

Characteristics of main research directions investigated at the institute and the achievements 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Sociology of the CAS, v. v. i.
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The mission of the Institute of Sociology

The Institute of Sociology is the only research oriented institute in the field of sociology in the Czech Republic. With over 110 employees the institute is the largest academic institution in sociology in the country. Due to its unique character as well as personal and institutional capacities the institute fulfils three mutually interconnected tasks:

- a) It represents the **leading institution of basic research in sociology and related disciplines in the Czech Republic**. The research agenda of the institute is centred on the sociological analyses of long-term social processes in Czech society in the context of European integration policies; the development of a knowledge-based society and human, social and cultural capital. The research performed in the institute is rather multidisciplinary: it is not narrowly limited to the domain of sociology only, but it is often extended into the domains of other disciplines, namely political science, demography, human geography, gender studies, economy, and history. The research topics studied by researchers who are affiliated with one or more of its seven research departments are broad and include: Economic Sociology, Gender & Sociology, Public Opinion Research Centre, Value Orientations in Society, Local and Regional Studies, Socio-economics of Housing, and Political Sociology. Details about the research activities of individual departments are provided separately. For a basic overview of the main research directions, see below.
- b) It is **significantly involved in applied research**, which is aimed at contributing to defining and identifying social needs in Czech society as well as to developing policies to tackle various social problems. The users of such applied research are typically government and public institutions operating on, not only national, but also regional and local levels. The applied research also includes the realisation of a regular series of public opinion polls aimed at both monitoring long term trends in Czech society as well as the realisation of *ad hoc* opinion polls on topical issues of national relevance. Results of such public opinion polls are provided as a public service to the Czech society through the media.
- c) It plays a **constitutive role for the whole Czech sociological community**, serving the domestic professional community with nationally unique services and infrastructures. At the same time the institute serves as **the hub linking the Czech sociological community with international sociology**, providing the Czech sociological community through its infrastructures with access to international sources of data and scientific literature, as well as providing the international community with data and scientific publications originating within the country. The institute also contributes to the **training of future researchers** through participation in the joint PhD. programme with the Faculty of Social Sciences of Charles University in Prague.

1) Service to the Czech and international sociological community

This part of the institute's mission is provided through the activities of several important research infrastructures that are operated by the Institute of Sociology, and through the activity of research support-oriented departments of the institute. It is important to point out that all abovementioned activities are either completely financed from the institute's own budget, or financed from external sources that have been secured thanks to the activity and effort of the institute's employees. The institute, however, considers bearing such a financial burden as necessary to fulfil its constitutive roles for the organisation of work and life of the national scientific community in this field and for its integration into the international research community. The service of the institute in this domain is provided by:

a) Czech Social Science Data Archive (ČSDA)

It serves as a national resource centre for social science research. It acquires processes and archives datasets from social research and makes these data publicly available for academic purposes. It is the Czech node within the pan-European distributed research infrastructure Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA) and the CESSDA Service Provider. The funding of the ČSDA comes mostly from the Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (via success of the institute in open competition for funding), and partly by the institute's own budget.

b) Czech node of European Social Survey (ESS)

The institute serves as the Czech national node of the ESS and national representative in this distributed cross-national research infrastructure. In 2013 the ESS was awarded with ERIC status. Funding of the ESS ERIC is via Member and Observer contributions to central costs and to national participation costs. Czech participation in the ESS ERIC, its survey research programme and other activities, is managed by the ESS team at the institute. The funding of the ESS team comes mostly from the Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (via the success of the institute in open competition for funding), and partly by the institute's own budget.

c) Czech membership in the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)

The institute serves as an institutional member and the national representative of the ISSP Programme, which is a continuing annual programme of cross-national collaboration on surveys covering topics important for social science research. The responsibility for conducting the Individual ISSP survey is taken by various research departments depending on the topic of the respective module of the ISSP. The funding of the ISSP surveys is within the responsibility of the institute, which seeks to secure funding from external sources (mostly from the Czech Science Foundation) but is prepared to cover the costs if funding from external sources fails to materialize.

d) Establishment of the Czech Household Panel Survey

The Institute secured external funding (from the Czech Social Foundation) which enabled the establishment of the Czech Household Panel Survey (CHPS) in 2014. Data from the panel survey (the first four annual waves scheduled for 2015–2018) will be available for free to the social science community.

e) National Contact Centre for Gender and Science (NKC)

It serves as a unique organisational unit within the institute focused on gender equality in research in the Czech Republic. It serves as the national contact point for gender mainstreaming in research in EC Framework Programmes and Horizon 2020. It provides assistance, consultancy and expertise to Czech research institutions, state administration, DG Research and Innovation, and individual researchers. It regularly organises national conferences on gender equality in research. The Centre has been funded partly from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (via the success of the institute in open competitions for funding), partly from Framework Programmes, and partly by the institute's own budget.

f) Editing and publication of peer reviewed journals

The institute is a publisher of the *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review*, which is the only Czech sociological journal indexed in WoS by Thomson Reuters, and the *Gender, rovné příležitosti, výzkum* [Gender, Equal Opportunities, and Research], which is indexed by Scopus and ERIH. Besides these, the institute publishes two other national peer reviewed journals *Naše společnost* [Our Society] and *Data a výzkum – SDA Info* [Data and Research – SDA Info]. All journals have independent editorial boards and apply the double blind peer review to evaluate submitted manuscripts. The editing and publication costs of the three first mentioned journals are fully covered by the institute's own budget, the cost of editing and publication of the *Data a výzkum – SDA* is covered from the grant secured by Czech Social Science Data Archive.

g) Czech editorial office of the European Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (CEJSH)

The institute operates the editorial office of CEJSH, which is a bibliographic database of articles. CEJSH publishes English abstracts of articles and reviews, which appear mostly in national languages in the Czech, Hungarian, Polish and Slovak scientific journals

devoted to social sciences and humanities. The activity is funded by the institute's own budget.

h) Own network of interviewers

The Centre for Public Opinion Research of the institute operates and maintains its own network of interviewers capable of conducting nationally representative face-to-face surveys in the Czech Republic. The network is primarily used for conducting ten omnibus surveys per year under the framework of the applied research project 'Our Society', but could be also used by other academic institutions for other surveys. The running and maintenance costs of the network of interviewers are covered by the institute's own budget. The extra costs of *ad hoc* surveys and additional questions within the omnibus surveys are covered by clients.

i) Sociological library

The institute runs the largest library specialised in sociology and related disciplines. The library is open both to the professional community and the general public. The cost of this service is covered by the institute's own budget.

j) Joint PhD programme

The institute participates together with the Faculty of Social Sciences of Charles University in Prague in the joint PhD programme. This allows the participation of many PhD students in the research projects of the institute, and provides useful feedback for the activities of both the institute and the university. The tutoring of PhD students by researchers from the institute represents in kind contribution of the institute to the programme.

2) Main research directions of basic research

Researchers of the Institute of Sociology deal with a broad range of topics from different sub-disciplines of sociology and related disciplines. The following text summarises the main research directions of academically oriented basic research and provides a brief description of its achievements and key results. The thematic structure of the following text only partially overlaps with the structure of Research Department's due to the fact that many research topics are dealt with by researchers from more than one Research Department, either through the direct cooperation of departments on joint research projects, or through studying some research topics from a different point of view by two or more different Research Departments.

Economic sociology

The institute concentrated on the study of the labour market, economic inequalities, subjective and objective aspects of well-being, and social policy. The research specifically concentrated on the study of how the economic behaviour of individuals is influenced by the fact that they in most cases live together with other individuals within one household. The key idea of research is based on the observation that while the issues, such as family formation, employment, wages, social benefits and income packaging in households in general are closely related in reality, their analyses are generally kept apart in social sciences. Thus, the research aims to analytically interlink the views of individuals and households. Another important achievement in the field was the study on the interrelation between the inequalities and social stratification in the Czech Republic after 1989. The research concluded that further consolidation of the social stratification system in the Czech Republic would depend more on the crystallisation of its normative background (values and norms) rather than on development in its objective dimension (inequality). The third achievement to be mentioned is the finding that, despite huge social and economic changes which Czech society has undergone in the 20th Century and in the beginning of 21st Century, inequality in access to education stayed surprisingly stable with intergenerational transmission of educational attainment from parents to children playing the major role. The topic is dealt with mostly by the department of Economic Sociology.

Večerník, J. 2012. 'Earnings disparities and income inequality in CEE countries: an analysis of development and relationships.' *Eastern European Economics* 50 (3): 27–48.

Matějů, P., M. Smith. 2012. 'Kontinuita a změna přesvědčení o distributivní spravedlnosti v České republice v letech 1991 až 2009.' [Continuity and Change in Beliefs about Distributive Justice: the Czech Republic between 1991 and 2009] *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 48 (1): 65–84.

Simonová, Natalie. 2011. *Vzdělanostní nerovnosti v české společnosti. Vývoj od počátku 20. století do současnosti*. [Educational Inequality in the Czech Society: Development since the Beginning of 20th Century]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

Historical Sociology

Within the framework of a large research project, the history of Czech sociology was comprehensively described and analysed since its roots in the mid-1880s until current times. Special attention has been paid to the analysis of work of important researchers whose research has been largely 'forgotten' for ideological reasons during the communist period. The topic is dealt with mostly by the department of Economic Sociology.

Nešpor, Z. R. 2011. *Republika sociologů. Zlatá éra české sociologie v meziválečném období a krátce po druhé světové válce*. [The Republics of Sociologists. The Golden Age of Sociology in the Interwar and Early Post WWII Period]. Praha: Scriptorium.

Nešpor, Z. R. et al. 2013. *Slovník českých sociologů*. [The Dictionary of Czech Sociologists]. Praha: Academia.

Nešpor, Z. R. et al. 2014. *Dějiny české sociologie*. [The History of Czech Sociology]. Praha: Academia.

Sociology of Religion

The institute uses historical and sociological methods to analyse the role of religion in Czech society and compares it with religious processes occurring in other European countries. Attention is also paid to relations between religious values and demographic behaviour. The main achievements include the finding that, despite one of the highest proportions of un-churched populations in Europe, Czech society is not completely atheistic. The other important finding revealed that the Jewish religion, as practiced in the relatively religiously liberal Czech environment in the 19th Century, is somewhat linked with the change of demographic behaviour of local Jews, whose demographic behaviour could be considered as avant-garde to the demographic behaviour of the 20th Century. The topic is dealt with mostly by the departments of Economic Sociology, Value Orientations in Society, and Local and Regional Studies.

Nešpor, Z. R. 2010. *Příliš slábi ve víře. Česká ne/religiozita v evropském kontextu*. [Too Weak in Faith. Czech Non/Religiosity in European Context]. Praha: Kalich.

Nešpor, Z. R. 2013. 'Paradox „opie lidu“. Náboženství a (ne)splněnost v současné české společnosti.' [The Paradox of "Opium of the People". Religion and (Dis)Satisfaction of the Contemporary Czech Society]. *Český lid, Etnologický časopis* 100 (4): 409–425.

Vobecka, Jana. 2013. *Demographic Avant-Garde: Jews in Bohemia between the Enlightenment and the Shoah*. Budapest-New York: Central European University Press. 250 p.

Socioeconomics of Housing

Using the interdisciplinary approach to housing research combining methods, theories and findings of economics, sociology, social geography, social anthropology and architecture, the institute studied a wide range of topics linked with the housing market and its functions in society. The researched topics include: housing affordability, housing carriers, housing satisfaction, housing preferences, housing inequalities, homelessness, housing policy, and social housing. The main findings include a detailed understanding of the both the positive and

negative consequences of housing policies implemented in countries of Central Eastern Europe after the fall of communism, and the identification of systemic risks connected with the one-sided policy of clearly preferring housing ownership over the rental housing. The topic is dealt with mostly by the departments of Socioeconomics of Housing and Local and Regional Studies.

Lux, M., P. Sunega. 2012. 'Labour Mobility and Housing: The Impact of Housing Tenure and Housing Affordability on Labour Migration in the Czech Republic.' *Urban Studies* 49 (3): 599–614.

Lux, M., M. Mikeszová. 2013. 'The role of a credit trap on paths to homelessness in the Czech Republic.' *Journal of European Social Policy* 23 (2): 210–223.

Lux, M., P. Sunega, T. Katrňák. 2013. 'Classes and Castles: Impact of Social Stratification on Housing Inequality in Post-Socialist States.' *European Sociological Review* 29 (2): 274–288.

Lux, M., P. Sunega. 2014. 'Public Housing in the Post-Socialist States of Central and Eastern Europe: Decline and an Open Future.' *Housing Studies* 29 (4): 501–519.

Sociology of Family and Health

The institute explored the association between the family structure and health with a comparative perspective. It studied the association between an individual's family structure and various measures of health and well-being in both Czech and other societies. Special attention was paid to the effect of different types of partnership and the existence/non-existence and the form of parenthood on health-related outcomes (mortality, subjective health, chronic diseases, depression symptoms, psychological well-being and satisfaction, and healthy lifestyle). The research confirmed that people living in a marriage are generally in better health than people who are single. The research also revealed that the cohabitation (living together without being married) has a status "in-between" marriage and singlehood. However, cohabiting unions are highly heterogeneous including a long-term marriage-like relationship, as well as short-term or low-quality partnerships. The institute also investigated the caring role of the family. It has been revealed that informal care within families was closely linked with intergenerational relationships intertwined with childcare and had an important gender dimension. The topic is dealt with mostly by the departments of Value Orientations in Society, Gender & Sociology, and Public Opinion Research Centre.

Pechholdová, M., G. Šamanová. 2013. 'Mortality by Marital Status in a Rapidly Changing Society: Evidence from the Czech Republic.' *Demographic Research* 29: 307–322.

Clark, Shelley, D. Hamplová. 2013. 'Single Motherhood and Child Mortality in Sub-Saharan African: A Life Course Perspective.' *Demography* 50: 1521–1549.

Yahirun, J., D. Hamplová. 2014. 'Children's union status and contact with mothers: A cross-national study.' *Demographic Research* 30 (51): 1413–1444.

Hamplová, D. et al. 2014. *Rodina a zdraví – jejich vzájemné souvislosti* [Family and Health – their Mutual Relationship]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

National Identity

The research aimed to identify factors influencing social identities, national identity, and European identity. The main results of the research suggest that although the myth of common ancestry (ethno-cultural dimension of the national identity) is an important part of the psychological dimension of national identity in many countries, including the Czech Republic, younger generations, people living in bigger towns and cities, and people having foreign-born parent(s) share the importance of ancestry for national identity less often than the generations of their parents and grandparents or people living in villages and small towns. It has been proven that national pride is an emotion felt by those who are satisfied with their lives, trusting

fellow citizens, confident in institutions, satisfied with government performance and the development of democracy, and sharing the myth of common ancestry and liberal values of civic nationalism. The topic is dealt with mostly by the department of Value Orientations in Society and Political Sociology.

Vlachová (Plecitá), K. 2013. 'Česká národní identita, její vývoj a sociální zázemí' [Czech national identity, its development and social background]. Pp. 176–180 in J. Šubrt, J. Vinopal (ed.). *Historické vědomí obyvatel České republiky perspektivou sociologického výzkumu* [Historical Consciousness of Inhabitants of the Czech Republic through the Perspective of the Sociological Research]. Praha: Karolinum.

Plecitá-Vlachová, K. 2014. 'The Czech Republic and the Modern Czech Nation.' Pp. 537–545 in G. Motta, A. F. Biagini (ed.). *Empires and Nations from the 18th to the 20th Century*. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Mansfeldová, Z., B. Špicarová Stašková. 2010. 'Identity Formation of Elites in Old and New Members States (with special focus on the Czech Elite).' Pp. 105–124 in G. Ilonszki (ed.). *Perception of the European Union in New Members States. A Comparative Perspective*. Abingdon, Oxon and New York: Routledge.

Electoral Behaviour

The institute explored long-term trends in the electoral behaviour of the Czech population, as well as the actual electoral behaviour in particular elections. It used a wide range of methods to explore the issue, which includes conducting specialized Czech National Election Studies, participation in international comparative surveys on political/electoral behaviour, its own omnibus surveys, and analyses of aggregate electoral data. It combined approaches from sociology, political science, and human geography. The research was primarily aimed at explaining important aspects of electoral participation, party preferences and other aspects of electoral behaviour (like preferential voting). The research documented a substantial decline in participation after 1989. It showed that the effect of classical variables such as age, education, social and economic status, social networks, interest in politics and party identification on turnout has increased over an observed period of time. It was proven that party choice was consistently influenced by social class, religion, generation, and regional political culture. The analysis of the historical voting patterns uncovered the persisting effect of historical factors on contemporary electoral behaviour. The topic is dealt with mostly by the departments of Political Sociology, Value Orientations in Society, Local and Regional Studies, and Public Opinion Research Centre.

Linek, L. 2013. *Kam se ztratili voliči? Vysvětlení vývoje volební účasti v České republice v letech 1990–2010* [Where Have All the Voters Gone? The Explanation of the Turnout Trends in the Czech Republic between 1990 and 2010]. Brno: CDK.

Linek, L., P. Lyons. 2013. *Dočasná stabilita? Volební podpora politických stran v České republice v letech 1990–2010*. [Temporary Stability? Electoral Support of Political Parties in the Czech Republic between 1990 and 2010]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

Kostecký, T. et al. 2014. *Koho volí Vaši sousedé? Prostorové vzorce volebního chování na území Česka od roku 1920 do roku 2006, jejich změny a možné příčiny*. [Who Your Neighbors Vote for? Voting Patterns on the Territory of Czechia between 1920 and 2006, Their Changes and Possible Underlying Factors]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

Stegmaier, M., J. Tosun, K. Vlachová (Plecitá). 2014. 'Women's Parliamentary Representation in the Czech Republic: Does Preference Voting Matter?' *East European Politics & Societies* 28 (1): 187–204.

Non-electoral issues within political sociology

Along with electoral behaviour, the institute also explored a wide range of other aspects of politics and political behaviour both in the Czech Republic and at the EU level. It included the study of political attitudes and values, attitudes and the behaviour of Czech representatives, the relationship between the Czech state and its citizens, level and sources of political knowledge, the nature of citizenship, non-electoral political participation, the role of civil society in politics, etc. The research found out that political knowledge was not simply the ability to correctly recall political facts in a survey interview, but also had subjective, interpersonal and implicit facets. If the level of political knowledge is measured by using multiple perspectives, the results provide more a optimistic view of democratic citizens' abilities. Other important findings identified strategies through which democracy could be strengthened, and identified measures for rectifying institutional and constitutional defects in different policy areas. The research comparing democratic attitudes of Czech citizens in the late 1960's and after 1989 revealed that citizens in the Czech Republic learned about the operation of democratic institutions and mechanisms; rather than core democratic principles such as pluralism, citizen activism, voicing opinions and toleration. The topic is dealt with mostly by the department of Political Sociology.

Mansfeldová, Z., P. Guasti (eds.). 2012. *Euroskepticismus a percepce evropského integračního procesu v České republice*. [Euroskepticism and the Perception of European Integration Process in the Czech Republic]. Praha: Institute of Sociology.

Mansfeldová, Z., P. Guasti. 2013. 'Czech Republic in the Context of Europe: Post-Enlargement Successes and Failures.' Pp. 269–299 in A. Ágh, L. Vass (eds.). *European Futures: The Perspectives of the New Member States in the New Europe*. Budapest: Budapest College of Communication and Business.

Lyons, P. 2013. *Adjectives of Democracy. Citizenship and Political Attitudes under Socialist and Liberal Democracy in the Czech Republic*. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

Vráblíková, K. 2014. 'How context matters? Mobilization, political opportunity structures and non-electoral participation in old and new democracies.' *Comparative Political Studies* 47 (2): 203–229.

Local and Regional Government Studies

The institute systematically explored the functions and development of local and regional governments in the Czech Republic. This included the study of policy response of the sub-national governments to various social and economic challenges, the role of municipal governments in multi-level governance in an extremely fragmented Czech settlement system, forms of inter-municipal cooperation, recruitment and political trajectories of regional councillors, as well as policies of regional development. Research proved that local politicians in small municipalities were important actors especially in the non-quantifiable development dimensions of their municipalities like citizen activation, local public life or quality of a limited number of public services, but they could hardly influence the economic development in their municipalities. To tackle the problems linked to the small population size of many municipalities in the Czech Republic, local governments strongly prefer institutionalisation of various forms of inter-municipal cooperation over municipal consolidation. By contrast the local governance in metropolitan areas were suffering from the lack of policy coordination and virtual non-existence of metropolitan level of government. The topic is dealt with mostly by the department of Local and Regional Studies.

Bernard, J. et al. 2011. *Samospráva venkovských obcí a místní rozvoj*. [Local Government in Rural Municipalities and Local Development]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

Kostecký, T. et al. 2012. 'Problémové rezidenční čtvrti a politiky k jejich regeneraci v postsocialistickém městě – studie Prahy.' [Problem Residential Neighbourhoods and Policies

Aimed at Their Regeneration in the Post-socialist City: A Case Study of Prague]. *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 48 (1): 39–63.

Bernard, J. et al. 2014. 'The Innovative Regions in the Czech Republic and their Position in the International Labour Market of Highly Skilled Workers.' *Regional Studies* 48 (10): 1691–1705.

Bernard, J. 2015. 'Community Satisfaction in Czech Rural Communities: A Multilevel Model.' *Sociologia Ruralis* 55 (2): 205–226. (Published online: 15 OCT 2014).

Spatial Aspects of Social and Economic Development

The institute explored spatial inequality as both an underlying factor influencing the social and economic development, as well as the outcome of the social and economic development. Special attention was paid to the causes and consequences of metropolisation and suburbanisation and to the role the social capital plays in regional development. The results of the research suggested that the role of social capital in regional development was substantial. As regional differences in the level of social capital tend to persist over time, the development strategies of under-performing regions cannot be simply based on more subsidies and more investment, but have to tackle the issue of social capital as well. The other research suggests that while the level of both metropolisation and suburbanisation observable around the largest Czech cities is still lower than that around the large cities in Western Europe and North America, the post-1989 trends in the Czech Republic closely follow western models. It has also been proven that territorially uneven demographic development crucially influences the capability of local and regional government in shrinking regions to provide citizens with social and technical services of high quality. The topic is dealt with mostly by the department of Local and Regional Studies.

Majerová, V., T. Kostecký, L. Sýkora (eds.). 2011 *Sociální kapitál a rozvoj regionu. Příklad Kraje Vysočina*. [Social Capital and the Development of the Region. The Example of Vysočina Region]. Prague: Grada.

Kostecký, T. et al 2013. 'The Political Ecology of Czech Metropolitan Areas – is there a Post-Communist Metropolitan Model?' Pp. 355–388 in J. M. Sellers et al. (eds.). *The Political Ecology of the Metropolis*. Colchester: ECPR Press.

Šimon, M., R. Mikešová (eds.). 2014. *Population Development and Policy in Shrinking Regions: The Case of Central Europe*. Prague: Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences.

Theory of the public opinion formation and methodology of its exploration

The institute conducted research aimed at studying public opinion from a theoretical point of view, and examined public opinion as one of the most important concepts in the social sciences in the 20th and 21st centuries. Public opinion was not seen only through the lens of surveys, but also as a social phenomenon, and the process that public opinion polls reflect only partially. Attention was paid also to methodological issues and problems with monitoring and measurement of public opinion. The topic is dealt with mostly by the department of Public Opinion Research Centre.

Vinopal, J. 2011. 'Subjective Quality of Working Life and its Measurement in the Czech Republic over the Last 20 Years.' *WISO. Wirtschafts und Sozialpolitische Zeitschrift* 34 (Jg. Sonderheft): 81–95.

Buchtík, M. 2012. 'Smíšené módy sběru dat v kvantitativním sociálně vědním výzkumu.' [Mixed modes data collection in quantitative social science research]. *Data a výzkum – SDA info* 6 (2): 129–149.

Đurđović, M. 2014. 'Epistemologie a dělení kvantitativní a kvalitativní sociologie.' [Epistemology and the Division of Quantitative and Qualitative Sociology]. *Sociológia* 46 (4): 351–372.

Tabery, P., J. Vinopal. 2014. 'Sociologie veřejného mínění: Veřejné mínění jako sociální proces a komunikační koncept.' [Sociology of Public Opinion: Public Opinion as a Social Process and Communication Concept]. Pp. 213–229 in J. Šubrt (ed.). *Soudobá sociologie VI*. [Contemporary Sociology VI]. Praha: Karolinum.

Sociology of Gender

The institute was involved in research on gender relations and gender inequalities. The researchers used quantitative and qualitative methodology to study gender relations in both a national and international context. The main research topics included gender and the labour market, feminist critique of inequalities, and sociology of the private life. Research focused on the study of changes to the life courses of men and women from quantitative and qualitative perspectives; on institutional development, everyday practices and discourses of childcare in an international comparative perspective; on various forms of breadwinning and combining of care and paid work in the lives of men and women in diverse situations and social locations; on life-course oriented working-time policies, flexible working arrangements and precarious work in an international comparative perspective; on gender relations on the labour market, in companies, organisations, entrepreneurship, management and decision-making positions; on the gendered impacts of the financial crisis; on experience and discursive framings of informal elderly care; on women's' body and embodiment; and on social and bodily citizenship. The topic is dealt with mostly by the department of Gender & Sociology.

Křížková, A., A. Penner, T. Petersen. 2010. 'The Legacy of Equality and the Weakness of Law: Within-job Gender Wage Inequality in the Czech Republic.' *European Sociological Review* 26 (1): 83–95.

Hašková, H., Ch. Klenner. 2010. 'Why did distinct types of dual-earner models in Czech, Slovak and East German societies develop and persist?' *Zeitschrift für Familienforschung* 22 (3): 266–288.

Dudová, R. 2012. 'Regulation of Abortion as State-Socialist Governmentality: The Case of Czechoslovakia.' *Politics & Gender* 8 (1): 123–144.

Hašková, H. et al. 2014. *Vlastní cestou? Životní dráhy v pozdně moderní společnosti*. [One's Own Way? Life Course in a Late Modern Society]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

Sociology of science and knowledge production

The institute studied the way science policies were articulated, how social science knowledge was produced, used and translated. It also explored the contemporary transformations of higher education in the Czech Republic in an international context, including the gender aspects of it. The topic is dealt with mostly by the department of Gender & Sociology.

Linková, M., A. Červinková. 2011. 'What Matters to Women in Science? Gender, Power and Bureaucracy.' *European Journal of Women Studies* 18 (3): 215–230.

Stöckelová, T. 2012. „Immutable Mobiles Derailed: STS, Geopolitics, and Research Assessment.” *Science Technology & Human Values* 37 (2): 286–311.

Linková, M., T. Stöckelová. 2012. 'Public Accountability and the Politicization of Science: The Peculiar Journey of Czech Research Assessment.' *Science and Public Policy* 39 (5): 618–629.

3) Main research directions of applied research

In the observed period the institute conducted a variety of applied research projects. Some of the projects of applied research are long-term ones; others were commissioned by various national ministries, or other public and private institutions. The most important directions of applied research are listed below.

a) Regular public opinion polls within the framework of the ‘Our Society’ project

The largest project of applied research is the project ‘Our Society’ consisting of mapping public opinion in the Czech Republic by at least ten omnibus surveys per year. A nationally representative sample of about 1,000 respondents is selected by quota sampling and interviewed face-to-face by the institute’s own network of interviewers. Broad thematic areas were studied including political, economic, general social issues, and various topical issues. The results are published via press releases and the data are made available for further use by academic institutions.

b) Research on social aspects of building the repository of nuclear waste in the Czech Republic.

The research was aimed at helping to find a consensual solution to the social and political challenges related to the necessity to build a deep geological depository of nuclear waste in the Czech Republic. The research included public opinion surveys in municipalities selected by the government as potential sites of a deep geological depository, action research and mediation role between the local administration, NGOs and citizens on one side, and respective state institutions and the nuclear power stations operator on the other side.

c) Methodology of diversity management and reconciliation of work and private life in the workplace

The aim of the project was to develop a certified methodology of diversity management and reconciliation of work and private life in the workplace, which would be usable directly by employers and organizations. This was an innovative interconnection of methods of sociological research with a pilot application of the methodology in practice at two workplaces, including monitoring the impact of the methodology.

d) Housing and home-care for the elderly and local partnership strategies in Central European cities.

This project aimed to foster innovative housing and care solutions for elderly and vulnerable people with a view to increasing their autonomy. Its purpose was mainly to make an innovative pilot action in each participating country that would increase the affordability of housing for the elderly.

e) Adaptation of governance and management of public infrastructure and services to demographic change in shrinking regions and cities of C. Europe

This project aimed to develop innovative solutions and transferable strategies for local and regional governments in regions suffering from population shrinkage.

f) Developing methods for effective use of cultural heritage by local governments

The project developed methodology for creating conceptual documents to support the development of culture and tourism using participatory approaches, which have been certified by the Ministry of Culture for use by local governments.

g) SECONOMICS Sociological aspects of security and security measures, FP7 project

The project aimed to synthesise sociological, economic and security science into a usable, concrete, actionable knowledge for policy makers, and social planners responsible for citizens’ security. The project sought to identify security threats in transport (air, urban and super urban metro) and critical infrastructure.

h) Research on international migration and integration of foreigners

This direction of applied research consisted of several projects. One project constituted the realisation of a questionnaire-based survey (with 1,000 respondents), which aimed to gather quantitative information on the incomes and expenses of immigrants currently living in the Czech Republic, as well as the remittances they send abroad (client: Czech Statistical Office). The other project aimed to study the lifestyle and Czech language needs of immigrants (client: National Institute for Education).

i) Research for local and regional governments

This direction of applied research comprises various studies including the study on public housing needs (client: local government of Prague 2), the study of NGOs' activities and their relations with the business sector (client: Pardubice region)

j) Research and consultancy for international bodies

This direction of applied research comprises various studies including the consultancy and analyses to the Czech Statistical Office within the project ESSnet on the harmonisation and implementation of a European socio-economic classification: European Socio-economic Groups (ESeG) (final client Eurostat), the research for Technopolis Group about trends in social sciences and humanities in the Czech Republic (the final client. DG-Research), or data collection and research services on fundamental rights issues (client: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights).

Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Sociology of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Public Opinion Research Centre

The Public Opinion Research Centre (Centrum pro výzkum veřejného mínění, CVVM) has been a department of the Institute of Sociology CAS since 2001.

In the years 2010–2014 the CVVM consisted of an average of 13 permanent employees, whose specialisations cover the needs of conducting complete public opinion surveys and other social research. These 13 employees are:

- **4 senior or post-doc researchers**

Jiří Vinopal, PhD – methodologist;

Daniel Kunštát, PhD – political scientist interested in voting behaviour and historical consciousness;

Martin Ďurďovič, PhD – methodology, and research on the social consequences of building a deep geological repository;

Milan Tuček, PhD – social structure.

- **2 PhD students**

Martin Buchtík – methodologist;

Paulína Tabery – theories of public opinion formation and the role of communication in public opinion formation.

- **7 technical staff**

Naděžda Čadová – project manager of the ‘Our Society’ project;

Jan Červenka – project analyst in the ‘Our Society’ project;

Marie Tytková – interviewer network management;

Iva Štohanzlová – data cleaning and data file management;

Radka Skalická – archive manager;

Petr Turoň – interviewer management;

Markéta Holečková – team assistant.

The technical team ensures survey realisation, data collection and processing. During 2010–2014, senior or post-doc researchers and PhD students did not only write scientific publications or manage grant projects, but were also supervising the ‘Our Society’ project and conducted surveys, wrote press releases, and gave media interviews.

The department is engaged in **public opinion research** in several dimensions: **applied** and **basic** research, and **theory** and **methodology** (specifically survey methodology).

‘Our Society’ research project

In the context of applied research, the main responsibility of department members is running the ‘Our Society’ research project, which is usually represented by **ten omnibus surveys per**

year (excluding the summer months of July and August); in 2012 eleven regular surveys were conducted. Approximately 1,000 respondents participate in each survey. A sample selected by quota procedure is considered **representative of the population of the Czech Republic over 15 years of age**. The CVVM conducts **face-to-face surveys**, therefore the department maintains its own network of survey research interviewers of about 450 fieldworkers and their distribution throughout the country, which allows carrying out a general population survey. During the years 2010–2014 all surveys were conducted using paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI). In September 2014, the CVVM launched a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) test method of data collection, and since January 2015 all surveys are conducted in mixed PAPI and CAPI modes; the principal investigator of the CAPI implementation project is Martin Buchtík.

In terms of content, the 'Our Society' project is based on a long-term research concept which specifies the broad thematic areas, specific topics and individual questions, and sets the frequency of its investigation. Included topics are:

- **Political** (elections and political parties, political institutions and politicians, political situations, international relations, European Union, NATO, democracy and civic society),
- **economic** (work, income, standard of living, economic development, economic policy, social policy, pension reform, health policy),
- other **general social issues** (health, negative phenomena, security, relations and attitudes, relationship to minorities and foreigners, ecology),
- **and current topics**, for example, during 2010–2014 there was the Arab Spring (2011), military intervention in Libya (2011), the situation in the Šluknov region involving tension between the Czech majority and the Roma minority (2011), relations between Israel and Palestine (2011), US presidential elections (2012), the 20th anniversary of the dissolution of Czechoslovakia (2012), the Ukrainian crisis (2014), the threat of terrorism (2014), and the 25th anniversary of the Velvet Revolution (2014).

Thus, in each year the surveys included both recurring questions that allow monitoring the development of phenomena and building a time-series, and new questions reacting to current social issues. During the years 2010–2014, within the 'Our Society' project each month members of the department prepared a **questionnaire** of about 200 variables and subsequently created data files in a total of 51 **data files**. Primary data files from surveys are freely available for non-commercial use in the Czech Social Science Data Archive run by the Institute of Sociology (see <http://archiv.soc.cas.cz/>).

Press releases summarising the main findings of the surveys are regularly published. In 2010, on average nine press releases were published from each of the surveys, and in subsequent years on average 13 press releases were published. The mean length of the press releases ranged between four and five pages. In 2010, the CVVM in total published about 356 pages of text; in 2011 approximately 516 pages of text; in 2012 about 621; in 2013 about 569; and in 2014 about 704 pages of text.

A long-term project within an omnibus survey is **Beer in Czech Society**, which ran every year from 2010–2014. Each year, the results of the sub-project were presented at a press conference in cooperation with the Czech Beer and Malt Association (Český svaz pivovarů a sladoven). A principal investigator of this sub-project is Dr. Jiří Vinopal.

The Czech National Election Studies and election projects within 'Our Society'

In collaboration with other departments in the Institute of Sociology and with other academic institutions, the CVVM has been participating in the Czech National Election Studies both in the case of the parliamentary elections in 2010 and 2013 and in the case of the presidential election in 2013. In all these cases, the CVVM coordinated the work of the involved parties, helped prepare questionnaires, collected data, and created data files.

As part of its omnibus surveys, the CVVM also asked questions concerning the municipal and senate elections in 2010 as well as the regional elections in 2012, the European elections in 2014, and the municipal elections which also took place in 2014. The main findings from these surveys are available to the public both in the form of press releases and in peer-reviewed publications (see the list of publications below).

On this topic, an **academic conference 'Parliamentary Elections 2010: Questions and Analysis'** on October 4, 2010 was also organised by the CVVM, and was attended by 19 lecturers, 7 journalists, and 57 other visitors.

Domestic and international collaboration within the 'Our Society' project

In the years 2010–2014, the CVVM continued to contribute to international cooperation between companies for public opinion research within the **Central European Opinion Research Group (CEORG)**. CEORG is a research foundation consisting of three major public opinion research institutes in the Czech Republic (CVVM), Hungary (Társadalomkutatási Intézet, TÁRKI) and Poland (Centrum Badań Opinii Społecznej, CBOS). In Slovakia, the private agency Focus collaborates with CEORG.

In the framework of this cooperation, during the years 2010–2014 **8 regular surveys** on the 'Evaluation of Economic Situations and Material Living Conditions in Central Europe' were conducted. In 2010 and 2011 such surveys were conducted once a year, and from 2012 have been conducted twice a year. **Four special comparative research projects** were also conducted: 'The Importance of the Planned Beatification of John Paul II from the Public Opinion Perspective in Central Europe' (2011), 'Vaclav Havel in the Eyes of the Public in Four Central European Countries' (2012), 'Evaluation of EU Membership and Attitudes to the Euro in Central Europe' (2013), and 'Evaluation of the 1989 System Change in Central Europe' (2014).

Through CEORG a closer cooperation continued to develop especially **between the Slovak agency Focus and the Institute for Public Affairs** (Inštitút pre verejné otázky, IVO) based in Bratislava, Slovakia. Within the research topic of historical consciousness (see below) **two projects** were realised: 'The Dissolution of Czechoslovakia: 20 Years Since the Establishment of the Independent Czech and Slovak Republics' and '25 Years After the Velvet Revolution'; a principal investigator of both projects was Paulína Tabery. In both cases, comparative research was carried out on the anniversary of these particular historical events. The data were presented at press conferences in the Czech and Slovak Republics and received wide attention in news and talk shows on television and radio, as well as newspapers and magazines in both countries. In addition, members of the department also published some of the findings in peer-reviewed periodicals that have already been published, or undergone a review process (for example Červenka, J., P. Tabery. 2013. 'Rozdělení ČSFR: Kde jsme byli a kde jsme?' [The Dissolution of Czechoslovakia: Where Have We Been and Where Are We?]. Pp. 147–160 in M. Bútorá, G. Mesežnikov, Z. Bútorová, M. Kollár (eds.). *Odkiaľ a Kam. 20 rokov samostatnosti*. Bratislava: Inštitút pre verejné otázky a Kalligram).

At the national level, the CVVM collaborates with the **Association of Agencies for Market Research and Public Opinion** (Sdružení agentur pro výzkum trhu a veřejného mínění, SIMAR, which is a member of European Society for Opinion and Market Research, ESOMAR) on the issue of political party preferences and likely voter models. In this respect, the CVVM tries, together with SIMAR members, to establish standards of political polling. The so-called **public opinion poll passport** was developed in mutual cooperation and put into practice in September 2013. It establishes what kind of technical and methodological information companies must disclose together with the results of public opinion surveys. In mutual cooperation **two workshops** were also held with the participation of academics, employees of private companies engaged in survey research, and research clients and journalists working with the research results. Those included: 'Presidential elections, preferences and models';

'After the elections ... and then what?'; 'Election surveys 2013: Assessment and future';. One of the important attempts to communicate within the professional community over election polling was a conference panel titled 'Discussion on surveying political party preferences' at the conference 'Parliamentary elections 2010: Questions and analyses' (Parlamentní volby 2010: Otázky a analýzy, 4. 10. 2010), in which three CEOs of private companies conducting opinion surveys discussed this issue along with the CVVM head.

Two members of the department (Dr. Jiří Vinopal and Paulína Tabery) are also members of the World Association for Public Opinion Research (**WAPOR**) and participate in annual conferences where they present their research. This is an important step towards developing further cooperation at the international level.

In 2014, the CVVM became officially recognised as an **application laboratory**, the only one of its kind among humanities and social science-oriented research institutes within the Czech Academy of Sciences. The application laboratory motto is 'cutting-edge research in the public interest' and the focus is not only on basic research, but also on applied and contractual research and collaboration with other academic and private institutions.

In the years 2010–2014 the CVVM implemented a total of 43 **contractual research projects** for academic institutions, public administration bodies, and private entities. These research projects include special surveys, questions in the omnibus survey, and also secondary analysis of existing data, expertise and consultation (for details, see the list of contractual research projects of the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences). An example might be a survey for the Czech Statistical Office 'The Czech Public on the Czech Statistical Office' (repeated surveys) or 'Blocks of Questions on Attitudes Towards the President's Office in the Czech Republic' carried out for Czech public television.

Czech Society Journal

Czech Society (Naše společnost) (ISSN-print: 1214-438X, ISSN-online: 2336-1646) is a multidisciplinary scientific journal edited by the CVVM and published by the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences. It was founded in 2003 and has been a peer-reviewed journal since 2007. It comes out twice a year in a print and an electronic version. The journal is listed in the list of peer-reviewed journals of the Research and Development Council of the Czech Republic and the abstracts are available from the Central European Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (CEJSH).

In the years 2010–2014, the CVVM published two issues of the journal annually. All issues were subsequently distributed to libraries, university departments, to select secondary schools, academic institutions, the media, political institutions, and to private persons. (Electronic versions of articles can be downloaded for free on the website <http://www.cvvm.soc.cas.cz/>).

Website and archive

The CVVM also maintains its own website, where press releases from regular surveys are published as well as peer-reviewed articles from the Czech Society Journal, and announcements of upcoming events such as press conferences or workshops.

The monthly average number of unique visitors to the website over the 2010–2014 period increased slightly. While in 2011 it had a monthly average of 2,106 visitors, in 2012 it increased to 3,764; in 2013 (an election year) the website had 5,719 unique visitors; and 3,931 visitors monthly in 2014. The total number of unique visitors to the CVVM website in 2011 reached 72,533. This corresponds to an average of approximately 200 visits per day. In 2012 it was

119,317 (an average of about 327 visits a day), in 2013 it was 103,877 (an average of about 285 visits a day), and in 2014 the figure was 80,538 (on average about 220 visits per day).

In September 2012, the **new website** <http://www.cvvm.soc.cas.cz/> was launched. It is well-designed and provides greater search capabilities in published press releases and articles. A visitor is now able to search the **online archive** on the website, where press releases are available dating back to 2002. The CVVM also manages an archive of the final research reports that its predecessor, the Institute for Public Opinion Research, published from the late 1960s until 2000. Copies are publicly available in the Library of the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences and the National Library of the Czech Republic.

The archive of CVVM research materials is often used by external clients on a variety of topics. Upon request CVVM employees have prepared many documents for clients summarising the results of current polls or earlier surveys. In the years 2010–2014, 243 requests were processed in total.

Publication and grant activities

In addition to press releases for the public, the 'Our Society' project serves as a basis for scientific publications by members of the department. An example might be **a book written by team members**, which uses time series and brings interesting insights regarding public opinion and trends in the last twenty-five years in the Czech Republic (e.g., Kunštát, D., J. Červenka, M. Durdovič, P. Tabery, J. Vinopal. 2014. *25 let české demokracie očima veřejnosti* [25 Years of Czech Democracy Through the Eyes of the Public]. Praha: Academia, Sociologický ústav AV ČR).

The activities of the members of the department within the domain of basic research can be divided into three areas:

1) Voting behaviour, political parties, and historical consciousness

For an analysis of voting behaviour in the broader context, the team members used data from continuous 'Our Society' survey research as well as national election studies. The research is not just about voting behaviour itself, but draws connections between **the perception of politicians, political parties and political communication**. Publication outputs include:

Kunštát, D., L. Mrklas. 2010 et al. *Krajské volby 2008* [Regional Elections 2008]. Praha: CEVRO Institut.

Červenka, J. 2011. 'Stranický systém v restrukturalizaci? Volby 2010 v kontextu percepce politiky a politických stran českou veřejností.' [The Party System in the Restructuring? Election 2010 in the Context of Politics and Political Parties' Perception by the Czech Public] *Naše společnost* 9 (2): 15–29.

Tabery, P., G. Šamanová. 2012. 'Volební kampaň a deklarovaná volební účast ve výzkumu veřejného mínění.' [Election Campaign and Declared Voter Turnout in Public Opinion Polls] *Naše společnost* 10 (1): 19–28.

Tabery, P., G. Šamanová. 2012. 'Vnímání volební kampaně: příznivý, či nepříznivý dojem?' [Election Campaign Perceptions: A Favourable or Unfavourable Impression?]. Pp. 30–49 in L. Linek (ed.). *Voliči a volby 2010*. [Voters and Election 2010]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

In addition to voting behaviour, special attention is paid to political parties and especially to the **Communist Party**, which is extensively studied by one of the senior researchers, Dr. Daniel

Kunštát, who was a principal investigator of a research project on this topic. Besides peer-reviewed articles, he also wrote a book that is unique in the Czech context of studies of Communist Party voters, while tracing deeper into their attitudes towards historical events, the political system, and the factors that shape the opinions of communist voters. The CVVM team was involved in data collection for this study. The publications include:

Kunštát, D. 2013. *Za rudou oponou. Komunisté a jejich voliči*. [Behind the Red Curtain. Communists and their Voters]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

Kunštát, D. 2011. 'Historická paměť a politická identita voličů KSČM'. [Historical Consciousness and the Political Identity of Communist Party Voters] *Naše společnost* 9 (2): 30–47,

Kunštát, D. 2014. 'Strana, která neumírá: K příčinám stability volební podpory KSČM.' [A Party that Never Dies: On the Causes of Stable Electoral Support for the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia] *Naše společnost* 12 (2): 15–23.

Kunštát, D. 2010. 'Pluralita paměti a komunistická minulost: Česká veřejnost a její reflexe roku 1989 a polistopadového vývoje'. [Plurality of Memory and the Communist Past: The Czech Public, and Its Reflection of 1989 and Post-November Developments] *Naše společnost* 8 (1): 29–39.

Other members of the department also focused on the topic of historical consciousness and **historical events in public opinion**, especially in the context of comparative research with institutions in Slovakia (Focus Agency, IVO, see above)

Červenka, J., P. Tabery. 2013. 'Rozdělení ČSFR: Kde jsme byli a kde jsme?' [The dissolution of Czechoslovakia: Where have we been and where are we?]. Pp. 147–160 in M. Bútora, G. Mesežnikov, Z. Bútorová, M. Kollár (eds.). *Odkiaľ a Kam. 20 rokov samostatnosti*. [From where and where to? 20 Years of Independence]. Bratislava: Inštitút pre verejné otázky a Kalligram).

2) Theories of public opinion formation and public opinion process models

Members of the department have not only been dealing with public opinion in applied research, but also focused on this topic from a **theoretical point of view** and examined public opinion as one of the most important concepts in social sciences in the 20th and 21st centuries. Public opinion has not only been reviewed through the lens of surveys, but also as a **social phenomenon and a process** that surveys cover only partially. One of the research projects is dedicated to this issue, which members of the department have been addressing in the years 2013–2015 (see below). The nature of public opinion in general is addressed in the following publications:

Vinopal, J. 2010. 'Veřejné mínění: chválu nebo opovržení?' [Public Opinion: To Praise or to Scorn?]. Pp. 35–47 in H. Maříková, T. Kostecký, T. Lebeda, M. Škodová (eds.). *Jaká je naše společnost?* [What Our Society Looks Like]. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR.

Tabery, P., J. Vinopal. 2014. 'Sociologie veřejného mínění: Veřejné mínění jako sociální proces a komunikační koncept.' [Sociology of Public Opinion: Public Opinion as a Social Process and Communication Concept]. Pp. 213–229 in J. Šubrt (ed.). *Soudobá sociologie VI*. [Contemporary Sociology VI]. Praha: Karolinum.

And in a more specific way in the following publications:

Červenka, J. 2010. 'Jsme ze zvyku sociálněekonomickými pesimisty?' [Are We Social-economic Pessimists out of Habit?]. Pp. 48–64 in H. Maříková, T. Kostecký, T. Lebeda, M. Škodová (eds.). *Jaká je naše společnost?* [What Our Society Looks Like]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

Červenka, J. 2013. 'Ekonomika a veřejné mínění: Koresponduje subjektivní hodnocení s reálným vývojem?' [Economy and Public Opinion: Does Subjective Evaluation Correspond with Real Development?] *Naše společnost* 11 (2): 53–69.

3) Methodological issues and problems

Public opinion research is closely related to sociological research methodology. Department members are focusing on methodological problems at all levels of generality, starting from the **most general**, when discussing the basic division of research methods:

Řurďovič, M. 2014. 'Epistemologie a dělení kvantitativní a kvalitativní sociologie'. [Epistemology and the Division of Quantitative and Qualitative Sociology] *Sociológia* 46 (4): 351–372.

Data collection, which the department performs in practice, is also reflected in its research activities. An example of how research work and applied research is interconnected is an article about the possibilities and difficulties of data collection in **mixed-mode surveys**. This paper is directly linked to the needs of the department during CAPI implementation, while still promoting face-to face PAPI:

Buchtík, M. 2012. 'Smíšené módy sběru dat v kvantitativním sociálně vědním výzkumu.' [Mixed Mode Data Collection in Quantitative Social Science Research] *Data a výzkum – SDA info* 6 (2): 129–149.

Another issue is the **creation and testing of particular measuring instruments (measures)**, e.g. for measuring the quality of work life or the degree of work stress, which is based on a long-term research interest of the department methodologist Dr. Jiří Vinopal:

Vinopal, J. 2011. 'Indikátor subjektivní kvality pracovního života'. [Subjective Quality of Work Life Indicators] *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 47 (5): 937–965.

Vinopal, J. 2011. 'Subjective Quality of Work Life and its Measurement in the Czech Republic over the Last 20 Years.' *WISO. Wirtschafts und Sozialpolitische Zeitschrift*. 34. (Jg. Sonderheft): 81–95.

Vinopal, J. 2012. 'The Discussion of the Subjective Quality of Work Life Indicators'. *Sociológia* 44 (3): 385–401.

Vinopal, J. 2011. 'Možnosti využití jednoduché sebehodnotící otázky pro měření úrovně pracovního stresu v průřezových dotazníkových šetřeních kvality pracovního života'. [The Potential of a Simple Self-rating Question to Measure Respondents' Level of Workplace Stress in Cross-sectional Questionnaire Surveys on the Quality of Work Life] *Data a výzkum – SDA Info* 5 (1): 35–57.

A specific case is an investigation of the **decision-making process in the case of deep geological repositories of nuclear waste**. What was originally a contract survey from a government institution has transformed into a research interest of a department member accompanied by grant and publication activities; this topic is also addressed in the **PLATENSO project** (see item No. 6 in Appendix 3.1), in which 19 partner institutions from 12 European countries established the legal base for a European entity on socio-economic matters linked to nuclear technology.

Řurďovič, M., Z. Vajdová, K. Bernardyová. 2014. 'Rozhodování o hlubinném úložišti jaderného odpadu v České republice'. [Decision Making About the Deep Geological Repository of Nuclear Waste in the Czech Republic] *Naše společnost* 12 (2): 13–14). In cooperation with the Department for Local and Regional Studies.

Basic research projects in the 2010–2014 period, which were conducted in the CVVM

In the 2010–2014 period, CVVM members were principal investigators in two research projects which overlap with the research interests of individual members of the department:

- Kunštát, D. (Principal Investigator), 2009–2011, Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy v českém politickém systému pro roce 1989 [The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia in the Czech Political System After 1989], funded by Czech Science Foundation (*see item No. 1 in Appendix 3.1*).

Empirically founded sociological analysis of outlined phenomenon were also conducted, and these were not limited to the description of electoral results, the changes in party leadership etc., but also to the historical background of the communist movement in the Czech Republic, mainly with respect to following issues: (a) The nature and dynamics of anti-systemic identity of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM), (b) the value orientation and sociodemographic structure of the KSČM electorate, and (c) internal structural presumptions, political strategies and changes of the KSČM political ideology.

- Vinopal, J. (Principal Investigator), 2013–2015, Význam meziskupinových diferencí v diskurzivních procesech veřejného mínění [Understanding of Intergroup Differences in the Discursive Processes of Public Opinion], funded by Czech Science Foundation (*see item No. 2 in Appendix 3.1*)

Understanding the public opinion process in conditions of accelerating social change is of ever-greater urgency. We conceive public opinion as a process and thus as the outcome of discursive processes at three levels: the individual, the group, and the society. The aim of the project is to show how the structure and dynamics of groups affect the public opinion process as a whole.

Applied research projects in the 2010–2014 period, conducted in the CVVM

In the 2010–2014 period, CVVM members served as principal investigators or co-investigators in three applied research projects:

- Vinopal, J. (Co-Investigator), 2014–2015, Proměny kvality pracovního života [Changes of Working Life Quality], funded by Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (*see item No. 4 in Appendix 3.1*)

This project established the basis for the long-lasting monitoring of work life quality in the Czech Republic. The aim of the project is to transfer the results of research work on the real functioning of society and to increase the emphasis and orientation of socio-economic policy on the quality of work and life, including humane and decent working conditions for the performance of the employment activities of the Czech population.

- Ďurďovič, M. (Principal Investigator), 2014–2015, Sociální komunikace a budování důvěry v procesu výběru lokality pro hlubinné úložiště vyhořelého jaderného paliva a radioaktivních odpadů [Social Communication and Trust Building in the Process of Selecting a Site for a Geological Repository for Spent Nuclear Fuel and Radioactive Waste], funded by Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (*see item No. 5 in Appendix 3.1*)

This project is focused on the social dimension of a siting process of a geological repository of radioactive waste in the Czech Republic. The aim is to obtain and systemize empirical

knowledge and create applicable results in the form of practical principles and procedures of social communication and participatory decision-making based on mutual trust between actors.

- Đurđović, M. (Co-Investigator), 2013–2016, PLATENSO – Building a platform for enhanced societal research related to nuclear energy in Central and Eastern Europe, **funded by the Seventh EURATOM Research and Training Programme (FP7) on Nuclear Energy of the European Commission** (see item No. 6 in Appendix 3.1).

The objective of PLATENSO is to provide a proposal towards establishing the legal base for a European entity on socio-economic matters linked to nuclear technology and to develop recommendations for research strategies in PLATENSO countries.

In the 2010–2014 period team members presented 34 papers at conferences and workshops.

Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Sociology of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Economic Sociology

Since its establishment in 1990, the department's research activities have encompassed the broad field between economics and sociology, focusing specifically on **the labour market, economic inequalities and social policy**, and syntheses of these topics. The team proposes and conducts research projects within this framework. In a time of deepening fragmentation in the social sciences, the idea behind all projects is **to build bridges between separate fields**: individuals and households (a project in 2008–2010), subjective and objective aspects of well-being (a project in 2011–2013), labour market and job values, work and family (a project in 2014–2016).

While most projects focus on individuals and households, firms and companies were also the subject of research in the project ***'Efficiency and Employment in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises: A Comparison with the Corporate Sector'*** (2008–2010), supported by the Grant Agency of the Czech Academy of Sciences and headed by Vladimír Benáček (a member of the team until 2011), see Item No. 7 in Appendix 3.1. The project resulted in numerous publications.

In addition to the main stream of research, other important fields are explored and the results used in historic-sociological and religious studies. The importance of a large project titled ***'The History and Present of Czech Sociology'*** (see Item No. 8 in Appendix 3.1), which resulted in numerous publications (2010–2013), cannot be overstated. In it, for the first time, the history of Czech sociology, from its roots in the mid-1880s to the present day, was described and analysed. In conformity with the department's effort to build bridges between separate fields, this project reached into the past (largely forgotten because of the suppression of sociology during the communist period) and connected it to the present.

In 2010 the project ***'Individuals and Households in the Czech Republic: Transformation Changes and the International Comparison'*** (see Item No. 12 in Appendix 3.1) was conducted within the team's main stream of research. The study was based on the observation that while issues such as family formation, employment, wages, social benefits, and income packaging in households in general are closely related in reality, they are generally analysed separately in the social sciences – in demography, economics, and sociology. Thus, the project aimed to analytically interlink the optics of individuals and households.

The main results of this project were summarized in a monograph **Czech Society in the 2000s: A Report on Socio-Economic Policies and Structures** published before the final accomplishment of the project in 2009 by Jiří Večerník. It documented the past almost two decades in the areas of employment, social policies, earnings, income inequalities, and social structures, with a focus on the situation of the middle class, pensioners, and the economically disadvantaged, and on socio-economic values relating to work and consumer values. While this book does not come under the evaluation period, its reviews and impact does.

Since 2010, the book was reviewed by Stein Ringen (University of Oxford) in the *European Journal of Sociology* (50, no. 3), Jan Drahokoupil (University of Mannheim) in *Europe-Asia*

Studies, (62, no. 9), Bernard Chavance (EHESS Paris) in *Revue d'études comparatives Est-Ouest* (41, no. 3), Petr Mareš (University Brno) in the *Czech Sociological Review* (46, no. 6), Max Haller (University Graz) in *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Soziologie* (39, no. 4) and Gojko Bežovan (University Zagreb) in *Revija za socijalnu politiku* (17, no. 3).

- Stein Ringen wrote: 'Social reporting does not get better than this. Jiří Večerník has in numerous works, and now in this monumental study, given the Czechs a mirror to know themselves. The book is learned, comprehensive, detailed and robustly empirical ... The qualities of this book are legion.'
- Jan Drahokoupil wrote: 'This is an essential handbook on socio-economic developments in the Czech Republic. It analyses not only the systemic changes that accompanied the introduction of capitalism into the country after 1989, but also the less revolutionary evolution of the new system up to the eve of the economic crisis of 2008.'
- Bernard Chavance wrote : 'Ce Rapport représente, avec les deux publications précédentes de Jiří Večerník, un ensemble exceptionnel de données et d'analyses sur les multiples aspects de la transformation de la société tchèque au cours des deux décennies qui suivent la fin du régime communiste. Jiří Večerník est sans conteste une des figures de la tradition de la sociologie empirique, bien au-delà de l'Europe centrale.'
- Petr Mareš wrote: 'For [a foreign] audience and undoubtedly for the majority of Czech citizens as well this book provides an in-depth and telling picture of what has taken place in the Czech Republic after 1989 in the labour market, in the shaping of the social state, changes in the structure of inequality and its legitimisation, and in the value orientation of the populace.'
- Max Haller wrote: 'Das Buch von Jiri Vecernik, Wirtschaftssoziologe am Institut für Soziologie der Tschechischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Autor zahlreicher Publikationen zu Arbeitsmarkt, Ungleichheit und Sozialpolitik, ist jedem zu empfehlen, der sich einen Einblick in die tschechische Gesellschaft heute verschaffen will. Es gibt einen umfassenden Überblick über alle wichtigen Themen ...'

The book has quickly become one of the most frequently cited publications written recently by a Czech sociologist. As of April 2015, a total of 47 citations of the book were registered in Google Scholar. The book is currently on the bookshelves of about 250 libraries all over the world. After being put on Research Gate, it had over 600 downloads by April 2015.

The subject of analysis in the project **Czech Society in the 2000s: A Report on Socio-Economic Policies and Structures** was not just the Czech Republic; the comparisons also extended across the country's borders. Several topics were compared in six countries in the Central European region: the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Austria, and Germany. The results were summarised in the book *Individuals and Households in the Czech Republic and CEE Countries*, edited by Jiří Večerník and published in 2010.

The first chapter examines life trajectories and family formation. In the second chapter couples and the packaging of the family income are investigated. Simultaneous changes in earnings disparities and in the inequality of household income are studied in the third chapter. The project devoted particular attention to the entrepreneurial activities of individuals and households. In the fourth chapter, the author presents data on the development and patterns of self-employment. Another look at small-scale entrepreneurship and the role of the family is provided in the fifth chapter, which focuses on the role of economic and institutional factors in the growth of family businesses in Europe. In the sixth chapter the book views the role of the household from, in this context, a rather surprising perspective – it presents the household as a religious group.

At the end of 2010, the Social Stratification Team became affiliated with the Department of Economic Sociology. Its main focus was unequal access to education, perceptions of social inequalities, and views on social justice. In the same year, the team (led until then by Petr Matějů) finished the project **'From De-stratification to Stratification? The Development of**

the Social stratification System in the Czech Republic, 1991–2009 (see Item No. 9 in Appendix 3.1) which aimed to test the ‘value lag hypothesis’, according to which further consolidation of the social stratification system in the Czech Republic will depend more on the crystallisation of its normative background (values and norms) than on developments in its objective dimension (inequality).

In 2011, one member of this team, Natalie Simonová, published ***Educational Inequalities in Czech Society: Developments from the Beginning of the 20th Century to the Present*** (in Czech). The monograph describes the major turning points in research on educational inequalities, presents basic quantitative data on the transition to higher education in the Czech Republic, and summarises developments in educational inequalities in access to secondary and tertiary education. It also provides a new analysis of the intergenerational transmission of educational attainment from parents to children using mobility tables and log-linear models.

Two projects were led by another member of the Social Stratification Team, Michael L. Smith, both in 2010–2013. The first was ***‘Environmental Values, Beliefs and Behaviour in the Czech Republic in Historical and Cross-National Perspective’*** (see Item No. 10 in Appendix 3.1), which focused on four research themes: measuring the development of post-materialist values across post-communist countries in comparison with Western democracies, testing a number of theories explaining pro-environmental behaviour in the Czech Republic and cross-nationally, evaluating whether beliefs about science, technology, and the environment support the ‘ecological modernisation’ theory, and examining beliefs about the degree of environmental injustice in the country.

Michael L. Smith’s second project was ***‘Reducing the Security Threats of Corruption and Organised Crime in the Czech Republic’*** (see Item No. 17 in Appendix 3.1), which sought to prevent serious security threats to the Czech state from organised crime and corruption by addressing the mechanisms by which those crimes take place. The project formulated and proposed legislative and non-legislative reforms for addressing the security risks that ensue from the lack of transparency in the lobbying of public officials and in the financing of political parties by foreign entities, undisclosed persons, and others that pose a potential security threat.

In the meantime the Social Stratification Team’s affiliation with the department ended. Natalie Simonová concluded her work by 2012 (maternity leave) and Michael L. Smith left the Institute of Sociology for CERGE-EI, part of the Academy of Sciences, in 2014.

The team working on the project ***‘The History of Czech Sociology’*** (2010–13, see Item No. 8 in Appendix 3.1)) comprised more than 10, many of them external, researchers and was led by Zdeněk R. Nešpor. It published **9 books, more than 20 academic papers, and 10 other publications** on the subject of its research. Principal publications included two books analysing the most important periods of Czech sociology (Nešpor, Z. R. 2011. *Republika sociologů*. [Republic of Sociologists] Praha: Scriptorium; Voříšek, M. 2012. *The Reform Generation*. Prague: Kalich), a book on Czech sociology in exile (Petrusek, M. 2011. *České sociální vědy v exilu 1948 až 1989*. [Czech Social Sciences in Exile 1948–1989]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON)), an academic edition of past sociological journals (Nešpor, Z. R., A. Kopecká, eds. 2011. *Edice českých sociologických časopisů*. [An Edited Anthology of Czech Sociological Journals] Praha: SOÚ AV ČR), a large biographical and analytical dictionary of Czech sociologists (Nešpor, Z. R. et al. 2013. *Slovník českých sociologů*. [Dictionary of Czech Sociologists]. Praha: Academia), and a synthetic survey on the history of Czech sociology from the 19th century to the present (Nešpor, Z. R. et al. 2014. *Dějiny české sociologie*. [The History of Czech Sociology]. Praha: Academia). Together with earlier works (e.g. Nešpor, Z. R. 2008. *Ne/náboženské naděje intelektuálů*. [Non/religious Hopes of Intellectuals]. Praha: Scriptorium), the project has essentially exhausted the topic for several decades to come, and the various outputs of the project were positively received in

several reviews and other sources published in Czech academic journals and in the wider international context.

In 2014 work began on a new project titled ***‘Changing Work and Job Values in the Czech Republic in a Comparative Perspective’*** (see Item No. 11 in Appendix 3.1). Its objectives are fully consistent with the main stream of the department’s research work and its efforts to build bridges between various areas that are usually kept separate in the contemporary social sciences. In a sense, it is also a continuation of the project ‘Adjustment of the Czech Labour Force: Changing Job Structures, Wage Disparities and Work Orientations’ from 2004–2006. Like in 2005, the 2015 project includes the implementation of the ‘Work Orientations’ survey of the International Social Sciences Programme (ISSP) on a sample of about 1500 respondents. Currently, 48 countries across the globe are involved in the ISSP. Each year the focus is on a different topic.

The project explores angles that are usually omitted by conventional labour statistics and mainstream labour and general economics. The key topics are: 1) work- and job-related values; 2) work-life balance; 3) rewarding work and ensuring income maintenance in households. In the area of values, specific emphasis will be placed on the role of religion and ethics in work- and job-related behaviour. Special attention will also be devoted to the values and behaviour of immigrant workers.

In the project, the following research questions are posed:

- The area of changing work- and job-related values: What is the structure of work- and job-related values in the Czech labour force and specific sections of it and how have they changed over the last decade compared to other CEE countries? Have the extrinsic values of work and jobs grown weaker and the intrinsic values stronger over time, and, if so, to what extent has this happened in the Czech Republic compared with other countries? How is the value change structured in relation to individual and family characteristics?
- The area of work-life balance: Whom does the work-life conflict concern and what personal and work characteristics are associated with elevated levels of conflict in this area? What are the consequences of work-life conflict? It is usually assumed that this conflict has negative consequences for individual well-being. However, there is also evidence that women who combine the roles of mother and spouse with a job feel better than women with fewer roles, despite the fact that the former find themselves under greater time pressure. This raises the questions whether some life arrangements increase both stress and well-being and under what circumstances work-life conflict does not translate into lower levels of well-being.
- The area of work motivation and household income maintenance: What is the relative importance of the main determining factors of earned income (gender, age, education, region, occupation, economic sector)? How did these factors change over time and what are the specific characteristics of the Czech labour market compared to other countries? How are personal earnings perceived with respect to their commensurability with qualifications, experience, and work effort? How is household income collected from various sources and contributions of adult members? What role is played by the size and composition of the family? And what are the relationships and feedbacks between the income levels and labour market decisions of household members in relation to the life-cycle and other circumstances? How is household income perceived with respect to its adequacy for satisfying family needs, and what are the causes of household debt and arrears?
- The area of the role of religion and ethics in work- and job-related behaviour: Recent research presents Czech society as unchurched and often irreligious, but far from atheistic. We may thus ask whether, how, and to what degree the lack of religion and/or the existence of ‘alternative’ religiosities-spiritualties impact work ethic and job-related behaviour, and

also whether there are any residual influences of religion in a generally irreligious society. Does the work ethic rooted in religion continue to exist even in a 'post-Christian' society? Do the new (alternative) religiosities generate any new work ethic?

- The area of the values and behaviour of immigrant workers: To what extent and owing to what factors are immigrants marginalised in the Czech labour market? How much of immigrant labour is manifest and legal and what share is likely to be hidden and illegal? What are the circumstances of temporary immigrant workers and those who want to establish themselves permanently in the country? Special attention will be devoted to the intergenerational transmission of social disadvantages, and the effect of work on the integration of immigrants. In this area, specific research questions are to be addressed that relate to the effect of employment and working conditions of first-generation migrant workers on the aspirations and the integration efforts of children.

Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Sociology of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Gender & Sociology

The Gender & Sociology Department is a key research institution in the Czech Republic dedicated to basic and applied research into gender relations and inequalities, and advances in the sociology of gender theoretically as well as empirically. The Department combines the results of national and international quantitative and qualitative research studies with theoretical scholarship and contributes to analysing specific issues related to gender inequalities. The main research topics include gender and the labour market, politics of care, feminist critique of inequalities, sociology of private life, and sociology of science and knowledge production. More concretely, research in the past five years focused on the study of changes to the life courses of men and women from quantitative and qualitative perspectives; on institutional development, and everyday practices and discourses of childcare in an international comparative perspective; on various forms of breadwinning and combining of care and paid work in the lives of men and women in diverse situations and social locations; on life-course oriented working time policies, flexible working arrangements and precarious work in an international comparative perspective; on gender relations in the labour market, in companies, organisations, entrepreneurship, management and decision-making positions; on the gendered impacts of the financial crisis; on the experience and discursive framings of informal elderly care; on women's body and embodiment; on social and bodily citizenship; on articulations of science policies; on the production, use and translation of social science knowledge on its travels between science and society; and on contemporary transformations of higher education in concrete practices. Department staff members contribute to the implementation of a number of national and international research projects and are members of numerous governmental, non-governmental and European expert networks and institutions in the field of gender equality. Moreover, Department members provide expertise and gender analyses on various social aspects for bodies of the state administration (e.g. Governmental Council for Equal Opportunities of Women and Men, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, municipal and regional authorities) and the European Commission. They also actively contribute to formulating social policies in the Czech Republic and act within their memberships and functions in national and international organisations and groups in the field of science and/or gender equality.

The **National Contact Centre for Gender and Science (NKC)** is part of the Department, and is the only specialised unit dedicated to the study of gender equality in research in the Czech Republic and in the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) region. Members of the Centre are situated in policy studies, gender sociology of organisations and sociology of the family, and science and technology studies. Their research focuses on the following topics: women's and men's careers in research, with a particular focus on the early career stages; academic mobility; precarity and attrition from science; transformation of research systems and governance; research evaluation and excellence from the gender perspective; combination of work and life in research; policy analysis of gender equality policies and research and innovation policies. The Centre provides expertise and analyses on the position of women and men in research and gender equality in research for bodies of the state administration (Ministry of Education, Office of the Government) and the European Commission. It actively contributes to formulating public policies in research, development, and innovation in the country. It is a member of international organisations and associations active in the field of gender equality in research. In 2014 the Centre was invited to join RINGS, **the International Research**

Association of Institutions of Advanced Gender Studies. The Centre runs two web portals, one at www.zenyaveda.cz dedicated to gender equality issues and the other at www.nkc.cz dedicated to the structural change for gender equality and gender issues in Horizon 2020.

The Gender & Sociology Department and the National Contact Centre for Gender and Science built on their previous achievements and in the evaluated period demonstrated their ability to win grants for projects in the Czech Republic and abroad (e.g. Norway grants, European Commission Framework Program 6 and 7), foster international ties and successfully publish in prestigious scholarly journals (e.g. *Politics & Gender*, *European Sociological Review*, *European Journal of Women's Studies*, *Theory & Psychology*, *Science and Public Policy*, *Science Technology & Human Values*,) and publishing houses (e.g. *Palgrave Macmillan*, *Berghahn Books*). The Department is not a 'one man/woman show'; on the contrary, it thrives on team co-operation and includes many internationally recognised experts in the field of sociology of gender and the labour market, family and intimate life, science, knowledge, and science policy, who are invited to research and university institutions abroad to present their research in the form of lectures, project co-operation, or provision of expertise. Last but not least, they receive invitations and participate in various national and international scientific and policy-oriented expert boards, evaluation panels and committees (see below) and receive various research awards (see below).

During 2010–2014, the Gender & Sociology Department consisted of five researchers, who worked in the department at 4.2–4.9 (Full Time Equivalent, FTE): R. Dudová, PhD (sociology of gender, family and intimate life, social policy – elderly care, childcare, abortion, prostitution, narrative methods, parenthood after partnership break-ups); H. Hašková, PhD (sociology of family, reproduction and intimate lives, gender aspects of sociodemographic changes, mixed-method life course research, policy relations, discourses and practices of care); A. Křížková, PhD (head of the department, gender wage gap, gender in organisations, management and entrepreneurship, women and citizenship, gender-based violence); H. Maříková, PhD (sociology of gender, family and private life, social policies, gender in the labour market, qualitative methods, breadwinning, masculinities); and T. Stockelová, PhD (editor-in-chief of *Czech Sociological Review's* English issues, intersections of sociology, anthropology and science and technology studies, actor-network theory, material-semiotic approaches, science-society relations, environmental controversies). Moreover, there were two PhD researchers who progressed to postdoctoral researchers in 2012 and 2015, and from 1 FTE to almost 2 FTE: Z. Uhde, PhD (editor-in-chief of *Gender, rovné příležitosti, výzkum*, social and feminist theory, global justice, transnational care practices), and L. Formánková, PhD (gender on the labour market, comparative social policy, biographical research, new social risks, new forms of partnership). In addition, there was an assistant, E. Nechvátalová, at 1 FTE who manages the agenda for the entire Institute of Sociology, and since 2012 a trainee, R. Volejníčková, at 0.5 FTE.

Between 2010 and 2014 the National Contact Centre for Gender and Science (NKC) team consisted of 3–4 researchers undergoing research assessment working at 2.6–4 FTE: K. Cidlinská (exits from science, career paths of early-stage researchers, manager of the mentoring programme); M. Linková, PhD (sociology of gendered organisation and organisational change, research governance and assessment from a gender perspective, cultural and institutional change); M. Vohlídalová, PhD (sociology of the family and private life, gender inequalities on the labour market and family policy); and B. Nyklová, PhD (research assessment in fall 2014 to the position of postdoctoral researcher; post-1989 transformation of the chemical sciences from a gender perspective). Additional staff members (M. Fucimanová, S. Pecková, H. Tenglerová, H. Víznerová, A. Ortenová) working at 4 FTE are research support staff and are responsible for the following work tasks: mentoring assistance, communication and popularization, advocacy and co-operation with the state administration and structural change for gender equality entailing co-operation with research and university

institutions, and trainings for researchers. The team also has an assistant, D. Vráblíková, working at 0.5 FTE.

1. Peer-reviewed transdisciplinary journal

Since 2000 the Gender & Sociology Department has been publishing the journal *Gender, rovné příležitosti, výzkum* [Gender, Equal Opportunities, Research] (<http://www.genderonline.cz/>). Under the leadership of the editor-in-chief, Zuzana Uhde, and the international editorial board, the journal publishes works in the field of feminist and gender theory, conceptual and methodological analyses and results of social science and humanities research related to gender issues and equal opportunities for women and men. The journal is published twice a year; after six months post-publication the content is open access on the journal's website. The journal is listed in the international databases *SCOPUS*, *ERIH*, *Central European Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, and *Central and Eastern European Online Library*. The journal has a wide readership and is highly prestigious in the field of gender studies and feminist theory in the academic community and at universities in the Czech Republic. It is also made use of by the state administration in the Czech Republic. Although the journal was founded as the only specialised peer-reviewed journal in gender studies in the Czech Republic for the Czech academic community and educated public, the number of papers written by foreign authors in the journal increased in the evaluated period and the reputation of the journal is also growing abroad, especially in the academic environment of gender studies in the Central European region. The journal published: in 2014, Dorota Szelewa (Warsaw University, Poland), Beáta Nagy (Corvinus University, Hungary), Éva Fodor (Central European University, Hungary) and Jeff Hearn (University of Huddersfield; Hanken School of Economics); and in 2012, Mariana Szapuová (Comenius University, Slovakia) and Zuzana Kicková (Comenius University, Slovakia). In addition to peer-reviewed papers, the journal publishes thematic interviews with internationally recognised academics, such as Joan Tronto (University of Minnesota, USA) and Ewa Rumińska-Zimny (Warsaw School of Economics, Poland) in 2014; Elżbieta Oleksy (University of Łódź, Poland) in 2013; Ann Snitow (The New School, New York, U.S.) in 2012; Barbara Bagilhole (Loughborough University, UK) in 2011; and Michal Burawoy (University of California–Berkeley, USA) in 2010, and the translation of such authors as Nancy Fraser, Alison Jaggar, Joan Tronto, and Marieke van den Brink and Yvonne Benshop among others. During the evaluated period around 60 peer-reviewed papers were published in the journal, mainly (but not exclusively) on the following topics: Gender and Crisis (2014), Sexualities (2013), Gender in Academia (2013), Care (2012), Gender Aspects of the Life Course (2011), and Feminist Critiques of Globalisation (2010). In the evaluated period, the Institute of Sociology assumed financial responsibility for the publication of the journal *Gender, rovné příležitosti, výzkum*; the journal was previously financed by Department grant projects, which was not sustainable.

2. Research projects

In the monitored period, Department staff members were primary investigators of or collaborated on 21 international and domestic research projects for which they won grant support independently or in co-operation with partner institutions abroad or in the Czech Republic: *Norway Grants* – 3 grants; *European Commission* – 4 grants; *Czech Science Foundation* – 7 grants; *Grant Agency of the Czech Academy of Sciences* – 1 grant; *Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs* – 1 grant; *Ministry of Education* – 4 grants; *Technology Agency of the Czech Republic* – 1 grant.

2.1 Examples of international research project co-operation and foreign and international research funds

In 2007–2011 Department staff members worked on the international project *FEMCIT: Gendered Citizenship in Multicultural Europe* (European Commission, Framework Programme 6, <http://www.femcit.org/>; see Item No. 39 in Appendix 3.1), which was highly commended. The partner institutions included, e.g. University of Oslo, University of Bergen, Loughborough University, Birkbeck University of London, Leiden University, University of Vienna, Carlos III University of Madrid, University of Stockholm, London Metropolitan University, University of Toulouse-Le Mirail, University of Warsaw, and University of Copenhagen. Within the framework of this project, Department members contributed to the international comparative analysis of various aspects of citizenship in terms of the inclusion of marginalised groups and gendered impacts. In 2012 Palgrave publishing house published the concluding book of the project *Remaking Citizenship in Multicultural Europe: Women's Movements, Gender and Diversity*, to which Department staff members contributed chapters on social citizenship and bodily citizenship. In addition, Department staff members published the results of the project in peer-reviewed impacted journals (*Politics & Gender*, *Zeitschrift für Familienforschung* [Journal of Family Research], *Czech Sociological Review*) and two further books are currently underway in international co-operation and should be published in prestigious foreign publishing houses (*Indiana Press*, *Palgrave*). As an important contribution to sociological theory, the research resulted in the introduction of the concept of governmentality into studies of state-socialist political systems. Whereas Foucault's concept of governmentality has been applied only in the context of neoliberal state regimes, the research shows that the concept can also be fruitfully used in the explanation of power mechanisms in state-socialist regimes.

Since 2014 members of the National Contact Centre for Gender and Science have cooperated on the implementation of the international project *TRIGGER: Transforming Institutions by Gendering Contents and Gaining Equality in Research* (European Commission, FP7, <http://triggerproject.eu/>; see Item No. 38 in Appendix 3.1), bringing to fruition the Centre's long-standing research into an implementation of gender equality measures in research at the legislative and policy as well as institutional level.

The head of the Centre is also the Vice-Chair of the *Gender, Science, Technology, Environment* (genderSTE, <http://genderste.eu/>; Item No. 36) COST Action, a network of policy makers and experts committed to promoting a fairer representation of women and better integration of gender analysis in research and innovation. Participation in the network allows the Centre to further foster its international ties in the area of structural change for gender equality in research and build research ties in the implementation of gender mainstreaming as well as to exchange best practices with well and less advanced European countries.

In 2014, members of the Gender & Sociology Department and the National Contact Centre for Gender and Science won three research projects supported from foreign sources (Norway grants), which they are currently implementing in co-operation with Norwegian experts from the University of Bergen and the association of Nordic embassies in Prague, and in co-operation with partner research institutions and NGOs in the Czech Republic (e.g. Czech Women's Lobby, CERGE-EI: Centre for Economic Research and Graduate Education – Economics Institute, Gender Studies, o.p.s., Fórum 50%): *Economic Impacts of Motherhood from a Lifelong Perspective* (Item No. 33); *Equilibrium between Women and Men* (Item No. 34); *Defending Women's Rights in the Czech Republic* (Item No. 35). Additionally, in the same year they received funding and began working on the international project *SEE-GO: Social and Economic Enterprises and Gender Opportunities* (European Commission, Item No. 37), the goal of which is to contribute to knowledge regarding obstacles to women's participation in decision-making positions and to enhance such participation in six different EU countries and at the European level.

2.2 Examples of research projects supported by Czech research funds

Within the grant project *Changes in partnership and family forms and arrangements from the life course perspective* (Czech Science Foundation, 2010–2013, Item No. 27), Department

staff members contributed to mapping and explaining the changes of partner and family lives and their reconciling with work in contemporary Czech society. This research was innovative for its combination of statistical life-history data and biographical narratives. While quantitative and qualitative approaches are rarely applied together in life-course research, this research demonstrated the ways in which mixed-methods life-course research can be effective in capturing and explaining the growing diversity and social stratification of life courses in articulating the socially unequal distribution of life-course risks, and in describing the development of new life-course norms, needs and risks. This research opened up possibilities for the Department to participate in international scholarly co-operation in life-course research that has been developed since then (see the plan for 2015–2019 below). The added value of the project is also in bringing the research focus to phenomena that have been neglected or only marginally dealt with so far in Czech society, leaving gender-sensitive research aside (e.g. singles, living apart together, elderly care and the third age, post-adolescence, gendered poverty and gendered impacts of the economic crisis on life courses). Last but not least, the project also led to the realisation of a large representative survey (N = 4010), which contains reproductive, partnership, and employment histories (event history data) of Czech men and women. Data are available free of charge to anyone for research and study purposes through the data archive of the Institute of Sociology. The research results and a methodology discussion on mixed-methods life-course research were published in a number of peer-reviewed, impacted, and Scopus journals (e.g. *Czech Sociological Review*, *Sociológia*, *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Science: Annual Review*, *Human Affairs*) and led to a collective book from the Department ‘*Vlastní cestou? Životní dráhy v pozdně moderní společnosti*’ [One’s Own Way? Life Course in Late Modern Society], published in December 2014.

Concerning the issue of care, Department staff members worked on two grant projects focusing on childcare and elderly care respectively. The project *Institutions, Myths and Beliefs: An Investigation of the Influence of Path Dependency on Contemporary Discourses on Childcare in the Czech Republic, Sweden and France* (Grant Agency of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, 2009–2011, *Item No. 19*) examined the issue of childcare as it has been institutionalised in public policies and constructed in public and expert discourses over the past 60 years. It involved a comparative study of three countries – Czech Republic, Sweden and France – using the combination of the institutionalist analysis of path dependency and critical discourse analysis. The findings facilitated the understanding of the socially constructed character of the discourses of ‘proper childcare’ and the influence of historical-institutional development on current forms of childcare policies. Moreover, the research challenged the dominant understanding of the state-socialist ideology of motherhood and childcare policies as homogenous over time, and identified the formative moments that led to important changes in family policies and care cultures in the studied countries. The research also showed how the institutional analysis can be usefully combined with critical discourse analysis in order to overcome some of the limits of both approaches.

The project *Discursive framing and day-to-day experience of elderly care in the Czech Republic* (Czech Science Foundation, 2012–2014, *Item No. 23*) analysed how the issue of elderly care was framed in public and political debates in the Czech Republic and what were the experiences that constitute caregiving of Czech women for their elderly family members. With the combination of discourse analysis and biographical interviewing of women and men providing informal care, it was possible to show how the phenomenon of elderly care is socially constructed in public and private arenas and how caregivers’ experiences and interpretations interact with the political claims and discursive framings of public actors.

Two more grant projects of the Department dealt with the topic of care and its relation to paid work: The project *Parental Choice and Caring for Children in the Czech Republic and Slovakia* (Czech Science Foundation, 2010–2011, *Item No. 25*) contributed to the long-standing social scientific debate over the role of culture and institutions in influencing behaviour by looking at the case of family policies. Analysing interviews with mothers and fathers from families in the

Czech and Slovak Republics the research team ascertained how cultural values and state policies influence parents' decisions about caring for their pre-school children. The study helped to explain such issues as why take-up rates of parental leave among mothers differ substantially between countries, and why so few fathers take parental leaves in some countries compared to others, or why parents are less likely to send their children to public childcare facilities in some countries than in others. The research team proposed more complex explanations as to which degree the cultural orientations of parents, the size and structures of the supply of childcare, the quality of publicly financed childcare as well as labour market structures influence caring choices. The qualitative research of parental pairs *Constructions of breadwinning in Czech society after 1989* (Czech Science Foundation, 2009–2011, *Item No. 24*) analysed the practice of breadwinning and unpaid work and how it is reflected by fathers and mothers and improved our understanding of what the impact of social construction of breadwinning is on the reproduction and legitimisation of social and gender inequalities and related power relations.

Aside from a book in English for an international scientific audience *The Development of Czech Childcare Policies* from 2012, the publications focusing on care or work-care relations written by Department staff members include several peer-reviewed books in Czech, book chapters published at leading publishing houses (e.g. *Berghahn Books*, *Palgrave*), and a number of articles in peer-reviewed journals indexed by WoS, Scopus, and ERIH. Moreover, several articles in Czech on the issue of childcare and on the issue of elderly care and gender inequalities in pensions, and a book *Péče o nejmenší: boření mýtů [Childcare: Deconstruction of Myths]* from 2012, triggered discussions at societal and governmental levels on Czech care policies and the impacts of gendered re-familialisation on Czech society. Some of these works became widely quoted within and outside academia, and several members of the Department became members of various governmental expert committees on family policies based on their long-term engagement in research on the topics of gender, care, and family policies, e.g. *Expert Committee on Pension Reform at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Czech Republic* and *The Expert Commission for Family Policy at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Czech Republic* (see below).

In 2011–2012 the project *Obstacles and opportunities for implementing flexible working arrangements in the Czech Republic* (a grant from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, *Item No. 26*) analysed factors influencing the implementation of flexible working arrangements in the Czech Republic, France, Netherlands, Slovenia, Denmark, and Sweden. On the basis of the findings, the Department proposed policy measures aiming to improving conditions and availability of flexible working arrangements and precarious work prevention.

Since 2014, Department staff members have been working on an applied research project funded by the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic: *Methodology of diversity management and reconciliation of work and private life in the workplace* (*Item No. 32*). The aim of the project is to develop a certified methodology of diversity management and reconciliation of work and private life in the workplace, which will be usable directly by employers and organisations. This is an innovative interconnection of methods of sociological research with a pilot application of the methodology in practice at two workplaces, including the monitoring of the methodology's impact. One of the workplaces is the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic, where the research team not only conducted a gender equality audit in the framework of this project (as well as in the second workplace – company Linet a.s.) but also conducted a gender wage gap analysis of the Ministry based on an invitation from the Ministry.

In the evaluated period, several research projects were concerned with research and higher education policy implications for epistemic practices and functioning of academic institutions. For example, the project *Tracing knowledge between science and society* (Czech Science Foundation, 2009–2011, *Item No. 22*) revisited the concept of the immutable mobile as formulated by Latour in the 1980s based on his investigations of natural sciences and technical knowledge, and analysed the largely unacknowledged sharing of this model by science

policies and science studies. In a monograph *Nebezpečné známosti: O vztahu sociálních věd a společnosti* [Dangerous Liaisons: On the Relationship between Social Sciences and Society] (2012), Tereza Stöckelová developed an original way of connecting the expert debates about the impact and performativity of social sciences while investigating the existing (often unintended, collateral, and unacknowledged) operations of social science knowledge in society. The project *Mass higher education in institutional settings: Ethnography of university departments* (Czech Science Foundation, 2011–2013, *Item No. 21*) resulted in a series of publications, among these the book *Politika a každodennost na českých vysokých školách: Etnografické pohledy na vzdělávání a výzkum* [Politics and everyday life in Czech universities: Ethnographic perspectives on teaching, learning and research] (2014) that provides an account and analysis of the practices of teaching/learning and knowledge re/production at the researched departments, the first time these practices have been investigated by means of observation research in the Czech context. The book also offers important revisions of the theories of massification (e.g., crucial features of the educational configuration in higher education are not related to the massification of access to higher education) and of academic capitalism (e.g., pressures for flexibility and mobility in academic career policies coexist with increasing pressures for stability).

The projects funded by the Ministry of Education for the National Contact Centre for Gender and Science (EUPRO II programme, *Items No. 28 and 29*) allowed the Centre to launch into the novel territory of research into the implementation of gender mainstreaming and specifically the structural change for gender equality. With this new research line the Centre joined the currently prepared international Gender Equality Policy in Practice project, which will focus on the analysis of the implementation of gender equality initiatives in various domains. Apart from research results, these projects are having tangible impacts on academic rules and procedures. For example, the Centre initiated the establishment of the Milada Paulova Award for lifelong achievement in research for women scientists, annually bestowed by the Minister of Education in co-operation with the Centre. Further, the Centre has successfully petitioned for changes in the eligibility criteria of grant projects for early-career researchers with the Czech Science Foundation (the Postdoctoral Grants and the Junior Grants). The Centre has also contributed to drafting the Mid-Term Strategy of Gender Equality within the remit of the Ministry of Education, and is currently co-operating with the Office of the Government Section for Science, Research, and Innovation on measures to support gender equality in research and innovation. In 2014 co-operation was also launched with the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic, and currently the Centre is assisting the Agency in preparing a structural change project for Horizon 2020. The Centre is uniquely positioned to develop the results of its domestic and international research activities into concrete proposals for change aimed at fostering gender equality in Czech research.

3. International impact and co-operation

The Department significantly contributed to advancing international co-operation not only by acting as primary investigators and participating in international research projects, but also by initiating and participating in international research groups, presenting the results of their work at international venues, receiving fellowships at prestigious research institutions abroad, and by hosting prominent as well as junior foreign researchers (see below).

The international impact of the Department's work can be identified in the growing number of invited lectures (e.g. *Iowa University, USA; Demographic Research Institute, Hungary; INFOSTAT, Slovakia; Arizona State University, USA; Corvinus University, Hungary; PUCRS, Brazil*), guest professorships abroad (Stöckelová and Linková at *Vienna University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Science and Technology Studies*), received offers for international scholarly (research and publication) co-operation and expertise (e.g. *University of Bergen, Norway; Institute of Economic and Social Research at Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, Germany; Budapest Institute for Policy Analysis, Hungary; Antioch University, USA*), in the

number of fellowships abroad (see below), and in the citations of the staff members in prestigious journals (e.g. *American Sociological Review*, *Population Review*, *Social Politics*; *International Labour Review*, *Demographic Research*; *Gender and Education*; *Science, Technology & Human Values*; *International Political Science Review*).

3.1 Examples of hosting foreign researchers and scholars

2010: Prof. Gad Yaira, Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel (lecture, February 1, 2010).

2011: Prof. Marjorie Zatz, Arizona State University, USA (lecture, September 26, 2011).

2011: Prof. Joe Dixon, New York University, USA (lecture, September 26, 2011).

2012: Prof. Ruth Emerson Dobash and Prof. Russel P. Dobash, The University of Manchester, UK (lecture, November 16, 2012).

2012: Prof. Gray Cavender, Arizona State University, USA (scholarship and lectures in the Institute of Sociology of Czech Academy of Sciences, September–November, 2012).

2012: Dr. Cornelia Rada, Romanian Academy of Sciences (scholarship and a lecture in the Institute of Sociology of Czech Academy of Sciences, March 2012).

2012 and 2013: Prof. Nancy Jurik, Arizona State University, USA (scholarship, co-operation on the project 'Business and Family Work among Copreneurs in the Czech Republic and the United States' and lectures in the Institute of Sociology of CAS, September–November 2012 and March 2013).

2014: Prof. Francine M. Deutsch, Mount Holyoke College, Boston, USA (lecture, May 5, 2014).

4. Organisation of scientific events

In addition to organising seminars and workshops, Department staff members organised or contributed towards organising major international conferences (altogether 63 scientific events between 2010 and 2014). For example:

2010: Conference stream *Gender Equity and Social Policy – Historical Institutionalism and Gendering Social Policy* at international *ESPanet conference* (Budapest, September 2–4, 2010; together with S. Saxonberg; 100 participants). A number of leading scholars in social policy and gender gave presentations at this conference stream, e.g. Birgit Pfau-Effinger, Walter Korpi, Eva Fodor, Anne Lise Ellingsæter, Dorota Szelewa, Anette Borchorst, Lenita Freidenvall, and Paula Blomqvist. <http://www.espanet2010.net/en/>

2011: 2. *konference českých a slovenských feministických studií: Feministická studia na hranici* [2nd Conference of Czech and Slovak Feminist Studies] (Brno, November 3–4, 2011, together with the Gender Studies of the Department of Sociology at the Faculty of Social Studies at Masaryk University, Department of Gender Studies at the Faculty of Humanities at Charles University, and the Centre of Gender Studies at the Philosophical Faculty at Comenius University in Slovakia).

2011: 2. *národní konference o ženách a vědě Gender jako sociální inovace: Rovné příležitosti v měnícím se vědeckém prostředí* [2nd National Conference on Women and Science Gender as a Social Innovation: Equal Opportunities in Changing Research Environment] (Prague, September 22, 2011; 100 participants, keynote presentation Prof. Barbara Bagilhole, Loughborough University).

2011: Conference *Životní dráhy z kvantitativní a kvalitativní perspektivy* [Life Course from a Quantitative and Qualitative Research Perspective] (Prague, October 20–21, 2011; 55 participants) <http://www.soc.cas.cz/akce/konference-zivotni-drahy-z-kvantitativni-kvalitativni-perspektivy>

2013: Conference *Sexuality VII: Gender, rodina, rodičovství – scénáře udržitelné reprodukce* [Sexualities VII: Gender, families, parenthood – scenarios for sustainable reproduction] (Bratislava, Slovakia, September 8, 2013; 50 participants; together with Slovak Academy of Sciences, Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica in Slovakia, Charles University, and The Robert Gordon University in Aberdeen).

2013: Conference *Ethnographies of higher education: researching and reflecting 'at home'* (Prague, May 22–24, 2013; 50 participants; together with University Pardubice and Centrum pro studium vysokého školství). For example, Sue Wright from Aarhus University gave a paper presentation at this conference.

2014. 3. národní konference o genderu a vědě: Kulturní a institucionální změna: Role státu a výzkumných institucí [3rd National Conference on Gender and Science – Cultural and Institutional Change: The Role of the State and Research Institutions] (Prague, October 22, 2014; 160 participants, keynote presentation Londa Schiebinger, Stanford University).

2014: *The First International Symposium on Relational Research: 'Changing practice through research and changing research through practice' and The First TAOS Institute Europe Summit 'Co-creating our community'* (Prague, September 12–13, 2014; together with C. Camargo-Borges and J. Černý; 65 participants) <http://www.soc.cas.cz/akce/changing-practice-through-research-and-changing-research-through-practice>

5. Significant increase in academic degrees, expertise, and skills

Given the junior age profile of Department staff members, the number of members who successfully completed their doctoral studies in 2010–2014 is high. The following staff members received PhDs in the evaluation period: Lenka Formánková, Marcela Linková, Hana Maříková, Blanka Nyklová, Zuzana Uhde, and Marta Vohlídalová. The remaining members of the Department who participate in research activities either gained PhDs 6–8 years ago (Radka Dudová, Hana Hašková, Alena Křížková, and Tereza Stöckelová) or are PhD candidates participating in research projects (Kateřina Cidlinská, Romana Volejníčková; Jaroslav Klepal – since 2015). This situation indicates a strong potential for the department's future development in terms of publishing in highly ranked journals, international networking, and projects.

Department staff members continually build their expertise and scholarly networks through participating in summer schools and international networks (e.g. *ECPR Summer School in Methods and Techniques* at University of Ljubljana in Slovenia in 2010; *EDACwowe workshop on Multi-Level Approaches to the Analysis of Work, Care and Welfare* at Utrecht University in Netherlands in 2010; International course on *Biographic-Narrative Interpretive Method – BNIM* in London in 2011; *ECPR winter school – course STATA* in Vienna in 2014), through organising methodological courses for the internal needs of the Department (e.g. a course on statistical program Stata and a course on quantitative methods in life course research in 2011), and through long-term fellowships at foreign research and university institutions, e.g.:

Dudová, R. – *University of Leiden* in Netherlands in 2010/January–December.

Formánková, L. – *Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Ljubljana* in Slovenia in 2010/January–May.

Formánková, L. – *Peace Institute* in Slovenia in 2012/January–April.

Hašková, H. – *Institute for Advanced Study at Central European University* in Hungary in 2012/March–July.

Křížková, A. – *Arizona State University* in the U.S. in 2014–2015/December–June

6. Prizes for scientific work and prestigious fellowships

Tereza Stöckelová co-authored a Science Policy Briefing 50 of the European Science Foundation '*Science in Society: Caring for Our Futures in Turbulent Times*' (together with Felt, U., D. Barben, A. Irwin, P.-B. Joly, A. Rip, and A. Stirling) which was awarded the *John Ziman Prize* by the European Association for Studies of Science and Technology in 2014. See http://www.esf.org/uploads/media/spb50_ScienceInSociety.pdf and <http://easst.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/EASST-awards-2014.pdf>

On the basis of the results of their research work, two members of the department were awarded the *Wichterle Prize for Young Researchers* by the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in the 2010–2014 period: Hana Hašková (in 2010) and Radka Dudová (in 2012), and one member, Zuzana Uhde, was awarded a postdoctoral fellowship in 2013 of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic: *Program of support of perspective human resources*.

Moreover, Department staff members won several prestigious scholarships abroad in the 2010–2014 period, e.g.:

Hašková, H. 2012. *NewDem fellowship*, Institute for Advanced Study, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary (March–July).

Hašková, H. 2012. *REASSESS grant*, International course on Social Policy, Life Course and Gender, NOVA, Oslo (September).

Křížková, A. 2014–2015. *Fulbright Fellowship* at the School of Social Transformation, Arizona State University (December–June).

7. Evolution of a new department Centre for Gender and Science

Based on a decision from the Director and the Board of the Institute of Sociology, the National Contact Centre for Gender and Science is to become an independent department: the Centre for Gender and Science. This decision is a result of a development during 2010–2014 when both sections of the Gender & Sociology Department were highly successful in fundraising, management of new scientific projects, publishing, international co-operation as well as applied research and other outreach activities. There is a clear potential for the further growth of both departments. The decision was motivated by several factors: a) an opportune moment for the division allowing an independent evaluation of the two departments in the upcoming 2015–2019 period; b) the Centre's firmly established portfolio on gender issues in research and implementation of gender equality in research, c) the growing importance of the gender equality agenda in European research policy (European Research Area implementation and Horizon 2020), participation of Czech institutions in structural change projects, and the inclusion of the structural change in the Operational Programme for Science, Research, and Education, which implies a rise in the demand for research, expertise, and services related to gender in research; d) the Centre has built its international profile and is a member of major international networks (e.g. eument-net, RINGS, the currently prepared Gender Equality Policy in Practice Project; and the head of the Centre is the vice-chair of the genderSTE COST Action TN1201); e) in 2014 three staff members of the Centre successfully completed their doctorates. The plan of scientific activities for 2015–2019 of each of these departments is provided in the following text.

Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Sociology of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Value Orientations in Society

In 2010–2014 the research team of the Department of Value Orientations in Society focused on the following four main topics:

(1) Family and health

This project explored the association between family structure and health in comparative perspective and it united experts from several research fields. The team conducted the joint ISSP 2011 Health and ISSP 2012 Family and Changing Gender Roles surveys (see *Item No. 43 in Appendix 3.1*). Substantively, the publication strategy was divided into two subdomains. The first sub-domain explored the association between an individual's family structure and various measures of health and well-being. The second sub-domain investigated the caring role of the family.

- Family structure, health, and well-being: In the first stage, the analytical efforts within the first sub-domain focused on the issues of health and mortality. In the second stage, a more general concept of well-being was explored. Attention was aimed primarily at two dimensions of family life (partnerships and parenthood) and six health-related outcomes (mortality, subjective health, chronic diseases, depressive symptoms, psychological well-being and satisfaction, and healthy lifestyle). While analysing the effect of marital status, significant attention was also paid to the importance of the legal form of union (marriage versus cohabitation). In general, the analysis supports the idea that cohabitation is a status 'in between' marriage and singlehood. However, cohabiting unions are highly heterogeneous and include long-term marriage-like relationships and short-term or low-quality partnerships.
- The caring role of the family: In the second sub-domain, the analysis focused on attitudes towards care work, actual care, and factors affecting the ability of families to care for family members. The second research sub-domain combined quantitative and qualitative methodology. Informal care within families was found to be closely linked to intergenerational relationships and was intertwined with childcare. The qualitative dimension of the project made it possible to study the construction of parental roles and how caregiving responsibilities are divided up in families. The longitudinal character of the qualitative research means that expectations can be contrasted with later actual arrangements.

The results of the research have been published in the following publications:

- Hamplová, D. 2015. *Proč potřebujeme rodinu, práci a přátele* [Why We Need Family, Work and Friends]. Praha: Fortuna Libri.
- Hamplová, D. a kol. 2014. *Rodina a zdraví – jejich vzájemné souvislosti* [Family and Health – Their Mutual Relationship]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).
- Kurtinová, O. 2015. 'Self-Perceived Health in the Czech Population: Recent Evidence.' *Central European Journal of Public Health* 23: 45–53.
- Hamplová, D., C. Le Bourdais, E. Lapierre-Adamcyk. 2014. 'Is the Cohabitation-Marriage Gap in Money Pooling Universal?' *Journal of Marriage and Family* 76: 983–997.

- Yahirun, J., D. Hamplová. 2014. 'Children's Union Status and Contact with Mothers: A Cross-national Study.' *Demographic Research* 30 (51): 1413–1444.
- Heintz-Martin, V., C. Le Bourdais, D. Hamplová. 2014. 'Childbearing among Canadian Stepfamilies.' *Canadian Studies in Population* 41 (1–2): 61–77.
- Pechholdová, M., G. Šamanová. 2013. 'Mortality by Marital Status in a Rapidly Changing Society: Evidence from the Czech Republic.' *Demographic Research* 29: 307–322.
- Hamplová, D. 2012. 'Zdraví a rodinný stav.' [Health and Marital Status] *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 48: 737–755.

(2) Voting behaviour

Klára Plecitá cooperated on research on voting behaviour in the Czech General Election 2010. She focused on the research on electoral turnout, the electoral behaviour of social classes, and changes to female representation among MPs.

- The decision to participate in the 2010 elections was dependent on socio-economic status, life experience, and social integration (marital status, religiosity, and frequency of church attendance). The analysis also found that social class matters but the effect of socio-economic status is on the decline. The research also revealed the declining effects of religiosity and environmental political issues. The results of the research were published in the book *Voters and Elections* prepared by the Department of Political Sociology of the IS CAS:

Vlachová (Plecitá), K. 2012. 'Volební neúčast: kdo nešel k volbám?' [Turnout: Who Did Not Go to the Polls?]. Pp. 49–62 in L. Linek (ed). *Voliči a volby 2010* [Voters and Election 2010]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

Vlachová (Plecitá), K., J. Häuberer 2012. 'Volební chování sociálních tříd.' [Voting Behaviour of Social Classes]. Pp. 152–162 in L. Linek (ed). *Voliči a volby 2010* [Voters and the Election 2010]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

- The U-shaped trajectory of women's parliamentary representation in Central and Eastern Europe over the post-communist era has generated interest among scholars and non-governmental organisations. One particularly interesting case of a recent increase in women's parliamentary representation can be found in the Czech Republic. After the initial post-communist drop in representation, the proportion of female members of parliament (MPs) hovered around 15 percent for nearly 15 years. However, in the 2010 parliamentary election, the percentage of women MPs jumped from 15.5 percent to 22 percent. What caused this increase? The primary factors behind the increase are: the change in preference voting rules, the activities of non-governmental organisations, and the political context surrounding the election. The results of this research were published in the following article:

Stegmaier, M., J. Tosun, K. Vlachová (Plecitá). 2014. 'Women's Parliamentary Representation in the Czech Republic: Does Preference Voting Matter?' *East European Politics & Societies* 28 (1): 187–204.

Klára Plecitá (Vlachová) contributed to the article the part on the characteristics of the Czech electoral system and electoral context. The research was also awarded the Women's Caucus Best Paper Award at the Northeastern Political Science Association (<http://www.northeasternpsa.com/conferences/2012-annual-npsa-conference/womens-caucus-best-paper-award.html>).

(3) National identity

The aim of this research was to identify factors influencing social identities, national identity, European identity, and the attitudes towards immigration in times of economic recession. The team conducted the ISSP 2013 – National Identity III survey (see *Item No. 45 in Appendix 3.1*). The main results of the research suggest that:

- The myth of common ancestry (ethno-cultural dimension of the national identity) is an important part of the psychological dimension of national identity in many countries including the Czech Republic. However, younger generations, people living in bigger towns and cities, people with foreign-born parent(s), and people open to increased immigration from poorer countries outside the European Union share the importance of ancestry for national identity less often than their parents' and grandparents' generations or people living in villages and small towns.
- National pride is an affective orientation towards the political system. It is an emotion felt by those who are satisfied with their lives, who trust fellow citizens, are confident in institutions, are satisfied with governmental performance and the development of democracy, and share the myth of common ancestry and liberal values of civic nationalism.

The results of the research were published in following publications:

Vlachová (Plecitá), K. 2013. 'Česká národní identita, její vývoj a sociální zázemí.' [Czech National Identity, Its Development and Social Background]. Pp. 176–180 in J. Šubrt, J. Vinopal (ed.). *Historické vědomí obyvatel České republiky perspektivou sociologického výzkumu* [Historical Consciousness of Inhabitants of the Czech Republic through the Perspective of Sociological Research]. Praha: Karolinum.

Nikischer, R. 2013. 'Teritoriálna identita obyvateľov Česka a Slovenska.' [The Territorial Identity of the Inhabitants of Czechia and Slovakia] *Geografie* 118 (3): 243–264.

Plecitá-Vlachová, K. 2014. 'The Czech Republic and the Modern Czech Nation.' Pp. 537–545 in G. Motta, A. F. Biagini (ed.). *Empires and Nations from the 18th to the 20th Century*. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing

(4) Fear of crime, punitiveness, and trust in criminal justice

The aim of this research was to explore the social characteristics of individuals that influence their beliefs about criminality, punishment, and instrumental evaluation of police and criminal courts. The main results of the research are:

- The trend towards harsher punishment of offenders, usually termed the 'new punitiveness', is often explained as a response to the deepening social and economic uncertainty. The justification given for measures to toughen of the criminal justice system often made through statements that the public want more severe punishments for those who break the law. However, public opinion about the sentencing of criminal offenders can be measured in two different ways. While general attitudinal questions describe the public as very punitive, evaluations of a specific case produce slightly more positive results. People are less repressively orientated when they are judging a specific situation. The research was conducted in cooperation with the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention (50%) and is published in the article

Moravcová, Eva, Jan Tomášek. 2014. 'Metodologické aspekty měření postojů české veřejnosti k trestání pachatelů trestných činů.' [Methodological Aspects of Measuring the Czech Public's Attitudes to the Punishment of Offenders] *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 50 (4): 495–520.

- Trust in the fairness of police procedure leads to the perception that the institutions of justice are legitimate. It enhances people's willingness to cooperate with these institutions in order

to fight crime and disorder. However, instrumental judgements, which are centred on the self-interest of the individual and on the outcomes of the justice system, may also be important in some countries. The results of the research are going to be published in the *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* (Moravcová, E., 'The Willingness to Cooperate with the Police in four Central European Countries').

An integral part of the research activities has been cooperation with partners from the ESS ERIC and the implementation in the Czech Republic of the international comparative surveys of ESS Round 5 – ESS Round 7 (see *Item No. 46 in Appendix 3, see also Appendix 3.3, article 5. – Administration of research infrastructures*).

The results of the ESS surveys conducted in 2002–2012 were summarised in the following book:

Klímová Chaloupková, J., J. Buriánková, D. Hamplová, R. Trusínová, O. Sivková, M. Sedláčková, and K. Vlachová. 2013. *Česká republika 2002–2012: hodnoty, postoje, chování. Sociální report projektu European Social Survey* [Czech Republic 2002–2012: Values, Attitudes, Behaviour. Social Report of the European Social Survey Project]. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v.v.i.

Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Sociology of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Local and Regional Studies

Introduction

The Department of Local and Regional Studies comprises a multidisciplinary research team focusing on issues at the intersection between sociology, geography and political science. Research topics relate in particular to two domains. First, the department investigates the connections between territorially specific factors and processes of social change and development, including the formation and functioning of socio-spatial configurations, institutional structures, civic participation and the formation of values, attitudes and political orientations. Second, it explores local and regional government and politics in a dynamic and internationally comparative perspective.

The department consists of experienced senior researchers and a high number of postdocs and PhD candidates. In years 2010–2014 four department members completed their PhD studies and another three postdocs joined the department.

The department's members have carried out a diverse range of basic and applied research projects, nationally and internationally. In years 2010–2014 the department was involved in six international research projects or cooperative actions (COST Action Local Public Sector Reforms: An International Comparison; Second Tier of Local Government; The International Metropolitan Observatory Project; The Regenerating Urban Neighbourhoods Project; Project ADAPT2DC – New Innovative Solutions to Adapt Governance and Management of Public Infrastructure and Services to Demographic Change in Shrinking Regions and cities of CE; METRIS – Monitoring European Trends in Social Sciences and Humanities). In the period 2010–2014 the department also conducted four research projects funded by the Czech Science Foundation which is the major and most prestigious Czech provider of basic research funds, and several projects funded from other national sources. Most projects carried out in the department are basic research, but the department is also involved in applied research projects, both internationally and nationally. Important users of applied research results include regional public authorities (municipalities, counties) and government departments.

The department cooperates with a variety of other research institutions in the Czech Republic and abroad. Among the most important partners are the Institute of Political Science at the University of Zurich (Prof. D. Kübler), SciencePo Bordeaux (Prof. V. Hoffmann-Martinot) and the Open University, Milton Keynes, UK (Dr. Petr Jehlička). International cooperation is carried out both through collaborative research projects including joint publications and through research stays of department members at partner institutions.

The research and related activities of the Department of Local and Regional Studies are described below as follows: First, research projects conducted within the period 2010–2014 are described, including their most important outputs. Second, the department's involvement in international research collaboration is described in more detail. Third, research and consultancy activities for public administration are described.

Research Projects

Basic Research Projects Concerning Local and Regional Government

- ***Metropolitan Governance and Its Influence on Socio-spatial Inequalities - Czech Metropolitan Areas in International Comparison,***

Years, funding: 2008–2011, Grant Agency of the Academy of Science

See Item No. 47 – in Appendix 3.1.

The main goal of the project was to study the influence of governance on socio-spatial inequality in Czech metropolitan areas in comparison to metropolitan areas in North America, West Europe and Central East Europe. The project analysed the impact of institutional structures in metropolitan areas on the development of socio-spatial inequality and the influence of particular policies on socio-spatial inequality. The project contributed to the research goals of two international research networks: the International Metropolitan Observatory Project (IMO) coordinated by Prof. V. Hoffmann-Martinot from SciencePo Bordeaux and Prof. J. M. Sellers from USC Los Angeles, and the Regenerating Urban Neighbourhoods Project (RUN) coordinated by Prof. Clarence Stone from the University of Maryland.

Main outputs: contributions to Sellers, J. M., D. Kübler, M. Walter-Rogg and A. Walks (eds.). 2013. *The Political Ecology of the Metropolis*. Colchester and New York: ECPR Press and Columbia; contributions to Widmer, C., D. Kübler (eds.). 2014. *Regenerating Urban Neighbourhoods in Europe. Eight Case Studies in Six European Countries*. Aarau: Centre for Democracy Studies Aarau of the Zurich University; Kostecký, T. et al. 2012. 'Problémové rezidenční čtvrti a politiky k jejich regeneraci v postsocialistickém městě – studie Prahy.' [Problem Residential Neighbourhoods and Policies Aimed at Their Regeneration in the Post-socialist City: A Case Study of Prague]. *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 48 (1): 39–63; and numerous other publications in domestic books and scientific journals.

- ***Self-Government of Small Municipalities and Their Endogenous Development Potential***

Years, funding: 2009–2011, Czech Science Foundation

See Item No. 48 in Appendix 3.1.

The main project goal was to assess the capacity of local governments in small rural municipalities to influence local development potentials and to find specific features of their institutional design that are important factors for local development. The problem of local government's size and its impact on capacity is an important issue in the Czech system of local government, which is specific for its very high degree of fragmentation. Local governments were found to be important actors particularly in non-quantifiable development dimensions like citizen activation, local public life, and the quality of certain public services. On the other hand, their impact on the socio-economic features of municipalities could not be confirmed.

Main Outputs: Bernard, J. et al. 2011. *Samospráva venkovských obcí a místní rozvoj* [Local Government in Rural Municipalities and Local Development]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON); Bernard, J. 2015. 'Community Satisfaction in Czech Rural Communities: A Multilevel Model.' *Sociologia Ruralis* 55 (2): 205–226. (Published online: 15 OCT 2014).

- ***Partnership and Participation in Local Public Administration: Meaning, Practice, Promise***

Years, funding: 2006–2011, Ministry for Youth, Education and Sport

See Item No. 54 in Appendix 3.1.

The aim of the project was to investigate the forms, extent, and factors behind local level political participation and the related partnership processes in local governance. Diverse participative arrangements like community care planning or participative strategic planning were critically investigated, attitudes of local development actors and their social networks were analysed in three case studies. Inclusive and dense networks have been found to be important prerequisites for participative governance.

Main outputs: Čermák, D. 2011. *Spolupráce, partnerství a participace v místní veřejné správě: význam, praxe, příslib*. [Cooperation, Partnership and Participation in Local Public Administration: Meaning, Practice, Promise]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

- **Regional Councils in a European Perspective**
Years, funding: 2012–2014, Czech Science Foundation
Scientific cooperation: Palacký University, Olomouc

See Item No. 51 in Appendix 3.1.

The project was based on the comparative international research projects Second Tier of Local Government, coordinated by Prof. Hubert Heinelt and Dr. Björn Egner from the University of Darmstadt and Xavier Bertrana Horta from the University of Barcelona. The project investigated the dynamics of regional council roles across Europe. The Czech case study concentrated mainly on the problem of regional councillor recruitment and political trajectories, the professionalization of regional governments, internal differentiation, and regional differences. The project offered the first opportunity to investigate how the recently emerged crucial institution of Czech regional governments functions in an international context.

Main outputs: contributions to Ryšavý, D. et al. 2015. *Na/O Kraji* [County Governments]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

Basic Research Projects Concerning Spatial Differentiation, Local and Regional Development

- **Social Capital as a Factor Influencing Regional Disparities and Regional Development**
Years, funding: 2010–2011, Ministry of Regional Development
Scientific Cooperation: University of Life Sciences, Prague; Charles University, Faculty of Science

See Item No. 57 in Appendix 3.1.

This collaborative project was designed to study the basic features of regional inequality in the Czech Republic with regard to the role and importance of social and human capital in regional development. The project tested the hypothesis that the level of social capital influences the socio-economic development of Czech regions. The project proposed measures which would stabilise and strengthen social capital in the regions.

Main outputs of the department members: Majerová, V., T. Kostecký, L. Sýkora (eds.). 2011 *Sociální kapitál a rozvoj regionu. Příklad Kraje Vysočina*. [Social Capital and the Development of the Region. The Example of Vysočina Region]. Prague: Grada; and several other books and articles.

- **The Migratory Patterns of Foreigners (and Natives) in Czechia: Concentration or Diffusion Processes?**
Years, funding: 2011–2014, Czech Science Foundation
Scientific cooperation: Charles University, Faculty of Science

See Item No. 49 in Appendix 3.1.

This project sought to fill some of the gaps in research on international migration, especially the secondary migration of immigrants. It analysed internal migration in relation to the issue of

the social integration of immigrants, because the level of integration is one of the factors influencing secondary migration. It also examined the associated issues of secondary migration migrants' access to the public health insurance system in Czechia and determinants of self-rated health. The most significant immigrant communities in Czechia were found to be more stably settled in the country and increasingly integrated. The internal migration behaviour of immigrants in Czechia at the regional level follows concentration processes that are opposite to the prevailing deconcentration trends of the domestic population.

Main outputs of the department members: Bernard, J., R. Mikešová, 2014: 'Sociální integrace imigrantů na rozhraní mezi dočasnou migrací a trvalým usazením' [The Socio-cultural Integration of Immigrants: In Between Temporary Migration and Permanent Settlement]. *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 50 (4): 521–545; Vašát, P., J. Bernard, 2015: 'Formování komunit, nebo sociální integrace? Analýza personálních sítí ukrajinských imigrantů v Plzni.' [Forming Communities, or Social Integration? Personal Network Analysis of Ukrainian Immigrants in Pilsen]. *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review*, accepted for publication.

- ***Persistence and Change of Voting Patterns in the Territory of the Czech Republic since the Introduction of Universal Suffrage – Causes and Consequence***
Years, funding: 2012–2015, Czech Science Foundation

See Item No. 50 in Appendix 3.1.

This research project analyses the causes and political consequences of persistence and change in voting patterns. It analyses the results of all parliamentary elections on the territory of the contemporary Czech Republic since universal suffrage has been established. It analyses electoral results and underlying demographic and socio-demographic data to test a hypothesis about the relevance of contextual factors in preserving the relative time-space stability of voting patterns, and an alternative hypothesis that posits a mostly compositional type of explanation for persistence and change in voting patterns. Special attention is devoted to time periods of dramatic political, economic and social changes (e.g. 1929–1933, 1990–1998).

Main outputs so far: Kostecký, T. et al. 2014. *Koho volí Vaši sousedé? Prostorové vzorce volebního chování na území Česka od roku 1920 do roku 2006, jejich změny a možné příčiny.* [Who Do Your Neighbours Vote For? Voting Patterns on the Territory of Czechia between 1920 and 2006, Their Changes and Possible Underlying Factors]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON).

Predominantly Applied Research Projects

- ***ADAPT2DC – New Innovative Solutions to Adapt Governance and Management of Public Infrastructure and Services to Demographic Change in Shrinking Regions and Cities of CE***
Years, funding: 2011–2014, European Regional Development Fund under the Central Europe programme

See Item No. 60 in Appendix 3.1.

Scientific cooperation: The Czech team was part of an international consortium made up of research institutions and local and regional governments. The Lead Partner of the consortium was the Thuringian Ministry for Building, Regional Development and Infrastructure.

The ADAPT2DC partnership developed transferable strategies for the provision of innovative solutions to restructure the management of services and infrastructure in shrinking regions and cities in Germany, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Slovenia. The specific objectives of the project were the development of transnational strategies in the field of public infrastructure and services, which will help to reduce the maintenance and provision costs in regions and cities under shrinking population conditions. The Czech research team was the leader of an analytical work package focused on a comparative demographic analysis of

population shrinkage across Central Europe and was responsible for the main academic output of the project.

Main output (academic): Šimon, M., R. Mikešová (eds.). 2014. *Population Development and Policy in Shrinking Regions: The Case of Central Europe*. Prague: Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences.

- ***The Social and Institutional Conditionality of Cultural Development and Cultural Heritage Maintaining in a Regional Setting and its Exploitation for Effective Organisation of the Regional Cultural Activities***
Years, funding: 2011–2014, Ministry of Culture

See Item No. 55 in Appendix 3.1.

The project focused on the institutional and structural determinants of regional cultural activities. Besides academic outputs, an important goal of the project was to propose a method for the creation of conceptual documents for supporting cultural development and tourism at the county level using participatory approaches. It studied the relations between the social, economic and political characteristics of the population and regional cultural distinctiveness, investigated existing networks among public administration, organisations involved in the support and organisation of cultural activities, and non-profit and private cultural actors, and analysed existing practices of cultural planning.

Main outputs: Vojtíšková, K. et al. 2014. *Metodika tvorby koncepčních dokumentů pro rozvoj kultury a podporu cestovního ruchu s využitím participativních přístupů*. [A Methodology for Creating Conceptual Documents to Support the Development of Culture and Tourism Using Participatory Approaches]. Method certified for use by public authorities. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v.v.i.; Vojtíšková, K., R. Lorencová. 2014. 'Public Funding of Culture in the Czech Republic since the Fall of the Iron Curtain: Contemporary Dilemmas.' *International Journal of Cultural Policy*. DOI: 10.1080/10286632.2014.931380. Published online: 07 JUL 2014.

- ***NGOs and Corporate Social Responsibility in the County Pardubický kraj***
Years, funding: 2014, Academy of Science, County Pardubický kraj

The aim of the internal project was to obtain information on the situation of NGOs in the county and in particular to focus on the range of activities going on in the NGO sector and on its employees and financing. It described existing relations between NGOs and the business sector and activities connected with corporate social responsibility.

Contractual Projects

- ***METRIS, METRIS II – Monitoring European Trends in Social Sciences and Humanities***
Years, funding: 2009–2013, European Commission

See Item No. 1 in Appendix 3.9.

The main goal of the applied research project METRIS and the follow-up project METRIS II was to provide the European Commission (DG-Research, Directorate L, 'Science, Economy and Society') with comparative and timely information about trends in the social sciences and humanities across the countries of the European Union and associated states. The Czech team was part of an international consortium led by Technopolis Consulting Group. The main outputs were the Czech county reports.

International and Domestic Cooperation

International cooperation

The department's international cooperation is based in particular on its existing collaborative research projects (described above). Moreover, cooperation is deepened through informal research collaboration resulting in co-publications and research exchanges in which department members take part.

Besides the above-described cooperative research projects and networks, the department is involved in the following cooperative activities.

- **COST Action IS1207 'Local Public Sector Reforms: An International Comparison'** The action aims to enhance the conceptual foundations and methodological rigour of comparative public administration. The Action will prepare the basis for a systematic evaluation of local public sector reforms within a European scale of comparison. It will generate coherent data bases for systematic comparison with a view to streamlining analytical approaches and synthesising research outcomes. Department members are participating in Working Group IV (Democratisation) of the Action. *Main Outputs:* Contribution to the book *Local Public Sector Reforms in Time of Crisis* whose publication is envisaged as one of the outputs of this COST Programme.
- Current department head, Josef Bernard, had a seven-month research stay at the **Institute of Political Science in Zurich**. During his stay he conducted a research project on democracy in small Swiss municipalities and published the results in the book: Kübler, D., O. Dlabac (eds.). 2015. *Demokratie in der Gemeinde: Herausforderungen und mögliche Reformen* [Municipal Democracy: Challenges and Possible Reforms]. Zurich: Schulthess Juristische Medien AG.
- The long-term cooperation that has existed between the Institute of Sociology and the **Open University, Milton Keynes, UK** in the fields of environmental politics, environmental sociology and environmental geography is not covered by any formal joint research project but takes the form of informal research cooperation and co-publications on topics of common interest. Main joint publications: Jehlička, P., T. Kostecký, D. Kunštát. 2011. 'Czech Green Politics after Two Decades: the May 2010 General Election.' *Environmental Politics* 20 (3): 418–425; Jehlička, P., T. Kostecký, J. Smith 2013. 'Food Self-Provisioning in Czechia: Beyond Coping Strategy of the Poor: A Response to Alber and Kohler's "Informal Food Production in the Enlarged European Union" (2008).' *Social Indicators Research* 111 (1): 219–234.
- Networking activities conducted under **INTEGRATE: International Network of Generational Transfers Research**, which was funded by the British ESRC through the International Partnership and Networking Scheme. Within the framework of the project two international workshops were organised at the Institute of Sociology in Prague, in which more than 70 participants from all over Europe and one from Japan took part.
- Co-publications with members of **INRA (Institut National de Recherche en Agronomie), France**: Vobecká, J., Pigué, V. 2012. 'Fertility, Natural Growth and Migration in the Czech Republic: An Urban-Suburban-Rural Gradient Analysis of Long-term Trends and Recent Reversals.' *Population, Space and Place* 18 (3): 225–240.
- Co-publications and lectures with the **Institute of Sociology, Slovak Academy of Science**: Kostecký, T., V. Krivý. 2013. 'Volebné správanie v ČR a na Slovensku v období 1990–2012 a jeho urbánno-rurálne rozdiely.' [Urban-Rural Differences in Electoral Behaviour in the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1990–2012]. *Česko-slovenská sociologická konference Dvě společnosti – dvě sociologie?* [Czech-Slovak Sociological Conference]. Olomouc, 17–18 October 2013.

- Short research stays of department members at the **University of Kent, School of Anthropology and Conservation** and **Institute of Advanced Study at Collegium Budapest**.

Domestic research collaboration

The following Czech institutions are among the department's most important research partners:

- **Palacký University, Olomouc** (joint research projects and publications). Among others: Ryšavý, D., J. Bernard. 2013. 'Size and Local Democracy: the Case of Czech Municipal Representatives.' *Local Government Studies* 39 (6): 833–852.
- **Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague** (joint research projects and publishing activities). Among others: Janská, E., J. Bernard. 2015. 'Koncentrační či dekoncentrační procesy? Faktory ovlivňující vnitřní migraci imigrantů v Česku.' [Concentration or Deconcentration Processes. Factors Influencing Secondary Migration of Immigrants in the Czech Republic]. To be published in *Geografie*.
- **Faculty of Education, Charles University in Prague** (joint publications and cooperation on research project): Kostecká, Y., T. Kostecký, J. Kohnová, M. Tomášová, K. Pokorná, K. Vojtíšková, M. Šimon. 2013. *Žáci-cizinci v základních školách. Fakta, analýzy, diagnostika*. [Foreign Pupils in Elementary Schools. Facts, Analyses and Diagnostics]. Praha: Faculty of Education of the Charles University.

Consultancy for Public Administration

In addition to the applied research projects described above, the following activities for public administration were carried out in the period 2010–2014:

- Consultancy and analyses for the Czech Statistical Office within the ESSnet project on the harmonisation and implementation of a European socio-economic classification: European Socio-economic Groups (ESeG)
- Membership in the 'Lively and Cultural City' working group during the preparation of the Strategic Plan of the Capital City of Prague 2014–2020.
- Review of a draft version of the Cultural Strategy of the Ústí nad Labem Region 2014–2020
- Guest lecture given at a meeting of Directors of Czech Public Broadcasting. Rabyně, 18 December 2014: Kostecký, T. 2014. Česká společnost v roce 2020. [Czech Society in 2020].

Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Sociology of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Socioeconomics of Housing

The Department of Socioeconomics of Housing was established in 2009 as a successor to the Socioeconomics of Housing Team that has operated (within the Department of Economic Sociology) at the institute since 2000. Thanks to a research history going back to 2000, the new department was well rooted in international basic and applied housing research from the start (details are on the department's web pages: <http://seb.soc.cas.cz>).

Key themes of the department's research activities

- **sociology:** housing affordability, housing careers, housing satisfaction, housing preferences, housing inequalities, homelessness, housing policy, social housing;
- **economics:** housing market, housing finance, housing economics;
- **socioeconomic interdisciplinary housing research:** combining the methods, theories and findings of economics, sociology, social geography, social anthropology and architecture in analyses of housing markets, systems, policies and inequalities;
- **comparative research:** international comparative research of housing finance, markets and policies with a special focus on Central and Eastern Europe.

Philosophy of the research team

1. **Combining national and international research:** Nationally focused research helps better the understanding of Czech society, but only internationally oriented research can bring innovative findings that add to general scientific knowledge.
2. **Combining basic and applied research:** High-level basic research should be complemented by the application of research findings in practice – in the form applied research, consultancy and the popularisation of findings in the mass media.
3. **Combining methods and perspectives of different disciplines, interdisciplinary research:** Combining the methodological and theoretical perspectives of sociology, social anthropology, social geography, and economics produces innovative results that allow for a better understanding of markets and societies.
4. **Supporting critical and innovative ideas in international housing research:** Due to the failure of housing research to warn against unintended consequences of housing policy consultancy in emerging and transition countries, and against growing systemic risks on housing market leading to the global financial crisis, there is a need for new critical and innovative ideas and methods in international housing research.

Brief information on staff

The team consists of two research fellows (M. Lux and P. Sunega) and a fluctuating number of doctoral students. It is expected that in the near future two doctoral students will be added to the group of permanent research fellows (M. Mikeszová, P. Gibas). M. Lux is a sociologist and economist, P. Sunega an economist, M. Mikeszová a sociologist, and P. Gibas a social anthropologist. Other recent doctoral students include L. Kažmír (social geographer),

T. Samec (sociologist), and I. Boumová (architect): the different backgrounds reflect the team's focus on interdisciplinary research.

Martin Lux is the head of the department and a senior researcher. He graduated from the University of Economics (economics) and Charles University (sociology) in Prague and received two Ph.D. degrees, from Charles University in Prague and Delft University of Technology in Delft, Netherlands. He has been the chief coordinator of eleven research projects, the author or co-author of 28 articles published in journals with an impact factor, and the editor (co-editor) and main author of 13 monographs, 3 of which were published abroad (Routledge, New York; Delft University Press, Amsterdam; OSF, Budapest). He has 288 citations on the Web of Knowledge. He was awarded the Austrian Academy of Sciences' Erhard Busek Prize (2004), the Czech Academy of Sciences Award (2006), and the Chair of the Czech Science Foundation Award (2012) for outstanding research results; he received a Marie Curie Fellowship from the European Commission (2003–2004). He is extensively involved in the European Network for Housing Research and works as a consultant for OSF, UN, OECD, ERDF, Feantsa, CEB, governments in the CEE region, the banking sector, municipalities, and NGOs.

Petr Sunega is a researcher. He has participated in the majority of the grant projects conducted by the Department of Socioeconomics of Housing and was the main coordinator of his own start-up project. He is the author or co-author of 17 articles published in journals with an impact factor and has 128 citations of his work registered in the Web of Knowledge. He is the co-author of 6 books and the author or co-author of 24 book chapters, 3 of which were published abroad (Wiley Blackwell, Routledge and Policy Press). He works as a consultant for the Czech government, the banking sector, municipalities, and NGOs.

Team projects (2010–2014)

2009–2011: 'Social Inequalities and the Market Risks Following from Housing Consumption. The Real and Desirable Response of State Fiscal and Monetary Policies'
Supported by the Czech Science Foundation, No. GA403/09/1915.

Participants: Institute of Sociology CAS

Role of the team: Martin Lux served as the principal investigator, the other team members served as project team members

See Item No. 61 in Appendix 3.1.

The objective of the project was to produce a comprehensive, theoretically framed, and empirically grounded, context-based description of the transformation of housing conditions in the CR after 1990, including an analysis of its effects on social inequalities and market risks. Another goal was to evaluate the current tools of state housing and monetary policy, whether they effectively limit the growth of social inequalities that are a threat to sustainable economic growth and social cohesion, whether they limit the growth of market system risks, and to make general recommendations for changes in these fields.

Despite its focus on Czech national issues, the project significantly contributed to international basic research. Consequently, a number of articles resulting from the project were published in international impacted journals (including articles in the *European Sociological Review*, *Urban Studies*, *Housing Studies*, *Post-Communist Economies*, *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*); one monograph, *Housing Policy and Housing Finance in the Czech Republic during Transition*, was published by Delft University Press, Amsterdam; and one comparative monograph, *Social Housing in Transition Countries*, was published by Routledge, New York (full references for research output published solely in the period 2010–2014 is provided in another section). The article in *European Sociological Review* (ranked 11 out of 138 journals in sociology by the Web of Science) revealed the hidden and emerging housing inequalities in post-socialist societies. The article in *Urban Studies* (ranked 13 out of 38 in urban studies by the Web of Science)

revealed the impact of homeownership on labour migration and structural unemployment. The comparative monograph *Social Housing in Transition Countries* contained, alongside analytical and comparative chapters, an evaluation of social housing strategies in 12 post-socialist societies written by 14 co-authors.

The Czech Science Foundation evaluated the outcomes of this project as 'outstanding'. Additionally, M. Lux, head of the project, received the prestigious Chair of the Czech Science Foundation Award for outstanding research results achieved during this project (the award was given in 2012 and results were presented in the Czech mass media; for details, see: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pE0TnV0EbQo>). The results of the project had practical implications for policies both in the Czech Republic and abroad; they were applied in several Czech government strategies (strategy on social inclusion; strategy on homelessness; strategy on housing policy).

2007–2011: 'Regional Disparities in the Availability and Affordability of Housing, Their Socioeconomic Consequences and Tools Directed at Increasing the Availability and Affordability of Housing and Decreasing Regional Disparities.'

Supported by the Ministry for Regional Development, No. WD-05-07-3.

Participants: Institute of Sociology CAS; Institute for Regional Information; Technical University Ostrava

Role of the team: Martin Lux served as the principal investigator and coordinator

See Item No. 56 in Appendix 3.1.

This project was a large, applied form of research involving 17 researchers from three institutes. The goal of the project was to reveal and quantify regional disparities in the physical availability and financial affordability of housing, describe their trends, analyse their socioeconomic consequences, and offer policy solutions aimed at increasing the availability and affordability of housing for vulnerable groups of society (including tackling the problem of growing spatial segregation and homelessness). The project team, coordinated by Martin Lux, published 8 articles in peer-reviewed journals, 5 monographs, 14 articles in Czech professional journals, 10 policy papers, and 6 methodological papers, and it developed 2 certified methodologies and one authorised software (called *Disparité*); the team organised 3 workshops and one international conference at the end of the project (full references on the research output published in 2010–2014 are provided in another section clearly distinguishing the input of our team). The results were presented on an ongoing basis on the project's web pages (www.disparity.cz) and have been widely used by professionals, policy makers, politicians, and the wider public. Along with the certified methodologies, used directly in practice by the Ministry for Regional Development, the team also came up with an innovative social housing scheme (guaranteed housing), which was recently piloted by the Office of the Government's Agency for Social Inclusion, and it has been included in several government strategies.

Despite the applied character of the project, the team published results in the impacted *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* and in an international academic journal (*International Journal of Housing Policy*). Owing to the extent of both applied and basic research output the project outcomes were evaluated by a committee of the Ministry for Regional Developments as 'outstanding' (the only project to receive such an evaluation in the given programme).

2011–2014: 'HELPS - Housing and Home-care for the Elderly and Local Partnership Strategies in Central European Cities'

Supported by the EU: ERDF, OP Central Europe, reg. number 3sCE416P4

Participants: 14 partners in 8 Central European countries

Principal investigator and coordinator: Friuli Venezia Giulia Region

Role of the team: partner and principal coordinator of WP3: Research

See Item No. 65 in Appendix 3.1.

This was a large European project aiming to foster innovative housing and care solutions for elderly and vulnerable people with a view to increasing their autonomy. Its main purpose was to take innovative pilot action in each participating country to increase the affordability of housing for the elderly. The team's role was to conduct pilot action in the Czech Republic (a large survey of the housing needs and preferences of the elderly population in the City of Brno and the implementation of the first co-housing project in the Czech Republic), and also to coordinate the research activity of the whole international team, including the collection of data, and to oversee research publications. The results of the research activities were published in three policy papers and three articles in peer-reviewed journals, including the *International Journal of Housing Policy* (full references for the research output published in 2010–2014 is provided in another section clearly distinguishing the input of the team). The article in the *International Journal of Housing Policy* showed that a high homeownership rate may constrain the scope and innovation of housing options and public subsidies for the elderly.

The survey of the housing needs and preferences of elderly was conducted in 2013 on a sample of 2,000 respondents aged 55+ who are permanent residents in the City of Brno. The data were collected by Focus Agency. The findings from the survey served as the basis for formulating a set of recommendations for the Municipality of Brno to build more efficient and effective local housing and care strategies for elderly people and to pilot the first senior co-housing project in the Czech Republic.

2012–2015: 'The Application of Sociological Methods to Detect Housing Market Disequilibrium. Critical & Context-Sensitive Housing Research Methodology'

Supported by the Czech Science Foundation, No. P404/12/1446.

Participants: Institute of Sociology CAS, CERGE-EI

Role of the team: principal investigator and coordinator Martin Lux, research conducted mainly by team members

See Item No. 62 in Appendix 3.1.

The goal of the project is to make more effective use of sociological theory and methods in the analysis of housing demand. The standard econometric approaches failed to reliably and promptly detect the disequilibrium in the housing markets. The main objective of this project is to define alternative methods for detecting housing market disequilibrium by means of the extensive use of sociological methods. The project should also strengthen the critical discourse in international housing research. Its findings will serve a broad range of other goals, such as contributing to the formation of Czech housing policy.

The project is not yet finished. To date five articles have been published in impacted journals (including articles in the *Journal of European Social Policy* and *Housing Studies*); many others are in the review process. The project reflects the team's philosophy of focusing on interdisciplinary research; the research is conducted at both the Institute of Sociology and CERGE-EI (Economic Institute) and it has shown that sociology can substantially help housing economics to explain housing-market inefficiency and instability. The project uses quantitative and qualitative sociological studies and specific economic experiments. The qualitative sociological study included a unique mini-panel survey of first-time buyers, during which respondents were interviewed several times and participated in focus groups and chats (over two years); interviews and focus groups included verification and laddering questioning. This innovative methodology enables a much deeper understanding of the underlying motivations of market agents. The results were submitted in the form of an article to a leading international journal of sociology (recently under review at the *American Journal of Sociology*). An article already published in the *Journal of European Social Policy* (ranked 4 out of 46 in the field of public administration on the Web of Science) presented an original theoretical and

methodological approach to research on the causes of homelessness. Despite its focus on innovative basic research, the project results have clear policy implications in supporting more balanced housing-tenure systems and specific tools to tackle homelessness.

One of the goals of the project was to conduct the large representative survey *Housing Attitudes 2013*. Interviews were carried out with 3,003 respondents in September and October 2013 in the form of both PAPI and CAPI. The data were collected by STEM/MARK Agency. The survey results attracted extensive attention in the mass media.

Another project goal was to launch a new international journal on critical and innovative housing research called *Critical Housing Analysis*. *Critical Housing Analysis* (www.housing-critical.com) was launched in 2013. In 2014, the team published two issues of this journal, which contained papers submitted from authors from various countries, including China, Spain, the UK, Ireland, Norway, the Netherlands, and the US. Papers, if accepted, are published within a few weeks of submission and each paper is given a unique DOI code. The process of review is quick, but only relevant and well-founded papers are published: the rejection rate is above 60%. The policy and design of the journal is relatively unique; the editorial board is made up of outstanding junior and senior academics throughout Europe and the US, including several editors of mainstream international scientific journals.

2014–2018: ‘The Dynamics of Change in Czech Society’

Supported by the Czech Science Foundation, grant no. 14-36154G.

Participants: Institute of Sociology CAS, CERGE-EI, Masaryk University

Principal investigator and coordinator: Pat Lyons

Role of the team: partner

See Item No. 63 in Appendix 3.1.

This project will examine the dynamics of change in Czech society using a household panel survey research design. The core themes of the research are family life, education and the labour market, social stratification, housing choices and inequalities, and political participation. This large project represents part of the programme of the Centre of Excellence of the Czech Science Foundation. The role of our team is to prepare all housing questions for the panel survey and test four hypotheses; the first article prepared by our team has been submitted for review.

Team contractual research (2010–2014)

2012. The estimate of the demand for social housing in Prague 2 until 2050. Commissioned by the Prague 2 Borough local government. Principal investigator: Martin Lux

2014. Expert study on ideal housing for the Homeowner Associations. Commissioned by Habitat for Humanity Armenia Foundation. Principal investigator: Irena Boumová.

Team publications (2010–2014)

Articles in peer-reviewed scientific journals (Top 10 marked bold)

1. Lux, M. 2014. ‘Milestones in the Development and Implementation of a Governmental Strategy on Homelessness in the Czech Republic.’ *European Journal of Homelessness* 8 (2): 95–118. (share of team on output: 100%)
2. Vobecká, J., T. Kostecký, M. Lux 2014. ‘Rental Housing for Young Households in the Czech Republic: Perceptions, Priorities, and Possible Solutions.’ *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 50 (3): 365–390. (IF 2013 = 0.563; share 30%)

3. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2014. 'The Impact of Housing Tenure in Supporting Ageing in Place: Exploring the Links between Housing Systems and Housing Options for the Elderly.' *International Journal of Housing Policy* 14 (1): 30–55. (share 100%)
4. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2014. 'Public Housing in the Post-Socialist States of Central and Eastern Europe: Decline and an Open Future.' *Housing Studies* 29 (4): 501–519. (IF 2013 = 0.895; share 100%)
5. Mikeszová, M., M. Lux 2013. 'Faktory úspěšné reintegrace bezdomovců a nástroje bytové politiky pro řešení bezdomovství v ČR.' [Factors of the Successful Reintegration of the Homeless and Housing Policy Instruments for Addressing Homelessness in the Czech Republic]. *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 49 (1): 29–52. (IF 2013 = 0.563; share 100%)
6. Sunega, P., M. Lux 2013. 'Systémová rizika na trhu bydlení v ČR.' [Systemic Risks on the Czech Housing Market]. *E+M Ekonomie a Management* 16 (4): 55–70. (IF 2013 = 0.422; share 100%)
7. Lux, M., M. Mikeszová 2013. 'The Role of a Credit Trap on Paths to Homelessness in the Czech Republic.' *Journal of European Social Policy* 23 (2): 210–223. (IF 2013 = 1.710; share 100%)
8. Lux, M., P. Sunega, T. Katrňák 2013. 'Classes and Castles: Impact of Social Stratification on Housing Inequality in Post-socialist States.' *European Sociological Review* 29 (2): 274–288. (IF 2013 = 1.990; share 100%)
9. Sládek, J. 2013. 'The Privatisation of State Housing Stock in the Czech Republic – a Path Dependent Process?' *Sociológia* 45 (3): 267–289. (IF 2013 = 0.212; share 100%)
10. Gibas, P. 2013. 'Uncanny Underground: Absences, Ghosts and the Rhythmed Everyday of the Prague Metro.' *Cultural Geographies* 20 (4): 485–500. (IF 2013 = 1.244; share 100%)
11. Lux, M., A. Kährik, P. Sunega 2012. 'Housing Restitution and Privatization: Both Catalysts and Obstacles to the Formation of Private Rental Housing in the Czech Republic and Estonia.' *International Journal of Housing Policy* 12 (2): 137–158. (share 80%)
12. Lux, M., M. Mikeszová 2012. 'Property Restitution and Private Rental Housing in Transition: the Case of the Czech Republic.' *Housing Studies* 27 (1): 77–96. (IF 2013 = 0.895; share 100%)
13. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2012. 'Labour Mobility and Housing: The Impact of Housing Tenure and Housing Affordability on Labour Migration in the Czech Republic.' *Urban Studies* 49 (3): 599–614. (IF 2013 = 1.330; share 100%)
14. Hegedüs, J., M. Lux, P. Sunega 2011. 'Decline and Depression: the Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Housing Markets in Two Post-socialist States.' *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment* 26 (3): 315–333. (IF 2013 = 0.611; share 75%)
15. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2010. 'The Future of Housing Systems after the Transition: The Case of the Czech Republic.' *Communist and Post-communist Studies* 43 (2): 221–231. (IF 2013 = 0.118; share 100%)
16. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2010. 'Interrelations between Housing Supply Agents: The Metropolitan Housing Market in Prague.' *Post-communist Economies* 22 (1): 99–117. (IF 2013 = 0.393; share 100%)
17. Sunega, P., M. Lux. 2010. 'Segmentace českých domácností a orientační prognóza počtu domácností ve vybraných právních formách bydlení a typech zástavby do roku 2020.' [The Segmentation of Czech Households and a General Prognosis of the Number of Households in Selected Legal Forms of Housing and Types of Development until 2020] *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 46 (1): 3–41. (IF 2013 = 0.563; share 100%)
18. Lux, M., P. Sunega. 2010. 'Udržitelnost vývoje cen bytů v České republice.' [Sustainability of House Price Trends in the Czech Republic]. *Politická ekonomie* 58 (2): 225–252. (IF 2013 = 0.645; share 100%)
19. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2010. 'Private Rental Housing in the Czech Republic: Growth and...?' *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 46 (3): 349–373. (IF 2013 = 0.563; share 100%)

Editorship of books (Top 2 marked in bold)

1. Hegedüs, J., M. Lux, N. Teller (eds.). 2013. *Social Housing in Transition Countries*. New York, London: Routledge. (share 50%)
2. Lux, M., T. Kostecký (eds.). 2011. *Bytová politika: teorie a inovace pro praxi*. [Housing Policy: Theory and Innovations for Practice]. Prague: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON). (share 50%)
3. Lux, M. (ed.). 2011. *Standardy bydlení 2010/2011: Sociální nerovnosti a tržní rizika v bydlení*. [Housing Standards 2010/2011: Social Inequalities and Housing Market Risks]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)
4. Kuda, F., M. Lux (eds.). 2010. *Bydlení v regionech. Důsledky regionálních rozdílů v dostupnosti bydlení*. [Housing in the Regions. The Consequences of Regional Differences in Housing Availability and Affordability]. Prague: Professional Publishing. (share 40%)

Book chapters (Top 10 marked bold)

1. Lux, M. 2014. 'Social Housing in the Czech Republic.' Pp. 165–180 in Scanlon, K., Ch. Whitehead, M. Fernández Arrigoitia (eds.). *Social Housing in Europe*. Chichester: Wiley Blackwell. (share 100%)
2. Hegedüs, J., M. Lux, P. Sunega, N. Teller 2014. 'Social Housing in Post-socialist Countries.' Pp. 239–253 in Scanlon, K., C. Whitehead, M. Fernández Arrigoitia (eds.). *Social housing in Europe*. Chichester: Wiley Blackwell. (share 50%)
3. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2013. 'New Social Housing Strategies in Post-socialist States: Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Sustainability.' Pp. 307–330 in Hegedüs, J., M. Lux, N. Teller (eds.). *Social Housing in Transition Countries*. New York, London: Routledge. (share 100%)
4. Lux, M. 2013. 'The Czech Republic: Locked between Municipal and Social Housing.' Pp. 146–162 in Hegedüs, J., M. Lux, N. Teller (eds.). *Social Housing in Transition Countries*. New York, London: Routledge. (share 100%)
5. Lux, M., A. Puzanov 2013. 'Rent Regulation and Housing Allowances.' Pp. 65–80 in Hegedüs, J., M. Lux, N. Teller (eds.). *Social Housing in Transition Countries*. New York, London: Routledge. (share 75%)
6. Amann, W., J. Hegedüs, M. Lux, E. Springler 2013. 'Financing Social Housing.' Pp. 33–49 in Hegedüs, J., M. Lux, N. Teller (eds.). *Social Housing in Transition Countries*. New York, London: Routledge. (share 25%)
7. Lux, M. 2012. 'Housing Abroad: Central and Eastern Europe.' Pp. 320–322 in Carswell, A.T. (ed.). *Encyclopedia of Housing*. Second edition. Los Angeles: Sage. (share 100%)
8. Lux, M. 2012. 'Policies to Promote Housing Choice in Transition Countries.' Pp. 280–285 in Smith, S. (ed.). *International Encyclopedia of Housing and Home*. Oxford: Elsevier. (share 100%)
9. Lux, M. 2012. 'Social Housing Landlords – Post-socialist.' Pp. 454–459 in Smith, S. (ed.). *International Encyclopedia of Housing and Home*. Oxford: Elsevier. (share 100%)
10. Lux, M. 2011. 'Le logement social en République tchèque.' Pp. 93–107 in Houard, N. (ed.). *Loger l'Europe. Le logement social dans tous ses États*. Paris: La documentation Française. (share 100%)
11. Mikeszová, M., M. Lux, M. Polednik, P. Sunega 2011. 'Inovace v české bytové politice číslo jedna: sociální a garantované bydlení.' [The Number One Innovation in Czech Housing Policy: Social and Guaranteed Housing]. Pp. 93–127 in M. Lux, T. Kostecký (eds.). *Bytová politika: teorie a inovace pro praxi*. [Housing Policy: Theory and Innovations for Practice]. Prague: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON). (share 85%)
12. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2011. 'Bydlení a stát.' [Housing and the State] Pp. 49–92 in M. Lux, T. Kostecký (eds.). *Bytová politika: teorie a inovace pro praxi*. [Housing Policy:

- Theory and Innovations for Practice]. Prague: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON). (share 100%)
13. Lux, M., P. Sunega, M. Kadlecová 2011. 'Bydlení a trh.' [Housing and the Market] Pp. 18–48 in M. Lux, T. Kostecký (eds.). *Bytová politika: teorie a inovace pro praxi.* [Housing Policy: Theory and Innovations for Practice]. Prague: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON). (share 70%)
 14. Sunega, P., T. Kostecký, M. Lux, K. Báťa 2011. 'Návrh úprav vybraných nástrojů bytové politiky v ČR.' [Proposed Amendments to Selected Housing Policy Tools]. Pp. 132–154 in M. Lux (ed.). *Standardy bydlení 2010/2011: Sociální nerovnosti a tržní rizika v bydlení.* [Housing Standards 2010/2011: Social Inequalities and Housing Market Risks]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 60%)
 15. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2011. 'Sociální nerovnosti v bydlení a systémová rizika na trhu bydlení – vliv na sociální soudržnost a ekonomickou stabilitu.' [Social Inequalities in Housing and Systemic Risks in the Housing Market – the Influence of Social Cohesion and Economic Stability]. Pp. 109–131 in M. Lux (ed.). *Standardy bydlení 2010/2011: Sociální nerovnosti a tržní rizika v bydlení.* [Housing Standards 2010/2011: Social Inequalities and Housing Market Risks]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)
 16. Sunega, P., M. Lux 2011. 'Systémová rizika trhu bydlení v ČR.' [Systemic Risks in the Housing Market]. Pp. 99–108 in M. Lux (ed.). *Standardy bydlení 2010/2011: Sociální nerovnosti a tržní rizika v bydlení.* [Housing Standards 2010/2011: Social Inequalities and Housing Market Risks]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)
 17. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2011. 'Vyrovnání bytový systém jako faktor snížení systémových rizik na trhu bydlení.' [Equilibrium in the Housing System as a Factor Reducing Systemic Risks in the Housing Market]. Pp. 87–98 in M. Lux (ed.). *Standardy bydlení 2010/2011: Sociální nerovnosti a tržní rizika v bydlení.* [Housing Standards 2010/2011: Social Inequalities and Housing Market Risks]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)
 18. Sunega, P., M. Lux 2011. 'Vývoj cen rezidenčních nemovitostí v ČR a riziko cenové bubliny.' [Residential Real Estate Price Trends in the CR and the Risk of a Price Bubble]. Pp. 71–86 in M. Lux (ed.). *Standardy bydlení 2010/2011: Sociální nerovnosti a tržní rizika v bydlení.* [Housing Standards 2010/2011: Social Inequalities and Housing Market Risks]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)
 19. Mikeszová, M., M. Lux 2011. 'Příčiny bezdomovství v České republice.' [Causes of Homelessness in the Czech Republic]. Pp. 59–70 in M. Lux (ed.). *Standardy bydlení 2010/2011: Sociální nerovnosti a tržní rizika v bydlení.* [Housing Standards 2010/2011: Social Inequalities and Housing Market Risks]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)
 20. Mikeszová, M., M. Lux 2011. 'Regionální nerovnosti ve finanční dostupnosti bydlení v ČR.' [Regional Inequalities in Housing Affordability in the CR]. Pp. 50–58 in M. Lux (ed.). *Standardy bydlení 2010/2011: Sociální nerovnosti a tržní rizika v bydlení.* [Housing Standards 2010/2011: Social Inequalities and Housing Market Risks]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)
 21. Lux, M., P. Sunega, T. Katrňák 2011. 'Třídy bydlení v post-socialistické společnosti: realita nebo budoucnost?' [Classes of Housing in Post-socialist Society: The Reality or the Future]. Pp. 38–49 in M. Lux (ed.). *Standardy bydlení 2010/2011: Sociální nerovnosti a tržní rizika v bydlení.* [Housing Standards 2010/2011: Social Inequalities and Housing Market Risks]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)
 22. Lux, M., M. Mikeszová 2011. 'Restituce majetku a transformace soukromého nájemního bydlení v České republice.' [Property Restitution and the Transformation of Private Rental Housing in the Czech Republic]. Pp. 7–18 in M. Lux (ed.). *Standardy bydlení 2010/2011: Sociální nerovnosti a tržní rizika v bydlení.* [Housing Standards 2010/2011: Social Inequalities and Housing Market Risks]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)
 23. Sunega, P., M. Lux 2010. 'Vliv regionálních rozdílů v dostupnosti bydlení na migraci za prací.' [The Link between Regional Differences in Housing Affordability and Labour Migration]. Pp. 73–93 in Kuda, F., M. Lux (eds.). *Bydlení v regionech. Důsledky regionálních rozdílů v dostupnosti bydlení.* [Housing in the Regions. The Impacts of Regional Differences in Housing Availability and Affordability]. Praha: Professional Publishing. (share 100%)

24. Mikeszová, M., M. Lux, J. Sládek 2010. 'Důsledky vývoje cen bydlení na potenciální i akutní ohrožení finanční nedostupností bydlení.' [The Impact of House Price Trends on Potential and Real Housing Affordability]. Pp. 11–47 in Kuda F., M. Lux (eds.). *Bydlení v regionech. Důsledky regionálních rozdílů v dostupnosti bydlení*. [Housing in the Regions. Impacts of Regional Differences in Housing Availability and Affordability]. Praha: Professional Publishing. (share 100%)
25. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2010. 'Bydlení a bytová politika v transformaci aneb nekonečno perspektiv a interpretací.' [Housing and Housing Policy in Transformation – Infinite Perspectives and Interpretations]. Pp. 65–80 in Maříková H., T. Kostecký, T. Lebeda, M. Škododová (eds.). *Jaká je naše společnost?* [What Is Czech Society Like?]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON). (share 100%)

Working papers

1. Lux, M., P. Sunega 2014. *Impact of Economic Crisis on House Prices in the Czech Republic Measured on Hedonic Price Index on Bank Data*, pp. 173–202, Working Paper No. 182. Warsaw: National Bank of Poland.

Policy papers: applied research

1. Pfeiferová, Š., M. Lux, T. Dvořák, J. Havlíková, M. Mikeszová, P. Sunega (eds.) 2013. *Housing and Social Care for the Elderly in Central Europe: WP3 Main Findings Report*. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 75%)
2. Mikeszová, M., Š. Pfeiferová, T. Dvořák, J. Havlíková, M. Lux, P. Sunega (eds.) 2013. *WP3: Catalogue of Practices*. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 50%)
3. Lux, M., O. Špaček, T. Dvořák, E. Mitchell, P. Sunega, Š. Pfeiferová 2012. *Odhad potřeby sociálních bytů v MČ Praha 2 do roku 2050*. [An Estimate of the Demand for Social Housing in Prague 2 to 2050]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)
4. Sunega, P., R. Jahoda, T. Kostecký, M. Lux, K. Báťa 2011. *Reforma bytové politiky v ČR: návrh a výsledky simulací*. [Czech Housing Policy Amendment: Draft and Results of Simulations]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 60%)
5. Mikeszová, M., P. Sunega, T. Kostecký, M. Lux, J. Sládek 2010. *Dopady hospodářské krize na finanční dostupnost bydlení – analýza a možné nástroje státu*. [Impacts of the Economic Crisis on Housing Affordability – an Analysis and Possible State-level Policies]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 75%)
6. Sunega, P., M. Lux, M. Mikeszová 2010. *Regionální rozdíly ve finanční dostupnosti bydlení jako bariéra pro migraci za prací – analýza a možné nástroje státu*. [Regional Differences in Housing Affordability as a Potential Barrier to Labour Migration – Analysis and Possible Government Tools]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)
7. Lux, M., T. Kostecký, P. Sunega, J. Vobecká, J. Sládek 2010. *Moderní nástroje sociálního bydlení pro mladé rodiny jako nepřímá podpora růstu porodnosti*. [Contemporary Social Housing Policies Targeting Young Families as Indirect Support for Higher Natality]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 50%)
8. Lux, M., M. Mikeszová, P. Sunega 2010. *Podpora dostupnosti bydlení pro lidi akutně ohrožené sociálním vyloučením – mezinárodní perspektiva a návrhy opatření v ČR*. [Policies Increasing Housing Affordability for People at Risk of Social Exclusion – an International Perspective and Proposals for the Czech Republic]. Prague: SOÚ AV ČR. (share 100%)

Conference papers

34 conference papers presented on different national and international conferences

Organization of conferences (2010–2014)

- *Ageing in Central Europe*. Academy of Sciences, Prague, 25 October 2012. 98 participants (28 from abroad), <http://seb.soc.cas.cz/index.php/en/finishedprojects/helps/wp3-conference>
- *Housing in Regions: Innovative Housing Solutions*. Academy of Sciences, Prague, 20 October 2011. Cca 100 participants (15 from abroad), <http://www.disparity.cz/index.asp?menu=752>

Invited lectures (2010–2014)

13 invited lectures of M. Lux, including:

- Lux, M. 2014. *Long-term Impact of Early Transitional Housing Policies*. Conference 'Social and Economic Conflicts of Transition towards Democracy and Market Economy', European Youth Centre, Budapest, Hungary, 2–4 November 2014.
- Lux, M. 2013. *A Hedonic Price Index on Bank Data and the Impact of Economic Crisis on House Prices in the Czech Republic*. Polish National Bank conference 'Recent Trends in Real Estate Market and Its Analysis', Warsaw, Poland, 14–15 November 2013.
- Lux, M. 2012. *The Impact of Housing Research on Policies: Brief Comments from the Post-socialist Perspective*. ENHR conference 'Housing: Local Welfare and Local Markets in a Globalized World', plenary session, Lillehammer, Norway, 24–27 June 2012.

Data from questionnaire surveys (2010–2014)

- 2013. *Housing Attitudes 2013*. Survey of 3,003 adults, quota survey, sample of CR, data collection STEM/MARK agency
- 2013. *The Housing of the Elderly in Brno 2013*. Survey of 2,000 elderly, quota survey, sample of Brno elderly population, data collection FOCUS agency

Data from the main qualitative studies (2010–2014)

- 2013–2014: 7 focus groups and 57 interviews among first-time buyers about underlying motives of house-buying, mini-panel
- 2011: 60 interviews with homeless people about the path to homelessness
- 2010: an economic experiment with 82 subjects (students and their parents) on the inter-generational transmission of housing preferences

Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Sociology of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Political Sociology

The Department of Political Sociology focuses on the systematic study of basic democratic processes in the Czech political system. The main subjects of research are (a) the emergence and stabilisation of political parties and party system, (b) citizen electoral and non-electoral political behaviour, (c) political elites [especially Czech legislators], (d) interest representation [with a focus on social dialogue between trade unions, employers and government], (e) civil society and its relationship with political parties and the state, and (f) nature of democratic citizenship. Attention is also paid to the socio-political changes in contemporary Czech society and specific topics such as the sociological aspects of security.

The research profile of the department is reflected in (1) the themes of on-going and completed projects and (2) the scientific and published outputs from this research programme. Members of the department have developed expertise and capacity in a wide range of fields of political research involving the use of advanced qualitative and quantitative methods, and have successfully participated in many national and international projects. Consequently, the Department of Political Sociology has contributed to increased understanding of Czech society and politics and the reputation of Czech social research within the international social science community.

Specifically, the research undertaken by members of this department has contributed to (1) greater knowledge of the sources of stability and change in Czech society, (2) improved understanding of electoral and non-electoral behaviour and trends in political attitudes, (3) the testing and evaluation of a range of social and political theories, and (4) application of research results in the formulation of public policy making plans for consideration by decision-makers in government. The following points illustrate in greater detail the main areas of research activity by members of the Department of Political Sociology between 2010 and 2014.

Research Activities 2010–2014:

- (1) The Department of Political Sociology has organised Czech National Election Studies in 2006, 2010 and 2013. These **voter behaviour** studies have been used to explain political participation and party preferences in lower chamber elections. This work is important for understanding how the Czech party system has been transformed with the emergence of new parties during the last decade. In addition, members of the department have participated, in varying ways, in all European Elections Studies since 2004.
- (2) The department has significantly contributed to building knowledge about the **relationship between the Czech state and its citizens** through the study of organisations of civil society, the social dialogue system and studies of members of political parties and intra-party rules.
- (3) Analyses of the development of citizens' **political attitudes and values** are necessary for understanding how Czech citizens perceive and evaluate their system of democratic representation and governance. Such research is important for assessing the sources of stability and change in the Czech socio-political system. Here a key theme has been mapping and tracing Czechs growing sense of disillusionment and dissatisfaction with politics.
- (4) Research undertaken within the department has explored the **stability of core political beliefs** through comparison of attitudes under communism (1967, 1968) and liberal

- democracy (2008–). Lyons (2013) in a book length study argues that there is a continuity between the communist and post-communist periods and that the fall of communism only makes sense if citizens had democratic attitudes in 1989 and 1990. During the transition process of the 1990s, citizens in the Czech Republic learned about the operation of democratic institutions and mechanisms; rather than core democratic principles such as pluralism, citizen activism, voicing opinions and toleration. The central reason, why citizens understood and accepted such values is that the same reservoir of principles underpins different forms of democracy regardless of adjectives such as socialist or liberal.
- (5) A key feature of the post-communist transition process was the degree to which Czech citizens understand the liberal democratic multiparty system. Citizens' level of **political knowledge** represents a core element in any effective system of political representation. Exploration of the origins, nature and impact of political knowledge in the Czech Republic from 1967 to 2014, by researchers in this department, shows that the level of knowledge has remained largely constant over time.
 - (6) **The nature of citizenship** has been explored by various members of the department in a number of projects. For example, Lyons (2013) has examined citizenship under socialist and liberal democracy and shown that individual political attitudes under both regimes are similar. This means that support for democratic principles is not critically linked with regime type and suggests that prevailing political cultures can survive dramatic changes to a political system.

Brief information on staff

Between 2010 and 2014 the Department of Political Sociology consisted of six research fellows (Zdenka Mansfeldová, Lukáš Linek, Pat Lyons, Petra Guasti, Kateřina Vráblíková, Tomáš Lacina) and four members in category research support staff with university education. They all contributed to the research and publishing activities of the Department. Zdenka Mansfeldová (the head of the department) is sociologist and political scientist, Lukáš Linek is sociologist and political scientist, Pat Lyons is a political scientist (with degrees in sociology, history and European integration), Petra Guasti is sociologist and political scientist, Kateřina Vráblíková is political scientist and Tomáš Lacina is graduate student in political science. From the four other members of the department (Daniela Gawrecká, Aleš Kudrnáč, Michaela Röschová and Ivan Petrůšek) three passed in 2014 successfully attestation and since 2015 they are classified as V2-graduate student (PhD student), according to the career system valid in CAS.

On the basis of the results of his research work, one member of the department (L. Linek) was in 2011 awarded the *Wichterle Prize for young researchers* by the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. Moreover, he won a prestigious *Fulbright Fellowship* at the Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California, Irvine, USA (September 2012 – August 2013).

Projects

The Origins, Nature and Impact of Political Knowledge, funded by Czech Science Foundation (2012–2014). *Principal investigator: Pat Lyons. (see Item No. 69 in Appendix 3.1.).*

Three topics were examined in this project: the origins, nature and impact of political knowledge.

- (1)Origins: Individual differences in level of factual political knowledge are determined by interest in politics (Motivation), education (Ability) and gender and age (Opportunities to access political messages). Subjective and interpersonal knowledge follows a similar MAO profile. Implicit political knowledge is primarily shaped by personality traits (openness to experience) and social context (living in larger urban areas).
- (2)Nature: This project has defined political knowledge in four main empirical ways:
 - (1) objective knowledge based on facts, (2) subjective knowledge defined as knowing what

others know, (3) interpersonal knowledge refers to how knowledgeable a person appears to others and indicates potential interpersonal influence and (4) implicit knowledge or non-cognitive forms of knowing based on experience of 'learning by doing' such as evaluating candidates competence in terms of facial characteristics. This project has focussed on survey based measures of knowledge where the data is analysed using techniques based on Item Response Theory (IRT).

- (3) Impact of knowledge: Higher levels of political knowledge are associated with both increased levels of voter turnout and 'correct voting' or choosing a party that best matches with a voter's interests and preferences. However, the link between knowledge and correct voting depends on the electoral context. The emergence of new parties reduces the link between knowledge and correct voting.

This project shows that political knowledge is not simply the ability to correctly recall political facts in a survey interview. Political knowledge also has subjective, interpersonal and implicit facets that have different origins, natures and impacts. Future research should be based on a broader conception of political knowledge that encompasses the social and non-cognitive components of social learning. This project shows that measuring political knowledge using multiple perspectives results in a more optimistic view of democratic citizens' abilities. The main publications for this project are:

Vráblíková, K. 2014. 'How context matters? Mobilization, political opportunity structures and non-electoral participation in old and new democracies'. *Comparative Political Studies* 47 (2): 203–229.

Lyons, P. 2013. 'Impact of salience on differential trust across political institutions in the Czech Republic'. *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 49 (3): 347–374.

Lyons, P. 2015. *Political Knowledge in the Czech Republic*. Prague: Institute of Sociology, The Czech Academy of Sciences (forthcoming).

Petrůšek, I. 2015. *Analýza chybějících hodnot a její využití při modelování otázek o politické znalosti* [Analysis of Missing Values: A Comparison of Methods and Mechanisms with Application to Political Knowledge Measurement]. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v.v.i. (forthcoming, published in Czech).

Continuity and Change in Electoral Behaviour in the Czech Republic, 1990–2009, funded by Czech Science Foundation (2010–2011). Principal investigator Lukáš Linek (see Item No. 67 in Appendix 3.1).

The goal of this project was to examine turnout and vote choice in all national elections (Chamber of Deputies/ Czech National Council) since 1990. Electoral behaviour was modelled using classical electoral theories based on class voting (and cleavage voting more generally), party identification, and issue and economic voting. Moreover, this research applied the valence theory of electoral behaviour for the first time in the Czech Republic. This theory stresses the importance of how voters evaluate parties' competences to govern and to solve political problems; these evaluations are based on the informational short-cuts like leaders' and parties' sympathies and performance. These goals of the project were met.

With regard to electoral participation, the effects of classical variables such as age, education, social and economic status, social networks, interest in politics and party identification on turnout was demonstrated. Moreover, the effects of most of these explanatory variables increased over time. Turnout is also partly influenced by generational experiences: political socialization under democratic and communist (and its different phases) regimes have different effects on turnout, even when age and period effects are controlled. However, turnout was primarily analysed in the context of party choice; and that is why turnout is influenced by the perception of vote utility, which is based on either positional or valence considerations. The

changes in perceived vote utility between elections explain the changes in the level of turnout observed between 1996 and 2010.

Party choice is consistently influenced by social class. However, only in the sense of voting for either left-wing (KSČM and ČSSD) or right-wing (ODS and other smaller liberal and conservative) parties. Social class cannot explain why a person chooses between KSČM and ČSSD on the left, or between ODS and other right or centre right parties. In addition to that, party choice is based also on two other cleavages: religion and generation. However, only some Czech voters vote on the basis of cleavages. Thus, it is also necessary to use other explanations of party choice, especially theories of issue, valence and economic voting. However, each of these explanations is party specific. Valence issues are especially influential in voting for big parties, in which case party leader effects are much larger than is the case for small parties. In the same way, the performance of the economy has a specific effect: it consistently boosts support for KSČM when the economy declines, whereas in case of other parties it depends on their participation in government.

Linek, L. 2013. *Kam se ztratili voliči? Vysvětlení vývoje volební účasti v České republice v letech 1990–2010* [Where have all the voters gone? The explanation of the turnout trends in the Czech Republic between 1990 and 2010]. Brno: CDK.

Linek, L., P. Lyons. 2013. *Dočasná stabilita? Volební podpora politických stran v České republice v letech 1990–2010* [Temporary Stability? Electoral Support of Political Parties in the Czech Republic between 1990 and 2010]. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství (SLON), Sociologický ústav AV ČR.

Linek, L., P. Lyons. 2011. 'Representative versus Responsible Government and May's Law: The Case of the Czech Christian Democratic Party'. *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 47 (6): 1149–1190.

Linek, L. 2011. 'Proč se měnila úroveň účasti ve volbách do Poslanecké sněmovny v letech 1996–2010?' [Why Did Voter Turnout in the Czech General Elections Change between 1996 and 2010?]. *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 47 (1): 9–32.

Linek, L. 2012. 'Vliv volební účasti na zisky politických stran ve volbách do Poslanecké sněmovny' [Partisan Effects of Turnout in the Chamber of Deputies Elections]. *Acta Politologica* 4 (1): 1–17.

Protestors in Context: An Integrated and Comparative Analysis of Democratic Citizenship in the Czech Republic, funded by Czech Science Foundation (2013–2016).
Principal investigator: Pat Lyons (see Item No. 68 in Appendix 3.1).

This project has fielded Czech waves of two international survey research programme: 'Caught in the Act of Protest: Contextualizing Contestation' (CCC) in 2013, and the ISSP 'Citizenship module' in 2014. This project is primarily concerned with differences among citizens. Citizens in democratic states are formally equal; however, the exercise of political equality depends critically on level and type of participation. As a result, contemporary representative democracies display very large variations in level and type of citizen activism. It is only a small minority, typically less than one-in-ten citizens, who actively engage in activities such as attending public demonstrations. The obvious differences in activism between protestors and all other citizens have motivated two parallel streams of research providing complementary, but often mutually isolated, perspectives on a common question: what makes citizens different? One key methodological goal of this project is to use the Czech Republic as a cases study to elaborate and test an integrated and comparative framework that combines the strengths of the mass political attitudes and protesting surveys streams of research. The main steps in this project may be summarised as follows. The main innovation of this project is its dual 'citizen-protester' perspective where the data analyses on both the ISSP and CCC datasets are being undertaken both separately and in an integrated data file and this allows the research team to employ an array of statistical modelling procedures that are familiar to

most social scientists such as individual and multilevel regression models. The study of why do citizens protest requires both new integrated (ISSP-CCC) datasets and analysis techniques. Here use is being made of statistical methodologies such as 'choice based' or 'endogenous stratified' sampling in econometrics or 'case-control design' in epidemiology. The main publications for this project are:

Císař, O. 2015. 'Social Movements in Political Science.' In: D. della Porta, M. Diani (eds.). *Oxford Handbook of Social Movements*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, forthcoming. Already available through Oxford Handbooks Online: <http://www.oxfordhandbooks.com/view/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199678402.001.0001/oxfordhb-9780199678402-e-12>

Vráblíková, K., O. Císař. 2015. 'Individual Political Participation and Macro Contextual Determinants.' Pp. 33–53 in M. Barrett, B. Zani (eds.). *Political and Civic Engagement: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, eds.. London: Routledge (published Nov. 30, 2014).

Císař, O., J. Navrátil. 2015. 'At the Ballot Boxes or in the Streets and Factories: Economic Contention in the Visegrad Group.' In: M. Giugni, M. Grasso (eds.). *Austerity and Protest: Citizens' Reactions to the Economic Crisis and Policy Responses to It*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing, forthcoming.

SECONOMICS – Socio-Economics meets Security, FP7 project (2/2012–1/2015). Co-ordinator Fabio Massacci, University Trento, Italy. National coordinator: Zdenka Mansfeldová, www.seconomicsproject.eu, (see Items No. 71 and No. 73 in in Appendix 3.1).

The goal of the SECONOMICS project was to synthesize insights from sociology, economics and security studies into usable and concrete knowledge for policy makers and social planners responsible for citizen's security. The project was driven by industry case studies and the aim was to identify security threats in transport (air, urban and super urban metro) and critical infrastructure. The research focus placed social science and political science at the heart of the modelling framework. The department of Political sociology was responsible for the Work Package Security and Society, which had a significant synergic effect for the project. It has studied citizen's reaction to the various risks and their acceptance of proposed security measures – linking risk and security in assessing their mutual trade-offs for citizens. The project conceptualised security and risk as a social phenomenon and analysed the mutual interplay of public attitudes and opinions, then identified policy interactions between policy makers, industry (stake holders), and citizens (consumers).

An important output from the SECONOMICS project was a qualitative comparative analysis of media discourses on security and risk in ten counties. This analysis assessed the trade-offs between security and privacy in a number of domains such as airport body scanners. This project also developed a conceptual model combining the costs, benefits and effects of individual security measures and customer acceptance of these measures.

Vráblíková, K. 2012. *Risk Perception Research: Literature and Data Review*. Prague SECONOMICS Discussion Papers 2012/1. Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences.

Vamberová, P. 2013. *I'll Be Watching You. Communicating Security and Privacy Issues in the Mexican Press*. Prague SECONOMICS Discussion Papers 2013/4. Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences.

Lacina, T. 2013. *Report on Expert Blogs Analysis. Contribution to the SECONOMICS project and Prague Graduate School in Comparative Qualitative Analysis*. Prague SECONOMICS Discussion Papers 2014/1. Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences.

Gawrecká, D. 2013. *Who Watches the Watchmen? Risk Perception and Security vs. the Privacy Dilemma in the Czech Press*. Prague SECONOMICS Discussion Papers 2013/5. Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences.

Gawrecká, D., J. Hronešová, P. Vamberová, P. Guasti, Z. Mansfeldová. 2014. Comparative Analysis. *Contribution to the SECONOMICS project and Prague Graduate School in Comparative Qualitative Analysis 2013*. Prague SECONOMICS Discussion Papers 2014/2. Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences.

Hronešová, J., T. Caulfield, P. Guasti. 2014. The Xanadu of Surveillance: Report on Security Perceptions in the British Online Media. Prague SECONOMICS Discussion Papers 2014/3. Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences.

Guasti, P., Z. Mansfeldová (eds). 2015. Price of Security. Interdisciplinary Approaches to the *Interplay between Security, Economy and Society*. Barbara Budrich Publishers. (forthcoming)

Reconstituting Democracy in Europe (RECON), 6FP Project (2007–2011). Co-ordinators: Erik O. Eriksen and John Erik Fossum, ARENA, University of Oslo, national co-ordinator: Mansfeldová Zdenka <http://www.reconproject.eu/> (see Item No. 72 in Appendix 3.1).

The main goal of this project was to clarify if democracy is possible under conditions of pluralism, diversity and complex multilevel governance. The RECON project team outlined three models of democratic governance in the European Union. RECON assessed which approach to democratic reconstitution is most viable, in empirical and normative terms, through analysing (a) the EU's constitutionalisation process; (b) the institutional complex at the EU and member state levels; (c) the role and status of gender within the enlarged Europe; (d) the democratic quality and governing capacity of the Union within the tax/fiscal and foreign/security policy domains; (e) and the multilevel configuration of civil society/public sphere. This project examined the effects of external transnationalisation on the EU and discerned democratic lessons from comparison with non-European complex multilevel entities. RECON identifies strategies through which democracy can be strengthened and proposed measures for rectifying institutional and constitutional defects in different policy areas. The Political sociology department contributed to (1) the development of models for measuring the quality of democracy, (2) an analysis of the role of civil society and the public sphere in the democratic reconstitution of Europe, and (3) to an analysis of the formation of collective identities in an enlarged Europe.

Guasti P., J. Hronešová, Z. Mansfeldová (eds.). 2011. *The Nexus Between Democracy, Collective Identity Formation and EU Enlargement*. Prague: Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences.

Mansfeldová, Z., G. Petra (eds.). 2012. *Euroskepticismus a percepce evropského integračního procesu v České republice v letech 2004–2010* [Euroskepticism and the Perception of the European Integration Process in the Czech Republic]. Prague: Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences.

The Department of Political Sociology has also had success in taking a leading role in the establishment of a 'Centre of Excellence' research network that institutionalises broader cooperation among top Czech research institutions for the purpose of fielding the Czech Household Panel Survey (2015–2018).

Dynamics of Change in Czech Society. Funded by Czech Science Foundation under the 'Centre of Excellence' research programme (2014–2018). Principal investigator: Pat Lyons (see Item No. 70 in Appendix 3.1)

This project is the first multi-institution, multidisciplinary Czech Science Foundation 'Centre of Excellence' project devoted to the study of the causes, dynamics, and mechanisms of continuity and change in Czech society. The core of the project consists in the establishment of the Czech Household Panel Survey (CHPS), which will be implemented in four annual waves between 2015 and 2018. The research team is composed of 3 institutions: the Institute of Sociology (IS, Czech Academy of Sciences), Economics Institute (EI, CAS) and Masaryk

University (MU). The CHPS will constitute one of the most important sources of knowledge for the social sciences about Czech society, because no other household panel survey with the same breadth, duration, and scope has ever been implemented in the Czech Republic. Applying insights from sociology, economics and political science, this panel survey will track the attitudes and behaviour of over 5000 households, including children aged 10 to 17 years, over the course of four years, thus facilitating innovative research in the study of family life, time use and income management, education and the labour market, social stratification, housing choices and inequalities, political participation and civic activism. This Centre of Excellence research team with members from IoS, EI and MU, constitute some of the most experienced Czech social scientists in the area of survey design and implementation. The CHPS has 7 questionnaires:

(1) Household (grid) CAPI questionnaire, (2) CAPI adult questionnaire, (3) Adult self-completion PAPI questionnaire, (4) Adult time use diary PAPI questionnaire, and (5) Children's self-completion PAPI questionnaire, (6) Children's time use diary PAPI questionnaire, and (7) Proxy adult CAPI questionnaire. DCCS will systematically examine the dynamics of social change in terms of five key thematic domains.

- (1) Family Life, Time Use, Income Packaging and Management
- (2) Education and the Labour Market
- (3) Social Stratification
- (4) Housing Choices and Inequalities
- (5) Political Participation and Civil Society

The justification for this five-pillar structure is that many theories of social change focus on an individual's relationship to their family, community, political system and participation in the realms of education and work reflecting various types of inequality and stratification. These research areas will also be reflected in the themes of the household panel study, which will facilitate cross-national comparison by incorporating survey questions used in other large-scale household panel studies, such as the current UK Household Longitudinal Study (since 2009). The duration of the DCCS will be five years, the maximum allowed by the Czech Science Foundation. However, it is envisaged this project will provide the foundations for a long-term panel study that will continue well into the future. As of March 31 2015, this project has the following publication: Kalíšková, K. 2014. 'Labor supply consequences of family taxation: Evidence from the Czech Republic.' *Labour Economics* 34: 234–244.

Besides undertaking the 6 projects described above, the Department of Political Sociology has also actively participated in several international scientific and research networks described below.

Social Apathy and Trust in Civil Society: A Comparison of the Czech Republic and Taiwanese. A joint Czech-Taiwanese research project (PPP project), Soochow University, Department of Sociology, Center for Central-East Europe, Taipei, Taiwan (CHANG, Chia-Ming) and Institute of Sociology AS CR (Zdenka Mansfeldová). 2011.

The positive role of civil society is highlighted in numerous research literatures addressing regime change and consolidation of democracy. This project explored factors shaping the revitalisation of civil society to answer two key questions: (1) To what extent does civil society constitute barrier to democratic life in new and established democracies, and (2) how important path dependency is shaping the democratic order. The main goals of this project were: (1) Determination of the factors influencing civic participation in new democracies; (2) Evaluation of the extent and limit of path-dependency in third wave democracies; (3) the role of civic participation in determining the quality of democracy.

Of course, the Czech Republic and Taiwan have experienced different forms of cultural development, but face similar pressures regarding globalisation. In addition, both countries have followed in the late 20th century broadly similar historical paths in terms of

(a) experiencing decades of authoritarian regime and (b) subsequent successful transitions to democracy associated with a revitalization of civil society, and (c) coping with similar societal and institutional problems. During the democratization process there was one key difference. Very little international assistance was provided to Taiwan to promote civil society, or the third sector, while international aid poured into the Czech Republic to support the development and stability of civil society or the third sector.

Governments in Europe – Bringing in the Baltic and East Central European Democracies. 2011–2013. Project is supported by Södertörn University, Sweden and coordinated by Torbjörn Bergman (Södertörn University), Wolfgang C. Müller (University of Vienna) and Gabriella Ilonszki (Corvinus University of Budapest). National coordinator Zdenka Mansfeldová.

The project undertook a detailed description and examination of coalition government formation and functioning in ten new EU-member countries, including the Czech Republic. Original data on all coalition cabinets in this region since the first free democratic elections in 1989-1990 were collected. These coalition composition data were supplemented by analyses of the mainstream media, coalition documents, and interviews with former members of coalition cabinets. This project created an extensive dataset that has been used for writing country chapters in a collective book (to be published by Oxford University Press), and a number of comparative works dealing with such topics as the life cycle of coalitions.

Trust and European Integration – a Comparison between Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. Czech-Bulgarian Joint Research Project (PPP project), together with Institute for the Research of Societies and Knowledge, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia (Dobrinka Kostova). 2011–2013. National coordinator Zdenka Mansfeldová.

The main objective of this project was to study the changes in the scope, nature and characteristics of trust for the elites and citizens in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and various other EU member states in order to draw broader scientific conclusions contributing to a more informed discussion of the issues surrounding trust and integration in the European Union. The Bulgarian and the Czech societies are characterized by low trust in institutions and the project sought to explain the background of such attitudes in both countries, using existing data from international research projects (ISSP, INTUNE, BTI and others).

Guasti, P. 2013. 'The Politics of Inclusion: Comparing the Contribution of Civil Society Actors to EU legitimacy'. Pp. 141–164 in D. Schieck (ed.). *The EU Social and Economic Model after the Global Crisis: Interdisciplinary Perspectives*. Surrey: Ashgate.

Mansfeldová, Z., P. Guasti 2013. 'Czech Republic in the Context of Europe: Post-Enlargement Successes and Failures'. Pp. 269–299 in A. Ágh, L. Vass (eds.). *European Futures: The Perspectives of the New Member States in the New Europe*. Budapest: Budapest College of Communication and Business.

Researchers in the Department of Political Sociology during the 2010 to 2014 period have continued to study interest representation and social dialogue on the national and EU-levels through participation in the following international project: **The Europeanization of Trade Unions in the Countries of the Eastern Enlargement. Perspectives for Interest Representation by Trade Unions and for Trade Union Solidarity within the EU (2012 – 2014)**. Project was supported by Hans Böckler Foundation and co-ordinated by Heiko Pleines, Research Centre for East European Studies (Forschungsstelle Osteuropa) at the University of Bremen, Germany. National co-ordinator Zdenka Mansfeldová.

The research project analysed the integration of trade unions into EU governance structures from countries who participated in the EU's Eastern enlargement in 2004, 2007 and 2013. The main aim of this research was to (a) assess how far trade unions from these new accession states have become integrated into EU governance structures such as EU works councils and in interregional trade union councils and (b) assess cooperation among trade unions at the European level, and (c) analyse which strategies trade unions follow in their EU-related activities and how these strategies are formulated internally.

An overview of the results from the Czech Republic elsewhere will be published in the summer 2015 in Landgraf, C. and H. Pleines (eds.). 2015. *Interest Representation and Europeanization of Trade Unions in EU Member States of the Eastern Enlargement*. Stuttgart / Hanover, Germany: Ibidem Press (Changing Europe Series, Vol. 11).

Contextualizing Protest (Kontextualizace protestu): a Czech-German Joint Research Project (DAAD-CAS project), together with University of Mannheim (Jan W. van Deth), 2014–2015. The Czech coordinator is Ondřej Čísař.

The project consists of an exchange of theoretical and methodological knowledge and further development of the theoretical framework and research designs for studying the context of protesting. The two teams are going to exchange knowledge and expertise they have on these issues. This cooperation should serve as a suitable background for the further development of the theoretical and methodological framework, which will be later used for actual research. The main benefit of the project is the unique combination of competences and research experience of the two teams will make it possible to implement new types of research in both countries (preparation of protest surveying in Germany and social media analysis in the Czech Republic).

This project focuses on: (1) the wider context of civic activism with a particular emphasis on historical legacies, (2) development of a research approach, protest surveying, for studying differences among protestors on the basis of taking part in different demonstrations, and (3) preparation of protester survey fieldwork in Germany, (4) examination of the role of the internet and social media for civic activism and prepare the ground for the data gathering phase in the Czech Republic.

Historical Legacies and New Political Challenges – Bulgaria and the Czech Republic in the EU. 2014–2016. A joint Czech-Bulgarian Research project (PPP project) between the Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences and the Institute for the Research of Societies and Knowledge, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (D. Kostova). The Czech coordinator is Zdenka Mansfeldová.

The objective of this project is to try to assess the contemporary state of the rule of law and good governance in two countries: Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. Analysing the characteristics of contemporary democracy in these two countries, this project aims to (1) formulate a model of the key mechanisms linking citizens and politicians in a good governance democracy, and (2) to show the varieties of misrule of law over the last three decades. The main part of the work on the project will follow after the reporting period. The first results are published in the following monograph.

Guasti, P. 2014. **'Beyond EU Conditionality: Analyzing the Key Factors affecting Rule of Law in Central and Eastern Europe after the EU Accession'**. Pp. 215–248 in D. Kostova et al. (eds.). *Institutional Trust*. Sofia: MD Academic Publishing.

Zdenka Mansfeldová and Petra Guasti regularly participate as country experts in the Bertelsmann Transformation Index project (BTI) which examines developments in 128 countries: all of which are transitioning toward a market-based democracies. This project also assesses the extent to which these countries governments meet specific criteria regarding sustainability, democracy founded on the rule of law, social integration and welfare.

Mansfeldová and Guasti also have been working regularly as country experts for Sustainable Governance Indicator Project (SGI), which analyses and compares the need for reform in OECD member countries with a focus on the quality of governance and each country's ability to respond to current social and political challenges. Both projects are organized and supported by Bertelsmann Foundation.