



Posters of MZES Projects of the Ninth Research Programme

Presented at the Meeting of the
Scientific Advisory Board
June 3, 2016

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



Directors/ Dirk Hofäcker
Researchers/ Moritz Hess & Stefanie König
Funding/ DFG

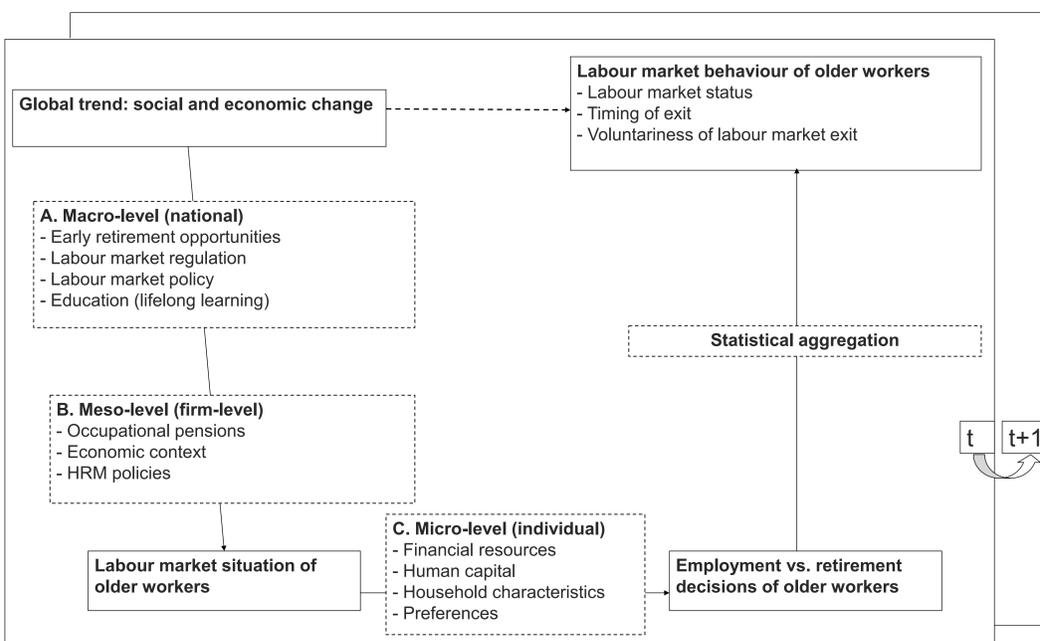


Project Goals

The project aims to reconceptualise **retirement decisions** and their **determinants** under the modified institutional **conditions of political early exit reversal** from a multi-level perspective. Key questions of the research project are:

- How far have relevant **institutional settings at the national level** – including labour market, welfare and educational policies – changed throughout the paradigmatic turn from ‘early exit’ to ‘active ageing’?
- How have these recent political changes affected **firm-level policies** towards older workers within European countries?
- Given these changes in institutional and workplace level conditions: How do **older workers decide** between (early) labour market exit and employment continuation, and how have these **decisions developed over time**?

Analytical Model



Main Results

Phase I (Macro-Perspective): Gradual Shifts in Policies

Based on cross-national institutional data as well as detailed country studies, Phase I reconstructed the shifts in institutional background patterns for individual retirement decisions. Extending previous research (e.g. Ebbinghaus 2006, Blossfeld et al 2006, 2011), four types of institutions affecting individual decisions to work or retire were identified:

Institutional mechanisms	Policy Regime: Early exit policies	Policy regime: active ageing policies
Economic incentives	Pull (incentives enabling early exit)	Need (financial pressure forcing late exit)
Employment Chances	Push (market pressures forcing early exit)	Retain (active policies enabling late exit)

Note: Shaded area = involuntary retirement.

Applying this institutional differentiation, our macro analyses demonstrate:

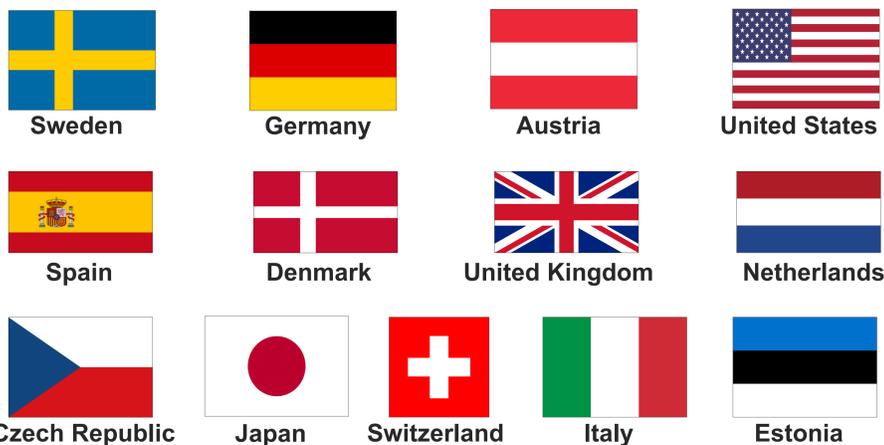
- A general shift from policy of **Early Retirement** to **Active Ageing** and **Late Retirement** (raising of official retirement creates increasing need for working longer, active labour market policies better enable continued work)
- Pronounced cross-regime differences in the dominant institutional orientation
 - **Social-democratic countries** (DK/SE): Promotion of late exit through universal retain policies (Active labour market policies, Lifelong learning)
 - **Liberal countries** (UK/US/CH/J): Promotion of late exit through “need” factors (low pension levels, high importance of private old age insurance)
 - **Conservative** (D/NL/AT) & **Southern European Countries** (I, E): Increasing focus on financial late exit incentives (Need), yet persistence of targeted early exit routes (Pull)
 - **Eastern European countries** (EE, CZ): Strong focus on incentivising late exit (Need), yet accompanied by persistent labour market rigidities (Push)
- Detailed analyses of nation-specific firm-level policies indicate that these tend to reinforce public policy incentives

Phase II (Micro-Perspective): Shifts in Retirement Behaviour

Based on micro-data analyses from two **Labor Force Survey ad-hoc modules** (2006 & 2012), we find:

- An overall **increase in the exit age from employment across countries**
- Pronounced regime-specific differences in the timing and voluntariness of labour market transitions and in related patterns of social inequality, in line with institutional backgrounds
 - **Social-democratic countries:** Late exit from employment, high degree of choice in decision to work or exit employment, low level of social inequality
 - **Liberal countries:** Late exit from employment, low degree of choice in decision to either work or exit employment, social inequalities related strongly to financial (access to private pension insurance) and human capital factors (education, occupational class)
 - **Conservative & Southern European:** Moderately late exit from employment, yet both exit age and choice in retirement decisions strongly stratified by human capital factors (both groups) and gender (Southern E.)
 - **Eastern European countries:** Early exit, very low incidence in decisions to retire (forced exit through labour market boundaries) or continue working (almost exclusively for financial need), strong differences alongside human capital, strong vulnerability to economic cycles

Included Countries



Selected Publications

Hofäcker, D., Hess, M., & König, S. (Eds.). (in press). *Delaying Retirement: Progress and Challenges of Active Ageing in Europe, the United States and Japan*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Hess, M. (in press). *Expected and Preferred Retirement Age in Germany*. *Zeitschrift für Gerontologie und Geriatrie*.

Hofäcker, D., Schröder, H., Li, Y., & Flynn, M. (2016). *Trends and Determinants of Work-Retirement Transitions under Changing Institutional Conditions: Germany, England and Japan compared*. *Journal of Social Policy*, 45(01), 39–64.

Hofäcker, D. & Naumann, E. (2015). *The emerging trend of work beyond retirement age in Germany*. *Zeitschrift für Gerontologie und Geriatrie*, 48(5), 473–79.

Hofäcker, D., Neumann, I., & Hess, M. (2015). *Generationenpolitik für "Junge" und "Alte"*. *Neue Zeitschrift für Familienrecht*, 2(23), S. 1108–1111.

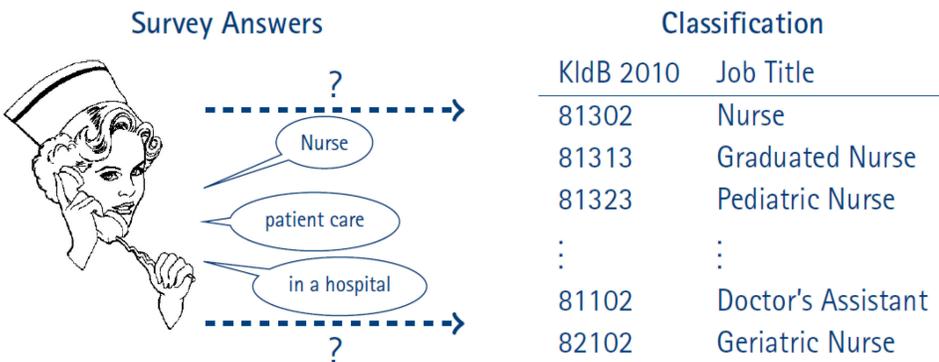
Hofäcker, D. (2014). *In line or at odds with active ageing policies? Exploring patterns of retirement preferences in Europe*. *Ageing and Society*, 35(7), 1529–1556.

A2.7 New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification



Directors/ Frauke Kreuter
Researchers/ Malte Schierholz
Funding/ DFG

The Coding Problem



- Most surveys ask for occupation with open-ended questions. The answers are coded afterwards into a classification with hundreds of categories and thousands of jobs.
- In this example, category 81302 (Nurse) appears to be most plausible but other categories are possible as well. How can we increase data quality?
- Coding is mostly manual work and therefore expensive.

The Solution

When the last option is selected: manual coding as hitherto

Objectives

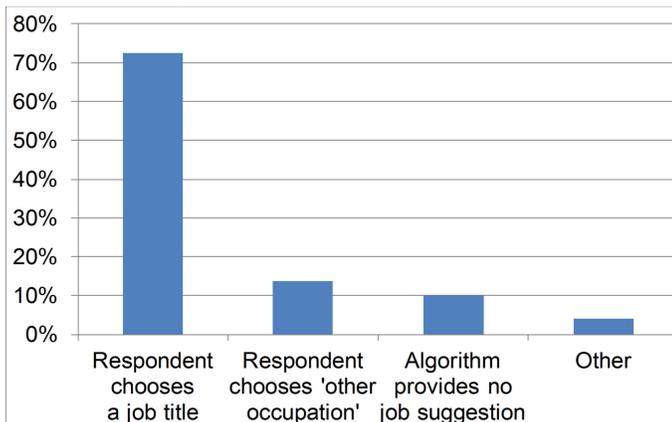
This project develops a new instrument for the measurement of occupation. The key idea is to utilize supervised learning algorithms to predict candidate job categories. These suggestions are presented to the respondent, who can in turn choose the most adequate occupation.

We expect to improve current practice with respect to the following:

- Reducing the number of observations that have to be coded manually
- Increasing data quality for respondents whose first response is ambiguous
- Saving valuable interview time by automatic question selection

Results

1. Productivity



- Interview coding successful for 72.4% of the respondents
- 23.6% residual cases need to be coded manually ...
 - ... because the algorithm provides no job suggestions or
 - ... because the respondent chooses 'other occupation'
- Special experimental conditions for 4% of the respondents

2. Findings

Quality

- Agreement rates between the interview coding procedure and professional coding procedures are approximately equal.
- Student assistants find that interview coding does slightly worse than the first professional coder but is comparable to the second one.
- Systematic errors happen in few cases when respondents select overly general job titles.

Interview duration

- The proposed adaptive question could replace the additional open-ended question, saving a few seconds.
- Only for respondents who choose 'other occupation' (13,6%), this 2nd question is still required for manual coding, increasing interview duration by 37 seconds.

3. Conclusion

Coding during the interview is technically feasible but complex.

- Overall results are highly promising but several deficiencies were identified as well.

Future Plans

A renewed test is envisaged. The following improvements are planned:

- Interview duration could be reduced if respondents who would probably choose 'other occupation' don't get job suggestions.
- More training data and a better prediction algorithm can improve the whole system.
- An auxiliary classification is needed ...
 - ... with precise occupational descriptions to avoid that respondents select the wrong category in the first place.
 - ... which allows unique mappings into both official classifications, KldB 2010 and ISCO-08, for simultaneous coding.
- More attention needs to be paid to the implementation of standardized interviewing.
- Allow coding into more than one category?

Methods & Data

Automatic Job Prediction

- Combination of supervised learning and rule-based prediction
- Learning system that will improve when more coded answers are fed into the system
- The five most probable job titles are suggested to the respondent

Live Test

- Tested in a phone survey operated by TNS Infratest Sozialforschung
- 1064 employed respondents
- Two professional coders for independent comparisons
- Two student assistants assessed the quality of all three coding procedures

A2.9 Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Dropouts

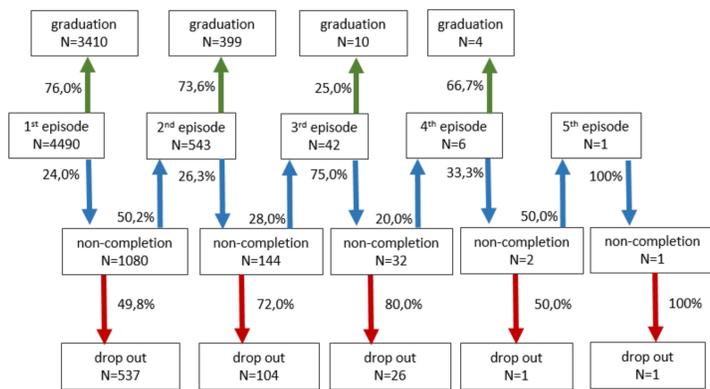


Directors/ Nicole Tieben
Researchers/ Mirte Scholten
Funding/ DFG

Research Problem

Higher education research in Germany repeatedly revealed very high rates of higher education non-completion (e.g. Heublein 2014), but our knowledge about student's trajectories and their destinations after non-completion is limited. We argue that a large proportion of students remains in or re-enters higher education and that „attrition rates“ have to be distinguished from „drop out rates“. We examine trajectories of students and destinations of drop outs with the NEPS starting cohort 6. This is a large multicohort retrospective life-course survey, which gives a detailed overview of pre-tertiary pathways, tertiary trajectories, and transitions after de-registration for a sample of 4490 German residents who were enrolled at a German higher education institution at least once.

Multiple Episodes in HE



Taking the complete trajectories into account, we observe that approximately 50% of all dropouts (first episode) remain in education and have considerable chances to graduate. In total, we observe a drop out rate of 14.5% (not shown in figure).

Predictors of Non-Completion & Drop Out

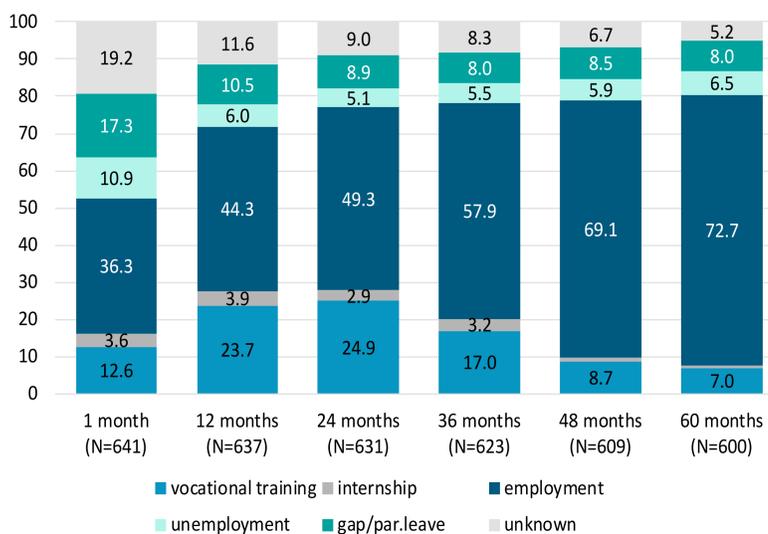
Results of logistic regression models (AME)

	non-completion 1st episode	ONLY non-completers: began 2nd episode	exit without graduation
pre-tertiary vocational training certificate	0.01	-0.20 ***	0.04 **
female	0.01	-0.07 *	0.00
one/both parents higher education	-0.02	0.10 ***	-0.03 **
country of birth			
West Germany (Ref.)			
East Germany	-0.04 *	-0.09 *	-0.02
abroad	0.00	0.06	0.02
birth cohort			
1944-54 (Ref.)			
1955-64	0.08 ***	-0.09 *	0.07 ***
1965-74	0.08 ***	-0.02	0.04 **
1975-84	0.12 ***	0.02	0.05 **
type entrance diploma			
full entrance diploma (ref.)			
restricted entrance diploma	0.05 *	0.00	0.05 **
2nd chance education	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02
type higher education			
university (ref.: univ. applied sciences)	0.14 ***	0.20 ***	0.06 ***
field of study			
education (ref.)			
arts/humanities	0.13 ***	-0.03	0.08 ***
social/behavioural studies	0.15 ***	-0.04	0.10 ***
business/public administration/law	0.07 **	-0.10	0.06 **
natural sciences/mathematics	0.12 ***	0.03	0.06 **
engineering	0.07 **	0.03	0.04 *
life sciences	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01
N	4317	1050	4317

We examine the student trajectories using logistic regressions and observe that non-completion of the first higher education episode is primarily associated with context conditions (type of higher education, field of study, cohort, and region) and hardly with individual student characteristics (pre-tertiary pathways, sex, family background). If the first episode has not been completed, we find that women, students with pre-tertiary vocational training and students from lower educated families are less likely to transfer (e.g. change field of study or type of institution). In sum, this leads to a lower graduation rate for low-SES students and students with pre-tertiary vocational training.

Destinations and Labour Market Outcomes of HE Dropouts

Destination after final drop out, first 60 months



- 36% enter employment immediately after deregistration.
- 25% enter vocational training within the first 24 months.
- During the first 12 months "bridging episodes" (gap, unemployment or unclear destinations) are common among dropouts.
- Unemployment rates are low (< 7%) after 12 months.
- The majority (73%) has made a transition into employment within five years after de-registration.

- We compare higher-education dropouts to graduates from higher education and to graduates from vocational training.
- 65% of all dropouts have obtained a formal vocational qualification, we therefore distinguish dropouts with and without vocational certificates.
- Dropouts who succeed in the labour market achieve status scores that are comparable to that of vocational training graduates who never entered higher education.
- Additional formal vocational qualifications do not result in a higher occupational status.

OLS regressions of occupational status of the first stable job

	Model 2a OLS – ISEI Coef.	t	Model 2b OLS – ISEI Coef.	t
Level of education				
Vocational education and training degree (only VET)	Ref.	(Ref.)	-2.63	(-1.63)
Higher-education dropout + VET	2.63	(1.63)	Ref.	(Ref.)
Higher-education dropout	0.70	(0.66)	-1.94	(-1.09)
Higher-education degree	21.65***	(33.41)	19.01***	(12.24)
at least one parent HE degree (yes = 1)	0.85	(1.74)	0.85	(1.74)
Age at de-registration	0.42***	(4.48)	0.42***	(4.48)
Sex (male = 1)	-1.11*	(-2.28)	-1.11*	(-2.28)
Upper secondary final GPA	-2.54***	(-4.96)	-2.54***	(-4.96)
Work experience	-0.96	(-1.50)	-0.96	(-1.50)
Education-leaving cohort				
1964–1985	2.39**	(3.10)	2.39**	(3.10)
1986–1995	1.06	(1.44)	1.06	(1.44)
1996–2005	0.58	(0.76)	0.58	(0.76)
2006–2011	Ref.	(Ref.)	Ref.	(Ref.)
Constant	43.32***	(17.40)	45.95***	(14.61)
N	3985		3985	

Notes: t statistics in parentheses; ISEI = Standard International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status; * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

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



Directors/ Jochen Gebauer

Researchers/ Jennifer Eck, Theresa Entringer

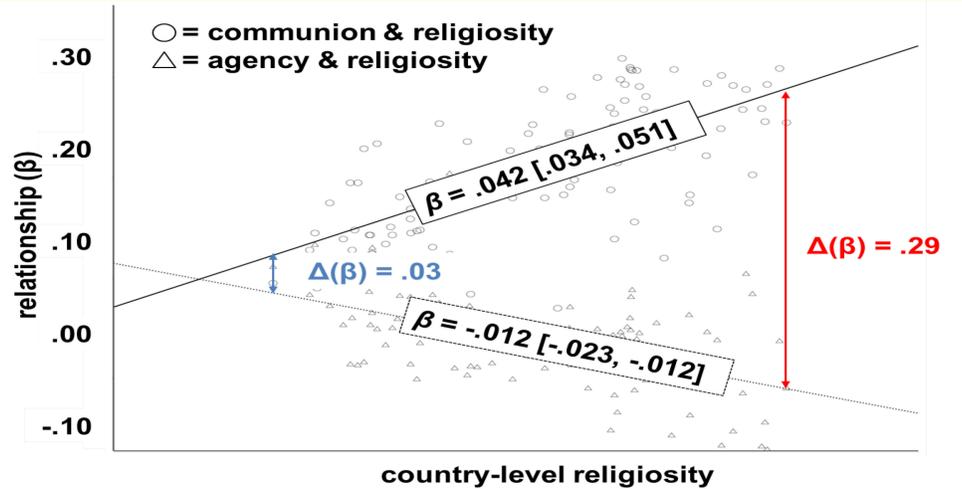
Funding/ DFG

Background and Aims

- Across disciplines, it is assumed that people comply with sociocultural norms, values, and preferences (e.g., Bourdieu, 1982; Henrich & Boyd, 1998; Tajfel & Turner, 1986).
- The **revised sociocultural motives perspective (SMP-R)** postulates that the Big Two dimensions of the self-concept—Communion and Agency—moderate this relationship.
- Communal people are warm, moral, and agreeable; agentic people are dominant, competent, and energetic.
- Two types of norms: descriptive norms refer to what most others do; injunctive norms refer to what most others approve/disapprove (Cialdini, 2012)
- Communal-sociocultural-assimilation hypothesis:** Communal people like to swim with the sociocultural tide; they comply with both descriptive and injunctive norms.
- Non-agentic-sociocultural-assimilation hypothesis:** Non-agentic people crack under injunctive norm pressure; they comply only with injunctive norms.
- Aim 1: providing cross-cultural evidence for the SMP-R across a range of important life outcomes, such as prosocial behaviours (civil engagement, volunteering) and ideologies (religiosity, political attitudes).
- Aim 2: providing experimental evidence for the causal relationships postulated by the SMP-R

Cross-Cultural Evidence

- Outcome: Religiosity
- Data: collected from December 1998 to December 2009 as part of the Gosling-Potter Internet Personality Project (Gosling, Vazire, Srivastava, & John, 2004)
- Participants: $N = 2,578,427$ from 98 countries (62 % female; mean age = 25.55 years, $SD = 10.87$)
- Measures: *Communion* (8 items; e.g., “Has a forgiving nature;” $\alpha = .75$); *Agency* (8 items; e.g., “Is original, a deep thinker;” $\alpha = .54$); *Religiosity* (aggregate of three religiosity indices: (a) Fincher & Thornhill [2012], (b) Diener et al. [2011], and (c) one single-item measure [“Is very religious”]; $\alpha = .94$)
- Statistical analysis: Random slope models in R (participant-level predictors country-mean centered)



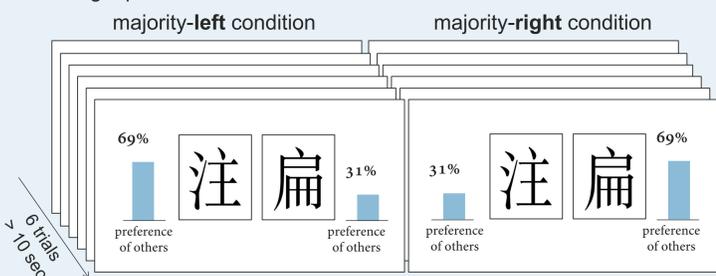
Experimental Evidence

- Development of a minimalist experimental paradigm in which descriptive and injunctive norms can be manipulated.
- Participants: 578 U.S. citizens (48% female; mean age = 34.37 years, $SD = 11.20$) recruited via Amazon Mechanical Turk
- Measures: *Communion* (20 items; e.g., “I am a harmonious, agreeable person;” $\alpha = .91$); *Agency* (20 items; e.g., “I influence others’ lives;” $\alpha = .87$)

Procedure

Phase 1: Learning

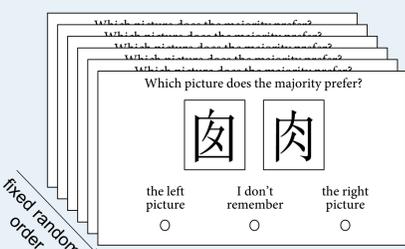
Descriptive norm: “...memorize whether the majority of U.S. citizens prefer the left or the right picture ...”
Injunctive norm: “...memorize whether the majority of U.S. citizens expect sensible people to prefer the left or the right picture ...”



- 6 blocks à 6 trials
- pictures of Chinese characters and ornaments
- majority condition as a within-subjects factor

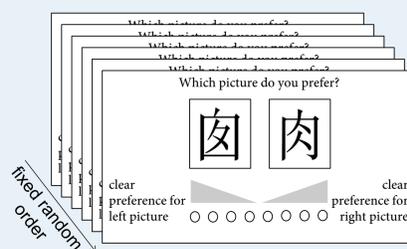
Phase 2: Recall

“You have seen all 6 picture pairs... Now, please indicate for each of those picture pairs which picture the majority of U.S. citizens prefer.”



Phase 3: Personal Preference

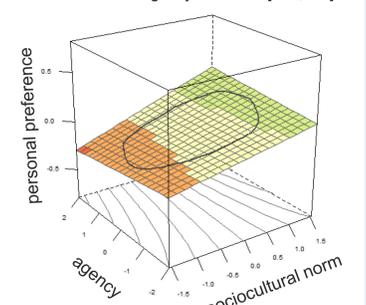
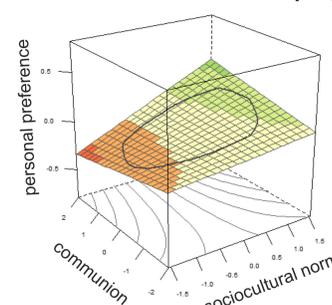
“Next, please indicate for each picture pair which picture you prefer.”



Results

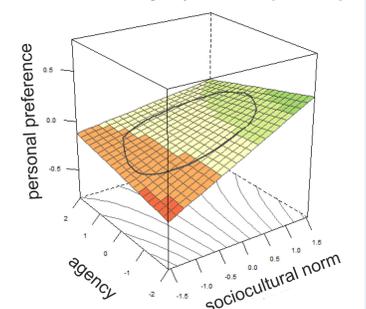
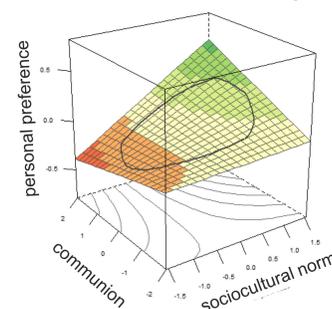
Descriptive Norm

Sociocultural Norm x Communion: $PE = .04 [.004; .08]$ Sociocultural Norm x Agency: $PE = .02 [-.02; .06]$



Injunctive Norm

Sociocultural Norm x Communion: $PE = .07 [.03; .10]$ Sociocultural Norm x Agency: $PE = -.04 [-.08; -.01]$



Conclusion

The tendency to comply with sociocultural norms, values, and preferences is dependent on Communion and Agency—the Big Two dimensions of the self.

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



Directors/ Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan

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

Funding/ DFG (long-term project)



CILS4EU in a nutshell

Aims The comparative analysis of the development of immigrants' progeny. It is the first comprehensive and fully standardized panel study on this topic in Europe.

Integration success of the 2nd immigrant generation in Europe varies across countries, ethnic groups, and domains of life. CILS4EU aims to uncover the responsible mechanisms. As a data-infrastructure project, it provides data on the interplay of immigrants' social, structural, and cultural integration into the host societies.

Design Representative samples of all 14-year-old children in England, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden in 2010. Longitudinal survey (ongoing).

In the 1st wave, we sampled almost 500 schools (net) and interviewed close to 19,000 students in the four countries. In addition, we conducted parental and teacher interviews (see *Figure 1*).

Student interviews were repeated yearly. Since 2014, national extensions have been ongoing, with CILS4EU-DE as the German part of this endeavour.

	CILS4EU			CILS4EU-DE		
	Wave I 2010/2011	Wave II 2011/2012	Wave III 2012/2013	Wave IV 2014	Wave V 2015	Wave VI 2016
Mode	In-School PAPI	In-School PAPI In-Home CATI/CAWI/PAPI	In-School PAPI In-Home CATI/CAWI/PAPI	In-Home CATI/CAWI/PAPI	In-Home CATI/CAWI/PAPI	In-Home CATI
Number of cases	Students: 18,761 (GER: 5,013) Parents: 11,714 Teachers: 836	Students: 15,790 (GER: 4,256)	Students: 11,146 (GER: 3,427)	Students: 3,035	Students: 2,817	Students: 5,000 (aimed net) 3,033 (Gross Sample) + Refreshment
Data availability	Current scientific use file: Version 1.2.0 SUF available since June 2014	Current scientific use file: Version 2.3.0 SUF available since July 2015	Current scientific use file: Version 3.1.0 SUF available since April 2016	Fieldwork completed in June 2014 Availability SUF: Nov. 2016 (est.)	Fieldwork completed in June 2015 Availability SUF: Jan. 2017 (est.)	Fieldwork will be completed in Aug. 2016 Availability SUF: July 2017 (est.)

Figure 1: Overview of CILS4EU(-DE) 2010-2016

Three examples of ongoing MZES research: Integration as a micro and macrophenomenon

Problem *Integration* touches individual life chances of immigrants at different dimensions, e.g., with respect to their scholastic or occupational success and their opportunities to establish friendships with natives and find native partners.

Furthermore, *integration* also refers to the consequences resulting from the presence of immigrants for the stability of and the solidarity within a society.

Question With CILS4EU, we are able to address both aspects of integration and to study

- ...different dimensions of immigrants' individual integration such as their social or structural integration.
- ...consequences of immigrant presence for social cohesion within a society.

Interethnic dating Partnerships with natives as a major aspect of social integration. Do boys and girls date more natives over time?

See Figure 2:

Homogamy: native partners are most likely among natives (blue lines).

Dating patterns of immigrant girls and boys converge over time (yellow lines).

Exception: Turkish immigrants in Germany (red lines). Persisting gender gap but also increase in interethnic dating over time.

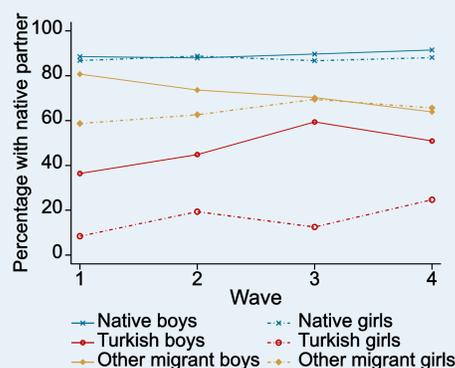


Figure 2: Native partners (in %)

'Hunkering down' in ethnically diverse classrooms? The role of ethnic diversity for social cohesion in local contexts is unclear. Do ethnically diverse classrooms in Europe show lower levels of social network cohesion?

See Figure 3:

Substantial variation of ethnic diversity in classrooms.

Null relation (except in Germany) between ethnic diversity and social cohesion in terms of reachability and network density (not shown here).

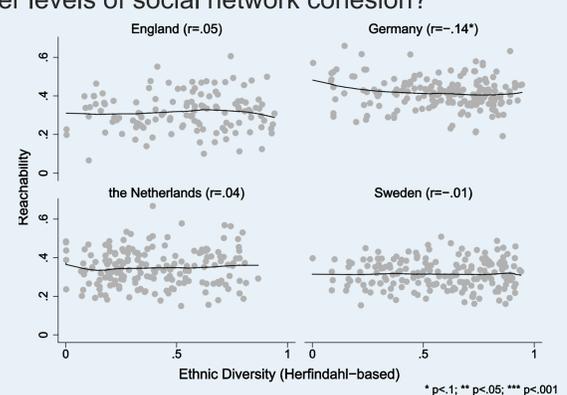


Figure 3: Ethnic diversity and cohesion in classrooms

Scholastic attainment – a double advantage for immigrant girls? Long-term perspective of CILS4EU allows us to investigate ethnicity-gender disparities in school transitions. Two well-established findings combined – 'immigrant optimism' and 'female advantage' – suggest that immigrant girls may have a double advantage concerning transitions into upper secondary education.

See Figure 4: Net of their abilities...

Immigrants are more likely to attend upper secondary education than natives ('immigrant optimism').

Girls are more likely to attend upper secondary education than boys ('female advantage').

Contrary to expectations, Turkish girls outperform all others in Germany.

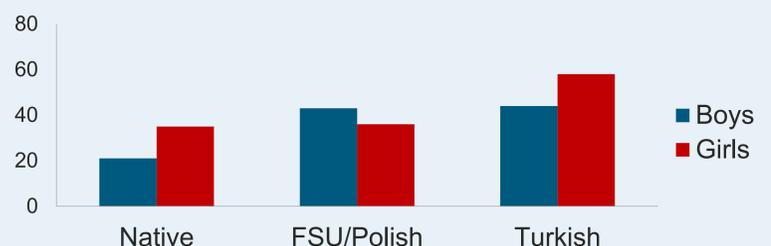


Figure 4: Predicted probabilities to attend upper secondary education (in %)

Outlook

Future research including data from wave 4–6 will focus on youths' social and political participation.

Furthermore: Special attention to school-to-work transitions and transitions into tertiary education, with the special feature of an accent measure in wave 6.

A3.2 Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children



Directors/ Hartmut Esser, Birgit Becker
Researchers/ Oliver Klein, Franziska Schmidt
Funding/ DFG

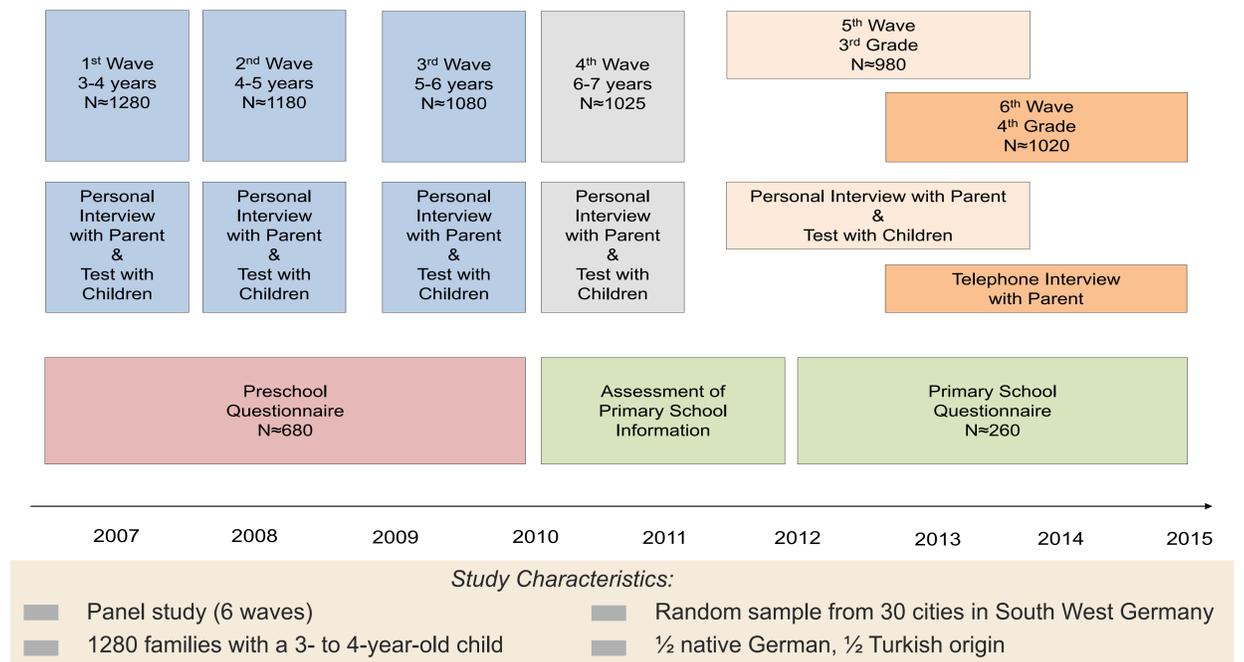


Contribution

The main goal of this panel project is the explanation of ethnic differences in the acquisition of cultural and linguistic skills during preschool age in Germany as well as their impact on later school achievements and educational decisions. Furthermore, the importance of different contexts, i.e., family, preschool and school environment, for children's skill development is of major interest. The project focuses on children from native German and Turkish origin families. The latter ones are typically found to be the most disadvantaged immigrant group in the German educational system.

It was the first study on early ethnic educational inequality in Germany and is the first panel study to comprise the complete period from preschool entry to the end of primary school, including the choice for the secondary school track.

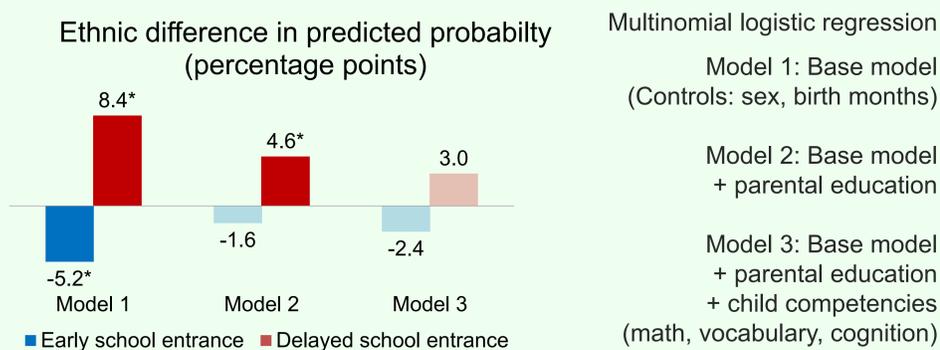
Research Design



Results

Ethnic differences in educators' recommendations on early vs. delayed school entrance

In school entry health examinations, children of Turkish immigrant families are more often found not to be ready for school. In addition to school doctors' recommendations, parents typically also consider recommendations of preschool educators in their decision about the timing of their children's school entrance. Therefore, the question arises whether preschool educators differ in their recommendations on the school entrance age of children depending on children's migration background.



In model 1 we find strong ethnic disadvantages. Children of Turkish immigrant families have a significantly lower chance of receiving a recommendation for early school entrance while having a higher chance of receiving a recommendation for a delayed school entrance in comparison to a recommendation for regular school entry. After controlling for the level of parental education (model 2), the disadvantages diminish strongly. Additionally controlling for children's competencies in early mathematical skills, German vocabulary and general cognitive skills, ethnic disadvantages in the recommendation of preschool educators disappear. Thus, we do not find an indication of differences in the recommendations of preschool educators depending on children's migration background after controlling for relevant family and child characteristics.

Source: Tuppatt, J. and Becker, B. (2016): Ethnic inequality in kindergarten teachers' school entry recommendations. Unpublished manuscript.

Ethnic differences in long-term effects of preschool attendance

Preschool attendance can serve as an instrument to diminish early ethnic skill differences in preschool age and at school entry. It was shown that especially children from Turkish origin families profit from a longer duration of preschool attendance regarding their German language skills. However, the question arises whether these positive short-term effects persist in primary school and at the transition to secondary school.

By estimating OLS regressions and linear probability models, we analyse the association between the duration of preschool attendance and the vocabulary knowledge at school entry, the reading skills and school mark in German in third grade as well as the enrollment into secondary school for native German and Turkish origin children.

Vocabulary (primary school entrance)	German (N=482)	Turkish (N=435)
Duration of preschool attendance	-0.00 (0.00)	0.02** (0.01)
Reading (third grade)	German (N=482)	Turkish (N=435)
Duration of preschool attendance	-0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
German mark (third grade)	German (N=445)	Turkish (N=413)
Duration of preschool attendance	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.01)
Enrolled in upper secondary school	German (N=423)	Turkish (N=392)
Duration of preschool attendance	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)

OLS regression / LPM controlling for socioeconomic background, early parent-child activities and parental cultural activities.

Controlling for socioeconomic background as well as early parent-child and cultural activities, we find the expected positive association between the duration of preschool attendance and the German vocabulary in first grade for children from Turkish origin families. However, we do not find any long-term effect on reading skills, school marks or the likelihood of being enrolled in upper secondary school for children with and without migration background.

Source: Klein, O. (2016): Ethnic differences in the long-term effects of preschool attendance. Unpublished manuscript.

A3.3 Friendship and Identity in School



Director / Frank Kalter

Researchers/ Lars Leszczensky, Sebastian Pink

Funding / DFG

Key Facts

The project aims to study the mechanisms underlying the co-evolution of adolescents' friendship networks and their ethnic identifications. In the **first funding phase**, we have build up a panel of school-based networks in 9 schools that surveyed above 2,000 students.

Three waves of data were collected during the first funding phase. In the ongoing **second funding phase**, we have so far collected a fourth wave; the fifth one is currently collected, and a final sixth wave will be collected early next year.

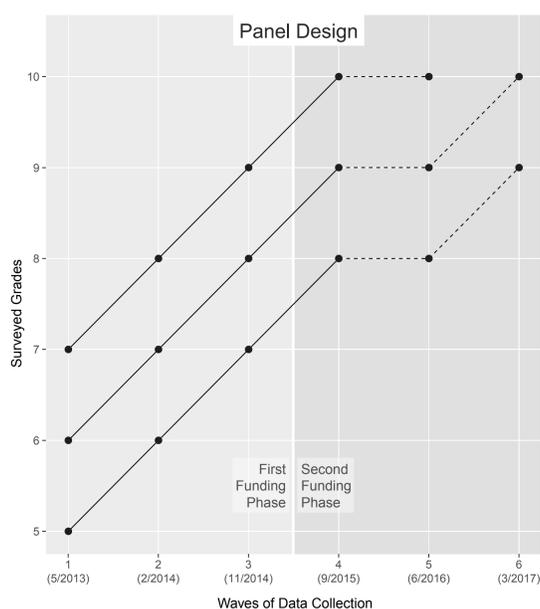
The data

- enable to study **friendship networks**
- from a **longitudinal** perspective
- using **our newly developed measurements** of **national and ethnic identity**
- not only at the classroom but also at the **grade level**.

At the end of the second project phase, we will have established a unique panel that encompasses the whole period of lower secondary education.

Study Design

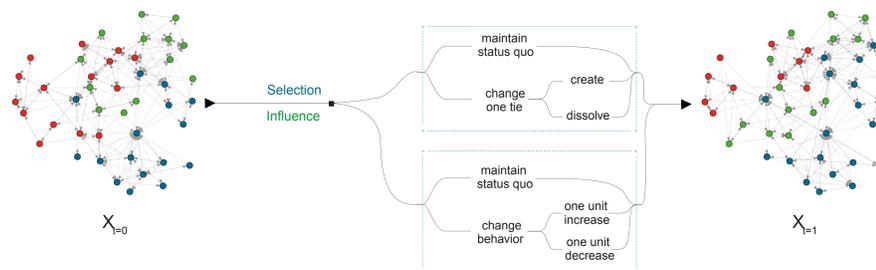
- Target population: children with and without an immigrant background in grades 5, 6, and 7 (age 10 to 15) in the first wave
- Stratified school-based sample approach aimed at schools with a high share of immigrants (especially of Turkish origin) in North Rhine-Westphalia
- Collection of six waves within two funding phases:



Immigrants' National Identity and Native Friends: Selection or Influence?

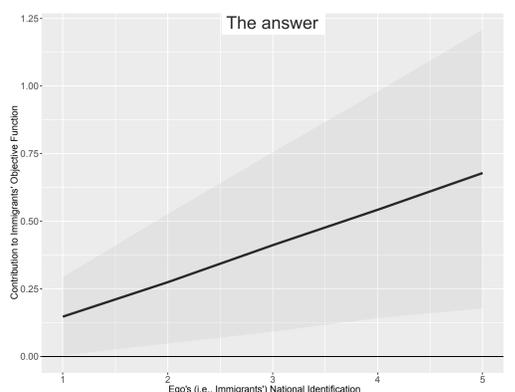
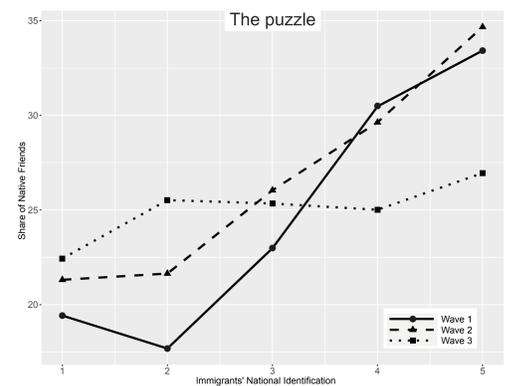
The graph on the right-hand side shows that immigrant students with strong national identification have more native friends than those with lower national identification, and vice versa. Yet, while this general pattern is well-known, we know little about how and why it emerges.

To find out, we estimated stochastic actor-oriented models (SAOM). SAOM are agent-based models that simulate the joint development of friendship networks and individual characteristics such as national identification. In particular, SAOM allow to tell whether friends affect identification (influence) or whether it is the other way around and identification affects friendship choices (selection).



Our models provide no support for social influence (i.e., having native friends does not affect immigrants' national identification). Regarding selection, the graph on the right-hand side shows that immigrants who identified strongly with the host country were more likely to befriend natives than were those with lower national identification.

The key message thus is that the causal arrow runs from identification to friends, but not vice versa.

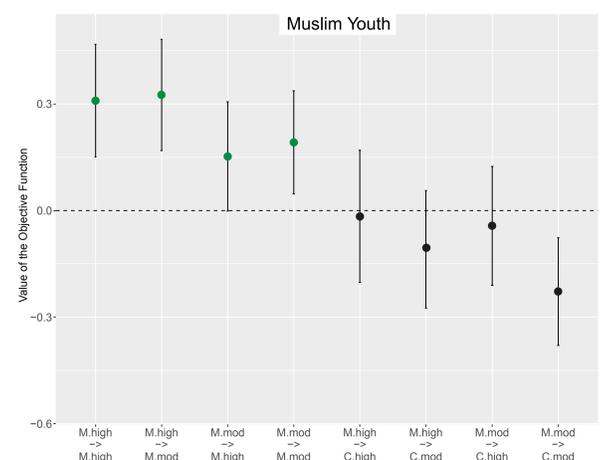
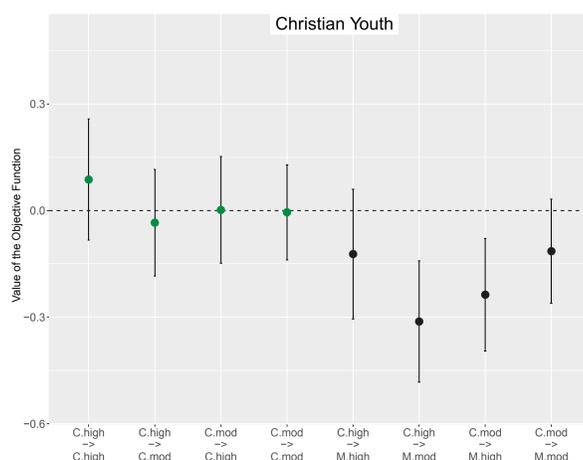


Religion, Religiosity, and Friendship Choices

In Europe, marginally religious Christian or nonreligious populations face a comparatively religious and growing Muslim minority group. How do religious boundaries shape friendships in such a context?

The graphs below illustrate intra- and inter-group friendship choices of moderately and highly religious Christian and Muslim students. Regarding intra-group friendships, Muslim students preferred to have Muslim friends, but Christian students showed no such tendency of religious homophily. High religiosity was further associated with increased in-group preferences. As for inter-group friendships, Christian students were hesitant to befriend Muslim peers, but the reverse did not hold true.

In sum, religion itself, rather than individual religiosity, seems to be the main divide. An important follow-up question is whether Muslim students' pronounced religious homophily is a reaction to or a source of social exclusion in the sense of Christian students' tendencies not to befriend them.



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



Director/ Irena Kogan

Researchers/ Tobias Roth, Manuel Siegert

Funding/ DFG



DFG Priority Programme 1646

Education as a Lifelong Process

Objectives

Gender-specific as well as ethnic inequalities – both subject of scientific, political and public interest – have hardly ever been connected in empirical research in Germany. 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. Throughout the project, the focus has been put on the investigation of the **impact of gender-specific socialisation**.

Project major goals were:

1. Explore educational careers of young men and women with and without migrant background in the German education and training system.
 - ☞ Figure out at which points of the educational paths meaningful differences are revealed.
2. Examine underlying mechanisms:
 - ☞ Differences in educational performance.
 - ☞ Differences in educational self-evaluation.
 - ☞ Differences in educational and vocational aspirations/decisions.

Expectations

- ☞ Children from traditional families show stronger gender-typical educational performance, interests and self-concepts (perception of gendered subjects might create stereotype threat, lower area-specific motivation and reinforce self-handicapping strategies).
- ☞ At the latest in puberty, boys, particularly those originating from more traditional societies, show pronounced disadvantages in educational performance. This is partially attributed to their stereotypically masculine behaviour, which is largely dysfunctional in a school context.
- ☞ In families stemming from more traditional societies, lower educational aspirations and transitions for girls prevail because of anticipated lower labour market participation.
- ☞ Aspired occupations of students from traditional families show a more pronounced gender typicality.

Data

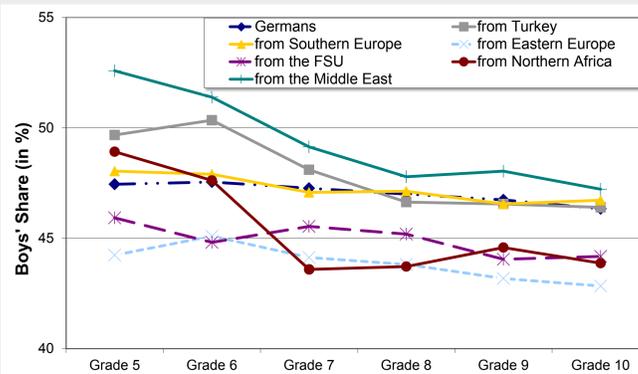
- ☞ National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)
- ☞ Young Immigrants in the German and Israeli Educational Systems
- ☞ Official school statistics (North Rhine-Westphalia)

Summary

- ☞ Girls from all ethnic groups are better positioned in the education system than boys from the 7th grade onwards.
- ☞ Despite similarities with respect to the direction of the gender gaps, their size and development differ across ethnic groups.
- ☞ However, we detect only limited evidence for the expectation that students originating from more traditional societies more often display gender-typical performance, self-concepts or aspirations.
- ☞ Traditional gender roles seem to play a rather minor part in explaining gender differences within the German education system.

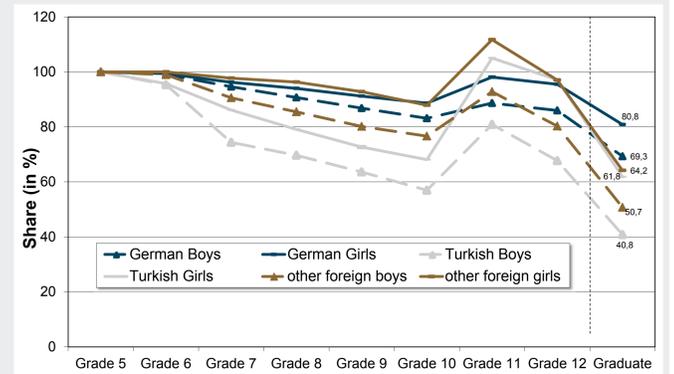
Findings

Share of boys at Gymnasium in North Rhine-Westphalia between 5th and 10th grade (Synthetic Cohorts)



Source: Roth/Siegert 2013: 176; Data: official school statistics (NRW)

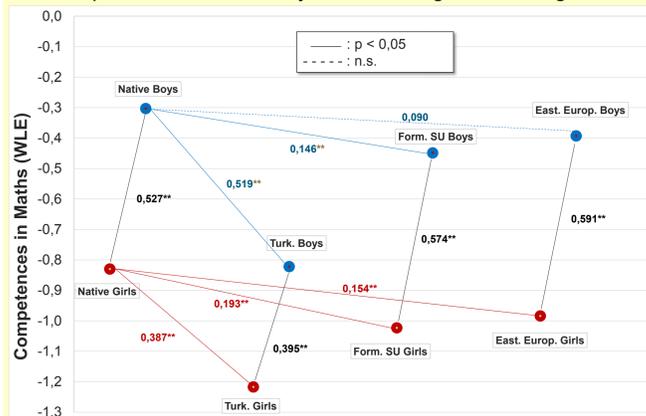
Change in no. of boys and girls between 5th grade and Abitur at Gymnasium in North Rhine-Westphalia (Synthetic Cohorts)



Source: Siegert/Roth 2013: 66; Data: official school statistics (NRW)

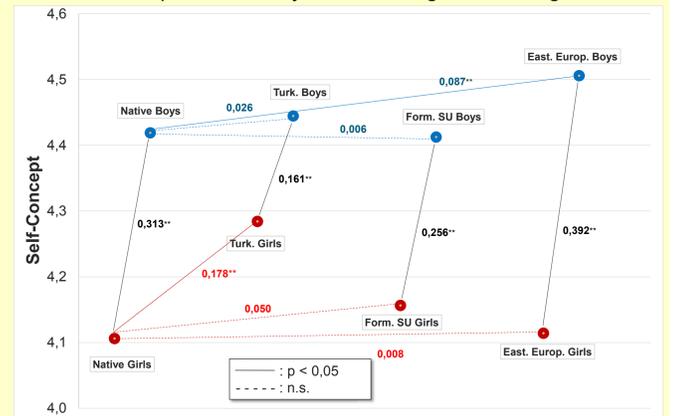
- ☞ On average, girls more often than boys make the transition to Gymnasium after primary school.
- ☞ Girls originating from more traditional societies have no (substantial) disadvantages at this transition.
- ☞ At the latest from the 7th grade onwards, girls are better positioned in the education system than boys in all groups.
- ☞ Students can join the 11th grade of Gymnasium after having achieved an intermediate secondary school certificate at another school type; the strongest increase in the Gymnasium attendance at this stage is among Turkish girls.
- ☞ More girls than boys eventually achieve the Abitur and the gender gap is mostly pronounced among Turkish students.
- ☞ The extent of female advantages in each of the aspects varies between ethnic groups, but overall trends are similar.

Competences in maths by ethnic background and gender



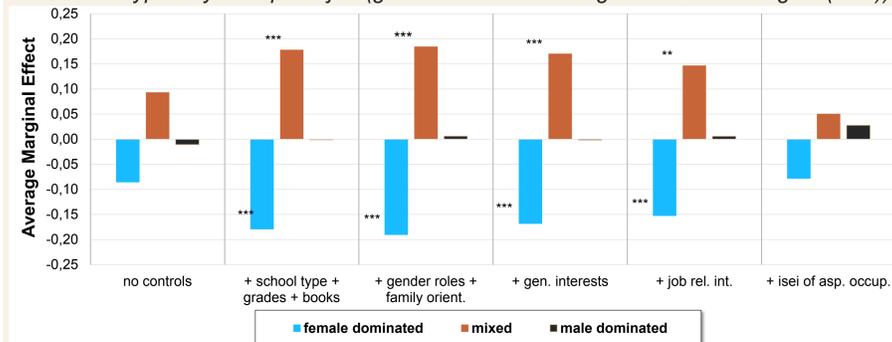
Source: NEPS-SC4_R_1-1-0; own calculation and illustration; controlling for school type, no. of books in household, (right figure + competences and grades in maths)

Self-concept in maths by ethnic background and gender



- ☞ Boys have better grades and competences as well as a more positive self-evaluation in maths than girls.
- ☞ Although students with a Turkish background have the lowest competences in maths, they show very positive self-evaluations; this is especially true for Turkish girls. Comparable results can be found with regard to the overall academic self-concept.
- ☞ Generally, there is rather little variation in the degree of gender differences between ethnic groups and, contrary to our expectations, the smallest differences are found for students with a Turkish background.
- ☞ There is no indication of substantial effects of gender roles on maths competences and attitudes towards maths.

Gender typicality of aspired job (girls with Turkish background vs. native girls (Ref.))



Source: NEPS-SC4_R_4-0-0, own calculation and illustration

Gender typicality of aspired and expected jobs of girls

		Without Migration Background	Turkish Background
Gender specificity of aspired occupation	male-dominated	13.6%	12.6%
	mixed	62.8%	71.6%
	female-dominated	23.6%	15.8%
Gender specificity of expected occupation	male-dominated	12.6%	11.6%
	mixed	47.5%	48.1%
	female-dominated	39.9%	40.3%

Source: NEPS-SC4_R_4-0-0, own calculation

- ☞ Descriptive results from the German Microcensus show that young women with a Turkish background more often work in female-dominated jobs than native young women (ca. 65% vs. 50%).
- ☞ However, this seems not to be the result of their preferences since Turkish girls at the end of secondary school aspire to gender-typical jobs less often than native girls.
- ☞ Gender roles, family orientation and importance of (female) job characteristics do not substantially alter the gap between Turkish and native girls.
- ☞ Gender roles seem to have only a minor impact on the gender typicality of the aspired job.
- ☞ The lower preferences for female-typical jobs among Turkish girls are mainly due to their overall high occupational aspirations (mixed jobs are on average of higher status than female-typical jobs)
- ☞ Although Turkish girls rarely aspire to female jobs, many of them anticipate that they will work in such jobs later on.

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



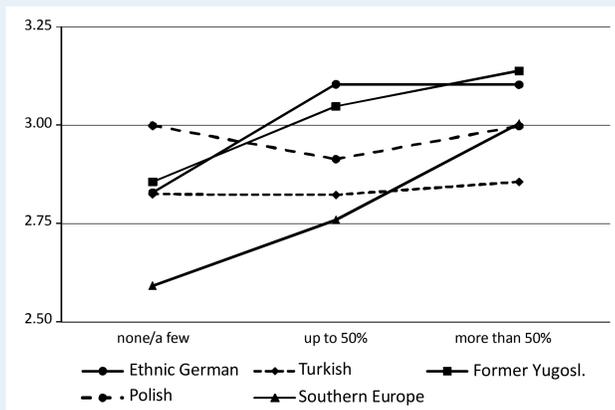
Director/ Frank Kalter
Researcher/ Andreas Horr
Funding/ DFG



Ethnic networks and integration

Background

Immigrant's social contacts and their ethnic composition is related to a variety of integrational dimensions and outcomes in the educational system and the labour market.



The positive relation between high shares of native friends and immigrant's identification with the host country (NEPS cohort 4). Put differently, a high share of ethnic friends decreases identification with the host country.
 Figure in Schulz and Leszczensky, 2016. "Native Friends and Host Country Identification among Adolescent Immigrants in Germany: The Role of Ethnic Boundaries." IMR 50(1):163-196.

Social contacts and labour market outcomes

Social contacts can influence labour market success, and individual social capital is a helpful means for social mobility and structural integration. The role of ethnic contacts, however, is less clear. Most large-scale studies use imprecise proxies to measure respondent's social and ethnic networks. By applying comprehensive social capital data provided by the National Educational Panel Study in Germany (NEPS), we gain more insight into this topic.

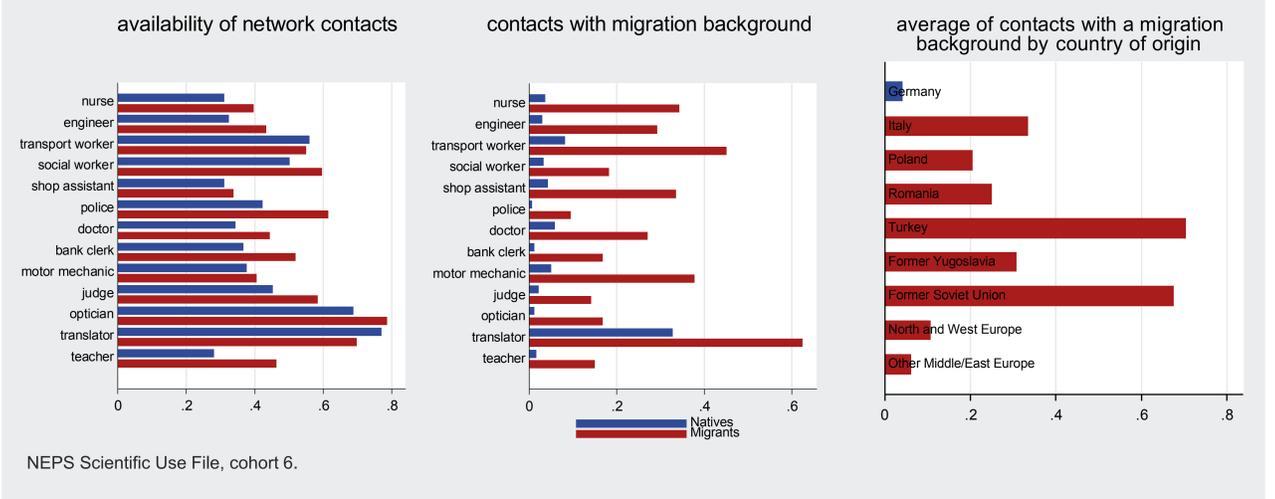
We make use of related social capital data of different NEPS cohorts to study the role of social networks for job advancement and leaving unemployment. Different measures of social capital are examined:

- Prospective and retrospective network contacts for labour market information and support
- A resource generator that captures what kind of support respondents can get from their networks

Social resources and ethnic networks

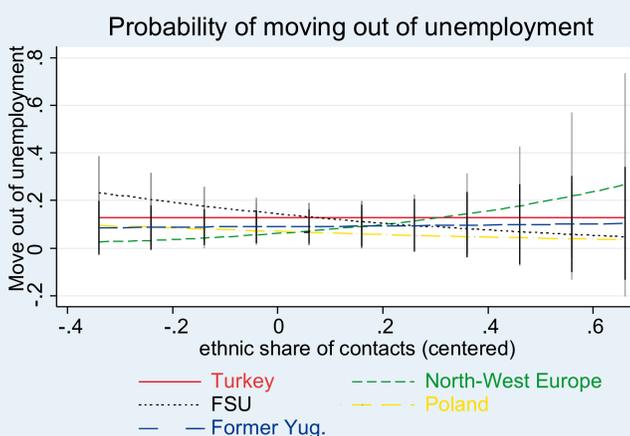
Previous analyses have shown that actors refer to their weak ties to gather information about job openings and their usefulness for finding a new job. For migrants, it is disputed whether social contacts with a migration background are *helpful* or whether they *constrain* structural integration.

Here, we use data from a position generator in NEPS cohort 6 (adults). Respondents stated whether they have persons with a variety of occupations among their personal contacts. Results show that migrants do *not* lack social contacts overall but that the share of ethnic contacts differs vastly. Here again, there are considerable differences between ethnic groups in the ethnic composition of their networks.



Ethnic networks and labour market success

How do these social resources translate into labour market success? In the following graph we show how the share of ethnic network contacts in wave 1 (2009) increases their chances of moving out of unemployment in wave 2 to and 4 (2010 to 2013).



Results

- Statistically significant effect of ethnic share on average but opposite directions for different ethnic groups. Having a high share of immigrants among social contacts helps some immigrant groups but has a negative effect for others.
- Additional analyses comparing prestige scores of previous and later occupations reveal a weak, negative effect of a high share of immigrant network contacts on average. Again, differences between groups exist.
- Ethnic networks may therefore indeed be beneficial in some circumstances, e.g. in getting employment at a lower level, but may not be helpful for further advancing immigrant's careers.

Outlook

- Examine contextual effects. Social contacts are heavily influenced by opportunities and looking into their interplay promises further insights.
- Compare the social resources shown here with other measures of social capital.
- Expand analyses to other NEPS start cohorts, students at the end of secondary education, and within vocational training in particular.

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



Director/ Irena Kogan

Researchers/ Jing Shen and Manuel Siegert

Funding/ DFG

Motivations & Aims

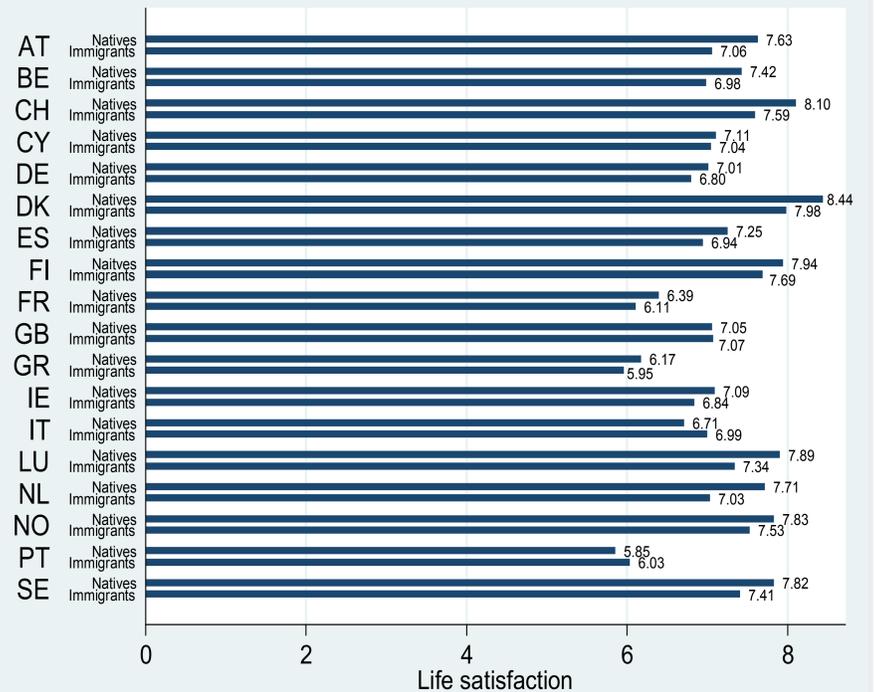
- This project extends scholarly understanding of immigrants' integration into the host society from the dominantly focused objective perspective to a subjective one – immigrants' own assessment of their life situation.
- The project examines subjective well-being (SWB) among immigrants and their descendants in Europe (in comparison with the mainstream population of the host society, when necessary).
- The project focuses on life satisfaction, an evaluation of the overall (or domain specific) subjective well-being.
- In addition to individual-level factors, the role that host-country specific characteristics play in immigrants' SWB are being examined, including: the extent of social inequality, the quality of public goods, and immigrants' integration regime.

Research Steps & Data

- As the first step, a large-scale assessment of the context effects on immigrants' life satisfaction in Europe has been conducted.
- Relevant data sources at this step include: European Social Survey (standardized comparative cross-sectional data) and CILS4EU (panel data).
- We currently focus on in-depth country-specific analyses of the mechanisms underlying immigrants' judgements about their life satisfaction, with particular emphases on immigrants' economic situation and socio-cultural integration.
- Relevant, country-specific panel datasets at this step include: Understanding Society (the U.K.), GSOEP (Germany), Swiss Household Panel (Switzerland), and the Netherlands Longitudinal Life Course Study (The Netherlands).

What Makes a Satisfied Immigrant? Host-Country Characteristics & Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Eighteen European Countries

- The level of immigrants' life satisfaction varies across countries, with immigrants being the most satisfied in Nordic countries and least satisfied in Portugal, Greece and France.
- Immigrants tend to be more satisfied with their lives in countries that offer higher quality of public goods (captured by Human Development Index, HDI).
- In terms of host countries' integration regimes, what matters for immigrants' life satisfaction is not the extent of legal rights to which immigrants are entitled in the host country (captured by MIPEX), but rather, the social climate cultivated by the native-born population's attitudes towards immigration and migrants.
- In terms of social inequality, immigrants are, on average, less satisfied with their lives in host countries with relatively high levels of income inequality (captured by Gini coefficient). However, highly educated immigrants tend not to perceive economic inequality of the country as an obstacle for their life satisfaction.



Source: ESS 2002-2012 (rounds 1-6), authors' calculations.

Note: Abbreviations stand for the following countries: AT for Austria, BE for Belgium, CH for Switzerland, CY for Cyprus, DE for Germany, DK for Denmark, ES for Spain, FI for Finland, GB for the UK, GR for Greece, IE for Ireland, IT for Italy, LU for Luxembourg, NL for the Netherlands, NO for Norway, PT for Portugal, and SE for Sweden.

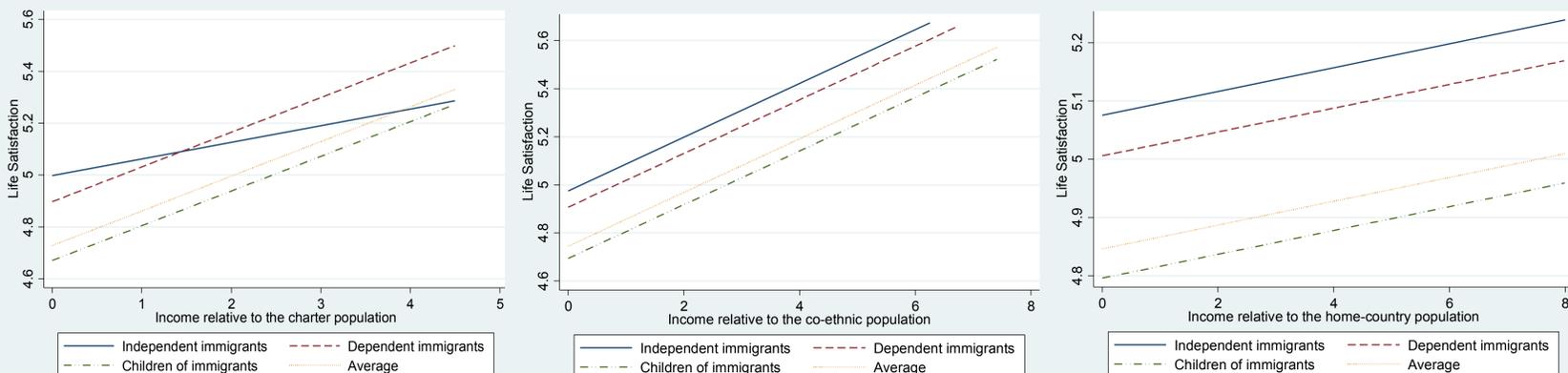
Effects of Country-Level Characteristics on Life Satisfaction

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
MIPEX	0.003 (0.009)					
Natives' attitudes		0.078*** (0.015)			0.059*** (0.016)	0.059*** (0.016)
HDI			11.154*** (3.152)		4.808+ (2.839)	4.649+ (2.827)
Gini				-0.055** (0.020)	-0.035* (0.017)	-0.071** (0.025)
Gini * education						0.003* (0.001)

Source: ESS 2002-2012 (rounds 1-6), authors' calculations.

Notes: + p < 0.10, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001; Number of observations: 18 countries, 94 country-years, and 12,710 individuals.

Fluid Points of Reference Income and Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Multi-Generational Comparison: Evidence from the United Kingdom, 2009-2015



Core Definitions:

- Independent immigrants = arriving at age 18+
- Dependent immigrants = arriving at age 0-18
- Children of immigrants = native-born with two foreign-born parents
- Relative income measured by the ratios of household income p.c. relative to:
 - median in the charter sample;
 - median in each corresponding co-ethnic sample;
 - national income p.c. in each corresponding home country (World Bank data).

- Focusing on the immigrant sample, aged 18-65, from Understanding Society (wave1 to 5), this study examines where immigrants set their points of reference income, and whether or not immigrants' life satisfaction differs depending on the point of reference income they set.
- Preliminary findings show that immigrant populations with an income advantage relative to the charter population are the most satisfied, followed by those with an income advantage relative to the co-ethnic population in the UK, and lastly by those with an income advantage relative to the home-country population.

- The fluidity of the point of reference income also occurs within each immigrant generation, with the generation of independent immigrants gaining life satisfaction in comparison with all three reference groups, and the following two generations gaining life satisfaction in comparison only with reference groups in the UK, particularly with the charter population.
- Only an income advantage relative to the charter population contributes to reversing the declining trend of life satisfaction over generations.

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



Directors/ Christina Gathmann, Henning Hillmann
Researchers/ Jeremy Kuhnle, Franziska K. Lembcke
Funding/ Fritz Thyssen Foundation



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Research Questions

- Did liberalizing entry requirements affect
 - employment?
 - wages?
 - individual career trajectories?
 - vocational training efforts?
- Do immigrants, who often have foreign credentials, benefit disproportionately from the reform?

Data & Methods

- Data:**
- German Social Security Records (1995-2010)
 - High-quality panel data
 - Employees covered by social security
 - Some information about their plant
 - Not included: self-employed, civil servants, military
 - German Microcensus (1995-2012)
 - Repeated cross-sections
 - Allows to identify self-employment
 - Detailed questions on migration

2 complementary data sets

Methods:

Linear Difference-in-Differences

$$y_{iot} = \alpha T_o + \psi A_t + \beta T_o A_t + \gamma X_{iot} + \delta_o + \lambda_t + \varepsilon_{iot}$$

where

- y_{iot} (log) real wages and self-employment of individual i in occupation o in year t ,
- T_o indicator for liberalized occupations,
- A_t indicator for post-reform period
- X_{iot} vector of individual covariates
- δ_o occupation fixed effects and
- λ_t time fixed effects

- Crucial identifying assumption: parallel trends between liberalized (treatment) and not liberalized (control) crafts and trades

Combine DiD with Matching Methods

- Match to each “treated” de-regulated occupation a “control” occupation which was similar in terms of industry, demographic and skill structure in the years prior to the reform.
- Weaker identifying assumptions

Example: Semi-parametric Difference-in-Differences Approach

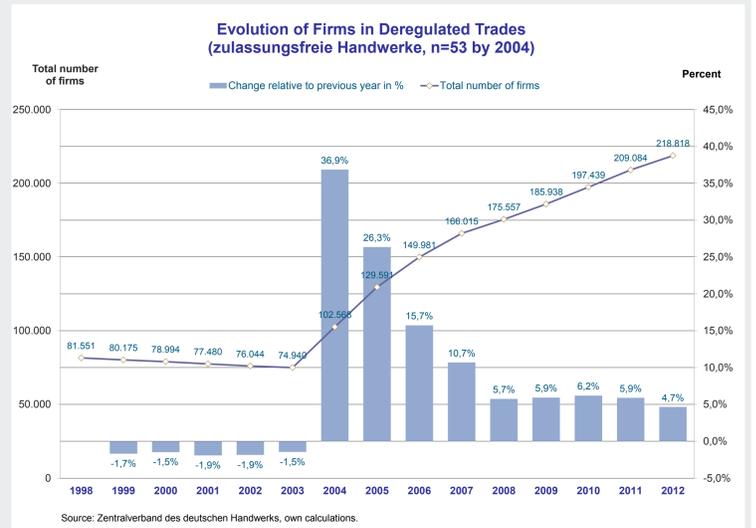
- Allow covariates to influence dynamic effect of treatment on outcome variables

2004 Reform of the Crafts and Trades Code

- Prior to 2004:** Master craftsman certificate required to open up a business or train apprentices in Germany (“Meisterzwang”)
- After 2004:** Reform abolishes requirement for 53 of the 94 crafts and trades
- Example: bookbinding occupations are liberalized in 2004 and carpenters remain regulated

A case of occupational licensing

- Meisterzwang works as an entry barrier
- Reform reduces cost of entry substantially
- We expect entry into liberalized occ.
- Wages may rise or fall
- Reform may improve immigrant integration



Preliminary Results

Summary Statistics for Deregulated and Regulated Trades in 2003

	Deregulated Occupations		Regulated Occupations	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Self-employed	0.079	0.270	0.140	0.347
Part-time	0.455	0.498	0.062	0.242
Male	0.417	0.493	0.856	0.351
Age	45.51	11.62	37.50	12.32
Low-skilled	0.384	0.486	0.194	0.395
Medium-skilled	0.597	0.491	0.789	0.408
High-skilled	0.019	0.138	0.017	0.131
Single	0.208	0.406	0.395	0.489
Married	0.677	0.468	0.546	0.498
Divorced/Widowed	0.116	0.320	0.059	0.236
Foreign-born	0.169	0.374	0.069	0.253
Age at immigration	24.78	11.10	20.73	11.20
N	10334		17986	

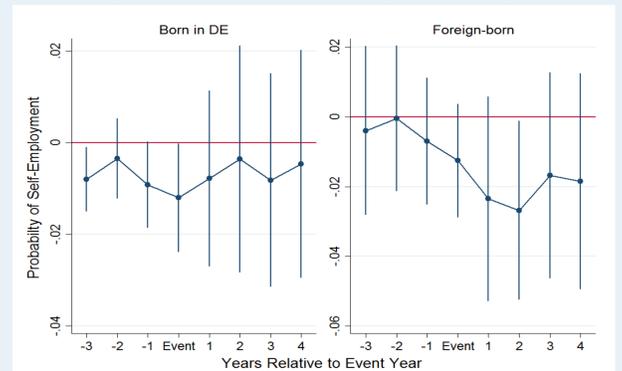
Source: German Microcensus.

Log Real Wage Difference-in-Differences Estimates

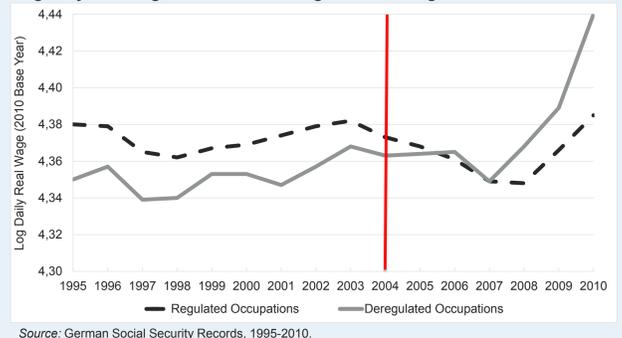
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
$T_o A_t$	0.009 (0.014)	0.007 (0.014)	0.007 (0.014)	0.011 (0.016)	0.012 (0.015)
T_o	-0.115*** (0.007)	-0.110*** (0.007)	-0.122*** (0.007)	-0.049*** (0.006)	-0.060*** (0.006)
A_t	-0.020*** (0.005)	-0.021*** (0.005)	-0.025*** (0.005)	-0.038*** (0.006)	-0.044*** (0.006)
Foreign	0.027** (0.008)	0.052*** (0.008)	0.046*** (0.008)	-0.032*** (0.009)	-0.027** (0.009)
Low-skilled	-0.220*** (0.030)	-0.220*** (0.029)	-0.187*** (0.029)	-0.242*** (0.026)	-0.234*** (0.026)
Medium-skilled	-0.109*** (0.026)	-0.109*** (0.026)	-0.101*** (0.026)	-0.110*** (0.026)	-0.105*** (0.026)
Age				0.029*** (0.003)	
Age squ.				-0.000*** (0.000)	
Constant	4.302*** (0.003)	4.420*** (0.025)	4.452*** (0.030)	4.539*** (0.026)	3.850*** (0.073)
Occ. & Year FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
State FE	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
\bar{R}^2	0.308	0.316	0.335	0.474	0.481
N	301271	301271	301271	301271	301271

Source: German Social Security Records, 1995-2010.

Estimated Impact of the Reform on the Probability of Self-Employment



Log Daily Real Wage over Time for Deregulated and Regulated Trades



Discussion and Next Steps

The 2004 Reform of the Crafts and Trades Code (Handwerksordnung) has reduced entry barriers into the liberalized professions. Preliminary results from linear difference-in-differences model suggest that wages seem to decrease modestly after the reform. We also find few effects on self-employment rates, which suggests that most of the adjustment must have occurred through employee mobility across occupations, new entrants into the liberalized professions and/or immigrants. Our preliminary tests also suggest that the parallel trend assumption is unlikely to be valid, which reduces the appeal of the linear DiD framework.

Next Steps:

- Implementation of Matching Estimators
- Analysis of Additional Outcomes such as job mobility, occupational switches, immigrant integration, entry into vocational training, wage inequality within and between occupations

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



Directors/ Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck

Researchers/ Julia Partheymüller, Sascha Huber, Anne Schäfer, Sebastian Schmidt, Mona Krewel

Funding/ MZES, DFG



Research Goals

Focusing on the three Bundestag elections of 2009, 2013, and 2017, the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) analyses how today's mobile electorate adapts to the new constellation of electoral politics, which is characterized by an increased degree of complexity.

Within the GLES, this MZES project deals with research questions that concern the short-term dynamics of media coverage and public opinion:

- How much do campaigns affect voting behaviour? Do campaigns mobilise voters? Do they matter for party choice?
- What are the mechanisms behind campaign effects? Do campaigns mainly activate long-term predispositions?
- To what extent do news reporting and highly visible events, such as TV debates or state elections, affect voters' perceptions, attitudes, behaviour?
- How long do media effects on public opinion last?

Research Design

Data collection

Within the GLES, this MZES project is responsible for conducting two components:

- Rolling cross-section (RCS) campaign survey with post-election panel wave
- Daily telephone interviews (CATI) with approx. 100 randomly selected respondents during the last weeks before the election
- Second interview immediately after the election
- Two content analyses of mass media coverage
 - TV evening newscasts of four major broadcasters (ARD, ZDF, RTL, Sat.1)
 - Most important print media outlets (FAZ, FR, SZ, TAZ, Welt, BILD)

All data are available via GESIS:
www.gesis.org/gles

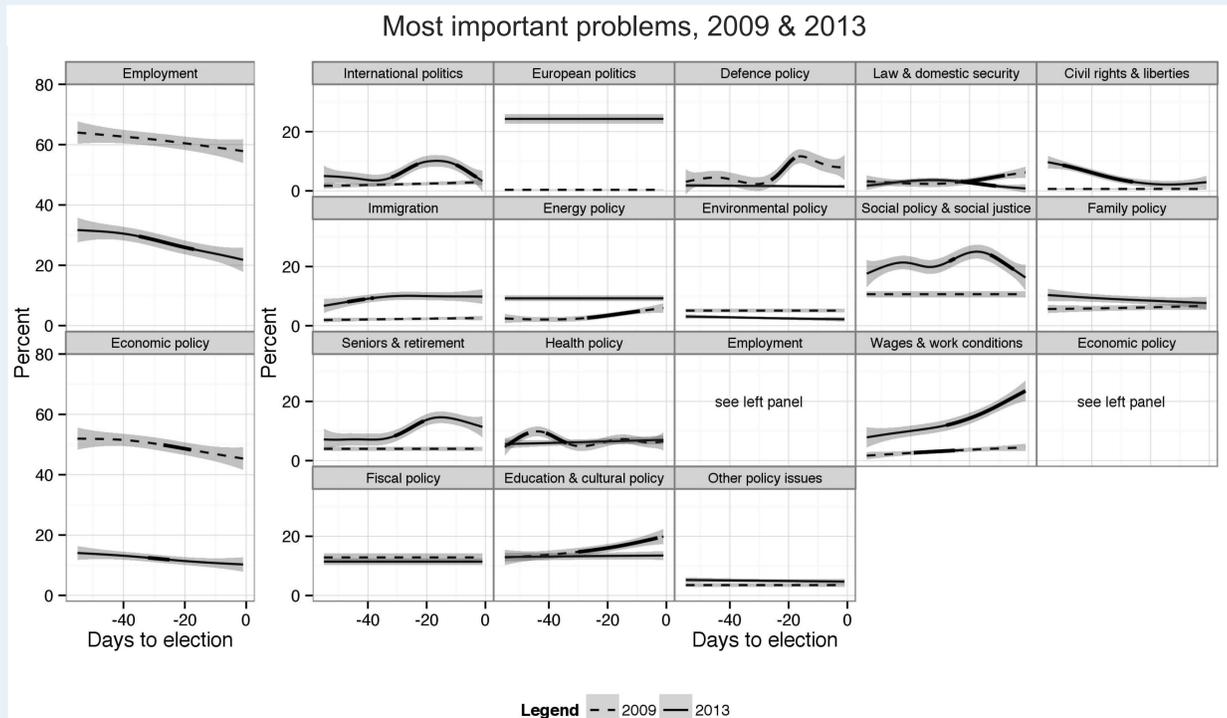
Data linking

Voter data and data on media coverage (incl. lagged media content) can be linked through the date of interview and media use measures (integrated data matrix).

Resp. ID	Day of interview	Content analysis		
		Media use on day before (Medium 1)	News stories on day before (Medium 1)	Exposure on day before (Medium 1)
1	35	1	7	7
2	35	0	7	0
3	36	1	3	3
4	36	0	3	0

Research Findings

Agenda dynamics during the campaign period



Data: RCS 2009 & 2013 (GLES); Smoothed by penalized cubic regression spline, with 95% confidence bands (shaded area); periods of significant change (first derivative > 0; p<0.05) highlighted in bold face.

News media – the agenda-setter?

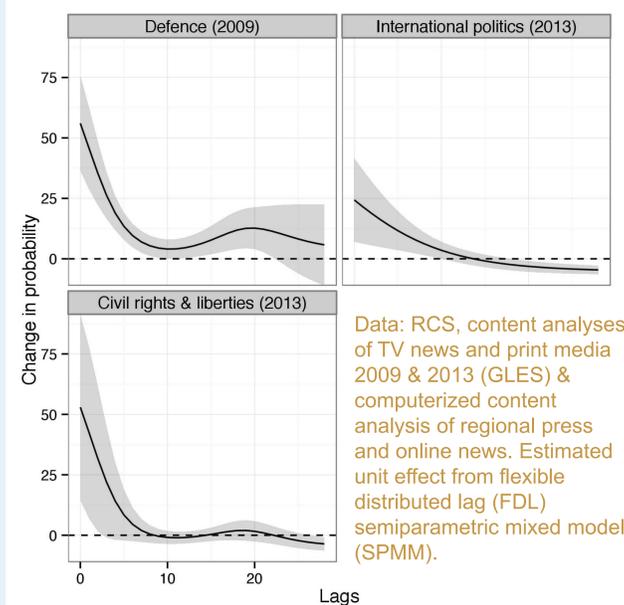
Significant influence of mass media coverage on perceived importance of political problems:

- Defence policy, 2009: Coverage about airstrike in Afghanistan ordered by German forces causing civilian deaths
- International politics, 2013: Coverage about use of chemical weapons by Syrian government against civilians
- Civil rights & liberties, 2013: Coverage about revelations on mass surveillance by international intelligence services

But also limits to the media's agenda-setting power:

- Effects are rather short-lived and often decline until election day
- Parties' campaign communication as alternative source of information

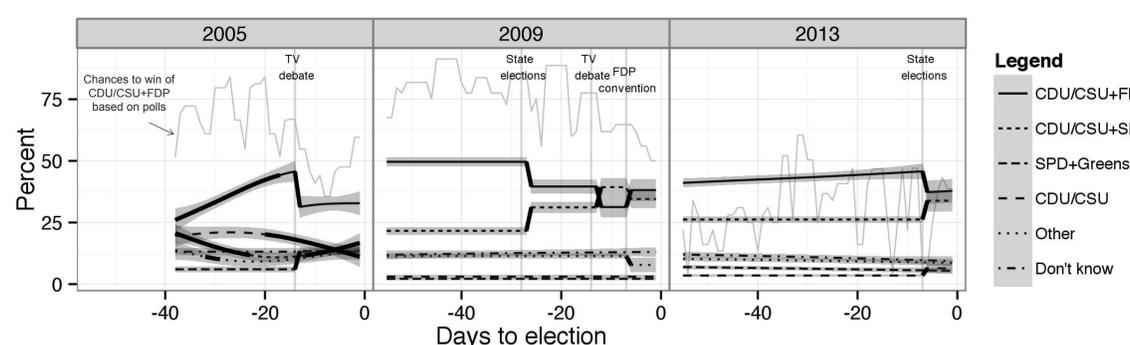
Effect of news exposure and its decay over time



Data: RCS, content analyses of TV news and print media 2009 & 2013 (GLES) & computerized content analysis of regional press and online news. Estimated unit effect from flexible distributed lag (FDL) semiparametric mixed model (SPMM).

Media polls, events and expectations about the election outcome

Media polls and events may provide information about the electoral viability of possible coalitions. Events such as TV debates and state elections often have a lasting impact on electoral expectations.



Data: RCS 2009 & 2013 (GLES) & RCS 2005 (Campaign dynamics project); Data on media polls from wahlrecht.de; Smoothed by penalized cubic regression spline, with 95% confidence bands (shaded area); Periods of significant change (first derivative > 0; p<0.05) highlighted in bold face.

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



Director/ Harald Schoen
Researchers/ Maria Preißinger, Agatha Rudnik
Funding/ DFG



Goals

The GLES panel studies analyse stability and change in political attitudes, electoral behaviour and individual decision-making. Main research goals are:

- Analysing electoral change at the individual level between elections and during electoral campaigns.
- Studying longitudinal stability in public opinion and citizen competence.
- Assessing the influence of long-term predispositions and short-term evaluations on voting behaviour and decision-making.
- Studying campaign-effects on information processing and political preferences.
- Detecting and quantifying causal effects.

All data are available via GESIS:
www.gesis.org/gles

Methods & Design

Pre- and Post-Election Long-term Panel

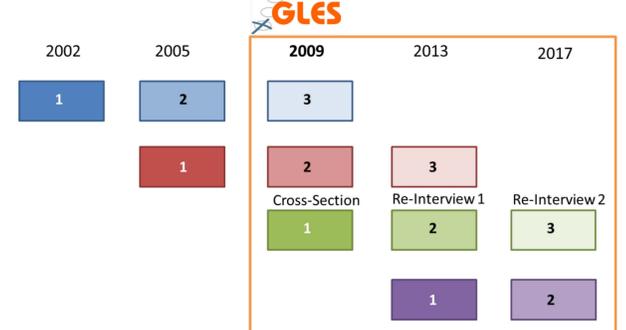
- Repeated three-wave panel design
- Survey modes
 - CAPI in election years (60 min.)
 - Sequential mixed-mode (CATI/mail/online) in off-election year waves (10 min.)
- Sample population: cross-section respondents willing to be re-interviewed
- See GESIS-Technical Report 2014/15 for further information

Short-term Campaign Panel

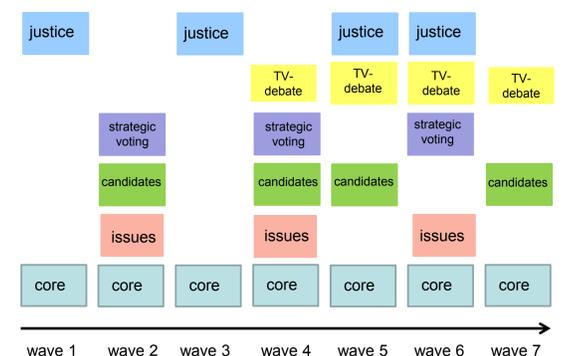
- 12-week online panel study over the course of the federal election campaign
- Subsample of Online-Access-Panel
- Six pre-election waves, one post-election
- Innovative repertoire of questions, rotating modules for different subjects considering recent events and developments in German politics
- 2013: initially 5256 respondents; 4423 respondents completed ≥ 4 waves; 3487 respondents completed all waves

Research Design

Long-term Panel Design



Short-term Panel Design



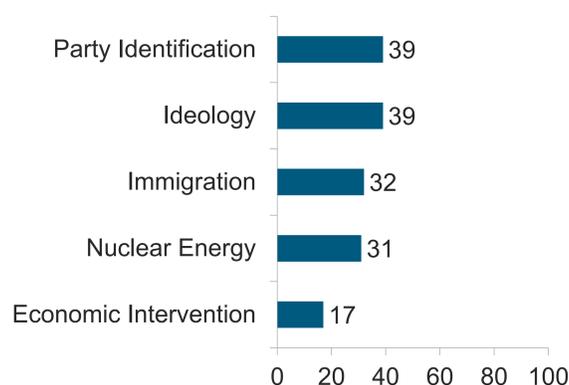
Selected Research Findings

Long-term Panel

Electoral Change 2005-2013

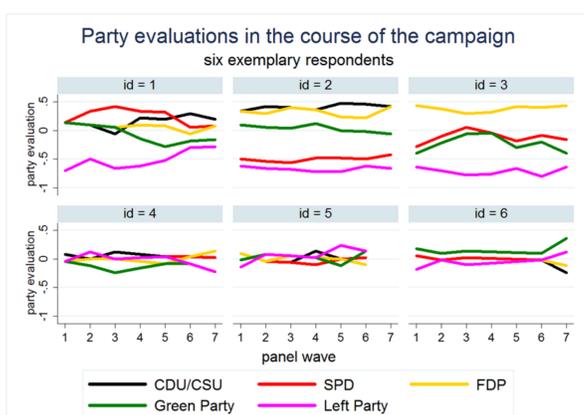
Pattern of change	Percent
Consistent non-voter	1
Consistent voter (always same party)	37
No party change, temporal non-voter	10
One party change (within camps)	30
One party change (across camps)	6
Party change and temporal non-voter	5
Two party changes	10

Attitude Stability 2009-2013

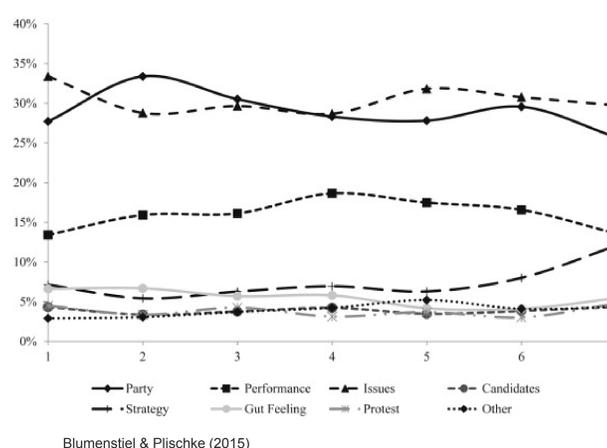


Short-term Panel

Studying Individual Decision-Making Processes



Self-Reported Reasons for Vote Intention 2009



Selected Publications

Books:

- Schoen, Harald, Sigrid Roßteutscher, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Bernhard Weißels, and Christof Wolf (forthcoming): Voters and Voting in Context: Multiple Contexts and Heterogeneous Electorates. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Weißels, Bernhard, Hans Rattinger, Sigrid Roßteutscher, and Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck (2014): Voters on the Move or on the Run? Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Journal Articles:

- 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*, issue 1, 28-40.
- Steinbrecher, Markus, and Harald Schoen (2013): Not all campaign panels are created equal: Exploring the number and timing of panel waves affecting findings concerning the time of vote decision, *Electoral Studies*, issue 4, 892-899.

Book Chapters:

- Rudnik, Agatha, and Harald Schoen (2015): Mehr als ökonomisches Kalkül? Zu den Bestimmungsfaktoren von auf die Eurokrise bezogenen Performanzbewertungen und Policy-Präferenzen, in Heiko Giebler and Aiko Wagner (Ed.): *Wirtschaft, Krise und Wahlverhalten, Studien zur Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung*, vol. 29, Baden-Baden: Nomos, 139-164.
- Rattinger, Hans and Elena Wiegand (2014): Volatility on the Rise? Attitudinal Stability, Attitudinal Change, and Voter Volatility, in Bernhard Weißels, Hans Rattinger, Sigrid Roßteutscher and Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck (Ed.): *Voters on the Move or on the Run?* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 287-310.

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



Directors/ Jale Tosun

Researchers/ Robert Strohmeier + 11 international teams

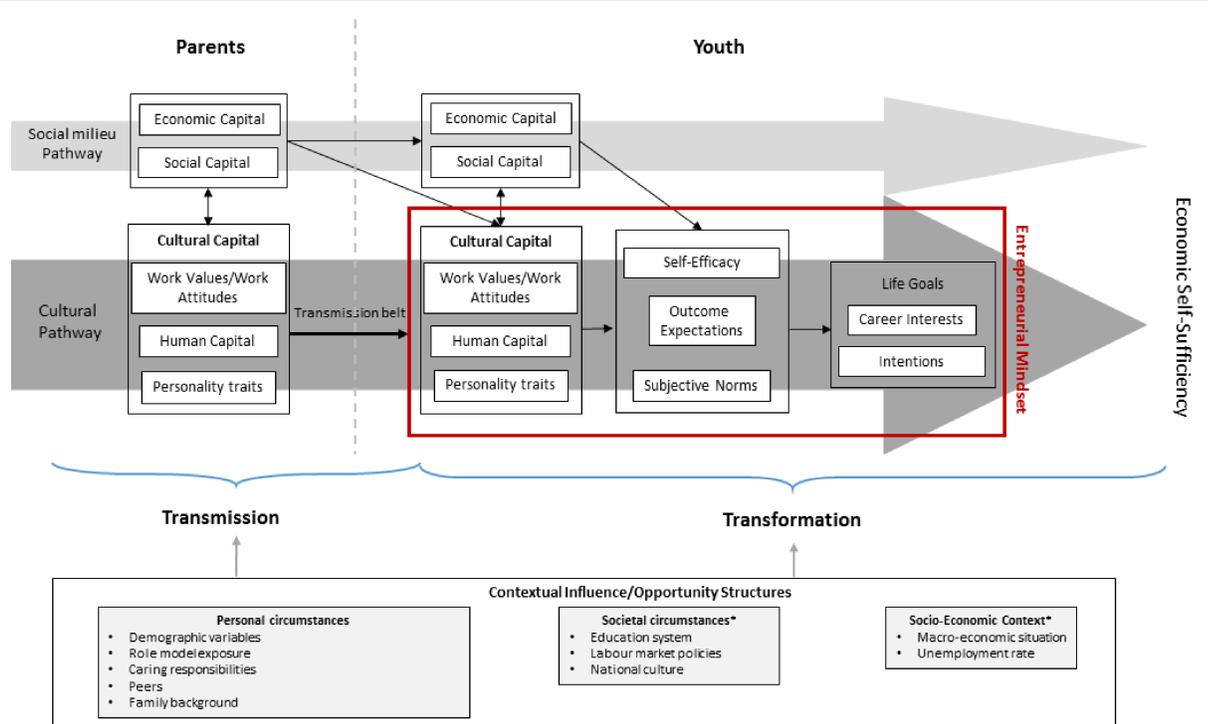
Funding/ EU FP7 - Collaborative project [SSH.2013.1.2-1]



Project Outline

- The multi-disciplinary **CUPESSSE** project 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 **first objective** is to obtain a more refined understanding of the supply side of young adults' employment by concentrating on how the inter-generational accumulation of social capital and cultural capital in the context of family organization influences the economic self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship of young people in Europe.
- The **second objective** is to examine how supply-side factors and demand-side factors affect the unemployment of young adults.
- Duration:** 02/2014-01/2018
- Data:** collection of primary data (multi-generational survey + interviews); use of secondary data (e.g. EU-LFS, EES)

Theoretical Concept



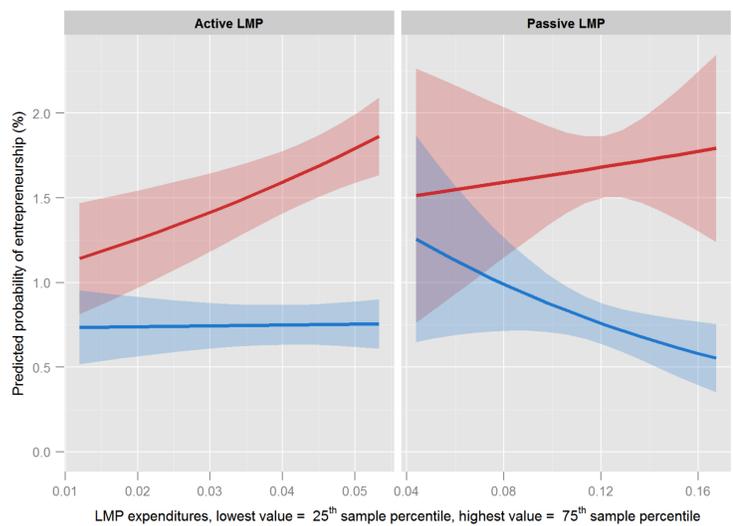
* These variables account for the macro-level and form the opportunity structure within which the transmission and transformation process takes place. Therefore these structures influence to a big extent the establishment of an entrepreneurial mindset and as a consequence the formation of specific intentions. Work-Package 4 and 5 will focus on these determinants in more detail.

Youth Unemployment



Source: Eurostat/ Harmonized youth unemp. rates, 2015M03

Exemplary Findings (Second research dimension)



Effects of labour market policies

- Active labour market policies have a significant positive effect on the probability of launching a start up with one or more employees (own account workers are not effected)
- Passive labour market policies decrease the probability that an unemployed person will start an entrepreneurial endeavour as an own-account worker

Project Team



Recent Publications

Hörisch, Felix/ Weber, Jakob (2014): Capitalizing the Crisis? Explanatory Factors for the Design of Short-time Work across Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Countries. *Social Policy & Administration* 48(7):799-825

Tosun, Jale (2015): Jugendarbeitslosigkeit und Beschäftigungspolitik in der EU. *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte* 65(4-5): 12-19

Vossemer, Jonas/ Schuck, Bettina (2015): Better Overeducated than Unemployed? The Short- and Long-Term Effects of an Overeducated Labour Market Re-entry. *European Sociological Review*

Working Paper:
 (1) Julia Rita Warmuth/ Bernhard Kittel/Nadia Steiber/Monika Mühlböck (2015): Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship
 (2) Christoph Arndt/ Felix Hörisch (2015): Flexicurity policies in Europe = Diffusion and Effects of flexicurity labour market policies
 (3) Monika Mühlböck/Julia Rita Warmuth/Marian Holienka/Bernhard Kittel (2016): Desperate Entrepreneurs: No Opportunities, No Skills

Policy Briefs:
 (1) Hörisch, Felix/Shore, Jennifer/ Tosun, Jale/Werner, Claudius (2014): Labour market policies and youth unemployment
 (2) Zouhar, Jan/ Lukes, Martin/ Hörisch, Felix/ Tosun, Jale/ Shore, Jennifer (2015): The impact of labour market policies on entrepreneurial activities
 (3) Tosun, Jale/ Mierina, Inta/ Shore, Jennifer/ Atci, Mehmet/Hörisch, Felix (2016): Youth Entrepreneurship in Europe

B1.6 Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda



Director/ Sascha Huber

Researchers/ Sebastian Schmidt

Funding/ Baden-Württemberg Stiftung

Aim of the Project

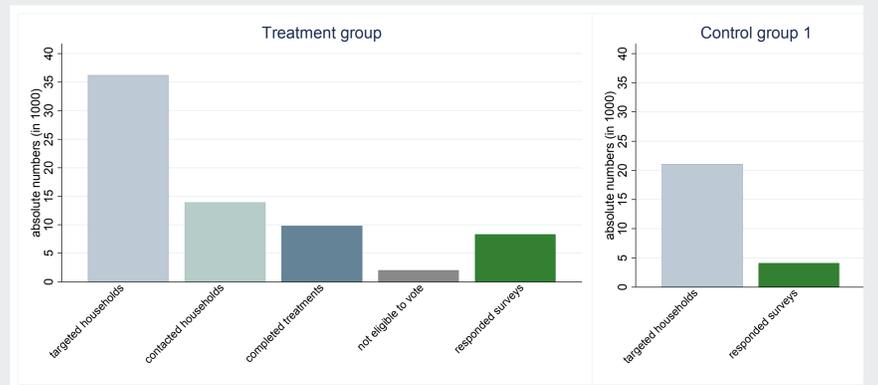
In order to investigate the chances and determinants of short-term mobilization for election turnout, the project conducts the first large-scale “get-out-the-vote” field experiments in Germany.

- State election of Baden-Württemberg
- Field experiment in Mannheim and Heidelberg
- Face-to-face treatment with mobilizing messages which appealed to the civic duty of voters

Main research questions:

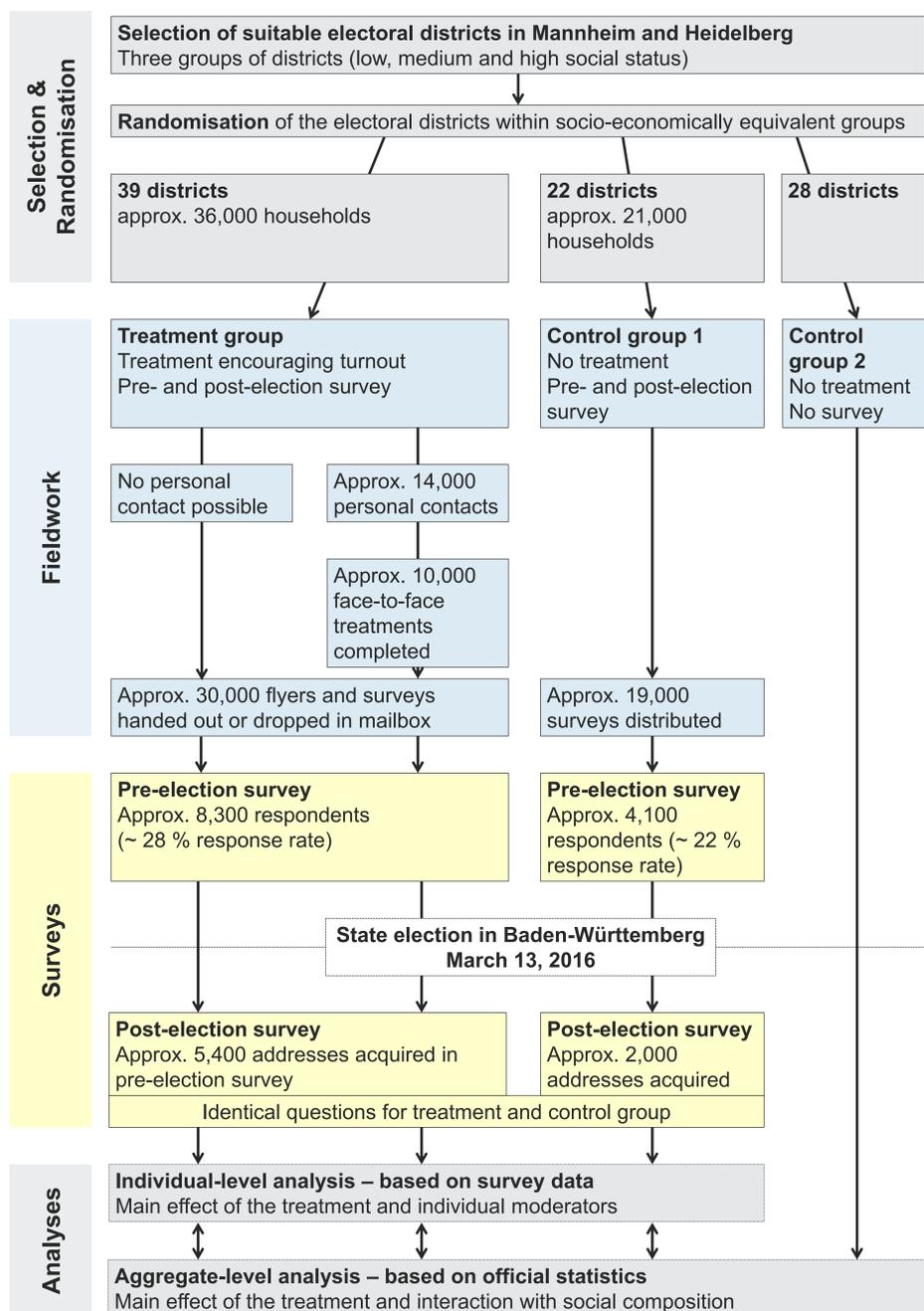
- Can non-partisan mobilization campaigns have an effect on turnout in the European context of parliamentary, multi-party systems?
- Are non-partisan mobilization campaigns possible tools for reducing the increasing social inequality of turnout?
- Which individual and structural factors determine short-term voter mobilization?

Summary of Field Work



- Fieldwork was carried out by a field staff of 93 student assistants, usually in teams of two or three
- Each team had to hand in daily protocols of their fieldwork
- Protocols included the number of targeted households, contacted households, completed treatments, and number of persons not eligible to vote

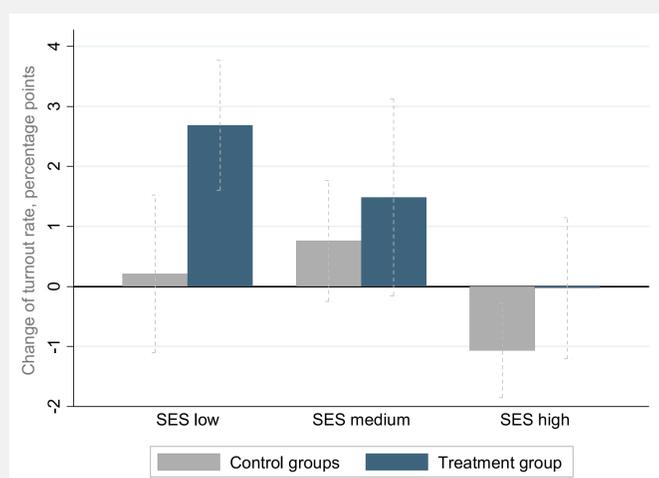
Research Design



Preliminary Aggregate Results

- Face-to-face mobilization had a significant effect on aggregate turnout
- Change of turnout rate was 1.4 percentage points higher in treated districts (t-test: $t=2.25, p<.05$)
- Mobilization was particularly successful in districts with low social status

Change of turnout rate in districts with low, medium and high social background, compared to last state election, only in-person votes



Current State & Outlook

- Still early stage of analysis
- Fieldwork and pre-election surveys are completed
- Post-election surveys are in the field
- More fine-grained aggregate measures of social stratification are being collected in cooperation with the local statistical offices in Mannheim and Heidelberg
- Outlook: Individual-level analysis of pre-/post- panel data, further investigation of individual moderating factors of mobilization, linking aggregate-level analysis with individual-level analysis

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



Directors/ Marc Debus

Researchers/ Markus Baumann, Jochen Müller (Greifswald)

Funding/ DFG

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 intra-party heterogeneity, we take into account

- theories on political socialisation,
- the principal-agent approach,
- 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:

- Austria
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Finland
- Germany
- Ireland
- Norway
- Sweden

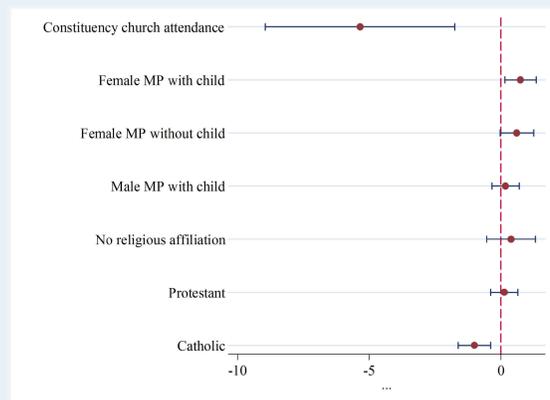
Recent publications and working papers:

- Bäck, Hanna, and Marc Debus (2016): Political Parties, Parliaments and Legislative Speechmaking. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Bäck, Hanna, Marc Debus and Wolfgang C. Müller (2016): Intra-party diversity and ministerial selection in coalition governments. *Public Choice*, 166, issue 3-4, pp. 355-378.
- Bäck, Hanna, Marc Debus and Jochen Müller (2014): Who takes the parliamentary floor? The role of gender in speech-making in the Swedish Riksdag. *Political Research Quarterly*, 67, issue 3, pp. 504-518.
- Baumann, Markus (In Press): Constituency Demands and Limited Supplies: Comparing Personal Issue Emphases in Co-sponsorship of Bills and Legislative Speech. *Scandinavian Political Studies*.
- 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.
- 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 and Dominic Nyhuis (2016): Inherent motivation in legislative collaboration: Cosponsorship networks in three European parliaments, Unpublished Manuscript (under review).
- Bäck, Hanna, Markus Baumann, Marc Debus and Jochen Müller (2016): The Unequal Distribution of Speaking Time in European Parliamentary Party Groups, (MPSA Annual Meeting, Chicago, April 2016).
- Baumann, Markus and Jochen Müller (2015): Timing Diversity: The Time-Dependent Logic of Parliamentary Debate, (ECPR General Conference, Montreal, August 2015).
- Baumann, Markus, Marc Debus and Tristan Klingelhöfer (2015): Explaining the competitiveness of MP renomination: Evidence from the candidate selection processes in the run-up to the 2013 German Bundestag election. Unpublished manuscript (under review).

An overview based on three studies

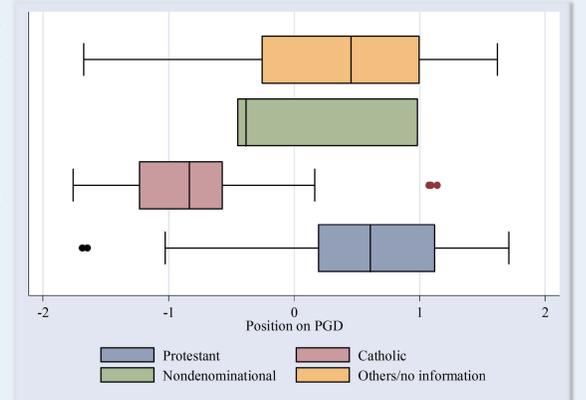
MPs' personal attitudes affecting their behaviour in the decision on pre-implantation diagnostics (PGD) in the German Bundestag in 2011

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



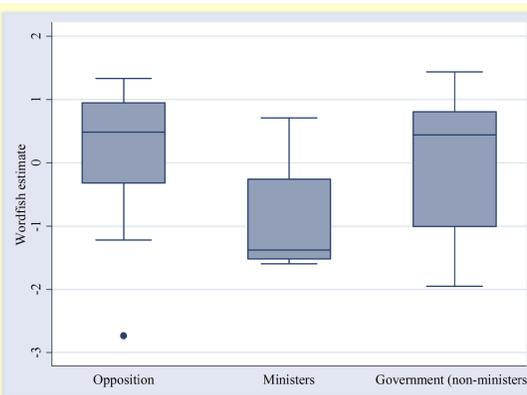
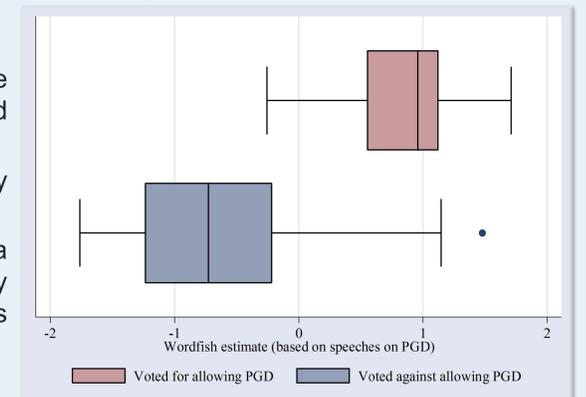
Right: The final vote was on the most permissive initiative. MPs who voted against the regulation had voiced more sceptical positions in the debate:

- 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.



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.

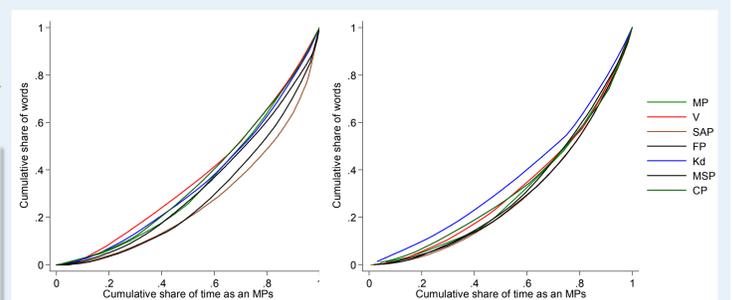
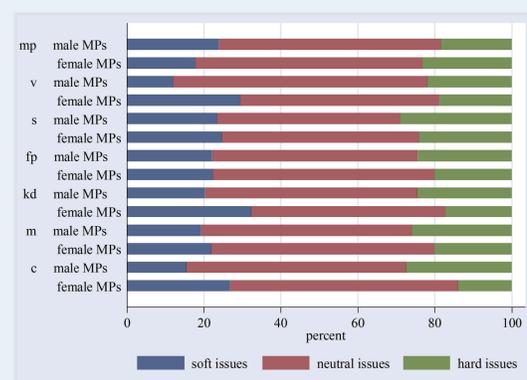


2001 Irish debate on abortion

- 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 Sweden, Norway and Ireland

Right: Unequal allocation of speaking time: Varying dominance of frontbenchers during the electoral term, depicted by using Lorenz curves



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.

B2.2 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation



Directors/ Hermann Schmitt with Thomas Gschwend, Wolfgang Müller, Andreas Wüst, Thomas Zittel and Bernhard Wessels

Researchers/ International co-operation of some 50 scholars in Europe and beyond

Funding/ Local funding for the various data collections; the Fritz Thyssen Foundation supported two international conferences in Mannheim



The purpose of the CCS

The Comparative Candidate Survey (CCS) is the data collection instrument of this project. It aims at surveying parliamentary candidates in as many countries as are interested in participating – with the hope that these countries maximize variation regarding the political regime, the electoral system applied, and the degree of consolidation of the democratic order.

The purpose of these surveys is twofold:

- To add empirical data to the study of party elites, political recruitment, ideological (de-) polarisation, and political representation.
- To identify the political-structural correlates of individual attitudes and behaviours of party elites in order to add 'political' explanations to the ubiquitous 'sociological' (modernisation-based) explanation of variation over time and across countries.

Research Goals

- 1) Provide a systematic and theory-based analysis of variation in contemporary election campaigning for a number of quite different electoral systems in Europe and beyond.
- 2) Advance the empirical study of the social and economic background, the recruitment, and the political attitudes of candidates standing for office in national legislative elections.

Research Questions

The alleged crisis of political parties highlights individual representatives as an alternative linkage mechanism between citizens and the state. This project studies the election campaigns of candidates regarding a number of problems that become relevant in this regard.

- How frequent is individualised campaigning in legislative elections?
- Which factors foster, which hinder the diffusion of individualised election campaigns?

Selected Publications

- Wüst, Andreas M., Hermann Schmitt, Thomas Gschwend and Thomas Zittel (2006): Candidates in the 2005 Bundestag Election: Mode of Candidacy, Campaigning and Issues. *German Politics*, 15, issue 4, p. 420-438
- Zittel, Thomas (2006): Comparative Legislative Behavior. p. 455-473 in: Rod A.W. Rhodes, Sara Binder, Bert Rockman (Eds.) *Oxford Handbook of Political Institutions*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Zittel, Thomas, and Thomas Gschwend (2007): Individualisierte Wahlkämpfe im Wahlkreis. Eine Analyse am Beispiel des Bundestagswahlkampfes von 2005. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 48, issue 2, p. 293-321.
- Zittel, Thomas, and Thomas Gschwend (2008): Individualised Constituency Campaigns in Mixed-Member Electoral Systems: Candidates in the 2005 German Elections. *West European Politics*, 31, issue 5, p. 879-1003.
- Karlsen, Rune (2011). "A platform for individualized campaigning? Social media and Parliamentary candidates in the 2009 Norwegian election campaign." *Policy & Internet* 3.4: 1-25.
- Giebler, Heiko, and Andreas M. Wüst (2011): Individuelle Wahlkämpfe bei der Europawahl 2009: Länderübergreifende und ebenenspezifische Befunde. p. 121-152 in: Jens Tenscher (Ed.) *Superwahljahr 2009*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag.
- Gschwend, Thomas, and Thomas Zittel (2011): Machen Wahlkreis-kandidaten einen Unterschied? Die Persönlichkeitswahl als interaktiver Prozess. p. 371-392 in: *Wählen in Deutschland*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.
- Schmitt, Hermann (2013): "Nationale Parteien oder lokale Kandidaten? Eine Analyse ihrer elektoralen Orientierungsleistungen bei der Bundestagswahl 2009." pp 514-529 in Bernhard Weißels, Harald Schön and Oscar Gabriel (eds.), *Wahlen und Wähler*. Wiesbaden: Springer.
- Teperoglou, Eftichia, et al. (2014): "Elites' and Voters' Attitudes towards Austerity Policies and their Consequences in Greece and Portugal." *South European Society and Politics* 19: 457-476.
- Chiru, Mihail, and Zsolt Enyedi. (2015): "Choosing your own boss: Variations of representation foci in mixed electoral systems." *The Journal of Legislative Studies* 21: 495-514.
- De Winter, Lieven and Pierre Baudewyns (2015): "Candidate centred campaigning in a party centred context: The case of Belgium." *Electoral Studies* 39: 295-305.
- Lloren, Anouk and Jan Rosset (2015): "Gendered policy preferences: Candidates' views on political issues in a comparative perspective." *Comparative European Politics*: ISSN: 1472-4790 (print); 1740-388X (online) DOI: 10.1057/cep.2015.4
- De Winter, Lieven, & Baudewyns, Pierre. (2015). Identités, préférences institutionnelles et légitimité dans le système politique belge. In Benoît Rihoux; Virginie Van Ingelgom; Samuel Defacqz (dir.), *La légitimité de la science politique* (p. 147-178). Louvain-la-Neuve: Presses Universitaires de Louvain. <http://hdl.handle.net/2078.1/158939>
- Selb, Peter and Georg Lutz (2015): "Lone fighters: Intraparty competition, interparty competition, and candidates' vote seeking efforts in open-ballot PR elections." *Electoral Studies* 39: 329-337 Zittel, Thomas (2015): "Constituency candidates in comparative perspective—How personalized are constituency campaigns, why, and does it matter?" *Electoral Studies* 39: 286-294.
- Vandeleene, Audrey, Dodeigne, Jérémy, & De Winter, Lieven (2016). What do selectorates seek? A comparative analysis of Belgian federal and regional candidate selection processes in 2014. *American Behavioral Scientist*, Special issue(SI), 1-20. 0002764216632825, first published on March 8, 2016 <http://hdl.handle.net/2078.1/170646>

Data Collection Documents

The Micro Questionnaire focuses on the candidates' relationship with the party and the voters. Campaigning is a major topic, but recruitment and carrier patterns, issues and ideology, and democracy and representation are also covered.

The Macro Questionnaire organises the collection properties of the national political system, such as the electoral system applied, the degree of fractionalisation of the party system, the partisan polarisation at the time of an election, etc.

These documents can be downloaded from the website of the project.

A District-Level Module is being developed. It collects some of the properties of the electoral district, such as the district magnitude, the electoral history of the district, and its social and economic structure.

Participating Countries and Surveys

Australia (2007, 2010), Austria (2006, 2008), Belgium (2007, 2010), Brasil (2014), Cape Verde (from 2016), Canada (2008), Czech Republic (2006), Denmark (2011), Estonia (2011), Finland (2007, 2011), Germany (2002, 2005, 2009, 2013), Greece (2007, 2009, 2012), Hungary (2010), Iceland (2009, 2013), Ireland (2007, 2011), Netherlands (2007, 2011), New Zealand (2008), Norway (2009), Portugal (2009, 2011, 2015), Sweden (2010), Switzerland (2007, 2011), and the United Kingdom (2010, 2015).

Between 2005 and 2015, the CCS has been administered in 22 countries at the occasion of 38 national legislative elections. A second micro questionnaire has been developed and is being administered from 2013 onwards.

Data

An integrated micro-level data set has been produced at the MZES and is now verified and documented, available at the Swiss Data Archive in Lausanne. It is also being distributed by that archive.

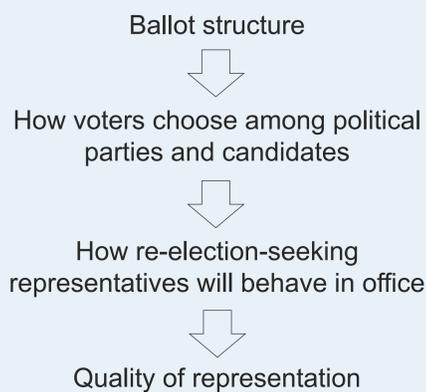
B2.7 The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation



Directors/ Thomas Däubler
Funding/ DFG

Context: Effects of Electoral Systems

Basic argument



Flexible list systems

- Voters have two options:
 - a) vote for party list or
 - b) express preference for candidate(s) on one list
- Members of parliament (MPs) are agents of two principals:
 - a) party selectorate deciding on list ranking
 - b) personal voters
- Seat allocation:
 - Between parties/lists:*
based on the number of ballots cast for a party
 - Within parties/lists:*
Candidates are elected if they reach the preference vote threshold ($n\%$ of the total party vote = $n\%$ of party ballots).
Remaining seats (if any) are allocated on the basis of pre-electoral list ranking.

Personalization by reform



Czech Republic

- Reduction of preference vote threshold from 7% to 5%
- Increase in number of admissible preference votes from two to four
- Change adopted in autumn 2006, first elections under new rules in 2010
- The 14 electoral districts remained unchanged.



Sweden

- Reduction of preference vote threshold from 8% to 5%
- One preference vote only (as before)
- Change adopted in autumn 2010, first elections under new rules in 2014
- The 29 electoral districts remained unchanged.

Does Personalization Affect Parliamentary Behaviour?

Effect of reform on seat allocation within lists

	CZE		SWE	
	2006	2010	2010	2014
Preference votes per ballot (mean)	.38	.68	.25	.24
MPs above threshold (%)	21	60	18	32
MPs elected out of order (%)	4	24	5	10

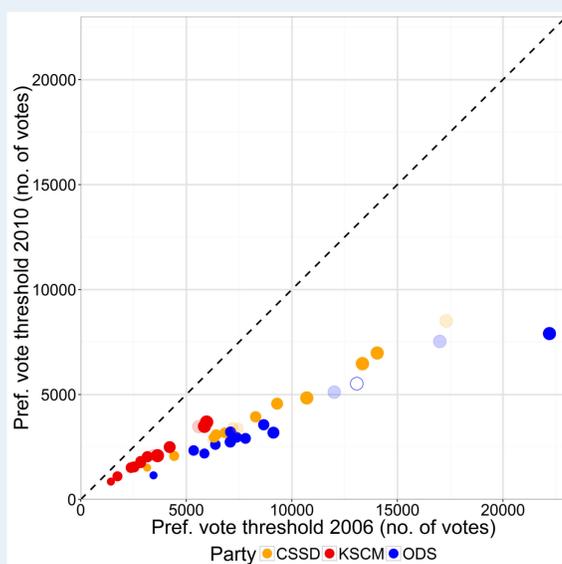
Changes between last pre-reform and first post-reform election are more pronounced in the Czech Republic than in Sweden.

Figures for Sweden do not take into account the *Sweden Democrats* since they do not use district-level lists.

First line refers to the mean of list-level (party-in-a-district-level) figures considering only lists that won at least one seat.

Third line refers to MPs with a list position that would not have led to election under a simple closed-list system (pre-electoral list rank > number of seats for list).

Reduction of threshold in practice (CZE)



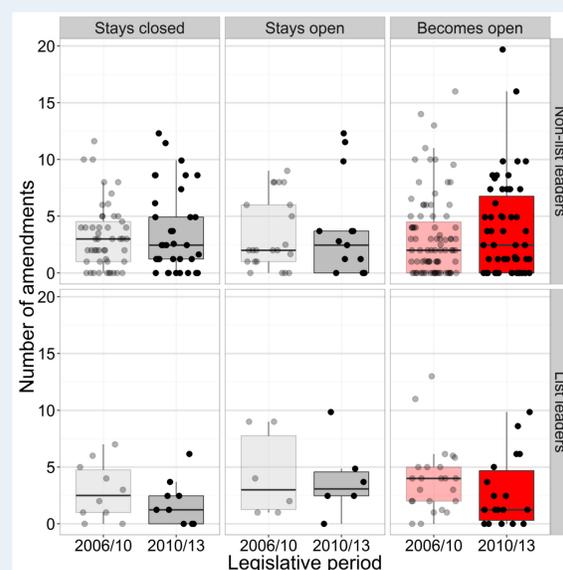
■ As background interviews with MPs show, absolute threshold size (in votes) is important for reachability.

■ Absolute threshold size depends on district size (represented by circle size) and party vote share.

■ Even after reform, in some lists no candidate has passed the threshold (hollow circle), or only the person on the first list rank (light fill) has made it.

Shown are lists that held seats both in the pre-reform and post-reform parliament.

Example: Change in amendment activity (CZE)



■ Legislative scrutiny in committee may become less attractive for MPs from practically open lists if personal voters care less (or know less) about this activity than party selectors do.

■ Comparison of individual amendment activity in pre-reform and post-reform period. Grouped by lists that have stayed closed, stayed open and became open. Distinguishes between non-list leaders (top row) and list leaders (bottom row).

A list is considered open if a candidate other than the list leader has reached the threshold.
MPs from lists with seats in both periods and with an individual mandate of at least 200 days.
Counts are adjusted for session/mandate length.

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



Directors/ Marc Debus, Zeynep Somer-Topcu (Austin), Margit Tavits (St. Louis)

Researchers/ Markus Baumann, Martin Gross

Funding/ DFG

Project outline

This project aims at

- exploring why voters are better able to understand the policy positions of some parties than others
- measuring ideological cohesion and ambiguity of party positions
- explaining whether, when and how voters are capable of making reasoned choices over alternative parties and candidates

Theoretical framework:

- Perception formation literature
- Party elite literature
- Literature on campaign media content analyses

Data and methods:

- Media analysis of parties' communication during campaigns
- Expert survey on parties' policies and their clarity in communicating these
- Election surveys
- Party manifestos

Countries:



Elections covered:

Czech Republic	2010	2013
Denmark	2007	2011
Germany	2009	2013
Hungary	2006	2010
The Netherlands	2010	2012
Poland	2007	2011
Portugal	2009	2011
Sweden	2010	2014

Recent working papers:

- Baumann, Markus, Marc Debus and Martin Gross (2016): Innerparteiliche Zerstrittenheit, divergierende Koalitionspräferenzen und Ergebnisse von Koalitionsverhandlungen. (AK Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie, Köln, May 2016).
- Baumann, Markus and Martin Gross (2016): Where is my party? Introducing a new data set on ideological cohesion and ambiguity of party positions in media coverage. Mannheim Centre for European Social Research: Unpublished Manuscript.

Clarity and consistency

Parties and clarity

- Parties can be unclear and inconsistent in their statements and send 'mixed signals' to voters due to intra-party ideological divergences
- Parties may deliberately choose to remain ambiguous and 'blur' their positions in certain issues
- Parties strategically vary other parties' policy statements to blame other parties of being 'unclear' and 'unreliable' on specific policy issues
- Along with statements on issue positions, parties also make statements on their own (and other parties') valence characteristics, e.g. their competence, integrity, or previous record

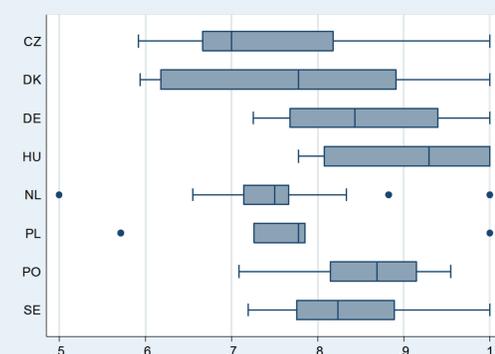
Voters and clarity

- Most studies consider ambiguous positions to be electorally harmful: Voters are less likely to vote for parties they conceive as disunited
- Party statements generally arrive voters via the media and thus the framing of party statements by journalists shapes voters' perceptions of party positions and their clarity
- The impact of ambiguity in different issue areas and framings on voters' decision making processes remains undertheorized in the literature

Measuring clarity in media statements

Assessing clarity and ambiguity in parties' media statements

- Coding includes statements' directions (positive/expansive; negative/restrictive; neutral)
- Variance in coded directions reflects the amount of contradictory statements with regard to parties' own issue positions
- Measured via (adapted) *rice cohesion scores* across parties, issues, countries, and elections
- Higher scores indicate clearer positions (more cohesion; less ambiguity)



Above: Comparing cohesion scores across countries: The overall clarity of parties' communication differs between countries

Right: Comparing cohesion scores across time: German parties show differing levels of cohesiveness in the run-up to the elections of 2009 and 2013



Above: Comparing cohesion scores across policy areas

- Parties' media statements exhibit differing levels of ambiguity across the four most salient policy areas
- Within countries, parties communicate ambiguously only in certain issues



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)



(COST Action IS0806)

Director/ Hermann Schmitt

Researcher/ Eftichia Teperoglou and Rosa M. Navarrete

Funding/ European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST)



Participating countries:

AT, HR, EE, FI, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SI, ES, SE, CH, GB, TR

Duration: May 2009 – May 2014

<http://www.true-european-voter.eu/>

What was the TEV about?

- integrating and expanding the **data bases of electoral research**
- taking stock of past research, broadening the **theoretical understanding of the voting decision**, and **advancing our methodology** to analyse it
- advancing the methodological skills of researchers by **educating the next generation of scholars**

Compared to “The European Voter” (Thomassen 2005) TEV moves forward ...

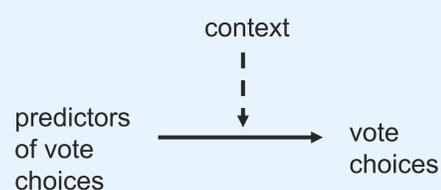
- from individual variables to **multi-item measures of theoretical concepts**
- from several nationally merged data to **one cross-nationally integrated data file**
- from the analysis of “naïve” or conventional rectangular data matrices to **stacked data structures**

The main objective of TEV

Increase the material preconditions and the scholarly competence for analysing variations in the effectiveness of electoral democracy in Europe across countries and over time

The main arguments

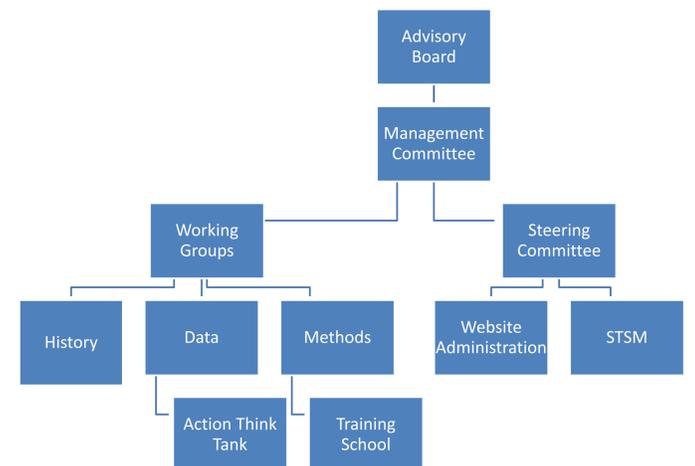
A simple visualization



Relative context dimensions are:

1. the politicisation of social divisions
2. the state of the economy before the election;
3. the consolidation of the electoral and party system;
4. the degree of ideological polarisation;
5. variations in political culture;
6. variations in the institutional setup;
7. multi-level electoral systems and voting

Organization



Working Groups

- Working Group 1:** The History of European Electoral Research
- Working Group 2:** Creating “The European Voter Database”
- Working Group 3:** The Methods of Comparative Electoral Research

Education, training and conferences

- Five highly successful **European Winter Schools on Methodological Issues in Comparative Electoral Analysis** (Nottingham 2010, Warsaw 2011, Rome 2012, Trento 2013, Mannheim 2014), each involving some 30 to 40 young scholars from all over Europe
- Four Think Tanks** (Mannheim & Milan 2010, Trento 2011 & 2013, Milan 2014), exploring the possibilities and solving practical problems of data harmonisation, restructuring and integration
- Three international conferences** (“European Conference on Comparative Electoral Research”) with the theme: The State of the Art in Comparative Electoral Research (December 2011, Sofia, Bulgaria), with the theme: The Context of Electoral Behaviour (April 2013, Rhodes, Greece) and a Final Conference (April 2014, Thessaloniki, Greece)

Publications

The New European Voter (to be edited by H. Schmitt, P. Segatti and C. van der Eijk)

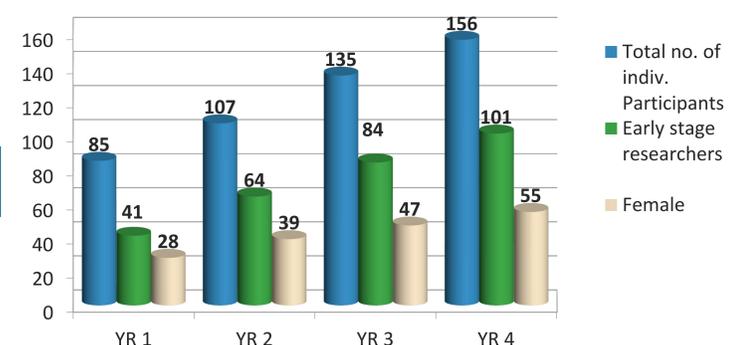
The New European Voter database by Eva Önuðottir, Hermann Schmitt, Federico Vegetti et al. 2017. Cologne: GESIS Data Archive

A multitude of national-specific papers have been published using the TEV data. Several comparative papers using TEV data are in progress.

Size of the final database

- 22 countries
- 157 National Election Studies
- About 2000 cases each
- About 3.5 parties each
- 582 variables (original and recoded, micro & macro)
- 1,716,739 cases in a „stacked“ rectangular data matrix

TEV Participants



Activities

Activities	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Management Committee and Working Groups Meetings	6	6	5	5	1
Short Term Scientific Missions	2	2	6	6	-
Training Schools	2	3	1	2	1
Workshops or Conferences	-	-	2	3	1



Directors/ Hermann Schmitt

Researchers/ Sebastian Popa, Felix Dwinger

Funding/ Consortium of private foundations (Volkswagen Foundation, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Stiftung Mercator, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian), Horizon 2020 grant, local funding



The EES 2014

The EES 2014 project continues the tradition of the post European Parliament (EP) elections studies which started in 1979. The overall goal of the project is to assess the quality of democracy in the European Union at the time of the 2014 EP elections. In light of the Euro crises and the important institutional changes, our aim is to provide suggestions for improving the state of EU democracy.

The 2014 study consists of several sub-projects:

- EES Voter Study (completed)
- EES Panel Study (in progress)
- EES Manifesto Study (preliminary results)
- EES Social Media Study (preliminary results)

website

www.eeshomepage.net

The Components

- 1) **The 2014 EES Voter Study, Post-Election Survey** consists of a EU-wide survey which was carried out jointly with the post-electoral survey commissioned by the European Parliament (EP). The study continues the tradition of post EP elections voter studies which started in 1979. The data is deposited at the GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences. A number of papers based on the data have already been published or are forthcoming.
- 2) **The 2014 EES Panel Study** consists of online panel surveys that were/will be administered in nine EU member countries. The first wave was carried out after the 2014 EP elections and the second wave will be carried out after the subsequent national elections. Data of the first wave is ready for archive.
- 3) **The 2014 EES Manifesto Study** consists of collecting and coding the electoral manifestos issued at the time of the 2014 EP elections by all relevant political parties. All available manifestos were collected and coded by country experts. The data will be made available as of June 2016. Initial results were presented in the form of conference papers.
- 4) **The 2014 EES Social Media Study** consists of all the Twitter communication of EP candidates and their followers at the time of the 2014 EP elections. Due to copy right issues, the raw data cannot be made publicly available. An aggregate version of the data is currently prepared. A number of papers have already been published or are forthcoming.

Selected Publications

Journal Articles

- Schmitt, Hermann, Sara B. Hobolt, and Sebastian Adrian Popa. 2015. "Does Personalization Increase Turnout? Spitzenkandidaten in the 2014 European Parliament Elections." *European Union Politics* 16(3): 347-68.
- Popa, Sebastian Adrian, Robert Rohrschneider and Hermann Schmitt. Forthcoming. "Polarizing Without Legitimization: The Effect of Lead Candidates' Campaigns on Perceptions of the EU Democracy." *Electoral Studies*
- Nulty, Paul, Yannis Theocharis, Sebastian Adrian Popa, Olivier Parnet, Ken Benoit. Forthcoming. "Social Media and Political Communication in the 2014 Elections to the European Parliament". *Electoral Studies*
- 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(3):287-309.

Special Issues

- Schmitt, Hermann, and Eftichia Teperoglou (Eds.), 2015. Special Issue: The 2014 European Parliament Elections in Southern Europe. *South European Society and Politics*, 20(3).
- Rohrschneider, Robert and Hermann Schmitt (Eds.), Forthcoming "Special Issue: European Parliament Elections in Times of Crises." *Electoral Studies*

Selected conference presentations

- Theocharis, Yannis, Pablo Barberá, Zoltán Fazekas and Sebastian Adrian Popa. 2015. *A Bad Workman Blames his Tweets: The Consequences of Citizens' Uncivil Twitter Use when Interacting with Party Candidates*. [111th Annual Conference of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, CA, September 03rd to September 06th, 2015]
- Fazekas, Zoltán, Sebastian Adrian Popa, Hermann Schmitt, Pablo Barberá and Yannis Theocharis. 2015. *When to talk about Europe? Selective Europeanization of the 2014 EP Elections*. [5th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Vienna, June 25th to June 27th, 2015]
- Popa, Sebastian Adrian, Pablo Barberá and Hermann Schmitt. 2015. *A Common Multidimensional Political Space for Voters, Parties, and Legislators in Europe*. [73rd Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, April 16th to April 19th, 2015]
- Braun Daniela and Sebastian Adrian Popa. 2016. *The effect of lead candidates emphasized in election manifestos on the relevance of European elections* [23rd International Conference of Europeanists, Philadelphia, PA, April 14th to April 16th, 2016]

Data

- Schmitt, Hermann, Sara B Hobolt, Sebastian Adrian Popa, Eftichia Teperoglou, and Public Monitoring Unit European Parliament, Directorate-General for Communication. 2015. "European Parliament Election Study 2014, Voter Study." *GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5160 Data file Version 3.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.12384*.
- Braun, Daniela; Sebastian Adrian Popa, Felix Dwinger, Mikhaylov, Slava; Schmitt, Hermann. Forthcoming. "European Parliament Election Study 2014, Manifesto Study". *GESIS Data Archive, Cologne*.

The impact of institutional innovation on EU democracy: The role of the *Spitzenkandidaten* in the 2014 EP elections

Main expectations: a reformed process of nominating and electing the Commission president should improve the state of EU democracy by:

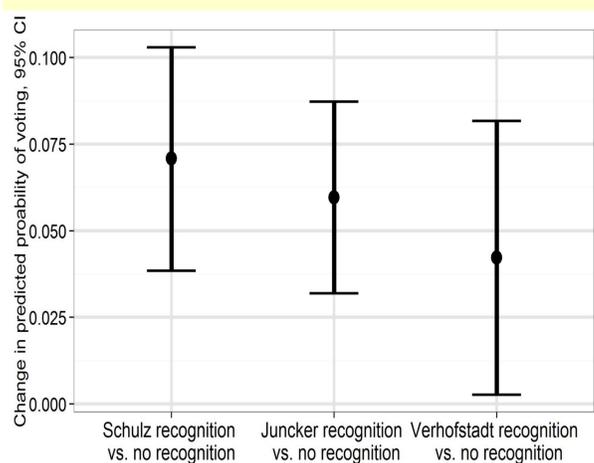
- mobilizing citizens to take greater interest and participate in the elections
- strengthening the accountability in EP and thus also contributing to the legitimacy of the EU

Findings

Voter Study

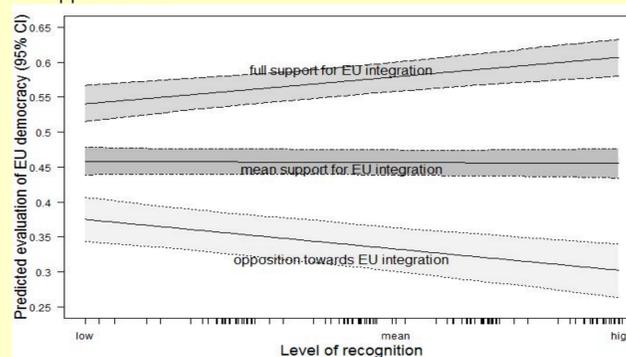
- Citizens who are aware of the *Spitzenkandidaten* and their role in the EP elections are more likely to vote in the EP elections (see Figure 1)

Figure 1: Effect of candidate recognition on turnout



- The campaign activities of the candidates also had a positive effect on turnout, both directly and in interactions with recognitions.
- No evidence that the *Spitzenkandidaten* system increased the legitimacy of the EU; on the contrary it managed to polarize opinion about the state of EU democracy based on pre-existing attitudes (see Figure 2)

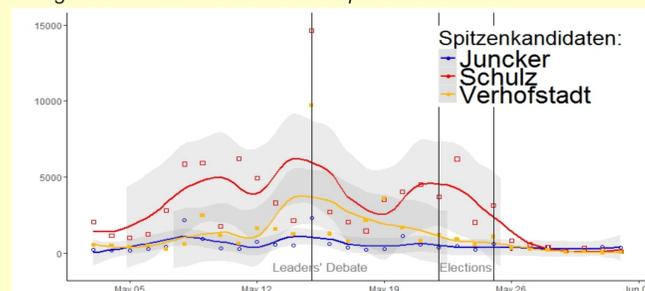
Figure 2: Predicted values of recognition depending on support for EU



Social Media Study

- Significant social media activity and increased attention to the topic on social media (see Figure 3)

Figure 3: Twitter mention of the *Spitzenkandidaten*



Manifesto Study

- 29 parties out of 159 analysed parties mentioned the topic, the mean space allocated is 0.7% of the total manifesto size
- Low salience of the topic among parties as possible explanation for weak effects

Conclusion

- Weak effects of the *Spitzenkandidaten* among the general public, not fulfilling initial hopes of improving the state of EU democracy
- Possible reason: low salience among parties

B3.8 Framing Europe: Eurosceptic Cues and Citizen Attitudes



Director/ Galina Zapryanova
Funding/ DFG

Objectives

- Examine how variation in the **content** of elite-generated messages about the EU affects public attitudes.
 - 3 types of Eurosceptic message frames analysed: **(a)** economic, **(b)** cultural and **(c)** 'democratic deficit'/institutional content
- Examine how variation in the **source** of these messages systematically influences public opinion.
- Examine the 'indirect effects' of Eurosceptic cues
 - Valence frames and emphasis frames
 - In their function as 'emphasis frames', Eurosceptic messages also influence attitudes toward the domestic policies and values they implicate.

Research Design

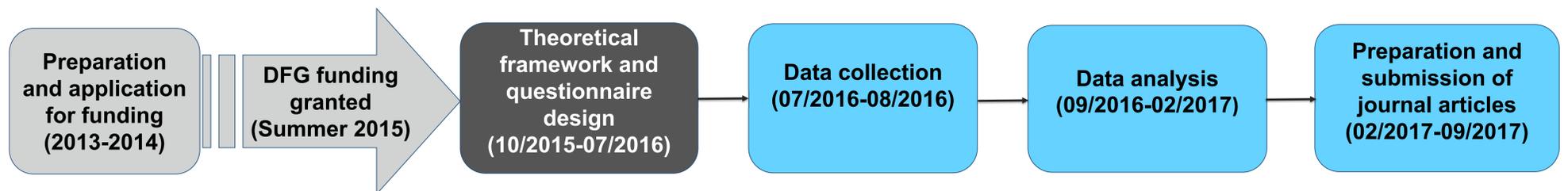
The central goal of this project is to examine how different *types of Eurosceptic messages* and *different types of messengers* affect public opinion. The realities of disseminating political information include both a message with a particular direction and content (i.e. the valence and emphasis frame) and the attachment of this message to a specific party or person (i.e. a source cue).

- Survey experiments in 3 EU countries (Germany, France, UK)



- Country selection based on variation in average support for European integration (last 5 years EB trends).
- **Experimental treatment 1:** exposure to a different type of Eurosceptic message content (or control = no message). Three main types of Eurosceptic message frames analysed – cultural, economic and "democratic deficit" content. Respondents fill in a brief pre-test containing control questions, are exposed to treatment, and complete a post-test questionnaire.
- **Experimental treatment 2:** exposure to a different type of Eurosceptic source cue: the project focuses on the most common messenger when it comes to Eurosceptic rhetoric – political parties. Respondents view the same type of message content described above, but attributed to a mainstream political party or a Eurosceptic political party (or control = no source attribution).

Timeline



Overview of Project Structure

Research Question	Explanatory variable	Outcome Variables
<p>How do different types of Eurosceptic frames affect citizens' attitudes?</p> <p><u>Types</u> Economic Cultural Democratic deficit</p>	<p>Eurosceptic <i>content cues</i> (economic, cultural, democratic deficit)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes towards the EU and European integration • Non-EU attitudes related to each frame content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - economic attitudes - attitudes towards immigrants, multiculturalism - support for democratic values and procedures, political tolerance
<p>How do different types of Eurosceptic sources affect citizens' attitudes?</p> <p><u>Types</u> Mainstream party source Fringe party source No partisan source</p>	<p>Eurosceptic <i>source cues</i> (mainstream, fringe, non-partisan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes towards the EU and European integration • Non-EU attitudes related to each frame content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - economic attitudes - attitudes towards immigrants, multiculturalism - support for democratic values and procedures, political tolerance

B3.9 The European Union in International Organisations



Director/ Anne Wetzel

Funding/ University of Mannheim (WOVEN) and MZES



Hypotheses

- RQ1: Hypotheses are based on rationalist intergovernmental, institutionalist and constructivist perspectives and relate to EU Member States' preferences, IO's resources, the sectoral vs. universal character of IOs, mode of decision making within IOs, number of IO members, EU competences, IO bureaucratic culture, and IOs' age
- RQ 2a: Hypotheses relate to the ideological distance between EU Commission and Council, the bindingness of IO decisions, and first mover advantages
- RQ 2b: Hypotheses relate to EU competences, as well as the EU's acquis and expertise in certain policy fields

Approach

- Inclusion of IOs on the basis of Correlates of War (CoW) International Governmental Organization (IGO) data and the Yearbook of International Organizations (online)
- Own data collection on the EU's status in these IOs and on independent variables
- Application of quantitative and qualitative methods.

Contribution

- For several decades, the European Union (EU) has been actively involved in the work of international organisations (IOs) as a member, as observer with varying degrees of rights, or as a partner. At the same time, there are instances where the EU has faced obstacles to its participation and even outright rejection by both EU member states and IO members.
- This project represents the first comprehensive study that focuses on the role of the EU in international organisations. It goes beyond existing research by providing a full picture of the EU's formal and effective status in IOs, based on the collection of original data and by avoiding selection bias.
- The EU is the most advanced regional integration organisation (RIO) and hence a 'most-likely' case. In a world of accelerating regionalism, project results are relevant with respect to other RIOs, too.

Research Questions

- **RQ1: Formal status:** Why did the EU gain membership or observer status in some IOs but not in others? Which factors influence the EU's status in IOs?
- **RQ2: Effective status:** Why are there differences with regard to the degree to which the EU can effectively make use of its member or observer status in an IO and which factors influence this degree?
 - **RQ2a.** Why are there different arrangements between the EU institutions and member states in cases of joint IO membership and how can observed differences be explained?
 - **RQ2b.** Why are there different arrangements for the EU as an observer in IOs and how can observed differences be explained?

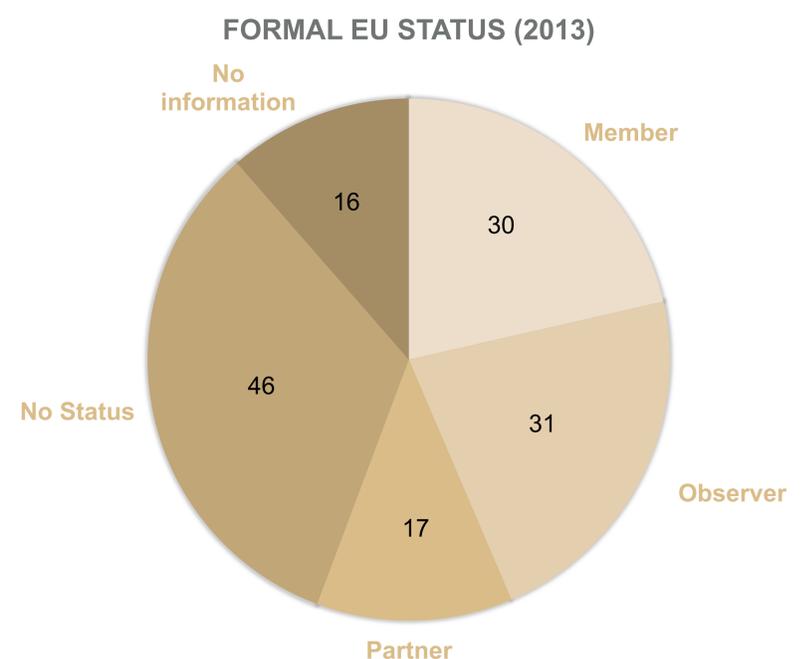
EU Access to IOs



* with regard to observer status

Formal EU Status in IOs

- The diagram shows the EU's status in 140 IOs included in the CoW dataset. Data collection on further IOs is ongoing. Examples include:
- Member status: Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), World Trade Organization (WTO), International Tropical Timber Organization
- Observer status: International Labour Organization (ILO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- No Status: Arctic Council, World Tourism Organization, International Rice Commission



B3.15 Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations



Director/ Beate Kohler-Koch

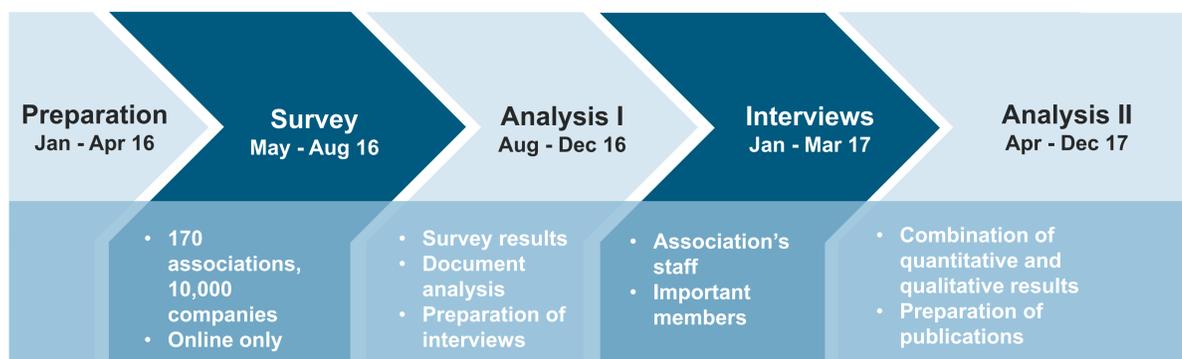
Researchers/ David Friedrich, Sebastian Fuchs, Christine Quittkat

Funding/ Fritz Thyssen Foundation

► Project Description

The research project aims to identify the logic behind the **re-organisation of collective interests** in response to changing context conditions. We examine how organisational structures of business associations and actor

respective association. Further, socialisation and entrepreneurial careers of members and staff are identified as important variables; they shape ideas of the appropriateness and normative legitimacy of institutional action.



beliefs shape the definition of objectives and the choice of strategies to ensure long-term institutional success.

Theory

The main theoretical assumption is that the organisation and re-organisation of associations are not a mere response to functional requirements and exogenous pressures. Instead, it is assumed that **actors are guided by specific institutional, instrumental and normative rationalities**. Actors' rationalities will vary with institutional identities and organisational settings, task profiles, and administrative capacities of the

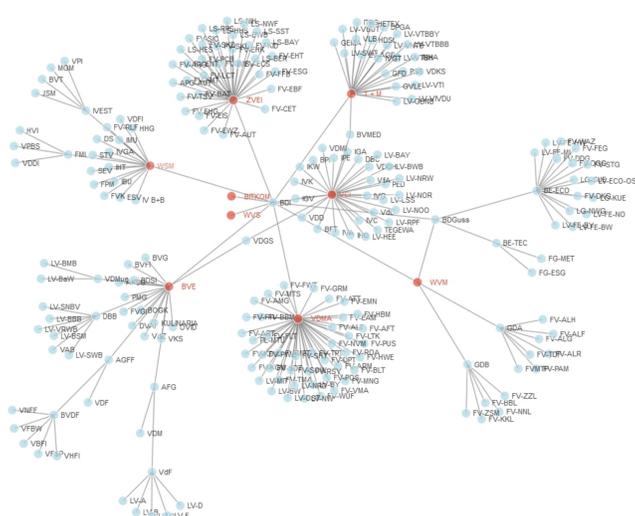
Methods and data

A **mixed methods approach** will be applied, combining quantitative (online survey, document analysis) and qualitative insight (interviews, document analysis). The analysis is focused on the most important branch associations of German industry, the relevant sector associations, and member companies in both types of associations. Since examining associational re-organisation in Germany is **virtually a novelty**, the pertinent data have to be generated almost entirely within the project, thus providing the field with relevant input to enrich the existing literature on interest groups.

► Cases and Sectors of Industry

The project examines nine branch associations (see the red nodes on the right) of seven different German industry branches: chemistry, electrical engineering and electronics, mechanical engineering, food and beverages, information technology, metal industry, and textile industry. These include about 170 sector associations, and well above 10,000 companies to be covered by the project.

The branch associations are members of Germany's peak association of industry, the "Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie" (BDI). While similar in economic size and importance, they differ in key organisational and operational features.



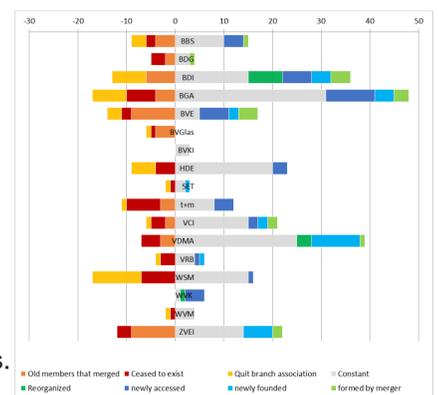
► Info: BIAs in Germany

Business Interest Associations (BIAs) of the German industry have a multi-level organisation: the national peak association (BDI) is constituted by branch organisations (e.g. chemistry industry), which often incorporate sector-specific associations (e.g. plastics). Matching the political structure of German federalism, many BIAs also include branch-specific associations at the regional ('Länder') level. German BIAs traditionally engage closely in state-led policy coordination, which has often been labelled 'neo-corporatist'. They are involved in policy implementation (and 'self-regulation').

Pre-Study (2014/15)

The research project builds on the results of a pre-study by Beate Kohler-Koch. According to her findings, change is more widespread than stability among German BIAs. Further, for the period of 1999 to 2015, variables such as economic size (measured in turnover and employment) and heterogeneity of the association's domain are no valid predictors.

The pre-study provided first evidence of the importance of different rationalities as explanatory variables.



Core hypotheses and factors

- Institutional reforms are more likely when important institutional actors and member companies hold matching views on (external) challenges to be met.
- Organisational reforms are constrained by intra-organisational 'belief systems' and ideas of appropriate organisational goals and strategies.
- The probability of successful organisational reforms is dependent on formal and informal rules, settings and on the existing task-profile of an association.
- Institutional entrepreneurs may advance reforms when they have the ambition and ability to successfully challenge inherited concepts of institutional goals and organisational models.

B3.17 Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System



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Researcher/ Jana Paasch
Funding/ DFG

Project Outline

The project aims to investigate the patterns of legislation in all 16 German states (*Länder*) with a special focus on effects resulting from the multilevel structure of the polity. The main research questions are:

- How does preference heterogeneity within the government and between government and opposition influence the patterns of legislation?
- How inclusive (consensual) are law-making coalitions and which conflicts do they reflect?
- How do different government compositions between federal and state level influence legislation on the state level?
- Do the states differ in how they transpose EU regulations and which factors explain this difference?

Why study the legislation of the German *Länder*?

- Maximizing experimental variance & minimizing external variance
- The *Länder* have a most similar institutional set-up and similar party systems but offer a fruitful variance with regard to government-opposition configurations

Data and Methods

- Comprehensive Individual-level bill data (e.g. title of bill, policy area, legislative stimulus, initiator, dates of introduction, readings, votes, and adoption) *combined with*
- Comprehensive data on party positions and behaviour (policy position in the respective policy area, voting behaviour)
- Data will be collected by using web-scraping and text-mining computer scripts and manual coding

Related Publications

- Stecker, C. (2015). Parties on the chain of federalism. Position-taking and multi-level party competition in Germany. *West European Politics* 38(6): 1305-1326.
- Bräuninger, T., Müller, J. & Stecker, C. (2016). Modeling Preferences Using Roll Call Votes in Parliamentary Systems. *Political Analysis* 24(2): 189-210.
- Ganghof, S., Stecker, C., Eppner, S. & Heeß, K. (2012). Flexible und inklusive Mehrheiten? Eine Analyse der Gesetzgebung der Minderheitsregierung in NRW. *Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen* 43(4): 887-900.

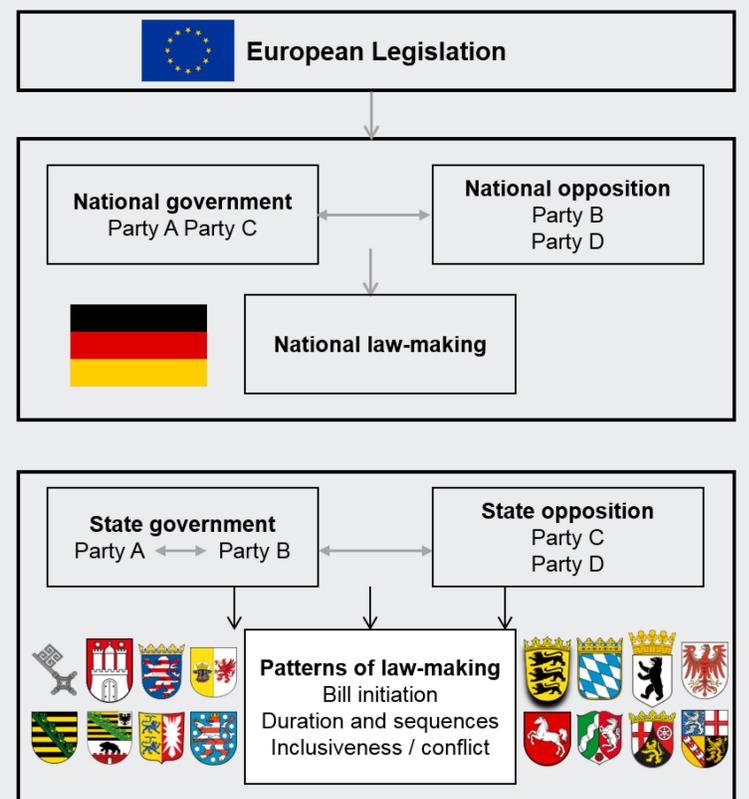
Research Focus

This project looks at three types of interactions that are crucial to modern democracies:

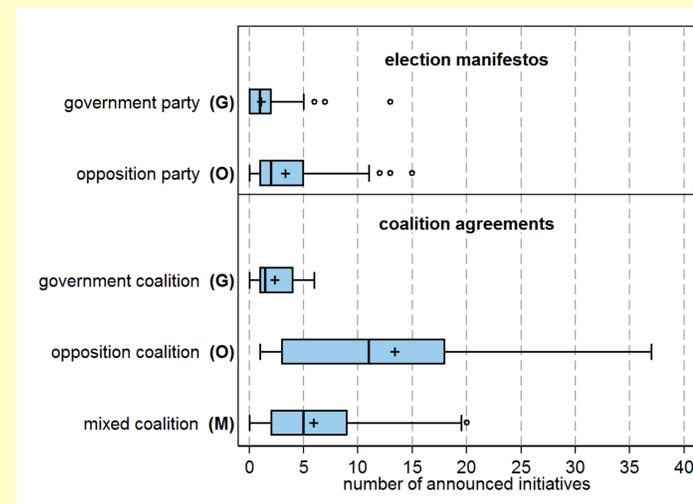
- Within the government (coalition governance)
- Between government and opposition
- Between EU level, national level and state level

Normative implications

- Is Germany's federalism a liability to the speedy and consistent transposition of European Legislation?
- Does the administrative implementation of national law at the state level create a political bias?



Multilevel Effects (from previous research)

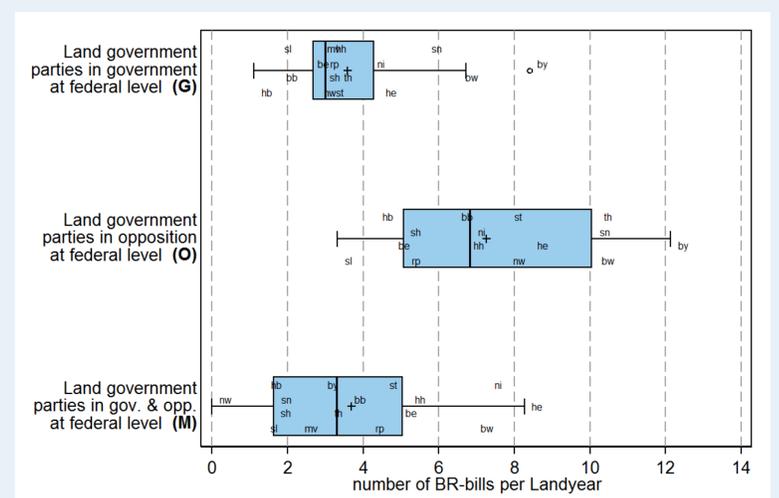


- We analysed 410 election manifestos and 65 coalition agreements during all 92 regional elections (1990-2013) and identified 1715 announcements of legislative initiatives referring to the national level.

- We found that regional parties refer more often to the national level, when they are in opposition at the national level.

- We analysed all 1619 bills that were submitted to Germany's second chamber, the Bundesrat, by a Land government (1972-2013)

- We found that Land governments that are in opposition at the national level announce and submit significantly more legislative initiatives aiming to change federal policies



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