



MZES Annual Report 2015

MZES

Annual Report

2015

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Mannheim 2016

**Mannheimer Zentrum
für Europäische Sozialforschung**

Universität Mannheim
68131 Mannheim

Phone: +49 621 / 181 28 68

Fax: +49 621 / 181 28 66

Email: direktorat@mzes.uni-mannheim.de

www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de

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Development, layout and editing: Philipp Heldmann, Nikolaus Hollermeier, Christian Melbeck, Agentur für Grafikdesign BAR M

Photos: Nikolaus Hollermeier (7),
Constanze Nickel (1), SWR Fernsehen (1)

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Introduction

This Annual Report gives an overview of the activities at the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) in 2015. Research at the MZES is guided by an integrated long-term perspective laid down in triennial Research Programmes. The year 2015 was the second year of the current Research Programme, which is the ninth since the foundation of the MZES in 1989.

The MZES is devoted to the analysis of European societies and European political systems. This research as a rule has the form of externally funded projects, which are organized in two Research Departments (A and B), each consisting of three more specific Research Areas. A table at the end of this introduction gives an overview over all projects that were in preparation, ongoing, or completed in 2015. The second part (yellow pages) of this report provides basic information about the structure of the MZES. The main part (white pages) presents details about the Research Departments, Research Areas, and the individual projects that were in preparation, ongoing or completed in 2015. The appendix (grey pages) contains statistics and facts about the structure, activities, performance, and output of the institute. This introduction (blue pages) outlines some of the major developments and achievements.

Research Activities

In the course of 2015, MZES researchers worked on a total of 70 projects – a smaller number than in 2014 (77), and the number of active projects at the end of the year was 48, down from 64 last year (see appendix 1.1). 18 projects reached completion in 2015 (2014: 13). Another 18 projects were in the preparatory stage (27 last year), with many of them obtaining seed funding from the MZES to develop proposals for external funding. As before, the number of projects in Department B was somewhat larger than in Department A.

The fact that as many as 11 projects of the Ninth Research Programme were successful in receiving external funding during the year is particularly gratifying. Hence, almost two thirds of all currently active projects (30 out of 48) were externally funded at the end of the reporting period. From the projects with new or renewed grants, three projects belong to Department A, while eight projects belong to Department B.

In Department A, the largest grant of 476,000 euros was awarded to Frank Kalter's project 'Friendship and Identity in School' from the DFG. This project looks into the relation between adolescents' social networks on one hand and their ethnic identifications on the other hand. How do





both develop over time, and what causal relations are there, if any? For this purpose, the project team developed and tested a measurement of ethnic identification and went on to apply this tool in a large panel survey. The researchers will then use stochastic, agent-based models for the co-evolution of networks and behaviour in their analysis of the panel data.

Irena Kogan and Tobias Roth developed another project in Department A that proved successful with the DFG and received the second largest sum of 266,000 euros; this grant will help to look into 'Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work'. How do social networks help or possibly harm when people enter the job market? The project will study pupils looking for an apprenticeship and bachelor students looking for their first job. Social capital theory provides a theoretical starting point, and the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) will provide an empirical basis for this investigation.

The German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) has for many years been one of the largest projects in Department B. For the Federal Elections of 2009, 2013, and 2017 it serves as the German National Election Study. It consists of four projects. Two of them are carried out at the MZES. In 2015, when the latest round of funding took place, they attracted combined grants of 879,000 euros. Besides analysing German electoral behaviour, the GLES is also an infrastructural project that produces a vast amount of data and makes these data then available to the scientific community. One component conducts long- and short-term panel studies to trace electoral change in many facets. This component of the GLES is now directed by Harald Schoen; in previous funding periods, Hans Rattinger was in charge. The other Mannheim component studies campaign dynamics, using rolling cross-section surveys and content analyses of the media coverage of election campaigns. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck is responsible for this part of the GLES.

The second biggest grant in Department B, 319,000 euros, went to the project 'Where is My Party?'. Marc Debus cooperates with two American political scientists, Zeynep Somer-Topcu and Margit Tavits, to explore a crucial aspect of representative democracy. How do voters know about the policy positions of political parties? Why do they succeed in understanding these positions in the case of some parties easily and have trouble doing so in other cases? This investigation will draw on election surveys, party manifestos, surveys of party policies, party media campaigns, and data about grass-roots organizations.

Including the other successful projects and a conference grant, the total sum of external funding received in 2015 amounts to almost exactly 3.0 million euros. This corresponds closely to the annual average for the years since 2001 which runs to 3.2 million euros. The new grants acquired in this period add up to 48 million euros.

Research Projects

48 Thereof
18 in Dept. A and
30 in Dept. B

Active Projects at the End of 2015

(see appendix 1.1)

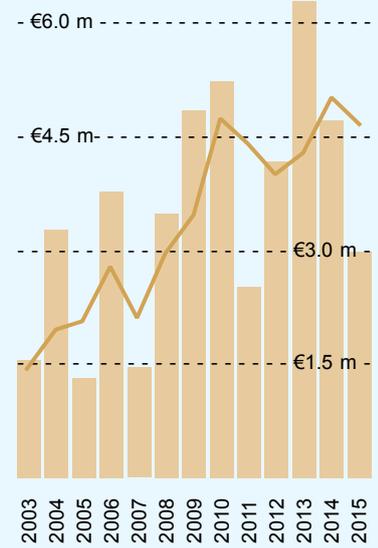
Two phenomena are known to shape the development of MZES grant income since the early 2000s (see figure): an overall increase and a considerable fluctuation. Both are at least partly due to the fact that the MZES plays a significant role in a far-reaching recent development: funding agencies have increasingly supported national and international large-scale and long-term infrastructural projects in the social sciences. These do not only cater to the research interests of a small number of principal investigators, but also serve as research infrastructures for the entire scientific community. Quite a few of those that were created by groups of researchers during the past years are located at the MZES or are at least conducted with significant participation of MZES researchers. They include the NORFACE- and DFG-financed project 'Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)' and the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) in Research Department A, and in Research Department B the EU- and DFG-financed 'European Social Survey (ESS)', the DFG-financed 'German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)', the 2014 European Election Study (EES), which is funded by a consortium of several European funding agencies, the COST-financed project 'The True European Voter (TEV)', and the EU research partnership 'Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSSE)', which is funded under the 7th European Framework Programme.

Projects of this scale require amounts of third-party grant income which certainly surpass customary social science standards, and which, at the same time, fluctuate considerably. Looking at the total sum of grants alone could therefore be misleading, diverting attention from an undesirable dependency on a small number of large projects. We thus regard it as a very healthy development that the grant sum of 2015 is comprised of a large number of project grants. This means that the Centre's external funding rests on many pillars; in earlier years, the grant structure has not always been this reassuring.

It bears repeating that, while both externally funded research activities and, correspondingly, the number of third-party funded researchers have increased considerably over the past years, the Centre has to manage with an annual basic funding and staff resources granted by the University of Mannheim that have remained largely unchanged since 2006, and even had to face minor cuts in 2014 and again in 2015 due to the general financial situation of the university.

The reason that the MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects through external grants is not just to increase its budget. Rather, the institute values the peer-reviewed external evaluation that funding agencies conduct. Thus the Centre routinely secures another round of quality control after the initial review of the individual projects by its Scientific Advisory Board and the subsequent decision of the Supervisory Board to include the projects in the Research Programme. A substantial share of the external grants received by the MZES is regularly provided by

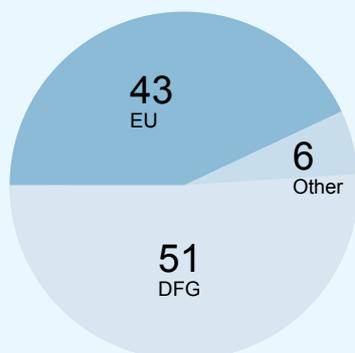
External Funding



New Grants 2003–2015

Total Amount and Rolling 3-Year Mean since 2003
(see appendix 1.2)



Sources of External Funding
2013–2015 in Percent

(see appendix 1.3)

German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG), and several private foundations, in particular the Volkswagen, Thyssen, and Böckler foundations. In a long-term comparison, the shares of the various grant providers tend to be more stable than the overall amount of funding received. In 2015, the absolute lion's share of funding was provided by the DFG (89 percent). In the period from 2013 to 2015, however, a very large EU grant (dating from 2013) resulted in the DFG share's decline to 51 percent (see appendix 1.3).

On the output side, publications are certainly among the most important indicators. While the publication record of the MZES has already been at a respectably high level over the last few years, the figures for 2015 are especially impressive (see table). MZES researchers have published more journal articles than in the last three years, and more articles than ever in journals that are referenced in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). This is important as the MZES especially values these articles that appeared in high-ranking national and especially international outlets. The number of books was on the same level as in the two years before. Finally, MZES researchers have continued to present their research outcomes at many national and international conferences with high frequency. The number of presentations in 2015 was somewhat lower than in previous years.



	2011 All	2012 All	2013 All	2014 All	2015 All	2015 English
Books	21	17	13	13	14	8
Monographs	10	8	9	7	5	2
Edited volumes	11	9	4	6	9	6
Journal articles	81	75	74	71	81	69
SSCI citation index	46	42	46	51	62	57
other scientific	35	33	28	20	19	12
Chapters in edited vols.	79	46	45	73	51	33
in English language	33	21	14	31	33	33
in other language	46	25	31	42	18	-
Working papers etc.	21	11	19	24	12	10
MZES	8	2	6	4	2	2
Others	13	9	13	20	10	8
Conference presentations	185	230	247	200	159	129

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



Personnel Development

The bulk of MZES research is still shaped and directed by the active professors from the School of Social Sciences. In 2015, they continued to support the MZES, and almost all professors of sociology and political science were active at the Centre as project directors. Marc Debus, Thomas Gschwend, and Irena Kogan launched new projects in the reporting period. Thomas Bahle, member of staff of the School, started a new project in cooperation with the External Fellow Claus Wendt of the University of Siegen. It is still great for the Centre that many professors emeriti, exempt of their obligations regarding teaching and administration, continue their research at the MZES. In 2015 Beate Kohler-Koch started a new project that receives funding from the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. The total number of staff from the School of Social Sciences and other University departments who are involved in the MZES as a project director increased from 25 in 2014 to 33 in 2015 (see appendix 1.5), which is a proof of the integrating role and capacity of the MZES.

The number of researchers at the MZES who were paid through external funds in 2015 was 43, which is exactly the same figure as in the year before. In addition, 19 scientists were employed through internal MZES funds. This includes four mostly permanent positions in the data and methods unit (Eurodata) plus several temporary Fellowships, MZES grants for project preparation, and PhD grants. In the data and methods unit (Eurodata), Will Lowe left the MZES to accept an offer from Princeton University. The board has already found a successor, Simon Munzert from the University of Konstanz, who will join the MZES in spring 2016.

The year 2015 saw considerable change among the institute's Fellows. Indeed, this provides a welcome occasion to have a closer look at the MZES postdocs, their careers and their contributions to the centre. Four Fellows left the MZES in the reporting period. Nicole Tieben accepted a position as research group leader at the University of Tübingen. Martin Neugebauer has joined the Humboldt-Universität in Berlin as junior professor. Sebastian Koos left the MZES for a research stay in Harvard, to be followed by a junior professorship at the University of Konstanz.

Scientific Staff

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Scientists at the End of 2015

(see appendix 1.4)



Sarah Carol was appointed to a full professorship at the University of Cologne. In many cases, MZES Fellows retain their links with the institute after they have left. Nicole Tieben has continued to run her project at the MZES while working in Tübingen. And Claus Wendt, a former MZES Research Fellow who now has a professorship at the University of Siegen, has started cooperation on a new MZES project with Thomas Bahle who works at the University of Mannheim's School of Social Sciences.

On the incoming side, two researchers accepted MZES offers and started work in Mannheim in 2015. Christian Stecker, who focuses in his research on legislative studies and the working of minority governments, left the Ludwigs-Maximilians-Universität Munich to work at the MZES early in 2015. He immediately started work on a grant proposal that has already attracted funding from the DFG. Nate Breznau, a sociologist who does research on attitudes and preferences for redistribution and the usage of collective social resources, left the University of Bremen and joined the MZES in September 2015.

Beyond these new colleagues, the MZES profits from the work of previously recruited Fellows and staff. Thomas Däubler has started his project on 'The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation'. Galina Zapryanova launched her project on Euroscepticism. And Tobias Roth cooperated with Irena Kogan of the University's School of Social Sciences on a project on social networks. All three projects receive funding from the DFG. As such funding decisions are based on peer review, they testify to the recognition that these MZES postdocs get for their work.

The MZES supports its Fellows not just with funding for their position and with their own budget e.g. for travels. In addition, at least once a year, the MZES awards grants to groups of postdoc researchers for organizing international conferences. In 2015, such grants went to two groups. Doreen Allerkamp, Anne Wetzel, and Nikoleta Yordanova organized a conference on 'Informal Governance in the European Union: A Challenge to Legitimacy?' Just one week later, Andreas Jungherr and Yannis Theocharis held a conference entitled 'The Empiricist's Challenge: Asking Meaningful Questions in Political Science in the Age of Big Data'.



Acknowledgements and Outlook

With an excellent publication record despite a slight decrease in the number of projects, the scientific development of the Centre warrants cautious optimism. The problem of securing the necessary resources does, however, cast a shadow on an otherwise sunny picture. In the area of grants, this requires continuous successes in an increasingly strong competition and a certain dependency on a few big projects. While this is becoming increasingly difficult, so far the MZES project directors have indeed been successful.

With regard to basic funding from the state, the Centre faces repeated cuts, if only minor ones. For the next years, further cuts even in nominal terms do not seem altogether unlikely. It is important to note that the high activity level of the MZES in the last years could only be kept up with the help of budgetary reserves resulting from huge success rates in the more recent past.

As in previous years, the Executive Board of the MZES wishes to thank the many institutions and persons without whom the achievements of the institute would not have been possible: the state of Baden-Württemberg, especially the Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts; the University of Mannheim, especially its rector, pro-rectors, chancellor and administration; the university's School of Social Sciences and its Dean; the Lorenz-von-Stein Foundation for its continuing generous support of the institute; the project directors, who constantly mobilize creativity, time and energy to contribute to the Research Programme as well as the Centre's day-to-day intellectual life and research output; our many colleagues from other institutions for their stimulating and rewarding cooperation; the researchers at the Centre for their enthusiasm and all the efforts, often way beyond duty, they devote to the common enterprise; and the infrastructural, managerial and administrative staff of the MZES without whose continuous effort the institute would not be able to thrive. Last, but by no means least, we would like to express the Centre's gratitude to the members of its international Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and helpful advice. In particular, we would like to thank Marlis Buchmann of the University of Zurich who has served as a member of the MZES Scientific Advisory Board since 2007 and whose third and last term ended in 2015.



Department A: European Societies and their Integration

A1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States	A2 Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities	A3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities	Projects in Department A from the Eighth Research Programme
■ A1.1 Drahekoupil Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	■ A2.1 Arránz Becker, Wolf Health-Related Inequalities: Historical Trends, Life Course Dynamics, and Social Contexts from a Cross-National Perspective	■ A3.1 Kalter, Kogan, Kroneberg et al. Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	■ Esser Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success
▲ A1.2 Hofäcker Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors	▶ A2.3 Kogan, Roth Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work	■ A3.2 Esser, Becker Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	
▶ A1.3 Bahle, Wendt Developments of Social Care Services in Europe: A Cross-national Comparison of Healthcare to Long-term Care and Disability-related Services	■ A2.4 Kogan et al. Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions	■ A3.3 Kalter Friendship and Identity in School	
▲ A1.6 Rothenbacher The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison	▲ A2.5 Neugebauer The Bologna Process and Educational Inequality in Higher Education	■ A3.4 Kroneberg Friendship and Violence in Adolescence	
▲ A1.7 Koos European Gift Economies. Explaining Philanthropic Giving in Comparative Perspective	■ A2.7 Kreuter New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	■ A3.5 Kalter et al. Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	
■ A1.8 Hillmann Civic Integration through Economic Networks	■ A2.9 Tieben Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs	■ A3.6 Kogan Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany	
▲ A1.9 Weishaupt, Ebbinghaus Changing Social Partnership in Europe: Revival or Demise of Organized Capitalism?	■ A2.10 Gebauer A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	■ A3.7 Kalter Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course	
▲ A1.10 Gautschi Bargaining and Exchange in Social Networks: Negotiation Outcomes and Structural Dynamics		■ A3.8 Kogan Inside Integration and Acculturation – Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	
		■ A3.9 Gautschi, Hangartner The Effect of 'Surplus' Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer	
		▲ A3.11 Carol Educational Strategies of Muslim Minorities in Western Europe	
		■ A3.12 Hillmann, Gathmann Occupational Licensing – Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration	
<p>▶ Project has reached the status 'in preparation' or 'ongoing' in 2015.</p> <p>▲ Project is continued elsewhere.</p> <p>■ Project was completed in 2015.</p>		■ A3.13 Granato Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration	

Core projects are highlighted in grey. Planned projects that have not yet started in 2015 are not covered by this report.

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

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens	B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions	B3 Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization	Projects in Department B from the Eighth Research Programme
B1.1 Schmitt-Beck (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	■ B2.1 Debus Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Europe	B3.1 Debus, Jochen Müller Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems	van Deth European Social Survey
B1.2 Rattinger, Schoen (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	B2.2 Schmitt et al. Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation	B3.2 Sean Carey Clarifying Responsibility in Europe	■ Wüst Migrants as Political Actors
B1.3 Schmitt-Beck Political Talk Culture	■ B2.3 Bräuninger Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour	■ B3.3 Schmitt The True European Voter (TEV)	■ Faas Immigration and Voting Behaviour
B1.4 Tosun Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship (CUPESE)	B2.4 Debus Going Local: Determinants of Institutional Changes of Local Government	B3.4 Schmitt, Wüst European Election Study 2014	
■ B1.5 van Deth, Hörisch, Theocharis Social Capital Oscillations in Times of Crisis	B2.5 Gschwend, Stiefelhagen Issue Salience and Legislative Responsiveness	▶ B3.6 Blom, König Public Opinion of European Societies in Change	
■ B1.8 van Deth, Theocharis et al. Social Media Networks and the Relationships between Citizens and Politics	B2.6 Baerg Signalling Good Governance	B3.7 Marinov Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)	
■ B1.9 Rattinger, Schoen Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany	B2.7 Däubler The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation	B3.8 Zapryanova Framing Europe: Eurosceptic Cues and Citizen Attitudes	
B1.10 Pappi, Bräuninger Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	B2.9 Gschwend Making Electoral Democracy Work	B3.9 Wetzel The European Union in International Organisations	
B1.11 Faas, Schmitt-Beck Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	■ B2.10 Gschwend, Hönnige The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player	B3.10 Kohler-Koch, Quittkat EUROLOB II – Europeanization of Interest Intermediation	
B1.12 van Deth, Schmitt-Beck, Faas Democracy Monitoring	B2.11 van Deth Participation and Representation (PartiRep-2)	■ B3.11 Rattinger Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance	
	B2.12 Wessler Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	B3.12 Wessler Sustainable Media Events?	
	▲ B2.13 Hörisch Varieties of Capitalism, Partisan Politics and Labour Market Policies in OECD Member States	■ B3.13 König Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures	
	▶ B2.15 Debus et al. Determinants of Voter Agreement about Ideological Positions of Political Parties	B3.14 Allerkamp The Presidency Effect	
	▶ B2.16 Gschwend Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	▶ B3.15 Kohler-Koch Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations	
		▶ B3.17 Stecker Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System	

The MZES – an Overview

The Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung MZES) was founded in 1989 as an interdisciplinary institute of the University of Mannheim. It is the largest university-based research institute in the German social sciences, steadily building its internationally leading position. More than 90 MZES scholars explore European social and political developments.

Mission

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

Organisation

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

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

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

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

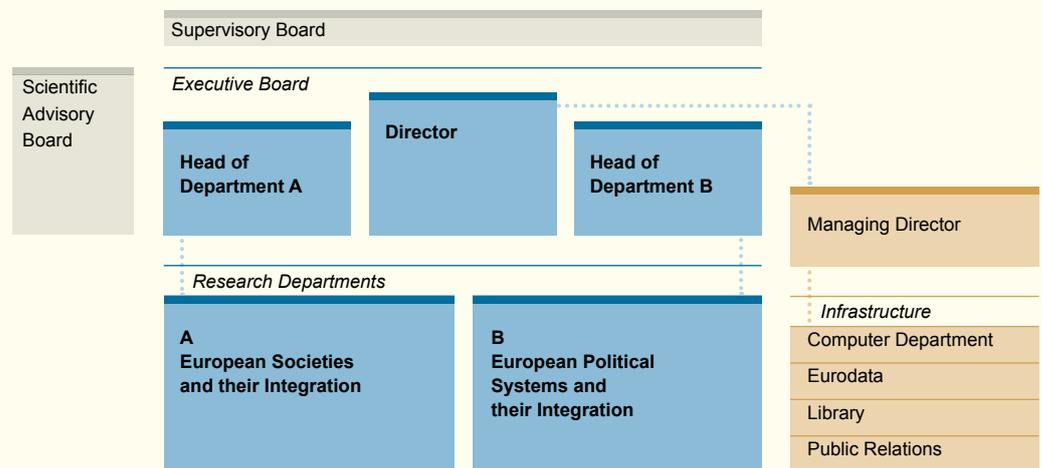
Governance

The **Executive Board (Vorstand)** consists of three professors of the University's School of Social Sciences who are elected for three years:

- MZES Director: Prof. Dr. Frank Kalter,
- Head of Department A: Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan, and
- Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Marc Debus.

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

MZES organizational chart



The **Scientific Advisory Board (Wissenschaftlicher Beirat)** is composed of internationally renowned scholars. It reviews the MZES Research Programmes and gives advice on individual projects as well as general recommendations on the Centre's development. In 2015, its members were:

- Prof. Dr. Marlis Buchmann (University of Zurich)
- Prof. Dr. Simon Hug (University of Geneva)
- Prof. Richard Johnston, Ph.D. (University of British Columbia, Vancouver)
- Prof. Jan O. Jonsson, Ph.D. (Stockholm University, Oxford University)
- Prof. Dr. Bernhard Kittel (University of Vienna)



Projects, the Research Programme and Research Funding

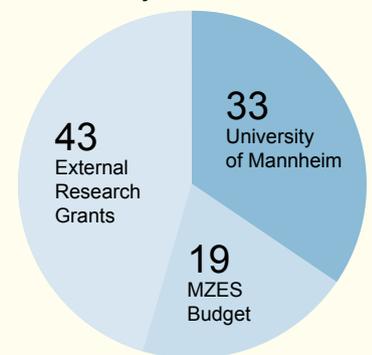
The MZES Research Programmes are the major tool for planning and coordinating the activities of the institute. They cover three years and are updated and revised on an annual basis. The 9th Research Programme runs from 2014 to 2017. Research at the MZES takes the form of projects which are funded by external grants. They need to be included in the Research Programme by the Supervisory Board on the basis of advice from the Scientific Advisory Board. MZES projects thus need to pass two rounds of quality control – reviews provided first by the Scientific Advisory Board and then by national and international funding agencies.

The MZES Research Programme distinguishes between several types of projects. The main projects are classified as 'core' projects and qualify for start-up finance from the MZES. Usually, this takes the form of funding for a researcher who assists the project director (generally a professor from the School of Social Sciences or a postdoc researcher from the MZES) in preparing an application for external funding. The Centre's success in attracting grants attests to the advantages of this model. More than half of the research positions are funded by agencies such as the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft DFG), which is the source of most grants awarded to the MZES, but also the Volkswagen, Thyssen, and other foundations as well as EU agencies provide funding.

Researchers

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

MZES Staff by Source of Funds



Number of Researchers and Project Directors, December 2015

(see appendix 1.4)

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

The MZES utilizes numerous strategies to promote younger researchers. It offers Fellowships (usually at least two per Research Department) for postdoctoral researchers. Fellows stay for up to five years and are expected to enrich the MZES Research Programme with new and broader research agendas. Fellowships often serve as springboards for successful academic careers; several fellows have moved on to full professorships. The current fellows are Dr. Nate Breznau (Research Department A), Dr. Christian Stecker and Dr. Yannis Theocharis (Research Department B). In addition, the MZES regularly invites applications for international conferences organized by postdoc researchers.

Supporting Research: the Centre's Infrastructure and Administration

Infrastructure and administration are crucial resources for efficient work at the Centre. Eurodata offers specialized expertise on various methods and on data of particular relevance for the MZES: socioeconomic indicators and official statistics (Dr. Franz Rothenbacher), European and national survey and panel data (Dr. Nadia Granato), textual data and governmental databases (N.N.), and data on elections and parties in Europe (Prof. Dr. Hermann Schmitt and Sebastian Popa). The Europe Library is located in close vicinity to the social science branch of the university library and holds more than 42,000 media units and more than 87 scientific journals. With its own Computer Department (Marlene Alle, Dr. Christian Melbeck) the MZES provides its researchers and staff with highly competent IT support that is tailored to its specific needs. The Centre's Public Relations officer (Nikolaus Hollermeier) serves as an interface between its researchers and the broader public. The secretaries of the directorate are engaged in the general administration of the institute, while the secretaries of the Departments administer externally funded projects. The managing director (Dr. Philipp Heldmann) oversees the MZES infrastructure and administration and supports the Director.

Department A: European Societies and their Integration

The integration of European societies faces global challenges as well as socio-demographic changes. Research Department A has focused from the beginning on the development of market economies and welfare states, on social inequalities shaped by education and labour market institutions, and on social integration in ethnically heterogeneous societies.

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

Research Area A1: Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States

Modern market economies and advanced welfare states are under global and socioeconomic pressures to change, and the recent economic crisis has added the need for further welfare state reforms. Although these challenges seem relatively similar for all modern economies, historically evolved welfare regimes, state-society relations and market systems vary considerably across European and other OECD countries.

The nexus between market and non-market institutions, between production and protection systems, is at the centre of this Research Area's analytical and substantial focus. The theoretical starting point is the view that social action is embedded in specific social and institutional contexts that structure opportunities and constraints. Coordination, information, and influence capacities are shaped by networks, relating individual and corporate actors. Furthermore, institutional change in market economies and welfare states is partially dependent on societal support by

collective actors and individuals, while affecting the social relations and conditions on which they are based. Finally, these institutional differences and changes in welfare state and market economies entail immediate and long-term consequences for the life chances of individuals, social groups, and families.

Research Area A1 combines projects that investigate market processes and public non-market interventions in a comparative perspective, often using both macro-institutional and micro-level data. One major fundamental question is the social and civic support for market economic activities and for welfare state policies that alter market processes. A connected second major topic is the analysis of the conditions for and process of welfare state reform and marketization. Finally, the research agenda also includes a concern for the consequences of changing production and protection systems for the life chances and social relations in Europe and other advanced economies.

Active projects in 2015

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

Results: This project focused on the key features of capitalist diversity in Eastern Europe: the differences in the systems of social protection and their political and economic determinants. In particular, it investigated the welfare-state adjustments that followed the crisis of 2008. The main research question was as follows: How did the welfare regimes in Eastern Europe respond to the economic crisis and what explained variations in welfare state adjustments?

The project employed a multilevel research design, including a qualitative macro-comparison of reform processes in selected countries, quantitative analyses of the public opinion and stages of the reform, and comparative case studies on the company level. The research design reflected a broad definition of the welfare regime. Particular attention was given to the key aspects of East European systems of social protection: the pension systems, redistribution through personal income tax, and labour law and industrial relations on the company level.

The diverse impacts of the crisis have confirmed that the transformations have led neither to a convergence towards one of the European models nor to a rise of a single 'post-communist capitalism'. The post-2008 transition of the welfare state in Central and Eastern Europe was marked by a return to more conventional welfare state reforms, departing from the paradigmatic/systemic changes carried out in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The economic and financial crisis of the

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

late 2000s and 2010s thus challenged the developmental model relying on the marketization and privatization of the welfare state, the withdrawal of the state and the curtailment of its redistributive capacity.

The macro-economic shocks triggering reform adjustments proved to be the main economic variable shaping the development of welfare regimes in the region. The actual variation in outcomes was forged in a contextual interaction of political regimes, pressures from international organizations, structure of the party competition, public opinion, and social learning among the policy makers. The differences in production regimes that characterized individual countries had relevance on the company level, but the outcomes were also largely shaped by contextual and agency factors, with national industrial relations institutions playing only a weak role.

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

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

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

Current stage: The country reports of the 2014 workshops were accepted by Palgrave Macmillan as an edited volume, and will be published in late 2016. Currently the chapters are in language editing and we will submit the final manuscript by April 2016. The analyses of retirement behaviour

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

with data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) were extended with the recently available module on Work-Retirement-Transition 2012. These were discussed at the third project workshop in June 2015 and the results are planned to be published in a second edited volume.

A1.3 Developments of Social Care Services in Europe: A Cross-national Comparison of Healthcare to Long-term Care and Disability-related Services

Research question/goal: Social care services have developed differently in European welfare states both in institutional and quantitative terms. This project investigates in a cross-national and longitudinal perspective which institutional factors have fostered (or hampered) the growth of social care services and how the differences between countries and fields can be explained. The project compares long-term care and disability-related social services to healthcare, because the developments in the three fields are partly interdependent. The three fields are similar in functional terms, but developments and institutional boundaries between them vary cross-nationally. The project asks in particular whether these differences are due to variations in market-formation processes (including public regulation and financing), provider structures (public, non-profit or for-profit agencies) and professionalization forms and levels. The analytical focus is on the interdependencies over time between the three fields in these three dimensions. This perspective complements existing research that focuses mainly on individual social care service fields, on cross-sectional comparison and on demand-side factors for growth.

The project studies two main questions:

1. Which institutional factors have fostered (or hampered) the development of social care services in Europe?
2. What has been the impact of different processes of market-formation, different provider structures and forms and levels of professionalization on these developments?

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A1.6 The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison

Research question/goal: The major aim of the project is to examine the welfare state arrangements of public servants in several European countries, their prerequisites and their effects. In the centre of the project are the institutions of social protection for public servants and their necessary

Director(s)/
Thomas Bahle,
Claus Wendt
Researcher(s)/
Mareike Ariaans
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2015 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

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

adaptations to the changing environment. External pressures, such as the public employment expansion and subsequent state financial crises, the demographic ageing, among others, are analysed in relation to changes in the institutions of social protection for public servants. The extent of public employment and the structure of social protection strongly influence the objective living conditions and the quality of life of public servants. The project will investigate the effects of these adaptations in public employment and of these reforms of social protection for public employees on their social situation.

Two different ways are used for data collection and analysis: *first*, detailed and standardized country studies for the South and North European countries. These two groups of countries were chosen because they are *most different* and represent the *two extremes* with respect to their national public services. Such in-depth country studies are needed in order to hermeneutically 'understand' the historical development of the institutions of social protection for public servants and the legal position of public servants. Both factors are supposed to exert a strong influence on their living conditions. *Second*, comparative analyses for the whole of the European Union using large-scale social surveys (such as the EU Labour Force Survey (EULFS), ECHP, and the EU-SILC) with a view to the objective living conditions (income, pensions, working time, etc.).

Current stage: A project proposal for project funding by the German Research Foundation (DFG) was developed and submitted by August 2015. A decision about financing is expected for the first quarter of 2016. The work on the country case study for Sweden was continued and is near completion. This country profile gives a very detailed account of major social characteristics and developments of the Swedish public sector and public sector employees respectively. It will serve as a model for writing the planned additional country profiles of the project.

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

Research question/goal:

Altruism has long puzzled social scientists of any discipline. Why would individuals voluntarily give money, blood or organs and invest time and work to help strangers without getting anything in return? To resolve this puzzle, scholars have mainly focused on a broad array of actor-centred explanations focusing on some pro-social motives and beliefs as well as material resources. Yet, philanthropic giving varies widely on the one hand across different countries, on the other hand across the types of 'gifts' in a given context, casting some doubts on the overly narrow focus in research on altruism. Thus, existing research has widely neglected the embeddedness of actors

Director(s)/
Sebastian Koos
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2015
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continued elsewhere

in structures that provide incentives, opportunities and constraints to the thinking and actions of citizens. Such structures are constituted by specific national institutions, such as non-profit-sector regimes, social policies, tax laws, solidarity, and religious culture, but also by the varying strategies and resources of non-profit organizations to collect 'gifts'. This set of institutions and organizations that bring about practices of philanthropic giving, like volunteering, the donation of money, human blood or organs, are termed 'gift economies'. The main aim of this project is to analyse the emergence of national institutional arrangements and the organizational set-up of the gift economies to explain the philanthropic giving of different types of goods from a comparative perspective. For the empirical analyses, comparative surveys on the giving of money, time, and blood, as well as data on actual organ donations are complemented by institutional and organizational data.

Due to the leave of the project director, the project has been continued at the Center for European Studies, Harvard University (2015-2016), and at the University of Konstanz.

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

A1.8 Civic Integration through Economic Networks

Results: Competing elites may rely on formal organizations to voice their interests, support collective action, and mobilize supporters. Political parties come to mind in present-day settings. But what are alternative platforms for collective action when political parties and similar formal organizations are either not available or not accessible? We consider to what extent economic networks may provide such alternative organizational platforms.

The project brings this question to bear on two historical research sites. The first concerns the abolition of the slave trade. Focusing on the outpost of Bristol as a case in point, our study shows that slave traders lacked an organizational basis to translate their economic interests into political influence. Supporting evidence from merchant networks over the 1698-1807 period shows that the Society of Merchant Venturers offered such an organizational site for collective political action. However, the Society represented the interests of a closed elite. High barriers to entry prevented the slave traders from using the Society as a vehicle for political mobilization. Further, cohesion among slave traders outside of this chartered company hinged on centrally positioned brokers. Yet the broker positions were held by the few merchants who became members of the Society, and who eventually ceased their engagement in slave trading. The result was a fragmented network that undermined the slave traders' concerted efforts to mobilize against the political pressure of the abolitionist movement.

The second case study examines how joint enterprises bring together members of very different elite factions and thus help to bridge divisions between these factions. We employ a quantitative historical network study of the merchant elite in Saint-Malo, one of France's most important ports

during the Age of Mercantilism. During wartime, these merchants turned Saint-Malo into one of the most vibrant centres of privateering, the raiding of enemy merchant ships, licensed by the French government. We demonstrate that privateering partnerships served as ‘linchpin organizations’ that brought traders from various socioeconomic strands together in a joint enterprise. As a possibly unintended consequence, these joint privateering ventures facilitated the integration of otherwise competing elite factions. Supporting quantitative evidence comes from archival registers of more than 3,000 partnership contracts, poll tax records of the entire city of Saint-Malo, as well as kinship networks and political office holding over a period of one hundred years (1681-1791).

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

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

Current stage: The project directors submitted a grant application to the German Research Foundation (DFG) entitled ‘Crisis corporatism or corporatism in crisis? Social concertation and social pacts in Europe’ in summer 2015. The grant application is still being reviewed by the DFG. Besides conference presentations, several articles were published on the role of social partners and crisis policies in Europe.

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

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

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

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

Current stage: The project proposal has been submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG). In 2015 a series of first experiments were conducted in Mannheim and Munich. The results have shown the necessity for further theoretical work. A first step to generalize the model we will work with has already been made. We are currently preparing, on the one hand, two manuscripts based on the conducted experiments and, on the other hand, we are planning further experiments to be carried out once the project receives funding.

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

Research Area A2 focuses on the main processes in social stratification and their implications for social inequality across European societies. As in the past, the study of more or less differentiated education systems and more or less regulated labour markets in structuring life chances is at the core of the research agenda. Taken together, education systems and labour markets shape the way in which social positions and life chances are distributed within a society and mediate the degree to which specific social groups are being exposed to life course risks.

They thus inherently affect the nature and dynamics of social inequality in Europe. Alongside educational qualifications, the social embeddedness of individuals, and particularly the role of personal networks for labour market success, is at the heart of stratification research. A person's working life chances are further affected by the individual's health, whereas health risks and well-being are in turn dependent upon labour market or other inequalities. Although the focus on objective life-course chances and risks remains at the core of social stratification research, a look at the subjective dimensions of inequality and perceptions of unfairness allows for a more comprehensive picture of the studied phenomena.

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

Active projects in 2015

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

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

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

Current stage: Based on the feedback by the MZES Scientific Advisory Board the scope of the project was refined. As recommended we have reviewed the existing literature to a greater extent and have identified more clearly the gaps in current knowledge. We also looked closer at existing data to get a better understanding of what can be currently studied. Based on these preliminary steps we decided to focus the proposal on how specific life course transitions are affected by health (selection) and how they in turn affect health (causation). More specifically we focus on transitions in partnerships and in employment. Special attention will be paid to buffering and spillover effects of family members. This proposal has been submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in October 2015.

Director(s)/
Irena Kogan, Tobias Roth
Researcher(s)/
Tobias Roth
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2015 to 2018
Status/ ongoing

A2.3 Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work

Research question/goal: The transition from the education system to the labour market is a crucial period in setting the course for the future working life. At the same time, there is general agreement that social relations are important for the labour market success of individuals. While

there is substantial research on these topics, relatively little empirical studies exist which analyse the influence of social networks on the education to work transition. This is especially true for the German context. The aim of the project is to aid in reducing this research gap. In order to do so, effects of the actual mobilization of social contacts as well as of several network characteristics on the transition are analysed utilizing data from the German National Educational Panel Study. Apart from the extensity and the social composition of the network, the ethnic network composition of migrants as well as gender specific network aspects are also examined. Additionally, the question is addressed, if correlations between networks and search success can really be traced back to causal network effects. To gain a comprehensive picture, besides the transition from secondary school to vocational training, the transition of bachelor graduates to the German labour market is investigated. Social capital approaches serve as a theoretical foundation for the project.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A2.4 Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions

Results: The project 'Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions' addressed the following research questions:

Which learning preconditions do children bring with them when they start primary school?

Do teachers' expectations towards various social groups of pupils differ?

How do teacher expectations affect the competence acquisition?

In order to examine these questions, we collected data on competencies, motivational characteristics and cognitive skills of 1,065 first graders in North Rhine-Westphalia at the beginning of their first school year and interviewed their parents by telephone. Furthermore, 77 teachers assessed the initial competencies and the expected performance development of the children. In the middle of the school year, lessons were filmed and the pupils were interviewed, e.g. regarding their learning motivation. At the end of the school year, data on competencies of the children as well as evaluations of teachers were collected again.

The results show that initial competence levels vary by social groups. Children of Turkish origin have lower mathematical competencies than German children and boys outperform girls in mathematics. Children of higher socioeconomic status show higher mathematical and language competencies than socially disadvantaged pupils.

Teacher expectations are – even after controlling for performance differences – related to ascriptive characteristics of the pupils. Teachers tend to hold lower expectations of children of Turkish origin and higher expectations of children of Eastern European origin compared to native pupils

Director(s)/

Irena Kogan,
Cornelia Kristen (Bamberg),
Petra Stanat (Berlin)

Researcher(s)/

Susanne Rahmann (née Hirth)

Funding/

Federal Ministry of Education and
Research

Duration/

2011 to 2015

Status/

completed

in German as well as in mathematics. Furthermore, teachers have higher expectations in German and mathematics of children of higher socioeconomic status. And finally, they expect better performances of girls in German and of boys in mathematics.

Competence acquisition during the first school year is affected by teacher expectations. On one hand, high expectations are associated with a higher increase in mathematical and language competencies, even when these high expectations cannot be accounted for by simply looking at learning preconditions. On the other hand, comparatively low expectations regarding German are associated with a lower increase in reading competencies. This indicates that teacher expectations can become self-fulfilling prophecies.

Director(s)/
Martin Neugebauer
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2015
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continued elsewhere

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

Research question/goal: In the course of the Bologna Process, European higher education systems underwent major reforms. In Germany, as in several other countries, the main novelty was a reduction of the length of study to get a first level degree, together with the introduction of a second level Master degree. One of the priorities of the Bologna Process is the so called 'social dimension'; the reform aims to widen participation in higher education by encouraging potential students from underrepresented groups, such as socioeconomically disadvantaged persons. To evaluate the reform in regard to this goal, this project studies the effect of the Bologna Process on educational inequalities in higher education. Did shortening the first degree cycle reduce inequalities? The reform replaced traditional unified courses (e.g. diploma) with two cycles of courses (Bachelor and Master), thus introducing a new transition. What are the effects of this barrier on the participation of underrepresented groups? How did the socially unequal student mobility develop in the course of Bologna? While the project focusses on Germany, it may very well be developed into a comparative project, incorporating some of the other 46 countries which participate in the Bologna Process.

Due to the leave of the project director, the project was continued at Freie Universität Berlin.

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

A2.7 New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification

Research question/goal: Currently, most surveys ask for occupation with open-ended questions. The verbatim responses are coded afterwards into a classification with hundreds of categories and thousands of jobs, which is an error-prone, time-consuming and costly task. When

textual answers have a low level of detail, exact coding may be impossible. The project investigates how to improve this process by asking response-dependent questions during the interview. Candidate job categories are predicted with a machine learning algorithm and the most relevant categories are provided to the interviewer. Using this job list, the interviewer can ask for more detailed information about the job. The proposed method is tested in a telephone survey conducted by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). Administrative data are used to assess the relative quality resulting from traditional coding and interview coding. This project is carried out in cooperation with Arne Bethmann (IAB, University of Mannheim), Manfred Antoni (IAB), Markus Zielonka (LIfBi), Daniel Bela (LIfBi), and Knut Wenzig (DIW).

Current stage: A new instrument for the coding of occupation at the time of the interview was tested and appears promising: 72.4 percent of the respondents did select a job description during the interview making additional manual coding superfluous. The quality is comparable to traditional coding of occupations. A detailed view, however, reveals severe shortcomings that require further improvements. We applied for future funding from the German Research Foundation (DFG).

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

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

Current stage: In 2015 we analysed education-to-work transition of higher-education dropouts and graduates in Germany dependent on context variables like unemployment rates. Furthermore

Director(s)/
Nicole Tieben
Researcher(s)/
Mirte M. M. Scholten
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2016
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ongoing

a manuscript has been written on ‘women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM)’. The results on pathways into higher education and course completion were presented at the BAGSS conference in Bamberg.

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

Research question/goal: The self-concept and the personality can predict important life outcomes, such as prosocial behaviours (civil engagement, volunteering) and ideologies (religiosity, political attitudes). Yet, there are substantial cross-cultural differences in these relations. For example, past research found a strong relation between communion-femininity and higher religiosity in Turkey, but this relation was altogether absent in Sweden. Cross-cultural variations of this kind have been described as major threats to the predictive validity of the self-concept and of personality. The present research develops a theory that can explain such cross-cultural variations. Specifically, our ‘sociocultural motives perspective’ (SMP) assumes that certain self-concept and personality dimensions evoke the desire to swim with the socio-cultural tide (sociocultural assimilation motivation). Thus, these self-concept and personality dimensions should predict important life outcomes particularly strongly if those life outcomes are culturally common. By the same token, the same self-concept and personality dimensions should predict important life outcomes particularly weakly (or even negatively) if those life outcomes are culturally uncommon. The SMP further assumes that other self-concept and personality dimensions evoke the desire to swim against the socio-cultural tide (sociocultural contrast motivation). As a result, these dimensions should predict important life outcomes particularly strongly, if those life outcomes are culturally uncommon. At the same time, the same self-concept and personality dimensions should predict important life outcomes particularly weakly (or even negatively), if those life outcomes are culturally common. The SMP’s added value is that the theory can explain cross-cultural differences in the effects of self-concept and personality. Therefore, the SMP contributes toward restoring the crippled predictive validity of the self-concept and of personality.

Current stage: Our group had four goals for 2015: (1) Devise a new measure of Big Two self-concept, (2) structure the Gosling-Potter data set into 4 hierarchical levels based on participant zip-codes—city, urban area, federal state, and country, (3) develop an experimental paradigm to study sociocultural motives, and (4) test for sociocultural assimilation- and contrast-motivation on five demographic levels within countries—age cohorts, sex, social class, and race. All four goals were met.

Director(s)/
Jochen E. Gebauer
Researcher(s)/
Theresa Entringer,
Andreas Nehrlich,
Jennifer Eck
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2014 to 2019
Status/
ongoing

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

Immigrants and their descendants represent an increasing share of the population in Europe. Their social integration into increasingly heterogeneous societies is seen as a major societal challenge high on the political agenda. Indeed, there is evidence that the integration of immigrants and their descendants is difficult due to prevailing structural disadvantage, social segmentation, and cultural difference that seem persistent over time and generations.

However, there are also patterns of success among some ethnic groups in some countries. This variation in group-specific and country-specific outcomes needs explanation; yet we still lack an understanding of the more detailed mechanisms behind the differentiated processes of intergenerational integration and their complex causal interplay.

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

Active projects in 2015

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

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

Director(s)/

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

Researcher(s)/

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

Funding/ NORFACE, DFG

Duration/ 2009 to 2017

Status/ ongoing

will be possible to investigate the complex causal interplay between the processes of structural, social, and cultural integration. The project started from the assumption that this is the only way one can account for the important differences between countries, ethnic groups, and domains of life, as revealed by prior research on the integration of the second generation in Europe. The project is the first to collect the data needed to uncover the mechanisms behind these diverse and complex patterns: large-scale, strictly comparative, theory-guided, multilevel and longitudinal data. Regarding the latter, the longitudinal aspect did not end after the initial NORFACE funding period in 2014. All country teams started – sometimes, as in the case of Germany, meanwhile successful – initiatives to prolong the project in the context of national research projects, still ensuring highly coordinated action between the different country teams.

Current stage: In the beginning of 2015, the fifth wave of the German part of CILS4EU was completed, with a total of about 2,800 respondents taking part in the survey. Besides fieldwork, the main task in 2015 was the preparation of the sixth wave. This wave will start at the beginning of 2016; it will include a refreshment sample in order to achieve the initial sample size of the first wave (n=5,000).

Director(s)/
Hartmut Esser,
Birgit Becker
Researcher(s)/
Oliver Klein,
Franziska Schmidt
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2006 to 2016
Status/
ongoing

A3.2 Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children

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

Current stage: The last telephone survey was finished in September 2015. The survey included the remaining families whose children were not enrolled in secondary school during the previous survey waves. At the moment, data is prepared and its documentation is being harmonized with previous waves. Moreover, the technical report is updated. Afterwards the final report will be prepared.

A3.3 Friendship and Identity in School

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

Current stage: The first funding phase ended in autumn 2015, and meanwhile we have received follow-up funding from the German Research Foundation (DFG) for three more years. In this continuation of the project, we will add a fourth, fifth, and sixth wave to the existing panel. Fieldwork of the fourth wave was already completed in October 2015. In addition, two research articles were published with the project data, and we currently conduct additional analyses and prepare further articles. The collection of the fifth wave is scheduled for May/June 2016. At the moment, we process the completed questionnaires of the fourth wave and integrate them into the existing data structure.

Director(s)/
Frank Kalter
Researcher(s)/
Lars Leszczensky,
Sebastian Pink
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2008 to 2018
Status/
ongoing

A3.4 Friendship and Violence in Adolescence

Results: The project 'Friendship and Violence in Adolescence' focuses on the development of violent delinquency in adolescence. Specifically, it aims at a deeper understanding of its action-theoretic determinants and the role of social networks. Previous research has identified agreement to violence-legitimizing norms and friendships with delinquent peers as two major correlates of youth violence. However, little is known about how such norms interact with other determinants of violence (e.g., incentives, opportunities, or self-control), how this interplay of action-theoretic determinants is embedded and unfolds in different peer groups, and how exactly peers become relevant through processes of social influence and selection. We use integrative theories of action (Wikström's Situational Action Theory of Crime Causation and the Model of Frame Selection

Director(s)/
Clemens Kroneberg
Researcher(s)/
Harald Beier,
Sonja Schulz,
André Ernst
Funding/
DFG, MZES
Duration/
2010 to 2015
Status/
completed

by Esser and Kroneberg) and longitudinal models for the co-evolution of networks and behaviour to examine the mechanisms that underlie youth violence. The empirical basis of the project consists of a large-scale school-based panel study among students in five cities of the Ruhr area.

The project was initiated at the MZES and the fieldwork started while the project was located there. Since April 2015, the project continues at the Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology (ISS) at the University of Cologne. Wave one (approx. 2,600 seventh graders in 122 school classes) and wave two (approx. 2,800 eighth graders in 129 school classes) were conducted during our time at the MZES, waves three (nine graders, ongoing) and four (tenth graders, planned for 2016) are directed from the ISS.

First analyses show that the distribution of violence-legitimizing norms in school classes affects how adolescents respond to provocations of varying strength. The results support a dual-process view of youth violence according to which some adolescents engage in violence strategically in response to peer pressure, whereas others act spontaneously based on strongly internalized violence-legitimizing norms. Other analyses yield new insights into how self-control and risk-affinity moderate the relationship between subjective sensitivity to provocation and past violent behaviour (Schulz 2015, Journal of Quantitative Criminology).

As the project is an ongoing panel study, most of the analyses (especially the longitudinal analyses of complete networks) will be done in the years to come. Given that adolescence is an important developmental phase for peer relationships as well as for normative beliefs and behaviour, the project promises to yield insights that could also be helpful to improve measures of prevention and intervention.

Director(s)/

Frank Kalter,
Cornelia Kristen (Bamberg),
Petra Stanat (Berlin)

Researcher(s)/

Andreas Horr

Funding/

University of Bamberg,
Federal Ministry of Education and
Research

Duration/

2008 to 2016

Status/

ongoing

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

Research question/goal: As part of Pillar 4 'Education Acquisition with Migration Background in the Life Course', the project is a core component of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). Problems of ethnic penalties and their (causal) linkage to general mechanisms of educational inequality are emphasized in addition to other main foci of NEPS. Prior research has shown that pupils with a migration background show lower school competencies, end up in less advantageous educational tracks, and receive lower returns than peers without a migration background. Some hypotheses and mechanisms have been tested in recent analyses. Conflicting theoretical explanations of these inequalities have been proposed. But appropriate data for severe tests of these mechanisms are missing to date – at least in the case of Germany. Helping to close that

gap is one central aim of this project within NEPS. To this end, the working group at the MZES designs and further develops instruments to measure ethnic resources and cultural orientations, especially social capital, segmented assimilation, identity, acculturation, religion, perceived discrimination, and transnationalism. These instruments are applied in several NEPS studies from kindergarten to lifelong learning.

Current stage: In 2015, we refined migration specific instruments which were used in all six main data collections. In particular, we developed an instrument for measuring perceived discrimination of college/university students. We contributed to data preparation for the scientific use files, created preload data for use in CAPI-, CATI- and online studies, evaluated the results of new waves and Scientific Use Files. Migration specific instruments were evaluated based on previous studies und refined for further use in the future. Particular attention was given to the use of these instruments in future studies for panel analyses.

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

Results: The aim of the project was the examination of ethnic-specific gender differences within the German education and training system. To that end, different points of time during the educational career have been analysed and typical pathways have been portrayed in order to identify why and where differences emerge, decrease or reinforce each other. For the empirical analyses, data from the National Educational Panel Study, the project 'Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems' as well as official school statistics of the federal state of North-Rhine Westphalia have been used.

We are able to show that Turkish parents do not (substantially) disadvantage their daughters at the transition to the secondary educational level. A slight tendency towards disadvantage can be detected, but this is rather minuscule. Moreover, possible advantages for boys at the transition are reversed into a disadvantage during the secondary level: from the seventh grade on, at the latest, girls are better positioned within the educational system than boys. The latter seems to be also true for other immigrant groups which are known for their rather traditional gender roles, as for example those from the Middle East or North Africa.

Further analyses reveal that mathematical skills of students with Turkish origin are low, but their self-evaluations are quite positive. This is true especially for young women of Turkish origin. Such an over-optimistic self-evaluation does not only take place with regard to mathematical skills.

Director(s)/
Irena Kogan
Researcher(s)/
Tobias Roth
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2011 to 2015
Status/
completed

With regard to school, students of Turkish origin show *in general* a surprisingly positive self-evaluation which does not correspond with their actual performance.

Regarding the occupational aspirations of young women of Turkish origin our results show that although these women rarely wish to work in typically female professions, they often do end up in such occupations – and they anticipate this already at the end of the secondary level. Therefore it might be expected that young women of Turkish origin are diverted into typically female professions during their transition into the labour market.

Overall, important new results were gained within the project with regard to the timing, the areas and the extent of ethnic- and gender-specific differences during the educational career.

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

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

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

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

Current stage: In 2015, we developed analytical strategies to examine the use of contacts on the labour market within cohorts 4 (school and vocational training) and 6 (lifelong learning). We

Director(s)/
Frank Kalter
Researcher(s)/
Andreas Horr
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2016
Status/
ongoing

specified the mechanisms underlying positive or negative effects of ethnic network composition on the transition from school to vocational training and the labour market and both on the duration of unemployment and on leaving unemployment. We also examined contextual effects of ethnic networks and neighbourhoods on the competence development in preschool children and adolescents within cohort 2 (preschool) and 3 (5th graders) using new survey data that have been collected within the National Educational Panel Study.

A3.8 Inside Integration and Acculturation – Migrants’ Life Satisfaction in Europe

Research question/goal: It is planned to analyse which factors influence the subjective quality of life – defined as satisfaction with life – of migrants in Europe and if immigration countries offer good conditions in this regard for some migrants while offering unfavourable ones for others. Life satisfaction is modelled as the outcome of an evaluation of the direct living conditions by the individuals using a distinct standard of evaluation. This standard of evaluation depends, for example, on the cultural imprint, significant others and individual preferences. Therefore, the life satisfaction of population groups can vary, although they might face equal living conditions, due to varying standards of evaluation. The living conditions of migrants, in turn, are influenced by the structural and cultural arrangements of the society: e.g., the welfare state regime or general attitudes towards immigrants. In light of the increasing international competition for skilled personnel this project can help to evaluate the attractiveness of immigration countries more precisely. First of all, internationally comparable data will be used, and in a second step more detailed analyses will be based on appropriate national data sets.

Current stage: After the project had been suspended due to Manuel Siegert’s departure, it resumed in September 2015 with Jing Shen taking over the position of a research associate. We continued with the analyses of the cross-national differences in life satisfaction among immigrants using data from the European Social Survey. A study looking at the effects of host-country characteristics – quality of life, immigrant integration regime and level of inequality – on immigrants’ life satisfaction across Europe has been presented at the annual ECSR conference in Tallinn. Further, we started working with the country-specific panel data and are currently engaged in estimating income effects on immigrants’ subjective well-being in Great Britain.

Director(s)/
Irena Kogan
Researcher(s)/
Jing Shen
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2010 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

Director(s)/
Thomas Gautschi,
Dominik Hangartner
Researcher(s)/
Alexander Scherf
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2012 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

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

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

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

Current stage: The German Research Foundation (DFG) has rejected the project proposal for the project A3.9 ‘The Effect of ‘Surplus’ Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer’ in 2015. The proposal will be revised and submitted for funding to an alternative research funding organization in 2016.

Director(s)/
Sarah Carol
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2015
Status/
continued elsewhere

A3.11 Educational Strategies of Muslim Minorities in Western Europe

Research question/goal: Children of Muslim immigrants suffer significant disadvantages in the educational systems of Western Europe. This calls for studies that determine the conditions under which these children will be able to catch up with natives. Increasingly, Islamic schools have been established with the aim of equipping these children with equal chances and creating environments that are free of discrimination. This project addresses a pressing question: How do Islamic schools need to be structured in order to guarantee that students benefit from religiously segregated schooling? The aim of the project is threefold: (1) to study whether faith schools provide educational advantages compared to other schools, (2) to link the religious attachment and

social capital generated in religious networks to educational achievements and (3) to investigate the wider consequences of segregated schooling for intergroup relationships and cooperation, which are seen as pivotal to achievement.

Due to the leave of the project director, the project was continued at the University of Cologne.

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

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

Current stage: As part of the project's first research stage an overview of the current literature has been completed, funding by the Thyssen Foundation was granted and we have established data access to German social security data. At this stage of the project, we have finished the data cleaning process and conducted preliminary empirical analyses. Currently we are focusing on matching approaches to juxtapose liberalized and regulated crafts and trades. This will serve as a basis for a comparison of the development of careers and wages in liberalized crafts with those in similar crafts that have maintained entry barriers.

Director(s)/
Henning Hillmann,
Christina Gathmann
Researcher(s)/
Jeremy Jesse Kuhnle,
Franziska Lembcke
Funding/
Thyssen Foundation
Duration/
2014 to 2018
Status/
ongoing

A3.13 Ethnic Inequality in Educational Attainment and Selective Migration

Results: The project concentrated on the question whether the slow pace of the educational integration of the second generation in Germany has been induced – at least to a certain extent – by a widening gap in class origin. As it seems, lower educational attainment of the second generation results primarily from differences in class origin rather than from genuine ethnic traits.

Director(s)/
Nadia Granato
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2011 to 2015
Status/
completed

Given the fact that the relationship between social origin and educational attainment has been weakening over the past decades one might expect ethnic educational inequality to disappear over time. But then, this would only happen if the gap in class origin weren't widening either due to a negative educational selection in the replenishment process, i.e. the arrival of migrants, or due to an increase in the educational background of the indigenous population.

Changes in the composition of educational background and in the relationship between educational background and educational attainment were analyzed with German Microcensus data. Results show that, overall ethnic gaps in educational attainment diminished in the considered period. Comparing different levels of educational background, decreasing inequalities in attainment can only be found on the lower and medium levels. In the highest background group, ethnic inequality even slightly increased.

However, the overall decrease in the attainment gap is rather unexpected when looking at the development of parental educational background. Here, a clear increase in ethnic inequality over the past decades was observed.

Projects from the Previous Research Programme Department A

Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Success

Results: The project 'Ethnic Differences in Education', originally initiated by the National Academy of Sciences (Leopoldina), aimed to examine mechanisms and conditions leading to the development of ethnic differences in educational participation, performance and attainment and at uncovering fields that had previously not been investigated. This investigation intended to document the state of scientifically verifiable interconnections for public and political debate and to thus provide sufficiently strong evidence of existing causal effects for future measures. The bulk of the work focused on the documentation of sound scientific evidence in this area, the identification of previously open fields, a number of public controversies, and proof of the effectiveness of specific measures, for example, the impact of educational systems, the effects of pre-school attendance, social and ethnic concentrations or specific supportive measures, such as linguistic support programmes, summer schools or 'multicultural' programmes.

Moreover, the project led to the development of a theoretical model that in turn provided a basis for a number of empirical analyses and for several publications on the concrete topic as well as on the area of research in general. Based on the results of the project, Claudia Diehl, Christian Hunkler, and Cornelia Kristen have edited the book 'Ethnische Ungleichheiten im Bildungsverlauf – Mechanismen, Befunde, Debatten'.

Director(s)/
Hartmut Esser
Funding/
Leopoldina, MZES
Duration/
2010 to 2015
Status/
completed

Associated Project Department A

Projects of MZES project directors within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms' are associated to the MZES Research Programme. In 2015, there was one project of this category in Department A.

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

Director(s)/
Bernhard Ebbinghaus,
J. Timo Weishaupt

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

The main focus of research in Department B is on the development of democracy in Europe. Coherence of the research activities in Department B results from both the common interest in democratic governance in Europe and the methodological focus on theory-guided comparative empirical research in this area.

The issue of democracy in Europe with its focus on the conditions and contextual factors of democratic governance is approached from different perspectives and organised in three Research Areas. These three Research Areas focus on complementary, but also interrelated aspects of democratic politics in the European multilevel system of governance. Projects in Research Area B1 pay special attention to the conditions of democratic governance in terms of behaviour and orientations of citizens, and projects in Research Area B2 concentrate on the institutional contexts of democratic governance. Projects in Research Area B3 focus on political behaviour and political decision-making in regions which are influenced by European states or the European Union.

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

Orientations, expectations and interests of individual citizens form the basis of democratic governance in modern democracies. With the enduring societal processes of modernization (especially rising levels of education), individualisation, and fragmentation, citizens have become increasingly reluctant to follow traditional norms or authorities.

Besides, available modes of involvement in democratic decision-making processes changed rapidly due to the expansion of the repertoire for political participation beyond casting a vote. Examples are social media like Twitter or Facebook, which help to organise political protests e.g. in the Arab world in 2011 or in Turkey in 2013 and 2014. Although general societal developments are similar in many countries, from a comparative perspective it is clear that they do not simply result in a convergence of European political systems. Similarities and differences in orientations, expectations and interests of individual citizens provide distinct opportunities for good governance – which seem to develop differently in different countries. The main challenge of research in this area is thus to apply more general explanations in situations where differences at the individual level are apparent.

Active projects in 2015

B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion

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

Current stage: During the first half of 2015, a team of eight has coded the newspaper material of the campaign media for a content analysis of print media. Subsequently, the data set was made user-friendly and documentation materials were compiled. In July 2015 the data set was published by GESIS – Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences in German and English. With the release of this data set, all the data collection of the second round of the GLES project was completed. The GLES team prepared the manuscripts for its second book in English. The planning for the third round of the project has started.

Director(s)/
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
Researcher(s)/
Julia Partheymüller,
Sascha Huber,
Anne Schäfer,
Sebastian Schmidt,
Mona Krewel
Funding/
MZES, DFG
Duration/
2009 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

Director(s)/

Hans Rattinger,
Harald Schoen

Researcher(s)/

Elena Wiegand,
Maria Preißinger

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2009 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies

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

The face-to-face long-term panel is an integral part of GLES that connects both to the cross-sectional surveys and to previous elections, thus providing comprehensive data to study the incidence and patterns of long-term electoral change in Germany at the individual level. About 1,300 respondents were interviewed in 2009 and 2013. Additionally, about 1,800 respondents from the 2013 cross-section were willing to be re-interviewed. In the third project period, annual re-interviews with the respondents from the 2009 and 2013 cross-section surveys will be conducted which will provide the base for analyses of long-term individual-level dynamics of public attitudes and behaviour over several subsequent elections. These annual interviews will be conducted in a mixed-mode design where priority is given to web interviews as a first step to merge the short- and long-term panel studies in the future.

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

With data from both panel studies, findings about the specific constellations and the short-term dynamics of a given election or electoral campaign can be integrated into a long-term perspective in search of broader generalizations or structural developments. Beginning in 2014, the annual re-interviews will be synchronized between both panels in terms of questionnaires and field times in order to further enhance such comparative analyses.

Current stage: The fieldwork of the follow-up study of the GLES long- and short-term panels was about to be completed at the end of 2015. As in an earlier follow-up study in 2014, all short-term panelists were interviewed by CAWI (Computer-Assisted Web Interview), while long-term panelists were surveyed using a sequential mixed-mode design which permits survey participation via CAWI, PAPI (Paper And Pencil Interview), or CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview). Results of our research were presented at the ECPR conference in Montreal.

B1.3 Political Talk Culture. Interpersonal Communication about Politics in Citizens' Everyday Lives – Its Appearance, Background and Consequences in East and West Germany

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

Current stage: Using existing data, several papers relating to research questions of the project have been prepared, presented at conferences and partly also already published in 2015. The DFG turned down our grant proposal. However, since both reviews were essentially positive and made very specific recommendations for revisions, a new version of the proposal will be prepared and submitted.

Director(s)/
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
Researcher(s)/
Anne Schäfer
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2008 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

Director(s)/

Jale Tosun

Researcher(s)/

Jennifer Shore,
Bettina Schuck,
Felix Hörisch,
Robert Strohmeier

Funding/

EU

Duration/

2012 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

B1.4 Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSSE)

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

Current stage: A major milestone of the project has been completed in 2015: The survey instrument was finalized with input from all project partners. Currently the questionnaire is translated and pre-tested in all countries. Field work will start in 2016. Besides that, the project teams are currently working on the qualitative instruments for the multigenerational in-depth studies as well as the employer interviews.

Director(s)/

Jan W. van Deth,
Felix Hörisch,
Yannis Theocharis

Researcher(s)/

Peter Obert,
Kyriakos Pierrakakis

Funding/

MZES

Duration/

2013 to 2015

Status/

completed

B1.5 Social Capital Oscillations in Times of Economic Crisis: The Case of European Democracies

Results: The project set out to examine the extent to which severe economic shocks can affect levels of social capital. Focusing on Europe, our study was especially interested in investigating how changes in social capital levels differ when the strength of countries' institutions is taken into account. Data analyses for the project took two directions.

The first one involved an analysis of time-series data from the European Social Survey (ESS) on social and political trust. The objective was to detect the oscillations of social capital levels in 27 European countries using a number of 'crisis' indicators, such as unemployment rate and GDP growth. The findings show the importance of existing institutional settings – countries with stronger institutions were far better shielded, as it were, from the corrosive effects of economic strain.

The second direction involved looking at Greece as a specific case. The objective was to explore whether the crisis facing the country has important socio-political roots - not just economic - emphasising issues related to social and institutional trust. The outcome of this investigation, which largely confirmed that the crisis in Greece is as much social and political as it is economic, was published in 'Representation'.

B1.8 Social Media Networks and the Relationships between Citizens and Politics

Results: The project was concerned with how the use of social media affects political participation, communication and mobilisation. Specifically it sought to better understand how social media (re)shape the relationships between citizens and politics by affecting one's willingness to become politically active, and what the broader consequences of such processes for society are in general.

The project combined new methodologies and techniques for handling and analysing large-scale social media data with survey data on political attitudes and behaviour. We specifically compiled a large data set of Twitter data from three transnational movements: the US-based *Occupy Wall Street*, the Spanish *Indignados* and the Greek *Aganaktismenoi*. We also distributed surveys online to individuals who participated in those movements. Our analytical techniques included analysis of survey, textual and network data. Our results offer three major insights.

First, although Twitter was used significantly for political discussion and to communicate protest information, calls for engaging in protest action were not predominant. Only a very small minority of tweets referred to protest organization and coordination issues. This puts into doubt recent ideas about the declining importance of the role of organisations. Furthermore, comparing the actual content of the Twitter information exchanges reveals similarities as well as differences among the three movements, which can be explained by the respective national contexts.

Second, by comparing the offline political participation of Twitterers who did and did not tweet about the movements, we obtained unique empirical information about how it can mobilise citizens offline. The main conclusion is that, although in general online and offline participation are not related, posting messages on Twitter has a positive impact on participation in offline protest activities – if only for specific causes or issues.

Finally, by analysing the Greek data set in conjunction with additional data collected in 2014, we found that even though the offline, formal institutional outcomes of the Greek movement were not significant, social media had important and visible ramifications in the long run. Specifically, they

Director(s)/
Jan W. van Deth,
Yannis Theocharis,
Gema García Albacete,
William E. M. Lowe
Funding/
University of Mannheim,
MZES
Duration/
2011 to 2015
Status/
completed

allowed Greek citizens to self-organize and coordinate their opposition to the government's unpopular measures without the support of traditional political organizations, they helped mobilise a different segment of the population than in previous protests in Greece and, perhaps most importantly, gave Greek citizens the opportunity to strengthen civil society by creatively implementing social media-based civic innovations – such as pooling resources online to voluntarily provide tutorials to schoolchildren.

The above insights were presented in three international conferences and have been published as part of one journal article and two chapters in edited volumes.

B1.9 Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level

Results: The project investigated attitudes on foreign and security policy in the United States and Germany. It shed light on how citizens in the U.S. and Germany have responded to the changes in the international system and foreign affairs since 1989/90. In particular, the project addressed the controversial issue if and how the two countries have drifted apart with regard to citizens' foreign and security policy orientations as a reaction to international events and elite behaviour.

To answer these questions the project acquired and processed 130 relevant surveys conducted between 1974 and 2012. Based on this comprehensive data pool we have carried out secondary data analyses to describe and explain the attitudes on foreign and security policy in a comparative and longitudinal perspective. Two original data sets on German public opinion were collected to address specific theoretical questions impossible to answer with available data. First, the Bamberg Center for Empirical Studies (BACES) conducted 1,162 telephone interviews in October and November, 2010. Second, the project team proposed batteries of foreign and security policy items that were accepted for inclusion in Online Tracking T14 in the framework of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). In this online survey 1,154 interviews were completed in May and June, 2011. Both data sets are available through the data archive of GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences.

The analyses reveal transatlantic disagreement over core foreign policy postures, particularly the use of military force. During the whole time period under consideration U.S. citizens were more willing to deploy troops to achieve political ends than German citizens. A somewhat less distinct gap in multilateral postures existed with U.S. citizens showing stronger support for unilateral actions. These core postures were powerful determinants of citizens' attitudes on both sides of the Atlantic. Differences in elite framing of specific issues led to divergence in the formation of public

Director(s)/

Hans Rattinger,
Harald Schoen

Researcher(s)/

Jana Pötzschke,
Fabian Endres,
Agatha Rudnik,
Alexander Wuttke,
Matthias Mader

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2010 to 2015

Status/

completed

attitudes towards these policy issues. Furthermore, elite behaviour determined the influence of postures on transatlantic relations.

B1.10 Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied

Research question/goal: An application of spatial models of party competition presupposes the construction of policy spaces which encompass the important policy issues of an election. These are the basis of policy voting by the electorate and of strategic position taking by parties. In addition to policy voting, individual vote functions have to include party valences and long-term commitments of voters to parties. After having estimated such vote functions for several Bundestag elections, our aim is to study equilibrium dynamics of party competition under the impact of mixed electoral systems. For pure electoral systems the folk wisdom is that first past the post induces centripetal party movements, and proportional representation induces centrifugal positioning, especially of low-valence parties. Our research question is how voters respond to the opportunity to cast two ballots and how parties come to terms with the possibly differing equilibrium dynamics of mixed-member electoral systems.

Current stage: The German mixed member electoral system challenges parties to develop campaign strategies at both the national and the constituency level. Nash equilibria based on separate vote functions for candidate and party list votes suggest that for high valence parties the plurality tier generates stronger centripetal incentives than the proportional tier, whereas low valence parties, normally having no chance to win the district mandate, face even stronger centrifugal tendencies under plurality rule (Kurella/Pappi/Bräuninger 2015). Generally, district candidates do not enjoy much leeway to deviate from the policy position of their party but try to capitalize on their own valence profile. The most important valence characteristic here is being known to the local electorate. Relying on data on voter perceptions, however, may bias estimates of valence characteristics. Respondents knowing name and party of a candidate are for most the partisans of that party resulting in self-selection (Pappi/Kurella, under review). Districts where nationally prominent candidates and locally known incumbents compete provide better opportunities to study contamination effects between candidate and party list votes as shown in the publication of Bräuninger/Pappi 2015.

Director(s)/
Franz Urban Pappi,
Thomas Bräuninger
Researcher(s)/
Anna-Sophie Kurella
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2016
Status/
ongoing

Director(s)/

Thorsten Faas,
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck

Researcher(s)/

Julia Range

Funding/

Ministry of the Prime Minister of the
State of Baden-Württemberg

Duration/

2011 to 2016

Status/

ongoing

B1.11 Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'

Research question/goal: In 2011 the public conflict about the infrastructure project 'Stuttgart 21' reached its climax, raising fundamental questions concerning the modes of political participation and the legitimacy of political decisions. It became clear that the participation processes that were part of the planning and approval stage were not enough to ensure the acceptance of the project, and also the ad hoc mediation lead by Heiner Geißler did not result in wide-spread acceptance. The discussions around 'Stuttgart 21' and the democratic quality in the federal state of Baden-Württemberg are still ongoing today. In this study we focus on the long term trends in acceptance, evaluation and interest accompanying 'Stuttgart 21' and the referendum that was held after the federal state election in March 2011. Additionally, we examine the attitude of citizens towards reforms of democracy and concrete projects of citizen involvement: How well do citizens feel informed? What level of participation do they want? To what extent should decisions made by the public be binding in their views? Further research questions in the current wave are conflicts between the public good and local interests and the electricity link 'Suedlink'.

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

Current stage: Field work for the sixth telephone wave and the thirteenth online wave ended in October 2015. Data for 2,300 cases were cleaned, made user-friendly and merged with the data from the previous waves. On December 21, the results from the telephone survey were presented at the State Ministry of Baden-Württemberg. Additionally, we published a series of tables with the findings of the telephone survey. Currently we are working on papers and further presentations on direct democracy, citizen involvement and democratic innovations based on these data. We focus on the investigation of factors that could potentially influence varying attitudes towards direct democracy and democratic innovations among people living in the federal state of Baden-Württemberg.

B1.12 Democracy Monitoring

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

Current stage: Results from the Democracy Audit Mannheim (DAMA) were published in the book 'Demokratie in der Großstadt' and results from the Citizen and Democracy in Baden-Württemberg (BDBaWü) project were published in the collaborative book 'Demokratie-Monitoring Baden-Württemberg 2013/2014'. The latter book was presented at the state parliament of the federal state of Baden-Württemberg in May 2015 and at the 'Demokratie Konferenz 2015' of the federal state of Baden-Württemberg and the canton Aargau in June 2015. In autumn, insights from both studies were presented at the Schlossfest of the University of Mannheim as well as at the event 'Mannheim macht schlau' at the Technomuseum in Mannheim.

Director(s)/

Jan W. van Deth,
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck,
Thorsten Faas

Researcher(s)/

Sarah Perry

Funding/

City of Mannheim,
Baden-Württemberg Stiftung

Duration/

2012 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions

Research Area B2 addresses the role of institutions such as political parties, parliaments and governments as key organisations that structure the contexts and processes of democratic governance.

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

Active projects in 2015

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

Results: The project was dealing with the causes and consequences of intra-party conflict patterns in European states. We applied a content analysis of parliamentary speeches and coded the characteristics of the Members of Parliament in Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Norway and Sweden for up to two legislatures. We could show that the participation in parliamentary debates and the frequency of debate contributions as well as the programmatic stances expressed in the speeches given by an MP are not incidental, but motivated by a logic of individual utility maximizing of the respective MP. The latter is influenced by institutional and partisan factors, like the electoral system and the role of the MP within his party, as well as by personal and biographical characteristics of the MP like marital status, gender and denomination. The effect of the religious affiliation is a new finding for the political research on legislative activity and its determinants in parliamentary systems. This is because up to now, the influence of personal factors on the legislative behaviour, activity and decision-making was nearly exclusively scrutinized in presidential systems in which the disciplinary effect of party and parliamentary group is considerably weaker than in parliamentary systems. The project findings

Director(s)/
Marc Debus
Researcher(s)/
Markus Baumann
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2009 to 2015
Status/
completed

suggest that even in the parliamentary systems of Europe there is a decisive influence of gender as well as – at least in ethically and morally charged debates – of denomination and marital status on the patterns of legislative activity of MPs.

In addition to these substantial findings, we could show on a methodological level that completely computerized procedures of content analysis are suitable to detect the programmatic positions of MPs. A comparison of the programmatic positions identified on the basis of the speeches with the behaviour of MPs when initiating bills or at roll-call votes substantiated the robustness of our method.

B2.2 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation

Research question/goal: The crisis of political parties stresses individual representatives as alternative linkages between citizens and the state. This project studies the election campaigns of individual candidates regarding a number of problems that become relevant in this respect. It puts a special emphasis on campaign styles and on the following research questions: How can we systematically describe individualized election campaigns? How do they differ from party driven campaigns? To what degree are we able to observe individualized campaigns in European elections? Which factors foster, which ones hinder the diffusion of individualized election campaigns? Based on a newly developed core questionnaire we coordinate surveys of individual candidates standing for office in national parliamentary elections across Europe and across different incentive structures that might matter to their campaigns.

Current stage: The project is currently involved in data harmonisation and integration of the first wave of the Comparative Candidates Survey (CCS). This is largely done at the Swiss data archive FORS; the Mannheim project team serves merely as an advisory body. In addition, a book proposal has been elaborated in early 2015 and the editors are currently dealing with the contributors. A final book conference is planned for late spring/early summer 2016.

Director(s)/
Hermann Schmitt,
Thomas Gschwend,
Wolfgang C. Müller,
Andreas M. Wüst,
Thomas Zittel,
Bernhard Weßels (Berlin)
Funding/
University of Mannheim,
DFG,
Fritz Thyssen Foundation
Duration/
2005 to 2018
Status/
ongoing

B2.3 Electoral Incentives and Legislative Behaviour

Results: While the determinants of the success of legislative processes in parliamentary systems have been in the focus of an extensive literature, much less is known about the individual level strategies of the process, e.g., MP sponsoring of bills on a certain topic. There is a distinct discrepancy in the literatures on voting behaviour and legislative politics, with the former arguing

Director(s)/
Thomas Bräuninger
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
completed

that votes are taken for many reasons, notably candidate, party and issue characteristics, while the legislative behaviour of parties and individual MPs is most often considered as being driven by a government versus opposition divide but not much else. The goal of the project was to broaden this perspective and investigate electoral motivations for party and MP behaviour in different contexts. In a first step, we considered roll call votes in German state legislatures between 1988 and 2011 and in the UK House of Commons from 2001 to 2015 to separate the effects of policy- versus non-policy incentives in legislative behaviour. We developed a model of roll call voting and showed that tactical incentives may be more important than policy incentives (Bräuninger/Stecker/Müller 2014). Second, we considered the link between individual legislative behaviour and electoral success under varying electoral incentives. In our previous work we found evidence that electoral incentives to pursue a personal vote-seeking strategy influence the legislative behaviour of MPs (Bräuninger/Däubler/Brunner 2012). We then studied the effect of bill initiation on the personal vote. Using data on the Belgian parliament in the period 2003-2007 we find that bill initiation and particularly single-authored proposals initiated shortly before the upcoming elections are associated with a larger personal vote (Däubler/Bräuninger/Brunner 2015). Third, we consider how electoral incentives shape party vs personal vote-seeking strategies of MPs considering co-working networks at the legislative level. To this end, we collected data on bill co-sponsorship in Germany and Sweden. While data collection is finished, data analysis and preparation of manuscripts are still ongoing.

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

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

Director(s)/
Marc Debus
Researcher(s)/
Martin Gross
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2013 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

To answer these questions, the project builds on theories on institutional change and local government reforms and combines this with a principal-agent perspective in multilevel systems.

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of data collection. Thus far, we collected and processed election manifestos of local parties in major German cities and prepared three manuscripts dealing with patterns of local party politics and (legislative) coalition formation. These papers are under review at international journals or got already published. In addition, we submitted a grant proposal to the DFG in August 2015 that focuses on the impact of party preferences on institutional change on the local level and its implications for political participation in Austria, Germany and Switzerland.

B2.5 Issue Salience and Legislative Responsiveness

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

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

Current stage: We are currently revising the grant proposal. An additional case study for the subsequent submission of the proposal was conducted. We found that approximately 45 percent of the items on the plenary agenda are picked up by at least one major news outlet, providing a strong justification for our research proposal, as parliamentary politics of the legislature is sufficiently salient to be reflected by state media.

Director(s)/
Thomas Gschwend,
Rainer Stiefelhagen (Karlsruhe)
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

Director(s)/

Nicole Rae Baerg

Researcher(s)/

Colin Krainin

Funding/

MZES,
Ministry of Science, Research and Arts
Baden-Württemberg

Duration/

2014 to 2018

Status/

in preparation

B2.6 Signalling Good Governance

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

Current stage: During 2015, the major focal point of our research was developing the literature on fiscal deficit signalling regarding the following research questions. Given the strategic considerations of policy makers, what levels of precision and accuracy should we expect from fiscal signals? How do different institutional designs affect the nature of signalling and its effects in the overall economy? Results of our research were accepted for publication at Comparative Political Studies (with Mark Hallerberg). A formal model of ‘Distortionary Vagueness’ in committees was also developed (with Colin Krainin), which was accepted for presentation at the 2016 MPSA conference in Chicago.

Director(s)/

Thomas Däubler

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2014 to 2017

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current stage: In 2015 work focused on three aspects: investigating the background of the electoral system reforms of interest, development of the theoretical framework, and data collection. Czech and Swedish-language literature was reviewed, and semi-structured interviews with Members of Parliament in Prague and Stockholm were conducted. Principal-agent models from the formal literature were adapted to the case of an MP allocating effort to different parliamentary activities. Data on MPs and their parliamentary work was collected and is currently processed.

B2.9 Making Electoral Democracy Work

Research question/goal: The project brings together a team of economists, political scientists, and psychologists from Canada, Europe, and the United States to undertake the most ambitious study ever undertaken on the impact of electoral rules on the functioning of democracy. The goal of the project is to develop a better understanding of how electoral rules shape the dynamic and reciprocal interaction between citizens and political parties. The project's research will have

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

profound implications for understanding the relationship between the rules governing elections and the quality of democracy. The study will provide the first comparative analysis of the impact of electoral rules on party strategies, the most comprehensive assessment of the role of strategic calculations and expressive benefits in the vote calculus, and the most wide-ranging assessment ever of the implications of differing electoral arrangements for the satisfaction that citizens feel with the functioning of electoral democracy.

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

Current stage: The project is currently in its last stages. We are finalizing the data for forthcoming release. Two research papers on strategic voting in Germany, using mainly data from the survey component of the project, have been or are in the process of being published. Paper projects employing the Bavaria multilevel election panel data were presented at multiple conferences such as EPSA 2015.

Director(s)/
Thomas Gschwend,
Christoph Hönnige
Researcher(s)/
Caroline Wittig
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2011 to 2015
Status/
completed

B 2.10 The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player

Results: The project addressed the question when and under what conditions the German Federal Constitutional Court (GFCC) rules laws unconstitutional and in doing so becomes an effective veto player in the German political system.

Literature often perceives constitutional courts as veto players due to their power to declare laws unconstitutional. Therefore, they can alter the status quo constituted by legislature and executive. Hitherto, the circumstances under which courts make use of their position have been examined insufficiently, though. Thus, two main aims governed this project: First, to develop a sound theory concerning the interplay of court, legislature, and executive; second, to test this theory empirically using the German case and to answer the question when the GFCC intervenes.

For this purpose, we designed a database consisting of three layers. The first layer covers distinct characteristics of senate decisions from 1972 to 2010, such as petitioners or the constitutionality of a law. For the first time, all these information were systematized, allowing so far unfeasible large-N analyses. The second layer connects the data of the court decisions with the data about the legislative process. Using an already existing data set based on the Bundestag's GESTA/DIP database and adding data for the 16th legislative period, we linked the court decisions ruling on certain laws with the respective legislative processes. The third layer contains data on the societal and political context by integrating common data sets (e.g. ALLBUS, Politbarometer).

Our analyses show that the GFCC does not only review political results but also demands specific actions of the legislature. In this process it takes into consideration other actors, e.g. the public. Thus, the Court acts strategically. Finally, we demonstrate that the probability of vetoing a law depends heavily on the preferences of the actors involved, that is government, both chambers of parliament (Bundestag and Bundesrat), and the Court itself. If the judges' preferences are situated in the overlap of the other actors' preferences the court is less likely to intervene. Hence, constitutional courts should be perceived and analysed as actors equal to other institutions considered veto players.

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

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

Changing patterns of participation and representation were already the theme on which the PartiRep network focused in the course of the years 2007-2011. As in the first phase, PartiRep-2 is large-scale collaborative project initiated and funded by the Belgian Science Policy Office Belspo

Director(s)/
Jan W. van Deth
Researcher(s)/
Thomas Bräuninger,
Thomas Däubler,
Marc Debus,
Thorsten Faas,
Nathalie Giger,
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck,
Jan W. van Deth
Funding/
Belgian Science Policy Office,
University of Mannheim
Duration/
2012 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

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

Current stage: Work for several partial projects (Packages) mainly consisted of initial analyses and preparing publications in 2015. A codebook for the analysis of parties' press releases at the 2009 and 2013 German Federal Election was developed and coding was started (Package 1.1). Amendments to government-initiated bills covering social security programmes were identified and coded (Package 2.2). Parliamentary speeches of legislative debates held in several parliaments were extracted and coded and a book will be published in spring 2016 (Package 2.4). A new way to measure political participation was tested among 1,000 respondents (Package 3.4). Papers of several packages were presented at international conferences.

Director(s)/
Hartmut Wessler
Researcher(s)/
Eike Mark Rinke,
Charlotte Löb,
Johannes Knopp
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

B2.12 Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

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

The extent, structure, content and style of mediated contestation over issues related to religion/secularism are analysed in six democracies (USA, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, and Lebanon) and three media types (daily newspapers, news websites, and political blogs). The project tests hypotheses regarding the influence of two macro-social conditions and two important media attributes. The two macro conditions are (1) the structure of the political system (majoritarian vs. consensus democracies) and (2) the existence or non-existence of a deep cultural division (contested vs. uncontested secularism). The media attributes studied are (3) the degree of users' opportunities to respond to media content (low for daily newspapers vs. high for news websites and political blogs) and (4) the level of opinion orientation (low for daily newspapers and news

websites vs. high for political blogs). In the first part of the project representative and comparable samples of media material will be analysed using standardized content analysis as well as automated topic modeling. Data analysis will rely on multilevel regression models. A follow-up study will later be proposed for continued funding, in which a series of comparative case studies will be conducted following the logic of Lieberman's nested analysis. These case studies will be based on extended media samples (including social media) and shed light on the causal mechanisms that underlie the formation and characteristics of mediated contestation. In a final step these empirical patterns are subjected to a multiperspectival normative assessment that uses standards derived from liberal, republican, deliberative, and agonistic theories of democracy.

Current stage: At its current stage, data for the project are being collected and analyses prepared. Data collection includes the daily collection of online and printed text data in the six studied national contexts (Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, the USA, Australia, and Lebanon). These 'big data' are collected in a central database and prepared for automated and computer-assisted human-coder content analysis. The thematic selection and coding protocol for human-coder analysis is currently at the pre-test validation stage.

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

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

Due to the leave of the project director, the project was continued at the University of Heidelberg.

Director(s)/
Felix Hörisch
Researcher(s)/
Felix Hörisch
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2013 to 2015
Status/
continued elsewhere

Director(s)/

Marc Debus,
Zeynep Somer-Topcu (Nashville),
Margit Tavits (St. Louis)

Researcher(s)/

Markus Baumann,
Martin Gross

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2015 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

B2.15 Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties

Research question/goal: This project explores why voters are better able to understand the policy positions of some parties than others. Answering this question is crucial for understanding the functioning of representative democracies. Political parties act as mediators between public preferences and policy outcomes by offering voters a choice of policy positions. For the eventual voter choice, however, what matters is not necessarily what the actual positions of parties are but what voters think they are. Since perceptions determine voter actions, disagreement about party positions can have significant negative consequences to the quality of representation. Addressing this question is all the more urgent because this topic has received little scholarly attention, and what attention has been paid to it has focused mainly on how individual differences influence perceptions. In this project, we argue that information environment, which is shaped by party behavior and actions, significantly influences voters' perceptions of party policies. Thus, the variance in the level of perceptual agreement of party policy offerings depends on the extent to which party-provided messages about their offerings are clear, consistent and available. The main sources of information for our analysis are election surveys, party manifestos, expert surveys of party policies, party media campaigns, and data about grassroots organizations. The results of the proposed project will have direct implications for better understanding the functioning of representative democracy. They can shed light on (1) why there sometimes are discrepancies between voter preferences and election outcomes, (2) how party strategies on different arenas can have adverse consequences to the quality of representation, and (3) whether, when and how voters are capable of making reasoned choices over alternative parties and candidates.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/

Thomas Gschwend

Researcher(s)/

Lukas Stötzer

Funding/

MZES

Duration/

2015 to 2019

Status/

in preparation

B2.16 Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies

Research question/goal: Under which conditions are parties willing to send coalition signals during election campaigns? In this project, we bring together coalition-specific voting considerations with parties' strategic decision to communicate coalition politics during campaigns. Our theoretical model generates expectations about the conditions under which parties signal their preferred coalitions, actively ruling-out concrete coalition-options as well as when they should decide to remain silent about their preferred coalitions. Within this project we will compile data that allow us to test implications from our theoretical model. We will create a comparative database

that codes coalition signals in conjunction with aggregated election polls and survey measures. This cross-country database will be complemented by in-depth studies of the coalition dynamics during selected electoral campaigns in Germany and the Netherlands in 2017.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area B3: Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization

Research Area B3 is dedicated to the challenges of democratic governance in the developing multilevel political system and focuses in particular on the European level. The development of multilevel systems, however, is not restricted to the EU, since vertical relationships can be found in many other political systems as well.

Analytical units under scrutiny in Research Area B3 are individual, corporate, and collective actors in regional, national, and EU arenas, which shape the outcome of democratic decision-making processes. In contrast to the Eighth Research Programme, Research Area B3 now also covers projects that deal with citizens' perceptions of political decisions induced by aspects of multilevel governance. The latter is of key importance since we are in need of gaining more information on the degree of democratic legitimacy in times when patterns of political decision-making at all levels of the political system are considered to be in crisis. Projects in Area B3 thus focus on, first, the impact of European integration on the behaviour of citizens and institutional actors like parties or national governments. Second, projects in B3 address processes of political decision-making at the EU level and ask how they affect decision-making processes in third states and/or that of other political authorities from the national, regional or local level of EU member states.

Active projects in 2015

B 3.1 Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems

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

Director(s)/

Marc Debus,
Jochen Müller

Funding/

University of Mannheim

Duration/

2011 to 2017

Status/

in preparation

to party competition and government formation in multilevel systems and the principal-agent approach. To test our hypotheses, we use a data set that covers information on issue salencies and policy positions of political parties at the regional and the national level in nine European states.

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of expanding the already existing data set by including programmatic documents from recent sub-national elections in the nine European countries under study, i.e. Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In addition, we widened the theoretical perspective of the project by incorporating incentives from European regional policy on programmatic position-taking of regional parties and governments. Research findings were presented at international conferences and published in international journals. The project was part of the Horizon2020 grant proposal 'The Impact of Cohesion Policy on EU Identification' (COHESIFY), which was submitted to the European Commission in June 2015 and got positively evaluated in October 2015.

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

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

Current stage: This project is still in the stage of development of appropriate instruments to address the theory. Online experiments were conducted after the European Parliament elections in 2014 where initial variations of our measures of perceptions of attribution of responsibility were tested. Learning from these early experiments, in which little variance between our treatments was found, further measures are being developed for additional experiments.

Director(s)/
Sean Carey
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2013 to 2016
Status/
in preparation

Director(s)/

Hermann Schmitt

Researcher(s)/

Eftichia Teperoglou,

Rosa M. Navarrete

Funding/

COST

Duration/

2009 to 2015

Status/

completed

B3.3 The True European Voter: A Strategy for Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy that Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV)

Results: For large-scale democracies, general elections are the ultimate link between societal interests and demands on the one hand, and governmental action on the other. In contemporary Europe, this link – the ‘electoral connection’ – is experiencing a number of threats. One is the European unification process itself due to its inherent diminution of political accountability. Another threat is a far reaching ideological depolarization of electoral choice options. A third results from the changes of European political parties over the last decades. Finally, effective political representation in post-communist societies is threatened by the legacies of communism. Due to diversities in the institutional make-up, socio-political development and recent history, these threats manifest themselves differently in different parts of Europe. Building on the achievements of the earlier European Voter project, this COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) Action harmonized and integrated the available representative post-electoral cross-sectional surveys in most of Europe in order to advance our knowledge of the imperfections of European electoral democracy. This was done by a network of scholars who collectively have built the necessary database for a comprehensive multilevel analysis of these threats. To promote the quality and robustness of the output of the project, a strong emphasis was put on providing training opportunities for young scholars.

A unique database has been prepared and is currently undergoing a final check involving the correction of coding errors and the like. In addition, an edited volume is finally taking shape. A set of semi-final book chapters is being revised and will be submitted to a publisher in the course of 2016. The central finding of the enterprise is that the context of the vote indeed matters, that the factors affecting voting decisions are different in different stages of political polarisation, economic performance, under different institutional arrangements (including EU multilevel governance), and so on. After the manuscript is out, we will also publish the database (plus documentation) at the GESIS Archiv.

Director(s)/

Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst

Researcher(s)/

Sebastian Adrian Popa, Felix Dwinger

Funding/

EU, Foundations VW, Riksbanken,

Mercator, Gulbenkian

Duration/ 2012 to 2017**Status/** ongoing

B3.4 European Election Study 2014

Research question/goal: The quality of democracy in the European Union is constantly being questioned, generally with very little supporting evidence. Those who would defend the functioning of democratic institutions in the EU are equally short of supporting evidence. Assessments of the way democracy works in the EU and suggestions for improvements are only possible on

the basis of audits of the quality of electoral democracy at the time of European Parliament (EP) elections. Such assessments have so far been conducted only in an ad hoc fashion, with precarious funding that has hindered full assessments on all occasions. The 2009 study is a notable exception in that regard, and we are confident that the 2014 study will be judged similarly by the community of scholars. The 2014 study consists of several sub-projects: one is a representative post-election survey in all 28 EU member countries; another one is a two-wave panel survey in a subgroup of 12 countries, for which one panel wave is conducted immediately after the EP election and the other after the subsequent first-order election; third comes a survey among candidates standing for office in the different member countries; fourth is a party manifesto study covering all relevant parties in all member countries; fifth is media campaign study; and sixth and finally comes a new social media communication study.

Current stage: The project is currently in the final stages of data production (content coding of the 2014 Euromanifestos). Other data collections are completed (the EU wide representative survey) or in progress (the two wave panel survey in a couple of countries). We have published (European Union Politics) or submitted (Electoral Studies, special issue) first papers. A final conference was organized in mid-November 2015 in Mannheim with some 50 participants.

B3.6 Public Opinion of European Societies in Change

Research question/goal: This project aims to collect micro-level data on public opinion about political reform-making in Europe, in order to cope with future challenges such as climate change, public and private debt as well as societal developments of ageing populations and unemployment of the young. However, both at the country and the European level, we observe considerable variation in the ways whether and how reforms are carried out. One of the main characteristics of reform-making is that processes are complex and take a long time in democratic systems, in which public opinion plays a crucial role and may vary over time. In addition to elections, decision-makers pay attention to public opinion polls, which are at best either cross-sectional data collections or build on convenience samples. For the study of reform-making we need probability sampling to infer to the general population, a longitudinal design for analysing long-lasting processes, and experiments for reliably evaluating implications of reform-making. We thus propose to set up, develop and find medium-term funding for a European network of probability-based online panels of the general population. This promises to increase the reliability and validity of public opinion data about reform-making in Europe, which may support scholars and decision-makers alike in their evaluation of reform-making processes.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Annelies Blom,
Thomas König
Researcher(s)/
Christopher James Williams
Funding/
MZES, SFB
Duration/
2015 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

Director(s)/
Nikolay Marinov
Researcher(s)/
Johannes Bubeck
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

B 3.7 Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)

Research question/goal: This project focuses on the field of international democracy promotion and has three aims: conceptual innovation, data gathering and hypotheses testing. First, it conceptualizes the types of outside democratizing actions: evaluations (whether electoral competition functioned in a desirable manner) and interventions (conditioning benefits on the content of the evaluation). The project develops a theory of how the different combinations of actions impact individual attitudes toward the state of democratic rights, toward particular political parties and toward the outside actor/s. The theory suggests that a respondents' attitude toward the governing party and toward the foreign actor, together with the expectation of benefits from agreeing with the outsider's position, dictate individual responses. Second, in order to collect data, representative surveys will be conducted in Hungary, Slovakia, Serbia, Bosnia, Ukraine and Turkey. Third, the new data will allow researchers to test hypotheses about who changes their mind and in what ways if outsiders intervene in a democracy. European and German foundations (DFG) will be approached for funding this 3-year project.

Current stage: The project has reached a major theoretical and empirical milestone. With the help of a PhD student in economics, Johannes Bubeck, the principal investigator has been able to improve the theory, anticipating reviewer comments and increasing the probability of grant acceptance. Empirically, a survey firm in Turkey is helping pre-test some insights in a nationally-representative survey of 1,200 respondents.

Director(s)/
Galina Zapryanova
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2014 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

B 3.8 Framing Europe: Eurosceptic Cues and Citizen Attitudes

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

Current stage: Funding for the project was granted by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and the project started in October 2015. Currently the project is occupied with the following two interrelated activities. First, the theoretical framework for comparing and analysing the effect of Eurosceptic cues on citizens' attitudes is being developed. Secondly, the questionnaires and methodology for the cross-national surveys are being designed.

B3.9 The European Union in International Organisations

Research question/goal: Over the past decades, the European Union (EU) has evolved considerably as an international actor and has worked towards increased involvement in international organisations (IOs). This project aims to show to what degree the EU, as the most advanced regional integration organisation and thus a 'most-likely case', has gained a formal or informal status in IOs, and to explain the observed variance. In a second step, the project will also deal with the EU's effective status, i.e. the degree to which the EU can effectively make use of its status in an IO. It is known that, despite the same formal status, there is a broad variation in the actual rights that the EU enjoys in different IOs. In particular, two questions will be addressed: a) Why are there different arrangements between the EU institutions and EU member states in cases of joint IO membership and how can observed differences be explained? b) Why are there different arrangements for the EU as an observer in IOs and how can observed differences be explained? The project will compile a database on the EU's status in IOs.

Current stage: The first year of the project was dedicated to two main tasks. On the one hand, the theoretical framework has been elaborated further. On the other hand, original data has been collected on the European Union's (EU) formal status in international organisations. In parallel, the search for further secondary literature and previously collected data on the EU in international organisations continued.

B3.10 EUROLOB II – Europeanization of Interest Intermediation

Research question/goal: EUROLOB II investigates if and how national and European business interest associations (BIAs) respond with modified strategies of interest representation to the new competitive situation caused by enlargement (reduced 'ear-time') and the new consultation regime of the Commission, which institutionalised the principle of 'participatory governance' and new procedures promoting the access of European NGOs. The research builds on the replication of an earlier survey (EUROLOB I, 1999) that looked at BIAs in Germany, Great Britain, France

Director(s)/
Anne Wetzel
Funding/
University of Mannheim,
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2020
Status/
in preparation

Director(s)/
Beate Kohler-Koch,
Christine Quittkat
Researcher(s)/
Christine Quittkat
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2010 to 2016
Status/
ongoing

and the EU. For comparative reasons it has been extended to cover BIAs in Poland and European level general interest associations. A series of expert interviews supplements the quantitative analysis.

Current stage: The data analysis of 2012 was not satisfactory due to an imbalance in the data of national BIAs. Consequently we decided to repeat the survey in 2015, which produced a far more balanced result. The survey of EU-level NGOs and the empirical research on the development of German business associations over time have been completed and evaluated. Results of our research were presented at the ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops 2015, Warsaw and in lectures at the Centre for European Research (CERiM), University of Maastricht and at the Institute of Political Science (IfP), Eberhard Karls University Tübingen. Three articles have been submitted to peer review journals and a book publication is in preparation.

Director(s)/
Hans Rattinger
Researcher(s)/
Jana Pötzschke
Funding/
EU
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
completed

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

Results: This project sought to redefine the transatlantic relationship in the evolving international system and its role in the building of a viable, effective, and accountable global governance architecture, as well as to elaborate robust policy recommendations. By combining an inter-disciplinary analysis of transatlantic relations, including in-depth interviews, elite surveys and sophisticated Delphi exercises, the project took stock of the current state of transatlantic relations with regard to security, economy, environment, and democracy promotion.

Mannheim was mainly responsible for the design, implementation and analysis of the 'Transworld Elites Survey' (TES). In total, 2,014 members of (political, social, business) elites in the United States and six European countries (Germany, France, UK, Italy, Poland, Greece) were interviewed.

Our results show that the EU is expected to play a significant role in the next years, although less so than the U.S. and China. Brazil, India, Russia, and Japan are considered as moderately relevant in the new global governance architecture. Regarding international security, Europeans prefer a more independent approach from the U.S., whereas Americans are in favour of an even closer relationship to tackle the problem of burden sharing. The elites are divided over the use of force: American and British elites are more inclined than the other European leaders to take recourse to war. Both sides of the Atlantic see favourably the economic integration between the EU and the U.S. Investment policies and increased transatlantic trade are considered to be the recipe for handling the financial crisis. The transatlantic leaders are aware of the fact that more

efforts are needed to deal with threats to the global environment. However, all actors should be expected to play their part in this challenge, be they rich or poor countries. EU and U.S. leaders converge on the commitment to the promotion of democracy in the world, even if undemocratic countries are unfriendly or if they are likely to oppose EU and U.S. policies.

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

Research question/goal: This project integrates two research perspectives on the emergence of cross-border media debates that have remained unconnected so far: research on the attention-grabbing characteristics of global media events on the one hand and research on longer-term shifts in the parameters of media debates on the other. Thus, the project investigates (a) how staged global political media events (i.e. the United Nations climate conferences in 2012 and 2013) are produced, and (b) which discursive effects these events have on national climate debates in the media of five leading democratic countries around the world, namely Germany, the U.S., India, South Africa and Brazil.

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

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

Current stage: A content analysis of newspaper coverage in five countries about four UN Climate Change Conferences (COPs) was finalized in May 2015. We presented the results of a multimodal (text and visual) frame analysis at the ICA conference in San Juan. Two papers were accepted for publication: one on networks of co-production at the COPs between journalists and PR professionals; another on the visual framing contest between NGOs and government delegations. At COP21 in Paris we conducted a standardized survey of journalists and other

Director(s)/
Hartmut Wessler
Researcher(s)/
Julia Lück,
Antal Wozniak
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2016
Status/
ongoing

communicators. We currently collect data for a long-term media content analysis for the period July 2012 to December 2015.

B 3.13 Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures

Results: This project investigated the impact of the Reform Treaty of Lisbon and the European sovereign debt crisis on EU tax policy. The first research question asked if issue linkage led to an increasing volume of legislation. The second question related to reform pressure as a consequence of the loan conditionality inherent in EU rescue funds and the requirements of the European Fiscal Compact. Third, we addressed the question of power shift to the European Commission and bureaucratic rather than political legislation. In the fourth question, we asked if the transposition of EU directives into national law was improved in crisis countries.

To answer these research questions, we considered the process of EU tax policy as a whole. This policy process ranges from the working programme of the European Commission, preparatory acts like Commission proposals, final acts adopted by the Council or the Commission to the transposition of Community law in the member states. The quantitative analysis of process characteristics required a full text and data extraction of Commission documents, legislative procedures, legislative acts and national execution measures. In addition to that, we had to estimate the level of policy stability by measuring area-specific configurations of actors and determining institutional settings. In the last step, we separated the activities before and after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty as well as before and after the beginning of the European sovereign debt crisis.

According to our results, Council acts in the area of (direct) taxation are still of marginal importance. Unsuccessful Commission proposals reveal that the lack of dynamics results from the diversity of interests in the Council. There was neither issue linkage after the Lisbon Treaty nor a breakthrough against the background of the euro rescue policy. However, the Commission exerts an increasing indirect influence using its competencies in competition policy. The analysis of transposition patterns showed that crisis countries accelerated implementation speed. However, the amount of implementation that was achieved varied significantly, with Ireland forging ahead and Greece lagging behind. This trend indicates an enforcement rather than a management problem.

Director(s)/
Thomas König
Researcher(s)/
Bernd Luig
Funding/
Leibniz Association,
WissenschaftsCampus MaTax
Duration/
2012 to 2015
Status/
completed

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

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

Current stage: The project is currently in the preparatory stage, pending a funding decision by the German Research Foundation (DFG). The project proposal was submitted to the DFG in July 2015. Preparation entails the planning and adjustment of research and conference schedules in anticipation of the timing of the requisite decision, including submission of paper proposals in accordance with conference deadlines. Beyond that, efforts are focused on the identification of additional potential international collaborators to cover Presidency cases, and on conceptual work for the codebook of the planned data set at the core of the project.

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

Director(s)/

Beate Kohler-Koch

Researcher(s)/

Christine Quittkat,

Sebastian Fuchs

Funding/

Fritz Thyssen Foundation

Duration/

2015 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

B 3.15 Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations

Research question/goal: The comparative analysis of 165 business interest associations from German industry aims to identify the logic behind the reorganisation of collective interests in response to changing context conditions. The project examines the organisational structures within which interests are selected, bundled, processed, and transformed into influence strategies.

The theoretical assumption is that the organisation and reorganisation of associations are not a mere response to functional requirement and that actors are guided by specific institutional, instrumental and normative rationalities.

The project draws upon previous studies and thus also captures the change of associations over time and the close link with corresponding reorganisations at European level.

The empirical study is carried out on the basis of a written survey, interviews and document analysis. The (online) survey will collect information on the kind and the degree of the perceived pressure as well as on the character of the intended reforms. The question is which reforms are considered compatible with a given organisation, its available instruments, and the prevailing beliefs about legitimacy. Through interviews the relevance of the rationalities will be critically examined and the actual reform efforts ascertained.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/

Christian Stecker

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2015 to 2018

Status/

ongoing

B 3.17 Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System

Research question/goal: Law-making processes highlight central characteristics of democratic systems such as the issue attention of political actors, the nature of political conflicts and the inclusiveness of decision-making. Moreover, the duration and the structure of law-making processes are important indicators of efficiency and effectiveness. While numerous studies have investigated these aspects with regard to law-making at the federal level in Germany, we lack comparable knowledge about law-making at the Länder level. Without this knowledge, however, our understanding of politics in Germany's multilevel system comprising the EU, the federal and the state level remains incomplete.

This project aims to fill this gap. Using computer scripts, it will collect comprehensive data on the content, structure and decision-making of all bills in the legislative process of all 16 Länder between 1990 and 2014. It will describe existing variations and explain occurring legislative patterns. In explaining patterns of law-making the project focuses on how three important interactions influence legislation at the state level: interaction within the government (coalition politics), interaction between government and opposition, and interaction between federal and state level. More precisely, the following questions will guide the study: How does the heterogeneity within the government and between government and opposition influence the structure (i.e. begin, duration, result) of legislation? How inclusive are law-making coalitions at the Länder level and which conflicts do they reflect? How do different government compositions between federal and Länder level impact on state legislation? Do the states differ in how they transpose EU regulations and what explains this difference?

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Projects from the Previous Research Programme Department B

Director(s)/
Jan W. van Deth
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2002 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

European Social Survey

Research question/goal: Major goals of the European Social Survey (ESS) are to study changing attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour of citizens in Europe and to offer empirical information for comparative research of the highest quality. The ESS is part of the European social science infrastructure. The study employs the most rigorous survey methodologies in terms of sample design, fieldwork, and development of equivalent instruments. Beside a core module of socio-demographic and substantive indicators, each wave consists of two rotating modules covering an academic or policy concern within Europe. Data are available without any costs.

Current stage: Field work for the seventh wave of the European Social Survey ended in January 2015. In April 2015, data cleaning was completed and the methodological report presented by the survey institute was accepted. Data were submitted to the Norwegian Social Science Data Services for harmonization. The first release of the integrated data set was officially made available in October 2015. In addition to the work on the seventh wave, the German team developed an extensive proposal for the eighth wave and submitted it to the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) in June 2015.

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

Migrants as Political Actors

Results: How well are citizens of immigrant origin (io) represented in parliaments? And do members of parliament of io make a difference in the policy-making process and with respect to policies? This project has addressed these questions for the first time, building on the theories of a politics of presence and of party difference, complementing a focus on Germany with an international comparison.

For various political levels (national, regional, local) parliamentarians of io have repeatedly been identified through extensive research efforts. This project has gathered information on the personal and (party-)political background of these parliamentarians, systematised the electoral contexts (constituencies), and analysed parliamentary behaviour (questions, speeches) as well as careers. Observed patterns and analytical results served as a basis for a comparison with theoretical expectations, leading to a (re)formulation of hypotheses and of theoretical approaches.

The analysis has shown that the number and share of parliamentarians of io has increased over time. Parties on the political left are represented by more parliamentarians of io than centre-right parties. Candidates of io are not only selected in a way that was typical of the respective party (e.g. by social background), but also based on characteristics that are related to migration (e.g. country of origin).

While MPs of io cover most policy areas, parties show a substantial interest in them (also) covering policy areas that are related to migration. Indeed, topics that are related to migration are more frequent in their parliamentary questions and speeches compared to the respective ones of native MP's. These findings support the theory of a politics of presence. The analysis of career patterns indicates that on one hand, many MPs of io serve for just one term, while on the other hand a comparatively large share holds office for a long time. However, when appointed to prestigious positions (e.g. committee leader), the MP's interest in issues that are related to migration tends to fade.

The project has brought about a number of new research questions. Some of them became the subject of the new international research project 'Pathways', with the director of the current project joining these efforts.

Immigration and Voting Behaviour

Results: The aim of the project was to contribute to the understanding and explanation of citizens' attitudes towards immigration and immigrants as well as to draw attention to possible political consequences of these attitudes.

An additional starting point of the project was the fact that relevant research literature is based as a rule on direct survey questioning. Given how prone the topic is to provoke conflicts - with economic arguments ('Fachkräftemangel', shortage of skilled workers), wide-spread public scepticism, social desirability and political correctness driving these conflicts, such surveys seem hardly ideal. This project goes beyond earlier studies by choosing methodologically another, rather subtle and more valid way of measuring attitudes.

Building on recent relevant research predominantly from the U.S. this was the first study in Germany to employ such alternative techniques, among others experimental variations of individual migrants' features including morphing techniques and methods based on reaction rates (implicit attitudes tests).

Director(s)/
Thorsten Faas
Researcher(s)/
Sebastian Fietkau
Funding/
Ministry of Science, Research and Arts
Baden-Württemberg
Duration/
2011 to 2015
Status/
completed

Overall, the project showed that first, alternative measures to capture sensitive topics such as immigration can successfully be adopted in Germany and second, that they lead to different results than established procedures. Current events and discussions like the protest marches mainly in Eastern Germany ('Pegida') and electoral successes of the party Alternative for Germany ('Alternative für Deutschland', AfD), suggest that further research following this approach could be highly relevant.

Associated Projects Department B

Projects of MZES project directors within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms' and the ERC project 'Repression and the Escalation of Violence' and two dissertation projects are listed here.

SFB: The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

Director(s)/
Thomas König

SFB: Legislative Reforms and Party Competition

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

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

Director(s)/
Thomas Bräuninger,
Marc Debus

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

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

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

Director(s)/
Thomas Gschwend

ERC: Repression and the Escalation of Violence (RATE)

Director(s)/
Sabine C. Carey

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

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

Director(s)/
Daniel Stegmüller
Researcher(s)/
Verena Fetscher

Dissertation: Who Cares about the Others? Explaining
Motivational Foundations of Preferences for Redistribution

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1 Summary Statistics

1.1 Research Projects 2015 (and 2014)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	7	11	18
Ongoing projects (30 externally funded)	11	19	30
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) at the end of 2015	18	30	48
Projects completed in 2015 (11 externally funded)	7	11	18
Projects continued elsewhere	3	1	4
Total of all projects (active and completed) (46 externally funded)	28	42	70
Total of all projects 2014	34	43	77

This table includes all projects located at the MZES. It does not include 6 associated projects (1 in Dept. A, 5 in Dept. B) at the DFG-funded SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms', 1 ERC project (in Dept. B), and 2 dissertation projects (in Dept. B) at the Center for Doctoral Studies in Social and Behavioral Sciences (CDSS).

1.2 New Grants 2007–2015, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

In 1,000 €	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	1,454	3,485	4,843	5,233	2,519	4,031	6,284	4,710	2,995
3-Year Mean	2,180	2,905	3,261	4,520	4,199	3,928	4,278	5,008	4,663

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2010–2015

In %	2010–12	2013–15	2015
DFG	81.3	50.7	88.6
Foundations	3.9	2.5	11.4
German Federal Government	5.6	0.0	0.0
Baden-Württemberg	4.8	2.7	0.0
EU & European Consortia	3.1	43.0	0.0
Others	1.3	1.0	0.0

1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2015

	Source of Funds	Total	Male	Female	
Researchers in Research Departments	MZES	15	11	4	26.7
	Research grants	43	23	20	46.5
Researchers in Eurodata	MZES	4	3	1	25.0
Total at Centre		62	37	25	40.3
Schools of Social Sciences, of Humanities, and Dept. of Economics	University of Mannheim	33	23	10	30.3
Overall 2015		95	60	35	36.8

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2015 (and 2014)

	MZES budget		External research grants ^{a)}		Schools of Social Sciences, of Humanities, and Dept. of Economics	
	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons
Researchers and project directors in research departments	8.91 ^{b)}	15	29.30 ^{b)}	43	31.40	33
Academic staff in MZES infrastructure	7.50 ^{c)}	8				
Non-academic staff	6.01	9				
Total 2015	22.42	32	29.30	43	31.40	33
Total 2014	30.51	41	28.95	43	24.80	25

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

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2015 (and 2014)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing		Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates		Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim		7		9	Private sector				2
Other German university	2	8	6	8	Other				2
Other foreign university	4		2	1	Total 2015	6	15	8	25
Public sector				3	Total 2014	4	19	9	14

1.7 MZES in the Public

	Newspapers (incl. weeklies)		Online only	News Agencies Reports	Radio	TV	Others	Total
	National	Regional						
2008	20	26	12	11	11	1	30	111
2009	20	49	72	15	31	5	28	220
2010	17	38	55	13	27	13	26	189
2011	15	34	35	11	29	8	36	168
2012	18	33	38	8	11	4	20	132
2013	27	37	75	6	17	5	20	187
2014	8	49	24	3	13	7	11	115
2015	13	36	32	5	12	8	18	124

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2015	Increase since 2014	Classifications	Holding 2015	Increase since 2014
Country studies (focus of collection ^{a)})	16,740	231	Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,310	51
General, social, economic history	1,265	9	European integration group (E.A.)	4,727	80
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,170	25	Theory (THEO)	1,301	14
Education, science, research	949	13	Methods (MET)	769	10
Labour market, classes, profes- sions, status groups	1,243	15	Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	131	0
Family, household, kinship	1,157	9	General group (ALLG)	3,219	66
Reference books	750	4	Working papers (online papers in- cluded since 2011)	10,813	40
Churches, culture, tourism	293	3	Total	42,010	492
Mass media, communication	117	2			
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	767	17			
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	2,912	73			
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,489	16			
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,521	25			
Environmental policy	93	0			
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	459	10			
Trade unions, employers' organisations	532	0			
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	1,023	10			

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

2 Documentation

2.1 List of Staff

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Adascalitei , Dragos	A	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	DFG
Alle , Marlene	C	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Allerkamp , Doreen Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	MZES
Ariaans , Mareike	A	Developments of Social Care Services in Europe	MZES
Bader , Felix	A	Bargaining and Exchange in Social Networks	MZES
Baerg , Nicole Rae, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Bahle , Thomas, PD Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Baumann , Markus	B	Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Europe; Where Is My Party?	DFG
Bless , Herbert, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Blom , Annelies, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Bräuninger , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Breznau , Nate, Ph.D.	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Bubeck , Johannes *	B	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Carey, Sabine C., Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Department B	School of Social Sciences
Carey, Sean, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Carol, Sarah, Dr. *	A	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A3	MZES
Däubler, Thomas, Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director Research Area B2	DFG
Daum, Mario *	A	Changing Social Partnership in Europe	MZES
Debus, Marc, Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department; Project Director, Research Areas B2 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Dollmann, Jörg, Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Domonkos, Stefan *	A	Weathering the Crisis? Adjusting Welfare States in Eastern Europe after the Crisis of 2008	DFG
Dwinger, Felix	B	European Election Study 2014	EU
Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Eberle, Sibylle	C	Secretary	MZES
Eck, Jennifer	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	DFG
Endres, Fabian	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany	DFG
Entringer, Theresa	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	DFG
Ernst, André *	A	Friendship and Violence in Adolescence	DFG
Esser, Hartmut, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Fetscher , Verena	B	Who Cares about the Others? Explaining Motivational Foundations of Preferences for Redistribution	MZES
Fietkau , Sebastian *	B	Immigration and Voting Behaviour	State Baden-Württemberg
Frölich , Markus, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	Department of Economics
Fuchs , Sebastian	B	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations	Fritz Thyssen Foundation
Gautschi , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Areas A1 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Gebauer , Jochen E., Dr. habil.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	DFG
Gerngroß , Nicola	A	Secretary	MZES
Granato , Nadia, Dr.	A, C	Project Director, Research Area A3; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Gross , Martin	B	Going Local: Determinants of Institutional Changes of Local Government and their Implications; Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties	DFG, MZES
Gschwend , Thomas, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Heldmann , Philipp, Dr.	C	Managing Director	MZES
Henke , Simon *	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Heß , Moritz	A	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors	DFG
Hillmann , Henning, Prof., Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Areas A1 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Hollermeier , Nikolaus	C	Public Relations	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Hörisch , Felix, Dr. *	B	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship (CUPESSSE); Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B2	EU
Horr , Andreas	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course; Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course	DFG, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi)
Jacob , Konstanze	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Kalter , Frank, Prof. Dr.	A	Director MZES; Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Klein , Oliver	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Knopp , Johannes *	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
Kogan , Irena, Prof. Dr.	A	Head of Department; Project Director, Research Areas A2 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Kohler-Koch , Beate, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
König , Stefanie	A	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors	DFG
König , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Konzelmann , Laura *	B	Consequences of Demographic Change on Political Attitudes and Political Behavior in Germany	DFG
Koos , Sebastian, Dr. *	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A1	MZES
Krainin , Colin, Ph.D. *	B	Signalling Good Governance	MZES
Kreuter , Frauke, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Kruse , Hanno	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Kuhnle , Jeremy Jesse	A	Occupational Licensing – Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration	Fritz Thyssen Foundation
Kurella , Anna-Sophie	B	Spatial Models of Party Competition	DFG
Lembcke , Franziska *	A	Occupational Licensing – Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration	MZES
Leszczensky , Lars	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG
Löb , Charlotte	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
Lowe , William E. M., Dr. *	B, C	Project Director, Research Area B3; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Lück , Julia	B	Sustainable Media Events? Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	DFG
Luig , Bernd *	B	Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures	Leibniz Association, MaTax
Mader , Matthias	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany	DFG
Marinov , Nikolay, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Melbeck , Christian, Dr.	C	Computer Department	MZES
Meyer , Lena *	A	Health-Related Inequalities: Historical Trends, Life Course Dynamics, and Social Contexts from a Cross-National Perspective	MZES
Müller , Walter, Prof. Dr. Dres. h.c.	A	Project Director	School of Social Sciences
Navarrete , Rosa M.	B	The True European Voter: A Strategy for Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy that Includes the West, the South and the East of the Continent (TEV)	DFG

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Nehrlich , Andreas	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	University of Mannheim
Neugebauer , Martin, Dr. *	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director Research Area A2	MZES
Nickel , Constanze	B	Secretary	MZES
Obert , Peter *	B	Social Capital Oscillations in Times of Economic Crisis	MZES
Olszenka , Ninja	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Pappi , Franz Urban, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Partheymüller , Julia	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Perry , Sarah (née Odrakiewicz) *	B	Democracy Monitoring	State Baden-Württemberg
Pink , Sebastian	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG
Popa , Sebastian Adrian, Dr.	B, C	European Election Study 2014; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	EU, MZES
Pötzschke , Jana *	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany; Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance	DFG, EU
Preißinger , Maria	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Quittkat , Christine, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	DFG
Rahmann , Susanne (née Hirth) *	A	Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions	Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Range , Julia *	B	Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	State Baden-Württemberg

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Rattinger , Hans, Prof. Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Reiss , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Rinke , Eike Mark, Dr.	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
Rosset , Jan, Dr.	B	Postdoc Mobility Fellowship	SNF
Rossi , Beate	A	Secretary	MZES
Roth , Tobias, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Areas A2 and A3	DFG, School of Social Sciences
Rothenbacher , Franz, Dr.	A,C	Project Director, Research Area A1; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Rudnik , Agatha	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany	DFG
Salikutluk , Zerrin, Dr. *	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Sauter , Lisa	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Schäfer , Anne *	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion; Political Talk Culture. Interpersonal Communication about Politics in Citizens' Everyday Lives – Its Appearance, Background and Consequences in East and West Germany	DFG, School of Social Sciences
Scherf , Alexander *	A	The Effect of 'Surplus' Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer	MZES
Schierholz , Malte	A	New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	MZES
Schmidt , Franziska	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Schmidt , Sebastian	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Schmitt , Hermann, Prof. Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Research Areas B2 and B3; Method and Data Support Unit Eurodata	MZES
Schmitt-Beck , Rüdiger, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Schneider , Marianne *	A, C	Secretary	MZES
Schoen , Harald, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Scholten , Mirte M. M.	A	Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs	DFG
Schuck , Bettina *	B	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship (CUPESSSE)	EU
Schulz , Sonja *	A	Friendship and Violence in Adolescence	DFG
Shen , Jing, Ph.D.	A	Inside Integration and Acculturation – Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	DFG
Shore , Jennifer, Dr. *	B	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship (CUPESSSE)	EU
Stecker , Christian, Dr.	B	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director Research Area B3	MZES
Stegmann , Christine	B	Secretary	MZES
Stegmüller , Daniel, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Department B	DFG
Stötzer , Lukas	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	MZES
Strohmeier , Robert	B	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship (CUPESSSE)	EU
Theocharis , Yannis, Dr.	B	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director Research Areas B1 and B3	MZES
Thomann , Eva, Dr.	B	Postdoc Mobility Fellowship	SNF

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Tieben , Nicole, Dr. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	MZES
van Deth , Jan W., Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Walter , Stefanie *	B	Citizens in the European Public Sphere: An Empirical Analysis of European Union News	MZES
Weishaupt , J. Timo, Prof., Ph.D. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Weiß , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Weißmann , Markus	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Wessler , Hartmut, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B2 and B3	School of Humanities
Wetzell , Anne, Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director B3	University of Mannheim
Wiegand , Elena *	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Williams , Christopher James, Ph.D.	B	Public Opinion of European Societies in Change	DFG, MZES
Wittig , Caroline *	B	The Federal Constitutional Court as a Veto Player	DFG
Wolf , Christof, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	GESIS, School of Social Sciences
Wormer , Marlene	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Wozniak , Antal	B	Sustainable Media Events? Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	DFG
Wozniak , Helena	C	Secretary	MZES
Wuttke , Alexander	B	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany	DFG

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Yordanova , Nikoleta, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Zapryanova , Galina, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	DFG
Zittlau , Steffen *	B	Making Electoral Democracy Work	Research Council of Canada

* Left the MZES in 2015 or at the end of 2015

A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

Arránz Becker , Oliver, Prof. Dr.	Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg	Kroneberg , Clemens, Prof. Dr.	Universität zu Köln
Bäck , Hanna, Prof. Dr.	Lund University, Sweden	Maloney , William A., Prof. Ph.D.	University of Newcastle, United Kingdom
Becker , Birgit, Prof. Dr.	Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main	Müller , Jochen, Prof. Dr.	Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald
Bevan , Shaun, Dr.	University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom	Müller , Wolfgang C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria
Braun , Daniela, Dr.	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Neugebauer , Martin, Prof. Dr.	Freie Universität Berlin
Drahokoupil , Jan, Dr.	European Trade Union Institute (ETUI), Brussels	Schaeffer , Merlin, Prof. Dr.	Universität zu Köln
Faas , Thorsten, Prof. Dr.	Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz	Shikano , Susumu, Prof. Dr.	Universität Konstanz
Fischbach , Kai, Prof. Dr.	Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg	Stuart , Elizabeth A., Prof. Ph.D.	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA
Gathmann , Christina, Prof. Ph.D.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg	Tieben , Nicole, Dr.	Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Giger , Nathalie, Prof. Dr.	Université de Genève, Switzerland	Tosun , Jale, Prof. Dr.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg
Hangartner , Dominik, Dr.	London School of Economics, United Kingdom	Weishaupt , J. Timo, Prof. Ph.D.	Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Hofäcker , Dirk, Prof. Dr.	Universität Duisburg-Essen	Wendt , Claus, Prof. Dr.	Universität Siegen
Hönnige , Christoph, Prof. Dr.	Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover	Wenzig , Knut	Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW), Berlin
Hörisch , Felix, Dr.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg	Wüst , Andreas M., Dr.	Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Integration
Jacob , Marita, Prof. Dr.	Universität zu Köln	Zittel , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
Koos , Sebastian, Dr.	Universität Konstanz		
Krewel , Mona, Dr.	Cornell University, USA		

2.3 Guest Researchers

Giger , Nathalie, Prof. Dr.	Université de Genève, Switzerland	November 2015
Johnston , Richard, Prof. Ph.D.	University of British Columbia, Canada	May, August 2015
Kirkeby , Anja	Aalborg University, Denmark	April–June 2015
Maloney , William A., Prof. Ph.D.	University of Newcastle, United Kingdom	July, August 2015
Moy , Patricia, Prof. Ph.D.	University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA	November 2015
Muñoz Comet , Jacobo, Dr.	Universidad Nacional de Education a Distancia UNED, Spain	October–December 2015
Rohrschneider , Robert, Prof. Ph.D.	University of Kansas, USA	July 2015

2.4 Project Funding Granted 2012–2015

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2012 in €	2013 in €	2014 in €	2015 in €
Department A						
8th Research Programme						
A2.2*	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors Dirk Hofäcker	DFG	305,583			
A2.4*	Competence Acquisition and Learning Preconditions Irena Kogan	BMBF	256,591			
A2.12*	Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs Nicole Tieben	DFG	158,232			
A2.14*	The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Youth Labour Markets in Europe Michael Gebel	MWK		117,795		
A3.2*	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children Hartmut Esser	DFG	334,339			
A3.4*	Networks, Ethnicity, and Crime Longitudinal Study (NECS) Clemens Kroneberg	DFG	424,994			
A3.6*	Competencies and Educational Choices Across Gender and Immigrant Background in Germany Irena Kogan	DFG	160,602			
A3.7*	Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course Frank Kalter	DFG	162,176			

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2012 in €	2013 in €	2014 in €	2015 in €
9th Research Programme						
A2.3	Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work Irena Kogan, Tobias Roth	DFG				266,396
A2.10	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality Jochen E. Gebauer	DFG			1,000,813	
A3.1	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey (CILS4EU) Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan	DFG			2,227,284	
A3.3	Friendship and Identity in School Frank Kalter	DFG				475,706
A3.5	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course Frank Kalter	LifBi **			112,935	
A3.8	Inside Integration and Acculturation – Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe Irena Kogan	DFG			270,432	
A3.12	Occupational Licensing – Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration Henning Hillmann, Christina Gathmann	Thyssen				175,000
	Conference Sarah Carol	Thyssen			12,000	

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2012 in €	2013 in €	2014 in €	2015 in €
Department B						
8th Research Programme						
B1.1*	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG	441,582			527,612
B1.2*	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Long- and Short-term Panel Studies Hans Rattinger	DFG	571,900			
B1.3*	Society and Democracy in Europe, German Part of the Project 'European Social Survey' (ESS) Jan W. van Deth	DFG	1,017,443			
B1.8*	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level Hans Rattinger	DFG		108,969		
B1.11*	Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied Thomas Bräuninger, Franz Pappi	DFG		100,000		
B1.12*	Referendum 'Stuttgart 21' Thorsten Faas, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	StM	66,916	66,131	77,574	
B1.17*	Democracy Monitoring Jan W. van Deth, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	Baden-Württemberg-Stiftung		92,000	30,000	
B1.18*	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSSE) Jale Tosun	EU		4,999,220		

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2012 in €	2013 in €	2014 in €	2015 in €
B2.15*	Critical Elections in the European Union? The Prospects of Ideological Realignment over the EU Dimension of Political Contestation – A Research Programme for the European Election Study 2014 Hermann Schmitt	Consortium ***		750,000		
B2.17*	Policy Change and Reform: The Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation between 1961 and 2005 Thomas König	DFG		49,850		
B3.10*	Redefining the Transatlantic Relationship and its Role in Shaping Global Governance Hans Rattinger	EU	125,493			
	Conference Thorsten Faas	StM	5,000			
9th Research Programme						
B1.2	German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES). The Dynamics of Voting – A Long-Term Study of Change and Stability in the German Electoral Process: Long- and Short-term Panel Studies Harald Schoen	DFG				351,370
B1.9	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level Harald Schoen	DFG				100,544
B2.7	The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation Thomas Däubler	DFG			269,280	
B2.12	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective Hartmut Wessler	DFG			417,436	
B2.15	Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties Marc Debus	DFG				319,240

Projects receiving external funding		Funding institution	2012 in €	2013 in €	2014 in €	2015 in €
	Conference Hermann Schmitt	Thyssen				12,000
B3.4	EUENGAGE – Bridging the Gap between Public Opinion and European Leadership Hermann Schmitt	EU			262,500	
B3.8	Framing Europe: Eurosceptic Cues and Citizen Attitudes Galina Zapryanova	DFG				208,338
B3.12	Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change Hartmut Wessler	DFG				151,252
B3.13	Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures Thomas König	Wissenschafts-Campus MaTax			29,400	
B3.15	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations Beate Kohler-Koch	Thyssen				154,800
B3.17	Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System Christian Stecker	DFG				253,210
	Total Department A		1,802,517	117,795	3,623,464	917,102
	Total Department B		2,228,334	6,166,170	1,086,190	2,078,366
	Grand total MZES		4,030,851	6,283,965	4,709,654	2,995,468

* Project number of the 8th Research Programme

** Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories

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

2.5 List of MZES National and International Networks

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
National				
2006-2016	<i>German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)</i> Membership: Kalter, Horr	Conducting a National Educational Panel Study in Germany and providing data for analysing inequality in educational opportunity over the lifecourse	14 German research centres, involving 36 signed networks partners	BMBF, LIfBi
2009-2020	<i>GLÉS: German Longitudinal Election Study</i> (Coordination: German Society for Electoral Research) Coordinator/project directors: Schmitt-Beck, Rattinger	Analyses the changing behaviour of German voters over three successive national elections (2009, 2013, 2017) and produces election data (surveys and media content analyses) as a public good	Three Co-PIs and several dozen researchers at German universities, WZB, and GESIS	DFG
International				
2002-2017	<i>European Social Survey</i> Chair of German national team and module development: van Deth	Comparative and longitudinal research on social, political, and economic attitudes among European citizens	Cooperation of researchers from over 30 countries	EU, DFG
2009-2015	<i>True European Voter: A strategy for Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy</i> Co-coordinator: Schmitt	The action will integrate the NES data generated Europe-wide over the past half century, and determine the importance of context for the vote choice.	Researchers from over 25 European countries	EU COST
2009-2017	<i>Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)</i> Coordinator: Kalter Project directors: Kalter, Kogan	Studies the structural, social and cultural integration of immigrants' children in a four country comparison	5 research institutes and universities in 4 European countries	NORFACE, DFG
2010-2016	<i>Making Electoral Democracy Work</i> Local project director: Gschwend	Study on the impact of electoral rules on the functioning of democracy, analysis of party strategies in five countries	23 researchers from 15 universities in Canada, USA, and Europe	SSHRC

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

2.6 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Australia	Canberra	Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University
Austria	Linz	Johannes Kepler University Linz
	Vienna	Department of Government, University of Vienna
	Vienna	Department of Methods in the Social Sciences, University of Vienna
	Vienna	Institute for Human Resource Management, Vienna University of Economics and Business
Belgium	Antwerp	Departement Politieke Wetenschappen, Universiteit Antwerpen

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Belgium (continued)	Brussels	Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)
	Brussels	TNS opinion
	Ghent	Centre for EU Studies (CEUS), Ghent University
	Leuven	Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, KU Leuven
	Leuven	Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven
	Leuven	Department of Political Science, KU Leuven
Canada	Manitoba	Asper School of Business, University of Manitoba
	Montreal	Department of Organization and Human Resources, Université du Québec à Montréal

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Canada (continued)	Montreal	Department of Political Science, McGill University
	Montreal	Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal
	Ottawa	Department of Political Science, Carleton University
	Vancouver	Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
	Vancouver	Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia
	Vancouver	Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia
	Ville de Québec	Department of Political Science, Université Laval
	Waterloo	Department of Psychology, University of Waterloo
	Winnipeg	Department of Psychology, University of Winnipeg
Czech Republic	Brno	Masaryk University
Denmark	Copenhagen	Department of Economics, Copenhagen Business School
	Odense	Department of Political Science and Public Management, University of Southern Denmark
Estonia	Tallinn	Institute of International and Social Studies (IISS), Tallinn University
France	Paris	Centre d'études européennes, Sciences Po
	Paris	Centre de données socio-politiques (CDSP), Sciences Po

Country	Location	Name of Institution
France (continued)	Paris	Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH)
Germany	Bamberg	Bamberg Center for Empirical Studies (BACES), Universität Bamberg
	Bamberg	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg
	Bamberg	National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi)
	Berlin	Fachbereich Erziehungswissenschaft und Psychologie, Empirische Bildungs- und Hochschulforschung, FU Berlin
	Berlin	Forschungsgruppe Russland/GUS, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik
	Berlin	Hertie School of Governance
	Berlin	Institut für Psychologie, HU Berlin
	Berlin	Kolleg-Forscherguppe 'The Transformative Power of Europe', FU Berlin
	Berlin	Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science, FU Berlin
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
	Bielefeld	Fakultät für Soziologie, Universität Bielefeld
	Bochum	Foerster & Thelen Marktforschung Feldservice GmbH

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Bonn	Zentrum für Europäische Integrationsforschung (ZEI), Universität Bonn
	Bremen	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Universität Bremen and Jacobs Universität
	Cologne	Data Archive for the Social Sciences, GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Cologne	Department Psychologie, Universität zu Köln
	Cologne	histat – Zeitreihen zur historischen Statistik, GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Cologne	Institut für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, Universität zu Köln
	Cologne	respondi AG
	Darmstadt	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, TU Darmstadt
	Duisburg	Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research, Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Düsseldorf	Institut für Deutsches und Internationales Parteienrecht und Parteienforschung (PRuF), HHU Düsseldorf
	Düsseldorf	Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, HHU Düsseldorf
	Erlangen	Institut für Psychologie, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Erlangen	Institut für Soziologie, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg
	Frankfurt	Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
	Freiburg	Institut für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg
	Friedrichshafen	Political and Social Sciences, Zeppelin University,
	Göttingen	Institut für Psychologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Greifswald	Institut für Politik- und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Universität Greifswald
	Halle	Philosophische Fakultät I: Institut für Geschichte, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Heidelberg	Alfred-Weber-Institut für Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Heidelberg
	Heidelberg	Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität Heidelberg
	Kaiserslautern	Technische Universität Kaiserslautern
	Kiel	Institut für Weltwirtschaft, Universität Kiel
	Kiel	Leibniz-Institut für die Pädagogik der Naturwissenschaften und Mathematik
	Konstanz	Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Konstanz

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Landau	Institute for Social Sciences, University of Koblenz-Landau
	Leipzig	Institut für Soziologie, Universität Leipzig
	Mainz	Department of Political Science, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz
	Mannheim	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Marburg	Institute for Political Science, Philipps University Marburg
	Munich	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, LMU München
	Munich	Institut für Soziologie, LMU München
	Munich	Munich Center for the Economics of Aging, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy
	Münster	Department of Communication, University of Münster
	Osnabrück	Fachbereich Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Osnabrück
	Potsdam	Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Universität Potsdam
	Potsdam	Zentrum für Militärgeschichte und Sozialwissenschaften der Bundeswehr (ZMSBw)

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Germany (continued)	Siegen	Philosophische Fakultät, Universität Siegen
	Tübingen	Institute of Political Science (IfP), Eberhard Karls University Tübingen
Greece	Thessaloniki	School of Political Science, Aristotle University
Iceland	Reykjavik	University of Iceland
Ireland	Dublin	Department of Political Science, Trinity College Dublin
	Dublin	UCD Geary Institute, University College Dublin
	Limerick	Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Limerick
Italy	Bologna	Dipartimento di Sociologia e Diritto dell'Economia, Università di Bologna
	Florence	Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute
	Florence	Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute
	Milan	Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milan
	Rome	Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche, LUISS Guido Carli
	Rome	Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI)
	Siena	Department of Political and International Sciences, University of Siena

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Italy (continued)	Trento	Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Università degli Studi di Trento
	Turin	Scuola di Scienze Giuridiche, Politiche ed Economico-Sociali, Università degli Studi di Torino
Japan	Nishinomiya	Kwansei Gakuin University
	Tokyo	German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ)
Kosovo	Prishtina	Research Institute of Development and European Affairs (RIDEA)
Mexico	Mexico City	Licenciatura en Ciencia Política, ITAM
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Department of Sociology, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Faculty of Social Sciences, VU University Amsterdam
	Groningen	Faculty of Law, University of Groningen
	Leiden	Department of Political Science, University of Leiden
	Maastricht	Centre for European Research in Maastricht (CERiM), Maastricht University
	Maastricht	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Maastricht University
	Rotterdam	Department of Public Administration, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Netherlands (continued)	Rotterdam	Department of Sociology, Erasmus University Rotterdam
	Tilburg	Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University
	Tilburg	Department of Developmental Psychology, Tilburg University
	Utrecht	Department of Sociology, Utrecht University
	Utrecht	School of Governance, Utrecht University
Norway	Bergen	Department of Comparative Politics, University of Bergen
	Oslo	Fafo – Institute for Labour and Social Research
Poland	Warsaw	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences
	Warsaw	Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences
Portugal	Lisbon	Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa
	Lisbon	Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)
Spain	Almeria	Department of Law, University of Almeria
	Barcelona	Department of Political and Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona
	Barcelona	Department of Political Science, Autonomous University of Barcelona

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Spain (continued)	Barcelona	Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals
	Madrid	Department of Sociology II (Social Structure), Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)
	Madrid	Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Departamento de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internacionales, Facultad de Derecho
Sweden	Gothenburg	Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg
	Lund	Department of Political Science, Lund University
	Stockholm	Institute for Futures Studies
	Stockholm	SOFI, Swedish Institute for Social Research
	Umeå	Department of Sociology, Umeå University
Switzerland	Bern	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Bern
	Geneva	Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Geneva
	Lausanne	FORS, University of Lausanne
	Lausanne	Political, Historical and International Studies, University of Lausanne
	Zurich	Departement Geistes-, Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, ETH Zurich
	Zurich	Department of Environmental Systems Science, ETH Zurich

Country	Location	Name of Institution
Switzerland (continued)	Zurich	Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
	Zurich	European Politics Research Group, ETH Zurich
Turkey	Istanbul	International Relations Department, Koç University
	Istanbul	Istanbul Policy Center, Sabancı University
	Izmir	Dokuz Eylül University
United Kingdom	Aberystwyth	Department of International Politics, Aberystwyth University
	Bath	Department of Psychology, University of Bath
	Birmingham	Department of Political Science and International Studies (POLSIS), University of Birmingham
	Bristol	Law School, University of Bristol
	Cambridge	Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge
	Cardiff	School of Psychology, Cardiff University
	Colchester	Department of Government, University of Essex
	Edinburgh	School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh
	Exeter	Department of Politics, University of Exeter
	Glasgow	School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

Country	Location	Name of Institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Leicester	Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Leicester
	London	College of Business, Arts and Social Sciences, Brunel University London
	London	Department of Government, London School of Economics
	London	Department of International Relations, London School of Economics
	London	Department of Methodology, London School of Economics
	London	Department of Political Science, School of Public Policy, University College London
	London	Hansard Society
	London	Queen Mary University of London
	London	The Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House
	Manchester	Department of Politics, University of Manchester
	Newcastle	Department of Politics, University of Newcastle
	Nottingham	School of Politics and International Relations, University of Nottingham
	Oxford	Sociology Group, Nuffield College
	Southampton	School of Psychology, University of Southampton

Country	Location	Name of Institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Warwick	Department of Politics and International Studies (PAIS), University of Warwick
	York	Department of Politics, University of York
USA	Ann Arbor, MI	Institute for Social Research (ISR), University of Michigan
	Austin, TX	Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin
	Austin, TX	Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Austin
	Bloomington, IN	School of Journalism, Indiana University
	Boston, MA	Department of Political Science, Tufts University
	Cambridge, MA	Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, Harvard University
	Chapel Hill, NC	Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
	Columbia, MO	Department of Political Science, University of Missouri
	Columbus, OH	Department of Political Science, Ohio State University
	Davis, CA	Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis
	Durham, NC	Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University
	Houston, TX	School of Social Sciences, Rice University
	Irvine, CA	Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California

Country	Location	Name of Institution
USA (continued)	Lawrence, KS	College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Kansas
	Lincoln, NE	Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
	Madison, WI	University of Wisconsin-Madison
	Minneapolis, MN	Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota
	Minneapolis, MN	Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota
	Nashville, TN	Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University
	New Haven, CT	Department of Political Science, Yale University
	New Haven, CT	Department of Sociology, Yale University
	New York, NY	Harriman Institute, Columbia University
	New York, NY	New York University Center for Data Science
	Pittsburgh, PA	Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University
	Princeton, NJ	Department of Politics, Princeton University
	Reno, NV	Department of Sociology, International Survey Center, University of Nevada, Reno
	Riverside, CA	Department of Political Science, University of California
	Seattle, WA	Department of Communication, University of Washington

Country	Location	Name of Institution
USA (continued)	St. Louis, MO	Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis
	Stony Brook, NY	Department of Political Science, Stony Brook University
	Tallahassee, FL	Department of Psychology, Florida State University
	Tucson, AZ	School of Sociology, University of Arizona
	Washington, DC	The German Marshall Fund of the United States

2.7 Lectures, Conferences, Workshops

2.7.1 Lectures Given by Invited Guests and MZES Researchers

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

2/16/15	Dr. Stephen Quinlan GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Mannheim	The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems: Exciting Possibilities for Cross-national Electoral Research
2/17/15	Dr. Merlin Schaeffer WZB Berlin	Contested Boundaries. Explaining Where Ethno-Racial Diversity Provokes Neighborhood Conflict
2/24/15	Dr. Tobias Wiß Johannes Kepler University Linz	From Welfare States to Welfare Sectors: Explaining Sectoral Differences in Occupational Pensions with Economic and Political Power of Employees
2/25/15	Prof. Andreas Diekmann ETH Zurich	Trust and Reputation in Social Exchange. From Maghreb Merchants to Electronic Markets
3/09/15	Dr. Jennifer van Heerde-Hudson University College London	Pity v. Pathos: The Impact of Moral Appeals on Charitable Donations and Engagement
3/10/15	Dr. Jochen Gebauer MZES	On a Unifying Duality in Personality and Social Psychology: Agency and Communion
3/16/15	Romain Lachat, Ph.D. Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona	Polarization, Party Characteristics, and Issue Voting
3/17/15	Martina Kroher Leibniz Universität Hannover	Why Do Students Behave Badly? Insights from a Web Survey at the University of Hannover HWS 2015
3/24/15	Dr. Mark Lutter Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne	Do Women Suffer from Network Closure? The Moderating Effect of Social Capital on Gender Inequality in a Project-based Labor Market, 1929-2010
3/26/15	Prof. Christopher Parker University of Washington	Identifying the Roots of the Reactionary Right: A Comparative Perspective
4/13/15	Prof. Dr. Steffen Ganghof Universität Potsdam	Legislative Veto Players, Cabinet Formation and Endogenous Institutions
4/14/15	Prof. Claudia Buchmann Ohio State University, Columbus	The Growing Gender Gap in Education
4/21/15	Dr. Sarah Carol MZES	A Struggle over Religious Rights? How Muslim Minorities and Natives View the Accommodation of Religion in Six European Countries

4/28/15	Dr. Tobias Stark University of Utrecht	Intergroup Contact in Social Networks
5/05/15	Felix Bader MZES	New Experimental Evidence on Network Control Bargaining
5/11/15	Prof. René Lindstädt University of Essex	Measuring Policy Positions through the Aggregation of Survey Responses
5/12/15	Dr. James Laurence University of Manchester	Spurious, Bona Fide or Obscuring: Causality in the Claims that Ethnic Diversity Harms Social Cohesion
5/18/15	Dr. Thomas Sattler London School of Economics	Austerity for the Win? The Effect of Fiscal Consolidation on Political Support for the Government
5/19/15	Dr. Ira Gawlitzek, Liudmila Loboda and Markus Vogelbacher University of Mannheim	How Do Process Characteristics of the Family Influence Children's Competencies? Empirical Evidence from the Project MIB and a Linguistic Approach to an Explanation
5/26/15	Dr. Mattias Wahlström University of Gothenburg	Proud Protest and Parading Party: The Meanings that Pride Parades in Six European Countries have to Their Participants
5/26/15	Prof. Dr. Gunnar Otte Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz	Social Structure and Lifestyle: Testing Bourdieu's Homology Thesis Cross-nationally
6/01/15	Dr. Gal Ariely Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	The Burden of History(?): Particular and Universal Framings of the Memory of the Holocaust and Attitudes towards Asylum Seekers in Israel
6/24/15	Michael S. Rendall University of Maryland	Which Comes First? The Early-Adulthood Sequencing of First Employment and First Birth Among Cohorts of U.S. Women Before and After the 1990s Welfare Reform
9/08/15	Prof. Dr. Achim Kemmerling Central European University, Budapest	Welfare State Reforms and the Future of Work: How Public Opinion Relates to Policy Debates in Parliaments
9/15/15	Dr. Martin Neugebauer and Oliver Klein MZES	Do Migrant Children Benefit from Migrant Teachers?
9/21/15	Prof. Staffan Lindberg University of Gothenburg	Varieties of Democracy and Democratization: has Research been Misinformed for 50 years?
9/22/15	Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser MZES	Institutional Sorting and Educational Poverty: Is Ability Tracking Really (Nothing But) Responsible for Stronger Social (and Ethnic) Educational Inequalities?
9/28/15	Dr. Rasmus Kleis Nielsen Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, University of Oxford	Digital Technologies and Democracy: a Minimalist, Practice-oriented, and Institutional Approach

9/29/15	Dr. Asaf Levanon University of Haifa	Trends in the Demographic Composition of Poverty Among Workers in Germany and in Israel, 1991-2011
10/05/15	Homero Gil de Zúñiga Universität Wien	Advancing the Impact of Social Media on Political Behavior
10/06/15	Prof. Dr. Marcel Raab University of Mannheim	Childhood Family Structure and Early Family Formation in East and West Germany
10/13/15	Harald Beier University of Cologne	Friendship and Violence in Adolescence – Status and Group Processes in German Schools
10/20/15	Dr. Silke Schneider GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Mannheim	What Do We Lose When Analyzing Skills Using Insufficient Social Background Measures? Evidence from the German PIAAC Sample
10/26/15	Prof. Walter Lance Bennett University of Washington	The Logic of Connective Action: Digital Media and the Personalization of Contentious Politics
10/28/15	Prof. Levente Littvay, Ph.D. Central European University, Budapest	Behavior Genetics and the Social Sciences
11/03/15	Prof. Dr. Tobias Wolbring University of Mannheim	The Generalized Matthew Effect in Science
11/09/15	Dr. Martin Hansen Brunel University London	Playing Truant in Pairs: Parliamentary Vote Pairing
11/10/15	Jacobo Muñoz Comet, Ph.D. National Distance Education University UNED, Madrid / MZES	Employment Dynamics in the Spanish Labor Market. Effects of the Economic Crisis on the Ethnic Inequality
11/17/15	Thomas Leopold, Ph.D. University of Amsterdam	Convergence or Continuity? The Gender Gap in Household Labor After Retirement
11/23/15	Dr. Eva Thomann MZES	Europeanized Solutions to Common Problems? The Customization of EU Food Safety Law
11/24/15	Prof. Christina Gathmann, Ph.D. Heidelberg University	Citizenship and the Social Integration of Immigrants
11/30/15	Prof. Dr. Reimut Zohlnhöfer Heidelberg University	When Do Parties Care for What the Voters Want?
12/01/15	Dr. Mieke Maliepaard Universiteit Utrecht	The Role of Religion in the Integration of Recent Immigrants in Western Europe
12/07/15	Prof. Dr. Klaus H. Goetz Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Power and Budgeting in International Administrations

12/08/15 **Dr. Fabien Accominotti**
London School of Economics and Political
Science

From Cultural Purity to the Cooptation of Culture: Subscribers to the
New York Philharmonic in the Gilded Age

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2015 by MZES staff members and/or with MZES support.

11 January	CUPESSE + Eurice; reporting meeting, survey meeting	July 13	Arbeitskreis CSR
Chair:	Jale Tosun	Chair:	Sebastian Koos
12-13 March	The Inclusion of Muslims in Western European Education Systems: Together or Separate?	10-14 August	Zwischenerhebung GLES-Panel
Chair:	Sarah Carol	Chair:	Harald Schoen, Maria Preißinger
18-20 March	GLES – AUTNES – SELECTS Wahlstudientreffen	October 2	Meeting of the Executive Committee of the German Society for Electoral Studies
Chair:	Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	Chair:	Harald Schoen
30 March	Where's My Party?	October 9-10	Konferenz DGS-Sektion Wirtschaftssoziologie
Chair:	Marc Debus, Margit Tavits	Chair:	Sebastian Koos
11-12 May	The True European Voter – Author's Conference	October 15-16	MZES Postdoc Conference: Informal Gov- ernance in the European Union: A Challenge to Legitimacy?
Chair:	Hermann Schmitt	Chair:	Doreen Allerkamp, Anne Wetzel, Nikoleta Yordanova
May 30	Workshop on 'Electoral Politics and Democratic Citizenship in Times of Crisis'	October 23-24	MZES Postdoc Conference: The Empiricist's Challenge: Asking Meaningful Questions in Political Science in the Age of Big Data
Chair:	Sigrid Roßteutscher, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	Chair:	Yannis Theocharis, Andreas Jungherr
July 1-2	2nd Workshop 'Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe, the United States and Japan'	November 6-8	Final Conference of the European Election Study 2014
Chair:	Dirk Hofäcker	Chair:	Hermann Schmitt, Sara B. Hobolt, Sebastian A. Popa
July 2-3	Social Inequality in Local and Regional Context	December 18	Joint MZES-SFB Workshop: Political Forecasting
Chair:	Marita Jacob, Felix Weiss, Maria Gerth, Martin Neugebauer	Chair:	Marc Debus, Drew Linzer

2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Spring		
Baumann, Markus	Applied Content Analysis in Political Science	Exercise
Carol, Sarah	Migration and Family in the Life Course	Seminar
Endres, Fabian	Probleme der empirischen Wahlforschung	Exercise
Gebauer, Jochen E.	Self concept	Seminar
Gross, Martin	Vergleichende Analysen auf subnationaler Ebene – Konzepte, Chancen und Probleme	Seminar
Jacob, Konstanze	Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Kruse, Hanno	Friendships, Networks and Segregation	Exercise
Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Social Choice and Legitimacy	Seminar
Leszczensky, Lars	Theory and Empiricism in Sociological Research	Exercise
Lück, Julia	Online Survey	Exercise
Mader, Matthias	Politische Einstellungen im Wandel	Exercise
Pink, Sebastian	Introduction to Fertility Research	Exercise
Pötzschke, Jana	Politische Einstellungen im Wandel	Exercise
Theocharis, Yannis	Political Use of New Media	Seminar
Theocharis, Yannis	Politics of the Internet: Social Networks, Institutions and Engagement	Seminar
Wetzel, Anne	European Union Enlargement from past to present	Lecture
Wetzel, Anne	Europäische externe Akteure und Transformation in Mittel-/Osteuropa	Exercise
Wozniak, Antal	Introduction to political communication research	Seminar
Zittlau, Steffen	Datenauswertung	Workshop
Fall		
Baumann, Markus	Academic Research and Writing	Exercise
Gross, Martin	Politische Systeme in vergleichender Perspektive	Exercise
Gross, Martin	Academic Research and Writing	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Jacob, Konstanze	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Kruse, Hanno	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Leszczensky, Lars	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Mader, Matthias	Psychologie politischer Einstellungen	Seminar
Olszenka, Ninja	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Pink, Sebastian	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Sauter, Lisa	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Exercise
Schmidt, Franziska	Multivariate Verfahren	Exercise
Schmitt, Hermann	European Union Democracy	Seminar
Scholten, Mirte	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Stecker, Christian	Theorie und Empirie des Parteienwettbewerbs	Exercise
Stecker, Christian	Regieren ohne Mehrheit: Theorie und Praxis von Minderheitsregierungen im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Weißmann, Markus	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Wetzel, Anne	New Actors in International Organisations	Seminar
Wetzel, Anne	Mythos Souveränität?	Seminar

2.9 Other Professional Activities and Awards

2.9.1. Professional Services in the Research Community

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

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

- members of the scientific boards of large-scale surveys, such as the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), the Eurobarometer surveys, the Portuguese Representation Study, the Greek National Election Study, and the Hungarian Election Study;
- editors or advisory board members of national and international academic journals and book series;
- reviewers for many peer-reviewed journals and major publishing houses nationally and internationally.

2.9.2. Membership of National and International Academies

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

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

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

3 Publications and Other Output

3.1 Books

Bahle, Thomas, Bernhard **Ebbinghaus**, and Claudia **Göbel** (2015): *Familien am Rande der Erwerbsgesellschaft: Erwerbsrisiken und soziale Sicherung familiärer Risikogruppen im europäischen Vergleich*. Baden-Baden: Nomos Edition Sigma. (Forschung aus der Hans-Böckler-Stiftung; no. 177).

Best, Henning, and Christof **Wolf** (Eds.) (2015): *Sage Handbook of Regression Analysis and Causal Inference*. London: Sage.

Bevern, Simona (2015): *Party Communication in Routine Times of Politics: Issue Dynamics, Party Competition, Agenda-Setting, and Representation in Germany*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Biehl, Heiko, and Harald **Schoen** (Eds.) (2015): *Sicherheitspolitik und Streitkräfte im Urteil der Bürger: Theorien, Methoden, Befunde*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS. (Schriftenreihe des Sozialwissenschaftlichen Instituts der Bundeswehr; no. 15).

Freyburg, Tina, Sandra **Lavenex**, Frank **Schimmelfennig**, Tatiana **Skripka**, and Anne **Wetzel** (2015): *Democracy Promotion by Functional Cooperation: The European Union and its Neighbourhood*. Basingstoke: Palgrave. (Challenges to Democracy in the 21st Century).

Mazzoleni, Gianpietro, Kevin **Barnhurst**, Ikeda **Ken'ichi**, Rousiley **Maia**, and Hartmut **Wessler** (Eds.) (2015): *The International Encyclopedia of Political Communication*. New York: Wiley-Blackwell.

Neugebauer, Martin (2015): *Kommt es auf die Lehrkraft an? Empirische Studien zur Selektion in das Lehramt und zu*

Lehrereffekten bei der Entstehung ungleicher Bildungschancen. Aachen: Shaker. (Soziologische Studien).

Pappi, Franz Urban (2015): *Politisierte Sozialstruktur und Wählerverhalten bei Bundestagswahlen*. Köln: GESIS. (Historical Social Research: Supplement; no. 27).

Poguntke, Thomas, Sigrid **Roßteutscher**, Rüdiger **Schmitt-Beck**, and Sonja **Zmerli** (Eds.) (2015): *Citizenship and Democracy in an Era of Crisis: Essays in honour of Jan W. van Deth*. London, New York: Routledge. (Routledge Research in Comparative Politics; no. 64).

Schmitt, Hermann, and Eftichia **Teperoglou** (Eds.) (2015): *Special Issue: The 2014 European Parliament Elections in Southern Europe*. Abingdon: Routledge. (South European Society and Politics, vol. 20, no. 3).

Schupp, Jürgen, and Christof **Wolf** (Eds.) (2015): *Nonresponse Bias: Qualitätssicherung sozialwissenschaftlicher Umfragen*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Weber, Hermann, Jakov **Drabkin**, and Bernhard H. **Bayerlein** (Eds.) (2015): *Deutschland, Russland, Komintern: II. Dokumente (1918-1943): Nach der Archivrevolution: Neuerschlossene Quellen zu der Geschichte der KPD und den deutsch-russischen Beziehungen*. Berlin, Boston: De Gruyter. (Archive des Kommunismus – Pfade des XX. Jahrhunderts; no. 6).

Wetzel, Anne, Jan **Orbie**, and Fabienne **Bossuyt** (Eds.) (2015): *Comparative Perspectives on the Substance of EU Democracy Promotion*. Abingdon: Routledge. (Cambridge Review of International Affairs, 28, issue 1).

Wetzel, Anne, and Jan **Orbie** (Eds.) (2015): The Substance of EU Democracy Promotion: Concepts and Cases.

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. (Governance and Limited Statehood).

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

Alanya, Ahu, Christof **Wolf**, and Cristina **Sotto** (2015): Comparison of Multiple Imputation and Propensity Score Weighing in Unit Nonresponse Adjustments – A Simulation Study. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 79, issue 3, pp. 635–661.

Bäck, Hanna, Marc **Debus**, and Jale **Tosun** (2015): Partisanship, Ministers and Biotechnology Policy. *Review of Policy Research*, 32, issue 5, pp. 556–575.

Baumann, Markus, Marc **Debus**, and Jochen **Müller** (2015): Convictions and Signals in Parliamentary Speeches: Dáil Éireann Debates on Abortion in 2001 and 2013. *Irish Political Studies*, 30, issue 2, pp. 199–219.

Baumann, Markus, Marc **Debus**, and Jochen **Müller** (2015): Personal Characteristics of MPs and Legislative Behavior in Moral Policy Making. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 40, issue 2, pp. 179–210.

Bernauer, Julian, Nathalie **Giger**, and Jan **Rosset** (2015): Mind the gap: Do proportional electoral systems foster a more equal representation of women and men, poor and rich? *International Political Science Review*, 36, issue 1, pp. 78–98.

Bevan, Shaun (2015): Bureaucratic Responsiveness: The Effects of Government, Public and European Attention on the UK Bureaucracy. *Public Administration*, 93, issue 1, pp. 139–158.

Biedinger, Nicole, Birgit **Becker**, and Oliver **Klein** (2015): Turkish-language ability of children of immigrants in Germany: which contexts of exposure influence preschool children's acquisition of their heritage language? *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 38, issue 9, pp. 1520–1538.

Blumenstiel, Jan Eric, and Thomas **Plischke** (2015): Changing motivations, time of the voting decision, and short-term volatility – The dynamics of voter heterogeneity. *Electoral Studies*, 37, pp. 28–40.

Carey, Sabine C., Michael **Colaresi**, and Neil **Mitchell** (2015): Governments, Informal Links to Militias, and Accountability. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 59, issue 5, pp. 850–876.

Carol, Sarah, and Céline **Teney** (2015): Attitudes towards intergroup dating among Brussels adolescents: The interaction of gender and ethnicity and its determinants. *European Societies*, 17, issue 2, pp. 132–157.

Däubler, Thomas (2015): What the UK General Elections of 2005/10 Tell Us about the Demand for Manifestos (and the Other Way Round). *Parliamentary Affairs*, 68, issue 2, pp. 401–422.

Domonkos, Stefan (2015): Promoting a higher retirement age: A prospect-theoretical approach. *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 24, issue 2, pp. 133–144.

Drahokoupil, Jan, Martin **Myant**, and Stefan **Domonkos** (2015): The politics of flexibility: Employment practices in automotive multinationals in Central and Eastern Europe. *European Journal of Industrial Relations*, 21, issue 3, pp. 223–240.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard (2015): Demografische Alterung und Reformen der Alterssicherung in Europa – Probleme der ökonomischen, sozialen und politischen Nachhaltigkeit. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 67, Supplement 1, pp. 325–348.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, and Jonas **Radl** (2015): Pushed out prematurely? Comparing objectively forced exits and subjective assessments of involuntary retirement across Europe. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 41, issue sept., pp. 115–130.

Endres, Fabian, Matthias **Mader**, and Harald **Schoen** (2015): On the Relationship Between Strategic Cultures and Support for European Defence: A Comment on Irondelle, Mérand and Foucault. *European Journal of Political Research*, 54, issue 4, pp. 848–859.

Gebauer, Jochen E., Constantine **Sedikides**, Jenny **Wagner**, Wiebke **Bleidorn**, Jason **Rentfrow**, Jeff **Potter**, and Samuel D. **Gosling** (2015): Cultural norm fulfillment, interpersonal belonging, or getting ahead? A large-scale cross-cultural test of three perspectives on the function of self-esteem. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 109, issue 3, pp. 526–548.

Granato, Nadia, Anette **Haas**, Silke **Hamann**, and Annekatri **Niebuhr** (2015): The Impact of Skill-Specific Migration on Regional Unemployment Disparities in Germany. *Journal of Regional Science*, 55, issue 4, pp. 513–539.

Greene, Zachary, and Matthias **Haber** (2015): The consequences of appearing divided: An analysis of party evaluations and vote choice. *Electoral Studies*, 37, pp. 15–27.

Greszki, Robert, Marco **Meyer**, and Harald **Schoen** (2015): Exploring the Effects of Removing ‘Too Fast’ Responses and Respondents from Web Surveys. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 79, issue 2, pp. 471–503.

Gschwend, Thomas, and Thomas **Zittel** (2015): Do constituency candidates matter in German Federal Elections? The personal vote as an interactive process. *Electoral Studies*, 39, issue September, pp. 338–349.

Hofäcker, Dirk, and Elias **Naumann** (2015): The emerging trend of work beyond retirement age in Germany – Increasing social inequality? *Zeitschrift für Gerontologie und Geriatrie*, 48, issue 5, pp. 473–479.

Japac, Lilli, Frauke **Kreuter**, Markus **Berg**, Paul **Biemer**, Paul **Decker**, Cliff **Lampe**, Julia **Lane**, Cathy **O’Neil**, and Abe **Usher** (2015): Big Data in Survey Research: AAPOR Task Force Report. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 79, issue 4, pp. 839–880.

Jedinger, Alexander, and Matthias **Mader** (2015): Predispositions, Mission-Specific Beliefs, and Public Support for Military Missions: The Case of the German ISAF Mission in Afghanistan. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 27, issue 1, pp. 90–110.

Junge, Dirk, Thomas **König**, and Bernd **Luig** (2015): Legislative Gridlock and Bureaucratic Politics in the European Union. *British Journal of Political Science*, 45, issue 4, pp. 777–797.

Klingelhöfer, Tristan, and Jochen **Müller** (2015): Consociational and rational coalitions: Norm-based government formation and the case of the Dutch provinces. *Acta Politica*, 50, issue 1, pp. 101–124.

König, Stefanie (2015): Gendered work–family conflict in Germany: do self-employment and flexibility matter? *Work, Employment and Society*, 29, issue 4, pp. 531–549.

König, Thomas (2015): Kanzler, Minister und Sachverständige. Eine Untersuchung der Bedeutung von Vertrauen für die Delegation von Reformen am Beispiel der Hartz-Reformen. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 56, issue 2, pp. 182–210.

- König, Thomas, and Daniel Finke** (2015): Legislative Governance in Times of International Terrorism. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 59, issue 2, pp. 262–282.
- Kreuter, Frauke, and Gerrit Müller** (2015): A Note on Improving Process Efficiency in Panel Surveys with Paradata. *Field Methods*, 27, issue 1, pp. 55–65.
- Kurella, Anna-Sophie, and Franz Urban Pappi** (2015): Combining ideological and policy distances for a model of party competition in Germany 2009. *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, 27, issue 1, pp. 86–107.
- Landmann, Andreas, and Markus Frölich** (2015): Can health-insurance help prevent child labor? An impact evaluation from Pakistan. *Journal of Health Economics*, 39, pp. 51–59.
- Leszczensky, Lars, and Sebastian Pink** (2015): Ethnic Segregation of Friendship Networks in School: Testing a Rational-Choice Argument of Differences in Ethnic Homophily between Classroom- and Grade-Level Networks. *Social Networks*, 42, pp. 18–26.
- Lloren, Anouk, Jan Rosset, and Reto Wüest** (2015): Descriptive and Substantive Representation of Poor Citizens in Switzerland. *Swiss Political Science Review*, 21, issue 2, pp. 254–260.
- Lovett, John, Shaun Bevan, and Frank R. Baumgartner** (2015): Popular Presidents Can Affect Congressional Attention, for a Little While. *Policy Studies Journal*, 43, issue 1, pp. 22–43.
- Lowery, David, Frank R. Baumgartner, Joost Berkhout, Jeffrey M. Berry, Darren Halpin, Marie Hojnacki, Heike Klüver, Beate Kohler-Koch, Jeremy Richardson, and Kay Lehman Schlozman** (2015): Images of an unbiased interest system. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 22, issue 8, pp. 1212–1231.
- Mauerer, Ingrid, Paul W. Thurner, and Marc Debus** (2015): Under Which Conditions Do Parties Attract Voters' Reactions to Issues? Party-Varying Issue Voting in German Elections 1987–2009. *West European Politics*, 38, issue 6, pp. 1251–1273.
- Naumann, Elias, Moritz Heß, and Leander Steinkopf** (2015): Die Alterung der Gesellschaft und der Generationenkonflikt in Europa. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 44, issue 6, pp. 426–446.
- Neugebauer, Martin** (2015): The Introduction of Bachelor Degrees and the Under-representation of Students from Low Social Origin in Higher Education in Germany: A Pseudo-Panel Approach. *European Sociological Review*, 31, issue 5, pp. 591–602.
- Neugebauer, Martin** (2015): Who chooses teaching under different labor market conditions? Evidence from West Germany, 1980–2009. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 45, pp. 137–148.
- Partheymüller, Julia, and Thorsten Faas** (2015): The Impact of Online versus Offline Campaign Information on Citizens' Knowledge, Attitudes and Political Behaviour: Comparing the German Federal Elections of 2005 and 2009. *German Politics*, 24, issue 4, pp. 507–524.
- Popa, Sebastian Adrian** (2015): Political sophistication in Central and Eastern Europe: How can parties help? *Party Politics*, 21, issue 3, pp. 440–455.
- Rimkutė, Dovilė, and Markus Haverland** (2015): How does the European Commission use scientific expertise? Results from a survey of scientific members of the Commission's expert committees. *Comparative European Politics*, 13, issue 4, pp. 430–449.
- Rinke, Eike Mark, Lars Willnat, and Thorsten Quandt** (2015): The Obama factor: Change and stability in cultural

and political anti-Americanism. *International Journal of Communication*, 9, pp. 2954–2979.

Roßmann, Joss, Jan Eric **Blumenstiel**, and Markus **Steinbrecher** (2015): Why Do Respondents Break Off Web Surveys and Does It Matter? Results From Four Follow-up Surveys. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 27, issue 2, pp. 289–302.

Roth, Tobias, and Manuel **Siegert** (2015): Freiheit versus Gleichheit? Der Einfluss der Verbindlichkeit der Übergangsempfehlung auf die soziale Ungleichheit in der Sekundarstufe. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 44, issue 2, pp. 118–136.

Sajuria, Javier, Jennifer **vanHeerde-Hudson**, David **Hudson**, Niheer **Dasandi**, and Yannis **Theocharis** (2015): Tweeting Alone? An Analysis of Bridging and Bonding Social Capital in Online Networks. *American Politics Research*, 43, issue 4, pp. 708–738.

Schäfer, Anne (2015): Differential Learning in Communication Networks: Interpersonal Communication Moderating Influences of News Media Usage on Political Knowledge. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 27, issue 4, pp. 509–543.

Schmitt, Hermann, Sara **Hobolt**, and Sebastian Adrian **Popa** (2015): Does personalization increase turnout? Spitzenkandidaten in the 2014 European Parliament elections. *European Union Politics*, 16, issue 3, pp. 347–368.

Schmitt, Hermann, and Eftichia **Teperoglou** (2015): The 2014 European Parliament Elections in Southern Europe: Second-Order or Critical Elections? *South European Society and Politics*, 20, issue 3, pp. 287–309.

Schulze-Cleven, Tobias, and J. Timo **Weishaupt** (2015): Playing Normative Legacies: Partisanship and Employment Policies in Crisis-Ridden Europe. *Politics & Society*, 43, issue 2, pp. 269–299.

Stecker, Christian (2015): How effects on party unity vary across votes. *Party Politics*, 21, issue 5, pp. 791–802.

Stecker, Christian (2015): Parties on the Chain of Federalism: Position-Taking and Multi-Level Party Competition in Germany. *West European Politics*, 38, issue 6, pp. 1305–1326.

Sternberg, Sebastian, Thomas **Gschwend**, Caroline **Wittig**, and Benjamin G. **Engst** (2015): Zum Einfluss der öffentlichen Meinung auf Entscheidungen des Bundesverfassungsgerichts: Eine Analyse von abstrakten Normenkontrollen sowie Bund-Länder-Streitigkeiten 1974–2010. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 56, issue 4, pp. 570–598.

Stötzer, Lukas, and Steffen **Zittlau** (2015): Multidimensional Spatial Voting with Non-separable Preferences. *Political Analysis*, 23, issue 3, pp. 415–428.

Theocharis, Yannis, William E. M. **Lowe**, Jan W. **van Deth**, and Gema **García Albacete** (2015): Using Twitter to mobilize protest action: Online mobilization patterns and action repertoires in the Occupy Wall Street, Indignados, and Aganaktismenoi movements. *Information, Communication & Society*, 18, issue 2, pp. 202–220.

Thomann, Eva (2015): Customizing Europe: Transposition as bottom-up implementation. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 22, issue 10, pp. 1368–1387.

Thomann, Eva (2015): Is output performance all about the resources? A fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis of street-level bureaucrats in Switzerland. *Public Administration*, 93, issue 1, pp. 177–194.

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3.4 Further Publications

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3.5 MZES Working Papers

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3.6 Doctoral Dissertations

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3.7 Seminar and Conference Presentations

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3.8 Data

Providing MZES project or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
A3.1 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Data set of the first and second wave of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Available for all interested researchers (in English version). Details see project website http://www.cils4.eu/ (archive no. ZA5353 and ZA5656, doi:10.4232/cils4eu.5353.2.1.0 and doi:10.4232/cils4eu.5656.2.1.0)	Frank Kalter, Anthony Heath, Miles Hewstone, Jan O. Jonsson, Matthijs Kalmijn, Irena Kogan, Frank van Tubergen
B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Data set of Campaign Media Content Analysis: Printmedia (GLES 2013)	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/ (archive no. ZA5706)	Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Anne Schäfer, Sebastian Schmidt
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Intermediate inquiry of Long-term Panel started in 2005, 2009 and 2013 and of Short-term Campaign Panel 2013 (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://www.gesis.org/wahlen/gles/ (archive no. ZA5758, doi: 10.4232/1.12175)	Hans Rattinger, Jan Eric Blumenstiel, Elena Wiegand
B1.9 Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level	Data set of the survey 'Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in Germany 2010'	Available for all interested researchers (archive no. GESIS7469, expected release spring 2016)	Hans Rattinger, Harald Schoen
B2.6 Signalling Good Governance	Replication Data for: Instability in the Stability and Growth Pact: The Contribution of Member State Power and Euroskepticism to the Euro Crisis	Available for all interested researchers. See data and replication file at: http://dx.doi.org/10.7910/DVN/8ROGI1 , Harvard Dataverse	Nicole Rae Baerg, Mark Hallerberg
B3.4 European Election Study 2014, Eurodata 'elections and parties in Europe' unit	European Parliament Election Study 2014, Voter Study, First Post-Election Survey, EU wide survey, post-electoral survey carried out in May–June 2014 after the European Parliament elections	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://eeshomepage.net/voter-study-2014/ or https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/sdesc2.asp?no=5160&db=e&doi=10.4232/1.12384 (archive no. ZA5160, doi:10.4232/1.12384)	Hermann Schmitt, Sara B. Hobolt, Sebastian Adrian Popa, Eftichia Teperoglou, European Parliament, Directorate-General for Communication, Public Monitoring Unit

Providing MZES project or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
B3.4 European Election Study 2014, Eurodata 'elections and parties in Europe' unit	European Parliament Election Study 2014, Voter Study, Second Post-Election Survey; EU wide survey, post-electoral survey carried out in February–March 2015	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://eeshomepage.net/voter-study-2014/ or https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/sdesc2.asp?no=5161&db=e&doi=10.4232/1.5161 (archive no. ZA5161, doi: 10.4232/1.5161)	Hermann Schmitt, Sebastian Adrian Popa, Felix Dwinger
B3.4 European Election Study 2014, RP8 Euromanifestos: Consolidating the Data-Base 1979–2009 and Preparing the 2014 Study, Eurodata 'elections and parties in Europe' unit	European Parliament Election Study 1979–2009, Manifesto Study, EU wide survey, post-electoral survey carried out in February–March 2015	Available for all interested researchers. Details see project website http://eeshomepage.net/euromanifesto-study-1979-2004/ or https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/sdesc2.asp?no=5102&db=e&doi=10.4232/1.5102 (archive no. ZA5102, doi:10.4232/1.5102)	Daniela Braun, Hermann Schmitt, Andreas M. Wüst, Sebastian Adrian Popa, Slava Mikhaylov, Felix Dwinger
Eurodata	Data set for chapter 2 'Bevölkerung, Haushalte, Familien' (Population, Households, Families) of Thomas Rahlf, ed., (2015), Deutschland in Daten: Zeitreihen der Historischen Statistik (Germany in Data: Time Series of Historical Statistics). Bonn: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, pp. 30–45	Available for all interested researchers. Thomas Rahlf, ed. (2015), Zeitreihendatensatz für Deutschland, 1834–2012. Free pdf document: www.bpb.de/system/files/dokument_pdf/4938_zb_dtindaten_gesamt.pdf Details see http://www.gesis.org/histat/za8603 (archive no. ZA 8603, doi:10.4232/1.12202) All tables in English are available from figshare as German Time Series Data set, 1834–2012: http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1450809	Franz Rothenbacher, Georg Fertig