

Der Open-Access-Publikationsserver der ZBW – Leibniz-Informationzentrum Wirtschaft
The Open Access Publication Server of the ZBW – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

Spéder, Zsolt; Habich, Roland

Working Paper

Income dynamics in three societies: an investigation of social dynamics using old and new types of social indicators

Veröffentlichungen der Abteilung Sozialstruktur und Sozialberichterstattung des Forschungsschwerpunktes Sozialer Wandel, Institutionen und Vermittlungsprozesse des Wissenschaftszentrums Berlin für Sozialforschung, No. FS III 99-402

Provided in cooperation with:

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)

Suggested citation: Spéder, Zsolt; Habich, Roland (1999) : Income dynamics in three societies: an investigation of social dynamics using old and new types of social indicators, Veröffentlichungen der Abteilung Sozialstruktur und Sozialberichterstattung des Forschungsschwerpunktes Sozialer Wandel, Institutionen und Vermittlungsprozesse des Wissenschaftszentrums Berlin für Sozialforschung, No. FS III 99-402, <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/50200>

Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die ZBW räumt Ihnen als Nutzerin/Nutzer das unentgeltliche, räumlich unbeschränkte und zeitlich auf die Dauer des Schutzrechts beschränkte einfache Recht ein, das ausgewählte Werk im Rahmen der unter

→ <http://www.econstor.eu/dspace/Nutzungsbedingungen> nachzulesenden vollständigen Nutzungsbedingungen zu vervielfältigen, mit denen die Nutzerin/der Nutzer sich durch die erste Nutzung einverstanden erklärt.

Terms of use:

The ZBW grants you, the user, the non-exclusive right to use the selected work free of charge, territorially unrestricted and within the time limit of the term of the property rights according to the terms specified at

→ <http://www.econstor.eu/dspace/Nutzungsbedingungen>
By the first use of the selected work the user agrees and declares to comply with these terms of use.

Veröffentlichungen der Abteilung *Sozialstruktur und Sozialberichterstattung* des
Forschungsschwerpunktes *Sozialer Wandel, Institutionen und Vermittlungsprozesse* des
Wissenschaftszentrums Berlin für Sozialforschung

FS III 99 - 402

Income Dynamics in Three Societies

An investigation of social dynamics
using „old“ and „new“ types of social indicators

Zsolt Spéder
Roland Habich

Februar 1999

Abteilung „Sozialstruktur und
Sozialberichterstattung“
im Forschungsschwerpunkt III

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
• Reichpietschufer 50 • D - 10785 Berlin
Telefon 030 - 25 491 - 0

Abstract

This paper* sets out to offer new insight into social change, especially social transformation. The authors have drawn up new types of social indicators to encapsulate the nature of social change, with the intention of widening its meaning. The investigation draws on longitudinal panel studies: the German Socio-Economic Panel Study 1990–96 (GSOEP) and the Hungarian Household Panel 1992–96 (HHP). The single, albeit crucial social dimension examined is the income position of families, including the mobility of families within the income structure. The analysis takes a *comparative* and a *longitudinal* approach. Hungary and East Germany, as societies in transition, are compared with West Germany, as a case of ‘usual’ social change, while the income mobility of individuals is traced over time. Both these aspects are examined in relation to modernization theories. While classical measures such as the Gini Coefficient show a remarkable stability of income inequality, the indicators elaborated here reveal a high degree of individual movement behind the macro stability.

* The paper was prepared for the workshop „Social Change in an Enlarging Europe: Welfare Development, Structural Changes and Theoretical Approaches“, held at Collegium Budapest Institute for Advanced Study, May 15-16, 1998, organized by Zsolt Spéder and Roland Habich.

In the Academic Year 1997/98 Zsolt Spéder (Budapest University of Economic Sciences) and Roland Habich (Social Science Research Center Berlin - WZB) had been fellows at the Collegium Budapest. During their stay they had the excellent opportunity to organize the above mentioned workshop with European experts from eight countries. The workshop was jointly arranged by the Collegium Budapest and the WZB.

At this point Zsolt Spéder and Roland Habich would like to thank the Collegium Budapest for providing a marvellous and pleasant working atmosphere.

Some papers presented at the workshop will be published in the discussion paper series of the WZB.

Contents

Introduction	3
Income distribution and income inequality in the 1990s	4
Changes at micro level: year-to-year mobility	9
Income dynamics during the whole period: overall mobility patterns	14
Summary	19
References	20

Introduction

The idea that inequality, especially income inequality, increases during transformation is not a new one (Atkinson and Micklewright, 1992; Förster and Tóth, 1997). However, it is worth examining these phenomena again, bearing in mind the research already done on them. For these are questions of general importance, some aspects of which have been almost entirely neglected until recently. The *dynamic aspect*, especially overall ongoing mobility at household and individual level, has rarely been analysed (Mathwig and Habich, 1996; Müller and Frick, 1996). Although there have been useful descriptions of mobility patterns among households and individuals, new insights into the changes occurring in times of transition and evidence yielding a better understanding of them can emerge from analysing annual changes and overall movements over periods of time. This contribution seeks to explore this approach using panel data and the comparative perspectives of dynamics.

The panel method is fruitful in many respects. It allows new indicators to be constructed alongside the macro indicators in common use, such as Gini and income distribution. These measure not only the *net changes* between two points in time, but the *gross changes*, while also illuminating the process by which new structures emerge. This effects a shift in the perspective of analysis and understanding, from *structural figures* to real, *ongoing processes*. It ties in with the purpose of focusing not only on structural changes, but on *mobility* between shifting structures.

The panel-data method provides one of the most effective ways of measuring the various types of movement experienced by individuals, taking individual events and sensations into account. Panel research involves interviewing and tracing the same individuals and households year after year, throughout the investigation. It allows various types of career to be constructed and inter-structural moves by individuals to be followed.

The advantages of a *comparative* study are plain (Atkinson and Micklewright, 1992; Van den Bosch *et al.*, 1996; Förster and Tóth, 1997; Immerfall, 1995). Comparing the societies of Hungary and East Germany highlights the general and the specific (country-specific) features of the transition process. West Germany serves as a reference case or ‘type’ of normal social change occurring in a modern industrial society. This helps to reveal what significant differences exist between usual social change and processes associated with transformation.

The analysis begins with some figures for income development, using structural (static) income-inequality indicators.* Then a more detailed description of some figures follows for individual mobility over time. These mobility patterns allow some statements about the character of social change to be made. After the discussion of change in society as a whole, the focus shifts to the individual level.

* The investigation draws on the German Socio-economic Panel (GSOEP) and the Hungarian Household Panel (HHP).

Income distribution and income inequality in the 1990s

Several parallel types of transition have been occurring in the countries undergoing transformation since the early 1990s (Kornai, 1993; Offe, 1994; Zapf 1994). New institutions have been introduced in the welfare as well as the economic system. Each country has acquired a new type of consumer market, while its labour market has shrunk and been restructured. New firms have been established, state property has been privatized, and so on. All that needs to be said here is that several types of change have taken place, without giving a broader description of them. The focus here is on the *consequences these changes have on income inequality* in transformation societies. The worst of these are commonly agreed to be rising poverty and mounting inequalities. It will be seen later what account of the transition is provided by the commonly used inequality indices and what contribution to this account can be made by new types of income-trend indicators introduced here. This is precisely the purpose of this section of the paper.

Two common indices, P90/P10 and the Gini Coefficient, appear in *Table 1*. This shows clear differences among the three countries, income inequality being *highest in Hungary and lowest in East Germany*.^{*} The very robust Gini Coefficient and the more sensitive P90/P10 ratio produce almost the same picture. However, if development is considered, it looks at first glance as if the transformation has yet to alter the income distribution in the transition countries to the extent expected. Still, it is important to note a tendency for inequality to mount in Hungary, indicated especially by the P90/P10 ratios. Whether this increase can be deemed high or not is a relative question. In East Germany, no change appears, which supports the hypothesis that the West German welfare system has played an important role in the East German transition, a phenomenon termed as the ‘ready-made state’ by Richard Rose (Rose and Haerpfer, 1996). The West German patterns, at least, show us the predicted figures: society seems to be unaffected by transformation and reunification.

These are indicators of income inequality used all over the world, but it is worth looking at some other structural measures as well. Another classic measure is the distribution of individuals within income categories. We created *six relative income categories* for each country and each year, based on annual mean equivalent net household income. Those in the bottom income category—those in poverty—receive less than 50 per cent of the mean equivalent income. The second poorest category has incomes between 50 and 75 per cent of the mean. The next band goes up to the mean income, followed by 125 per cent and 150 per cent of the mean. So the richest category receives more than one and a half times the mean income. Looking at the results in *Figure 1*, the first impression is similar to the one obtained from *Table 1*. The differences among the three societies are clearly apparent, as is the relative stability of income distribution over time.

Closer examination shows that the increasing income inequality in Hungary results from mounting poverty and from the rising proportion of the rich in the population. This means there is a shrinking middle-income category, especially by comparison with Germany.

* For a detailed analysis of income inequality in the former socialist countries, using the classical distribution measures, see Flemming and Micklewright, 1997, and Förster and Tóth, 1997.

Table 1: Inequality Indicators for West Germany, East Germany and Hungary

Year	P90/P10			Gini Coefficient		
	West Germany	East Germany	Hungary	West Germany	East Germany	Hungary
1990	3.01	2.49		0.25	0.18	
1991	3.08	2.44		0.25	0.20	
1992	3.02	2.53	3.36	0.25	0.20	0.28
1993	3.03	2.50	3.25	0.25	0.20	0.28
1994	3.08	2.50	3.48	0.25	0.20	0.29
1995	3.05	2.65	3.63	0.26	0.20	0.30
1996	3.09	2.47	3.62	0.24	0.19	0.30

* Equivalent household net income; e: 0.73; individual level, children included.
Data base: GSOEP, 1990–96 and HHP 1992–96. Authors' calculations.

A clearer understanding of increasing inequality can be gained by considering two approaches. One hypothesis is that *the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer*. If this is the case, the position of those in the middle will be relatively stable, and changes will be confined to the extremes of the income distribution: falling incomes of the poor and rising incomes of the rich. The other hypothesis is that Hungary has a *shrinking middle category*. Here the mounting inequality will result from shifts that cause households in a middle position to slip into poverty and/or to become rich. As already mentioned, Figure 1 seems to suggest that the second case applies to Hungary.* We will return to these two hypotheses after analysing the mobility between the income categories.

However, the shift does not seem to be very robust. Although the differences are somewhat greater than with the Gini Coefficient, the picture remains very similar, especially the development of it. Let us look at the last structural indicator, the *Kernel Density Estimate* (Cowell *et al.*, 1994; Becker and Hauser, 1997). Here the estimate used deflated equivalent income. The results speak for themselves, telling a different story from the Gini Coefficient and the income-category figures (Figures 2-4). East and West Germany clearly experienced a real increase in the general income level during the period of the survey (a shift to the right), while Hungary saw a decrease in the income level (a shift to the left). More interesting in relation to the approach in this paper is the quite large alteration in income distribution, if the shapes of the curves for the first and last years investigated in each country are compared. The two West German curves are more similar, but the East German ones are very different from each other—a mountain becomes a hill. In Hungary the alteration is just the opposite, with the income-distribution mountain becoming higher and steeper. Furthermore, there is a longer slope on the right, and a steeper one on the left. So what do the alterations in East Germany and Hungary mean?

* An important insight into this can be gained from the trend in the so-called poverty gap. The examination of the HHP failed to reveal any noticeable increase in the poverty gap (Andorka *et al.*, 1995; Szívós and Tóth, 1998), that is there is no increase in the gap between the average and the poor.

Figure 1: Relative income positions, 1990–96 (percentages of the mean)

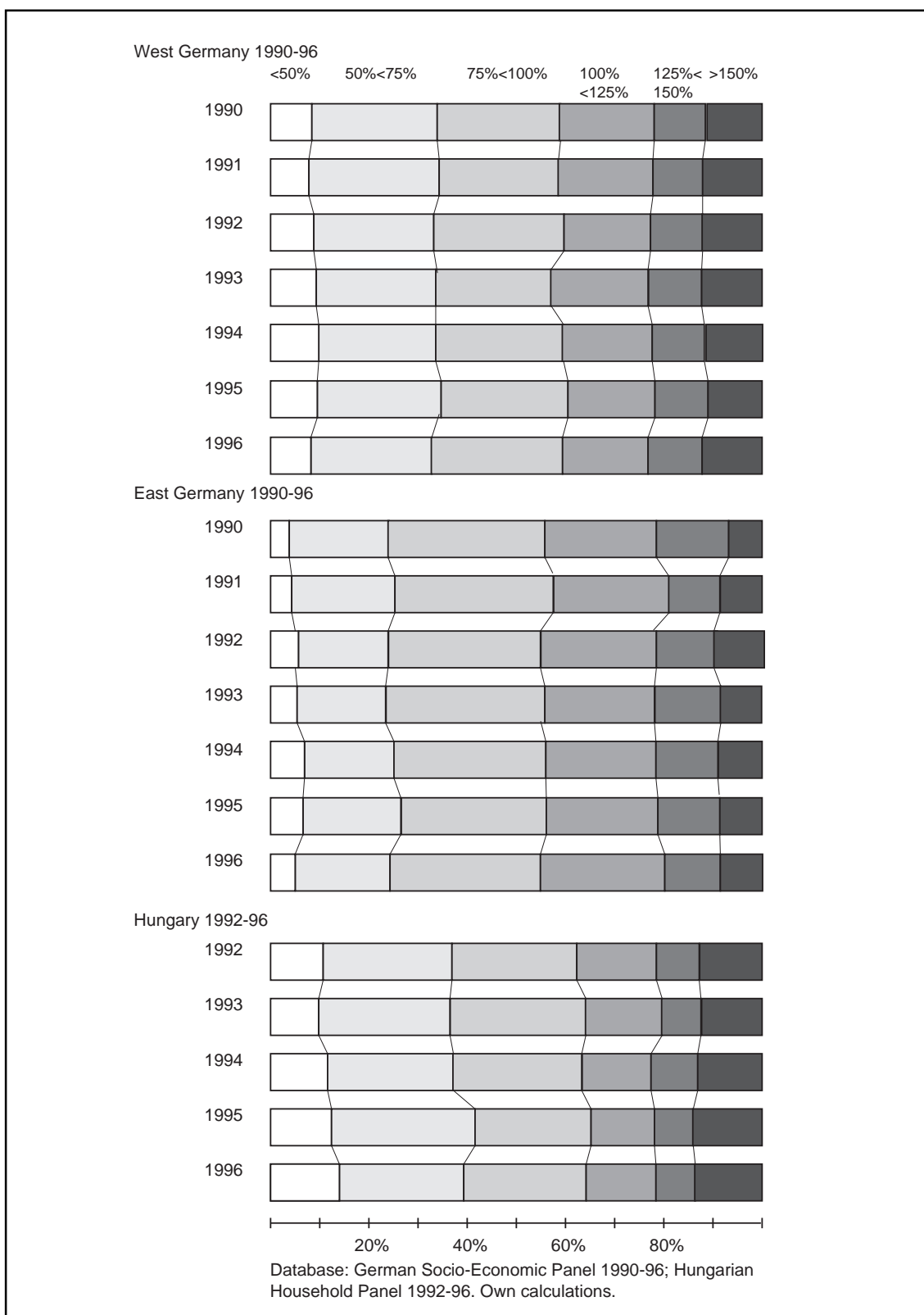
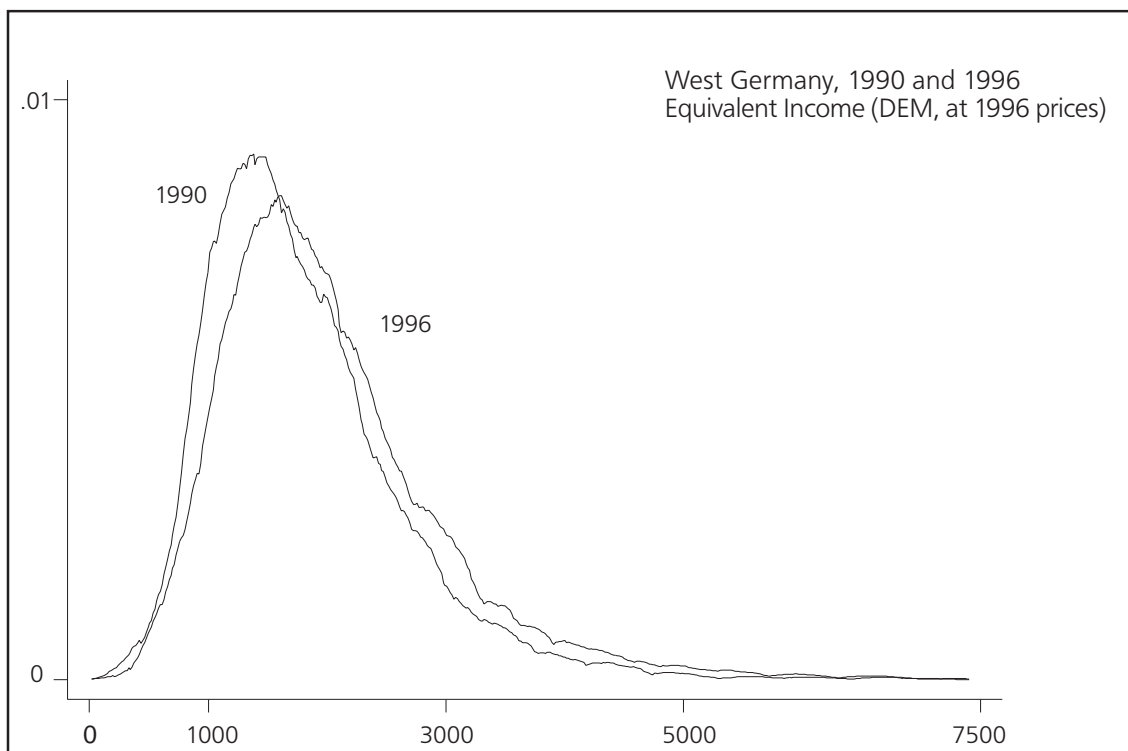


Figure 2: Kernel density estimates of income distributions

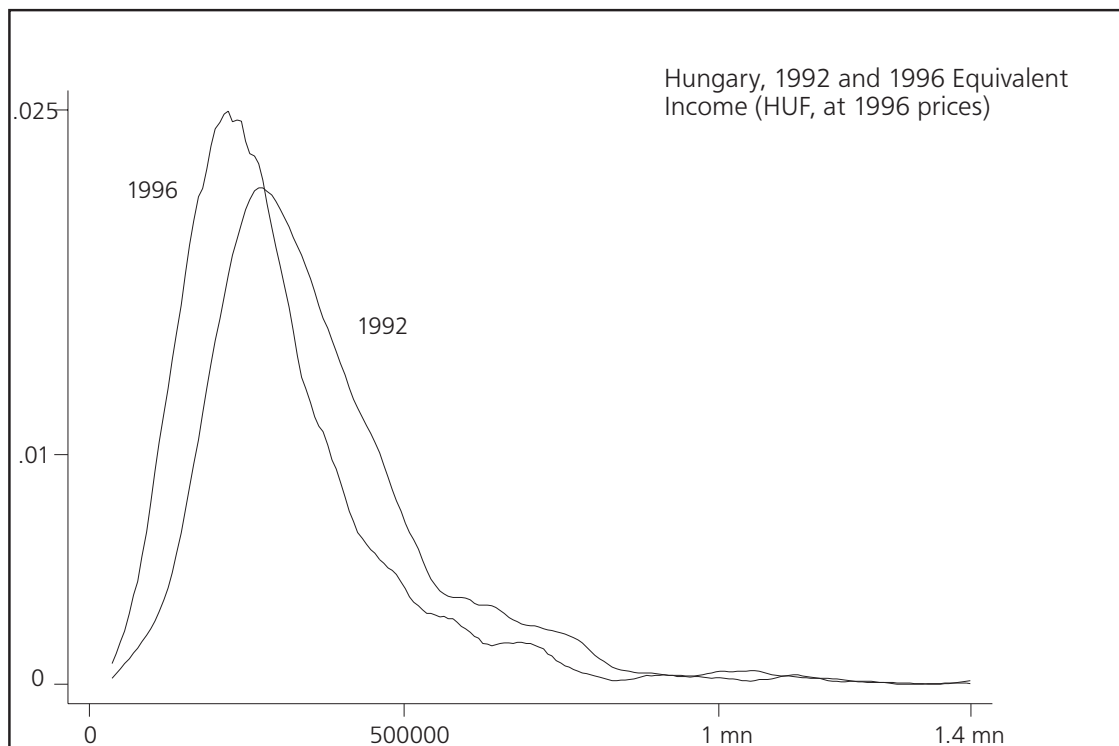
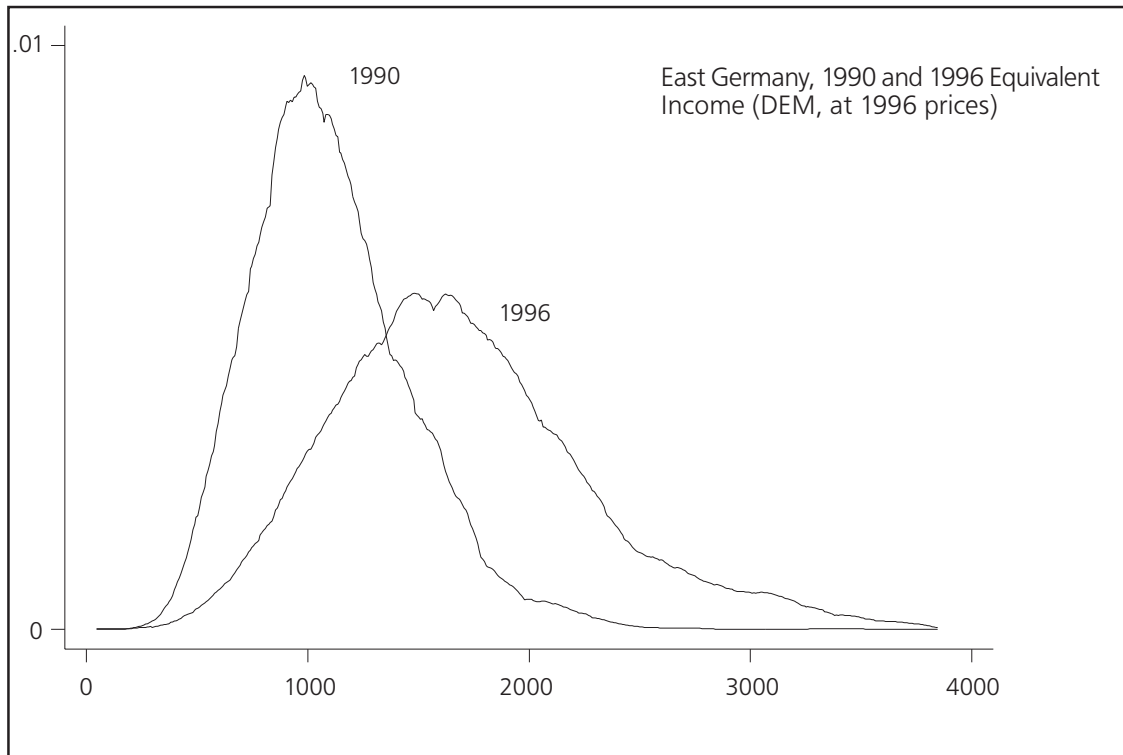


Generally speaking, a clear majority of the *Hungarian* society has moved closer to the mode of the income distribution and to each other. If only four-fifths of the society are considered, the income differences have decreased. Furthermore, the income positions of those in the upper-middle and upper income brackets have hardly deteriorated at all. At one point of the distribution an interval was found where real income had even increased. This explains the increasing Gini Coefficient and P90/P10-ratio for Hungary.

Meanwhile individuals in *East German* society have tended to diverge from the mode income. There is no longer a dense cluster of observations around it. There seems to be a fairly uniform density in the middle, with two low peaks. The two slopes of the curve are quite similar, and smoother than they were before. A majority of individuals was found on the right slope of the income distribution (in the upper-middle income category). So an unchanged degree of income inequality in East Germany coincides with wider real income distances among families. (This all means that income categories have narrowed in Hungary and widened in East Germany, which may affect the Glass-Prais Index.)

With West Germany, somewhat more variation is found on the lower side of the income distribution, and an expansion in the middle.

Figure 3-4: Kernel density estimates of income distributions



Changes at micro level: year-to-year mobility

Authors analysing panel data usually observe that household movements and fluctuations between income categories frequently lie behind a relative stability of income distribution (Duncan, 1984; Hauser and Wagner, 1995; Headey, Habich and Krause, 1994a and 1994b). One simple method of showing this is to use a transition matrix to analyse the turnover from one year to the next, or from the starting point to the final point. The latter shows the income position at the end of the period gained by individuals who belonged to a certain income category at the beginning of the period. This shows whether people retain their income position over time or whether it moves upwards or downwards. *Table 2* presents the movements of individuals between income categories from an *outflow* perspective.⁵ Let us consider some of these movements.*

In the *West German* case, 44 per cent of those who in 1990 belonged to the lower middle-income category (75-100 per cent of the mean) remained in the same income category in 1994. The others changed their relative income positions: about 25 per cent slipped downwards and the remaining 30 per cent improved their position over the five years. About a twentieth of the lower middle-income categories in 1990 became rich in 1994. It should not be forgotten that these flows took place in a relatively stable society. Regarding theories of modernization or social change, this is clear evidence of *continual social change* in modern industrial societies. This is relevant when considering the extent of the flows in the transforming countries.

The comparison between the same categories in *East Germany* and *Hungary* shows that 40 per cent of the individuals retained their income position. As far as mobility is concerned, the downward mobility was higher in Hungary than in East Germany, while in East Germany more individuals than in Hungary managed to improve their relative income position.

This preliminary summary is designed to demonstrate that the societies undergoing transformation contain far more people whose relative income position has changed over time than the West German society does. Behind an almost unchanged income-distribution structure and widening gaps between families lie enormous changes in income position, which are part of a more dynamic process than the one taking place in West Germany. A comparison of Hungary with East Germany shows that the latter has a somewhat higher income mobility. This seems to contradict the results given by the classic inequality indicators, but it ties in with the changes in the shape of the income distribution drawn by the Kernel Density Estimate. To arrive at a better description and a better comparison of the mobility patterns in different countries and at different times, we constructed what is known as Glass/Prais Mobility Index (Mathwig and Habich, 1996; Müller and Frick, 1996). This is a good way of illustrating change in mobility-stability patterns.

The Glass/Prais Index is based on the *mobility matrices* analysed.** In a semi-technical sense, the index sums up the probabilities of remaining in a certain income category from one year to the next, relative to the overall probabilities of staying in this income position in both years. The main

* In principle transition matrices can be analysed from two points of view. An outflow perspective gives information about movements from the beginning (time 1) to the end of the period ($t_1 + x$). An inflow perspective looks specifically at the pattern of recruitment of current income positions.

** The distribution in the transition matrix depends on the length of the chosen period too. This means that periods of the same length need to be analysed. To do so, we took the period 1992–96 for Hungary and the period 1990–94 for Germany. Some of the other tables in this paper contain the total available information for Germany in the period 1990–96.

Table 2: Distribution of individuals among income categories, by former income position (outflow perspective)

Income categories	Income categories 1994/1996						Total
	West Germany 1990–94						
1990	<50%	50-75%	75-100%	100-125%	125-150%	>150%	
<50%	49.7	29	11.6	7.0	1.9	0.8	8.3
50-75%	14.6	50.2	24.9	6.6	2.1	1.5	25.7
75-100%	4	21.3	43.9	20.6	6.1	4	25.2
100-125%	3.8	10.4	29	33.8	14.7	8.3	19.2
125-150%	0.9	7.1	11.7	28.4	32.9	19.1	10.4
>150%	0.9	3.8	8.8	11.8	16.5	58.1	11.2
N	869	2112	2320	1616	916	1022	8856
%	9.8	23.9	26.2	18.2	10.3	11.5	100
East Germany 1990–94							
<50%	29.6	36.9	21.1	7.9	1.8	2.8	3.8
50-75%	11.8	31.5	31.1	17.9	6.4	1.3	20.2
75-100%	6.3	20	40.4	22.3	7.6	3.3	31.9
100-125%	3.3	12	33.2	25.6	19.5	6.5	22.8
125-150%	3.7	8	17.5	28.6	19.5	22.7	14.5
>150%	0.6	4.6	11.8	19.5	24.3	39.2	6.8
N	176	471	792	574	327	229	2569
%	6.9	18.3	30.9	22.3	12.7	8.9	100
Hungary 1992–96							
<50%	45.5	28.8	14.8	5	2.1	3.7	9.4
50-75%	16.7	43.5	25.4	9.6	1.9	2.9	24.8
75-100%	9.8	27.7	39.3	12.7	3.2	7.2	25.6
100-125%	4.2	17.8	24.5	23.5	15.2	14.9	17.9
125-150%	6	11	18.2	19.8	20.7	24.4	8.6
>150%	6.6	6.1	11.4	15.6	16.7	43.5	14.1
N	565	1101	1088	609	357	593	4314
%	13.1	25.5	25.2	14.1	8.3	13.7	100

Data base: GSOEP, 1990–96 and HHP 1992–96. Authors' calculations.

difference compared with other indicators is that the index also takes into consideration the changing income structure (total distribution). Using the index, we have estimated the stability of each income category over several periods of time. In a non-technical sense, the Glass/Prais Index is simple to understand and interpret. It normally varies between 0 and 1, and the higher its value for an income category, the higher the mobility in that category from one year to the next. A value of 1 means total mobility (no stability) over time, which means that someone's income position in one year cannot be predicted from his/her income position in the previous year. A value of 0 means total stability, so that the position of all persons from one year to the next can be predicted perfectly. To see all the movements between the income categories and gain an insight into the trends behind the movements, let us take the Glass/Prais Mobility Index for all the year-to-year periods.

Before doing specific analyses, it is worth stating briefly some of the *theoretical hypotheses* made here about the *dynamics of income inequality and the pace of social change*. It was assumed that the pace of social change and the dynamics of the income-position movements would be very different in the three societies. As mentioned earlier, the West German pattern is used as a reference category. The approach taken draws on modernization theory (Zapf, 1994). It was assumed that there are continuing social dynamics in the developed industrial countries, caused by the functioning of the labour market and the ongoing, social innovations in all spheres of life. Since we were making here an assumption of 'stable dynamics' (concerning West Germany), no real, significant change in the mobility pattern could be expected over the period examined.

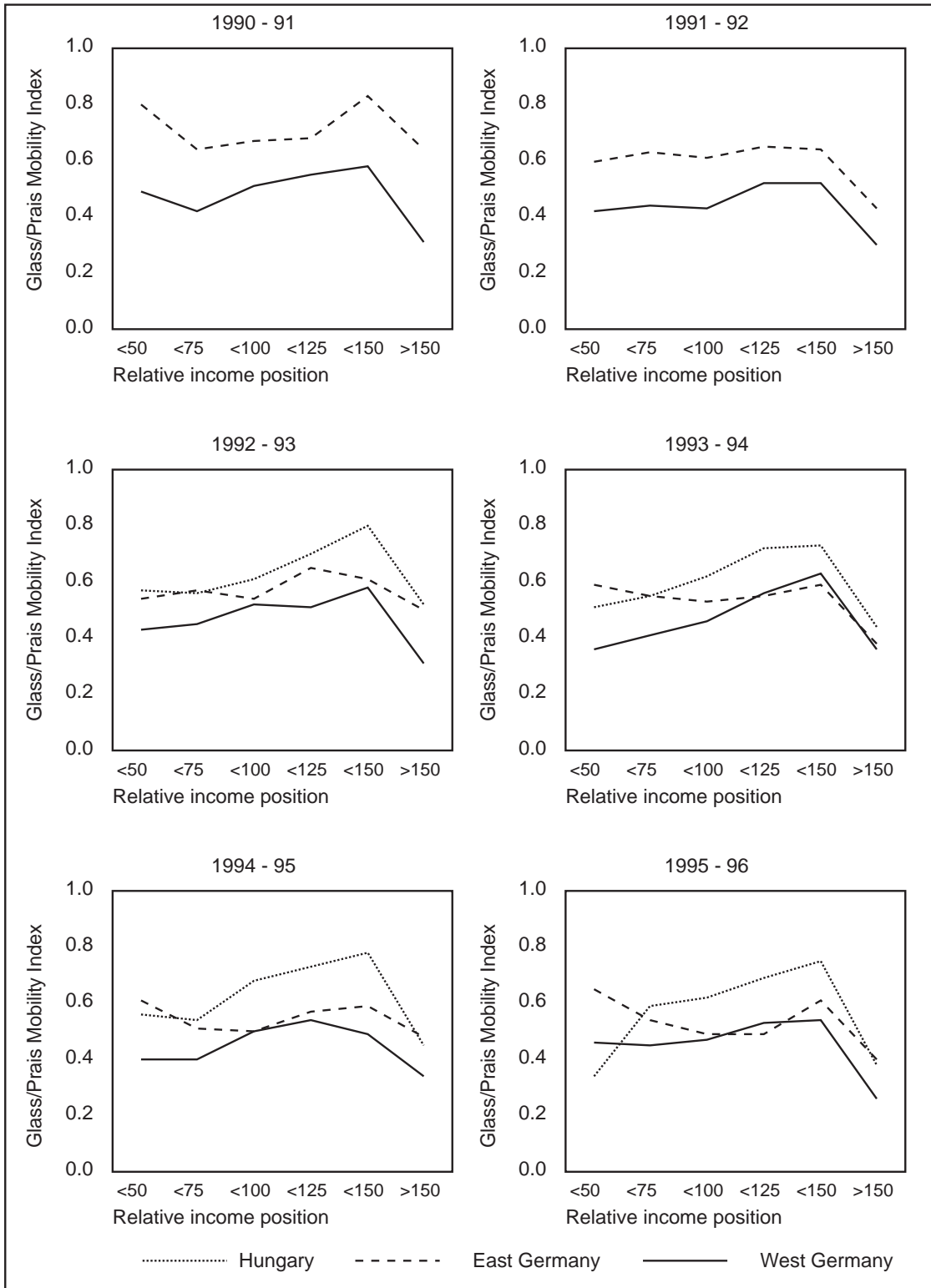
Conversely, we expected much higher mobility in the transition countries than in West Germany. It was also assumed that there would be some clear differences between the two former socialist countries. The dynamics of change should be affected by the different paths of transformation, including the strategy of transition, the rebuilding of institutions, integration, and economic recovery (Balcerovicz, 1995; Offe, 1994; Stark, 1992). We expected the trends of mobility to slow down sooner in East Germany than in Hungary. However, it was not possible to predict which country would have the higher mobility rate. This is important because the research takes *the magnitude of mobility as a valid measure of the quality of social change*. If no increase or decrease in mobility is found, or if the mobility is very similar to the West German pattern, it becomes appropriate to refer to an 'accomplished' transformation.

The Glass/Prais Mobility Index (*Figure 5*) illustrates individual movements from one year to the next.* It does not yield the total individual movements over the whole period, which is a quite different approach described in the next section. The Glass/Prais Mobility Index used here has the advantage of discussing annual mobility patterns and the change of the patterns over time. What are the most interesting results obtained from the Glass/Prais Mobility Index?

- The degree of income mobility in West Germany, a country not in transition, was quite high. Looking at the various income categories, there was not much change in the mobility *pattern* over the period investigated: the pattern in 1990 was very similar to the pattern seven years later. The mobility was somewhat higher in the middle categories, partly because those at the ends of the scale only had a chance of moving in one direction.

* We have also used the Glass/Prais Index (Mathwig and Habich, 1996) as an indicator of the pace of social change.

Figure 5: Mobility between relative income positions



- In East Germany, much higher mobility rates were confined to the very beginning of the transformation. According to the income-mobility patterns, the transformation *slowed down to West German* levels around 1993. After that time, there was one special fact to observe: the two bottom categories, the poor and the almost poor, had much higher chances of escaping from poverty than the same categories had in West Germany. So *segmentation of the population into poor and not poor was less sharp in East Germany*.
- Mobility was higher in Hungary than in East Germany (and of course higher than in West Germany) in each of the four investigated periods. The first period investigated in each country (in Germany 1990–91 and in Hungary 1992–93) reveals a very similar pattern in the two transitional countries. *The transformation period was characterized by very high income mobility in every income category*.
- Hungary did not show the same slowing-down effect as East Germany. This leaves room for a different hypothesis about the Hungarian development. It can be assumed that in Hungary the transformation lasted somewhat longer, and has not yet been finished, but it can also be postulated that the ‘normality’ of the mobility pattern in Hungary may be unique, and it will also be higher than Germany’s in the future.
- Clear differences between the countries become apparent in the income categories if the curves for the last period are considered. While the upper-income categories show the highest degree of stability in each country, the poorest seem more stable in Hungary than Germany. The middle-income categories, on the other hand, show very high mobility. These observations provide somewhat different pictures of the transformation in these countries. In Hungary the poor seem to have become a strongly disadvantaged group in the last year, by comparison with the other countries. However, it is just possible that this was a ‘one-off’ instance of hardship, caused by the Bokros package of stabilization measures introduced in 1995. By contrast, the West German welfare system seems to have functioned efficiently in East Germany, where the chance of escaping from poverty was the highest. High mobility in the middle categories in Hungary indicates that this category was ‘volatile’—not a place of ‘arrival’, but one of ‘departure’. Although the direction was usually downward, there were paths leading upward as well.

Our closing remarks in this paragraph concern the empirical examination of modernization theories. By using transition matrix and Glass/Prais Mobility Index we hope to give a better insight into the nature of social change. Those indicators give an opportunity to differentiate between specific pathes of social change.

Income dynamics during the whole period: overall mobility patterns

Having looked at the observable year-to-year movements between different income positions, we now want to illustrate and sum up the overall mobility patterns between 1990 and 1994 or 1996 (in Germany) and between 1992 and 1996 (in Hungary). This entails the change of the strategy of analysis and the methodological perspective. The tables that follow present the results of analysis of all ‘observations’, which means that they report at an analytical level on ‘person-years’.* This angle allows to examine in more detail whether total mobility in the three societies differed significantly.

Three steps are involved. The first is to look at the total average income of all ‘person-years’. A breakdown gives information about the underlying, time-related or person-related effects on mobility. The second step reveals the overall distribution of the relative income positions, and allows to decide whether each society contains more or fewer individuals involved in income mobility. The third step allows the mobility and the stability of relative income positions to be generalized over time, by reporting the overall annual transition probabilities from one income position to another. Such transition probabilities may also be seen as individual chances of their income position improving or deteriorating over time. This is different from the information that the Glass/Prais Mobility Index provides by measuring the stability of the same category from one year to the next.

Table 3 summarizes the mean equivalent income of all ‘observations’ (‘person-years’), by reporting the overall mean income as well as the more interesting breakdown of the standard deviations. The ‘*overall*’ standard deviation records the total variation of equivalent income. The ‘*between*’ standard deviation shows the individual variation within the period given, and the ‘*within*’ deviation points to the total variation over the whole observed period of five years.

The figures show at least one significant difference between the three societies. In West Germany and in Hungary, the income variations among persons are somewhat higher than the variations over time. In East Germany the opposite result is obtained. The variations over five years (1990–94) are higher than the variations among individuals. So East Germany displays a strong time-related effect of income development, which tells us that the income variation among East Germans is much lower than the observed income variation for a given person over this period. This again indicates an overall increase in income in East Germany, with the whole population participating. One of the most interesting consequences of such a development could be described as income increase without an inequality increase (Headey, Habich and Krause, 1994b). Hungary’s real income decrease, on the other hand, is accompanied by increasing income inequality.

A contrary development appears in the results for the West Germans over the period 1990–94, who split into two different population groups, and for the Hungarians in the period 1992–96. Here the income variations across the related populations are higher, over the period observed, than those for a given person (‘within’). This denotes for the West German population groups that they had a

* This change of perspective has to be noted. The level of analysis here is not the individual, but the sum of all yearly ‘events’ happening to the individual.

Table 3: Breakdown of real income over time

Country	Mean income*	Standard deviations**		
		'Overall'	Between	Within
West Germany				
Germans only	1982	1080	899	612
Foreigners	1500	627	514	374
East Germany	1318	593	405	433
Hungary	235312	186020	143019	118967

* Germany: DM per month; Hungary: HUF per year.

** 'Overall': person-years; between: persons; 'within': person-years.

Data base: GSOEP, 1990–96 and HHP 1992–6. Longitudinal data, authors' calculations.

comparably low income increase on the one hand, and a higher proportion of individual income variations on the other. For Hungary, where a remarkable nominal income increase was recorded, the figures indicate a development that increased inequality.

Let us look more closely at the mobility and stability of all the income-category positions, across the period of transformation (second step). Again the measure is 'person-years' observed. The findings of *Table 4* are to be understood as referring to the distribution and the stability/mobility pattern of the relative income positions over time, as follows:

- The '*overall*' percentage sheds light on the total distribution of all person-years in the income positions concerned. It could be regarded as a generalization of the annual distributions.
- Turning to individuals, the '*between*' percentage shows the proportions of all persons who have ever been in the income position concerned, in other words, what proportion of persons experienced a certain income position at least once.
- For a comparison between societies, '*overall between*' can be interpreted as a comparable measure of greater or lesser mobility for the total population over the whole period. The higher the value, the higher will be the proportion of the population involved in total mobility.
- The next column reports on how many times (how long) individuals stayed in particular income positions. So these '*within*' percentages denote the fraction of time which a person has spent in the specified position. This is obviously a good measure of the overall stability of an income position.

To make things clearer, let us take an example. When we look at the lowest income category (below 50 per cent of mean income) and at the richest category, it becomes apparent that the three societies show different proportions of all observations falling into such under-privileged or privileged positions. In West Germany, only eight per cent of observations fell into the lowest income category, while in East Germany there were about five per cent and in Hungary nine per cent. As for the wealthiest category, the proportions were twelve per cent for West Germans, eight per cent for East Germans and 16 per cent for Hungarians.

Table 4: Income positions over time: breakdown of proportions (%)*

Income positions	Proportion of all observations in total time in income category ('overall')			Proportion of persons experiencing income category ('between')			Proportion of the time a given person remains in the same income category ('within')		
	West Germany	East	Hungary	West Germany	East	Hungary	West Germany	East	Hungary
<50	8	5	9	17	15	24	63	41	56
50-75	25	19	25	47	47	54	69	53	61
75-100	25	32	25	53	71	60	62	57	55
100-125	19	23	15	43	59	44	57	50	45
125-150	11	12	9	28	35	29	51	44	40
>150	12	8	16	22	20	32	73	55	68
Overall **				210	247	242			

* 'Overall': percentage of all observations (person-years) in each category; 'between': proportion of persons found at least once in a particular income position; 'within': proportion of observations per person in the category (fraction of time)

** 'Overall between': the sum of the 'between' percentages.

Data base: GSOEP, 1990–96 and HHP 1992–96. Authors' calculations.

However, these different figures tell only parts of a different story. The next category of 'between' percentages—income-position experience—expands the account by documenting the proportion of people involved in these lowest and highest income categories. In West Germany, 17 per cent of the total population were in a poverty position at some time. The equivalent proportion for East Germans was around 15 per cent, but in Hungary it was 24 per cent. The figures for the wealthiest position were similar at a different level.

However, the picture is incomplete without considering the 'duration' of the state of poverty or wealth. This is supplied by the 'within' percentage, which denotes how many observations of a person in a certain income position there have been. The figure is a measure of stability. From a comparison of the two extreme positions, the top position seems to have been more stable than the bottom, poverty, or to put it another way, poverty was less stable than riches.

The point to note from this analytical framework is that there were very different chances and risks of winning or losing a specific income position over time. In general it is clear that for the *Hungarians*, the lower and the top positions were more stable than the others. The second highest position (125 to 150 per cent) was the most precarious. A very low percentage of all observations and only a minority of persons fell into this category, and they had relatively little chance of remaining there over time. Perhaps one could interpret this as the presence of a new, unstable upper-middle class. When the various documented indicators are compared, there seems to have been the beginning of a segmentation of income positions. The stability patterns ('within') make it clear that two possible processes could continue: the wealthiest position had good chances of stabilizing its advantages, and the positions just below the average could also be reinforced.

Table 5: Transition probabilities between income positions, 1990–94/96

Initial income category	Final income category					
	Lowest	2	3	4	5	Highest
Transition probabilities						
West Germany 1990–96						
Lowest	59	32	6	2	1	0
2	9	66	20	4	1	1
3	2	18	59	17	3	1
4	1	5	21	52	16	5
5	1	3	7	24	45	21
Highest	1	1	3	8	16	71
East Germany 1990–96						
Lowest	35	44	16	3	1	1
2	10	50	31	7	1	1
3	3	18	53	21	4	1
4	1	7	26	46	16	5
5	1	2	9	31	38	19
Highest	1	2	5	11	25	56
Hungary 1992–96						
Lowest	50	32	11	3	1	3
2	14	53	26	6	1	1
3	4	26	46	16	4	4
4	2	9	28	34	16	11
5	1	5	13	27	27	28
Highest	1	3	6	9	16	65

Data base: GSOEP, 1990–96 and HHP 1992–96. Authors' calculations.

The story for *East Germany* was different. There the figures reveal no evidence of a similar drift in the income distribution. Unlike the Hungarian, the overall East German trend seems to be towards the average. This means that the income positions around the mean were the most 'favourable', covering many more 'person-years' than fell within this band in West Germany, for instance. A vast majority of East Germans (>75 per cent) occupied such positions, which were characterized by comparably high mobility processes.

Even in the reference case of *West Germany*, there was much more fluctuation than one would expect. It should be stressed again that societies undergoing 'usual' social change display processes of considerable mobility at the micro level and a stable income distribution at the macro level.

All in all, there is clear evidence that the total income mobility in East Germany and in Hungary (an overall population proportion of around 240 per cent) was higher than in West Germany (210 per cent). Furthermore, behind proportions of mobility that were almost the same, Hungary and East

Germany showed dissimilar income position changes. In Hungary many more persons were affected, and there was a longer duration in the bottom categories and at the top than was the case in East Germany.

These results offer new insight into the well-known problem of macro-micro analysis. The stability of income distribution observed at a macro level needs to be complemented by an adequate micro perspective before one can really talk about the changing living conditions of the population. It has already emerged that there were remarkable fluctuations at the individual level.

The evidence of the processes of mobility could in some theoretical sense be seen as valid indicators of an 'open' society, where the borders between good and less good living conditions are not totally closed. In principle and in fact, people have the chance of access to more favourable circumstances, such as better income positions.

Looking at the findings in this case, let us try to decide whether the three societies can be characterized as 'open' in this way. Are there big gaps between lower and higher positions, or are there only small differences between 'neighbouring' positions? An approach to this can be made by analysing the transition probabilities between all income positions over time (third step).

Table 5 illustrates the probability of transition between income categories. The matrix presented differs from the one documented earlier. Here there is a 'generalization' of the year-to-year transitions. The probabilities can be understood as the proportion of persons remaining in a certain position in each year. The line for *West Germany* shows that the population in poverty has an 'annual risk' of 59 per cent of remaining poor in each of the following years, and a total 41-per-cent chance of escaping poverty. However, this 41-per-cent chance of improvement signals a 32-per-cent chance of improving slightly (50-75-per-cent position), and, for example, no chance of jumping into the wealthiest income category.

All in all, the figures recorded do not give strong support to the thesis of a fully 'open' society or verify the opposite notion of a society with hard borders between social strata. The conclusion must be that these are 'semi-open' societies. West Germany, for instance, fits the well-known formula that upper class remains upper class and lower class remains lower class. On the other hand, there are real chances of improvement over time, the 'normal' mobility pattern being exchange between adjacent positions. The probabilities of remaining in a certain position were highest in West Germany. So it can be assumed that transformation brought much more 'openness' into the societies in transition. When the two transition countries are compared, East Germany shows somewhat greater chances for significant downward and upward mobility. Hungary displays a strange and somewhat surprising situation, in which the lowest and highest positions are comparatively stable, but there are considerable probabilities of 'jumping' into these positions. The middle-income groups are characterized by instability over time.

It should be emphasized again that new types of findings emerge from longitudinal panel analysis. Behind the relative stability of annual income distribution an intensive process of income position change can be detected. *In our view, the trend of income position change—'circulation' in the income-distribution system—is similar or more characteristic of the transformation than is a growing income inequality.* The stress here is on the very frequent, constant changes of position. Growing inequality is a consequence of these intensive changes.

As far as the types of social change are concerned, it is necessary to stress our former hypothesis. With view at the shifts in income position, *transformation becomes a sub-case of social change*, because even in societies not undergoing transformation there may be frequent mobility. Yet the mobility during transformation is much more intensive, and after a while there is a 'slow-down' effect, as we have seen in the case of East Germany. The very short period of high mobility suggests

that the East German case might be labelled as a transition, while the far from complete process in Hungary represents a different type of social change that can be called transformation, which lasts longer and probably affects far more people deeply.

Summary

We confine ourselves here to summing up some statements about the features of social change in general and transformation in particular.

- (1) The classic literature on income inequality (Atkinson and Micklewright, 1992; Becker and Hauser, 1997; Förster and Tóth, 1997) confirms that there is very little or hardly any change in the commonly used inequality indicators, such as the Gini Coefficient, quintile distribution, and so on. It has been demonstrated clearly by the data in this paper that there are *very frequent shifts of individual position* underlying this stability of macro-social distribution. This is in keeping with the authors' understanding of social change and their everyday experience. The theory of social change states that modern industrial societies are characterized by constant modifications in the economy and in social life (Zapf, 1994). The role of innovation in the economy is frequently underlined, for instance, while there have been several studies about occupational careers or exclusions from the labour market. The results here that point to constant mobility are in keeping with those findings.
- (2) The analysis shows that there were no modifications in the traditional inequality measures in West and East Germany, although a different shape of income distribution and a different pattern of individual mobility were found. So *the invariance of income distribution may have resulted from very different individual mobility regimes*. It is an interesting question to decide whether there is a correlation between the levels or shapes of inequality and the pattern of individual mobility behind them.
- (3) In the post-socialist societies examined, clear indications were found that the transforming countries displayed significantly *higher income mobility* than West Germany. This applied when the Glass/Pais Mobility Index and when the overall mobility indicator was used. On the other hand, on the basis of the latter approach it can be argued that transformation is a special case of social change.
- (4) The similarities and dissimilarities of the mobility in East Germany and Hungary provide the opportunity to formulate some new hypotheses. Based on the overall mobility in Hungary and East Germany, the *dynamics of changes in the position of income—the 'circulation' in the income distribution system—seem to be more characteristic of transformation than an increase in income inequality, or at least equally characteristic*.
- (5) Clear differences were found in the pace of transformation in the two post-socialist countries. East Germany showed a very fast change only in the first two years of transformation, while in Hungary the higher mobility lasted longer. It can be assumed that the 'unification effect' on

- East Germany was responsible for the high mobility to some extent, and so the effect of transformation has been lower than in Hungary.
- (6) Over the whole period, a lower chance of escaping poverty was more characteristic of Hungary than of East Germany, and there was higher stability among the rich. East Germany's adoption of the West German social system seems to have been more effective in avoiding breaches in the society (taxing the rich, supporting the poor). The East German system seems to destabilize the top positions and take families out of poverty.
 - (7) Based on the analysis here, it seems apt to speak of '*semi-open societies*'. On the one hand, there are relatively permeable borders between social positions, but on the other hand there is not full freedom of movement between all social positions either. There are chances of moving out from positions, but the options are limited. Most of the shifts are directed to 'neighbouring' income positions. It can also be argued that transformation has brought more openness. The chances of moving are open for a broader range of the population.
 - (8) In East Germany, a robust middle-income category seems to have emerged. In Hungary, there seems to have taken place rather a polarization. The middle-income category is very 'fragile' in Hungary .

References

- Andorka, R., Zs. Spéder and I. Gy. Tóth, 1995: *Developments in Poverty and Income Inequalities in Hungary 1992-1994*. Report to the World Bank Budapest Office.
- Andorka, R., Zs. Ferge and I. Gy. Tóth, 1997: 'Is Hungary Really the Least Unequal? (A discussion of data on income inequalities and poverty in central and eastern European countries),' *Journal of Russian and East European Finance and Trade*, 33: 6, 67-94.
- Atkinson, A.B. and J. Micklewright, 1992: *Economic Transformation in Eastern Europe and the Distribution of Income*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Balcerovicz, L., 1995: *Socialism, Capitalism, Transformation*. Budapest: Central European University Press
- Becker, I., 1998: Zur personellen Einkommensverteilung in Deutschland 1993: Fortsetzung des Trends zunehmender Ungleichheit. Universität Frankfurt, Fachbereich Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Institut für Konjunktur, Wachstum und Verteilung, EVS-Project, Arbeitspapier 13.
- Becker, I. and R. Hauser, 1997: *Einkommensverteilung und Armut. Deutschland auf dem Weg zur Vierfünftel-Gesellschaft?* Frankfurt a.M.: Campus.
- van den Bosch, L., L. De Lathouwer and H. Deleeck, 1996: 'Poverty and Social Security Transfers – Results for Seven Countries and Regions in the EC', in: N. Ott and G. Wagner, eds, *Income Inequality and Poverty in Eastern and Western Europe*. Heidelberg: Physica, pp. 91-124.
- Cowell, F.A., S.P. Jenkins and J.A. Litchfield, 1992: 'The Changing Shape of the UK Income Distribution: Kernel Density Estimates,' University College of Swansea, Department of Economics, Discussion Paper Series, No. 9-06.

- Duncan, G.J., 1984, *Years of Poverty, Years of Plenty*. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.
- Flemming, J. and J. Micklewright, 1997: *Income Distribution, Economic Systems and Transition*. Paper presented at the Conference on 'Inequality and Poverty in Transition Economies,' 23-24 May, EBRD, London.
- Förster, M. and I.J. Tóth, 1997: *Poverty and Inequalities: Hungary and the Visegrád Countries Compared*. Paper presented at the Conference on 'Inequality and Poverty in Transition Economies,' 23-24 May, EBRD, London.
- Habich, R., 1996: 'Problemgruppen und Armut: Zur These der Zwei-Drittel-Gesellschaft,' in: W. Zapf and R. Habich, eds, *Wohlfahrtsentwicklung im vereinten Deutschland. Sozialstruktur und Lebensqualität*. Berlin: edition sigma, pp.161-88.
- Hauser, R. and G. Wagner, 1995: 'Die Einkommensverteilung in Ostdeutschland - Darstellung, Vergleich und Determinanten für die Jahre 1990-1994'. Mimeo.
- Hauser, R. and H. Fabig, 1998: 'Labor Earnings and Household Income Mobility in Reunified Germany: A Comparison of the Eastern and Western States'. Forthcoming in *Review of Income and Wealth*.
- Headey, B., R. Habich and P. Krause, 1994a: 'Long- and Short-Term Poverty. Is Germany a Two-thirds Society?' *Social Indicator Research*, Vol. 31, pp.1-25.
- Headey, B., R. Habich and P. Krause, 1994b: 'The Importance of Government Policy on Income Levels and Inequality in United Germany 1990-1992,' German Institute for Economic Research, Vierteljahreshefte 1/2, Berlin.
- Immerfall, St., 1995: Einführung in den europäischen Gesellschaftsvergleich. Passau: Rothe.
- Kornai, J., 1993: 'Transformációs visszaesés: Egy általános jelenség vizsgálata a magyar fejlődés példáján' (Transformational Recession: A General Phenomenon Examined through the Example of Hungary's Development), *Közgazdasági Szemle*, 40: 7-8, 569-599.
- Machonin, P., 1997: *Social Transformation and Modernization. On Building Theory of Societal Changes in the Post-Communist European Countries*. Prague: Sociologické Nakladatelství.
- Mathwig, G. and R. Habich, 1996: 'Berufs- und Einkommensverläufe in Deutschland nach der Vereinigung', in: R. Hauser et al., eds., *Soziale Sicherheit für Alle?* Opladen: Leske + Budrich, pp. 12-101.
- Müller, K., Frick, J., 1996: 'Die Äquivalenzeinkommensmobilität in den neuen und alten Bundesländern 1990-1994,' in: R. Hauser et al., eds., *Soziale Sicherheit für Alle?* Opladen: Leske + Budrich, pp. 103-154.
- Offe, C., 1994: *Der Tunnel am Ende des Lichts. Erkundungen der politischen Transformation im Neuen Osten*. Frankfurt am Main: Campus.
- Rose, R. and C. Haerpfer; 1996: 'The Impact of a Ready-made state: Advantages of East Germans,' *Studies in Public Policy*, No. 268, Glasgow: Centre for the Study of Public Policy.
- Spéder, Zs., 1998: 'Poverty Dynamics in Hungary during the Transformation,' *Journal of Economics of Transition*, 6: 1, 1-21.
- Spéder, Zs., A. Schultz and R. Habich, 1997: 'Soziale Ungleichheit in der ostmitteleuropäischen Transformation,' in: W. Glatzer and G. Kleinhenz, eds., *Wohlstand für alle?* Opladen: Leske + Budrich, pp. 335-408.

- Stark, D., 1992: 'Path Dependence and Privatisation Strategies in East Central Europe,' *East European Politics and Societies*, 6: 1. 17–54.
- Szívós, P. and I. Gy. Tóth, 1998: 'A háztartások jövedelmi szerkezete, egyenlőtlenségek, szegénység és jóléti támogatások' (The income composition of the households, inequality, poverty and welfare supports), in: E. Sík and I.Gy. Tóth, eds., *Zárótanulmány az MHP 6. hullámáról* (Report on the 6th wave of the Hungarian Household Panel). Budapest: BKE–TÁRKI, pp. 44–57.
- Vogel, J., 1997: 'The European 'Welfare Mix'. Institutional Configuration and Distributive Outcome in Sweden and the European Union in Longitudinal and Comparative Perspective.' Paper presented at the Conference of the International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies, Charlotte N.C., 20-23 November.
- Zapf, W., 1994: *Modernisierung, Wohlfahrtsentwicklung und Transformation*. Berlin: edition sigma.
- Zapf, W., 1995: 'Zwei Geschwindigkeiten in Ost- und Westdeutschland,' in: E. Holtmann and H. Sahner, eds., *Aufhebung der Bipolarität*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich, pp. 69-81.

Abteilung „Sozialstruktur und Sozialberichterstattung“

- früher: Arbeitsgruppe „Sozialberichterstattung“

Die Abteilung *Sozialstruktur und Sozialberichterstattung* hat einen grundlagenwissenschaftlichen Schwerpunkt in der Analyse des sozialstrukturellen Wandels moderner Gesellschaften und einen anwendungsorientierten Schwerpunkt in der Sozialberichterstattung; die Forschungsaufgaben liegen in der Dauerbeobachtung des sozialstrukturellen Wandels und der Wohlfahrtsentwicklung. Die theoretischen Orientierungen stammen aus der Modernisierungstheorie und der Theorie der Wohlfahrtsproduktion.

MitarbeiterInnen in der Abteilung „Sozialstruktur und Sozialberichterstattung“

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Zapf (Leiter)
Dr. Roland Habich (Koordinator)

Prof. Dr. Horst Berger
Petra Böhnke, Diplomsoziologin
Thomas Bulmahn, Diplomsoziologe
Jan Delhey, Diplomsoziologe

Dr. Katrin Gillwald
Dr. Wilhelm Hinrichs
Dr. sc. Eckhard Priller

Bitte senden Sie mir die folgenden Veröffentlichungen zu
Pro paper bitte **1 DM-Briefmarke** beilegen

- Bitte einen beschrifteten Adressenaufkleber beilegen •

WZB

WISSENSCHAFTSZENTRUM BERLIN
FÜR SOZIALFORSCHUNG

Paper-Nr., Autor

Name _____

Institution _____

Straße _____

Ort _____

Datum /
Unterschrift _____

Bestellung bitte einsenden an:

WZB • Abt. Sozialstruktur und Sozialberichterstattung • Reichpietschufer 50 • D - 10785 Berlin

Forschungsschwerpunkt III "Sozialer Wandel, Institutionen und Vermittlungsprozesse"

Verzeichnis der Arbeitspapiere (Stand: Januar 1999)

Abteilungsübergreifend

- FS III 93-301 Wir und die Anderen. "Imagined Communities" im westeuropäischen Vergleich.
Dieter Fuchs, Jürgen Gerhards und Edeltraud Roller
- FS III 96-301 The Mass Media and Modern Government
Kenneth Newton
- FS III 96-302 Das intermediäre System der Politik als Orientierungssystem der Bürger
Dieter Fuchs, Edeltraud Roller, Dieter Rucht und Bernhard Weßels

Abteilung 1 "Öffentlichkeit und soziale Bewegungen"

- FS III 90-101 Strukturen und Funktionen moderner Öffentlichkeit. Fragestellungen und Ansätze.
Jürgen Gerhards und Friedhelm Neidhardt
- FS III 91-101 Mesomobilization Contexts: Organizing and Framing in two Protest Campaigns in West Germany.
Jürgen Gerhards und Dieter Rucht
- FS III 91-102 Left-libertarian Movements in Context: A Comparison of Italy and West Germany, 1965-1990.
Donatella della Porta und Dieter Rucht
- FS III 91-103 The Political Opportunity Structure of New Social Movements: Its Impact on their Mobilization.
Hanspeter Kriesi
- FS III 91-104 Persönliche Netzwerke und die Mobilisierung politischen Protests: Stand der Forschung und strukturanalytische Perspektiven.
Thomas Ohlemacher
- FS III 91-105 Öffentliche Kommunikationsbereitschaft. Test eines zentralen Bestandteils der Theorie der Schweigespirale.
Dieter Fuchs, Jürgen Gerhards und Friedhelm Neidhardt
- FS III 91-106 Eine Untersuchung des Beitrags politischer Klubs zur Entwicklung einer demokratischen Infrastruktur in Polen - am Beispiel von 'Dziekania'. (Forschungsbericht)
Helmut Fehr
- FS III 91-107 Parteien, Verbände und Bewegungen als Systeme politischer Interessenvermittlung.
Dieter Rucht
- FS III 91-108 Die Macht der Massenmedien und die Demokratie: Empirische Befunde.
Jürgen Gerhards
- FS III 92-101 Anbieter von öffentlichen politischen Veranstaltungen in West-Berlin.
Barbara Blatter
Nachfrager und wahrgenommenes Angebot von öffentlichen politischen Veranstaltungen in der Bundesrepublik.
Jürgen Gerhards
- FS III 92-102 Support for New Social Movements in Five Western European Countries.
Dieter Fuchs und Dieter Rucht

- FS III 92-103 Dokumentation und Analyse von Protestereignissen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Prodat), Codebuch.
Dieter Rucht, Peter Hocke und Thomas Ohlemacher
- FS III 92-104 Social Relays: Micro Mobilization via the Meso-Level.
Thomas Ohlemacher
- FS III 93-101 Westeuropäische Integration und die Schwierigkeiten der Entstehung einer europäischen Öffentlichkeit.
Jürgen Gerhards
- FS III 93-102 Selbstkontrolle in den Medien: Der Deutsche Presserat und seine Möglichkeiten.
Jessica Eisermann
- FS III 93-103 Prominenz in der Bundesrepublik.
Birgit Peters
- FS III 93-104 Bevölkerungsmeinung und Gewalt gegen Ausländer im wiedervereinigten Deutschland. Empirische Anmerkungen zu einem unklaren Verhältnis.
Thomas Ohlemacher
- FS III 94-101 Von den Oppositionsgruppen der DDR zu den neuen sozialen Bewegungen in Ostdeutschland?
Barbara Blattert, Dieter Rink und Dieter Rucht
- FS III 94-102 The Political Construction of the Nuclear Energy Issue and Its Impact on the Mobilization of Anti-Nuclear Movements in Western Europe.
Ruud Koopmans und Jan Willem Duyvendak
- FS III 95-101 A Burning Question: Explaining the Rise of Racist and Extreme Right Violence in Western Europe.
Ruud Koopmans
- FS III 95-103 German Unification, Democratization and the Role of Social Movements: A Missed Opportunity.
Dieter Rucht
- FS III 95-105 Diskursanalyse im Zeit- und Ländervergleich. Methodenbericht über eine systematische Inhaltsanalyse zur Erfassung des öffentlichen Diskurses über Abtreibung in den USA und der Bundesrepublik in der Zeit von 1970 bis 1994.
Jürgen Gerhards und Monika Lindgens
- FS III 95-106 Social Movement Mobilization under Right and Left Governments: A Look at Four West European Countries
Ruud Koopmans and Dieter Rucht
- FS III 96-101 Politische Unternehmer, Netzwerke und Bewegungserfolg: Die "Einzelmitglieder" der NSDAP, 1925-30
Helmut Anheier und Thomas Ohlemacher
- FS III 96-102 Protest - öffentliche Meinung - Politik [vergriffen]
Friedhelm Neidhardt
erscheint in: Wolfgang van den Daele, Friedhelm Neidhardt (Hrsg.), Kommunikation und Entscheidung. WZB-Jahrbuch 1996. Berlin: edition sigma 1996.
- FS III 96-103 Determining the Selection Bias in Local and National Newspaper Reports on Protest Events
Peter Hocke
- FS III 96-104 The Role of News Factors in Media Use
Christiane Eilders

- FS III 96-105 The Observation of Public Opinion by the Governmental System
Dieter Fuchs and Barbara Pfetsch
- FS III 97-101 Citizenship, National Identity and the Mobilisation of the Extreme Right. A Comparison of France, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland
Ruud Koopmans and Hanspeter Kriesi
- FS III 97-102 The Impact of Editorial Content on the Political Agenda in Germany: Theoretical Assumptions and Open Questions Regarding a Neglected Subject in Mass Communication Research
Christiane Eilders
- FS III 98-101 Proteststrukturen im Ost-West-Vergleich 1989 - 1992
Susann Burchardt
- FS III 98-102 The Political Construction of Immigration in Italy: opportunities, mobilisation and outcomes
Paul Statham
- FS III 98-103 Die Branchenstruktur der Markt- und Meinungsforschung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland von 1986 bis 1996. Eine deskriptive Analyse
Simone Wack
- FS III 98-104 Konjunkturen der NS-Bewegung. Eine Untersuchung der Veranstaltungsaktivitäten der Münchener NSDAP, 1925-1930
Helmut K. Anheier, Friedhelm Neidhardt und Wolfgang Vorkamp
- FS III 98-105 Challenging the Liberal Nation-State? Postnationalism, Multiculturalism, and the Collective Claims-Making of Migrants and Ethnic Minorities in Britain and Germany
Ruud Koopmans and Paul Statham
- FS III 98-106 Die Stimme der Medien im politischen Prozeß – Themen und Meinungen in Pressekommentaren
Friedhelm Neidhardt, Christiane Eilders und Barbara Pfetsch
- FS III 98-107 Methodenbericht zum Projekt: Die Stimme der Medien im politischen Prozeß – Themen und Meinungen in Pressekommentaren
Christiane Eilders und Albrecht Lüter
- Abteilung 2 "Institutionen und sozialer Wandel"**
- FS III 90-202 Politisches Denken in der Informationsgesellschaft. Zum Zusammenhang zwischen Fernsehnutzung und Einstellungskonsistenz.
Katrin Voltmer
- FS III 90-203 The Normalization of the Unconventional - Forms of Political Action and New Social Movements.
Dieter Fuchs
- FS III 90-204 Vielfalt oder strukturierte Komplexität? Zur Institutionalisierung politischer Spannungslinien im Verbände- und Parteiensystem in der Bundesrepublik.
Bernhard Weßels
- FS III 90-205 Zum Wandel politischer Konfliktlinien. Ideologische Gruppierungen und Wahlverhalten.
Dieter Fuchs
- FS III 91-201 Ein analytisches Schema zur Klassifikation von Politikgehalten.
Edeltraud Roller
- FS III 92-201 Trends of Political Support in the Federal Republic of Germany.
Dieter Fuchs

- FS III 92-202 "Bubble-Up"-Theory or Cascade Model? The Formation of Public Opinion Towards the EC: Shaky Evidence from Different Empirical Sources.
Bernhard Weßels
- FS III 92-203 Democratization and Constitutional Choices in Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, and Poland, 1989-1991.
Arend Lijphart
- FS III 92-204 Bürger und Organisationen - Ost- und Westdeutschland: vereint und doch verschieden?
Bernhard Weßels
- FS III 92-205 Hermeneutisch-klassifikatorische Inhaltsanalyse - Analysemöglichkeiten am Beispiel von Leitfadengesprächen zum Wohlfahrtsstaat.
Edeltraud Roller und Rainer Mathes
- FS III 92-206 Ideological Basis of the Market Economy: Attitudes Toward Distribution Principles and the Role of Government in Western and Eastern Germany.
Edeltraud Roller
- FS III 93-201 The Cumbersome Way to Partisan Orientation in a 'New' Democracy: The Case of the Former GDR.
Max Kaase und Hans-Dieter Klingemann
- FS III 93-202 Eine Metatheorie des demokratischen Prozesses.
Dieter Fuchs
- FS III 93-203 A Metatheory of the Democratic Process.
Dieter Fuchs
- FS III 93-204 Sozialisation in unterschiedlichen Systemen. Zum Profil der Persönlichkeitstypen in West- und Ost-Berlin.
Carolin Schöbel
- FS III 93-205 Mass Media: Political Independence of Press and Broadcasting Systems.
Katrin Voltmer
- FS III 93-206 Mobilisieren Interessengegenschaften? Die "Hostility"-Hypothese, Wahlbeteiligung und Wahlentscheidung bei der Bundestagswahl 1990.
Bernhard Weßels
- FS III 93-207 Wählen als rationales Handeln: Anmerkungen zum Nutzen des Rational-Choice Ansatzes in der empirischen Wahlforschung.
Dieter Fuchs und Steffen Kühnel
- FS III 93-208 Gruppenbindungen und rationales Handeln als Determinanten der Wahlentscheidung in Ost- und Westdeutschland.
Bernhard Weßels
- FS III 93-209 Geteilte Medienrealität? Zur Thematisierungsleistung der Massenmedien im Prozeß der deutschen Vereinigung.
Babara Pfetsch und Katrin Voltmer
- FS III 94-201 Democratic Transformation and the Prerequisites of Democratic Opposition in East and Central Europe.
Bernhard Wessels und Hans-Dieter Klingemann
- FS III 94-202 Cultural Conditions of the Transformation to Liberal Democracies in Central and Eastern Europe.
Dieter Fuchs und Edeltraud Roller

- FS III 94-204 Individuelle Teilnahme an politischer Kommunikation im Prozeß der deutschen Vereinigung. Zur Struktur von interpersonaler und massenmedialer Kommunikation.
Katrin Voltmer, Eva Schabedoth und Peter R. Schrott
- FS III 94-205 Nationalitätenkonflikt und Mechanismen politischer Integration im Baltikum.
Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Jürgen Lass und Katrin Mattusch
- FS III 94-206 The Evolution of Western Foreign Aid Programs.
Thomas R. Cusack und Joyce P. Kaufman
- FS III 96-201 Political Science: The Discipline.
Robert E. Goodin und Hans-Dieter Klingemann
- FS III 96-202 Contexts of Political Protest in Western Democracies: Political Organization and Modernity.
Edeltraud Roller und Bernhard Wessels
- FS III 96-203 Problemreich und konfliktgeladen: Lokale Demokratie in Deutschland fünf Jahre nach der Vereinigung.
Thomas R. Cusack und Bernhard Weßels
- FS III 96-204 Social Alliances and Coalitions: The Organizational Underpinnings of Democracy in West Germany.
Bernhard Wessels
- FS III 96-205 Abbau des Sozialstaats. Einstellungen der Bundesbürger zu Kürzungen von Sozialleistungen in den neunziger Jahren.
Edeltraud Roller
- FS III 96-206 System Characteristics Matter: Empirical Evidence from Ten Representation Studies.
Bernhard Wessels
- FS III 96-207 Wohin geht der Wandel der demokratischen Institutionen in Deutschland? Die Entwicklung der Demokratievorstellungen der Deutschen seit ihrer Vereinigung.
Dieter Fuchs
- FS III 96-208 Legislative Recruitment in Germany: Professionalization or Political Class?
Bernhard Wessels
- FS III 97-201 Social Capital, Institutional Structures, and Democratic Performance: A Comparative Study of German Local Governments.
Thomas R. Cusack
- FS III 97-202 The Electoral Process in the Unified Germany.
Dieter Fuchs und Robert Rohrschneider
- FS III 97-203 Kriterien demokratischer Performanz in Liberalen Demokratien
Dieter Fuchs
- FS III 98-201 Vom Konsens zum Dissens? Politische Ordnungspräferenzen von Eliten und Bürgern im ost-westdeutschen Vergleich.
Christian Welzel
- FS III 98-202 Mapping Political Support in the 1990s: A Global Analysis.
Hans-Dieter Klingemann
- FS III 98-203 Remembering the Bad Old Days: Human Rights, Economic Conditions, and Democratic Performance in Transitional Regimes.
Hans-Dieter Klingemann and Richard I. Hofferbert
- FS III 98-204 The Political Culture of Unified Germany
Dieter Fuchs

Abteilung 3 "Sozialstruktur und Sozialberichterstattung"

- P 89-101 Die Sozialstruktur der Bundesrepublik in den 1980er Jahren. [vergriffen]
Wolfgang Zapf
- P 89-102 Folgen von Arbeitslosigkeit für die Wohlfahrt von Individuen und Haushalten.[vergriffen]
Detlef Landua und Wolfgang Zapf
- P 89-103 National Character Revisited. [vergriffen]
Alex Inkeles
- P 89-104 Der Wandel von Lebensformen und seine Folgen für die soziale Integration. [vergriffen]
Martin Diewald
- P 89-105 Stabilität und Wandel von Parteineigungen. Eine Panelanalyse politischer Präferenzen in Bundesrepublik. [vergriffen]
Detlef Landua
- P 89-106 Die Wechselwirkungen zwischen Beschäftigungspolitik und sozialer Sicherung. [vergriffen]
Richard Hauser
- P 89-107 Is Happiness Relative? [vergriffen]
Ruut Veenhoven
- P 90-101 Erweiterungsmöglichkeiten der Standardverfahren der empirischen Sozialforschung. [vergriffen]
Detlef Landua
- P 90-102 Sozialreport 1990 - Daten und Fakten zur sozialen Lage der DDR. [vergriffen]
Dokumentation eines Workshops am Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
- P 90-103 The Duration and Extent of Poverty - Is Germany a Two-Thirds-Society?
Bruce Headey, Peter Krause und Roland Habich
- P 90-104 Modernisierung und Modernisierungstheorie. [vergriffen]
Wolfgang Zapf
- P 90-105 Von Klassen und Schichten zu Lebensstilen - Ein neues Paradigma für die empirische Sozialforschung? [vergriffen]
Martin Diewald
- P 90-106 Zukunftsforschung aus den U.S.A. - Prominente Autoren und Werke der letzten 20 Jahre.
Katrin Gillwald
- P 91-101 Der lange Weg zur Einheit. Unterschiedliche Lebensqualität in den „alten“ und „neuen“ Bundesländern. [vergriffen]
Detlef Landua, Annette Spellerberg und Roland Habich
- P 91-102 Ein Jahr Umfragen in den Neuen Bundesländern -Themen und Tendenzen.
Christian Holst
- P 91-103 Zeitgemäße Fragen nicht nur an die DDR-Soziologie.
Michael Thomas
- P 91-104 Technik, Alter, Lebensqualität. Zur Bedeutung von Technik für die Lebensführung älterer Menschen. [vergriffen]
Jürgen Hampel, Heidrun Mollenkopf und Wolfgang Zapf
- P 91-105 Ausländer in der Bundesrepublik. Soziale und ökonomische Mobilität.
Wolfgang Seifert

- P 91-106 East Germany: Incomes, Inequality and the Impact of Redistributive Government 1990-1991.
Bruce Headey, Peter Krause und Roland Habich
- P 92-101 Freizeitverhalten - Werte - Orientierungen. Empirische Analysen zu Elementen von Lebensstilen.
Annette Spellerberg
- P 92-102 Das Jahr danach. Zum Transformationsprozeß Ostdeutschlands und seiner Bewertung aus der Sicht der Betroffenen.
Detlef Landua
- P 92-103 Hoffnungsträger Ost. Entwicklungsdynamik und Entwicklungsperspektiven im Berliner Umland aus der Sicht von neuen Führungskräften.
Katrin Gillwald
- P 92-104 Die Transformation in der ehemaligen DDR und die soziologische Theorie der Modernisierung.
Wolfgang Zapf
- P 92-105 Wohnungsversorgung in der ehemaligen DDR. Verteilungskriterien und Zugangswege.
Wilhelm Hinrichs
- P 92-106 Technische Hilfsmittel statt Betreuung? Erhaltung und Unterstützung einer selbständigen Lebensführung im Alter.
Jürgen Hampel
- P 93-101 Lebenslagen im Umbruch - Zur sozialen Lage privater Haushalte in der osteuropäischen Transformation.
Horst Berger und Roland Habich (Hg.)
- P 93-102 Arbeitsmarktsegmentation - Mobilitätsbarrieren für ausländische Arbeitnehmer?
Wolfgang Seifert
- P 93-103 Die Auswirkungen der hohen Unterbeschäftigung in Ostdeutschland auf die personelle Einkommensverteilung.
R. Hauser, K. Müller, J. Frick und G. Wagner
- P 93-104 Is Happiness a Trait? Tests of the theory that a better society does not make people happier.
Ruut Veenhoven
- P 93-105 Veränderungen der Struktur und der sozialen Lage ostdeutscher Haushalte nach 1990.
Horst Berger, Wilhelm Hinrichs, Eckhard Priller und Annett Schultz
- P 93-106 Technical Aids in Old Age - Between acceptance and rejection.
Heidrun Mollenkopf
- P 93-107 Stabilisierung trotz Differenzierung? Sozialstrukturelle Entwicklungen und wahrgenommene Lebensqualität in Ostdeutschland 1990-1992. [vergriffen]
Detlef Landua
- P 93-108 „... im Westen noch beständig, im Osten etwas freundlicher“ Lebensbedingungen und subjektives Wohlbefinden drei Jahre nach der Wiedervereinigung. [vergriffen]
Detlef Landua, Roland Habich, Heinz-Herbert Noll, Wolfgang Zapf und Annette Spellerberg
- P 93-109 Ökonomische Verhaltensweisen und politische Einstellungen im vereinten Deutschland.
Wolfgang Seifert, Richard Rose und Wolfgang Zapf

- P 94-101 Alltagskultur in Ost- und Westdeutschland. Unterschiede und Gemeinsamkeiten.
Annette Spellerberg
- P 94-102 Arbeitszeitpräferenzen. Basisdaten für eine bedürfnisgerechte Arbeitszeitgestaltung.
Karin Schulze Buschoff
- P 94-103 Jugendliche im Transformationsprozeß. Vorbedingungen, Probleme und Chancen zur Integration ostdeutscher Jugendlicher im vereinten Deutschland.
Kerstin Seiring
- P 94-104 Lebensbedingungen und politische Einstellungen im Transformationsprozeß. Ostdeutschland und Osteuropa im Vergleich.
Wolfgang Seifert und Richard Rose
- P 94-105 Lebensstile in West- und Ostdeutschland. Verteilung und Differenzierung nach sozialstrukturellen Merkmalen.
Annette Spellerberg
- FS III 95-401 Wie Migranten leben. Lebensbedingungen und soziale Lage der ausländischen Bevölkerung in der Bundesrepublik.
hrsg. von Wolfgang Seifert
- FS III 95-402 Familie und Erwerbsarbeit in der Bundesrepublik. Rückblick, Stand der Forschung und Design einer Lebensformtypologie.
Karin Schulze Buschoff
- FS III 95-403 Erwerbsverläufe in Ostdeutschland. Einflüsse und Folgen.
Horst Berger, Thomas Bulmahn und Wilhelm Hinrichs
- FS III 95-404 Sozialberichterstattung in und für Deutschland - ein Ziel, zwei Wege? Dokumentation einer Arbeitstagung zu „Sozialreport 1994“ - „Datenreport 1994“.
hrsg. von Roland Habich, Wolfgang Zapf und Gunnar Winkler
- FS III 95-406 Developments in Satisfaction Research.
Ruut Veenhoven
- FS III 95-408 Ökologisierung von Lebensstilen. Argumente, Beispiele, Einflußgrößen.
Katrin Gillwald
- FS III 96-401 Mobilität zur sozialen Teilhabe Älterer.
Heidrun Mollenkopf und Pia Flaschenträger
- FS III 96-402 Lebenszufriedenheit im europäischen Vergleich.
Ingeborg Weller
- FS III 96-403 Vereinigungsbilanzen. Die deutsche Einheit im Spiegel der Sozialwissenschaften.
Thomas Bulmahn
- FS III 96-404 Happy Life-Expectancy. A comprehensive measure of quality-of-life in nations.
Ruut Veenhoven
- FS III 96-405 Response Style und Response Set. Eine Längsschnittuntersuchung zu den Zufriedenheits- und Einstellungsfragen im Sozio-ökonomischen Panel.
Jörg-Peter Schräpler
- FS III 96-406 Rethinking Modernization: Legacies of Parsons and Hilbert.
Edward A. Tiryakian
- FS III 96-407 Wohnortwechsel zwischen den Bundesländern im Kontext der Vereinigung.
Wilhelm Hinrichs

- FS III 97 - 401 Ungleichheits- und Gerechtigkeitsorientierungen in modernen Wohlfahrtsstaaten. Ein Vergleich der Länder Schweden, Großbritannien und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Steffen Mau
- FS III 97 - 402 Die Sozialstruktur der DDR. Versuch einer Rekonstruktion auf der Basis einer 1987 durchgeführten soziologischen Untersuchung
Siegfried Grundmann
- FS III 97 - 403 Lebensstile und Wohnverhältnisse
Annette Spellerberg
- FS III 97 - 404 Wohnmobilität und Wohnverhältnisse in West- und Ostdeutschland
Nicole Schneider
- FS III 97 - 405 Privathaushalte und Haushalten in Ostdeutschland
Annett Schultz
- FS III 97 - 406 Ein Fall von Car Sharing: Umweltentlastung durch soziale Innovation
Katrin Gillwald
- FS III 97 - 407 Soziologische Forschung in der DDR. Einige Aspekte der Arbeit des Wissenschaftlichen Rates
Rudi Weidig
- FS III 97 - 408 Sozialindikatorenforschung in der DDR. Wissenschaftstheoretische, forschungsorganisatorische und institutionelle Aspekte
Horst Berger
- FS III 97 - 409 Wohnbedingungen und ihre subjektive Wahrnehmung in Ostdeutschland 1990-97
Wilhelm Hinrichs
- FS III 97 - 410 Arbeitszeiten - Wunsch und Wirklichkeit in Ost- und Westdeutschland
Karin Schulze Buschoff
- FS III 97 - 411 Ein Suchen und Sichfinden im Gestern und Heute. Verändern die Ostdeutschen ihre Einstellungen und Haltungen zur Demokratie und gesellschaftlichen Mitwirkung?
Eckhard Priller
- FS III 98 - 401 Inequality and Support for Redistributive Policy: One World of Post-Communism, Two Worlds of Western Capitalism?
Jan Delhey
- FS III 98 - 402 Über die Möglichkeit einer kontinuierlichen und zügigen Fortsetzung des chinesischen Modernisierungsprozesses
Li Pengcheng
- FS III 98 - 403 Lebensstile im Zeitvergleich: Typologien für West- und Ostdeutschland 1993 und 1996
Annette Spellerberg und Regina Berger Schmitt
- FS III 98 - 404 Teilzeitbeschäftigte in Europa. Arbeitsbedingungen, Familienkontext, Motive und subjektive Bewertungen
Karin Schulze Buschoff und Jana Rückert
- FS III 98 - 405 Das Erwerbsverhalten von Frauen im europäischen Vergleich. Welche Faktoren beeinflussen Arbeitszeiten und Arbeitszeitwünsche?
Karin Schulze Buschoff, Inge Weller und Jana Rückert
- FS III 98 - 406 Rette sich, wer kann? Die Krise der gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung und die Privatisierung der Altersvorsorge
Thomas Bulmahn

- FS III 99 - 401 Wohnsuburbanisierung am Beispiel Berlin. Ein Erklärungsrahmen
Wilhelm Hinrichs
- FS III 99 - 402 Income Dynamics in Three Societies. An investigation of social dynamics using „old“ and „new“ types of social indicators
Zsolt Spéder, Roland Habich
- FS III 99 - 403 Inequality and Attitudes. Postcommunism, Western Capitalism and Beyond
Jan Delhey
- FS III 99 - 404 Social Reporting in the 19970s and 1990s
Wolfgang Zapf
- FS III 99 - 405 New Structures of Inequality: Some Trends of Social Change in Modernized Societies
Heinz-Herbert Noll

Bitte die nächste Seite beachten!
See the following page, please!

Die Arbeitspapiere können bestellt werden/The discussion papers can be ordered:

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für
Sozialforschung (WZB)
Pressestelle
Reichpietschufer 50
D-10785 Berlin

Bestellungen von Arbeitspapieren: Briefmarken erbeten

Wir erbitten von allen Bestellern, die Arbeitspapiere vom WZB anfordern, eine **1 DM-Briefmarke pro Papier** als pauschalen Beitrag zu den anfallenden Versandkosten. Besteller aus dem **Ausland** werden gebeten, für jedes bestellte Arbeitspapier einen "Coupon-Réponse International" (internationalen Antwortschein), der auf Postämtern erhältlich ist, beizufügen.

Aus diesem Grund ist es auch nicht mehr möglich, Bestellungen von Arbeitspapier per Telefon oder Fax an das WZB zu richten. Schicken Sie Ihre Bestellungen nur noch schriftlich an die WZB-Pressestelle, und legen Sie neben der entsprechenden Anzahl von Briefmarken weiterhin einen mit Ihrer eigenen Adresse versehenen **Aufkleber** bei.

Die in letzter Zeit erheblich gestiegene Anzahl von Bestellungen sowie die Mittelkürzungen, die öffentlich finanzierten Institutionen - wie auch dem WZB - auferlegt wurden, machen diese Maßnahme unumgänglich. Wir bitten um Verständnis und darum, unbedingt wie beschrieben zu verfahren.

Stamps for Papers

We ask for a 1 DM-postage stamp per paper from all those who wish to order WZB-papers and who live in Germany. These stamps contribute to the shipment costs incurred. All persons interested in WZB-papers from abroad are kindly requested to send one "Coupon-Réponse International" (international reply coupon) for each ordered paper. The coupons can be obtained at your local post office.

The reasons for these measures are the high increase in the number of ordered papers during the last months as well as the cut in funds imposed on publicly financed institutions like the WZB. We do ask for your understanding and hope that you will comply with the above mentioned procedure.

