

Abstracts

Michael Hartmann

Top managers 2015. The transnational class – myth or reality revisited

Through an exactly repetition of a study in 2005 this paper tests the results of an analysis about the internationality of top managers. It analyses the nationality and the careers of top managers of the economically most powerful European (Germany, France, UK, Italy and Spain) and non-European countries (China, Japan and USA). The essential findings are: There still exists no global or transnational business class. The internationalization of the managers in the eight countries shows different trajectories. On the one hand, in Germany and the UK it progresses relatively quickly. In China and Japan it regresses. In the other four countries, there is only a slow progress of internationalization. The main obstacles for internationalization are different career types. In countries where careers happen partly in governmental institutions (China and France) or traditionally in one company only (Japan) it is very difficult for foreigners to climb the ladder to the top. Only in conjunction with such career patterns elite universities constitute an obstacle for internationalization.

Nilgun Massih-Teherani, Christian Baier and Vincent Gengnagel

Research Funding in German Higher Education: Universities between Knowledge Economy and Academic Autonomy

In accordance with the single market programme, EU-research policy aims at a stronger orientation towards the economy. Its core instruments are the ‘Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development’ that emphasize a economic logic and challenging the traditional structure of the German academic field. European research policy is guided by the discursive model of a global knowledge economy. German research policy, however, is substantially shaped by the German Research Foundation, which represents the model of academic autonomy, financing diverse research topics and universities. Based on the latest data, this paper observes how the 7th Framework Programme’s focus on economics and ‘Global Research Universities’ opposes the more pluralistic logic of the German Research Foundation. Tracing this tension empirically, fundamental questions are touched concerning the future of German higher education: While big and technical universities profit from European competition, smaller universities and especially those focusing on social sciences and the humanities are losing ground.

Joachim Fiebig und Dieter Urban

How strong is the empirical evidence for the hypothesis of a victim-to-victimizer-cycle? A meta-analysis of studies exploring socio-biographical determinants of pedosexual delinquency.

This paper presents some results of a meta-analysis of studies researching the so-called “pedosexual victim-to-victimizer transition”. This transition relates to persons having been victims of pedosexual abuse and becoming adult pedosexual offenders (child molesters). Our meta-analysis is based on a total of 26 studies investigating the victim-to-victimizer transition with the data of 3781 observed and questioned persons. The results verify the transition hypothesis impressively. In addition, a large amount of the effect variance can be statistically explained by estimating multi-level models with various moderator variables, although each single moderator variable has only a small influence on the size of the transition effect. A publication bias potentially that is distorting the results of meta-analyses could not be detected.