B2.3 Intra-party Heterogeneity and its Political Consequences in Europe



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Project outline

This project aims at

- enhancing the notion of parties being unitary actors,
- measuring ideological heterogeneity within parties, and
- exploring the causes and consequences of intra-party heterogeneity.

Theoretical framework:

In our attempt to assess varying levels of intraparty heterogeneity, we take into account

- theories on political socialisation,
- the principal-agent approach, and
- incentives stemming from institutional constraints (e.g. electoral systems).

Data and methods:

- Individual features of MPs and ministers
- Parliamentary speeches (analysed with computerised methods)
- Co-sponsorship of bills
- Legislative voting behaviour

Cases:

- Belgium, Germany
 Czech Republic Ireland
 Estonia Norway
- Finland
- Sweden

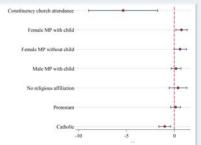
Recent working papers:

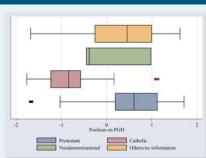
- Bäck, Hanna, Marc Debus und Wolfgang C. Müller (2012): Intra-Party Diversity and Ministerial Selection in Coalition Governments. University of Lund, University of Mannheim, University of Vienna: Unpublished Manuscript (under review).
- Bäck, Hanna, Marc Debus and Jochen Müller (2013): Who is allowed to take the floor? Individual and party-level determinants of the number of legislative speeches delivered by Swedish MPs. (Political Studies Association Annual Conference, Cardiff, March 2013).
- Baumann, Markus, Marc Debus and Jochen Müller (2013): Beyond Party Unity: MPs' Personal Traits and Legislative Behavior on Moral Policy Issues. University of Mannheim: Unpublished Manuscript (under review).
- Baumann, Markus (2013): Tabling Priorities: Individualized MP behavior and Electoral Incentives in Parliamentary Questions. (MPSA Annual Meeting, Chicago, April 2013).
- Baumann, Markus and Dominic Nyhuis (2013): Intraparty Networks in the German Bundestag. (INSNA XXXIII. Sunbelt Social Networks Conference, Hamburg, May 2013).
- Debus, Marc and Hanna Bäck (2013): Hört die Signale: Determinanten der Länge und Inhalte von Reden in der 14. Legislaturperiode des Deutschen Bundestags. University of Mannheim, University of Lund: Unpublished Manuscript (under review).

An outlook along three studies

MPs' personal attitudes affecting their behaviour in the decision on pre-implantation diagnostics (PGD) in the German Bundestag in 2011:

- Behaviour of MPs is influenced by partisan issues and constituency preferences...
- ...and by their personal traits such as religious denomination, gender and parental status.



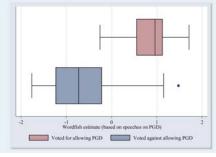


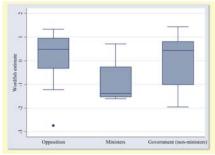
Above: Catholic MPs communicated more restrictive standpoints regarding PGD in their legislative speeches.

Left: The likelihood of co-sponsoring a more permissive regulation depends on church attendance in the constituency. Furthermore, personal characteristics have a significant impact.

Right: The final vote was on the most permissive initiative. MPs who voted against the regulation had voiced more sceptic positions in the debate:

- Positions derived from the speeches are tightly interlocked with voting behaviour
- Evaluating parliamentary speeches is a reasonable tool for analysing intra-party heterogeneity, particularly where party unity is high.



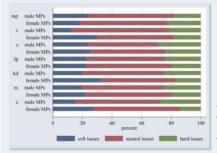


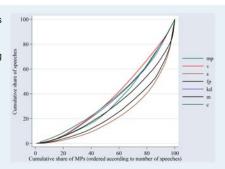
2001 Irish debate on abortion:

- Not followed by a free-vote
 - Party cohesive voting behaviour
 - Analysing speeches reveals diverging positions
- Cabinet members adopted more conservative positions than did MPs from the government parties not holding cabinet offices

Allocation of speaking time to issues and individual MPs in the Swedish *Riksdag* (2002-2010)

Right: Unequal allocation of speaking time: Varying dominance of frontbenchers across parties.





Left: MPs' presence on the floor depends on the policy area at stake: Most parties have a gender-specific division of labour in parliamentary debates; women speak more often on "soft" issues, whereas men speak more frequently on "hard" issues.

