

With the launch of a new Research Programme, the MZES broadens its disciplinary basis, while maintaining its clear focus on comparative European social research and its thematic profile. The scientific development of the Centre and the fresh input of many new colleagues give good reason to look ahead with optimism. The problem of securing the necessary resources does, however, cast a shadow on an otherwise sunny picture. In the area of grants, this requires continuous successes in an increasingly strong competition and a certain dependency on a few big projects. While this is certainly difficult, the MZES project directors have so far been successful indeed.

With regard to basic funding from the state, the Centre faces a rather different situation. While the number of grants awarded, projects initiated, and project staff has been drastically increasing over the years, the amount of basic funding and staff resources has remained unchanged since 2006, except for the fixed-term addition of one secretarial position, and now even faced first, if only minor, cuts. For the next years, it seems by far not unlikely that the Centre might be confronted with plans for further cuts in nominal terms, although the situation and prospects are still rather unclear. It is important to note that the high activity level of the MZES in the last years

could only be kept up with the help of budgetary reserves resulting from huge success rates of the more recent past. These reserves, however, have significantly declined, and financial restrictions might soon arise, especially if it becomes necessary to lead an institute of the size of the MZES through potential phases of crises.

Such an introduction shall never be concluded without a word of gratitude. The Executive Board of the MZES therefore wishes to thank the many institutions and persons without whom the achievements of the institute would not have been possible: the state of Baden-Württemberg, especially the Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts; the University of Mannheim, especially its rector, pro-rectors, chancellor and administration; the university's School of Social Sciences and its Dean; the Lorenz-von-Stein Foundation for its continuing generous support of the institute; the research funding agencies for their grants and their trust in the Centre's willingness and capacity to push forward the frontiers of social science research; the project directors who constantly mobilize creativity, time and energy to contribute to the Research Programme as well as the Centre's day-to-day intellectual life and research output; our many colleagues from other institutions for their stimulating and rewarding cooperation; the researchers at the Centre for their enthusiasm and all the efforts, often way beyond duty, they devote to the common enterprise; and the infrastructural, managerial and administrative staff of the MZES without whose continuous effort the institute would not be able to thrive. Last, but by no means least, I would like to express the Centre's gratitude to the members of its international Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and helpful advice. In particular, I would like to thank Stein Kuhnle of Bergen University who has served as a member of the MZES Scientific Advisory Board since 2005 and whose third and last term ended in 2014.



Department A: European Societies and their Integration

A1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States	A2 Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities	A3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities	Projects in Department A from the Eighth Research Programme
A1.1 Drahokoupil Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	► A2.1 Arránz Becker, Wolf Health-Related Inequalities: Historical Trends, Life Course Dynamics, and Social Contexts from a Cross-National Perspective	A3.1 Kalter, Kogan, Kroneberg et al. Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Esser Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success
A1.2 Hofäcker Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors	A2.4 Kogan et al. Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions	A3.2 Esser, Becker Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	■ Ebbinghaus Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts
A1.6 Rothenbacher The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison	► A2.5 Neugebauer The Bologna Process and Educational Inequality in Higher Education	A3.3 Kalter Friendship and Identity in School	■ Ebbinghaus, Bahle Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries
► A1.7 Koos European Gift Economies. Explaining Philanthropic Giving in Comparative Perspective	► A2.7 Kreuter New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	A3.4 Kroneberg Friendship and Violence in Adolescence	■ Weishaupt Governing Activation in Europe: Diverse Responses to Common Challenges?
A1.8 Hillmann Civic Integration through Economic Networks	A2.9 Tieben Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs	A3.5 Kalter et al. Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	■ Ebbinghaus The Stratifying Effect of Healthcare Systems. An International Comparison of Inequalities in Healthcare Utilization and Quality of Life
► A1.9 Weishaupt Changing Social Partnership in Europe: Revival or Demise of Organized Capitalism?	► A2.10 Gebauer A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	A3.6 Kogan Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany	■ Gebel, Kogan The Social Consequences of Temporary Employment and Unemployment in Europe
► A1.10 Gautschi Bargaining and Exchange in Social Networks: Negotiation Outcomes and Structural Dynamics		A3.7 Kalter Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course	■ Gebel Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries
		► A3.8 Kogan Inside Integration and Acculturation - Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	■ Gebel The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Youth Labour Markets in Europe
		A3.9 Gautschi, Hangartner The Effect of 'Surplus' Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer	■ Esser Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices
		► A3.11 Carol Educational Strategies of Muslim Minorities in Western Europe	
		► A3.12 Hillmann, Gathmann Occupational Licensing – Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration	

► Project has reached the status "in preparation" or "ongoing" in 2014.

■ Project was completed in 2014.

Core projects are highlighted in grey. Planned projects that have not yet started in 2014 are not covered by this report.

For full information on all projects, please see www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de.

A3.13 Granato Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens	B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions	B3 Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization	Projects in Department B from the Eighth Research Programme
B1.1 Schmitt-Beck (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	B2.1 Debus Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Europe	B3.1 Debus, Jochen Müller Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems	Wüst Migrants as Political Actors
B1.2 Rattinger (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	B2.2 Schmitt et al. Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation	B3.2 Sean Carey Clarifying Responsibility in Europe	van Deth European Social Survey
B1.3 Schmitt-Beck Political Talk Culture	B2.3 Bräuninger Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour	B3.3 Schmitt The True European Voter (TEV)	Faas Immigration and Voting Behaviour
► B1.4 Tosun Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSSE)	B2.4 Debus Going Local: Determinants of Institutional Changes of Local Government	B3.4 Schmitt, Wüst European Election Study 2014	■ Rattinger Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany
B1.5 van Deth, Hörisch, Theocharis Social Capital Oscillations in Times of Economic Crisis: The Case of European Democracies	► B2.5 Gschwend, Stiefelwagen Issue Salience and Legislative Responsiveness	► B3.5 Theocharis New Arenas for Youth Engagement in Politics (NAYEP)	■ van Deth, Poguntke Europarties Heading East. The Influence of Europarties on Central and Eastern European Partner Parties
B1.8 van Deth, Theocharis, García Albacete, Lowe Social Media Networks and the Relationships between Citizens and Politics	► B2.6 Baerg Signalling Good Governance	► B3.7 Marinov Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)	■ König The Impact of Europeanization on the Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation
B1.9 Rattinger, Schoen Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level	► B2.7 Däubler The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation	► B3.8 Zapryanova Framing Europe: Eurosceptic Cues and Citizen Attitudes	■ Schmitt, Wüst Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM)
► B1.10 Pappi, Bräuninger Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	B2.9 Gschwend Making Electoral Democracy Work	► B3.9 Wetzel The European Union in International Organisations	■ Rittberger INCOOP - Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union
B1.11 Faas, Schmitt-Beck Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	B2.10 Gschwend, Hönnige The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player	B3.10 Kohler-Koch, Quittkat EUROLOB II - Europeanization of Interest Intermediation	
B1.12 van Deth, Schmitt-Beck, Faas Democracy Monitoring	B2.11 van Deth Participation and Representation (PartiRep-2)	B3.11 Rattinger Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance	
	B2.12 Wessler Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	B3.12 Wessler Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	
	B2.13 Hörisch Varieties of Capitalism, Partisan Politics and Labour Market Policies in OECD Member States after the Financial Crisis	B3.13 König Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures	
		B3.14 Allerkamp The Presidency Effect	

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. More than 90 MZES scholars explore European social and political developments.

Mission

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

Organisation

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

- A 1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States
- A 2 Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities
- A 3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities

Research Department B studies 'European Political Systems and their Integration' and encompasses the following Research Areas:

- B 1 Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens
- B 2 Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions
- B 3 Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization

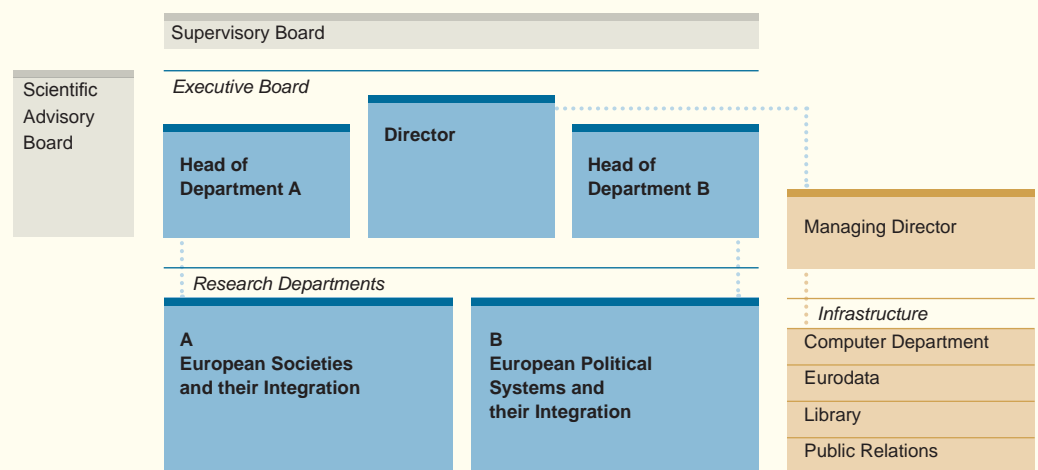
Governance

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. Frank Kalter,
- Head of Department A: Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus (until the end of July 2014), Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan (from August 2014), and
- Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Marc Debus.

The Executive Board is responsible for preparing a Research Programme and for the allocation of the Centre's resources. The Director, with the support of the Managing Director (Geschäftsführer), prepares and implements its decisions. The **Supervisory Board (Kollegium)** includes all tenured sociology and political science professors of the School of Social Sciences, a number of other professors of the University of Mannheim as well as representatives of the MZES staff. It elects the Executive Board, adopts the Research Programme and decides on the broad guidelines for the budget as well as on the Centre's statutes.

MZES organizational chart



The **Scientific Advisory Board (Wissenschaftlicher Beirat)** is composed of internationally renowned scholars. It reviews the MZES Research Programmes and gives advice on individual projects as well as general recommendations on the Centre's development. In 2014, its members were:

- Prof. Dr. Marlis Buchmann (University of Zurich)
- Prof. Dr. Simon Hug (University of Geneva)
- Prof. Richard Johnston, Ph.D. (University of British Columbia, Vancouver)
- Prof. Jan O. Jonsson, Ph.D. (Stockholm University, Oxford University)
- Prof. Stein Kuhnle (University of Bergen, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin)



Projects, the Research Programme and Research Funding

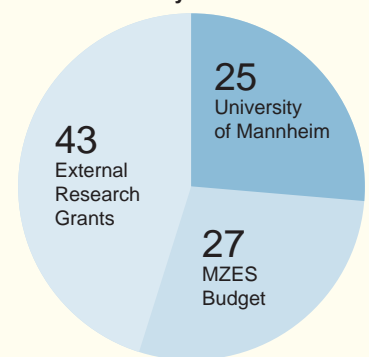
The MZES Research Programmes are the major tool for planning and coordinating the activities of the institute. They cover three years and are updated and revised on an annual basis. The 9th Research Programme runs from 2014 to 2017. Research at the MZES takes the form of projects which are funded by 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 director (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, and other foundations as well as EU agencies provide funding.

Researchers

Approximately one fourth of the researchers are professors and teaching assistants from the University's School of Social Sciences who are active as project directors and researchers at the Centre. Also, one professor from the School of Humanities directs projects at the MZES. Only two out of five researchers (postdocs, PhD students and Eurodata researchers) are financed

Scientific Staff by Source of Funds



Number of Researchers and Project Directors, December 2014

(see appendix 1.4)

from the MZES' regular budget. All other researchers, most of them PhD students, are financed through external grants. The share of female researchers has been stable over the last few years. At present, two out of five MZES researchers are women.

The MZES utilizes numerous strategies to promote younger researchers. It offers four Research Fellowships (two per Research Department) and a variable number of Postdoc Fellowships. Research fellows stay for up to five years and are expected to enrich the MZES Research Programme with new and broader research agendas. Research Fellowships often serve as springboards for successful academic careers; several research fellows have moved on to full professorships. The current research fellows are Dr. Sarah Carol, Dr. Nicole Tieben (Research Department A), and Dr. Yannis Theocharis (Research Department B). Postdoc Fellows are hired for two years. In addition, the MZES regularly invites applications for international conferences organized by postdoc researchers.

Supporting Research: the Centre's Infrastructure and Administration

Infrastructure and administration are crucial resources for efficient work at the Centre. Eurodata offers specialized expertise on various methods and on data of particular relevance for the MZES: socio-economic indicators and official statistics (Dr. Franz Rothenbacher), European and national survey and panel data (Dr. Nadia Granato), textual data and governmental databases (Dr. Will Lowe), and data on elections and parties in Europe (Prof. Dr. Hermann Schmitt and Sebastian Popa). The Europe Library is located in close vicinity to the social science branch of the university library and holds more than 40,000 media units and more than 90 scientific journals. With its own Computer Department (Marlene Alle, Dr. Christian Melbeck) the MZES provides its researchers and staff with highly competent IT support that is tailored to its specific needs. The Centre's Public Relations officer (Nikolaus Hollermeier) serves as an interface between its researchers and the broader public. The secretaries of the directorate are engaged in the general administration of the institute, while the secretaries of the Departments administer externally funded projects. The managing director (Dr. Philipp Heldmann) oversees the MZES infrastructure and administration and supports the Director.

Department A: European Societies and their Integration

The integration of European societies faces global challenges as well as socio-demographic changes. Research Department A has focused from the beginning on the development of market economies and welfare states, on social inequalities shaped by education and labour market institutions, and on social integration in ethnically heterogeneous societies. The new research programme continues the comparative analysis of living conditions and life chances in Europe, expanding it from purely sociological to socio-psychological and economic perspectives. The Ninth Research Programme, while acknowledging the continued challenges due to ongoing globalization and Europeanization, considers in particular the more recent repercussions of the economic crisis since 2008 that has not only altered individual societal risks, but also accelerated pressures on institutions to reform. Our research investigates the consequences of international migration, demographic changes and an increasingly heterogeneous population. It seeks to combine the sociological understanding of long-term processes and cross-national institutional diversity with the analysis of current socio-demographic challenges to the integration of European societies. Analytically and empirically, the Research Programme aims at integrating macro-level institutional and micro-level actor-centred perspectives; it also seeks to detect the social processes and mechanisms underlying cross-national, time-related and social group differences.

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, and the recent economic crisis has added the need for further welfare state reforms. Although these challenges seem relatively similar for all modern economies, historically evolved welfare regimes, state-society relations 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 this 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. Coordination, information, and influence capacities are shaped by networks, relating individual and corporate actors. Furthermore, institutional change in market economies and welfare states is partially dependent on societal support by collective actors and individuals, while affecting the social relations and conditions on which they are based. Finally, these institutional differences and changes

in welfare state and market economies entail immediate and long-term consequences for the life chances of individuals, social groups, and families.

Research Area A1 combines projects that investigate market processes and public non-market interventions in a comparative perspective, often using both macro-institutional and micro-level data. One major fundamental question is the social and civic support for market economic activities and for welfare state policies that alter market processes. 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 2014

Director(s)/
Jan Drahokoupil
Researcher(s)/
Dragos Adascalitei,
Stefan Domonkos
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2009 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

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

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

Current stage: The project is in the stage of data analysis and preparation of results for publication. At the same time, additional data were collected through interviews in June 2014. Journal articles and book chapters presenting project results were accepted for publication in the course of 2014. These included contributions analysing attitudes towards welfare-state reforms and industrial relations in Eastern Europe. A number of articles have made it to the second stage of the review process and will be revised for final publication in 2015. Finally, research conducted in this project was presented at academic conferences.

A1.2 Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors

Research question/goal: Up until the late-1990s, European labour markets were characterised by early employment exits of senior workers well before official retirement ages; a trend increasingly considered unsustainable in times of demographic ageing. However, despite recent policy reforms to prolong working life – often summarised under the concept of ‘active ageing’ – older workers’ employment has increased only moderately and their labour market integration remains deficient.

One obstacle for raising old-age employment has been a limited understanding of older workers’ employment vs. retirement decisions and of the different ‘drivers’ that influence them. Against this background, the project will analyse older workers’ retirement decisions and their complex set of determinants in 11 European countries, Japan and the U.S. In a first phase, nation-specific case-studies will reconstruct relevant ‘framework conditions’ of older workers’ retirement decisions, considering macro- (e.g. nation-state policies) and meso-level factors (e.g. workplace practices). Given these framework conditions, a second phase will focus on the empirical investigation of retirement decisions. For this phase, most recent data (SHARE/SHARELIFE/LFS) will be used to contrast possible changes in the timing and voluntariness of retirement decisions as well as its determinants before and after the political shift from ‘early exit’ to ‘active ageing’.

Current stage: Two project conferences were hosted at the MZES in February and May 2014 at which country reports on institutional, firm-level and individual determinants of retirement decisions were presented. These reports will be summarized in an edited volume for which the proposal has been sent to a renowned publisher for review. In addition first analyses of retirement behaviour based on data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2006 were conducted. Further analyses will provide country-specific results, adding a comparison with the newly available module on Work-Retirement-Transition 2012.

Director(s)/
Dirk Hofäcker
Researcher(s)/
Moritz Heß,
Stefanie König
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2016
Status/
ongoing

Director(s)/
Franz Rothenbacher
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2011 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

A1.6 The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison

Research question/goal: The major aim of the project is to examine the welfare state arrangements of public servants in several European countries, their prerequisites and their effects. In the centre of the project are the institutions of social protection for public servants and their necessary adaptations to the changing environment. External pressures, such as the public employment expansion and subsequent state financial crises, the demographic ageing, among others, are analysed in relation to changes 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 were 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. Both factors 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 (such as the EU Labour Force Survey (EULFS), ECHP, and the EU-SILC) with a view to the objective living conditions (income, pensions, working time, etc.).

Current stage: A project application for project funding by the DFG was developed which was internally reviewed and is being revised at the time of reporting. A presentation was given at the BIGSSS International Conference in Bremen in June 2014 on the new Swedish pension scheme with special reference to the integration of public servant schemes. It is currently under revision for publication as an MZES working paper and in a shorter version as a peer-reviewed journal article. Work on the 'model' country case study for Sweden was continued.

Director(s)/
Sebastian Koos
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

A1.7 European Gift Economies. Explaining Philanthropic Giving in Comparative Perspective

Research question/goal: Adopting a comparative perspective, this research project focuses on the explanation of different types of philanthropic giving in Europe. Starting from large country

differences in the giving of money, volunteering or the donation of human blood and organs, as well as the strong individualistic bias of existing research on altruism, the project seeks to arrive at a better explanation of philanthropic behaviour by focusing on different levels of analysis (individual, organizational and institutional) in the donation of low- cost (money and human blood) and high- cost pro-social goods (volunteering and organs). Analytically, the project combines an actor-centred approach with institutional and organizational theories. For the empirical analyses, surveys on the giving of money, time and blood, actual organ and blood donation data from Eurotransplant and the Red Cross will be complemented by institutional and organizational data.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A1.8 Civic Integration through Economic Networks

Research question/goal: What are the social relational foundations that support the integration of divided communities and societies? Divided societies suffer from conflicts between opposing interest groups that compete for valuable resources and political influence. Conflicts typically arise from existing ethnic, regional, religious and similar boundaries that separate groups from each other. Extant research has shown that such conflicts lead to lasting political fragmentation, which in turn creates obstacles to economic development and growth. In this project we seek to identify (a) what type and (b) what patterns of social relationships are best suited to facilitate the bridging of political fragmentation. The main question we pursue is to what extent continuous relationships (e.g. economic networks) offer a more effective source of civic integration than relationships created from multiple categorical groups (e.g. crosscutting ethnic and regional networks). Empirically, we combine network simulations and a comparative analysis of longitudinal network data from salient historical settings (Britain, France, Russia) to advance the basic theoretical understanding of the social mechanisms that help to forge civic integration in otherwise divided communities.

Current stage: At the core of this comparative project is the idea that brokerage mechanisms across multiple economic and political networks facilitate community integration. In one forthcoming article (*Political Power & Social Theory*, vol. 29, 2015), we show how the decline of such brokerage eroded the organization of an important overseas trade. A second article that examines how variation in brokerage ties within organizational teams shapes economic performance is currently under review. Third, the P.I. is currently completing a book manuscript about the brokerage potential of economic ties for political integration among overseas merchant elites (under contract with Princeton University Press). The project will be completed in mid-2015.

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

Director(s)/
J. Timo Weishaupt
Researcher(s)/
Mario Daum
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

A1.9 Changing Social Partnership in Europe: Revival or Demise of Organized Capitalism?

Research question/goal: Labour relations in Germany and several other European countries have been marked by longstanding social partnership. This, however, has been challenged in recent decades with uncertain consequences for political economies and organized interests. Accordingly, this project seeks to disentangle analytical and political debates about the viability of organized capitalism. First, the project explores the question if, and if so how and why, the recent economic crisis has altered Germany's labour relations and the social partners' relations with the government. Second, it analyses the cross-national variation in the involvement of the social partners in governmental crisis politics in Europe, and it also investigates the subsequent effects on policy contents and organized interests for selected countries. Both project parts rely on an innovative mix of research methods and generate valuable empirical findings that will contribute to evaluating debates on institutional and organizational change of labour relations and welfare states.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Thomas Gautschi
Researcher(s)/
Felix Bader
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

A1.10 Bargaining and Exchange in Social Networks: Negotiation Outcomes and Structural Dynamics

Research question/goal: For about two decades, exchange theories have explained exchange outcomes as the result of bilateral bargaining on the distribution of a perfectly divisible surplus (e.g., money). The theories explain how the structural positions in the bargaining network affect the exchange outcomes between adjacent actors. Power inequalities due to different structural positions thus manifest themselves in the negotiated distributions of exchange profits and, at least partly, in the actual trading patterns between connected actors. The focus on the structure only, however, is unsatisfactory, either from a theoretical point of view, but also if the focus is on understanding and explaining real world negotiation outcomes (e.g., wage bargaining, division of gains from joint-ventures). The project aims to identify those properties a sufficiently general theory of exchange networks should have. It studies, using experimental as well as non-experimental data, the effect of structural, normative, individual, and situational factors on exchange outcomes and the long-term dynamics of negotiation networks.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area A2: Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities

Research Area A2 focuses on the main processes in social stratification and their implications for social inequality across European societies. As in the past, the study of more or less differentiated education systems and more or less regulated labour markets in structuring life chances is at the core of the research agenda. Taken together, education systems and labour markets 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. They thus inherently affect the nature and dynamics of social inequality in Europe. Alongside educational qualifications, the social embeddedness of individuals, and particularly the role of personal networks for labour market success, is at the heart of stratification research. A person's working life chances are further affected by the individual's health, whereas health risks and well-being are in turn dependent upon labour market or other inequalities. Although the focus on objective life-course chances and risks remains at the core of social stratification research, a look at the subjective dimensions of inequality and perceptions of unfairness allows for a more comprehensive picture of the studied phenomena.

Research projects frequently follow a micro-analytical strategy, building on individual-level data in order to identify causal mechanisms at the individual level. Based on national or cross-national panel data sets, most projects explicitly take a longitudinal perspective in order to disclose the underlying social processes. At the same time, the research projects establish systematic micro-macro linkages by relating developments at the individual level to its institutional determinants at the nation-state level. The explicit cross-national comparative approach, taken up by a number of projects, additionally allows studying the differential effects of institutional arrangements on life course and labour market transitions. The continued and new projects thus aim to disentangle how life courses and social inequalities are affected by changing educational systems, labour markets, and other societal conditions.

Active projects in 2014

Director(s)/
Oliver Arránz Becker,
Christof Wolf
Researcher(s)/
Lena Meyer
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

A2.1 Health-Related Inequalities: Historical Trends, Life Course Dynamics, and Social Contexts from a Cross-National Perspective

Research question/goal: This project is aimed at examining social inequalities with respect to health from a comparative perspective, using repeated cross-sections and panel datasets from several countries within and outside of Europe. Where necessary, available datasets will be harmonised and merged in a first step in order to be used in subsequent comparative analyses. There are three main goals. First, trends regarding health outcomes will be described, using methods that estimate age, period, and cohort effects. Second, health trajectories across the life course are analysed in detail, drawing on the theoretical framework of cumulative advantage/dis-advantage. Third, the impact of social environments (e.g., families, social networks, neighbourhoods) on health outcomes is examined. The outlined work packages are intended to contribute to the overarching research question of how health-related inequalities are shaped and reproduced through social interaction processes across the life course which is embedded in specific historical and societal contexts.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Irena Kogan,
Cornelia Kristen (Bamberg),
Petra Stanat (Berlin)
Researcher(s)/
Susanne Hirth
Funding/
Federal Ministry of Education and
Research
Duration/
2011 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

A2.4 Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions

Research question/goal: This project deals with learning processes taking place in primary school. Which learning preconditions do children bring with them when they enter primary school? How do teachers shape the learning environment in view of heterogeneously composed classes? Which conditions are important for a beneficial contact between children and teachers? Which types of interaction between pupils and teachers support learning processes and thereby the acquisition of competences?

To answer these questions, we consider school-related as well as non-school-related factors influencing learning processes at the primary level. With regard to non-school-related factors, we take into account various individual preconditions, for example resources of the families associated with different social or ethnic backgrounds. The school-related factors we are interested in include characteristics of the interaction between children and teachers, such as the classroom

management, the teaching structure, the classroom climate, and the teachers' expectations and evaluations.

In order to examine the interaction processes, we will conduct a longitudinal survey in 30 primary schools in Essen, a medium-sized city in the west of Germany. The sample will contain about 800 children from about 60 classes. Seven steps of data collection, which can be classified into three phases, will be carried out in the course of the first school year:

(1) In the first phase, at the beginning of the first school year, the parents will be interviewed by telephone in order to determine the learning preconditions at home. In addition, linguistic and mathematic competences as well as the cognitive abilities of the children will be tested. Furthermore, the teachers will be interviewed in written form about their expectations and evaluations regarding their classes.

(2) In the second phase, which takes place in the middle of the school year, selected lessons will be filmed to gather information on the pupils' behaviour and their interaction with the teachers within the everyday school setting. In addition to the videography, the children will be interviewed personally about their educational motivation, academic self-concept, and their perception of the interaction with their teachers.

(3) Finally, at the end of the first school year, we will again test the pupils' subject-specific competences and inquire about the teachers' evaluations and expectations. In this way, we seek to gain information about changes over time.

In the medium term, we intend to follow the progress of competence development up to the transition to secondary school at the end of the primary level. It is envisaged to carry out further competence tests and another parent interview, provided that an extension of the project beyond the current approval period can be ensured.

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of data cleaning as well as the conduction of first analyses. Six datasets containing information from teachers, students and parents are being edited and merged. Videotaped lessons are being coded to enable quantitative analyses. Furthermore, the first publication is being prepared.

Director(s)/
Martin Neugebauer
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

A2.5 The Bologna Process and Educational Inequality in Higher Education

Research question/goal: In the course of the Bologna Process, European higher education systems underwent major reforms. In Germany, as in several other countries, the main novelty was a reduction of the length of study to get a first level degree, together with the introduction of a second level Master degree. One of the priorities of the Bologna Process is the so called 'social dimension', meaning that participation in higher education should be widened by fostering the potential of students from underrepresented groups, such as those from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds. To evaluate this reform goal, this project studies the effect of the BP on educational inequalities in higher education. Did the shortening of the first degree cycle reduce inequalities? What is the effect of the introduction of a new transition barrier between Bachelor and Masters degrees? How did the socially unequal student mobility develop in the course of Bologna? While the project focusses on Germany, it may very well be developed into a comparative project, incorporating some of the other 46 countries which participate in the Bologna Process.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Frauke Kreuter
Researcher(s)/
Malte Schierholz,
Knut Wenzig (Berlin)
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

A2.7 New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification

Research question/goal: Currently, most surveys ask for occupation with open-ended questions. The verbatim responses are coded afterwards into a classification with hundreds of categories and thousands of jobs, which is an error-prone, time-consuming and costly task. When textual answers have a low level of detail, exact coding may be impossible. The project investigates how to improve this process by asking response-dependent questions during the interview. Candidate job categories are predicted with a machine learning algorithm and the most relevant categories are provided to the interviewer. Using this job list, the interviewer can ask for more detailed information about the job. The proposed method is tested in a telephone survey conducted by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). Administrative data are used to assess the relative quality resulting from traditional coding and interview coding. This project is carried out in cooperation with Arne Bethmann (IAB, University of Mannheim), Manfred Antoni (IAB), Markus Zielonka (LIfBi), Daniel Bela (LIfBi), and Knut Wenzig (DIW).

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A2.9 Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs

Research question/goal: Approximately 20-25% of all first year students in Germany never graduate from tertiary education. Tertiary education drop-out is often perceived as “failure”, but the reasons for dropping out are as multifaceted as the subsequent educational and occupational careers. A number of studies exist that examine the reasons for drop-out and the short-term whereabouts of drop-outs. The long-term development of their life-courses, however, is not explored. Equally untouched by empirical social research are the conditioning resources and restrictions, the resulting path-dependence and selection-mechanisms before drop-out and after. In the planned research project we aim to scrutinize the long-term educational and occupational pathways of tertiary education drop-outs. A special focus will be laid on the status and competence attainment through job-mobility and experience, as well as on further education in and outside the company. Furthermore, we strive to investigate the role of the drop-outs’ own and their family resources in the process of drop-out decisions and the subsequent pathways. We are especially interested to see if the lack of formal qualifications can be compensated for or substituted by the use or acquisition of alternative resources.

Current stage: In 2014 one major focal point of our research was examining the transition of higher education drop outs into the labour market. Results of our research were presented at the ISA World Congress in Yokohama and at the TIY (transitions in youth) conference in Barcelona. One manuscript has been submitted for publication.

Director(s)/
Nicole Tieben
Researcher(s)/
Mirte M.M. Scholten
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

A2.10 A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality

Research question/goal: The self-concept and the personality can predict important life outcomes, such as prosocial behaviours (civil engagement, volunteering) and ideologies (religiosity, political attitudes). Yet, there are substantial cross-cultural differences in these relations. For example, past research found a strong relation between communion-femininity and higher religiosity in Turkey, but this relation was altogether absent in Sweden. Cross-cultural variations of this kind have been described as major threats to the predictive validity of the self-concept and of personality. The present research develops a theory that can explain such cross-cultural variations. Specifically, our “sociocultural motives perspective” (SMP) assumes that certain self-concept and personality dimensions evoke the desire to swim with the socio-cultural tide (sociocultural assimilation motivation). Thus, these self-concept and personality dimensions should predict important

Director(s)/
Jochen E. Gebauer
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2014 to 2019
Status/
ongoing

life outcomes particularly strongly if those life outcomes are culturally common. By the same token, the same self-concept and personality dimensions should predict important life outcomes particularly weakly (or even negatively) if those life outcomes are culturally uncommon. The SMP further assumes that other self-concept and personality dimensions evoke the desire to swim against the socio-cultural tide (sociocultural contrast motivation). As a result, these dimensions should predict important life outcomes particularly strongly, if those life outcomes are culturally uncommon. At the same time, the same self-concept and personality dimensions should predict important life outcomes particularly weakly (or even negatively), if those life outcomes are culturally common. The SMP's added value is that the theory can explain cross-cultural differences in the effects of self-concept and personality. Therefore, the SMP contributes toward restoring the crippled predictive validity of the self-concept and of personality.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area A3: Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities

Immigrants and their descendants represent an increasing share of the population in Europe. Their social integration into increasingly heterogeneous societies is seen as a major societal challenge high on the political agenda. Indeed, there is evidence that the integration of immigrants and their descendants is difficult due to prevailing structural disadvantage, social segmentation, and cultural difference that seem persistent over time and generations. However, there are also patterns of success among some ethnic groups in some countries. This variation in group-specific and country-specific outcomes needs explanation; yet we still lack an understanding of the more detailed mechanisms behind the differentiated processes of intergenerational integration and their complex causal interplay.

This research gap is partly due to insufficient theoretical understanding, partly to a lack of adequate data. To disentangle the precise causal relationships between different subdimensions of integration, e.g. between structural, social, and cultural aspects of integration, longitudinal information at the micro-level is needed. The projects in Research Area A3 aim at closing this gap by studying the conditions and mechanisms of minority ethnic groups' intergenerational integration, focusing on different aspects of integration and on different phases over the life course. They rely on an elaborated resource-investment approach as a common and integrative theoretical framework. Nearly all projects rely on large scale quantitative data to answer their key questions, almost all employ longitudinal data.

Active projects in 2014

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

Research question/goal: This project focuses on the intergenerational integration of the children of immigrants in four selected European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Initially funded within the NORFACE programme, it is the first comprehensive and fully-standardized panel study on this topic in Europe. Between 2010 and 2013, three waves of data collection were conducted with children of immigrants and their majority peers starting at age 14, thus covering a crucial, formative period of their lives. Furthermore, parental as well as teachers' surveys were realised during the first wave of data collection. Based on these data, it

Director(s)

Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Clemens Kroneberg, Anthony Heath (Oxford), Miles Hewstone (Oxford), Jan O. Jonsson (Stockholm), Matthijs Kalmijn (Tilburg), Frank van Tubergen (Utrecht)

Researcher(s)

Jörg Dollmann, Konstanze Jacob, Hanno Kruse, Ninja Olszenka, Lisa Sauter, Markus Weißmann

Funding/ NORFACE, DFG

Duration/

2009 to 2017

Status/ ongoing

will be possible to investigate the complex causal interplay between the processes of structural, social, and cultural integration. The project started from the assumption that this is the only way one can 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 is 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. Regarding the latter, the longitudinal aspect did not end after the initial NORFACE funding period in 2014. All country teams started – sometimes, as in the case of Germany, meanwhile successful – initiatives to prolong the project in the context of national research projects, still ensuring highly coordinated action between the different country teams.

Current stage: While the funding of the project within the NORFACE Programme ended early 2014, the German part of CILS4EU received follow-up funding for additional three years and is now in the long-term programme of the DFG. Our partners in England, the Netherlands, and Sweden also aim to extend the study; some have already been successful and received grants for further waves. We completed the fieldwork of the fourth wave in Germany in early summer 2014. In the second half of 2014, we developed the questionnaire for the fifth wave and additionally started to prepare the fieldwork of the sixth wave in 2016, where a refreshment sample will be selected.

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ongoing

A3.2 Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children

Research question/goal: Results from the first stage of the project showed that ethnic educational inequality starts early in life and children of immigrants start their school career with clear disadvantages in some domains (esp. in the field of language). The current project stage analyses the long-term consequences of these early disadvantages for children of Turkish origin. A main research question is whether early ethnic skill differences (especially in the language domain) influence the transition after primary school or whether primary schools are able to compensate for these differences. Long-term consequences of preschool education (in combination with primary school effects) will also be analysed.

Current stage: In the middle of 2014, we finished the interviews of the primary schools which were attended by the children in our study. In October 2014, the second part of the telephone interviews with the second half of all families was completed. Currently, the data and documentations of all previous waves are harmonized with each other. The last telephone interviews are planned in April 2015. These include the remaining families whose children were not registered

for the secondary school in the last wave. Furthermore, the writing of the technical report is planned for 2015.

A3.3 Friendship and Identity in School

Research question/goal: This project aims to study the mechanisms underlying the formation of and changes in adolescents' social networks and their ethnic identifications. As a first step, based on previous research, we developed and tested a measurement of ethnic identification for students aged 11–16, which is now available at ZIS (gesis). In a second step, we used this measurement in a panel-survey comprising more than 2,000 students of the 5th, 6th, and 7th grades from schools in North Rhine-Westphalia. In terms of data collection, our study has two special features. First, at the school level, we interview all students in each of the three grades. Hence, we consider the students' networks not only at the classroom but also at the grade level. Second, so far the students were interviewed at three time points, namely in April/May 2013, in January/February 2014, and in October/November 2014. We intend to extend the study to include further time points. The collected network panel data will help us to investigate the causal interplay between social networks and ethnic identifications. Specifically, we apply stochastic, agent-based models for the co-evolution of networks and behaviour that have so far been rarely used in migration research.

Current stage: Field work for the second wave ended in February 2014. Based on these data, we submitted a research paper for publication; we currently conduct additional analyses. We made our measurement of ethnic identity available to the scientific community via ZIS (GESIS). A related article will be published next year. Field work for the third wave is about to be completed. The project ends in July 2015, before which we will clean the data and prepare a final report. We have applied for further funding at the German Research Foundation; we intend to collect three more waves of data.

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2008 to 2015
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ongoing

A3.4 Friendship and Violence in Adolescence

Research question/goal: The main research goal of this project is to explain the development and maintenance of violent behaviour as well as the desistence from violence among adolescents. Why do some youths become victims or perpetrators of violence? How can we explain why some adolescents only use violence in a few instances while others become multiple offenders, repeatedly committing acts of violence? Which adolescents solidify lifestyles encompassing acts of violence as everyday incidents? What possibilities exist to prevent violence and what

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interventions can help once adolescents have already committed acts of violence? The project seeks to contribute to answering these questions by mainly focusing on two well-known risk factors of violent offending: the endorsement of norms legitimizing violence on the one hand, and the peer group on the other hand. While previous research has shown that the endorsement of norms legitimizing violence, as well as the affiliation with a violent or criminal peer group, are strongly related to the commission of violent acts, little is known about how these factors are related, and in what ways they interact to explain acts of violence. Both the peer group and normative beliefs or attitudes are formed to a large degree during adolescence and are therefore crucial to prevention and intervention efforts targeting adolescents. A prerequisite, though, is a profound knowledge about how exactly these risk factors promote acts of violence. Applying an integrative theory of action, the research project “Friendship and Violence in Adolescence” therefore focuses on these exact mechanisms. In particular, we will address, among others, the following research questions: (1) Which social factors affect friendship formation? (2) In what ways does the peer group affect the development, maintenance and social diffusion of attitudes promoting violence? (3) How important are friendship ties in transforming attitudes promoting violence into actual acts of violence? (4) Which role do in-school and out-of-school factors, such as social status or a migration background, play in this regard?

To study these research questions, more than 2,600 seventh-graders from 5 cities in the Ruhr were interviewed for the first time in 2013. To adequately depict the development of those adolescents over time, participants will at first be accompanied and repeatedly interviewed over a period of two years. Provided that additional funding by the German Science Foundation (DFG) can be obtained, it is planned to extend this time span to a total of four years. To ensure the best possible support of the participating schools as well as the highest possible data quality, all interviews will be conducted in person by members of our research staff. The surveys are conducted in the students' classrooms using netbooks provided by the research staff.

Current stage: The major progress in 2014 was documenting the data of the first panel wave, the publication of first results, and preparing and conducting the second wave of data collection. Furthermore, findings were presented on national and international conferences and contacts to scholars from Germany and abroad were intensified. We have accomplished to further increase the number of participants (from approx. 2,600 seventh graders in 122 school classes to approx. 2,800 eighth graders in 129 school classes). Currently we are cleaning and documenting the second wave of data, and preparing the linkage of both panel waves.

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

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

Current stage: In 2014, we refined migration specific instruments which were used in all main and several subsidiary data collections. We contributed to data preparation for the scientific use files, created preload data for use in CAPI-, CATI- and online studies, evaluated the results of new waves and Scientific Use Files. Migration specific instruments were evaluated based on previous studies und refined for further use in the future. Particular attention was given to the use of these instruments in future studies for panel analyses.

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A3.6 Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany

Research question/goal: The gender gaps in competencies, school leaving certificates and entry into vocational education that are known for native students also exist for migrants. Despite these similarities, the size of the gaps seems to differ across ethnic groups. Until now almost nothing is known about the underlying mechanisms responsible for these similarities and differences. Hence, beyond the description of trends in ethnic and gender inequalities of educational trajectories, the project plans to develop a theoretical model that will be able to explain the differences in educational success both in terms of educational achievements as well as educational and occupational aspirations and choices, and to test it with the first three waves of the NEPS

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data. To this end various educational stages will be taken into account to determine at what point, to what extent, in which areas, and, above all, why ethnic-specific gender differences emerge and evolve along the educational career and beyond. Without disregarding the importance of institutional conditions and structural constraints, we focus in particular on gender role socialization as one of the most important underlying mechanisms that shape the entire educational career and operate at various educational stages and in different educational areas via primary and secondary effects to create gender-specific patterns of educational inequalities.

Current stage: In 2014, the major focal points were firstly the mathematical competences as well as the self-perceptions regarding the school subject mathematics of the youth with and the youth without a migration background. Results were presented and discussed at the second SPP 1646 colloquium in Florence. Additionally, the academic self-concept of students with and students without a migration background was analysed and a corresponding paper was submitted for publication. Finally, in the light of the poor labour market integration of women with a Turkish background, the occupational aspirations of female students with a Turkish background were analysed. First results were presented and discussed at the final SPP 1646 colloquium in Bamberg.

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2012 to 2015
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A3.7 Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course

Research question/goal: The role of ethnic networks for the structural integration of immigrants' children is of crucial importance for integration strategies and policies. The issue is, however, under heavy scientific dispute. While some scholars reason that reliance on ethnic ties constrains the advancement of young immigrants, others argue that ties to co-ethnics can compensate for structural disadvantage. Empirically, there is evidence for both kinds of arguments, referring not only to rather diverse immigrant groups in diverse receiving countries, but also to very different steps within educational careers; whether ethnic networks have positive or negative effects seems to depend, amongst others, heavily on the life-course.

This project aims to integrate these seemingly conflicting views by means of a more comprehensive model of intergenerational integration across the life-span. Our theoretical starting points are social capital theory, on the one hand, and the model of frame-selection (MFS), on the other hand, that overcomes limits of standard Rational-Choice-Theories by emphasizing the role of cultural norms and values. Our aim is to explain why the precise role of ethnic networks depends crucially on specific characteristics of immigrant groups, on a specific stage of educational careers, and on specific indicators of educational success.

To test respective hypotheses we will rely on data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) that provide a unique chance to test particular hypotheses, as it contains rich information on ethnic networks and social capital of children and their parents at several educational stages.

Current stage: In 2014, we used data of NEPS cohort 6 (lifelong learning) to specify the mechanisms underlying negative effects of ethnic network composition on both the duration of unemployment and on participation in further education. We also examined the role of ethnic networks in generating ethnic disparities in educational achievement and attainment using NEPS cohorts 3 (class 5) and 4 (class 9). We presented further analyses at international conferences and have published results in peer-review and other journals as well as in the MZES working paper series.

A3.8 Inside Integration and Acculturation - Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe

Research question/goal: It is planned to analyse which factors influence the subjective quality of life – defined as satisfaction with life – of migrants in Europe and if immigration 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 might face equal living conditions, due to varying standards of evaluation. The living conditions of migrants, in turn, are influenced by the structural and cultural arrangements of the society: e.g., the welfare state regime or general attitudes towards immigrants. In light of the increasing international competition for skilled personnel this project can help to evaluate the attractiveness of immigration countries more precisely. First of all, internationally comparable data will be used, and in a second step more detailed analyses will be based on appropriate national data sets.

Current stage: In 2014, the DFG finally granted the mid-2013 submitted request for project funding. Afterwards, data from the ESS was processed and first comparative analyses were carried out for Spain, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and the Netherlands. At the same time, project relevant information concerning these countries (e.g. living conditions and legal status of migrants, overall economic situation or social inequality) were gathered and systematically processed. Further, we refined our analyses of young migrants' school satisfaction and presented and discussed results at the ISA RC28 Spring Meeting in Budapest.

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

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

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

Current stage: The project proposal has been submitted to the DFG. So far, an overview of the current literature has been established and a first formal model explaining the key relationships was developed. Various datasets have been considered and we obtained first methodological results based on the model. We are currently collecting further register data to be matched with the survey data.

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2014 to 2019
Status/
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A3.11 Educational Strategies of Muslim Minorities in Western Europe

Research question/goal: Children of immigrants from countries with a Muslim majority suffer significant disadvantages in the educational systems of Western Europe. This calls for studies that determine the conditions under which these children will be able to catch up with natives. Increasingly, Islamic schools have been established with the aim of equipping these children with equal chances and creating environments free of discrimination. This project addresses a pressing question: How do Islamic schools need to be structured in order to guarantee that students benefit from religiously segregated schooling? The aim of the project is threefold: In the

first instance, the project takes an institutional perspective and studies whether religiously segregated schools mitigate educational disadvantages compared to other schools. Secondly, the project links religious attachment and social capital generated in religious networks to educational achievements. In the third step, the project investigates the wider consequences of segregated schooling for intergroup relationships, tolerance and cooperation.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A3.12 Occupational Licensing – Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration

Research question/goal: In many European countries, immigrants are not well integrated into the labour market. Integration might be more difficult if immigrants face professional barriers to entry, for example, through occupational licenses. Our project analyses how job entry restrictions affect professional careers in general and the career prospects of immigrants in particular. We study a reform of the German Trade and Crafts Code (*Handwerksordnung*) that came into effect in 2004. The reform reduced the number of trades in which a master craftsmen's diploma was a prerequisite for opening up a business from 94 to 41. In the other 53 trades, a master craftsmen's diploma is optional, but not required after 2004. For the analysis, we will use a difference-in-difference combined with matching to compare the development of careers and wages in trades that got liberalized in 2004 to similar trades in which entry barriers remained in place even after 2004.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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A3.13 Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration

Research question/goal: This 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 this would only happen if the gap in class origin were not 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

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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: One focal point of the research is investigating the development of parental educational background and children's educational attainment over the last decades in Germany. Results show that overall ethnic gaps in educational attainment diminished. Considering different levels of attainment, this is only true for the lower and medium tracks whereas in the highest educational track ethnic inequality even slightly increased. However, the overall decrease in attainment is even more unexpected when looking at the development of parental educational background. Here, a clear increase in ethnic inequality over the past decades can be observed.

Projects from the Previous Research Programme Department A

Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success

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

Current stage: In the year 2014, the theoretical „Model of Ability Tracking“ was developed further and presented on several (international) conferences. Furthermore, three book chapters discussing the model and its application on different (open) questions regarding the identification of the effects of education systems on (ethnic) educational inequality were prepared, two of them in English. A first empirical test with the data from the BiKS project located in Bamberg was carried out, confirming the central implication of the model: In contrast to previous assumptions, the ability tracking did result in increases in abilities through respective school effects without negative effects on the abilities by social status. An extension of this test with the data from NEPS (also located in Bamberg) is under way.

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Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts

Results: The European Union has set the goal to increase the overall employment rate; this implies lowering not only unemployment but also activating the inactive. The project therefore investigated all forms of non-employment in Europe comparatively. It also studied for Britain and Germany non-employment at individual and household level over time. First, it analysed welfare policy and labour market effects on national non-employment patterns in respect to gender, age

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and education. Second, the project explored how disadvantages on the labour market are accumulated or compensated within the household.

In respect to individual non-employment, welfare policies and labour market institutions have a marked heterogeneous impact on different social groups. Institutional arrangements that protect insiders such as employment regulation and powerful unions are related to greater disparity in non-employment across social groups. Centralized wage bargaining and social assistance correlate with higher employment of disadvantaged groups, thus fostering better social inclusion.

In addition, longitudinal analyses studied the regulated German and flexible British labour markets. Social differences in exits from non-employment and subsequent career trajectories were less problematic in Britain than Germany. While individual non-employment declined in both countries since the 1990s, household-level joblessness remained relatively stable. These contradictory trends suggest that there is an accumulation of non-employment in certain households. Polarization between dual earners and jobless couples increased more in Germany than in Britain, but the latter showed a higher polarization level over the period. While social differences between individuals are smaller in Britain, the equalizing effect of the household context is weaker. The prospects of German couples to leave non-employment vary by several aspects of household composition and by the labour market resources of both partners. In Britain, advantages of some couple households over others are mostly explained by women's health and education.

Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries

Results: The project studied employment and income of families at risk in five European welfare states with varying social and family policies: Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The main research focus was on how policies interact in preventing or compensating social risks such as lack of employment, low work income and household poverty. The assumption was that employment integration is not sufficient to prevent poverty unless low wage employment and low family income are avoided.

Families at risk were identified by joblessness or low work intensity and low work income with EU-SILC data for the year 2008. Household income was measured before and after social transfers. Policies were selected according to their impact on employment integration, work income and disposable household income, thus including activation and child care, collective wage bargaining and statutory minimum wages, family transfers and minimum income.

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completed

The case-studies indicate that employment integration is effective only if additional policies improve work income at individual and household level. The Netherlands and Denmark were most successful in integrating families into employment and in preventing poverty among risk families. This was mainly achieved by avoiding low wage employment (Denmark) or by tax subsidies for low wage earners (Netherlands) as well as by universalistic social security. In contrast, targeted policies without effective inclusion are less successful as shown by Britain. Finally, policy combinations are ineffective when they are neither capable of preventing risks nor compensating these through targeted policies. In fact, Germany had deficiencies in lack of employment, low wages and insufficient transfers.

The situation of families at risk thus depends on a combination of policies tailored to employment integration and minimum income, but its effectiveness further depends on the prevailing family-employment model. A dual-earner model with protection against low wages and a universal social security system is best-suited for families at risk.

Governing Activation in Europe: Diverse Responses to Common Challenges?

Results: Since the mid-1990s, European welfare states have seen a deliberate shift from passive to active and activating labour-market measures. In a first step, this project systematically compared and contrasted EU member states' reform agendas, policy choices (instruments), and most importantly, changes in the governance of policy (organization of Public Employment Services, PES) and its implementation. Special attention was placed on the impact of the global financial crisis on government agendas and the associated choices regarding policy and its governance. In a second, partially overlapping step, this project offered an explanation of why EU member states continue to differ in some, yet converge in other areas.

In a series of papers, it has been shown (a) that the activation agenda not only continued to thrive, but even intensified during the crisis; (b) that many member states face difficulties matching the agenda goals with appropriate funding, which in practice then often leads to a lopsided emphasis on so-called push rather than social investment instruments; and (c) that PES have re-established themselves as crucial public actors in providing services to jobseekers and benefit recipients. Quite strikingly, while many PES increasingly rely on modern management techniques and e-based services – often due to intensified budget constraints – they do not generally follow a widely anticipated pathway of decentralization, de-corporatization, and privatization. Indeed, there are several examples of recentralization (e.g. Finland, Poland or Spain) and the strengthening of social partner involvement (e.g. Germany or the Netherlands), while Ireland is the outlier,

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as the social partners no longer play an institutionalized role in the newly remodeled PES. It also could be shown that the reliance on private service providers is – with the main exception of the UK – principally a means to increase capacity rather than replace public involvement.

When explaining these trends of convergence and divergence, it has become clear that actors only partially behave “rationally” in the sense that they have clearly defined preferences, which they seek to materialize in power struggles. Often policy makers and other stakeholders “puzzle” over appropriate means how to achieve various partially competing goals of economic efficiency, employment promotion, and social equity. A more historical, pragmatist-constructivist approach that is sensitive to ideational legacies, institutional path dependency and policy diffusion has turned out to be most helpful in explaining the observed patterns.

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

Results: This study investigated how the differences in the institutional organization of access to the healthcare system matters for population health, inequalities, trust, and healthcare costs in advanced, industrialized countries. Within the project, we developed a new theoretical framework for understanding social rights in the context of the healthcare system based on access to services. It highlights *gatekeeping* and *cost sharing* systems as two major institutional regulations for accessing ambulatory healthcare in advanced industrialized countries.

In the first part of the project, specific institutional indicators were collected and using a cluster analysis we demonstrated four healthcare access regimes within Europe. In the second part, we analysed trends in institutional access regulations in seventeen OECD countries between 1990 and 2010. The third part of the project dealt with the implications of these access regulations for a variety of outcomes. This empirical investigation included both a pooled-cross-sectional time series analysis of country-level infant mortality data, as well as a multilevel analysis of inequalities in doctor visits, and a cross-national comparison of trust in the healthcare system using cross-national survey data.

The central finding then is that institutional differences in access regulations shape individuals' perceptions of the healthcare system, their actions as well as health outcomes. More specifically, gatekeeping systems might be able to provide multiple benefits including reduced healthcare costs, lower inequalities in service use, and trust of citizens while cost sharing systems seem not

only to have limited impact on costs, but include risks for inequalities and negative implications for citizens' trust in the healthcare system.

The Social Consequences of Temporary Employment and Unemployment in Europe

Results: 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. Against this background the central research questions of this project was what the causal effects of unemployment and temporary employment are on processes of social exclusion in terms of labour market career chances, poverty risks and psychological and physical health.

The empirical analyses were based on national panel data from selected European countries. Advanced techniques of modern causal analysis were applied in order to address problems of endogeneity and selection based on unobserved heterogeneity. The social consequences of temporary employment and unemployment were measured on multiple dimensions of social exclusion in order to detect potential trade-offs or cumulative risks and to get a broader social perspective.

Results of this project were published in 5 SSCI-listed journal articles, 1 discussion paper and they were presented at 17 national and international conferences. For example, in terms of labour market career consequences, it was shown in a comparative panel data analysis that German and British unemployed workers, who take up a temporary job have higher employment chances, higher chances of getting a permanent jobs, and higher wages in the long-term. Inversely, there is no support for the integration perspective in Switzerland. Regarding poverty risks it was found based on German panel data that unemployment causes increased poverty risks but that poverty risks did not increase after the Hartz Reforms. Regarding health consequences, panel data analysis for Germany reveal that unemployment has substantial effects on psychological health but does not alter physical health. Compared to temporary employment, unemployment is still the greater threat to individuals' health.

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2011 to 2014

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completed

Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries

Results: Against the background that young women in Middle Eastern and Northern African (MENA) countries have the worst labour market chances in worldwide comparison, the central research question of this project was to identify determinants of young women's labour market chances in MENA countries. Instead of just focusing on labour market aspect this project adopted a holistic perspective on women's school-to-work transition process and important related processes of educational attainment and family formation following the conception of the "transition to adulthood". Adopting a life course perspective a general micro-macro-theoretical framework was developed for understanding the chances and barriers women face in their transition to adulthood.

For the empirical analyses, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, and Syria were selected as country case studies. Macro-data were collected and analysed in order to describe the specific institutional, cultural, and macro-structural context that young women face in the four selected MENA countries. Moreover, the project drew on micro-data from nationally representative, large-scale individual-level data from household panel surveys and retrospective youth surveys from Egypt, Iran, Jordan, and Syria covering the most recent years prior to the Arab Spring. Based on these data, women were tracked over their early life courses, enabling to capture the dynamic processes and micro-level causal mechanisms of the transition to adulthood.

Results of the project were presented at several international conferences and were published in a monograph (Gebel, M. and S. Heyne (2014). Transitions to adulthood in the Middle East and North Africa. Young women's rising? Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan). The results show that there is no standard pathway to adulthood, yet rather a great variety of individual early life courses inducing a high level of social inequality among young women. A set of individual-level, familial, and contextual factors was identified that hinder or pave young women's way in the different life domains. Moreover, results show strong interrelationships between early life course conditions and transitions.

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Duration/ 2012 to 2014

Status/ completed

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

Results: Looking at age-specific unemployment rates reveals that the recent economic crisis particularly hit young people. Therefore, concerns of creating a "lost generation" have been raised

as the exclusion from the labour market can have far-reaching negative consequences for young people. Against this background this research project investigated if the economic crisis has deteriorated the already disadvantaged position of young people in the labour market. Taking a European comparative perspective the aim of the project was to obtain new insights about which institutional arrangements and policy measures can protect youth from the impact of an economic crisis.

The empirical analyses were based on comparative micro data of the European Labour Force Survey (EULFS). The labour market positions of young people were examined in a multidimensional perspective during the economic crisis. Specifically, both risks of labour market exclusion in terms of various types of non-employment and risks of different types of precarious employment were investigated.

First results were presented at international conferences and a first publication appeared as a report on youth transitions in Europe in times of the economic crisis. The project of three years planned duration ended ahead of time because Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts (MWK) Baden-Württemberg stopped funding already after seven months because the project director was appointed as a full professor in another German federal state.

Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices

Results: The study aimed to explain differences in residential choices of ethnic and social groups in Germany. While previous studies suggested several explanations for the existence and reproduction of residential concentration along ethnic or social dimensions in cities, the actual processes of the underlying actions have rarely been examined: the residential choices of individual households. It was assumed that residential choices are the result of several processes depending on households' economic, social and cultural resources.

The main study was preceded by 23 qualitative, in-depth interviews with native German and immigrant respondents about their residential preferences, moving behaviour and long term residential biographies. These interviews gave strong support for the potential importance of limited information, path dependencies based on residential biographies, the role of housing market structures and little support for intentional self-segregation of migrants.

We furthermore conducted a field experiment on ethnic residential discrimination on the housing market. In a telephone audit design randomly assigned testers called landlords who had advertised apartments for rent. With 1,613 calls to 852 different landlords, we did not find support for discrimination based on a Turkish name alone but a strong effect of a Turkish name in

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combination with a Turkish accent. Indicating a stable job during a call significantly compensates the effect of a Turkish accent. Our results indicate a stronger evidence for statistical discrimination than for taste discrimination.

The main study investigated residential biographies and residential choices of native German and immigrant households in the city of Mannheim. We conducted face-to-face interviews with 1,600 households of Turkish and native German origin, oversampling recent movers and households with members of a Turkish migration background. Results confirm that moving into segregated areas is mainly an effect of social instead of ethnic differences. There are, however, specific ethnic aspects that lead to varying residential choices between groups. Limited knowledge about and consideration of available alternatives increase the likelihood of moving into areas with a high immigrant population. Differing residential choices cannot be explained by economic aspects alone or intentional self-segregation of individuals.

Associated Project Department A

Projects of MZES project directors within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 "Political Economy of Reforms" are associated to the MZES Research Programme. In 2014, there was one project of this category in Department A.

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SFB: Welfare State Reform Support from Below: Linking Individual Attitudes and Organised Interests in Europe

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

The main focus of research in Department B is on the development of democracy in Europe. Coherence of the research activities in Department B results from both the common interest in democratic governance in Europe and the methodological focus on theory-guided comparative empirical research in this area. The issue of democracy in Europe with its focus on the conditions and contextual factors of democratic governance is approached from different perspectives and organised in three Research Areas. These three Research Areas focus on complementary, but also interrelated aspects of democratic politics in the European multilevel system of governance. Projects in Research Area B1 pay special attention to the conditions of democratic governance in terms of behaviour and orientations of citizens, and projects in Research Area B2 concentrate on the institutional contexts of democratic governance. Projects in Research Area B3 focus on political behaviour and political decision-making in regions which are influenced by European states or the European Union.

Research Area B1: Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens

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 due to the expansion of the repertoire for political participation beyond casting a vote. Examples are social media like Twitter or Facebook, which help to organise political protests like in the Arab world in 2011 or in Turkey in 2013 and 2014. 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 is thus to apply more general explanations in situations where differences at the individual level are apparent.

Active projects in 2014

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B 1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion

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

Current stage: During the first quarter of the year 2014 the open questions in the rolling cross-section campaign survey were coded and a new release of the RCS/panel survey data set was published by GESIS in April. Coding for the TV media content analysis was finished by the end of 2014. The respective data set will be published in cooperation with GESIS in early 2015. Coding of the newspaper material will start in January 2015.

B 1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies

Research question/goal: At the occasion of the 2013 Bundestag election, the multi-faceted GLES research design has been realized for the second time. The project both provides an unprecedented wealth of high-quality data to the scientific community shortly after the election and produced numerous publications focusing on the 2009 and 2013 elections and electoral change from various perspectives. Among other things, a book-length study of electoral change in Germany was published with Oxford University Press, and comprehensive analyses of the 2009 and 2013 elections were published with Nomos. In the third funding period from 2015 to 2017, the well-proven design will be applied to the 2017 election, thus broadening the longitudinal perspective which is at the heart of GLES.

The 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. About 1,300 respondents were interviewed in 2009 and 2013. Additionally, about 1,800 respondents from the 2013 cross-section were willing to be re-interviewed. In the third project period, annual re-interviews with the respondents from the 2009 and 2013 cross-section surveys will be conducted which will provide the base for analyses of long-term individual-level dynamics of public attitudes and behaviour over several subsequent elections. These annual interviews will be conducted in a mixed-mode design where priority is given to web interviews as a first step to merge the short- and long-term panel studies in the future.

The short-term campaign panel is designed to analyse intra-individual developments of political attitudes and political behaviour during the electoral campaign. In 2013, a similar design as in 2009 was applied, enriched by the inclusion of three independent cross-sections as control groups. In total, 5,256 respondents participated in the 2013 campaign panel, 1,011 of which had already participated in the GLES campaign panel of 2009. Almost 3,500 persons completed all seven waves. Due to a number of measures, retention rates could be further improved when compared to 2009. Beginning in 2014, annual re-interviews will be introduced to this online-panel to add a longitudinal perspective to this component.

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. Beginning in 2014, the annual re-interviews will be synchronized between both panels in terms of questionnaires and field times in order to further enhance such comparative analyses.

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Current stage: Data for the 2013 federal election have been published in cooperation with GESIS for the Short-term Campaign Panel (ZA5704) and for the Long-term Panel (ZA5322). In fall 2014, the annual Long-term Panel wave has been conducted, mostly online. For the panel started in 2009, the number of cases amounts to 90 percent of the 2013 interviews. Additionally, 65 percent of the cross-section respondents 2013 willing to be re-interviewed participated. Simultaneously, the participants of the Campaign Panel 2013 were re-interviewed with about 70 percent of all initial respondents participating. In total, about 5,500 persons were interviewed both in 2013 and 2014 in these two panel studies.

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B 1.3 Political Talk Culture. Interpersonal Communication about Politics in Citizens' Everyday Lives - Its appearance, Background and Consequences in East and West Germany

Research question/goal: Comparing East and West Germany, the project investigates how political conversations among ordinary citizens matter for democratic politics. It aims at a comprehensive exploration of citizens' "talk culture(s)" – the appearance and relevance of political discussion within their everyday lives. Particular attention will be directed at the differing roles of interpersonal political communication in the private and the public realm, but also at the interconnection between both spheres as well as their relationship to mass communication. The project will also analyse the preconditions that facilitate or impede people's utilization of their freedom of expression in both private and public contexts, and what consequences political discussion in its various manifestations entails for other facets of democratic citizenship. Based on a face-to-face survey expanded by a snow-ball component, the planned project is to provide a comprehensive view of the attributes, backgrounds, and consequences of ordinary citizens' political conversations in East and West Germany.

Current stage: The project is currently in the preparation phase. In the course of the year 2014 a grant proposal had been developed that was submitted to the DFG by the end of the year. The decision is pending.

B 1.4 Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSSE)

Research question/goal: CUPESSSE brings together both young and advanced researchers with different disciplinary backgrounds (economics, political science, psychology, sociology, and statistics) from ten different Member States and Associated Countries to analyse the determinants of economic self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship of young Europeans. It is based on a survey design and seeks to understand how the cultural context of family affects youth employment and economic and social independence. While the project's focus is on family values, it also controls for the potential effects of other factors such as opportunity structures and education. The explicit focus on the inter-generational transmission of family values represents the key innovation of the project. In theoretical terms, the project aims to establish the pathways – or mechanisms – through which values and their inter-generational transmission shape the economic self-sufficiency behaviour of young men and young women (18-35 years). In empirical terms, CUPESSSE will produce an original dataset.

Current stage: The project started in February 2014. At present we are preparing the large scale survey and the survey questionnaire. Currently the project is preoccupied with gathering and harmonising secondary data on labour market policies and entrepreneurship across European countries. Also, the theoretical framework for analysing and comparing cultural pathways to economic self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship is being developed. With regard to the dissemination of the project results the first policy brief as well as the first newsletter have been released.

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B 1.5 Social Capital Oscillations in Times of Economic Crisis: The Case of European Democracies

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

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despair trigger a different, negative effect, lowering the stocks of countries' social capital, leading to more social incoherence, distrust, hostility towards institutions and corruption? Are there differences among classes with different economic backgrounds?

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

Current stage: In 2014, an application for external funding was prepared and submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG). Currently the project is preoccupied with gathering and harmonising secondary data on social capital across European countries. Furthermore, the diverse consequences of the recent global economic crisis are examined with the aim of identifying commonalities and differences of development trends across countries. Also, the theoretical framework for analysing and comparing social capital developments from a time-series cross-sectional perspective is being developed.

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ongoing

B 1.8 Social Media Networks and the Relationships between Citizens and Politics

Research question/goal: The internet has radically transformed traditional political mobilisation and participation: participation costs have become extremely low; the need for co-presence evaporated; flexible, horizontal institutional structures replaced conventional organisations; and content can be easily produced and distributed by everybody. Social media content provides direct access to networks and content produced by citizens. It can not only reveal their attitudes towards policy problems, politicians, elections, riots, protests and unrest, but also highlight people's preferences, willingness to participate and mobilise others. The present project exploits this new type of information aiming to deepen our understanding of citizens' decision to participate politically. The main research questions are (a) how do social media (re)shape the relationships between citizens and politics (communication), and (b) how do these media affect the willingness to become politically active (mobilisation). The project combines new methodologies and techniques for handling and analysing large-scale social media data in combination with survey data on political behaviour.

Current stage: Data collection and analysis were completed. Throughout 2014 the project directors have been mainly preoccupied with the write-up and contribution of the project's findings to

various international academic outlets and conferences. Papers have been presented to various international conferences and further manuscripts are being prepared for publication.

B 1.9 Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level

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

Current stage: In order to arrive at results about the development of the transatlantic partnership since the end of the Cold War, analyses were carried out that examined a variety of attitudes concerning important events and topics of foreign and security policy. The findings will be included in a book, which is to be published in 2015; work on it is already quite advanced. Furthermore, results from the project were published in international journals and presented at various conferences.

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B 1.10 Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied

Research question/goal: An application of spatial models of party competition presupposes the construction of policy spaces which encompass the important policy issues of an election. These are the basis of policy voting by the electorate and of strategic position taking by parties. In addition to policy voting, individual vote functions have to include party valences and long-term commitments of voters to parties. After having estimated such vote functions for several Bundestag elections, our aim is to study equilibrium dynamics of party competition under the impact of mixed electoral systems. For pure electoral systems the folk wisdom is that first past the post induces

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centripetal party movements, and proportional representation induces centrifugal positioning, especially of low-valence parties. Our research question is how voters respond to the opportunity to cast two ballots and how parties come to terms with the possibly differing equilibrium dynamics of mixed-member electoral systems.

Current stage: In the first year of this DFG funded project we developed our basic spatial model to analyse party competition at Bundestag elections, forthcoming in the Journal of Theoretical Politics: “Combining ideological and policy distances with valence for a model of party competition in Germany 2009”. Starting from there, we identified diverging equilibrium dynamics of first and second ballot voting in the German mixed-member electoral system (conference paper for 2015 MPSA Convention), analysed the impact of party and district candidate valences as measured by exit-polls in two constituencies on first and second vote (in press in Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen), and studied possible contamination effects of presence or absence of AfD district candidates on second ballots in 2013.

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Duration/

2011 to 2016

Status/

ongoing

B 1.11 Referendum ‘Stuttgart 21’

Research question/goal: In 2011, the public conflict about the infrastructure project “Stuttgart 21” reached its height, raising fundamental questions concerning the modes of political participation and the legitimacy of political decisions. The discussions around “Stuttgart 21” and the democratic quality in Baden-Württemberg are still ongoing today. In this study we focus on the long term trends in acceptance, evaluation and interest accompanying “Stuttgart 21” and thereafter. Additionally, we examine the attitude of citizens towards reforms of democracy and concrete projects of citizen involvement: How well do citizens feel informed? What level of participation do they want? To what extent should decisions made by the public be binding?

As a follow-up to the rolling panel project “Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011”, respondents were invited to participate in a twelve wave online survey that was accompanied by five telephone surveys. The applied methods and collected data allow us to trace and analyse processes of opinion formation and decision making in the topic of direct democracy in great detail.

Current stage: Field work for the fifth telephone wave ended in September 2014, field work for the twelfth online wave in October 2014. Data for 3,000 cases are cleaned, made user-friendly and merged with the previous waves. On October 23, the results from the telephone survey were presented in the State Ministry of Baden-Württemberg. Additionally, we published a table book with the findings of the telephone survey. Currently we are working on papers and further presentations about direct democracy, citizen involvement and democratic innovations based on these data. Our focus lies on the investigation of factors that could potentially influence varying attitudes

towards direct democracy and democratic innovations among people living in the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg.

B1.12 Democracy Monitoring

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

Current stage: Several different results from the Democracy Audit Mannheim (DAMA) were presented at the ECPR General Conference in Glasgow and other events. Comprehensive analyses will be available in a book shortly. Field work for the project Citizen and Democracy in Baden-Württemberg (BDBaWü) ended in February 2014. In June 2014, a first descriptive overview has been delivered to the Baden-Württemberg Foundation and made publicly accessible. Extensive analyses have been presented to the Foundation by the end of 2014 and will result in a joint book publication with the other sub-projects of the democracy monitoring Baden-Württemberg.

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Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions

Research Area B2 addresses the role of institutions such as political parties, parliaments and governments as key organisations that structure the contexts and processes of democratic governance. Research projects are dedicated to two overarching themes: (1) party competition in the electoral, the parliamentary, and government arenas, and (2) changing roles of parties and their representatives in parliaments and governments in Western and Eastern Europe. Contexts for democratic governance are, however, not limited to parties, parliaments and governments, but also affected by courts and their decisions. Furthermore, projects in Area B2 do not consider parties, parliaments, governments or countries as unitary actors, but focus on processes within these bodies in order to obtain more pervasive explanations of the impacts of contextual structures on democratic governance.

Active projects in 2014

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B2.1 Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Europe

Research question/goal: In much of the literature on government formation and party behaviour, parties are treated as “unitary actors”. This assumption is problematic since parties represent divergent interests of various members in several regional and 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 origins and effects of ideological heterogeneity. The project gathers data from parliaments in eight European countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia Finland, Germany, Ireland, Norway and Sweden). 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: Thus far, we collected and coded MP characteristics and all parliamentary debates held in the Austrian, Estonian, Finnish, German, Irish, Norwegian and Swedish parliament during one or two legislative periods. Coding of parliamentary debates in Czech parliament is still ongoing. Empirical analyses of this new data were presented at international conferences and got published in international journals. A number of papers are currently under review. The basic results of the project will be published in a monograph – under contract with Palgrave Macmillan – in 2015.

B2.2 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 respect. It puts a special emphasis on campaign styles and on the following research questions: How can we systematically describe individualized election campaigns? How do they differ from party driven campaigns? To what degree are we able to observe individualized campaigns in European elections? Which factors foster, which ones hinder the diffusion of individualized election campaigns? Based on a newly developed core questionnaire we coordinate surveys of individual candidates standing for office in national parliamentary elections across Europe and across different incentive structures that might matter to their campaigns.

Current stage: The international project team has been pursuing a number of tasks in the past year. One was the promotion of the second wave of surveys in the framework of the Comparative Candidate Surveys; this includes mainly the recruitment of new country studies. A second task concerns the identification and integration of existing surveys from the first wave in the integrated data base which is taken care of by the Swiss Data Archive FORS (and supported by the MZES). Third and finally, de Winter, Lutz, and Schmitt have been developing a proposal for an edited volume based on the first wave data. The response of the research group is promising and the editors are confident to come to a satisfactory end product in 2015.

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B2.3 Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour

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

Current stage: The aim of the project is to integrate individual factors and dynamic group processes in an analytical framework of legislative behaviour. The project is currently in the stage of data collection and initial analyses. In the past year, the project has collected network data on legislative activity for Germany and Sweden. A grant proposal is currently under preparation.

B2.4 Going Local: Determinants of Institutional Changes of Local Government and their Implications for Political Participation and Political Decision-Making in West European Democracies

Research question/goal: Throughout the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s a wave of local government reforms took place in many West European countries. These reforms changed both the administrative structures and the political institutions of local government. In addition, they set incentives for new patterns of political participation and for variation in the decision-making processes of political actors as well as in the outcomes of the political process across the local units of a political system. The first aim of the project is to analyse why and how political actors changed the local institutional setting. In a second step, we are asking what effects these institutional changes and their impact on the policy output have on the citizens' degree of satisfaction with the political system and on their degree of political participation. Furthermore, we seek to analyse the impact of partisan composition of local parliaments and governments regarding the policy-making process. To answer these questions, the project builds on theories on institutional change and local government reforms and combines this with a principal-agent perspective in multilevel systems.

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of data collection. Thus far, we collected election manifestos of local parties in major German cities and prepared three manuscripts that focus on patterns of local party politics and (legislative) coalition formation. These papers are under review at international journals or already published. In addition, we are currently working on a grant proposal that focusses on the impact of party preferences on institutional change on the local level. We plan to submit this grant proposal to a funding organization in the first half of 2015.

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B2.5 Issue Salience and Legislative Responsiveness

Research question/goal: This project proposes a novel measure for studying the responsiveness of political systems to public preferences that is easily accessible for comparative research. In a research project carried out by the computer science department at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology and the Department of Political Science at the University of Mannheim we introduce an innovative measure for studying the importance that political actors attach to particular pieces of legislation. Such data is essential to investigate where elite focus differs from public preferences.

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Status/
in preparation

As an indicator of the importance that parties attach to a given issue – its salience – we intend to analyse the political parties' parliamentary attendances. To study attendance, the project proposes to automatically analyse the video footage that is commonly collected in parliamentary assemblies. Specifically, we propose to apply face detection and face recognition techniques to collect information on the degree to which parties attended plenary sessions – item by item. As an empirical test case, the project will investigate a ten-year period spanning from 2003 to 2013 of the debates in the *Landtag* of the German state Baden-Württemberg. It is argued that the measure we use is superior to previous attempts to study issue salience as 1) it can be collected automatically and hence inexpensively, 2) it resides at the level of individual legislative proposals, 3) it can be collected retrospectively and 4) it provides an absolute metric that is comparable across space and time.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
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Ministry of Science, Research and Arts
Baden-Württemberg
Duration/
2014 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

B2.6 Signalling Good Governance

Research question/goal: Central Banks send policy signals and these signals shape household and market behaviour. Good signals – signals that are clear and reliable – set household and market expectations, yielding a lower inflation risk and price-level stability. While this is a common understanding of how monetary policy works, less known are the effects of fiscal signalling. Can governments signal their future spending plans to households and markets? Do these signals matter? This project empirically evaluates fiscal signalling strategies across a sample of European countries as well as offering more in depth analyses of Germany and Israel. It contributes to an understanding of how political institutions condition fiscal policy signalling and how, when, and why fiscal signalling matters for good governance.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Thomas Däubler
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

B2.7 The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation

Research question/goal: Electoral systems define how voters choose among political parties and candidates, and, as a consequence, also affect how re-election-seeking representatives will behave in office. The design of electoral systems therefore shapes the extent to which representation is based on persons on the one hand and on parties on the other.

Existing work on the consequences of electoral systems for personal representation has provided important insights, but suffers from both theoretical and methodological weaknesses. With regard to theory, it is usually assumed that re-election-seeking is the only motivation of representatives to appeal on personal grounds. Most studies consider only a single personal vote-seeking activity and also fail to explicitly address the implications of personal representation for party-based representation. In terms of methodology, cross-national studies struggle with separating the effects of the electoral system type from those of other country-level variables.

This project addresses the theoretical shortcomings by distinguishing two underlying motivations of representatives, looking at several types of representation efforts and treating personal and party focus as two separate, but interrelated dimensions of representation. The empirical analysis exploits intra-country variation in direct measures of electoral incentives by considering two countries that recently “personalized” specific rules of their flexible list electoral systems.

The aims of the project are to understand how two motivations – pursuing re-election as such and fostering personal reputation through electoral performance more widely – shape incentives to focus on personal constituents on the one hand and on candidate selectors within the party on the other. The project examines how these general (and unobservable) incentives are translated into specific and observable choices of parliamentary actions. In order to realize these goals, the project develops formal principal-agent models that allow it to derive predictions for the number and type of activities chosen, the topics covered, and the policy positions taken.

The predictions are assessed with data from the Czech Republic and Sweden. These countries use flexible list electoral systems, under which the relative value of list rank and personal votes depends on specific electoral rules and on the extent to which voters make use of the optional vote for candidates. Reforms of those rules, in interaction with the voters’ inclination to use the candidate vote option, create variation in electoral incentives within a country. This variation can effectively be used to study how “personalization” incentives affect what representatives do and to whom they respond. While giving voters more say in deciding which specific candidates will obtain seats is desirable as such, it is important to examine the wider consequences of such institutional designs.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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

B2.9 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 one involves an intensive analysis of party strategies in twenty elections in five different countries. Our innovative approach combines qualitative and quantitative methods to throw new light on how electoral rules influence party strategies and, hence, the options that are available to voters at election time. Canada, France, Germany, Spain, and Switzerland have been chosen in order to maximize variation in electoral arrangements. The second component is a panel survey of voters in the same five countries. The same people will be interviewed in different elections at the national, sub-national, and supranational level. This will make it possible to determine how individual preferences interact with the salience and competitiveness of elections and electoral rules to shape electoral behaviour. The final component is a coordinated series of innovative experiments designed to complement the analyses of party strategies and the voter survey by explicating the underlying causal mechanisms. The Mannheim research team is responsible for the German data collection.

Current stage: Data collection was concluded in summer 2014. Currently we are coding party manifestos and post-processing the data. This will be finalized in summer 2015. Several manuscripts employing the collected data are being prepared and presented at national and international conferences.

B2.10 The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player

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

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

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

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

Current stage: In 2014 we continued cleaning the huge amount of collected data and launched an updated version of the Constitutional Court Database. Employing these data we were able to present first empirical results of our research at several conferences, including the MPSA in Chicago and the APSA in Washington, D.C. Currently, we are in the process of finalizing the database by linking data on the legislative process to the body of court data.

Director(s)/
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DFG
Duration/
2011 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

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Jan W. van Deth

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Thomas Däubler,

Marc Debus,

Thorsten Faas,

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Belgian Science Policy Office,

University of Mannheim

Duration/

2012 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

B2.11 Participation and Representation. A Comparative Study of Linkage Mechanisms between Citizens and the Political System in Contemporary Democracies (PartiRep-2)

Research question/goal: Democratic governance requires mechanisms and actors that link citizens to the state. Citizens should be able to voice their demands and political outputs need to be congruent with these demands. It is precisely the manner in which this desired match between citizens' preferences and the state's policies can be produced that discussions about the functioning of democracy in contemporary Europe voice concern. Traditional forms of participation and traditional partisan frames giving meaning to the democratic exchange appear to be under pressure. Both the institutional environment and the societal norms and values in which political actors have to make their choices have been evolving. The democratic dialogue has become more complex and more fragmented.

Changing patterns of participation and representation were already the theme on which the PartiRep network focused in the course of the years 2007-2011. As in the first phase, PartiRep-2 is large-scale collaborative project initiated and funded by the Belgian Science Policy Office Belspo for a five year period starting in 2012. All Belgian Departments of Political Science participate in the project, whereas the University of Leiden and the MZES collaborate as partners. The network has set up a variety of projects on patterns of political participation, political trust, political protest, political parties, political deliberation, and political representation. The starting point was the assumption that changing patterns of participation and representation were to be analysed and explained within a frame of decline and, therefore, increasing pressure on the good and legitimate functioning of democracy. The results of this research have, however, shown that this 'decline' angle is, at the least, very incomplete and probably quite biased. Research seems to point at a variety of strategies by which both citizens and politicians adapt to the changing context of participation and representation.

Current stage: Work for several partial projects (Packages) mainly consisted of data processing and initial analyses in 2014. First steps towards developing a codebook for the content analysis of parties' campaign press releases have been undertaken (Package 1.1). Private members' bills of Belgium MPs that cover different social security programmes were identified and coded, and district-level benefit recipients data was compiled (Package 2.2). Data on election results as well as constituency, campaign and legislative activities of Swedish MPs were coded and analysed (Package 2.3). Parliamentary speeches of legislative debates held in the Czech, Estonian, Finnish, German and Norwegian parliaments were extracted and coded for at least one legislative

period. In addition, we coded the characteristics of MPs in the respective parliaments (Package 2.4). A PartiRep-workshop on political participation was held at the MZES (Package 3.4). Papers with first results of several packages were presented at international conferences.

B2.12 Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

Research question/goal: Mediated contestation is an important arena for the articulation of identities and interests as well as a crucial context for democratic governance and problem solving. This project aims at identifying the relevant macro-social and media-related preconditions of mediated contestation as well as systematically assessing them from different normative perspectives.

The extent, structure, content and style of mediated contestation over issues related to religion/secularism are analysed in six democracies (USA, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, and Lebanon) and three media types (daily newspapers, news websites, and political blogs). The project tests hypotheses regarding the influence of two macro-social conditions and two important media attributes. The two macro conditions are (1) the structure of the political system (majoritarian vs. consensus democracies) and (2) the existence or non-existence of a deep cultural division (contested vs. uncontested secularism). The media attributes studied are (3) the degree of users' opportunities to respond to media content (low for daily newspapers vs. high for news websites and political blogs) and (4) the level of opinion orientation (low for daily newspapers and news websites vs. high for political blogs). In the first part of the project representative and comparable samples of media material will be analysed using standardized content analysis as well as automated topic modeling. Data analysis will rely on multilevel regression models. A follow-up study will later be proposed for continued funding, in which a series of comparative case studies will be conducted following the logic of Lieberman's nested analysis. These case studies will be based on extended media samples (including social media) and shed light on the causal mechanisms that underlie the formation and characteristics of mediated contestation. In a final step these empirical patterns are subjected to a multiperspectival normative assessment that uses standards derived from liberal, republican, deliberative, and agonistic theories of democracy.

Current stage: Funding for the first phase of this project was granted by the German Research Foundation (DFG) in October 2014. Before the start of the project in February 2015 the multinational sample of media outlets to be studied is currently being validated by an international panel of renowned country experts. In addition, the collection of media content, envisaged to start in 2015, and the start of the project are being prepared through work meetings with cooperation partners and personnel planning.

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Duration/
2012 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

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Felix Hörisch
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MZES
Duration/
2013 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

B2.13 Varieties of Capitalism, Partisan Politics and Labour Market Policies in OECD Member States after the Financial Crisis

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

Current stage: The project is still in the stage of preparing an application for external funding. Additionally, data on labour market policies is being collected. Also first analyses of the labour market policies have been carried out (fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis).

Research Area B3: Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization

Research Area B3 is dedicated to the challenges of democratic governance in the developing multilevel political system and focuses in particular on the European level. The development of multilevel systems, however, is not restricted to the EU, since 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 contrast to the Eighth Research Programme, Research Area B3 now also covers projects that deal with citizens' perceptions of political decisions induced by aspects of multilevel governance. The latter is of key importance since we are in need of gaining more information on the degree of democratic legitimacy in times when patterns of political decision-making at all levels of the political system are considered to be in crisis. Projects in Area B3 thus focus on, first, the impact of European integration on the behaviour of citizens and institutional actors like parties or national governments. Second, projects in B3 address processes of political decision-making at the EU level and ask how they affect decision-making processes in third states and/or that of other political authorities from the national, regional or local level of EU member states.

Active projects in 2014

B3.1 Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems

Research question/goal: The aim of this project is to analyse the determinants and implications of party competition in the regional sphere in European multilevel systems. In doing so, the project addresses three main research questions. First, do parties on the sub-national level respond to the structural characteristics and ideological orientations of the regional electorate when formulating their election manifestos? In a second step, the project will deal with the question of what impact European regional policy and funding, the different types of regional authority, the patterns of national party competition and the programmatic profiles of sub-national parties have on the outcome of the coalition formation and portfolio allocation processes at the regional level. Third, the project seeks to analyse the impact of regional governments and their partisan composition on policy outputs. To answer these questions, the project builds on theories relating to party competition and government formation in multilevel systems and the principal-agent approach. To test

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in preparation

our hypotheses, we use a dataset that covers information on issue salencies and policy positions of political parties at the regional and the national level in nine European states.

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of expanding the already existing dataset by including programmatic documents from recent sub-national elections in the nine European countries under study, i.e. Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In addition, we widened the theoretical perspective of the project by incorporating incentives from European regional policy on programmatic position-taking of regional parties and governments. Research findings were presented at international conferences and published in international journals.

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2013 to 2016
Status/
in preparation

B3.2 Clarifying Responsibility in Europe: How Increasing Awareness about the EU's Influence in Policy Making Affects Attitudes to European Integration

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

Current stage: This project is currently in the stage of development of appropriate instruments to address the theory. An online experiment was conducted after the European Parliament elections in 2014 where we tested initial variations of our measures of perceptions of attribution of responsibility. These data are currently being analysed and further measures are being developed for experiments to be conducted in 2015.

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COST
Duration/
2009 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

B3.3 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 project 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 project, a strong emphasis will be put on providing training opportunities for young scholars.

Current stage: In 2014, for the COST office in Brussels, the project has officially come to an end regarding funding and administrative tasks. However, work is going on regarding three different activities. The first is that data integration is lacking somewhat behind and the project team has been adding harmonized studies to the database in the current year (and the correction of coding errors and the like is also a major issue at the current stage). Second, we are conducting a set of comprehensive multilevel analyses and while doing so, develop a code of conduct for analysing this unique database. Third, the research group has written and discussed semi-finished chapter drafts in the perspective of revising them for submission to a publishing house sometime in 2015.

B3.4 European Election Study 2014

Research question/goal: The quality of democracy in the European Union is constantly being questioned, generally with very little supporting evidence. Those who would defend the functioning of democratic institutions in the EU are equally short of supporting evidence. Assessments of the way democracy works in the EU and suggestions for improvements are only possible on the basis of audits of the quality of electoral democracy at the time of European Parliament (EP) elections. Such assessments have so far been conducted only in an ad hoc fashion, with precarious funding that has hindered full assessments on all occasions. The 2009 study is a notable exception in that regard, and we are confident that the 2014 study will be judged similarly by the community of scholars. The 2014 study consists of several sub-projects: one is a representative post-election survey in all 28 EU member countries; another one is a two-wave panel survey in a subgroup of 12 countries, for which one panel wave is conducted immediately after the EP election and the other after the subsequent first-order election; third comes a survey among

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Duration/

2012 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

candidates standing for office in the different member countries; fourth is a party manifesto study covering all relevant parties in all member countries; fifth is media campaign study; and sixth and finally comes a new social media communication study.

Current stage: The project is currently in a stage when data collection has been completed and the integration and harmonization of data and their analysis is about to start. More in particular, the data of the post-electoral representative survey (about 1,000 cases per EU member country) are available for analysis to the project members and soon to the general scientific community; data of the first waves of the EES online panel surveys are becoming available and now being integrated; the manifesto documents have been collected and will be coded in the first half of 2015; and a very rich database of social media communication of EP candidates has recently been made available for analysis.

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MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

B 3.5 New Arenas for Youth Engagement in Politics (NAYEP)

Research question/goal: This project investigates young people's shifting conceptions of citizenship and changing political engagement patterns. It places emphasis on how the use of digital media strengthens traditional and non-traditional forms of political participation and creates new venues and opportunities for young people's engagement and interaction with diverse policy actors and institutions. NAYEP studies both the demand (young citizens) and supply (political institutions and organisations) side through a mixed methods approach that includes comparative surveys, focus groups, experiments and analysis of "Big" social media data. It provides insights into how young citizens understand, conceptualise and engage into politics, and how various political actors can play an active role in engaging young people in politics in general, and the European project in particular.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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Duration/
2014 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

B 3.7 Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)

Research question/goal: This project focuses on the field of international democracy promotion and has three aims: conceptual innovation, data gathering and hypotheses testing. First, it conceptualizes the types of outside democratizing actions: evaluations (whether electoral competition functioned in a desirable manner) and interventions (conditioning benefits on the content of

the evaluation). The project develops a theory of how the different combinations of actions impact individual attitudes toward the state of democratic rights, toward particular political parties and toward the outside actor/s. The theory suggests that a respondents' attitude toward the governing party and toward the foreign actor, together with the expectation of benefits from agreeing with the outsider's position, dictate individual responses. Second, in order to collect data, representative surveys will be conducted in Hungary, Slovakia, Serbia, Bosnia, Ukraine and Turkey. Third, the new data will allow researchers to test hypotheses about who changes their mind and in what ways if outsiders intervene in a democracy. European and German foundations (DFG) will be approached for funding this 3-year project.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B3.8 Framing Europe: Eurosceptic Cues and Citizen Attitudes

Research question/goal: The central goal of this project is to study and explain how different types of elite Euroscepticism affect citizens' attitudes. The subject of Euroscepticism has attracted significant attention in recent years given the more politicized nature of European integration. While Euroscepticism has traditionally been confined to the political fringe, centrist and other mainstream parties have increasingly adopted EU-critical rhetoric into their political communications. Despite the expanded range of actors that disseminate Eurosceptic messages, we know little about the role of different types of Eurosceptic messages and different types of messengers in shaping public opinion. The project seeks to remedy this gap by investigating how variation in the content and source of Eurosceptic cues affects public opinion.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
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Duration/
2014 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

B3.9 The European Union in International Organisations

Research question/goal: Over the past decades, the European Union (EU) has evolved considerably as an international actor and has worked towards increased involvement in international organisations (IOs). This project aims to show to what degree the EU, as the most advanced regional integration organisation and thus a 'most-likely case', has gained a formal or informal status in IOs, and to explain the observed variance. In a second step, the project will also deal with the EU's effective status, i.e. the degree to which the EU can effectively make use of its status in an IO. It is known that, despite the same formal status, there is a broad variation in the actual

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Duration/
2014 to 2020
Status/
in preparation

rights that the EU enjoys in different IOs. In particular, two questions will be addressed: a) Why are there different arrangements between the EU institutions and EU member states in cases of joint IO membership and how can observed differences be explained? b) Why are there different arrangements for the EU as an observer in IOs and how can observed differences be explained? The project will compile a database on the EU's status in IOs.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B3.10 EUROLOB II - Europeanization of Interest Intermediation

Research question/goal: EUROLOB II investigates if and how national and European business interest associations (BIAs) respond with modified strategies of interest intermediation to the new competitive situation caused by enlargement (reduced “ear-time”) and the new consultation regime of the Commission, which institutionalised the principle of “participatory governance” and new procedures promoting the access of European NGOs. The research is 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 has been extended to cover BIAs in Poland and European level general interest associations. The quantitative analysis is supplemented with a series of interviews.

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of data analysis and preparation of publications. The quantitative data have been analysed. Empirical research was complemented by more than 100 interviews with German business associations and their counterparts in Brussels. In addition, a short survey was launched to get supplementary information on EU-level NGOs.

Results of our research were presented at the Annual Research Symposium on Centrifugal Europe, University of Wroclaw; at the Pan-European Conference on the European Union, Den Haag and in lectures at the Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences, Erasmus University Rotterdam, at the Akademie für Politische Bildung Tutzing, and at the Deutsch-Französisches Institut in Ludwigsburg. These papers are the groundwork for the publications planned for 2015.

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Christine Quittkat
Researcher(s)/
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Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2010 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

B3.11 Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance

Research question/goal: This project seeks to redefine the transatlantic relationship in the evolving international system and its role in the building of a viable, effective and accountable global governance architecture, as well as to elaborate robust policy recommendations. By combining an inter-disciplinary analysis of transatlantic relations, including in-depth interviews, elite surveys and sophisticated Delphi exercises, the project will take stock of the current state of transatlantic relations with regard to economic, security, environmental, and democracy/human rights issues.

Mannheim is mainly responsible for the design, implementation and analysis of elite surveys in the EU and the U.S. and for Delphi exercises with external experts from the EU and the U.S., from key transatlantic partners such as Turkey and Canada, as well as from each of the four BRIC countries. The elite surveys will add a substantive amount of empirical evidence that integrates research based on other sources. The aim of the Delphi exercises is to confirm areas of convergence and their ensuing policy recommendations, as well as minimise areas of divergence and elaborate new recommendations on this basis.

Current stage: Field work for the “Transworld Elites Survey” (TES) ended in February 2014. In total, 2014 elite members (political, social, business) in the United States and six European countries (Germany, France, UK, Italy, Poland, Greece) were interviewed. Survey results were presented in a briefing of members of the European External Action Service and of Commission services working on transatlantic relations (1 July, 2014). Furthermore, a first step for preparing the online delphis has already taken by identifying adequate participants in the United States, European Union member countries, Turkey and Canada, and in each of the four BRIC countries. The Delphi interviewing is scheduled for spring 2015.

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Funding/
EU
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

B3.12 Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change

Research question/goal: This project integrates two research perspectives on the emergence of cross-border media debates that have remained unconnected so far: research on the attention-grabbing characteristics of global media events on the one hand and research on longer-term shifts in the parameters of media debates on the other. Thus, the project investigates (a) how staged global political media events (i.e. the United Nations climate conferences in 2012 and

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2012 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

2013) are produced, and (b) which discursive effects these events have on national climate debates in the media of five leading democratic countries around the world, namely Germany, the U.S., India, South Africa and Brazil.

Module 1 of the project analyses the communicative production of the climate conferences via interviews and non-participant observation of central actors on site (communication professionals of government delegations and NGOs as well as journalists). The underlying hypothesis is that the climate conferences are co-produced by these actors in ways that temporarily suspend the adversary professional roles commonly assumed between them.

Module 2 investigates the possible discursive effects of the climate conferences by way of a large-scale multi-modal comparative media content analysis, looking particularly at the extent of cross-references between the five countries and possible convergences in actors' issue framing, visual framing, and narrative features of news reports. The underlying assumption here is that the climate conferences drive national media debates in the same direction.

Current stage: Data collection for both modules has been completed and data analysis is well under way. In module 1 we have identified four types of coproduction networks involving NGO communication professionals and journalists, which influence the way climate conferences are presented in the media. In module 2 we were able to empirically detect overarching multimodal news frames for the first time that offer particular perspectives on the issue of climate change by characteristically combining textual and visual elements. Further data analysis will focus on (a) including state delegations in coproduction analysis, (b) analysing narrative features of media content, and (c) linking production and media content data.

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WissenschaftsCampus MaTax
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

B3.13 Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures

Research question/goal: The environment of EU tax policy has fundamentally changed in recent times. As a reaction to the European debt crisis, new fiscal instruments (EFSF, ESM), rules (Fiscal Compact) and coordination procedures (European Semester) have been established. These measures open new channels of Community influence on formerly autonomous fields of national policy making. We intend to develop an integrated theory on European tax harmonization under the new institutional environment, which we will examine empirically. In particular, the following questions will be addressed: How can we explain the integration of tax harmonization in Europe? How will new fiscal instruments, rules and procedures impact this tax harmonization? What are the implications of the European sovereign debt crisis – does it change the existing tax

competition in Europe? And how will the new compensatory instruments for the EU budget influence tax harmonization?

This project is part of an interdisciplinary network within the Pact of Research and Innovation that was integrated into the Leibniz ScienceCampus “MannheimTaxation” (MaTax). Its main objective is to foster high-quality research in the broad field of taxation. MaTax particularly focuses on the question of how tax policy should be designed in the light of European integration and new economic and social challenges. MaTax brings together researchers from economics, law, business and political science. In addition to the investigation of EU legislative and national transposition activities, our contribution consists of developing a new database on EJC case law in the area of (direct) taxation. Based on this database, we will analyse judicial behaviour with regard to legislative gridlock and (professional) public support.

Current stage: In 2014, we predominantly examined the compliance with European tax law in the member states of the EU27. In addition to country size and bureaucratic requirements, the minister's policy position and the threat of intervention appeared to be significant influential factors. In order to continue our work by analysing the judgments of the European Court of Justice, we successfully applied for follow-up funding from the Leibniz ScienceCampus MaTax.

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

Research question/goal: Every six months, the Presidency of the European Union (EU) Council of Ministers rotates to a different member state (MS), and there is some evidence that in the run-up to and during their tenure, MS sometimes change policy positions and (voting) behaviour in ways that defy established theoretical expectations. The Presidency has evolved from a merely administrative Chair into a key player in EU decision making with responsibility for representation, mediation/brokerage and agenda setting. Thus, this project examines the impact of the Presidency's changing *role(s)* in the context of EU governance on the behaviour and policy positions of the incumbent MS, in order to determine to what extent tenure of the Presidency can explain changes in Council members' policy positions and behaviour where other factors, including (power) resources, relative stakeholder positions, issue salience and (other) institutions cannot. The compilation of a new, and the first, data set of the population of Presidencies to date (114 cases by 2015) will form the basis for a systematic comparison of the multi-faceted historical cases using a multi-method approach: Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), supplemented where necessary by case studies, will capture the non-quantifiable aspects of Presidency roles,

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

while statistical analyses can be used for quantitative aspects and alternative explanatory factors (such as economic performance and other power resources). The research goal is to establish those combinations of structural, institutional and ideational conditions that explain (changes in) member state behaviour in the Presidency.

Current stage: This project is currently in the proposal finalization stage. Preparations have included mapping the research plan, completing preliminary case studies, and selecting the conditions to be included in the QCA data set to be built, in order to determine the scope of the necessary data gathering. In particular, a conceptual problem related to the capturing of comparative Euroscepticism has had to be solved; the approach to this has been presented at conferences and is scheduled to be published in 2015.

Projects from the Previous Research Programme Department B

Migrants as Political Actors

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

Current stage: In 2014, a longitudinal analysis of the content of parliamentary questions of immigrant-origin German MPs in national and state parliaments has been published in the Journal of Legislative Studies. Further, an analysis on candidates of immigrant origin running for the Bundestag in 2013 has been published in German Politics and Society. Other longitudinal analyses on the content of speeches in the German Bundestag (presented at IASGP 2014) and on parliamentary questions in the Austrian national and regional parliaments are currently being prepared for publication. A manuscript on the political career of German politicians of immigrant background across parliamentary levels has been presented at IPSA 2014 and will be completed in 2015. Since 2014, the project is associated with the international project PATHWAYS (<http://pathways.eu/>) which partially builds on data of the MZES project.

Director(s)/
Andreas M. Wüst
Funding/
Volkswagen Foundation
Duration/
2006 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

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.

Director(s)/
Jan W. van Deth
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2002 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

Current stage: A first release of the data of the sixth wave was published in 2014. Preparations for the seventh wave were carried out (sampling, questionnaire, fieldwork). Data collection for this wave took place in the last three months of 2014. Extensive meetings with the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) to secure future funding could not be concluded yet.

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: After completing field work the survey waves were integrated into one cleared and user-friendly dataset. Presentations were held on several international conferences to be prepared for publication. Moreover the cooperation in an international network of researchers with similar projects in different countries was intensified.

Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany

Results: This project investigated the political implications of population ageing. Using different data types, data sets and statistical methods, political attitudes and political behaviour were

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Ministry of Science, Research and Arts
Baden-Württemberg
Duration/
2011 to 2015
Status/
ongoing

Director(s)/
Hans Rattinger
Researcher(s)/
Laura Konzelmann
Funding/
Volkswagen Foundation,
University of Mannheim
Duration/ 2009 to 2014
Status/ completed

analysed from various perspectives. To address relevant aspects in greater detail, group discussions were held in 2010, and a CATI-survey was fielded in 2011.

We found that demographic change is linked rather modestly to regional differences in electoral behaviour at the macro level. This is mainly due to interactions with other social-structural and economic context characteristics which sometimes intensify but often attenuate the impact of population ageing. At the meso level we performed cohort analyses of electoral behaviour. This provides evidence to what extent and in which mix age and cohort effects were driving forces of electoral history. The CDU/CSU and the Greens are most affected by age effects in the expected directions. Concerning cohort effects, older cohorts tend to vote more for the CDU/CSU, whereas younger cohorts favour the SPD or the Greens. Projections of future developments show that changes which are exclusively attributable to population ageing are rather modest. Assuming that current trends in electoral behaviour continue, turnout is expected to slightly decrease, the CDU/CSU and the FDP will presumably gain votes and the comparably biggest loser should be the SPD. At the micro level we analysed welfare state attitudes focusing on age-specific policies (e.g., long-term care, education). Differences due to age are modest, with the exception of the young being much more worried regarding their own old age than the old. Considering age-specific determinants of voting behaviour, there is evidence that the effect of welfare state preferences regarding policies that mainly benefit the young works differently among older people depending on whether they have children or not, while no such difference is found among younger people.

The main findings of the project were published in professional journals and a monograph (Nomos publishers, 2014).

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

Results: The Eastern enlargement of the European Union was accompanied by the Eastern enlargement of the European party federations ("Europarties"). Until this time the Europarties exclusively consisted of West-European member parties. During their Eastern enlargement the Europarties searched for Central and Eastern European (CEE) partner parties on which they were expected to have exerted influence in terms of a "West-Europeanization". The research project aimed at answering the following questions: (1) How exactly influence was exerted by the Europarties, and (2) which relevant impact it really had on CEE parties and party systems.

The project concentrated on the two largest and most powerful Europarties, the Party of European Socialists (PES) and the European People's Party (EPP), and has selected the partner

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Peter Obert
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2006 to 2014
Status/
completed

parties of Hungary, Slovakia and Romania as case studies. The study covered the years from 1989 to 2012 and used a “mixed-methods-design”, which included content analyses of manifestos and party statutes, analyses of party documents, and elite interviews.

The central finding regarding the first research question is that both Europarties used two strategies to influence their CEE partners in terms of a “West-Europeanization”, namely “conditionality” and “normative persuasion”. Both strategies were created and applied in a complementary manner. Concerning the second research question the study showed that the result of Europarty influence was indeed a “West-Europeanization” of the CEE partner parties in three areas of party politics: strategies in party competition (party system dimension), election programmes (policy dimension), and intra-party democracy (intra-party dimension). As a result of Europarty influence the CEE partners performed “party changes” on all these dimensions.

The general finding of the study is that, during Eastern enlargement, the Europarties PES and EPP exerted strong influence on their CEE partner parties from Hungary, Slovakia and Romania, which led to a “West-Europeanization” of these parties on the party system dimension, policy dimension, and intra-party dimension. As a result, the CEE parties became more similar to West European member parties of PES and EPP.

Director(s)/
Thomas König
Researcher(s)/
Bernd Luig
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2007 to 2014
Status/
completed

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

Results: The three-year project on the “determinants of success and duration of German legislation” aimed to contribute to fundamental research in the area of legislative politics. First of all, we built a comprehensive database for the period of 1949 to 2012 containing information about all political actors, their preferences and bills. This meant, in particular, completely new data on earlier electoral terms of the German Bundestag. Another special feature is the estimation of area-specific policy positions that reflect the legislative prominence of ideological issues for each ministerial portfolio and thereby meet the requirements of modern theories about legislative production and process duration. According to the results of data analysis, the veto-players theory has high explanatory power for success and failure of bills, whereas the principal-agent theory appears to be suited for elucidating the duration of the legislative process. These findings provide evidence for a proper functioning of (institutional) controls in the relationship between federal government and parliament (Bundestag/Bundesrat) as well as in the relationship between coalition parties.

The one-year follow-up project on the “impact of Europeanization on the determinants of success and duration of German legislation” dealt with the question whether the functioning of parliamentary democracy remains stable for Europeanized bills. Answering this question required a consistent extension of our database on actors, positions, and bills for the whole period under study. Based on a narrow definition (only impulses from the political system of the EU) the measurement of Europeanization was primarily realized through the text analysis of bill descriptions. The results reveal that German federal legislation becomes increasingly Europeanized. Concretely, more than 40 percent of all acts are affected. While the agenda-setting power of the Bundestag and Bundesrat seems to be weakened as a consequence of Europeanization, legislative amendment is disproportionately high for (successful) Europeanized bills. However, multivariate analyses led to the conclusion that ideological distances both between veto players and between coalition parties do not matter in Europeanized legislation. Even the complexity of their content does not hinder the success of Europeanized bills, whereas ministerial power gains in importance. The analysis of the transposition of EU directives in Germany indicates ministerial gatekeeping at the cost of the coalition partner.

In summary it can be stated that increasing Europeanization seems to undermine the classical mechanisms of political control and also leads to a more bureaucratic nature of national parliamentary work.

Marie Curie Initial Training Network in Electoral Democracy (ELECDEM)

Results: Elections are a fundamental, if not always effective, mechanism of democratic accountability and representation. The comparative study of electoral democracies has been the motivating principle of ELECDEM – a training network for early stage and experienced researchers. We have taken a comprehensive approach to the study of electoral democracy using cross-nationally comparative databases, content analysis and experiments to examine the impact of globalisation, technological developments in communication and institutional change on representation and accountability.

The ITN ELECDEM brought together 11 expert teams from 9 European countries to provide substantive and methodological training in elections research to a cohort of researchers. These researchers joined a team that brought together world leading scholars in the cross-national study of elections on one hand, and industry partners like *TNS Opinion and Kieskompas* on the other hand to provide training and research opportunities. The research projects of the researchers drew on cross-national election studies such as the European Election Study and the CSES.

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

It held its final conference to disseminate the research findings from the 18 project work packages and also invited researchers to present papers in the area of elections, political behaviour and political communication (copies of the papers presented and further information are available at http://www.elecdem.eu/events/title_84741_en.html)

At the Mannheim end of the project, two PhD students – Federico Vegetti and Constanza Sanhueza Petrarca – were participating in the Mannheim Graduate School as part of the ELECDDEM Initial Training Network. In 2013, Federico finished his dissertation and passed his *viva* defence with an overall first grade “summa cum laude”. The second Mannheim student, Constanza Sanhueza, is still working on her dissertation and is expected to finish in due course.

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

INCOOP—Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union

Results: The study investigates the role of scientific expertise in European risk regulation. In particular, it challenges the assumption that EU regulatory agencies act as functional problem-solvers contributing to EU decision-making in policy areas such as food safety, disease prevention, medicines, etc. The inclusion of non-majoritarian risk assessors in the EU regulatory processes is often considered to offer policy outputs that are based on technical and scientific knowledge coming from so called independent expertise bodies. However, some scholars suggest that independent regulatory bodies can act not only as functional problem-solvers, but also engage in strategic or symbolic behaviour when providing expert advice to EU institutions. Against this background, the study addresses the question when and under what conditions regulatory agencies apply different strategies of expertise usage.

The study develops a theoretical explanation by streamlining and combining the main arguments from organizational and institutional theories. To test the hypotheses derived from this framework, the study focuses on one EU regulatory agency — the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) — to explain different forms of expertise usage. A comparative analysis was conducted across four food policy issues. The empirical analysis combines a variety of data sources including official documents, press releases, scientific outputs produced by European Food Safety Authority, and 31 semi-structured interviews with academic, industry, national agency experts involved in the process.

The preliminary findings suggest that different combinations of formal and informal pressure from the organization's environment and varying degrees of EFSA's internal capacity trigger different organisational responses regarding the use of expertise.

Associated Projects Department B

Projects of MZES project directors within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 “Political Economy of Reforms”, the ERC project “Repression and the Escalation of Violence”, and a dissertation project are listed here.

SFB: The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

Director(s)/
Thomas König

SFB: Legislative Reforms and Party Competition

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

SFB: Reform Agendas and Intra-party Programmatic Position-taking

Director(s)/
Thomas Bräuninger,
Marc Debus

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

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

SFB: Measuring a Common Space and the Dynamics of Reform Positions

Director(s)/
Thomas Gschwend

Director(s)/
Sabine C. Carey

ERC: Repression and the Escalation of Violence (RATE)

Director(s)/
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
Researcher(s)/
Stefanie Walter

Dissertation: Citizens in the European Public Sphere:
An Empirical Analysis of European Union News

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1 Summary Statistics

1.1 Research Projects 2014 (and 2013)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	11	16	27
Ongoing projects (35 externally funded)	15	22	37
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) at the end of 2014	26	38	64
Projects completed in 2014 (11 externally funded)	8	5	13
Total of all projects (active and completed) (46 externally funded)	34	43	77
Total of all projects 2013	29	39	68

This table includes all projects located at the MZES. It does not include 6 associated projects (1 in Dep. A, 5 in Dep. B) at the DFG-funded SFB 884 “Political Economy of Reforms”, 1 ERC project (in Dep. B), and 1 dissertation project (in Dep. B) at the Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences (CDSS).

1.2 New Grants 2006-2014, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

In 1000 €	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	3,776	1,454	3,485	4,843	5,233	2,519	4,031	6,284	4,710
3-Year Mean	2,784	2,180	2,905	3,261	4,520	4,199	3,928	4,278	5,008

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2009-2014

In %	2009-2011	2012-2014	2014
DFG	61.1	53.4	88.9
Foundations	6.8	0.1	0.3
German Federal Government	6.1	1.7	0.0
Baden-Württemberg	4.7	3.0	2.3
EU & European Consortia	20.1	40.8	5.6
Others	1.2	0.9	3.0

1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2014

	Source of Funds	Total	Male	Female	
Researchers in Research Departments	MZES	22	13	9	40.9%
	Research grants	43	26	17	39.5%
Researchers in Eurodata	MZES	5	4	1	20.0%
Total at Centre		70	43	27	38.6%
Schools of Social Sciences and of Humanities	University of Mannheim	25	18	7	28.0%
Overall 2014		95	61	34	35.8%

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2014 (and 2013)

	MZES budget		External research grants a)		Schools of Social Sciences and of Humanities	
	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons
Researchers and project directors in research departments	15.25 b)	22	28.95 b)	43	24.80	25
Academic staff in MZES infrastructure	8.50 c)	9				
Non-academic staff	6.76	10				
Total 2014	30.51	41	28.95	43	24.80	25
Total 2013	29.10	40	23.21	38	23.66	23

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

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2014 (and 2013)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing		Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates		Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim		11		6	Private sector		1	2	1
Other German university	2	7	1	4	Other				1
Other foreign university	1		4		Total 2014	4	19	9	14
Public sector	1		2	2	Total 2013	1	10	6	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
2012	18	33	38	8	11	4	20	132
2013	27	37	75	6	17	5	20	187
2014	8	49	24	3	13	7	11	115

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2014	Increase since 2013
Country studies (focus of collection ^{a)})	16,509	464
General, social, economic history	1,256	20
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,145	18
Education, science, research	936	54
Labour market, classes, profes- sions, status groups	1,228	13
Family, household, kinship	1,148	17
Reference books	746	80
Churches, culture, tourism	290	9
Mass media, communication	115	2
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	750	18
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	2,839	92
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,473	49
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,496	46
Environmental policy	93	2
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	449	15
Trade unions, employers' organisations	532	10
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	1,013	19

Classifications	Holding 2014	Increase since 2013
Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,259	75
European integration group (E.A.)	4,647	123
Theory (THEO)	1,287	29
Methods (MET)	759	11
Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	131	0
General group (ALLG)	3,153	79
Working papers (online papers in- cluded since 2011)	10,773	92
Total	41,518	873

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

2 Documentation

2.1 List of Staff

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Adascalitei , Dragos	A	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	DFG
Alle , Marlene	C	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Allerkamp , Doreen Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	MZES
Bader , Felix	A	Bargaining and Exchange in Social Networks	MZES
Baumann , Markus	B	Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Europe	DFG
Beier , Harald *	A	Friendship and Violence in Adolescence	DFG
Berge , Benjamin von dem *	B	Europarties Heading East. The Influence of Europarties on Central and Eastern European Partner Parties	DFG
Bevan , Shaun Dr. *	B	MZES Research Fellow	MZES
Blumenstiel , Jan Eric *	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Boldin , Elena *	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children; Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions	DFG, Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Bräuninger , Thomas Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Carey , Sabine C. Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Carey , Sean Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Carol , Sarah Dr.	A	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director A3	MZES
Däubler , Thomas Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director B2	MZES
Daum , Mario	A	Changing Social Partnership in Europe	MZES
Debus , Marc Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department; Project Director, Research Areas B2 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Dollmann , Jörg Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	NORFACE, DFG
Domonkos , Stefan	A	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	DFG
Drahokoupil , Jan Dr. *	A	MZES Research Fellow; Project Director, Research Area A1	MZES
Ebbinghaus , Bernhard Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Eberle , Sibylle	C	Secretary	MZES
Endres , Fabian	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level	DFG
Ernst , André	A	Friendship and Violence in Adolescence	DFG
Esser , Hartmut Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Fietkau , Sebastian	B	Immigration and Voting Behaviour	State Baden-Württemberg
Gautschi , Thomas Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Gebauer , Jochen E. Dr. habil.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	DFG
Gebel , Michael Prof. Dr. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Gerngroß , Nicola	A	Secretary	MZES
Granato , Nadia Dr.	A, C	Project Director, Research Area A3; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Gross , Martin *	B	Going Local: Determinants of Institutional Changes of Local Government and their Implications	MZES
Gschwend , Thomas Prof. Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Heldmann , Philipp Dr.	C	Managing Director	MZES
Henke , Simon	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Heß , Moritz	A	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors	DFG
Heyne , Stefanie *	A	The Social Consequences of Temporary Employment and Unemployment in Europe; Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries	State Baden-Württemberg
Hillmann , Henning Prof. Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Hirth , Susanne	A	Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Hollermeier , Nikolaus	C	Public Relations	MZES
Hörisch , Felix Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	EU, MZES
Horr , Andreas	A	Social and Ethnic Differences in Residential Choices; Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course; Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course	DFG, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Jacob , Konstanze	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	NORFACE, DFG
Kalter , Frank Prof. Dr.	A	Director MZES; Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Klein , Oliver	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Kogan , Irena Prof. Dr.	A	Head of Department; Project Director, Research Areas A2 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Kohler-Koch , Beate Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
König , Stefanie	A	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Instituti	DFG
König , Thomas Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Konzelmann , Laura	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Koos , Sebastian Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director A1	MZES
Kreuter , Frauke Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Kruse , Hanno	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	NORFACE, DFG
Kurella , Anna-Sophie	B	Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	DFG
Lembcke , Franziska	A	Occupational Licensing – Between Professional Closure and Labor Market Integration	MZES
Leszczensky , Lars	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG
Lowe , William E. M. Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Research Area B3; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Lück , Julia	B	Sustainable Media Events? Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	DFG

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Luig , Bernd	B	Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures	Leibniz Association, DFG
Maddox , Amrei *	A	Essays on Transnational and Interethnic Mate Selection in Germany	DFG, MZES
Mäder , Lars Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Marinov , Nikolay Prof. Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Melbeck , Christian Dr.	C	Computer Department	MZES
Meyer , Lena	A	Health-Related Inequalities	MZES
Navarrete , Rosa M.	B	The True European Voter: A Strategy for Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy	EU
Neugebauer , Martin Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director A2	MZES
Nickel , Constanze	B	Secretary	MZES
Nyhuis , Dominic *	B	Issue Salience and Legislative Responsiveness	MZES
Obert , Peter	B	Social Capital Oscillations in Times of Economic Crisis: The Case of European Democracies	MZES
Olszenka , Ninja	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Pappi , Franz Urban Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Partheymüller , Julia	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Perry , Sarah (née Odrakiewicz)	B	Democracy Monitoring	State Baden-Württemberg
Pink , Sebastian	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Plischke , Thomas Dr. *	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Popa , Sebastian Adrian	B, C	European Electoral Studies Infrastructure; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Pötzschke , Jana	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level; Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance	DFG, EU
Quittkat , Christine Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	DFG
Range , Julia	B	Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	State Baden-Württemberg
Rattinger , Hans Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Reiss , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Rimkutė , Dovilė *	B	INCOOP - Dynamics of Institutional Cooperation in the European Union	EU
Rinke , Eike Mark Dr. *	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	MZES
Rosset , Jan Dr.	B	Postdoc Mobility Fellowship	SNF
Rossi , Beate	A	Secretary	MZES
Roth , Tobias Dr.	A	Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany	DFG
Rothenbacher , Franz Dr.	A, C	Project Director, Research Area A1; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Rudnik , Agatha	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level	DFG
Salikutluk , Zerrin *	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	School of Social Sciences, DFG

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Sauter , Lisa	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Schäfer , Anne	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion; Political Talk Culture. Interpersonal Communication about Politics in Citizens' Everyday Lives	DFG, MZES
Scherf , Alexander	A	The Effect of 'Surplus' Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer	MZES
Schierholz , Malte	A	New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	MZES
Schmidt , Franziska *	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Schmidt , Sebastian	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Schmitt , Hermann Prof. Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Research Area B1, B2 and B3; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Schmitt-Beck , Rüdiger Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Schneider , Marianne	A, C	Secretary	MZES
Schoen , Harald Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Scholten , Mirte M.M.	A	Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs	DFG
Schuck , Bettina	B	The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Youth Labour Markets in Europe; Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship	State Baden-Württemberg, EU
Schulz , Benjamin *	A	Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course	DFG, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
Schulz , Sonja	A	Friendship and Violence in Adolescence	DFG
Schwenger , Hermann *	C	Europe Library	MZES

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Shore , Jennifer Dr.	B	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship	EU, MZES
Siebert , Manuel Dr. *	A	Inside Integration and Acculturation - Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	DFG
Stegmann , Christine	B	Secretary	MZES
Sthamer , Evelyn *	A	Friendship and Violence in Adolescence	DFG
Stoffel , Michael Dr. *	B	Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour	MZES
Strohmeyer , Robert	B	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship	EU
Teperoglou , Eftichia Dr. *	B	The True European Voter: A Strategy for Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy	EU
Theocharis , Yannis Dr.	B	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director B1 and B3	MZES
Tieben , Nicole Dr.	A	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director A2	MZES
van Deth , Jan W. Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Wagner , Corina *	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level	DFG
Walter , Stefanie	B	CDSS	MZES
Weishaupt , J. Timo Prof. Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Weiß , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Weißmann , Markus	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Wessler , Hartmut Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2 and B3	School of Humanities

Name	Dep	Function / Research Project	Funding
Wetzel , Anne Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director B3	MZES
Wiegand , Elena	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Wittig , Caroline	B	The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player	DFG
Wormer , Marlene	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Wozniak , Antal	B	Sustainable Media Events? Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	DFG
Wozniak , Helena	C	Secretary	MZES
Wüst , Andreas M. Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	Volkswagen Foundation
Zapryanova , Galina Dr. *	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director B3	MZES
Zittlau , Steffen	B	Making Electoral Democracy Work	Research Council of Canada

* Left the MZES in 2014 or at the end of 2014

A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

Arránz Becker , Oliver, Prof. Dr.	University of Cologne	Shikano , Susumu, Prof. Dr.	University of Konstanz
Bäck , Hanna, Prof. Dr.	Lund University, Sweden	Stuart , Elizabeth A., Prof. PhD	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA
Becker , Birgit, Prof. Dr.	Goethe University Frankfurt am Main	Tosun , Jale, Prof. Dr.	Heidelberg University
Drahokoupil , Jan, Dr.	ETUI, Brussels, Belgium	Wendt , Claus, Prof. Dr.	University of Siegen
Faas , Thorsten, Prof. Dr.	Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz	Wenzig , Knut	DIW Berlin
Fischbach , Kai, Prof. Dr.	University of Bamberg	Wüst , Andreas M., Dr.	Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Integration
Gathmann , Christina, Prof. PhD	Heidelberg University	Zittel , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	Goethe University Frankfurt am Main
Giger , Nathalie, Dr.	University of Geneva, Switzerland		
Hangartner , Dominik, Dr.	London School of Economics, United Kingdom		
Hofäcker , Dirk, Prof. Dr.	University of Duisburg-Essen		
Hönnige , Christoph, Prof. Dr.	Leibniz Universität Hannover		
Jacob , Marita, Prof. Dr.	University of Cologne		
Kroneberg , Clemens, Prof. Dr.	University of Cologne		
Maloney , William A., Prof. PhD	University of Newcastle, United Kingdom		
Müller , Jochen, Dr.	University of Essex, United Kingdom		
Müller , Wolfgang C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria		
Schaeffer , Merlin, Dr.	WZB, Berlin		

2.3 Guest Researchers

Andreadis , Ioannis, Ass. Prof. Ph.D.	Aristotle University Thessaloniki, Greece	January 2014
Lepkowski , James M., Prof. Ph.D.	University of Michigan, USA	September-October 2014
Maloney , William, Prof. Ph.D.	University of Newcastle, United Kingdom	July-August 2014
Moy , Patricia, Prof. Ph.D.	University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA	November-December 2014
Salavati Sarcheshmeh , Bahram, Ph.D.	University of Milan, Italy	August-October 2014
Schleiter , Petra, Assoc. Prof. Dr.	University of Oxford, United Kingdom	May 2014
Toygür , Ilke	University of Madrid, Spain	March-May, December 2014

2.4 Project Funding Granted 2011-2014

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2011 Euro	2012 Euro	2013 Euro	2014 Euro
Department A						
8th Research Programme						
A1.1*	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008 Jan Drahokoupil	DFG	302,530			
A1.3*	Non-employment in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Social Risk Groups in Household Contexts Bernhard Ebbinghaus	DFG	207,648			
A1.4*	Social Support and Activation Policies for Families at Risk in Five European Countries Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Thomas Bahle	Böckler	208,000			
A2.2*	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors Dirk Hofäcker	DFG		305,583		
A2.4*	Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions Irena Kogan	BMBF		256,591		
A2.11*	Young Women's Labour Market Chances in Muslim Middle Eastern and Northern African Countries Michael Gebel	MWK	93,933			
A2.12*	Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs Nicole Tieben	DFG		158,232		
A2.14*	The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Youth Labour Markets in Europe Michael Gebel	MWK			117,795	
A3.2*	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children Hartmut Esser	DFG		334,339		

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2011 Euro	2012 Euro	2013 Euro	2014 Euro
A3.3*	Ethnic Identity and Interethnic Relations of Migrants Frank Kalter	DFG	416,180			
A3.4*	Networks, Ethnicity, and Crime Longitudinal Study (NECS) Clemens Kroneberg	DFG		424,994		
A3.6*	Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany Irena Kogan	DFG		160,602		
A3.7*	Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course Frank Kalter	DFG		162,176		
A1	2025: How will multiple transitions affect the European labour market (NEUJOBS) Jan Drahokoupil	EU	22,980			
9th Research Programme						
A2.10	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality Jochen Gebauer	DFG				1,000,813
A3.1	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey (CILS4EU) Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan	DFG				2,227,284
A3.5	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course Frank Kalter	LifBi **				112,935
A3.8	Inside Integration and Acculturation - Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe Irena Kogan	DFG				270,432
	Conference Sarah Carol	Thyssen				12,000

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2011 Euro	2012 Euro	2013 Euro	2014 Euro
Department B						
8th Research Programme						
B1.1*	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting - A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG		441,582		
B1.2*	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		571,900		
B1.3*	Society and Democracy in Europe, German Part of the Project "European Social Survey" (ESS) Jan W. van Deth	DFG	50,980	1,017,443		
B1.8*	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level Hans Rattinger	DFG			108,969	
B1.10*	Immigration and Voting Behaviour Thorsten Faas	MWK	141,074			
B1.11*	Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied Thomas Bräuninger, Franz Urban Pappi	DFG			100,000	
B1.12*	Referendum "Stuttgart 21" Thorsten Faas, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	StM	120,063	66,916	66,131	77,574
B1.17*	Democracy Monitoring Jan W. van Deth, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	Baden-Württemberg Stiftung			92,000	30,000
B1.18*	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSSE) Jale Tosun	EU			4,999,220	

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2011 Euro	2012 Euro	2013 Euro	2014 Euro
B2.3*	Intra-Party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Western Europe Marc Debus	DFG	163,000			
B2.4*	Europarties Heading East Jan W. van Deth, Thomas Poguntke	DFG	204,453			
B2.8*	Partisan Differences, Varieties of Capitalism and the International Financial Crisis Felix Hörisch	Thyssen	127,000			
B2.13*	The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player Thomas Gschwend, Christoph Hönnige	DFG	187,710			
B2.15*	Critical Elections in the European Union? The Prospects of Ideological Realignment Over the EU Dimension of Political Contestation - A Research Programme for the European Election Study 2014 Hermann Schmitt	Consortium ***			750,000	
B2.17*	Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005 Thomas König	DFG			49,850	
B3.9*	EUROLOB II - Europeanization of Interest Intermediation Beate Kohler, Christiane Quittkat	DFG	245,259			
B3.10*	Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance Hans Rattinger	EU		125,493		
B1	44th Essex Summer School Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG	9,625			
B1	Conference Hermann Schmitt	Thyssen	18,600			
	Conference Thorsten Faas	StM		5,000		

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2011 Euro	2012 Euro	2013 Euro	2014 Euro
9th Research Programme						
B2.7	The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation Thomas Däubler	DFG				269,280
B2.12	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective Hartmut Wessler	DFG				417,436
B3.4	European Election Study 2014 (EUENGAGE) Hermann Schmitt	EU				262,500
B3.13	Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures Thomas König	Wissenschafts-Campus MaTax				29,400
	Total Department A		1,251,271	1,802,517	117,795	3,623,464
	Total Department B		1,267,764	2,228,334	6,166,170	1,086,190
Grand total MZES			2,519,035	4,030,851	6,283,965	4,709,654

* Project number of the 8th Research Programme

** Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories

*** Volkswagen Foundation, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Mercator Foundation, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

2.5 List of MZES National and International Networks

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
National				
2006-2016	<i>German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)</i> Membership: Kalter, Horr	Conducting a National Educational Panel Study in Germany and providing data for analysing inequality in educational opportunity over the lifecourse	14 German research centres, involving 36 signed networks partners	BMBF, LfBi
2009-2020	<i>GLÉS: German Longitudinal Election Study</i> (Coordination: German Society for Electoral Research) Coordinator/project directors: Schmitt-Beck, Rattinger	Analyses the changing behaviour of German voters over three successive national elections (2009, 2013, 2017) and produces election data (surveys and media content analyses) as a public good	Three Co-PIs and several dozen researchers at German universities, WZB, and GESIS	DFG
International				
2002-2015	<i>European Social Survey</i> Chair of German national team and module development: van Deth	Comparative and longitudinal research on social, political, and economic attitudes among European citizens	Cooperation of researchers from over 30 countries	EU, DFG
2009-2014	<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
2009-2017	<i>Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)</i> Coordinator: Kalter Project directors: Kalter, Kogan	Studies the structural, social and cultural integration of immigrants' children in a four country comparison	5 research institutes and universities in 4 European countries	NORFACE, DFG
2010-2016	<i>Making Electoral Democracy Work</i> Local project director: Gschwend	Study on the impact of electoral rules on the functioning of democracy, analysis of party strategies in five countries	23 researchers from 15 universities in Canada, USA, and Europe	SSHRC

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
2011-2014	<i>NEUJOBS – Creating and Adapting Jobs in Europe in the Context of a Socio-Ecological Transition</i> Local project director: Drahokoupil	An FP7 cooperation project that analyses future possible developments of the European labour market(s)	29 universities and research institutes in 13 countries	EU
2012-2015	<i>TRANSWORLD – Transatlantic Relations and the future of Global Governance</i> Local project director: Rattinger	An FP7-funded consortium formed to research the evolution of the transatlantic relationship and its role in shaping global governance architectures	13 academic and research centres from the EU, the US, and Turkey	EU
2013-2017	<i>CUPESSSE - Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe</i> Scientific coordinator: Tosun	Multi-disciplinary project that carries out a comparative analysis of both the demand and supply side of youth unemployment in ten Member States of the EU and Associated Countries. The project brings together theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches from four academic disciplines.	About 40 researchers from 25 countries	EU

2.6 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Austria	Vienna	Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute for European Integration Research
	Vienna	Department of Government, University of Vienna
	Vienna	Department of Methods in the Social Sciences, University of Vienna
	Vienna	Institute for Human Resource Management, Vienna University of Economics and Business
Belgium	Antwerp	Departement Politieke Wetenschappen, Universiteit Antwerpen
	Brussels	Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)
	Brussels	CReSPo - Political Science Research Centre of the Université Saint-Louis
	Brussels	Ecole Royale Militaire
	Brussels	European Trade Union Institute
	Brussels	TNS opinion
	Ghent	Centre for EU Studies (CEUS), Ghent University
	Leuven	Department of Political Science, KU Leuven
Canada	Montreal	Department of Organization and Human Resources, Université du Québec à Montréal
	Montreal	Department of Political Science, McGill University

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Canada (continued)	Montreal	Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal
	Ottawa	Department of Political Science, Carleton University
	Vancouver	Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
	Ville de Québec	Department of Political Science, Université Laval
Czech Republic	Brno	Masaryk University
	Prague	Department of West European Studies, Charles University
Denmark	Aalborg	Centre for Labour Market Research (CARMA)
	Odense	Department of Political Science and Public Management, University of Southern Denmark
Estonia	Tallinn	Institute of International and Social Studies (IISS)
France	Paris	Centre de données socio-politiques (CDSP), Sciences Po
	Paris	Centre d'études européennes, Sciences Po
Germany	Bamberg	Bamberg Center for Empirical Studies (BACES), Universität Bamberg
	Bamberg	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Bamberg	Nationales Bildungspanel (NEPS), Universität Bamberg
	Berlin	Forschungsgruppe Russland/ GUS, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik
	Berlin	Hertie School of Governance
	Berlin	Kolleg-Forschergruppe "The Transformative Power of Europe", FU Berlin
	Berlin	Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science, FU Berlin
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
	Bremen	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Universität Bremen + Jacobs Universität
	Cologne	"histat - Zeitreihen zur historischen Statistik", GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Cologne	respondi AG
	Duisburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Duisburg	Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research, Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Düsseldorf	Institut für Deutsches und Internationales Parteienrecht und Parteienforschung (PRuF)
	Erlangen	Institut für Soziologie, Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Frankfurt	Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
	Heidelberg	Alfred-Weber-Institut für Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Heidelberg
	Kiel	Institut für Weltwirtschaft, Universität Kiel
	Konstanz	Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Konstanz
	Mainz	Department of Political Science
	Mannheim	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Mannheim	Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (ZEW)
	Munich	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, LMU München
	Munich	Institut für Soziologie, LMU München
	Münster	Department of Communication, University of Münster
	Nuremberg	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)
	Potsdam	Zentrum für Militärgeschichte und Sozialwissenschaften der Bundeswehr (ZMSBw)
	Siegen	Philosophische Fakultät, Universität Siegen

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Speyer	Deutsches Forschungsinstitut für öffentliche Verwaltung Speyer (FÖV)
Greece	Athens	National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Department of Political Science and Public Administration
	Crete	Department of Sociology, University of Crete
	Thessaloniki	Political Science Department, Aristotle University
Iceland	Reykjavik	University of Iceland
Ireland	Dublin	Department of Political Science, Trinity College Dublin
	Dublin	UCD Geary Institute, University College Dublin
Italy	Bologna	Dipartimento di Sociologia e Diritto dell'Economia, Università di Bologna
	Florence	Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute
	Florence	Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute
	Ispra	Joint Research Center of the European Commission
	Milan	Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milan
	Rome	Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche LUISS Guido Carli
	Rome	Institute for International Affairs (IAI)

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Italy (continued)	Siena	Department of Political Science, University of Siena
	Trento	Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale Università degli Studi di Trento
	Turin	Università degli Studi di Torino, Scuola di Scienze Giuridiche, Politiche ed Economico-Sociali
Kosovo	Prishtina	Research Institute of Development and European Affairs (RIDEA)
Luxembourg	Walferdange	University of Luxembourg
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Department of Political Science, VU University Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Faculty of Social Sciences, VU University Amsterdam
	Enschede	Political Science and Research Methods, University of Twente
	Groningen	Faculty of Law, University of Groningen
	Leiden	Department of Political Science, University of Leiden
	Maastricht	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Maastricht University
	Maastricht	Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University
	Rotterdam	Department of Sociology, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Netherlands (continued)	Tilburg	CentERdata
	Tilburg	Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University
	Tilburg	Tilburg School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Tilburg University
	Utrecht	Department of Sociology, Utrecht University
	Utrecht	ERCOMER, Utrecht University
Norway	Bergen	Department of Comparative Politics University of Bergen
	Oslo	ARENA, University of Oslo
Poland	Warsaw	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences
	Warsaw	Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences
Portugal	Lisbon	Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)
Romania	Cluj- Napoca	Department of Political Sci- ence, Babeş-Bolyai University
Spain	Barcelona	Department of Political and Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona
	Barcelona	Department of Political Sci- ence, Autonomous University of Barcelona
	Madrid	Department of Sociology II (Social Structure), Universi- dad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Spain (continued)	Madrid	Universidad Autonoma de Ma- drid, Departamento de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internac- ionales, Facultad de Derecho
Sweden	Gothen- burg	Department of Journalism, Media and Communication, University of Gothenburg
	Gothen- burg	Department of Political Sci- ence, University of Gothenburg
	Lund	Department of Political Sci- ence, Lund University
	Stockholm	SOFI, Swedish Institute for Social Research
Switzerland	Bern	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Bern
	Geneva	Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Geneva
	Lausanne	FORS, Université de Lausanne
	Lausanne	Institute of Political, Histori- cal and International Studies, University of Lausanne
	Lausanne	NCCR LIVES, University of Lausanne
	Lucerne	Politikwissenschaftliches Seminar, Universität Luzern
	Zurich	Departement Geistes-, Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, ETH Zurich
	Zurich	Department of Political Sci- ence, University of Zurich
Turkey	Istanbul	International Relations Depart- ment, Koç University

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Turkey (continued)	Istanbul	Istanbul Policy Center, Sabancı University
	Izmir	Dokuz Eylül University
United Kingdom	Aberystwyth	Department of International Politics, Aberystwyth University
	Colchester	Department of Government, University of Essex
	Colchester	Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) University of Essex
	Edinburgh	School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh
	Exeter	Department of Politics, University of Exeter
	Glasgow	European Policies Research Centre, University of Strathclyde
	Glasgow	School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow
	Leeds	Leeds Beckett University
	London	College of Business, Arts and Social Sciences, Brunel University London
	London	Department of Government, London School of Economics
	London	Department of International Relations, London School of Economics
	London	Department of Methodology, London School of Economics

Country	Location	Name of Institution
United Kingdom (continued)	London	Department of Political Science, School of Public Policy, University College London
	London	Hansard Society
	London	Queen Mary University of London
	London	The Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House
	Manchester	Department of Politics, University of Manchester
	Newcastle	Department of Politics, University of Newcastle
	Nottingham	Methods and Data Institute, University of Nottingham
	Nottingham	School of Politics and International Relations, University of Nottingham
	Oxford	Sociology Group, Nuffield College
	Warwick	Department of Politics and International Studies (PAIS), University of Warwick
	Warwick	Warwick Institute for Employment Research
USA	Ann Arbor, MI	Institute for Social Research (ISR), University of Michigan
	Austin, TX	Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin
	Boston, MA	Department of Political Science, Tufts University
	Cambridge, MA	Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University

Country	Location	Name of Institution
USA (continued)	Chapel Hill, NC	Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
	Columbia, MO	Department of Political Science, University of Missouri
	Erie, PA	Mercyhurst University
	Eugene, OR	Department of Political Science, University of Oregon
	Houston, TX	School of Social Sciences, Rice University
	Irvine, CA	Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California
	Irvine, CA	School of Social Sciences, University of California
	Lawrence, KS	College of Liberal Arts and Sciences University of Kansas
	Lincoln, NE	Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska
	Madison, WI	University of Wisconsin-Madison
	Minneapolis, MN	Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota
	Nashville, TN	Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University
	New Brunswick, NJ	School of Management and Labor Relations, Rutgers University
	New Haven, CT	Department of Political Science, Yale University
	New Haven, CT	Department of Sociology, Yale University
	New York, NY	Department of Sociology, Columbia University

Country	Location	Name of Institution
USA (continued)	New York, NY	Harriman Institute, Columbia University
	New York, NY	Social Media and Political Participation at New York University
	New York, NY	The Wilf Family Department of Politics, New York University
	Palo Alto, CA	Graduate School of Education, Stanford University
	Pittsburgh, PA	Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University
	Riverside, CA	Department of Political Science, University of California
	Rochester, MI	Department of Political Science, Oakland University
	Seattle, WA	Department of Communication, University of Washington
	St. Louis, MO	Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis
	Stanford, CA	Department of Communication, Stanford University
	Stony Brook, NY	Department of Political Science, Stony Brook University
	Washington, DC	German Information Center USA
	Washington, DC	School of International Service, American University
	Washington, DC	The German Marshall Fund of the United States

2.7 Lectures, Conferences, Workshops

2.7.1 Lectures Given by Invited Guests and MZES Researchers

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

1/14/2014	Dr. Peter Kurz Lord Mayor of the City of Mannheim	Stadt und Demokratie
3/04/2014	Dr. Tanja Klenk DUV, Speyer / Potsdam University	Corporatism and Social Self Administration in Europe
3/05/2014	Prof. Christopher Wlezien University of Texas at Austin	Electoral Institutions and Opinion Representation
3/18/2014	Prof. Dr. Andrea Weber Department of Economics, University of Mannheim	Coworkers, Networks, and Job Search Outcomes
3/24/2014	Dr. Simon Tobias Franzmann Heinrich Heine Universität Düsseldorf	The Programmatic Similarity across European Party Families
3/25/2014	Prof. David Brady, Ph.D. WZB Social Science Center Berlin	Paradoxes Lost and Found: The Dimensions of Social Welfare Transfers, Relative Poverty and Redistribution Preferences
4/01/2014	Prof. Nan Dirk de Graaf Nuffield College, University of Oxford	Religiosity, Inequality and Volunteering Worldwide: Multi-Level Effects on Volunteering Among 120 Countries
4/07/2014	Dr. Maciej Górecki Uniwersytät Warszaw	Gender Quotas, Candidate Background and the Election of Women under Open-list PR
4/08/2014	Prof. Dr. Oliver Arránz Becker School of Social Sciences, University of Mannheim	Family Solidarity Within and Between Generations: National and Cross-national Findings
4/28/2014	Lyubomir Kostadinov ZaDaOstanePriroda / For the nature (Sofia, Bulgarien)	How to Stop a Corrupted Legislation in a Media Manipulated Environment?
4/29/2014	Dr. Sebastian Koos MZES	Unionizing Young Workers in Crisis: The Decline of Young Workers' Union Membership Across Europe, 2002 to 2012
5/05/2014	Dr. Spyros Kosmidis University of Oxford	Emotion in Party Rhetoric in UK Party Manifestos 1900-2010
5/06/2014	Prof. Dr. Dirk Hofäcker, Moritz Heß and Stefanie König University of Duisburg-Essen and MZES	Retirement Decisions in a Changing Contextual Framework: Comparing Europe, the US and Japan

5/12/2014	Prof. Petra Schleiter University of Oxford, St. Hilda's College	Does Opportunistic Election Calling Pay?
5/13/2014	Claire Lemerrier, Ph.D. CSO/CNRS, Sciences Po, Paris	Ebbs and Flows of French Capitalism
5/19/2014	Prof. Edward Fieldhouse The University of Manchester	The Complexity of Turnout: An Agent-Based Simulation of Turnout Cascades
5/20/2014	UD Dr. Joerg Raab Tilburg University	Going the Distance: The Effects of University – High School Collaboration on the Distance Decay of Student Flows
5/26/2014	Prof. Geoffrey Brennan Australian National University, Canberra	Expressive Voting Theory: Some Reflections
5/27/2014	Prof. Jon Kvist, Ph.D. Roskilde University	Multi-dimensional Wellbeing in the European Union: A Configurational Analysis of Disadvantages in EU-27 Countries
6/17/2014	Professor Bryan D. Jones, PhD University of Texas at Austin	Agenda Politics and the Transformation of the American Political System
6/25/2014	Dr. Songying Fang Rice University	Mixed Signals: Crisis Lending and Capital Markets (MZES / SFB 884 talk)
9/09/2014	Malte Schierholz MZES	Automating Survey Coding for Occupations
9/16/2014	Prof. Jochen Clasen University of Edinburgh	Middle Classes and Social Protection – the British Case
9/22/2014	Prof. Dr. Niklas Potrafke ifo Institut München	Does the Field of Study Influence Students' Political Attitudes?
9/29/2014	Carole Uhlaner, Ph.D. University of California, Irvine	The Effect of Descriptive Representation on Participation: Race, Ethnicity, Gender and Voter Turnout Across the States
9/30/2014	Prof. James M. Lepkowski University of Michigan	Propensity and Prediction in Adaptive Design
10/06/2014	Prof. Dietlind Stolle Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin	Putting the Money Where Your Mouth Is: Political Consumerism and Global Responsibility Taking
10/07/2014	Prof. Pieter Bevelander Malmö University	The Influence of Spouse and Country of Origin on Naturalization in Sweden: A Longitudinal Analysis
10/13/2014	Prof. Rachel Gibson The University of Manchester	Conceptualizing Online Participation: Something Old and Something New...?
10/14/2014	Dr. Caroline Dewilde Tilburg University	Changing Housing Regimes and Trends in Social and Economic Inequality

10/21/2014	Lars Leszczensky and Sebastian Pink MZES	Social Networks and Ethnic Identifications of Young Immigrants
11/03/2014	Prof. Justin Fisher Brunel University London	Is All Campaigning Equally Positive? The Impact of District Level Campaigning on Voter Turnout at the 2010 British General Election
11/04/2014	Mathieu Ichou SciencesPo/Nuffield College	Immigrants' Educational Selectivity and Their Children's Educational Attainment
11/11/2014	Prof. Eldad Davidov University of Zurich	Measurement Equivalence in Cross-National Research
11/18/2014	Dr. Hans Dietrich IAB Nuremberg	From Educational Aspiration to Attainment – The Adaption Process in the Last Year of Compulsory Schooling
11/25/2014	Prof. Dr. Rafael P. M. Wittek University of Groningen	Relational Signaling and Sustainable Cooperation
12/01/2014	Dr. Shane Martin University of Leicester	Political Dynasties and Ministerial Government
12/04/2014	Dr. Robert Johns University of Essex	Why Scotland Voted "No"
12/15/2014	Prof. Dr. Susumu Shikano Universität Konstanz	Dynamics of Endogenous Valence in Ideological Competition: Empirical Evidence from the German 2013 General Election

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2014 by MZES staff members and/or with MZES support.

6-8 February	Determinanten der Ruhestandsentscheidung in Europa, den USA und Japan Workshop	23-24 May	EQUALSOC Workshop: Retirement Expectations and Preferences in a Changing Policy Context: A European Perspective Workshop
Chair:	Dirk Hofäcker	Chair:	Dirk Hofäcker
10-11 February	CUPESSSE Kick-Off Meeting Workshop	26-28 May	EQUALSOC Junior Researcher Workshop: Ethnic Diversity in Classrooms: The Roles of Ethnic Capital and Social Cohesion in Explaining Educational Achievement. Part II Workshop
Chair:	Jale Tosun	Chair:	Merlin Schaeffer
13 February	Advances and Perspectives of Quality of Life Research in Germany and Europe Workshop	25 August	Comparative Methods Workshop together with SFB 884 (Political Economy of Reforms) Workshop
Chair:	Christof Wolf	Chair:	Jens Hainmüller
5-9 March	Fifth Winter School on Methodological Issues in Comparative Electoral Analysis-Conference	25-26 September	PartiRep Workshop: Conceptualizing Political Participation Workshop
Chair:	Hermann Schmitt	Chair:	Jan W. van Deth, Marc Hooghe
28-29 March	Social Media Communication Workshop	10-11 October	MZES Postdoc Conference: Political Context Matters: Content Analysis in the Social Sciences Conference
Chair:	Hermann Schmitt, Sebastian Popa	Chair:	Shaun Bevan, Mona Krewel, Sebastian Popa, Yannis Theocharis
1-2 April	EQUALSOC-Workshop: Ethnic Diversity in Classrooms: The Roles of Ethnic Capital and Social Cohesion in Explaining Educational Achievement. Part I Workshop	6-8 November	MZES Postdoc Conference: The Causes and Consequences of Private Governance: The Changing Roles of State and Private Actors Conference
Chair:	Frank Kalter, Benjamin Schulz	Chair:	Sebastian Koos, Jennifer Shore, Jale Tosun
28-29 April	New Arenas for Youth Engagement in Politics Workshop		
Chair:	Yannis Theocharis, Sebastian Popa, Jan W. van Deth		
1-2 May	CILS4EU Book Project: Growing Up in Diverse Europe Workshop		
Chair:	Frank Kalter		

14-15 November	MZES 25th Anniversary Conference: New Frontiers in European Social Research Conference
Chair:	Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Marc Debus
1-2 December	CUPESSE Survey Strategy Meeting Workshop
Chair:	Jale Tosun

13 and 20 December	Content Analysis Workshop Workshop
Chair:	Patricia Moy
16 December	Writing for Publication, Moving toward a Research Record Workshop
Chair:	Patricia Moy

2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Spring		
Adascalitei, Dragos	Political Economy of Transitions in Eastern Europe	Exercise
Baumann, Markus	European Party Systems	Seminar
Bevan, Shaun	Public Policy – Agenda-Setting	Seminar
Däubler, Thomas	Party Policy	Seminar
Domonkos, Stefan	Political Economy of Transitions in Eastern Europe	Exercise
Drahokoupil, Jan	Political Economy of Transitions in Eastern Europe	Exercise
Endres, Fabian	Probleme der empirischen Wahlforschung	Exercise
Granato, Nadia	Data Sources in the Social Sciences	Exercise
Fietkau, Sebastian	International Migration	Seminar
Gross, Martin	Scaling Down: Polity, Policy, and Politics on the Subnational Level	Seminar
Jacob, Konstanze	Religiosität und religiöse Vielfalt	Exercise
Konzelmann, Laura	Wohlfahrtsstaaten im Vergleich	Seminar
Koos, Sebastian	Allgemeine und spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Kruse, Hanno	Friendships, Networks and Segregation	Exercise
Leszczensky, Lars	Theorie und Empirie in der soziologischen Forschung	Exercise
Nyhuis, Dominic	Data Analysis for Political Scientists	Exercise
Pink, Sebastian	Einführung in die Fertilitätsforschung	Exercise
Roth, Tobias	Allgemeine und spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Salikutluk, Zerrin	Theorien und empirische Befunde zu Geschlechterdisparitäten im Bildungssystem und auf dem Arbeitsmarkt	Exercise
Scherf, Alexander	Empirisches Forschungspraktikum I	Exercise
Schmitt, Hermann	European Union Democracy	Seminar
Scholten, Mirte	Abschlussarbeit Methoden/Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Schulz, Benjamin	Neuere Theorien und Befunde zur Integration von Migranten	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Siebert, Manuel	Migration, Integration und die Perspektiven der Betroffenen	Seminar
Theocharis Yannis	Social networks, institutions and engagement	Seminar
Zittlau, Steffen	Data Analysis for Political Scientists	Exercise
Fall		
Carol, Sarah	Migration und Integration in Comparative Perspective	Seminar
Daum, Mario	Introduction to Labour Market Sociology	Seminar
Endres, Fabian	Probleme der empirischen Wahlforschung	Exercise
Fietkau, Sebastian	Social Diversity and Migration	Seminar
Gross, Martin	Theoretical and Empirical Perspectives on Government Formation in Multi-Level Settings	Exercise
Henke, Simon	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Jacob, Konstanze	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Konzelmann, Laura	Academic Research and Writing	Exercise
Kruse, Hanno	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Kurella, Ann-Sophie	Math Refresher	Intensive Course
Leszczensky, Lars	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Lück, Julia	Worauf es im wahren Leben ankommt / Strategic PR: A reality check	Practice
Pink, Sebastian	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Pötzschke, Jana	Public Attitudes on Foreign Policy and Security in the U.S. and Germany	Seminar
Rinke, Eike Mark	Media analysis	Colloquium
Rinke, Eike Mark	Media and Democracy	Seminar
Rinke, Eike Mark	The German Media System in Cross-National Comparison	Seminar
Roth, Tobias	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Rudnik, Agatha	Classical Readings in Political Attitude Research	Seminar
Sauter, Lisa	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Scherf, Alexander	Empirisches Forschungspraktikum	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Schmidt, Franziska	Empirisches Forschungspraktikum	Exercise
Scholten, Mirte	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Siegert, Manuel	Einstellungen gegenüber Zuwanderung und ethnischen Minderheiten in Deutschland und Europa	Seminar
Tieben, Nicole	Familie, Bildung & Arbeitsmarkt: Familie und Gesundheit	Seminar
Tieben, Nicole	Workshop MZES	Lecture
Weißmann, Markus	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Wozniak, Antal	Comparing Media Systems Cross-nationally	Seminar

2.9 Other Professional Activities and Awards

2.9.1. Professional Services in the Research Community

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

- elected member of the *Fachkollegium* (evaluation board) of the German Research Foundation (DFG);
- board members of academic/professional associations and consortia, such as the European Consortium for Social Research (ECSR) and the American Association of Public Opinion Research;
- members in the governing boards and scientific committees of national and international research networks, such as the European Network for Social Policy Analysis (ESPA-net), the German Society of Electoral Research (DGfW), the ISA-Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility, and the European research network “Transitions in Youth (TIY)”;
- members in the council (Kuratorium) and scientific advisory board of GESIS;
- referees of various national, EU and international foundations;
- evaluators of research institutions and university departments;
- external members of selection boards for university professorships;
- members of awards committees, such as the DESTATIS Gerhard Fürst award;

■ members of the scientific boards of large-scale surveys, such as the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), the Eurobarometer surveys, the Portuguese Representation Study, the Greek National Election Study, and the Hungarian Election Study;

■ editors or advisory board members of national and international academic journals and book series;

■ reviewers for many peer-reviewed journals and major publishing houses nationally and internationally;

2.9.2. Membership of National and International Academies

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

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

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

3 Publications and Other Output

3.1 Books

Barcevičius, Egidijus, J. Timo **Weishaupt** and Jonathan **Zeitlin** (Eds.) (2014): *Assessing the Open Method of Coordination: Institutional Design and National Influence of EU Social Policy Coordination*. Basingstoke: Palgrave. (Work and Welfare in Europe).

Gebel, Michael and Stefanie **Heyne** (2014): *Transitions to Adulthood in the Middle East and North Africa: Young Women's Rising?* Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Konzelmann, Laura, Michael **Bergmann** and Hans **Rattinger** (2014): *Demographic Change in Germany - its Political Consequences*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Studien zur Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung; no. 27).

Mascherini, Massimiliano, Anna **Ludwinek**, Carlos **Vacas**, Anja **Meierkord** and Michael **Gebel** (2014): *Mapping youth transitions in Europe*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Mischke, Monika (2014): *Public attitudes towards family policies in Europe : linking institutional context and public opinion*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Myant, Martin and Jan **Drahokoupil** (Eds.) (2014): *Transition Economies after 2008: Responses to the crisis in Russia and Eastern Europe*. London: Routledge. (Routledge Europe Asia Studies).

Plischke, Thomas (2014): *Wann Wähler entscheiden: Abläufe von Entscheidungsprozessen und der Zeitpunkt der Wahlentscheidung*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Studien zur Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung; no. 26).

Roth, Tobias (2014): *Die Rolle sozialer Netzwerke für den Erfolg von Einheimischen und Migranten im deutschen (Aus-) Bildungssystem*. Aachen: Shaker Verlag. (Soziologische Studien).

Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger, Hans **Rattinger**, Sigrid **Roßteutscher**, Bernhard **Weßels** and Christof **Wolf** (2014): *Zwischen Fragmentierung und Konzentration : Die Bundestagswahl 2013*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Wahlen in Deutschland; no. 2).

Tosun, Jale, Anne **Wetzel** and Galina **Zapryanova** (Eds.) (2014): *Special Issue: Coping with Crisis: Europe's Challenges and Strategies*. Abingdon, Oxfordshire: Taylor and Francis. (Journal of European Integration, Volume 36 Number 3).

Weber, Hermann, Bernhard H. **Bayerlein**, Jakov **Drabkin** and Aleksandr **Galkin** (Eds.) (2014): *Deutschland, Russland, Komintern: I. Überblicke, Analysen, Diskussionen: Neue Perspektiven auf die Geschichte der KPD und die deutsch-russischen Beziehungen (1918–1943)*. Berlin, Boston: De Gruyter. (Archive des Kommunismus - Pfade des XX. Jahrhunderts; no. 5).

Weßels, Bernhard, Hans **Rattinger**, Sigrid **Roßteutscher** and Rüdiger **Schmitt-Beck** (Eds.) (2014): *Voters on the Move or on the Run?* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

Bäck, Hanna, Marc **Debus** and Jochen **Müller** (2014): Who takes the parliamentary floor? The role of gender in speech-making in the Swedish Riksdag. *Political Research Quarterly*, 67, issue 3, pp. 504-518.

Becker, Birgit (2014): How often do you play with your child? The influence of parents' cultural capital on the frequency of familial activities from age three to six. *European Early Childhood Education Research Journal*, 22, issue 1, pp. 4-13.

Beier, Harald (2014): Peer effects in offending behaviour across contexts: Disentangling selection, opportunity and learning processes. *European Journal of Criminology*, 11, issue 1, pp. 73-90.

Bernhagen, Patrick and Hermann **Schmitt** (2014): Deliberation, political knowledge and vote choice: Results from an experiment with second-order elections. *European Union Politics*, 15, issue 3, pp. 352-371.

Bevan, Shaun and Will **Jennings** (2014): Representation, Agendas and Institutions. *European Journal of Political Research*, 53, issue 1, pp. 37-56.

Biegert, Thomas (2014): On the Outside Looking in? Transitions out of non-employment in the United Kingdom and Germany. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 24, issue 1, pp. 3-18.

Boydston, Amber, Shaun **Bevan** and Herschel **Thomas** (2014): The Importance of Attention Diversity and How to Measure It. *Policy Studies Journal*, 42, issue 2, pp. 173-196.

Brüggemann, Michael and Hartmut **Wessler** (2014): Transnational communication as deliberation, ritual and strategy. *Communication Theory*, 24, issue 4, pp. 394-414.

Carol, Sarah, Evelyn **Ersanilli** and Mareike **Wagner** (2014): Spousal Choice among the Children of Turkish and Moroccan Immigrants in Six European Countries: Transnational Spouse or Co-ethnic Migrant? *International Migration Review*, 48, issue 2, pp. 387-414.

Carol, Sarah (2014): The Intergenerational Transmission of Inter-marriage Attitudes and Intergroup Friendships: The Role of Turkish Migrant Parents. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 40, issue 10, pp. 1550-1571.

De Bièvre, Dirk, Arlo **Poletti** and Lars **Thomann** (2014): To enforce or not to enforce? Judicialization, venue shopping, and global regulatory harmonization. *Regulation & Governance*, 8, issue 3, pp. 269 - 286.

Debus, Marc and Hanna **Bäck** (2014): Der Einfluss von Mandatstyp und Wahlkreiseigenschaften auf die inhaltlichen Positionen in Parlamentsreden: Eine Untersuchung anhand der parlamentarischen Debatten im Deutschen Bundestag von 1998 bis 2002. *Swiss Political Science Review*, 20, issue 2, pp. 330-353.

Debus, Marc and Jochen **Müller** (2014): Expected utility or learned familiarity? The formation of voters' coalition preferences. *Electoral Studies*, 34, issue 1, pp. 54-67.

Debus, Marc and Martin E. **Hansen** (2014): Representation of Women in the Parliament of the Weimar Republic: Evidence from Roll Call Votes. *Politics & Gender*, 10, issue 3, pp. 341-364.

Earp, Morgan, Melissa **Mitchell**, Jaki **McCarthy** and Frauke **Kreuter** (2014): Modeling Nonresponse in Establishment Surveys: Using an Ensemble Tree Model to Create Nonresponse Propensity Scores and Detect Potential Bias in an Agricultural Survey. *Journal of Official Statistics*, 30, issue 4, pp. 701–719.

Eckman, Stephanie, Frauke **Kreuter**, Antje **Kirchner**, Annette **Jäckle**, Roger **Tourangeau** and Stanley **Presser** (2014): Assessing the mechanisms of misreporting to filter questions in surveys. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 78, issue 3, pp. 721–733.

Gebauer, Jochen E., Constantine **Sedikides**, Oliver **Lüdtke** and Wiebke **Neberich** (2014): Agency-communion and interest in prosocial behavior: Social motives for assimilation and contrast explain sociocultural inconsistencies. *Journal of Personality*, 82, issue 5, pp. 452–466.

Gebauer, Jochen E., Wiebke **Bleidorn**, Samuel **Gosling**, Peter **Rentfrow**, Michael **Lamb** and Jeff **Potter** (2014): Cross-cultural variations in Big Five relationships with religiosity: A sociocultural motives perspective. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 107, issue 6, pp. 1064–1091.

Gebauer, Jochen E., Roy **Baumeister**, Constantine **Sedikides** and Wiebke **Neberich** (2014): Satisfaction-adaptation principles in sexual desire: Exploring gender differences across the lifespan. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 5, issue 2, pp. 176–184.

Gebel, Michael and Jonas **Voßemer** (2014): The impact of employment transitions on health in Germany: A difference-in-differences propensity score matching approach. *Social Science & Medicine*, 108, pp. 128–136.

Gundelach, Birte and Richard **Trautmüller** (2014): Beyond Generalized Trust: Norms of Reciprocity as an Alternative

Form of Social Capital in an Assimilationist Integration Regime. *Political Studies*, 62, issue 3, pp. 596–617.

Hannagan, Rebecca J., Levente **Littvay** and Sebastian Adrian **Popa** (2014): Theorizing Sex Differences in Political Knowledge: Insights from a Twin Study. *Politics & Gender*, 10, issue 1, pp. 89–114.

Hepper, Erica, Tim **Wildschut**, Constantine **Sedikides**, Timothy **Ritchie**, Yiu-Fai **Yung**, Nina **Hansen**, Georgios **Abakoumkin**, Gizem **Arikan**, Sylwia **Cisek**, Didier **Demassosso**, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, J. **Gerber**, Roberto **González**, Takashi **Kusumi**, Girishwar **Misra**, Mihaela **Rusu**, Oisín **Ryan**, Elena **Stephan**, Ad **Vingerhoets** and Xinyue **Zhou** (2014): Pan-cultural nostalgia: Prototypical conceptions across cultures. *Emotion*, 14, issue 4, pp. 733–747.

Hörisch, Felix and Jakob **Weber** (2014): Capitalizing the Crisis? Explanatory Factors for the Design of Short-time Work across Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Countries. *Social Policy & Administration*, 48, issue 7, pp. 799–825.

Kalter, Frank and Clemens **Kroneberg** (2014): Between Mechanism Talk and Mechanism Cult: New Emphases in Explanatory Sociology and Empirical Research. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 66, issue 1, Suppl., pp. 91–115.

Kalter, Frank and Irena **Kogan** (2014): Migrant Networks and Labor Market Integration of Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union in Germany. *Social Forces*, 92, issue 4, pp. 1435–1456.

Klein, Oliver, Nicole **Biedinger** and Birgit **Becker** (2014): The effect of reading aloud daily - Differential effects of reading to native-born German and Turkish-origin immigrant children. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 38, pp. 43–56.

König, Thomas and Bernd **Luig** (2014): Ministerial Gatekeeping and Parliamentary Involvement in the Implementation Process of EU Directives. *Public Choice*, 160, issue 3-4, pp. 501-519.

König, Thomas and Lars **Mäder** (2014): The Strategic Nature of Compliance: An Empirical Evaluation of Law Implementation in the Central Monitoring System of the European Union. *American Journal of Political Science*, 58, issue 1, pp. 246 - 263.

Lo, James, Sven-Oliver **Proksch** and Thomas **Gschwend** (2014): A Common Left-Right Scale for Voters and Parties in Europe. *Political Analysis*, 22, issue 2, pp. 205-223.

Mader, Matthias and Jana **Pötzschke** (2014): National Identities and Mass Belief Systems on Foreign and Security Policy in Germany. *German Politics*, 23, issue 1-2, pp. 59-77.

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3.4 Further Publications

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Adascalitei, Dragos and Stefan Domonkos: *What really is a pension crisis? A theoretical argument on the link between ageing, productivity, and retirement*, [Annual Doctoral Conference, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, 25 April 2014].

Adascalitei, Dragos and Stefan Domonkos: *When Less Is More: The Politics of Pension Privatization during the Financial Crisis of the Late 2000s*, [26th SASE Annual Meeting, Northwestern University and University of Chicago, United States, 10-12 July 2014].

Adascalitei, Dragos and Aurelian Muntean: *When Striking Works: The Case of Unions in the Healthcare Sector in Romania*, [8th ECPR General Conference, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom, 3-6 September 2014].

Allerkamp, Doreen: *The Presidency Effect: Case Study Results*, [UACES 44th Annual Conference, Cork, Ireland, Ireland, 1-3 September 2014].

Arránz Becker, Oliver: *Gesundheitliche Ungleichheit im Lebensverlauf – ein internationaler Vergleich*, [Research-Seminar des Instituts für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, Universität Köln, 28 May 2014].

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Bäck, Hanna, Markus Baumann, Marc Debus and Jochen Müller: *Campaigning in the House: The Unequal Distribution of Speaking Time in European Parliamentary Party Groups*, [4th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 19-21 June 2014].

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Bäck, Hanna, Marc **Debus** and Jale **Tosun**: *Partisanship, Ministers and Environmental Policy Outputs: A Comparative Analysis of Biotechnology Regulation in the EU Countries*, [72nd Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, Illinois, United States, 3-6 April 2014].

Bader, Felix, Fabian **Thiel**, Dominik **Steinbeißer** and Theresa **Ullmann**: *Experimental Evidence on Network Control Bargaining*, [Workshop "Rational Choice Sociology: Theory and Empirical Applications", Venice, Italy, 10-13 November 2014].

Bahle, Thomas and Bernhard **Ebbinghaus**: *Am Rand der Erwerbsgesellschaft: Familiäre Risikogruppen in Deutschland im europäischen Vergleich*, [Arbeit, Familie, Teilhabe: Wie weiter auf dem Weg in eine lebenslaforientierte Arbeitsmarkt- und Sozialpolitik? (Fachtagung Hans-Böckler-Stiftung), Berlin, 23 June 2014].

Bahle, Thomas and Bernhard **Ebbinghaus**: *Protecting families at risk in European welfare states: The impact of different policy mixes on poverty outcomes*, [12th Annual ESPAnet Conference "Beyond the Crisis in Europe - New Opportunities for reconciling sustainability, equality and economic robustness", Oslo, Norway, 4-6 September 2014].

Baumann, Markus: *Personal Issue Emphases and Plenary Debates: Comparing Co-Sponsorship of Bills and Legislative Speech*, [8th ECPR General Conference, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom, 3-6 September 2014].

Baumann, Markus: *Tabling Priorities: Individualized MP Behavior and Electoral Incentives in Parliamentary Questions*,

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Benoit, Kenneth and Thomas **Däubler**: *Putting Text in Context: How to Estimate Better Left-Right Positions by Scaling Party Manifesto Data using Item Response Theory*, ["Mapping Policy Preferences from Texts" Conference, WZB Berlin, 15-16 May 2014].

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Böhm, Timo and Henning **Hillmann**: *A Closed Elite? Bristol's Society of Merchant Venturers and the Abolition of Slave Trading*, [30th EGOS (European Group for Organizational Studies) Colloquium, Rotterdam School of Management and Erasmus University, Netherlands, 3-5 July 2014].

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Bowler, Shaun, Thomas **Bräuninger**, Marc **Debus** and Indridi **Indridason**: *The impact of intra-coalition conflict on dispute settlement rules in coalition agreements*, [72nd Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, Illinois, United States, 3-6 April 2014].

Carol, Sarah: *Macro-level influences on immigrant integration*, [4th Berlin Summer School in Social Sciences, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, 29 July 2014].

Carol, Sarah: *Partner choice among Muslim migrants and natives in Western Europe*, [WIREL Conference "Religion in Vienna: Urban Trends in a European Context", Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital, Wien, Europe, 20-21 November 2014].

Carol, Sarah: *Religiöse Rechte für Muslime und Nicht-Muslime in Deutschland und im westeuropäischen Vergleich [Religious rights for Muslims and Non-Muslims in Germany and in Western Europe]*, [37. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, University of Trier, 6-10 October 2014].

Däubler, Thomas: *Constituency Representation in Flexible List Systems*, [110th APSA Annual Meeting, Washington DC, United States, 28-31 August 2014].

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Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *Reforming welfare states and changing capitalism : institutional change and reversing early retirement regimes in Europe*, [World Interdisciplinary Network for Institutional Research (WINIR) Conference «Institutions that Change the World», University of Greenwich, London, United Kingdom, 11-14 September 2014].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *Trends in union membership, varieties of capitalism, and mechanisms of member inclusion and exclusion*, [WSI LRC Workshop Varieties of Capitalism and Its Implications for Labour Relations Research, European University Institute, Florence, Europe, 29-31 May 2014].

Endres, Fabian: *The development of foreign policy beliefs in the United States*, [ECPR General Conference, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom, 3-6 September 2014].

Engst, Benjamin, Caroline **Wittig**, Christoph **Hönnige** and Thomas **Gschwend**: *Validating own Interests through Invalidating: Judges Shaping Policy*, [4th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 19-21 June 2014].

Esser, Hartmut: *Educational Inequality and Educational Systems. The Role of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Effects*, [Conference on the Legacy of Raymond Boudon, ETH Zürich, Switzerland, 29-30 May 2014].

Esser, Hartmut: *Educational Systems and Educational Inequality. What is About Ability Tracking?*, [5th eduLife Workshop, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 22-23 May 2014].

Esser, Hartmut: *Ethnic Resources and Early Skill-Development by Migrant-Children*, [Séminaire doctoral “Pratiques langagières – terrains, méthodes, théories”, CNRS Paris, France, 21 March 2014].

Esser, Hartmut: *Ethnic Resources and Early Skill-Development by Migrant-Children*, [Annual BAGGS Conference: Migration and Integration, University of Bamberg, 14-15 July 2014].

Esser, Hartmut: *Is Ability Tracking Really Responsible for Educational Stratification? Evidence (on the Model of Ability Tracking) from the BiKS-Project*, [6th eduLIFE Workshop, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 27-28 November 2014].

Esser, Hartmut: *Sorting and (Much) More. Inconsistencies, Anomalies and Puzzles of the Standard-Result on Education Systems-Effects on Educational Inequalities*, [International Conference “How do education systems shape educational inequalities?”, University of Luxembourg, Institute of Education and Society, Luxembourg, 2-4 July 2014].

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Faas, Thorsten and Sebastian **Fietkau**: *List Experiments in the Study of Voting Behavior*, [4th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 20-21 June 2014].

Faas, Thorsten and Sebastian **Fietkau**: *The Undesired Social Desirability: Attitudes Towards Immigrants and Immigration in Germany*, [Methodentagung 2014: Different Methods, Same Results? Chancen und Risiken der Methodenvielfalt in der empirischen Sozialforschung, Universität Kaiserslautern, 14-15 March 2014].

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Fieldhouse, Ed, Jane **Green**, Hermann **Schmitt**, Geoffrey **Evans** and Cees **van der Eijk**: *The 2015 British Election Study: Voters in Context*, [Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) Conference and Plenary Session, WZB, Berlin, 8-11 October 2014].

Fietkau, Sebastian and Constanza **Sanhueza Petrarca**: *Economic Crisis and Attitudes towards Immigrants in Europe*, [72nd Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, Ill., United States, 2-6 April 2014].

Fietkau, Sebastian and Constanza **Sanhueza Petrarca**: *From Self-Interest to Identity: Cross-Country and European-Wide Attitudes towards Migrants in Times of Crisis*, [4th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 19-21 June 2014].

Fietkau, Sebastian, Kasper **Hansen** and Thorsten **Faas**: *How Perception of Immigrants Trigger Feelings of Economic and Cultural Threats: Experiment with Visualizing Techniques Across Danes and Germans*, [72nd Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, United States, 2-6 April 2014].

Gebel, Michael and Bettina **Schuck**: *European Youth Labour Markets during the Economic Crisis: Describing and explaining cross-country differences*, [General Conference of the European Consortium of Political Research, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom, 3-6 September 2014].

Golder, Matt, Thomas **Gschwend** and Indridi **Indridason**: *Negative Campaigning in Multicandidate Primary Elections*, [4th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 19-21 June 2014].

Greene, Zachary, Caterina **Froio** and Shaun **Bevan**: *The Electoral Consequences of Government Accountability*, [110th Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., United States, 28-31 August 2014].

Gschwend, Thomas, Lukas **Stötzer** and Steffen **Zittlau**: *Why don't you talk about policy? Valence campaigning in the 2008 US Congressional elections*, [4th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 19-21 June 2014].

Hillmann, Henning: *Author Meets Critics: Emily Erikson, Between Monopoly and Free Trade*, [39th Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, Toronto, Canada, 6-9 November 2014].

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German Politics (IASGP), London, United Kingdom, 27-28 May 2014].

Zapryanova, Galina: *Divided Loyalties: Media Source Bias and EU Attitudes*, [73rd Annual MPSA Annual Conference, Chicago, United States, 16-19 April 2014].

Zapryanova, Galina and Kyriaki **Nanou**: *Economic Crisis and Public Attitudes towards the EU in Southern Europe*, [21st International Conference of Europeanists, Washington, DC, United States, 14-16 March 2014].

Zapryanova, Galina and Kyriaki **Nanou**: *Europeanisation Across Time: Evidence from an Expert Survey*, [ECPR General Conference, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom, 3-6 September 2014].

3.8 Data

Providing MZES project or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
A3.1 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Data set of the first wave of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Available for all interested researchers (in English version). Details see project website http://www.cils4.eu (archive no. ZA5353 and ZA5656, doi: 10.4232/cils4eu.5353.1.1.0 and doi: 10.4232/cils4eu.5656.1.1.0).	Frank Kalter, Anthony Heath, Miles Hewstone, Jan O. Jonsson, Matthijs Kalmijn, Irena Kogan, Frank van Tubergen
A3.3 Friendship and Identity in School	Measurement of Ethnic and National Identification of Youths	Available for all interested researchers via ZIS (GESIS) http://zis.gesis.org/ZisApplication/title/Ethnische%20und%20nationale%20Identit%C3%A4t%20von%20Kindern%20und%20Jugendlichen (doi: 10.6102/zis158)	Lars Leszczensky, Aitana Gräbs Santiago
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Data set of Short-term Campaign Panel 2013(GLES)	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/ (archive no. ZA5704, doi: 10.4232/1.11934)	Hans Rattinger, Thomas Plischke, Elena Wiegand
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Data set of repeatedly questioned respondents of the Short-term Campaign Panels 2009 and 2013 (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/ (archive no. ZA5757, doi: 10.4232/1.12029)	Hans Rattinger, Thomas Plischke, Elena Wiegand
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Data set of Long-term Panel 2009-2013-2017 (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/ (archive no. ZA5322, doi: 10.4232/1.12060)	Hans Rattinger, Jan Eric Blumenstiel

Providing MZES project or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
B3.4 European Election Study 2014	Data set of European Parliament Election Study 2014, Voter Study	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://eeshomepage.net/voter-study-2014/ (archive no.ZA5160, doi:10.4232/1.5160)	Hermann Schmitt, Sara B. Hobolt, Sebastian A. Popa, Eftichia Teperoglou
RP8 Government Formation as an Optimal Combination of the Office- and Policy-Motivation of Parties	Data set of domain specific policy-positions of German Landtag parties since 1975	Available for all interested researchers. Pappi/Seher 2014: Die Politikpositionen der deutschen Landtagsparteien und ihr Einfluss auf die Koalitionsbildung, in: E. Linhart et al. (Hrsg.), Jahrbuch für Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie, Band 8.	Nicole Seher, Franz Urban Pappi

3.9 Software

Providing MZES project or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
A3.3 Friendship and Identity in School	D3network (Stata ado for creating visualizations of multiple networks using D3.js to view in browser)	Statistical Software Components at Boston College http://fmwww.bc.edu/repec/bocode/d/d3network.ado	Sebastian Pink, Sabrina Vogel
A3.3 Friendship and Identity in School	Npinfo (Stata ado for merging network-based nodal characteristics)	Statistical Software Components at Boston College http://fmwww.bc.edu/repec/bocode/n/npinfo.ado	Sebastian Pink