



Dear participants and friends of the GSBC,

With this GSBC newsletter, we continuously want to inform you about current developments at the Graduate School "Human Behaviour in Social and Economic Change" (GSBC), upcoming courses, workshops and conferences as well as research highlights relevant for researchers and doctoral candidates in the GSBC. The contents of this newsletter are as follows:

1. Latest News
2. GSBC Summer School on Identity, Innovation and Aging
3. Conference presentations by the GSBC fellows
4. Announcements
5. Accomplishments

All announcements and accomplishments (especially of publications and lectures) are based on information supplied to us.

LATEST NEWS

Grants and Offers

Best-Poster-Award for Andrea Michel (GSBC)

On the 12th Biennial Conference of the European Association for Research on Adolescence (EARA) (Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius (Lithuania), May 12-15, 2010) the prize for the best poster of the Day (May 15th) was awarded to our fellow Andrea Michel! She gained the award for the presentation *An Investigation of Berry's Acculturation Styles among Adolescent Diaspora Immigrants: A person-centered Approach* (together with Peter F. Titzmann & Rainer K. Silbereisen).

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PhD Thesis Award for Nadine Chlaß (GSBC-EIC)

The EIC fellow Nadine Chlaß is to receive the PhD thesis award of the School of Economics and Business Administration, FSU Jena for her dissertation project *Purely Procedural Aspects of Games* on June 25th (Schillertag). She describes her project as follows.

Typically, an economic analysis relies upon individual outcomes or a distribution over outcomes. Such outcomes may include monetary payoffs, allocations of consumption bundles, costs of effort, or expectations over these. Based on an individuals' preferences over these outcomes, we derive her optimal actions.

So far, economics focuses on outcomes and knows very little about whether individuals do not also care about the procedure which generates these outcomes. And yet, in some areas of life, procedures are vitally important. In an election, for instance, great care is taken to grant everyone an equal opportunity to vote and to make the election transparent and simple. If we learn that an election violated some of these criteria, we may not

accept its outcome, even if our preferred candidate won: we show outcome-invariant preferences over procedures, or so-called *purely procedural preferences*.

I suggest and define a number of procedural aspects individuals might care about, such as equal information for everyone, equal opportunities to act, and to harm each other, and finally, procedural simplicity. I put these to an experimental test. In particular, equal opportunities to harm each other and procedural simplicity seem to matter empirically. I also try to understand the logic behind this new type of preferences and discover a link with individuals' moral concerns. Finally, I ask how individuals react if they are subject to a procedure which manifestly violates their purely procedural preferences. Such a procedure would for instance distribute information asymmetrically, or grant one party more opportunities to harm the other etc. Experimentally, I find that within such procedures, individuals monetarily compensate the procedurally disadvantaged party which has fewer information, or fewer opportunities to harm another. This shows that outcome-invariant properties of a procedure can turn outcome-varying.

My results indicate that purely procedural preferences need be taken into account to derive individually optimal actions. The existence of such preferences is yet also a challenge. Game-theoretically for instance, aspects of the game itself would enter a player's subjective payoff. It is yet to be established how this can be done conveniently.

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Runner-up for the DRUID Winter conference's most promising research project award 2010 for Michael Wyrwich (GSBC-EIC)

On the DRUID-DIME Academy Winter Conference 2010 for doctoral students on *Innovation, Knowledge and Entrepreneurship*, January 21-23, 2010, in Aalborg/ Denmark the EIC fellow Michael Wyrwich had won the Runner-up for the research project award for his presentation of the single authored paper *Entrepreneurial Heritage and Start-Up Activities in a socialist and post-socialist economy*.

The paper investigates whether entrepreneurial culture is such deeply embedded in regions that even four decades of socialism could not destroy it. The main finding is that self-employment in socialism and entrepreneurial activities after transition across East German regions can be explained by the different role of entrepreneurship in the industrial history of these regions, which is reflected by a historically grown entrepreneurial heritage.

Invitation for Martin Obschonka (Thuringian Founder Study)

I was asked to share my impressions from the 40th St. Gallen Symposium (4-7 May 2010), which is regarded as one of the world's leading platforms for dialogue on key issues in the interface between business, politics, science, and civil society. It was a truly mind-blowing event bringing together 200 selected young people from all across the globe and a comprehensive list of today's leaders in business, politics, and science. Due to my interdisciplinary expertise gained during my ongoing dissertation work together with my supervisors Prof. Dr. Silbereisen and PD Dr. Schmitt-Rodermund, I had the honor of being invited into the knowledge pool of the so-called "Leaders of Tomorrow" group. The topic of this year's anniversary symposium was "Entrepreneurs – Agents of Change". First of all, I have to say that I was truly impressed by the very diverse list of keynote speakers - among them not only well known names from leading companies and banks, but also distinguished scientists (e.g., sociologist Prof. Lord Giddens), politicians and even the Abbot Primate of the Order of Saint Benedict. Particularly interesting to me was the talk by Skype co-founder Morten Lund who is currently bankrupt but still active as an agent of change. (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4CYkiQ4ZgNI>). Also the talk

by Prof. Mahbubani from Singapore on the change in Asia and its consequences on the western world was fascinating (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z7eX3f9YAvg>). What was most inspiring for me, however, was to exchange ideas with all those young ambitious people. Many of them grew up in Asia, now studying in the US or in the UK. For example, there was Ainur Begim. Born in communistic Kazakhstan, she moved to the US and then worked as a credit analyst on Wall Street and also for Lehman Brothers during the financial crisis. Currently she is doing her PhD in Anthropology at Yale University. To me, her vita exemplary shows what social and economic change can actually mean today. As a global phenomenon, it is vitally shaping young peoples' life-courses and prospects, producing a unique new generation of agents of change. Finally, I want to express my gratefulness to my supervisors, and also to my colleagues from the "Thuringian Founder Study", especially Sarah Kösters, Maximilian Göthner, and Michael Stützer. Certainly my invitation to St. Gallen was also a product of their work and our interdisciplinary thinking, facilitated by the GSBC.

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New Project by Franz J. Neyer: Personality Development at the Midlife Transition (funded by the German Science Foundation)

We continue an ongoing longitudinal study on personality development over a 15-years period covering emerging/young adulthood and the transition to middle adulthood (mean age of participants at the 4 measurement occasions: 24, 29, 33, and 40, SD \approx 3,8). Thus far we have shown the impact of personality on the choice of particular life forms and the development of close relationships such as with romantic partners (Lehnart & Neyer, 2006; Neyer, 1999, 1998). It was also demonstrated that personality maturation in young adulthood was moderated by the transition to a first serious partner relationship (Neyer & Asendorpf, 2001; Neyer & Lehnart, 2007; Lehnart, Neyer, & Eccles, 2010). We now expect to be able to make long-term predictions of personality and relationship development from young to middle adulthood. In particular, we will study the antecedents and consequences of transitions and life experiences in the domains of partnership (e.g. stability, separation, divorce, and partner change), family (e.g. challenges of a sandwich position) and work (e.g. demands of mobility and work family balance). Results are expected to deepen our understanding of personality development in times of accelerated social change.

Professorship for Uwe Cantner

Uwe Cantner accepted the offer of a position as Professor (II) of Economics (part-time professor) by the University of Southern Denmark (USD) at Odense. The position is tied to the research major i²M (Integrated Innovation Management) headed by Mette Praest Knudsen. i²M has a research profile comprising analyses on green innovation, service innovation, open innovation, user-driven innovation and collective innovation. Currently, the group consists of 16 researchers.

New GSBC-Post-Doc

Katharina Stöbel

My research focuses on the role of migrants' orientations towards host and heritage culture within the change processes migrants experience after immigrating to a host country. I am especially interested in understanding contextual influences on migrants' orientations and interindividual differences in intraindividual changes. In my research I concentrate on Diaspora immigrants to Germany and Israel.

Before starting as a postdoctoral fellow at the GSBC, I worked as a research associate in a German-Israeli research project. This project studied the importance of regulating developmental transitions in childhood, adolescence and early adulthood for migrants and minorities in comparison with the native population in Germany and Israel. It was part of a larger research consortium that was composed of researchers in the fields of psychology, sociology, criminology and linguistics from several universities in Germany and Israel (www.migration.uni-jena.de).



I did my doctoral studies at the University of Jena, Department of Developmental Psychology & Center for Applied Developmental Science (CADS). My dissertation examined the role of ethnic German immigrants' cultural self identification within the change processes immigrants undergo. Thereby, I analyzed relations of changing identifications to (a) changes of the perceived context, (b) migrants' attitudes and behaviors within the intergroup situation, and (c) their psychological adaptation.

As part of my postdoctoral work at the GSBC I investigate interrelations between migrants' orientations towards host and heritage culture and their access to resources in terms of social, cultural and economic capital, focusing on the prediction of adaptation.

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New GSBC Member: Research Group Person Perception (Head: Stephan R. Schweinberger)

The faculty of the GSBC further decided to integrate the research group person perception that is funded by the German Science Foundation.

The efficient analysis and representation of person-related information is one of the most important challenges for human social perception. Faces, for instance, inform us about a large variety of socially relevant information including a person's identity, emotions, gender, age, ethnic background or focus of attention. Cognitive models of face perception acknowledge a degree of functional independence between these different aspects of perception, each of which may be mediated by different types of "diagnostic" information in the stimulus. Cognitive neuroscience is beginning to reveal the neural mechanisms that underlie face perception, but there has been little work on integrating those data with models from cognitive and social psychology. The present applicants have begun to successfully collaborate on this integrative view. In this Research Unit, we will combine a multilevel methodological approach to promote a unified theory of the psychological and neural bases of person perception. In a closely coordinated research programme, we will investigate i) basic perceptual processes, ii) the processing of social and emotional information about people, and iii) person perception in specific populations.

Examining the transient effects of previous experience with faces has been particularly influential for cognitive models of face perception. While research on priming, and more recently on adaptation, is shaping theories about the neural mechanisms and representations involved in various aspects of face perception, the precise relationship between these two phenomena remains to be determined. A highly relevant open issue is face learning – the question how perceptual and neural mechanisms create stable representations for initially unfamiliar faces. The voice – which carries a wealth of nonverbal social information similar to faces – has received little scientific attention in the past. Current research thus needs to reflect the importance of auditory person perception. Dynamic multimodal information from faces and voices is often combined to shape our perception of identity or social group membership (e.g., gender, ethnicity, region). Faces and voices also can be highly potent emotional stimuli which may be processed even in the absence of attention. Moreover, people differ in physical attractiveness, a powerful variable for

sexual partner preference. Person perception and memory for elderly people may become more prevalent in the future as a result of demographic changes. Finally, dramatic impairments in person perception can occur in specific conditions such as congenital prosopagnosia, an inability to identify faces of familiar people.

This Research Unit integrates cognitive and social perspectives for investigating person perception in a unique manner, using a range of methods from experimental psychology, social psychology, and the cognitive neurosciences. Our ultimate aim is to develop a unified account of the processing of person-related social information in humans.

New GSBC-Faculty-Members

Stefanie Hiss

Since winter term 2009/2010 Stefanie Hiss is Assistant Professor for Economic Sociology/Sociology of Financial Markets as well as Schumpeter Fellow and Head of the Junior Research Group "Sustainability and Financial Markets - Institutional Arrangements and Pattern of Perception" at the Friedrich Schiller University of Jena. She awarded her PhD in 2005 in sociology for her dissertation "Corporate Social Responsibility - ein Mythos?" and worked thereafter as researcher at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne and as post-doctoral fellow at the Department of Sociology II and in the Research Training Group (German Research Foundation) "Markets and Social Systems in Europe" at the University of Bamberg.



She has broad research interests, namely economic sociology (rating, credit, scoring), sociology of markets (sociology of financial markets, socially responsible investment), sociology of organizations (corporate social responsibility, social standards), environmental sociology (sustainability, environmental standards), institutional theory (new institutionalism in sociology), sociology of work and industry (work in the financial sector) and political sociology (social movements, NGOs).

Gabriele Wilz

Gabriele Wilz is Professor for Intervention in Clinical Psychology at our university since 2009. She studied psychology at the Philipps-University of Marburg, made her PhD in 1998 at the University of Leipzig and worked thereafter as researcher at the University of Leipzig and as Assistant Professor at the TU Berlin. Since 2008 she is professor for clinical psychology and psychology of health.

Her interests are psychotherapy for caregivers of persons with dementia and chronic diseases, psychotherapy in old age and rehabilitation, resource activation in psychotherapy, interventions to prevent relapse in depression and process evaluation in psychotherapy.



The faculty of the GSBC decided to welcome the research group Person Perception as new member and Stefanie Hiss and Gabriele Wilz as new faculty members.

GSBC - New Member of the Executive Committee

Amelie Mummendey left the Executive Board of the GSBC. We very much appreciate the tremendous time and effort she devoted to the GSBC. She will be replaced by Melanie C. Steffens.

**GSBC SUMMER SCHOOL
ON IDENTITY, INNOVATION AND AGING**

September 19th-26th, 2010, Castle Oppurg, Thuringia, Germany

The Summer School of the Graduate School Human Behaviour in Social & Economic Change (GSBC) aims at addressing three core concepts in Social and Economic Change: identity, innovation and aging. The group concepts will be explained below. Leading international experts from psychology, sociology and economics will give talks on selected related topics. We are very pleased that the following scientists confirmed to be available for our PhD students as invited consultants (in alphabetical order):

- Hartmut Esser (University of Mannheim)
- Werner Greve (University of Hildesheim)
- Christopher Hertzog (Georgia Institute of Technology)
- Luigi Marengo (LEM, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna Pisa)
- Bernard Nijstad (University of Groningen)
- Marc Szydlik (University of Zurich)
- Hans-Werner Wahl (University of Heidelberg)

Interdisciplinary groups of PhD students working, advised by guests, faculty and post-docs, will work on one of the three topics in order to broaden their scientific horizon. The GSBC promotes an open access summer school, for which students from outside the GSBC may apply.

To ensure an excellent learning environment, participation is limited to additional 10 exceptional graduate and doctoral students from around the world. Interested scholars should apply via email with a paper on one of the topics outlined above, a CV and a letter of recommendation that is written by an academic teacher. The application form can be found on our website (<http://www.gsbc.uni-jena.de/index.php?id=433>). The completed form should be returned together with the paper on July 31st at the latest to Kristina von Rhein (kristina.von-rhein(at)uni-jena.de). The letter of reference should be directly sent to us by the recommender. Please note that for Non-GSBC-members there is a fee of 200 Euro. Travel to Jena has also to be covered by the participants and/or their home institution. From Jena a shuttle bus will go to Oppurg.

Theme 1 - Mobility and Identity: Coping with identity change as triggered by individual mobility

Mobility is a pervasive feature of modern societies. Because of developmental trajectories and social requirements, people have to move within cities (e.g., elderly people move into care homes) and between cities (e.g., in order to find a job or to complete their studies), they move to other countries (e.g., as immigrants and refugees) and become members of international communities (e.g., face book). Hence, people frequently face the problem that what they can and do know does not fit, but what they can't and don't know is required in the new setting. Thus, they have to adapt to these new circumstances. This involves changes in their identities. In order to cope with mobility people change existing identities, develop and acquire new identities, and have to give up other

identities. Identity change (as afforded by mobility) requires people to learn new abilities (e.g., new languages), new conventions and social norms (e.g., how to behave appropriately) and values (e.g., gender equality). In this workshop we will analyze identity change as it is triggered by mobility demands. Moreover, we will go beyond traditional approaches to personal and group identities because we will focus on the relation between the individual and the group. For instance, we will focus on the tension between demands for cohesive groups and demands for diverse groups and how these facilitate or complicate the processes of coping with identity change. Finally, we will consider strategies that people use in acquiring new identities as well as strategies that manage the positivity of existing identities.

Guiding questions:

1. What are the various mobility demands of modern societies?
2. How can identity change be conceptualized including issues related to change of existing identities, identity formation, addition of new identities, blending identities, identity loss etc.
3. What is the optimal relation between the individual and group? Should we stress conformity and cohesion or diversity and individuality?
4. How do people manage identity change? To what extent do they form diasporas? How do they self select social niches and how do they change existing groups (entrepreneurs of identity)?

Keywords: mobility, identity change, identity management, coping

Summer School Faculty: Alaina Brenick, Hartmut Esser, Caterina Giannetti, Thomas Kessler, Amélie Mummendey

Theme 2 - Creating new ideas and pushing to use them: Cultural, social, economic and political dimensions

Innovating is a quite special activity, it shows a low share in all activities, and it is not pursued by everyone. However, social, cultural and economic change and development are often seen as driven by the creation of something new and its diffusion and adoption.

Innovation activities comprise the creation of new ideas, their first application and (wide-spread) usage. They are a phenomenon to be observed in different social, cultural, political and economic contexts. The actors driving those activities are coined the dynamic entrepreneur, the political entrepreneur, the social entrepreneur, the cultural entrepreneur and the like. Creativity, willingness to take risk, appropriate knowledge and experience, the ability to draw on social capital, as well as the power to push a new idea characterize those actors. Competitive (markets, political competition, competition in and between social groups) as well as cooperative contexts are of importance for both, the creation and the diffusion of new ideas. In principle we are interested in understanding the types of potentially creative actors and how their embeddedness into social, sectoral, regional, political, cultural and technological contexts drives inventive/innovative activities and determines their success or failure.

Guiding questions:

1. What are the actors, groups of actors that pursue innovation activities?
2. What are the core characteristics of innovation processes in terms of phases, models, division of labor/ knowledge?
3. How is the relationship between creativity and knowledge, between internal and external incentives, between solo and team entrepreneurs to create a new idea and to push them into use?
4. What are the commonalities and differences
 - (a) among innovative activities,
 - (b) the types of entrepreneurship,

- (c) the creative acts involved,
- (d) the various forms competition and cooperation,
- (e) the ways new ideas penetrate and diffuse and
- (f) with respect to the different spheres where innovation takes place (social sphere, political sphere, cultural sphere, economic sphere)?

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, inventors, elites, creative destruction, creativity

Summer School Faculty: Heinrich Best, Uwe Cantner, Michael Fritsch, Alexia Gaudeul, Luigi Marengo, Elena Semenova

Theme 3 - Shifting Demography, Changing Institutions, and Psychosocial Functioning: Promoting Quality of Life in Old Age

Populations in the Western world are growing older due to a decline in birth rates and an increase in life expectancy. At the same time, research has shown that, although human development takes place across the entire life span and is characterized by larger than expected degrees of plasticity of psychosocial functioning, there are limits that cannot be overcome in old age. Nevertheless, neither societies nor individuals are really prepared for the new societal situation with its manifold consequences and uncertainties concerning the functioning of societies and well-being in old age. Our traditional tripartite organization of school, occupational training, and work, in that sequence, is increasingly confronted by the idea of lifelong learning, prompted by the rapid change in technologies and the broader scope of capabilities available even in later life. Changing family structures and the pluralisation of social networks pose new challenges for intergenerational solidarity and the life chances of elderly people. Moreover, there are plenty of questions concerning the actual plasticity of particular psychosocial functions in specific groups, based on past life experiences and particularly life styles. But sciences such as psychology and sociology of aging can also rely on a growing set of well-designed interventions that have an enduring effect on either preserving capabilities in the third age, or maintaining dignity in the fourth age (note that the segment of the very old is growing disproportionately fast).

Guiding questions:

1. What are the consequences of shifts in life expectancy for current and future aging cohorts, for the individuals, for inter-generational relations and for the institutions of welfare?
2. How do trajectories in core psychosocial functions change across the life span, and which methods can we utilize to describe and model the course of development, including inter-individual differences and patterns?
3. Which are the main conceptual models for the explanation of change processes during old age according to the social and behavioural sciences?
4. What approved intervention means exist to activate resources and potential for old adults, to promote competence, to support mental health and autonomous functioning?
5. What is the role of cultural factors in psychosocial aging in a multi-ethnic society?
6. What are the consequences of all of the above concerning research and training in sciences such as psychology and sociology?

Keywords: demographic shift, quality of life, models of aging, social relations, psychosocial intervention

Summer School Faculty: Werner Greve, Christopher Hertzog, Stephan Lessenich, Maria Pavlova, Rainer K. Silbereisen, Katharina Stöbel, Marc Szydlik, Hans-Werner Wahl

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS BY THE GSBC FELLOWS

Lars Vogel, Conference "Twenty Years After: Parliamentary democracy and parliamentary representation in post-communist Europe", Dornburg, May 8th, 2010

Representation and Political Culture in Germany after 1990

Almost 20 years after re-unification, East and West Germans still differ in their evaluations of the political system and in their political cultures in general. In order to understand this prevailing difference, we will argue that the process of transition should be analyzed as interaction between political elites and population. The argument is that the political elites in Eastern Germany adapted faster to the institutional framework imported from Western Germany than the population. This rapid adaptation caused a different understanding of the institutionally defined procedures of the political system and of policies among political elites in Eastern Germany compared to their population. This incongruence and representational gap leads to dissatisfaction with the political system, whereby similar differences could also be found in Western Germany.

Andrea Michel, EARA – 12th Biennial Conference of the European Association for Research on Adolescence, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania, 12-15 May, 2010

An Investigation of Berry's Acculturation Styles among Adolescent Diaspora Immigrants: A person-centered Approach (together with Peter F. Titzmann and Rainer K. Silbereisen)

This study investigated whether the four acculturation styles described by Berry and others ("assimilation", "integration", "separation", "marginalization", e.g., Berry, 2005) can be found empirically in a sample of adolescent Diaspora immigrants.

In a sample of 812 adolescent repatriates from the former Soviet Union (FSU) in Germany, a person-centered approach (latent profile analysis) was used to distinguish groups of acculturation styles, based on several variables measuring identification, behaviors, and attitudes.

Results revealed four different latent profiles, which, however, did not fully resemble those described by Berry and others. Identification variables showed the highest discriminatory power, clearly distinguishing a "more German" and a "more Russian" profile. Our analyses further suggest that for adolescent repatriates the developmental task of creating a stable identity is reflected by an "indifferent" profile as well as change over time. Our results also demonstrate that being a repatriate can be reflected in a separate profile, showing a relative high preference for one's own special migrant group.

Awarded "Best Poster of the Day", May 15, 2010.

Maria Pavlova, EARA – 12th Biennial Conference of the European Association for Research on Adolescence, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania, 12-15 May, 2010

Subjective salience of age-normative developmental tasks in Russian adolescents

Adolescence is associated with a variety of developmental tasks concerning peer relationships and identity formation. In order to be successfully resolved, developmental tasks should be translated into personal strivings. The present study examined individual differences in preferred activities of Russian adolescents, which reflected major developmental tasks of adolescence as well as more childish interests. It was expected that each profile of preferences might have its adaptive correlates.

I used a convenience sample of 249 students of two Moscow secondary schools (age 12–16) surveyed in Spring 2003. Subjective salience of career planning and preparation, self-exploration, school studies, passive leisure, friendships, romance, and relationships with parents was determined via pairwise comparison of respective items. Self-report measures of sociodemographic background, academic achievement, verbal intelligence, quality of parent–adolescent relationships, and emotional well-being served as correlates.

Seven possible foci of preferences were reduced to three dimensions by way of principal component analysis: Leisure and Friends vs. Career (Factor 1), Parents and Study vs. Romance (Factor 2), and Self-Exploration and Study vs. Leisure (Factor 3). Multiple regression revealed that Factor 1 was associated with lower academic achievement; Factor 2 was related to younger age, higher parental SES, and maternal authoritative parenting; and Factor 3 was linked to higher verbal intelligence. No significant associations of the three factors with gender, family type (intact vs. non-intact), perceived family income, fathers' parenting style, and emotional well-being emerged. Additional person-oriented analyses showed that there was a great diversity in the profiles of preferences, and that subjective salience of all age-normative issues simultaneously (career, self, friendships, and romance) was rarely observed.

Subjective salience of identity-related tasks, parent–adolescent relationships, and school studies seemingly had more adaptive correlates than subjective salience of peer relationships. Different age-appropriate preferences might be mutually exclusive and ambiguously related to adjustment.

Katharina Stöbel, EARA – 12th Biennial Conference of the European Association for Research on Adolescence, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania, 12-15 May, 2010

Cultural Self Identification and Migrants' Acculturation Process: The Case of Young Ethnic German Immigrants (together with Rainer K. Silbereisen and Peter F. Titzmann)

Immigrants face the challenge of dual ethnic identification as member of the host and the heritage culture. According to acculturation theories, ethnic identifications can be assumed to change over time. Hence, we hypothesized an increase in young immigrants' identification as host culture member and a decrease in their heritage culture identification. Moreover, identification with a group is, according to Social Identity Theory, central for the understanding of intergroup attitudes and behaviors. Based on this theoretical notion, we predicted that changes in migrants' identifications are related to changes in attitudes and behaviors. Analyses were based on a sample of 376 ethnic German immigrants from Russia to Germany (mean age 16.0, mean length of residence 6.6 years at the first assessment), who participated in four annual waves of assessment. Identifications were operationalized as the degree of ethnic self identification as "Russian" and "German". Attitudes referred to acculturation orientations towards host and heritage culture. Behavior was represented by the frequency of host culture language usage and the ethnic composition of the peer network. Results of growth curve modeling supported our assumption that identification as member of the heritage culture on average significantly decreased over time. However, we found no significant group-level changes in identification as member of the host culture. Further, as predicted, changes in ethnic self identification with regard to membership in the host culture were related to attitudes and behaviors. Contradicting our hypothesis, results indicated only weak associations between changes of identification as heritage culture member, attitudes and behaviors. Results will be discussed with respect to the relevance of ethnic identification for young immigrants. Moreover, the particularities of diaspora migrants concerning the identification with host and heritage culture will be further examined using the example of ethnic German immigrants living in Germany.

Philip Hiroshi Ueno, DRUID Summer Conference 2010 on Opening up Innovation: Strategy, Organization and Technology, Imperial College London Business School, June 16-18, 2010

Can Dutch disease harm the export performance of Brazilian Industry?

This study assesses the Dutch disease models vis-à-vis the Brazilian economy and the recent discoveries of oil in the pre-salt reservoirs off the Brazilian coast. Dutch disease and the resource curse are two of the major causes of the bad economic performances of resource-rich countries. Dutch disease is brought about by the overvaluation of the currency, which leads to the loss of competitiveness and the de-industrialization of an economy.

This paper provides a detailed analysis of macroeconomic indicators concluding that Brazil has avoided classic Dutch disease but has been losing competitiveness due to an overvaluation of the currency. Moreover, the institutional also needs to be improved in order to avoid the risk of not being able to manage its natural resources.

Key words: Dutch disease, de-industrialization, pre-salt.

JEL classification: O14, O54

Karolina Hansen, SoDoc Workshop, Bremen, June 24-27, 2010

Interactions of accent and look in social categorization, impression formation and economic decisions

In my research I explore the interaction of people's appearance and accents they use while speaking. I use psychological and economic experimental methods to address those issues. The frames for my research are social cognition, social categorisation, ethnic stereotypes and implicit attitudes, as well as expectations and consequences of violations of those expectations. I look on phenomena of social cognition and language in a context of immigrants to Western European countries, specifically Germany.

In my pre-study I explored what criteria people declare they use when deciding who is German and who is not. I contrast those with opinion about nationality of famous politicians, sportsmen or pop stars with immigrant background that are present in German mass media.

In my experiments I look at the role of order of presentation of visual and auditory stimuli on social categorisation of people, evaluation of them and, consequently, possible discrimination. In my work I also explore what happens when others violate expectations we had, how would they look like or how would they speak.

Maria Pavlova, 15th European Conference on Personality (ECP 15), Brno (Czech Republic), July 20-24, 2010

Normative Achievements of Young Adulthood and Subjective Well-Being: Does Personality Play a Role? (together with Rainer K. Silbereisen)

Financial independence, steady partnership, and parenthood are important role transitions of young adulthood, and by the end of this period individuals are traditionally expected to have accomplished them. We investigated whether achievement or non-achievement of these statuses is related to subjective well-being (SWB), whether this relationship differs across periods of adulthood, and to what extent these differences might be accounted for by personality variables. We used a representative cross-sectional sample of German adults aged 18-42 (N = 2237). To address our research questions, we regressed three SWB indicators (life satisfaction, positive affect, and depressive symptoms) on the three status achievements and age. When controlled for so-

ciodemographic variables, age of the first child, and cumulated negative life events, the associations of parenthood with life satisfaction and of financial independence and steady partnership with depressive symptoms differed between the periods of adulthood, as revealed by status x age interactions, and generally appeared stronger with increasing age. No such effect was observed concerning positive affect. Introducing the personality variables (optimism, self-esteem, and trait anxiety) into the regression analyses reduced the effect size of all status x age interactions. The most pronounced drop in effect size was revealed for optimism. Discussion focuses on alternative explanations of these findings: Do they point to the self-selection of individuals with dispositionally higher SWB into status achievements, or are they indicative of the malleability of personality traits under changing life circumstances?

Julia Weiß, 15th European Conference on Personality (ECP 15), Brno (Czech Republic), July 20-24, 2010 and 47th Congress of the German Psychological Society, Bremen, September 26-30, 2010

Personality and Migration (together with Franz J. Neyer)

The tremendous increase in the number of student sojourners within the last years emphasizes the importance of studies considering the prerequisites and conditions of successful intercultural adaptation. The experience of migration is characterized by the destabilization of well-established social networks. Simultaneously it confronts sojourners with the challenge to establish and maintain social relationships within a new and intercultural context. Recent studies on personality-relationship transactions provided strong empirical evidence for the influence of personality factors on relationship characteristics (e.g. Neyer & Asendorpf, 2001; Neyer & Lehnart, 2007). Furthermore several empirical investigations revealed the importance of successful relationship acculturation with respect to migrants' psychological and sociocultural adaptation (e.g. Ward & Kennedy, 1993). Taking into account these recent findings we assume that adaptation of sojourners is predicted by personality factors as the Big Five or Intercultural Sensitivity whilst their effect is partly mediated by individual characteristics of social relationships. The proposed model was tested using data derived from the PEDES (Personality Development of Sojourners) study, which incorporates more than 3000 German students who are queried several times over the time span of a whole academic year. Empirical evidence for the suggested relations is presented and theoretical as well as practical implications of results are discussed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

2nd Conference of the Graduate College Global Financial Markets, Linkages between International Trade and Financial Markets, Halle, Germany, June 17-18, 2010

Despite the popular belief that financial markets are separate and distinct from international trade or the 'real economy', recent events have shown quite plainly that crises of the financial markets are capable of upsetting the whole economy. What has been a crisis within a small segment of the financial markets – the subprime mortgage crisis in the USA – has developed into what is believed the most severe economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930s. But what are these linkages between International Trade and Financial Markets? The problem is neither limited to politics, law or economics nor to practice or academia. Instead it requires a joint approach of different disciplines and backgrounds. Thus, the Graduate School 'Global Financial Markets', a truly interdisciplinary joint initiative of the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg and the Friedrich

Schiller University Jena, is very pleased to present a number of experts – practitioners as well as academics, economists as well as lawyers and political scientists – who will address the questions of ‘Linkages between International Trade and Financial Markets’ on June 17-18, 2010 in Halle (Saale), Germany. We would be very much honored if you joined us and contributed to our attempt to shed light on this central problem. We cordially invite you to participate in the conference.

Conference Programme:

17th June 2010 (Thursday), Halle Institute for Economic Research (IWH), Kleine Märkerstraße 8, 06108 Halle (Saale):

- 14.00-15.15 Welcome address *Introduction Linkages of International Trade and Finance – Mapping the Issue*
 - Thomas Cottier (World Trade Institute, Bern)
 - Edwin Truman (The Peterson Institute for International Economics, Washington D.C.)
- 15.15-15.45 Coffee break
- 15.45-17.15 1st Panel *Coherence & Stability in International Economic Policy-Making*
 - Coherence & Sustainability as a Guiding Principle in International Economic Governance (Tony McGrew, University of Southampton, Southampton)
 - More Coherence, but How? – The Institutional Predicament of Coherence (Barry Herman, The New School, New York)
- 19.00 Reception (buffet dinner)

18th June 2010 (Friday), Hallescher Saal, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Universitätsring 5, 06108 Halle (Saale):

- 9.15-11.00 2nd Panel *Challenges and Public-Private Contribution to the International Financial Order*
 - Private Infrastructure v. Public Regulation – What is the Right Balance for the CDS Market (Alberto Giovannini, Unifortune SGR, Milan)
 - Intra-bank and Inter-bank Lending: Implications for Financial Stability (Ralph de Haas, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London)
- 11.00-11.30 Coffee break
- 11.30-13.00 3rd Panel *Interrelations of Currency Policy, Exchange Rates, Financial Markets and Trade*
 - Exchange Rate Stabilization, Network Externalities and the Discussion on a New Key Currency (Adalbert Winkler, Frankfurt School of Finance & Management, Frankfurt)
 - New Approaches to Global Current Account Adjustment (Moritz Schularick, John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin)
 - Stability Implications of Exchange Rate Policies (Naoyuki Yoshino, Keio University, Tokyo)
- 13.00-15.00 Lunch (and the opportunity to watch Germany v. Serbia, FIFA World Cup)
- 15.00-16.30 4th Panel *Linkages of International Trade and Finance – Central Areas*
 - Trade in Commodities via Derivatives and its Impact on the Stability of (International) Financial Markets (Thomas Gstaedtner, Deutsche Bank, London)
 - Foreign Exchange Trading – the Well Known ‘Carry-Trade’ (Steffen Orben, DB Research, Frankfurt)
- 16.30-16.45 Concluding Remarks

To register please send an email or fax to Secretariat Prof. Dr. Tietje, Rita Ratz, Universitätsplatz 5, 06099 Halle (Saale), Phone +49 345-5523135, Fax +49 345-5527201, email: [rita.ratz\(at\)jura.uni-halle.de](mailto:rita.ratz(at)jura.uni-halle.de).

Symposium Causality in Educational Research, July 14-16, 2010, Altes Schloss Dornburg near Jena, Großer Kaisersaal

In educational research, estimating causal effects often is the goal, although this is not always stated explicitly. For instance, we are interested in whether one or the other type of school has beneficial effects on students' achievements. In comparing several schools, we are striving towards fair comparisons. Comparisons are fair when they adequately take into account that schools differ in their student populations. Differences in achievements between students of different schools are, for example, due to the students' socio-economic status. Apparently, it would be not fair to compare two schools without considering this and other diversities. This applies not only to a static consideration of achievements, but also to the value-added-approach that focuses on changes in achievements. Basically, fair comparisons make sure that the estimated effects can be attributed to schools and their work and not to systematic selection from diverse populations.

Finally, classical intervention research, which evaluates different methods of instruction as well as social intervention, has always been an application area of empirical causal research. In this case, it is essential to compare interventions adjusting for possible selection effects. Even though there already are some studies based upon an explicit theory of causal effects, these studies are still rare. Furthermore, there are also new developments in the theory of causal effects, which have not yet been applied in educational research at all. Hence, we believe that this symposium can really make a contribution to the methodology of empirical educational research.

Focus presentations

- Derek Briggs (University of Colorado, Boulder, USA), Value-added modeling of teacher and/or school effects.
- Thomas D. Cook (Northwestern University, Evanston, USA), No child left behind. An interrupted time series analysis.
- Rainer Lehmann (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany), Modeling academic growth in late primary/early secondary school as a function of transition patterns - How can distributional patterns be taken into account?
- Oliver Lüdtke (University Tübingen, Germany), Schools as differential learning environments: Challenges in estimating the causal effects of schools in the German school system.
- Benjamin Nagengast (University of Oxford, GB), Doubly-latent contextual effect models: Their potential for school effectiveness research, league tables and causal inference.
- Susanne Rässler (University Bamberg, Germany), Imputation of potential outcomes to estimate treatment effects of small groups.
- Rodrigo Pinto (University of Chicago, USA), Early childhood experiments: Causality and inference of compromised randomized trials.
- David Rindskopf (City University of NewYork, USA), Aggregation of effects from single subject designs.
- Rolf Steyer (Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany), Which kinds of causal effects are we looking for in Educational Research?
- Peter Steiner (University of Wisconsin at Madison, USA), Challenges and strategies in estimating propensity scores in educational research.
- Felix Thoemmes (Texas A & M University, USA), The use of propensity scores in multilevel models.

Discussants

Among the invited discussants are George Marcoulides (University of California at Riverside, USA), Donald B. Rubin (Harvard University, USA) and Stephen West (Arizona State University, USA).

For registration please go to

<http://www.metheval.uni-jena.de/projekte/symposium2010/index.php>.

2010 Summer Academy on "Innovation and Uncertainty"

From July 25th until August 8th 2010, the 4th Jena Summer Academy on "Innovation and Uncertainty" will be jointly hosted by the DFG Research Training Group "The Economics of Innovative Change" (GSBC-EIC) and the International Max Planck Research School on Adapting Behavior in a Fundamentally Uncertain World (IMPRS). The focus of this year's edition will again lie on foundations of (innovative) behavior, entrepreneurship, the generation of innovations and their diffusion, the change of regional and sectoral structures caused by innovations, the role of the demand side in this context, as well as the political management of change. Just like in the last three years, the IMPRS Summer School will continue in the second and the third week of August to cover a number of specific topics related to how subjects behave under fundamental uncertainty.

Invited Guests are:

- Ron Boschma (Universiteit Utrecht, The Netherlands);
- Mark Casson (University of Reading, UK);
- Giovanni Dosi (Sant' Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa, Italy);
- Ido Erev (Technion Israel Institute of Technology, Israel);
- Dorothea Kübler (WZB Berlin, Germany);
- Simon Parker (University of Western Ontario, Canada);
- Bettina Rockenbach (University Erfurt, Germany);
- Klaus Schmidt (LMU Munich, Germany);
- Jeroen van den Bergh (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain) and
- Joachim Winter (LMU Munich, Germany).

For more information please visit <http://gk.wiwi.uni-jena.de/summerschool/>.

Upcoming Lectures and Workshops

- June 15th, 2010, 14.00 – 15.30, Lecture by Fabian Amtenbrink (Erasmus School of Law, Rotterdam), **Rating Agencies in the European Union – towards a better regulatory regime?**, Room 308, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3.
- June 15th, 2010, 18.00 – 19.30, Lecture by Katariina Salmela-Aro (Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies), **Is the price of Finnish Pisa success burned out students?**, Room 102 Bachstr. 18k.
- June 16th, 2010, 10.30 – 12.00, Lecture by Laurence Steinberg (Temple University Philadelphia), **A dual systems model of adolescent risk-taking**, Altes Schloss Dornburg (If you are interested in take part, please inform us per email: [jacque-line.von.lipinski\(at\)uni-jena.de](mailto:jacque-line.von.lipinski(at)uni-jena.de)!)
- June 16th, 2010, 14.00 – 15.30, Lecture by Fabian Amtenbrink (Erasmus School of Law, Rotterdam), **10 Year of Monetary Dialogue in the Euro Area – a case study on the independence and (democratic) accountability of the European Central Bank**, Room 308, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3.
- June 16-18, 2010, Ph.D. Workshop **Development as Action in Context**, Developmental Psychology, Altes Schloss Dornburg (near Jena), Germany.

- June 17th, 2010, 16.00 - 18.00, Lecture by Mario Gollwitzer (University of Marburg), **Harte Strafe für schwarze Schafe: Wertebedrohung, Strafhärteurteile und Strafformpräferenzen juristischer Laien**, Room 115, Humboldtstrasse 11.
- June 17-18, 2010, 2nd Conference of the Graduate College Global Financial Markets, **Linkages between International Trade and Financial Markets**, Halle, Germany.
- June 23rd, 2010, 12.00 - 13.30, GSBC-BBS by Peter Noack (GSBC), **Social and political participation in adolescence and early adulthood**, Room 102 Bachstr. 18k.
- June 23rd, 2010, 14.00 - 15.30, Lecture by Hermann Held (Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research), **Mitigating Global Warming, A case for Investment under Uncertainty**, Room 102 Bachstr. 18k.
- June 23rd, 2010, 15.45 - 17.15, Lecture by Benedikt Herrmann (EU Commission), **Cooperation versus competition - the behavioural foundations for innovations**, Room 102 Bachstr. 18k.
- June 23rd, 2010, 18.00 - 20.00, Lecture by Markus Federle and Matthias Lehmann (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg), **Regulierung von Hedge Fonds**, Room 2.43 (Carl-Zeiß-Straße 3).
- June 25th, 2010, 15.00 - 16.30, Lecture by Claudia M. Haase (University of California, Berkeley), **Positive emotions can be bad and negative emotions can be good. A motivational-developmental perspective on functions of emotions across the life span**, Room 009, Am Steiger 3, Haus 1.
- June 30th - July 3rd, 2010, International Conference on **Discrimination and Tolerance between Social Groups**, Jena.
 - July 1st, 2010, 8.40-9.40, Public keynote lecture by Jack Dovidio (Yale University, USA), **Who Benefits from "We"? How Common Identity Can Improve Social Attitudes But Inhibit Social Change**, Rosensaal, Fürstengraben 27.
 - July 1st, 2010, 17.45-18.45, Public keynote lecture by Klaus Fiedler (University of Heidelberg, Germany), **From Accentuation to Pseudocontinuities: Basic Theoretical Ideas in the Study of Stereotypes and Discrimination**, Rosensaal, Fürstengraben 27.
 - July 2nd, 2010, 8.30-9.30, Public keynote lecture by Melanie Killen (University of Maryland, USA), **The Development of Intergroup Attitudes: Morality and Prejudice in Childhood and Adolescence**, Rosensaal, Fürstengraben 27.
- June 30th, 2010, 12.00 - 13.30, GSBC-BBS by Rebeca Méndez-Durón (Departament d Economia de Empresa, Universitat de les Illes Balears), **Does allocation of assets affect the organization s status position?**, Room 102 Bachstr. 18k.
- June 30th, 2010, 14.00 - 15.30, Lecture by Giovanna Devetag (University of Perugia), **Incentives, group pride and real effort in experimental weak-link games**, MPI seminar Room V14, MPI of Economics, Kahlaische Straße 10.
- June 30th, 2010, 15.45 - 17.15, Lecture by Marco Piovesan (University of Copenhagen), **The Dark Side of the Vote: How Facts and Opinions shape majority voting**, MPI seminar Room V14, MPI of Economics, Kahlaische Straße 10.
- July 1-2, 2010, 4th FLOSS International Workshop on Free/Libre Open Source Software, **Business models, social networks and collaborative knowledge development**, Jena.
- July 1st, 2010, 18.00 - 20.00, Lecture by Oliver Glück (GSK Stockmann & Kollegen, München), **Wie gründe ich eine Bank?**, Room 2.43 (Carl-Zeiß-Straße 3).

- July 7th, 2010, 12.00 - 13.30, GSBC-BBS by Julien Navarro (Institut d'Études Politiques, University of Bordeaux), **The French Parliament and the European Union: Do backbenchers really learn to fight back?**, Room 102 Bachstr. 18k.
- July, 8th, 2010, 18.00-20.00, Lecture by Stephen Wright (Simon Fraser University, Canada), **The Benefits and Challenges of Making Friends Across Group Boundaries**, Rosensaal, Fürstengraben 27.

Please see <http://gk.wiwi.uni-jena.de/index.php?GSBC=1> to get up-to-date information about seminars and lectures.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Completed Dissertations

- Irena Ebert (Under Supervision by Melanie C. Steffens), Don't be afraid: Competent women are great! Implicit gender attitudes and stereotypes of today.
- Johannes Hielscher (Under Supervision by Matthias Ruffert), Legitimität und Legitimation von international und europäisch determiniertem Recht.
- Corinna Manig (Under Supervision by Ulrich Witt), The Influence of Satiation on Consumer Behavior.
- Florian Noseleit (Under Supervision by Michael Fritsch), The Role of Entrepreneurship for Regional Growth and Structural Change.
- Sven Oelsner (Under Supervision by Melanie C. Steffens), Encoding of and Memory for Expectancy Congruent and Incongruent Information: Structural and Process Characteristics.

We congratulate and wish all the best for the further career.

Recent Scholarly Publications of GSBC Members

Becker, A., Promoting Justice by Treating People Unequally, *Experimental Economics* 12(4) (2009), 437-449.

Bornhorst, F., Ichino, A., Kirchkamp, O., Schlag, K.-H., Winter, E., How do People Play a Repeated Trust Game? Experimental Evidence, *Experimental Economics* (in press).

Bürger M. & Cantner, U., The Regional Dimension of Sectoral Innovativeness - An Empirical Investigation of Two Specialised Supplier and Two Science-Based Industries, *Jena Economic Research Papers*, 032-2010.

Cantner U., Göthner, M. & Stützer, M., Disentangling the effects of new venture team functional heterogeneity on new venture performance, *Jena Economic Research Papers*, 029-2010.

Cantner U., Krüger, J.J. & Söllner, R., Product Quality, Product Price and Share Dynamics in the German Compact Car Market, *Jena Economic Research Papers*, 024-2010.

Cantner U., Meder, A. & ter Wal, A., Innovator networks and regional knowledge base, *Technovation* (in press).

Chen, X. & Silbereisen, R.K. (eds.), *Social Change and Human Development: Concept and Results*, SAGE Publications Ltd, London, 2010.

Fritsch, M., Noseleit, F. & Schindele Y., The direct and indirect effects of new businesses on regional employment: an empirical analysis, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business* 10 (2010), 49-64.

Fritsche, I., Koranyi, N., Beyer, C., Jonas, E., & Fleischmann, B., Enemies welcome: Personal threat and reactions to outgroup doves and hawks. *International Review of Social Psychology* (in press).

- Güth, W. & Kliemt, H., (Un)Bounded Rationality in Decision Making and Game Theory - Back to Square One?, *Games* 1 (2010), 53-65.
- Güth, W. & Sääksvuori, L., The Provision of Public Goods with Positive Group Interdependencies, *Jena Economic Research Papers*, 2009-022.
- Güth, W. Pull, K., Stadler, M. & Striebeck, A., Equity versus Efficiency? – Evidence from Three-person Generosity Experiments, *Games* 1 (2010), 89 -102.
- Güth, W., Kocher, M. & Popova, V., Co-employment of permanently and temporarily employed agents, *Jena Economic Research Papers*, 2010-016.
- Güth, W., Levati, M.V. & von Wangenheim, G., Shared Interest versus Repeated Interaction: An Experiment Studying Voluntary Social Exchange, *Rationality and Society* 22(2) (2010), 131-158.
- Güth, W., Rules (of Bidding) to Generate Equal Stated Profits – An Axiomatic Approach, *Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics* (in press).
- Güth, W., Satisficing and (un)bounded rationality – A formal definition and its experimental validity, *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization* 73 (2010), 308-316.
- Güth, W., The Generosity Game and calibration of inequity aversion, *Journal of Socio-Economics* 39 (2010), 155-157.
- Haase, C.M. & Silbereisen, R.K., Effects of positive affect on risk perceptions in adolescence and young adulthood, *Journal of Adolescence* (in press).
- Hiß, S. & Rona-Tas, A., Das Kreditrating von Verbrauchern und Unternehmen und die Subprime-Krise in den USA mit Lehren für Deutschland, *Informatik-Spektrum* 33/3 (2010), 241-261.
- Hiß, S., Zum Wandel von Arbeit und Expertentum im Finanzsystem - das Beispiel der Ratinganalysten, *Arbeits- und Industriesoziologische Studien* 2/2 (2009), 5-16.
- Huettner M., Freibauer, A., Haug, C. & Cantner, U., Regaining momentum for international climate policy beyond Copenhagen, *Carbon Balance and Management* (in press).
- Klempt, C. & Pull, K., Committing to Incentives: Should the Decision to Sanction be Revealed or Hidden? *Jena Economic Research Papers*, 2010-013.
- Koppel, H., Sääksvuori, L., Artinger, F. & Exadaktylos, F., Applying Quadratic Scoring Rule transparently in multiple choice settings: A note, *Jena Economic Research Papers*, 2010-021.
- Kösters, S. & Obschonka, M., Building winners? An empirical evaluation of public business assistance in the founding process, *Jena Economic Research Papers*, 2010-025.
- Lehnart, J., Neyer, F.J. & Eccles, J., Long-term effects of social investment: The case of partnering in young adulthood, *Journal of Personality* 78(2) (2010), 639-669.
- Ohler, C., Mitgliedstaatliches Verbot des Vertriebs von Glücksspiel über das Internet, Anmerkung zum Urteil des EuGH vom 8. September 2009, Rs. C-42/07 – Liga Portuguesa de Futebol Profissional, Bwin International Ltd/Departamento de Jogos da Santa Casa di Misericórdia de Lisboa, *EuR* 2010, 253 ff.
- Ohler, C., Wirtschafts- und Finanzmarktberichterstattung zwischen Medienfreiheit und Regulierung, *AfP* 2010, 101 ff.
- Pavlova, M.K., Haase, C.M., & Silbereisen, R.K., Early, on-time, and late behavioural autonomy in adolescence: Psychosocial correlates in young and middle adulthood. *Journal of Adolescence* (in press).
- Ruffert, M., Vorgaben des Europarechts und nationale Gestaltungsspielräume, in: R. Hendler (ed.), *Energieversorgung und Umweltschutz*, Berlin 2010 - R. Hendler et al. (eds.), *Umwelt- und Technikrecht*, Bd 102, pp. 13-34.
- Schmelz, K., Ploner, M. & Ziegelmeyer, A., Hidden Costs of Control: Three Repetitions and an Extension, *Jena Economic Research Papers*, 2010-007.

Silbereisen, R.K. & Chen, X., How social change affects individual adaption, in: Chen, X. & Silbereisen, R.K. (eds.), *Social Change and Human Development: Concept and Results*, SAGE Publications Ltd, London, 2010, 1-28.

Silbereisen, R.K., Pinguart, M. & Tomasik, M.J., Demands of social change and psychosocial adjustment: Results from the Jena study, in: Chen, X. & Silbereisen, R.K. (eds.), *Social Change and Human Development: Concept and Results*, SAGE Publications Ltd, London, 2010, 126-147.

Titzmann, P.F., Silbereisen, R.K., Mesch, G. & Schmitt-Rodermund, E., Migration-specific hassles among adolescent immigrants from the former Soviet Union in Germany and Israel, *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* (in press).

Vollrath, M.E., Neyer, F.J., Ystrøm, E. & Landolt, M.E., Dyadic personality effects on family functioning in parents of newly hospitalized children, *Personal Relationships* 17 (2010), 27-40.

Best Wishes,



Uwe Cantner (Director)

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