



MZES Annual Report 2019

MZES

Annual Report

2019

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Mannheim 2020

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für Europäische Sozialforschung**
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Introduction

Since its foundation in 1989, the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) has evolved into an internationally leading interdisciplinary research institute for European societies and politics. This annual report provides an overview of the activities at the MZES in 2019.

The MZES is devoted to the analysis of European societies and European political systems. As a rule, research at the MZES comes in the form of externally funded projects, which are organized in two research departments (A and B), each consisting of three more specific research areas. A table at the end of this introduction gives an overview of all projects that were in preparation, ongoing, or completed in 2019. The second part (yellow pages) of this report provides basic information about the structure of the MZES. The main part (white pages) gives details of the research departments, the research areas, and the individual projects that were in preparation, ongoing, or completed in 2019. The appendix (grey pages) contains statistics and facts about the structure, activities, performance, and output of the institute. This introduction (blue pages) outlines some of its major developments and achievements in 2019 and outlines perspectives for future research at the MZES.



Research Activities

In the course of 2019, MZES researchers worked on altogether 59 projects—which is almost the same number as in 2018 (57). Three projects were completed in 2019 (as compared to six in 2018), and 55 projects were still active at the end of the year (compared to 51 at the end of the previous year; see appendix 1.1). Another 20 projects were in a preparatory stage (the same as last year), with many of them benefitting from MZES seed funding to develop proposals for external funding. The projects were distributed almost evenly across the departments. While these figures alone suggest a promising development in the coming years, it is all the more gratifying that 8 projects were successful in attracting external funding during 2019, almost the same as in 2017 (7) and only three less than in 2018. Five of these projects belong to Department A, three to Department B. Consequently, almost two out of three active projects (35 out of 55) in total were externally funded at the end of the reporting period.

In Department A, the largest grant was awarded to Frank Kalter and Irena Kogan for their project “Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)”. Within the scope of its long-term funding programme, the German Research Foundation (DFG) provided the follow-up project with another 1,386,000 euros. Since 2009, a group of researchers has

Research Projects

55 Thereof
28 in Dept. A and
27 in Dept. B

Active Projects at the End of 2019

(see appendix 1.1)

examined the social integration of children of immigrants in four European countries (Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). The main tool of this investigation is a large-scale longitudinal survey. There have been seven waves of data collection in Germany so far.

Furthermore, the DFG awarded a grant of 494,000 euros to Lars Leszczensky for a cooperation project with Yossi Shavit from Tel Aviv University and Uri Shwed from Ben Gurion University, Jerusalem. This project looks at the boundaries between Arab and Jewish students in Israel, which are reflected in social relations and mutual attitudes, lifestyles, and identification, and asks how school factors shape these boundaries. The required data is collected in a longitudinal survey among Arab and Jewish students attending different schools in Israel. The analysis aims to disentangle the various dimensions of boundaries between the groups, follow their development over time (considering both students' age and tenure in a school), and look at differences between schools with regard to their type and ethnic composition. In a later stage, this might serve as a basis for comparisons with European countries.

In Department B, the largest grant went to Marc Debus for his project "Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties" in cooperation with Zeynep Somer-Topcu from the University of Texas at Austin and Margit Tavits from Washington University in St. Louis. The DFG provided 467,000 euros for this follow-up project. In the first funding phase, the question was why voters understand the policy positions of some parties more easily than those of others. In the second funding phase, the focus is on the period after the election and on how policy positions in campaigns correspond to those in the first two years after elections. The project examines the reasons for parties to shift their positions after an election and voters' reactions to such shifts in ten European countries. The main sources of information for this analysis are party media campaigns, party press releases, and results from opinion polls and subnational elections.



Another long-standing project that received new funding in 2019 was the European Election Study. The Brexit debate has certainly increased the interest in the European elections. This is one reason why the Volkswagen Foundation decided to fund a cross-European post-election survey with 190,000 euros to find out more about the reasons for the election decisions.

Including the other successful projects, the total sum of external funding received in 2019 amounts to more than 3.2 million euros. This is on a par with the annual average since 2001 and a slight increase compared to 2018 (3.1 million euros). The newly acquired grants add up to more than 61 million euros in this period.

Two phenomena are known to have shaped the development of the MZES grant income since the early 2000s (see appendix 1.2): an overall increase and considerable fluctuation. Both are

at least partly due to the fact that the MZES plays a significant role in a far-reaching development: funding agencies have increasingly supported national and international large-scale and long-term infrastructural projects in the social sciences. These do not only cater to the research interests of a small number of principal investigators but also serve as research infrastructures for the entire scientific community. Quite a few of the projects that were developed by groups of researchers during the past years are directed by the MZES or are conducted with significant participation of MZES researchers at least. In Research Department A, they include the formerly NORFACE-financed and now DFG-financed CILS4EU project, the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), and the German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM). In Research Department B, they comprise the DFG-financed German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)—which is now hosted at GESIS but still directed by four Co-PIs, of which two are MZES project directors—and the European Election Study (EES).

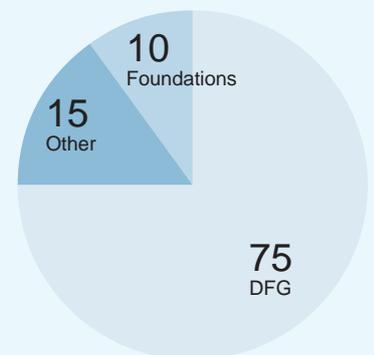
Projects of this scale require levels of third-party grant income which certainly surpass customary social science standards and fluctuate considerably at the same time. However, the sustainability of such a development could be called into question if the grant income was composed of few, very large grants, and thus depended only on a small number of projects. Therefore, it is a very healthy development that, as in the years before, the grant sum of 2019 is composed of a number of individual project grants by various funding agencies, meaning that the centre's external funding rests on many pillars.

The reason that the MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects through external grants is not just to increase its budget. Rather, the institute values the peer-reviewed external evaluation conducted by the funding agencies. The centre thus routinely secures another round of quality control after the initial review of the individual projects by its Scientific Advisory Board and the subsequent decision of the Supervisory Board to include them in the research programme. A substantial share of the external grants received by the MZES is provided by German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG), and several private foundations, in particular the Volkswagen, Fritz Thyssen, and Hans Böckler foundations. In 2019, the DFG contributed the lion's share of funding (81 percent). Considering the total period from 2017 to 2019, the DFG's share was almost as high, amounting to 75 percent (see appendix 1.3).

On the output side, publications are certainly among the most important indicators. While the publication record of the MZES for 2019 does not quite reach the level of the two previous years, it does remain at an impressive level (see table). In the last three years, MZES researchers published more journal articles than ever in journals that are referenced in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). These articles are especially prestigious among scholars, as they appear



Sources of External Funding
2017–2019 in Percent



(see appendix 1.3)

in high-ranking national and especially international outlets. Even more: we are particularly happy to see that—even by the high standards set by the SSCI—articles by MZES authors appear in journals that are cited relatively often and thus belong to the group of journals with a high impact factor. This is illustrated by the graph on the opposite page, which also gives more detailed information about the quality of journals referenced in the SSCI. The SSCI categorizes journals with regard to their subject and then ranks the journals of every category according to their impact factor and number of citations. In this graph, the dark blue part of the columns represents articles by MZES authors in journals that rank among the top 25 percent of their respective category.

In line with a long-term development that reflects the ever-growing importance of journal articles, the number of books published by MZES researchers remained at the same level as in 2018, significantly below that of earlier years. However, the number of presentations of research results at national and international conferences in 2019 remained at the same level as in the previous years (157), indicating that the MZES researchers continue to be very active in this area. On the basis of the achievements in terms of receiving grants and publishing results from ongoing or even planned projects, the MZES contributes to the excellent position of the social sciences at the University of Mannheim in national and international rankings, such as the Times Higher Education ranking, the Shanghai ranking, the CHE ranking, the QS ranking, and the DFG ranking (DFG-Förderatlas).



	2015 All	2016 All	2017 All	2018 All	2019 All	2019 English
Books	14	11	13	7	7	4
Monographs	5	6	7	2	5	3
Edited volumes	9	5	6	5	2	1
Journal articles	88	89	99	93	84	79
SSCI citation index	66	69	77	73	70	67
other scientific	22	20	22	20	14	12
Chapters in edited vols.	53	51	53	37	31	15
in English language	34	26	30	27	15	15
in other language	19	25	23	10	16	-
Working papers etc.	14	14	14	13	11	9
MZES	2	6	3	3	1	0
Others	12	8	11	10	10	9
Conference presentations	161	152	151	160	162	148

Apart from grants and publications, the MZES also recognizes and appreciates other forms of scientific output, whose generation is equally demanding, time-consuming, and certainly no less relevant for general scientific progress. These include data sets, which are regularly produced as a public good for the scientific community in significant numbers and high quality by MZES researchers. In 2019, MZES researchers made six data sets available to the scientific community (see appendix 3.8). MZES projects have contributed significantly to some of the nationally—and partly also internationally—most important social science data infrastructures. Projects that collect data primarily for their own research purposes are obliged by MZES rules to share these with the scientific community in due time.

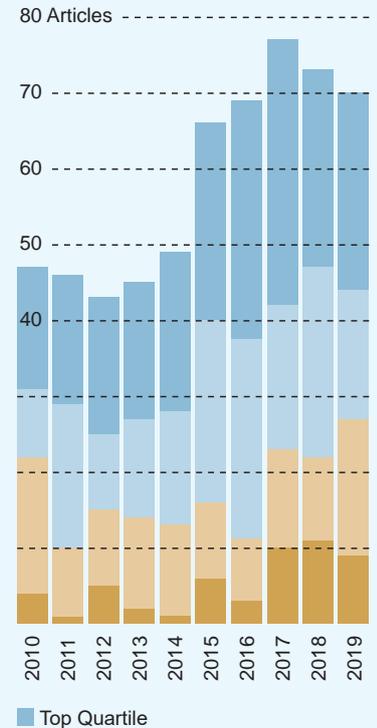
Furthermore, numerous interdisciplinary lectures took place in Department A and B in 2019: among others, we welcomed Filiz Garip (Cornell University, New York) and Vera Troeger (Hamburg University) at the MZES.

Personnel Development

Despite a growing trend towards disciplinary diversity, the bulk of MZES research is still shaped and directed by the active professors from the School of Social Sciences. In 2019, they continued to support the MZES, and almost all professors of sociology and political science were active at the centre as project directors. Annelies Blom, Jochen Gebauer, Henning Hillmann, Irena Kogan, Thomas König, and Harald Schoen launched new projects in the reporting period. The centre still benefits from the fact that many professors emeriti, exempt of their obligations regarding teaching and administration, continue their research at the MZES. The total number of staff from the School of Social Sciences and other university departments such as media and communication sciences, economics, computer science and business administration who are involved in the MZES as project directors remained almost stable at 29 (compared to 32 in 2018; see appendix 1.5). This is proof of the integrating role and capacity of the MZES within and well beyond the School of Social Sciences of the University of Mannheim.

The number of researchers at the MZES who were paid through external funds in 2019 was 40, the same as in the last year. In addition, 22 of the MZES's employed scientists were financed by internal funds. This includes four full-time positions in the Data and Methods Unit (DMU) plus several temporary fellowships and MZES grants for project preparation. While the positions in the DMU used to be permanent, the board decided in 2016 to switch to temporary contracts for new researchers in this unit, which allows the board to adapt to the centre's changing needs in terms of methods and to promote young researchers in the post-Ph.D. phase. The discussion on the merits of temporary and permanent contracts has not yet been concluded.

SSCI Journal Articles



Articles in Top Journals

Cited in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), by quartiles according to the journals' impact factors and numbers of citations.

Scientific Staff

91

Scientists at the
End of 2019

(see appendix 1.4)

2019 was marked by relative stability in terms of the postdoctoral staff. In July, Stefano Baietti, who had previously worked for Microsoft Research Computational Social Science, joined Department A. His methodology brings together computer simulations and online behavioural experiments. At the end of the year, two fellows left the MZES. Anne Pintsch, née Wetzel, left for Norway to take up a professorship at the University of Agder in Kristiansand (Norway). Tobias Roth joins the German Microdata Lab at GESIS.

The MZES supports its fellows not just by funding their positions and supplying them with own budgets, e.g. for conference travels or the employment of student assistants. At least once a year, the MZES also awards grants to groups of postdoc researchers to organize international conferences. In 2019, such grants again went to two groups of researchers: to Nate Breznau, Eike Mark Rinke and Alexander Wuttke, who organised the “MZES Open Social Science Conference 2019: Practicing New Standards in Transparency and Reproducibility” and to Anne Pintsch, Cosima Meyer and Dennis Hammerschmidt, who organised the conference “Democracy Promotion – Crisis at Home, Assistance Abroad? The Decline in Democracy and Its Effect on Democracy Promotion” in fall 2019. These postdoc conferences have become a success story: they not only bring junior and senior researchers together so that they can develop new project ideas, but several of these postdoc conferences also result in highly visible publications such as in special issues of highly respected international journals.

Further Development of the MZES Research Programme

The switch from the centre’s original triennial research programmes to a continuously updated research programme has been made some time ago; it now shows also in the project designation. Every project in the main part of this report has a number that consists first of an identifier for the research area (e.g. B1) and, separated by a dot, a four-digit number. The first two digits indicate the year in which the project was included in the research programme and the latter serve to count the new projects of one year. Hence, B1.1901 is the first project that was included into the research programme in 2019, and it belongs to Research Area B1.

In the course of 2019, project directors presented a number of projects that were included into the research programme, but did not yet start in 2019. These are the projects that are scheduled to start in the years to come:



Research Area	Project Director(s)	Project Title
A1	Bettina Müller, Christoph Sajons	Aspiring Migrant Entrepreneurs in Germany—Potentials and Pitfalls in the Start-Up Process
A2	Markus Frölich	Education, Poverty and Inequality in South Asia
A2	Tobias Roth	The Influence of Social Contacts on the Vocational Training Success and Entry into the First Job
A2	Heiner Stuckenschmidt, Frauke Kreuter	CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies
A3	Frauke Kreuter, Florian Keusch, Christof Wolf, Joseph Sakshaug	Tools to Detect Fabricated Interviews
A3	Henning Hillmann, Christina Gathmann	Immigration Policies and Pathways of Migration: A Comparative Historical Perspective
A2	Lars Leszczensky	Ethnic Composition, School Ideology, and Boundaries Between Arabs and Jewish Students
B1	Annelies Blom, Jan Karem Höhne	Standardized Audio and Voice Interviewing (SAVI): Digital Innovations in Survey Data Collection and Analysis
B2	Thomas Gschwend, Christoph Hönnige	Implementation of Constitutional Court Decisions



Since these projects fit very well into the existing structure of the MZES, with its two departments and three research areas within each department, a change of the current structure of the research departments and their profile is not required. This decision of the MZES Executive Board emerged not only from discussion rounds with the project directors, but also on the basis of the advice from the MZES Scientific Advisory Board.



Outlook and Acknowledgements

Owing to a high number of new or renewed grants, several promising projects in preparation, and an excellent publication performance, the MZES can look into the near future with self-confidence and optimism. It is also reassuring that—like in previous years—many new colleagues, also from different departments and schools of Mannheim University, could be integrated quickly and smoothly into the centre’s structure and logic, and that the task of keeping the centre alive and vivid has thus spread to some more shoulders. Because the term of Marc Debus as MZES director ended in January 2020, the MZES supervisory board elected Irena Kogan, who served as head of department A from 2014 until 2017, as the director for the period from 2020 until 2023. Henning Hillmann and Harald Schoen were re-elected and will thus continue serving as the heads of departments A and B. While the MZES project directors have continued to be successful in winning grants, these accomplishments will have to be made in an increasingly competitive environment, and this trend is likely to continue. The MZES will also have to find creative and flexible responses to the changing funding infrastructure and logic that challenges some of the MZES’ traditional competitive advantages. The areas MZES researchers have traditionally focused on provide an optimal starting point for attracting research grants in the future. Topics such as the future of European integration in times of the “Brexit” aftermath, migration, integration, and political representation as well as the success of populist parties and movements are likely to remain on the top of the public agenda in the next years, so that a core task for empirical social science is to focus on these issues. The participation of the MZES in DeZIM as well as ongoing research on populist parties and the impact of social media on aspects of political behaviour such as trust in political institutions of modern democracies are an optimal starting point in this regard.

As in the previous years, the Executive Board of the MZES would like to thank the many institutions and persons without whom the achievements of the institute would not have been possible: the state of Baden-Württemberg, especially the Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts; the University of Mannheim, especially its president, vice presidents, and administration; the University’s School of Social Sciences and its dean; the Lorenz-von-Stein Foundation for its continuing generous support of the Institute; the project directors who constantly mobilize creativity, time, and energy to contribute to the research programme as well as to the centre’s day-to-day intellectual life and research output; our many colleagues from other institutions for their stimulating and rewarding cooperation; the researchers at the centre for their enthusiasm and all their efforts they devote to the common enterprise—often far beyond duty; and the infrastructural, managerial, and administrative staff of the MZES, without whose continuous effort the institute would not be able to thrive. Last, but by no means least, we would like to express the centre’s gratitude to all

the members of its international Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and very helpful guidance, in particular to Simon Hug for his unwavering support over three three-year terms.



Department A: European Societies and their Integration

A1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States	A2 Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities	A3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities
A1.1801 Bahle, Wendt Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States: How Organizational Actors Respond to Marketization Policies	A2.1805 Arránz Becker, Wolf Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities. Health Consequences of Changes in Romantic Partnership, Work and Employment Status Among Men and Women	A3.1811 Kalter, Kogan, Kroneberg et al. Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
A1.1802 Rothenbacher The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison	A2.1806 Gebauer A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	A3.1812 Kalter Friendship and Identity in School
▶ A1.1803 Möhring Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA—Employment Chances and Transitions Between Care-Giving and Retirement	A2.1807 Blom, Wolf, Bruch Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys: Statistical Modelling of Designed Missingness	A3.1813 Kalter et al. Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course
A1.1804 Brandt, Hillmann Origins of Bureaucratic Organization: A Comparative Study of Political Careers and Elite Reproduction	A2.1808 Kreuter, Greven Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements to Model Measurement Error and Improve Data Quality in Web Surveys	■ A3.1814 Kogan Inside Integration and Acculturation—Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe
A1.1854 Ebbinghaus, Weishaupt, Bahle Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Social Concertation and Social Pacts in Europe	A2.1809 Bauer TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)	A3.1815 Hillmann, Gathmann Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration
▶ A1.1902 Möhring, Naumann, Sommerfeld Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State	A2.1810 Krapf, Raab Post-Separation Family Conflicts and Child Well-Being	A3.1816 Mata, Kalter Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants
	A2.1847 Kreuter New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	A3.1817 Leszczensky Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth
	A2.1848 Kogan, Roth Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work	A3.1818 Kalter et al. German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project
	A2.1859 Kreuter, Stuart, Keusch Using Propensity Scores for Nonresponse Adjustment with Covariate Measurement Error	A3.1819 Kogan Partnership Formation in the Context of Migration: Determinants and Consequences
	▶ A2.1903 Gebauer Geographical Personality Differences and Economic Success	▶ A3.1820 Brandt, Hillmann Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations
		A3.14 Keusch Modernizing Migration Measures: Combining Survey and Tracking Data Collection Among Asylum-Seeking Refugees
		▶ A3.1909 Gereke, Schunck Pretty Integrated? The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness on Integration Outcomes
		▶ A3.1911 Shen, Kogan Immigrants' Social Networks at the Workplace: Development, Characteristics, and Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective

▶ Project has reached the status 'in preparation' or 'ongoing' in 2019.

▲ Project is continued elsewhere.

■ Project was completed in 2019.

Core projects are highlighted in grey.

Planned projects that have not yet started in 2019: See page 11.

Two completed projects from the previous research programme are not covered by this table.

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

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens	B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions	B3 Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization
B1.1822 Schmitt-Beck (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	B2.1828 Wessler Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	▲ B3.1835 Pintsch The European Union in International Organisations
B1.1823 Schoen (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	B2.1830 Gschwend, Stötzer Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	B3.1837 Winzen Participation and Policy Positions in Global Internet Governance
B1.1824 Schmitt-Beck The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	B2.1831 Ecker Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments	B3.1838 Schmitt, Schoen 'Illiberal Democrats'
B1.1825 Wessler et al. Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo). A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present	B2.1832 Stecker, Jochen Müller et. al. The Populist Challenge in Parliament	B3.1839 Schoen, Mader Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump
B1.1826 Mader, Schoen Citizens' Multidimensional National Identities and Foreign Policy Attitudes in Different Contexts	B2.1833 Bernauer Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour	B3.1849 Bräuninger, Marinov Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)
B1.1827 Kurella Incumbency Effects in the German Mixed-Electoral System	► B2.1834 Stecker Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany	B3.1850 Kohler-Koch Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations
B1.1855 Pappi, Bräuninger Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	B2.1846 Debus et al. Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about Ideological Positions of Political Parties	B3.1852 Stecker Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System
B1.1857 van Deth, Schmitt-Beck, Faas Democracy Monitoring	► B2.1913 Ecker The Consequences of Bargaining Deadlock During Government Formation	B3.1853 Marinov, Bräuninger, Schoen The Hybrid Wars of Information
B1.1858 Huber Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda		B3.1856 Debus, Jochen Müller Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems
► B1.1904 Debus, Schoen digilog@bw— Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation		► B3.1901 König The Evolution of Party Competition in the European Union

The MZES—an Overview

The Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung MZES) was founded in 1989 as an interdisciplinary institute of the University of Mannheim. It is the largest university-based research institute in the German social sciences, steadily building its international leading position. More than 80 MZES scholars explore European social and political developments.

Mission

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

Organisation

The centre has two research departments, divided into three research areas each. **Research Department A** focuses on 'European Societies and their Integration'. Its research areas are:

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

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

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

Governance

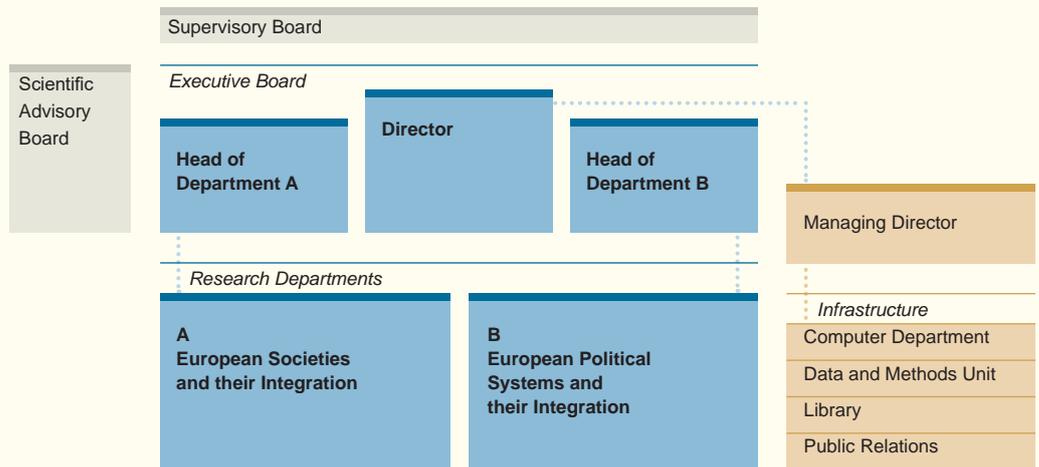
The **MZES Executive Board (Vorstand)** consists of three professors of the University's School of Social Sciences, who are elected for three years:

- MZES Director: Prof. Dr. Marc Debus,
- Head of Department A: Prof. Henning Hillmann, Ph.D., and
- Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Harald Schoen.

The Executive Board is responsible for developing the research programme and for the allocation of the centre's resources. The director prepares and implements its decisions with the support of the managing director (Geschäftsführer).

The **Supervisory Board (Kollegium)** comprises all tenured sociology and political science professors of the School of Social Sciences, a number of other professors of the University of Mannheim, and representatives of the MZES staff. It elects the Executive Board, adopts changes to the research programme, and decides on the broad guidelines for the budget as well as on the centre's statutes.

MZES organizational chart



The **Scientific Advisory Board (Wissenschaftlicher Beirat)** is composed of internationally renowned scholars. It reviews the MZES Research Programme and gives advice on individual projects as well as on the centre's development. Its present members are:

- Prof. Dr. Simon Hug (University of Geneva),
- Prof. Richard Johnston, Ph.D. (University of British Columbia, Vancouver),
- Prof. Jan O. Jonsson, Ph.D. (Stockholm University, Oxford University),
- Prof. Dr. Bernhard Kittel (University of Vienna), and
- Prof. Karen Phalet, Ph.D. (KU Leuven).

Projects, the Research Programme, and Research Funding

The MZES Research Programme is the major tool for planning and coordinating the activities of the institute. It is continuously updated and revised to reflect the gradual development of research at the MZES.

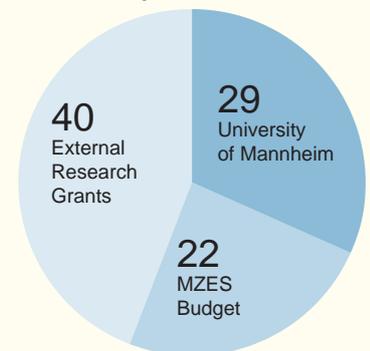
Research at the MZES takes the form of projects which are funded by external grants. They need to be included in the research programme by the Supervisory Board on the basis of advice from the Scientific Advisory Board. MZES projects thus need to pass two rounds of quality control—first, by the Scientific Advisory Board; second, by national and international funding agencies.

The MZES Research Programme distinguishes between several types of projects. The main projects are classified as 'core' projects and qualify for start-up finance from the MZES. Usually, this is done in the form of funding awarded to a researcher who assists the project director (more often than not a professor from the School of Social Sciences or a postdoc researcher from the MZES, sometimes a professor from one of the University of Mannheim's other schools) in preparing an application for external funding. The centre's success in attracting grants attests to the advantages of this model. More than half of the research positions are funded by the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG), but also other institutions, such as the Volkswagen or Fritz Thyssen foundation as well as EU agencies, provide funding.

Researchers

One quarter of the researchers and project directors are professors and teaching assistants from the University's School of Social Sciences. Also, professors and postdocs from the School of Humanities, the Department of Economics, and the School of Business Informatics and Mathematics

MZES Staff by Source of Funds



Number of Researchers and Project Directors, December 2019

(see appendix 1.4)



direct projects at the MZES. Only one out of three researchers (postdocs, Ph.D. students, and researchers from the Centre's Data and Methods Unit) is financed from the MZES' regular budget. All other researchers, many of them Ph.D. students, are financed through external grants. The share of female researchers has shown little fluctuation over the last few years. At present, almost two out of five MZES researchers are women. The MZES adopts numerous strategies to promote younger researchers, for example by offering fellowships (usually at least two per Research Department) for postdoctoral researchers. Fellows are employed at the centre for up to five years and are expected to enrich the MZES Research Programme with new and broader research agendas. Fellowships often serve as springboards for successful academic careers; several fellows have moved on to full professorships. The current fellows are Stefano Baliotti, Ph.D., Dr. Paul C. Bauer, Dr. Johanna Gereke, Dr. Sandra Krapf, Dr. Lars Leszczensky, and Dr. Tobias Roth in Research Department A, and Dr. Alejandro Ecker, Dr. Anna-Sophie Kurella, Dr. Jennifer Shore, Dr. Anne Pintsch, and Dr. Christian Stecker in Research Department B. In addition, the MZES regularly invites applications for international conferences organized by postdoc researchers.

Supporting Research: the Centre's Infrastructure and Administration

Infrastructure and administration are crucial resources for efficient work at the centre. The Data and Methods Unit offers specialized expertise on various methods and on data of particular relevance for the MZES: socio-economic indicators and official statistics (Dr. Franz Rothenbacher), European as well as national survey and panel data (Dr. Nadia Granato), textual and geographic data (Dr. Julian Bernauer and Cosima Meyer), and data on elections as well as parties in Europe (Dr. Denis Cohen). The Europe Library is located in the immediate vicinity of the university library's social science branch. It holds more than 44,000 media units and 47 scientific journals. With its own computer department (Marlene Alle, Dr. Christian Melbeck), the MZES provides its researchers and staff with highly competent IT support that is tailored to their specific needs. The centre's public relations officer (Nikolaus Hollermeier) serves as an interface between the MZES researchers and the broader public. The secretaries of the directorate handle the general administration of the institute, while the secretaries of the departments administer externally funded projects. The managing director (Dr. Philipp Heldmann) supports the director and oversees the MZES infrastructure as well as administration.



Department A: European Societies and their Integration

European societies face global challenges and socio-demographic changes that threaten their integration and cohesion. To deepen our understanding of these challenges and changes, Department A's research has traditionally focused on the development of market economies and welfare states, social inequalities shaped by education and labour market institutions, and social integration in ethnically heterogeneous societies.

Current research projects continue the comparative analysis of living conditions and life chances in Europe, including socio-psychological and economic perspectives alongside purely sociological ones. While acknowledging the long-term challenges of globalization and European integration, they also take into account the more recent repercussions of the 2008 economic crisis, which has not only altered individual societal risks but also accelerated pressures on institutions to reform. Within this scope, Department A conducts in-depth research to investigate the consequences of international migration, demographic changes and an increasingly heterogeneous population, combining the sociological understanding of long-term processes and cross-national institutional diversity with the analysis of current socio-demographic challenges to the integration of European societies. Analytically and empirically, research in Department A aims to integrate macro-level institutional and micro-level actor-centred perspectives as well as to detect the social processes and mechanisms underlying cross-national, time-related, and social group difference.

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

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

The nexus between market and non-market institutions as well as between production and protection systems is at the heart of this research area's analytical interest. The theoretical starting point is that social action is embedded in specific social and institutional contexts, which structure opportunities and constraints. Coordination, information, and influence capacities are shaped by networks, which relate individual and corporate actors. Furthermore, the institutional change of market economies and welfare states is dependent on societal support by collective actors and

individuals on the one hand and affects their social relations and conditions on the other hand. These institutional differences and changes in welfare states and market economies finally entail immediate and long-term consequences for the life chances of individuals, social groups and families.

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

Active projects in 2019

A1.1801 Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States: How Organizational Actors Respond to Marketization Policies

Research question/goal: The elderly population is often in need of both healthcare and long-term care (LTC) services. Confronted with an ageing population, European welfare states are struggling with coordinating and integrating services at the interfaces of the two systems. In recent decades, marketization policies in both healthcare and LTC systems have further aggravated coordination problems. Inadequate coordination results in higher costs and lower quality. While various coordinative tools have been implemented in all countries, it is still unclear how far and why welfare states vary systematically in this respect. We expect that the way countries have responded to these challenges depends on the respective institutional settings in healthcare and LTC as well as on trajectories of marketization policies and organizational structures in the field. By systematically taking into account cross-national variations of these dimensions, we are able to provide new evidence and new explanations for cross-national differences in coping with this major challenge among European welfare states. In doing so, the project aims to 1) identify the main cross-national institutional differences in the links between healthcare and LTC systems (institutional settings), 2) analyse the impact of marketization policies on coordination problems at the interfaces between the two systems (policies & problem constellations), and 3) explore the role of organizations in providing tools for a solution of these coordination problems (organizational action). The project studies five institutionally diverse country cases in depth: Sweden,

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2015 to 2021
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ongoing

Germany, Poland, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. We mainly rely on own primary data consisting of semi-structured interviews with organizational actors in all five countries, but we will also use national and international comparative secondary data.

Current stage: In 2019, we developed a new typology of long-term care systems and presented it at the RC 19 conference at the University of Mannheim. The guidelines for the interviews (English and German) were developed and pretested in Mannheim, before going into the field. We met the Polish team and successfully implemented the sub-study in Poland. Our cooperation partners are Prof. Golinowska and Dr. Sofa-Kofta from the Institute for Labour Studies in Warsaw. In November 2019, first interviews were conducted in the Netherlands. The interviews in Sweden and Switzerland are scheduled for early 2020.

A1.1802 The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison

Research question/goal: The major aim of the project is to examine the welfare state arrangements of public servants in several European countries, their prerequisites and their effects. In the centre of the project are the institutions of social protection for public servants and their necessary adaptations to the changing environment. External pressures, such as the public employment expansion and subsequent state financial crises, the demographic ageing, among others, are analysed in relation to changes in the institutions of social protection for public servants. The extent of public employment and the structure of social protection strongly influence the objective living conditions and the quality of life of public servants. The project will investigate the effects of these adaptations in public employment and of these reforms of social protection for public employees on their social situation.

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

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Current stage: The country case study on Denmark was the focus of our research in 2019. Denmark is the second Nordic country in our project design to compare highly contrasting cases of North and South Europe (extreme group comparison). After having collected and processed data for the main topics, such as public employment, wage structures, and pension regulations, we produced tables and graphical presentations and wrote drafts of all chapters of the Danish case study. These are currently being revised in order to achieve a high level of comparability with the existing country profiles.

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ongoing

A1.1803 Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA— Employment Chances and Transitions Between Care- Giving and Retirement

Research question/goal: The project analyses employment chances, labour market sequences and transitions between work, family care, and retirement of women in the late career stage (i.e. aged between 50 and 70) in international comparison. During the last decades, a sharp increase in employment rates of older women can be observed in almost all industrialised societies. However, research on women's careers mainly concentrates on the reconciliation of work and family in mid-life, while detailed analyses on the late careers of women and respective gender differences are scarce. The project addresses this research gap and examines the interplay of individual, couple/family, workplace, and institutional factors in women's late careers in Europe and the USA. The fundamental research questions are what factors shape the employment behaviour of women in their late careers and how these factors produce inequality in employment chances and labour market transitions. The project will use international and national panel data and will combine sequence analysis of employment trajectories, event history analysis of specific career transitions, and multilevel analysis to examine micro-macro linkages.

Current stage: In 2019, we completed the longitudinal analyses of couples' careers and their old-age income and wealth based on survey life history data and administrative records. The research results were presented at international conferences and used for several articles. Furthermore, we are continuing our collaboration with the Finnish Population Research Institute Väestöliitto to conduct a comparative analysis of couples' careers in Germany and Finland.

A1.1804 Origins of Bureaucratic Organization: A Comparative Study of Political Careers and Elite Reproduction

Research question/goal: Where does bureaucratic organization come from? Bureaucracies surround us in all walks of life. Their logic of governance shapes public administration, the behaviour of firms in the economy, political parties, and even religious life. In short, bureaucracy remains the dominant mode of formal organization in modern societies. Despite their dominant role, bureaucratic organizations rarely emerge fully formed, and neither does the rationalized system of rules and roles that forms their essence. What makes bureaucracies work are those who pursue their professional careers within them. If such careers are indeed the “lifeblood” of formal organization, then understanding the nature and development of careers is essential for the understanding of the origins of bureaucratic organization.

The proposed project uses the careers of elected representatives and office holders as a case in point to examine the link between individual action and organizational forms. Typically, parties and politicians shape legislative processes through the offices they hold. Historically, offices often came with personal loyalty, where informal patronage networks dictated both the selection of clients into positions and their political future. As political systems mature into formal organizations, they challenge precisely such informal selection, seeking to substitute it with professional careers detached from personal loyalties. This project identifies the mechanisms that enable, constrain or even revert the development from informal networks to professionalization in the careers of politicians. It does so by drawing on three empirical cases in which political systems had to be created or rebuilt following a significant institutional rupture: the rebuilding of representative assemblies in (West-)Germany after 1949, the French Fifth Republic after 1958 (both until today), and the American state of Vermont—the first to join the Union without being the successor to a former colony.

Current stage: In preparation for the forthcoming submission of an application for third-party funding from the German Research Foundation (DFG), this project was further developed in two steps within the last year. As a first step, a sample of politicians from different parties and legislatures was drawn, and data on the career steps of these politicians were collected. The results of this sample show significant variation in career paths, which will be further explored as the project progresses. In the second step, we prepared a data set on draft laws and their individual development steps in the legislative process. Legislative projects constitute a central instrument for the pursuit of successful parliamentary careers. Given the documentation of the legislative process,

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2017 to 2020
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in preparation

we developed and standardized two strategies for the preparation of the data set. On this basis, the submission of an application for third-party funding support is planned at the DFG.

A1.1854 Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Social Concertation and Social Pacts in Europe

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

Current stage: The focus of our research is the identification of the political, economic and labour conditions under which social concertation in Europe is present or absent. We have presented first results for 29 countries between 2008 and 2012 at the Department of Social Policy and Intervention at Oxford University. Several project papers were presented at the Conference of Europeanists in Madrid and the SASE Meeting in New York. Furthermore, a comparative analysis of social pacts of 90 cabinets is in preparation. The project will end in 2020 with the submission of an edited volume and a book launch with stakeholders, scheduled for the first half of the year.

A1.1902 Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State

Research question/goal: Against the background of the strong immigration to Germany, the role of the welfare state and its legitimacy have been the subject of heated debates over the last years. On the one hand, social policy helps integrate migrants into the labour market and the society and thus contributes to the stabilization of the social security systems. On the other hand, migration can undermine the legitimacy of the welfare state if the local population is hostile towards a

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ongoing

redistribution in favour of migrants and worried about a higher financial burden due to the costs of immigration.

The research group therefore aims to analyse the following questions: (1) How do social policy and new immigration waves shape the integration of migrants who have already arrived? (2) How does the perceived integration of migrants change the attitudes towards the welfare state? (3) How do the perceived and the actual integration interact in different social policy areas. The project goes beyond existing research by differentiating between different groups of migrants and local people and by considering multiple dimensions of integration. We combine the analysis of representative micro data sets with experimental survey designs. Based on these results, we aim to develop scientifically sound and practicable recommendations for a sustainable social policy in Germany that is able to provide security for communities in need of protection and to offer new opportunities without jeopardising its own acceptance.

The multidisciplinary project at the interface of economics, sociology and political science brings together the competences of different scientific institutions located in Mannheim, with a close cooperation of the Leibniz Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) and the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES). The research group is accompanied and supported by a scientific advisory board of national and international experts.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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

Research Area A2—with a more multidisciplinary scope—focuses on the main processes in social stratification and their implications for social inequality across European societies. Pursuing both substantial and methodological aims, projects in Area A2 seek to uncover how life courses and social inequalities are affected by changing educational systems, labour markets, and other societal conditions.

As in the past, the study of more or less differentiated education systems and more or less regulated labour markets as well as their role in structuring life chances is at the heart of the research agenda. Taken together, education systems and labour markets shape how social positions and life chances are distributed within a society and mediate the degree to which specific social groups are being exposed to life course risks. They thus inherently affect the nature and dynamics of social inequality in Europe. Alongside educational qualifications, the social embeddedness of individuals and particularly the role of personal networks for labour market success are at the heart of stratification research. Employment opportunities are further affected by the individual's health. Yet, health risks and well-being are just as much dependent upon labour markets and social inequalities. Although social stratification research focuses mainly on objective life-course chances and risks, a look at the subjective dimensions of inequality and perceptions of unfairness allows for drawing a more comprehensive picture of the studied phenomena.

Most research projects in Area A2 pursue a micro-analytical strategy, building on individual-level data in order to identify causal mechanisms at the individual level. Using national and cross-national panel data sets, most projects explicitly adopt a longitudinal perspective to uncover underlying social processes. At the same time, the research projects establish systematic micro–macro linkages by relating developments at the individual level to their institutional determinants at the national level. Other projects adopt a cross-national comparative approach that allows for studying the differential effects of institutional arrangements on life course and labour market transitions.

Active projects in 2019

A2.1805 Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities. Health Consequences of Changes in Romantic Partnership, Work and Employment Status Among Men and Women

Research question/goal: This project aims to advance our knowledge about the emergence and reproduction of social health inequalities as a consequence of life course transitions. Based on the theoretical premises of the cumulative advantage/disadvantage model, we first analyse changes in health status due to transitions in the domains of romantic partnerships and employment. Second, we extend our focus to the impact of these life course transitions on the health of partners and children. Throughout the project, particular attention will be paid to gender-specific health outcomes. Theoretical model: The theoretical model rests on the assumption that life course transitions have an effect on health (causation) and, in turn, are affected by health (selection), leading to a potentially self-reinforcing dynamic of poor health resp. good health over time. Potential causal pathways (resources, stressors, strain, and health behaviour) will be analysed within three work packages:

Work package 1, partnership transitions: In this work package, we analyse effects of health on union formation and union dissolution as well as health-related consequences of these transitions. We distinguish between marital and non-marital relationships as well as between first- and higher-order marriages.

Work package 2, transitions in employment: This work package focuses on the associations between occupational mobility, unemployment and health. First, we examine how upward and downward occupational mobility influences health. In a second step, health effects of unemployment and re-employment are analysed. We concentrate on how health consequences of unemployment are moderated by the previous occupational status of an individual, a question that has received very little attention so far.

Work package 3, social dynamics of health: In this work package, we investigate in how far family members buffer negative health consequences of (downward) mobility or unemployment. At the same time, we are interested in spillover effects of one family member's transitions on the other family members' health.

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Data and methods: Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, the analysis will rest heavily on longitudinal methods exploiting within-subject variation, e.g., fixed effects panel regression for ordinal outcomes. In addition, dyadic data analysis will be used to determine effects of family relations on health and health behaviour.

Implications: Evidence-based knowledge about critical stages in the life course and social processes through which health inequalities are shaped and reproduced may provide a crucial input for designing public health measures and social policies. We will thus make findings from the project available to medical practitioners, social workers and policy makers.

Current stage: In the reviewed year, we finalized two articles. The first one, investigating how the presence of children moderates the effect of marital separation on mental health, has been published in the Journal of Family Research. The second article, testing whether marriage has a protective effect on physical and mental health, is currently being revised for submission. Moreover, we organized a session on “Causality in Health Inequalities Research” at the 2019 ESRA conference and edited a special issue of the Journal of Family Research on “Families, Health and Well-Being”. Currently, we are preparing to investigate health effects of occupational transitions.

A2.1806 A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality

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

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uncommon. At the same time, the same self-concept and personality dimensions should predict important life outcomes particularly weakly (or even negatively), if those life outcomes are culturally common. The SMP's added value is that the theory can explain cross-cultural differences in the effects of self-concept and personality. Therefore, the SMP contributes toward restoring the crippled predictive validity of the self-concept and of personality.

Current stage: The project is in its final year. All data have been gathered and analysed; the results of four subprojects are currently being presented in written reports. Two subprojects have already produced manuscripts, which received invitations for resubmission in psychological flagship journals (Psychological Science and Journal of Personality and Social Psychology). Another manuscript is close to submission (also in a leading psychological journal), and we have started to prepare the project's final empirical manuscript (again for a psychological top journal). Once all four empirical manuscripts have been published, we will summarize the project's results in a theoretical review article.

A2.1807 Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys: Statistical Modelling of Designed Missingness

Research question/goal: Surveys have become an indispensable source of information on social and political circumstances in modern societies. Quantitative social research based on survey data requires ever larger data sets containing ever more complex structures. Together with decreasing response rates and increasing fieldwork efforts, the heightened expectations regarding data quality lead to surging survey costs.

Fortunately, the developments in statistical modelling and associated computing power have seen large developments in the past twenty years, enabling us to rethink traditional survey data collection methods. In particular, two developments seem promising: modular (or split) questionnaires and imputation methods.

The project aims to investigate whether these methods can be combined and further developed to replace large-scale face-to-face surveys by shorter online surveys while preserving the same degree of population coverage and quality. This project is a first step in developing and evaluating the necessary statistical tools to complement data structures collected by modular questionnaire designs. The main interest lies in assessing the estimation efficiency and bias of imputation methods. Further considerations concern the potential for cost savings and usability.

In the first phase of the project, data sets of the waves of the German Internet Panel are used to evaluate the approaches. In the second phase, we will analyse and impute datasets from modular

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questionnaire designs, implemented in the European Value Survey. Resulting data sets are imputed and analysed regarding the aim of the project.

Current stage: After funding by the German Research Foundation (DFG) was approved, the project officially started in May 2019 with the employment of PhD student Julian Axenfeld. At the moment, various techniques of module construction are being implemented in R, a software for statistical computing. These procedures are selected according to certain criteria that are important for the practical application in surveys. A first test simulation study to evaluate the data quality of the different procedures is scheduled for early 2020.

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A2.1808 Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements to Model Measurement Error and Improve Data Quality in Web Surveys

Research question/goal: Online surveys have become very prominent across many different disciplines both within the academic and private sector and also increasingly in official statistics. Despite best efforts of questionnaire designers, respondents regularly answer questions incorrectly, often because they do not understand what the question is asking. In offline surveys, interviewers could help respondents through difficulties. In web surveys this is no longer possible. However, respondents leave clues in keystrokes, response times and mouse movements on respondent difficulties and breakdowns in the measurement process. Those paradata can be used to check and improve data quality. The conventional approach in web surveys is to use response latency, where very low and very high response times are used as indication for bad data quality. The only web survey work involving mouse movements focused on the overall distance traveled by the mouse to identify questions and respondents with low data quality. However, mouse movements contain much more information than captured by either bare response times or simple summary statistics such as total distance and other predefined patterns. Despite the fast growing use of web surveys in commercial as well as official statistics, so far no large-scale research investigates the value of mouse movements in web surveys.

To fill this research gap, the proposed project will develop statistical methods to automatically analyze mouse movements in web surveys. In particular, we want to exploit the information that is contained in the mouse movements and use it to better understand measurement error and question difficulty. In the future, this work can be helpful as a basis to detect respondent difficulty and adaptively offer help in a responsive questionnaire design and to adjust for measurement error in subsequent analyses of the web survey answers.

Current stage: Together with our collaborators at HU Berlin, we are developing novel analysis techniques for a large set of previously collected mouse-tracking data . In addition, we are currently analysing data collected in a recent web experiment. Further studies are in preparation. The developed methods and results from the project were presented at international conferences; journal articles and book chapters are under way or have already been published.

A2.1809 TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)

Research question/goal: How can we measure individuals' trust? How can we explain differences in trust between individuals? Despite decades of research, empirically grounded answers to these fundamental sociological questions are surprisingly unsatisfying. First, currently used measures were mostly devised in the 1960s, are rarely derived from a clear definition, and are increasingly questioned in terms of validity and reliability. Second, current practice in explaining empirical differences in trust is to correlate trust with other variables, such as education. However, such correlations provide only limited and indirect information on why certain individuals have more trust than others.

The aim of the project TRUSTME is to contribute to interdisciplinary research on trust and to develop a new set of trust measures. Moreover, the project explores individuals' rationales for trusting on the basis of open-ended questions and quantitative text analysis. The idea is to investigate and measure the missing link between standard explanatory factors (e.g. education) and trust judgments. In doing so, the project builds on recent technological innovations in terms of data collection, data analysis, and survey measurement.

Current stage: The project is still in an early stage. An application for funding has been submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG). Currently, preparatory work is being conducted in the form of a literature review.

A2.1810 Post-Separation Family Conflicts and Child Well-Being

Research question/goal: A considerable body of literature has identified that post-separation children face disadvantages concerning their cognitive and social skills compared to children who live with both of their biological parents in a household. Most existing research analyses families in the US; only in the last years, the association between non-intact families and child outcomes

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Status/
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has been examined increasingly in the continental European context. However, only few studies explicitly investigate mediators of this association.

In this project, we investigate the mediating effect of different types of conflicts that can occur in post-separation families. We distinguish conflicts between the two biological parents, between the mother and her new partner, between the child and each biological parent, and between the child and the stepparent in the household. Especially information about stepparent–child and step-parental relationship quality might improve our understanding of why children who live with their two biological parents fare better than those who live in stepfamilies. We focus on two child well-being indicators as outcome variables (behavioural problems and emotional symptoms), using data of 8- to 16-year-old children surveyed in the German Family Panel pairfam.

Current stage: The project has been developed with respect to both conceptual issues and methods. The grant proposal was submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) and funding over a period of three years was granted in November 2019.

A2.1847 New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification

Research question/goal: Currently, most surveys ask for occupation with open-ended questions. The verbatim responses are coded afterwards into a classification with hundreds of categories and thousands of jobs, which is an error-prone, time-consuming and costly task. When textual answers have a low level of detail, exact coding may be impossible. The project investigates how to improve this process by asking response-dependent questions during the interview. Candidate job categories are predicted with a machine learning algorithm and the most relevant categories are provided to the interviewer. Using this job list, the interviewer can ask for more detailed information about the job. The proposed method is tested in a telephone survey conducted by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). Administrative data are used to assess the relative quality resulting from traditional coding and interview coding. This project is carried out in cooperation with Arne Bethmann (IAB, University of Mannheim), Manfred Antoni (IAB), Markus Zielonka (LifBi), Daniel Bela (LifBi), and Knut Wenzig (DIW).

Current stage: We developed an instrument for interview coding of occupations and successfully tested it in a CATI (computer-assisted telephone interviewing) and in a CAPI survey (computer-assisted personal interviewing). Results are promising: more than fifty percent of the text responses can be coded with the newly developed tool, and there is no evidence that the use of this tool is an additional burden to interviewers and respondents. However, since many interview-coded

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responses do not match those obtained using professional coders, possible reasons for these deviations are currently being evaluated.

A2.1848 Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work

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

Current stage: Last year, we analysed ethnic differences in the mobilization of social networks in the transition to vocational training and education. Furthermore, we examined the influence of the ethnic composition of parents' networks on the success of their children's apprenticeship search and on ethnic inequalities in this transition. Findings were presented at scientific conferences, and several manuscripts are currently under review or in preparation.

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2015 to 2020
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A2.1859 Using Propensity Scores for Nonresponse Adjustment with Covariate Measurement Error

Research question/goal: The proposed project will advance knowledge about the use of propensity scores for nonresponse adjustment when measurement error is present in the covariates used for adjustment. In particular, this project will (1) demonstrate, via simulations, the consequences of covariate measurement error for nonresponse adjustments as they are currently performed, (2) investigate the amount and structure of measurement error present in readily available auxiliary variables and paradata collected through interviewers, (3) examine the effect

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of known differential measurement error on nonresponse adjustment, and (4) develop new methods to perform propensity score nonresponse adjustments in the presence of covariate measurement error. Addressing the issue of measurement errors in nonresponse adjustment variables will affect population estimates of key statistics spanning a wide range of topics, such as welfare reciprocity, reproductive behaviour, and health. Our goal is to understand the amount and consequences of these errors and to propose practical steps for addressing them. This work will also push propensity score methods more generally in important new directions, in particular by assessing the effects of measurement error on the performance of propensity score approaches, and by developing methods to handle differentially measured covariates.

Current stage: Our article in the Annual Review of Statistics and Its Application 2019 discusses the usability of samples with unknown selection probabilities for various research questions. In doing so, we review assumptions necessary for descriptive and causal inference and discuss research strategies developed to overcome sampling limitations. Based on this work, we are currently exploring practical steps and user guides to explore effect heterogeneity and inform researchers about possible inferential limits of their work.

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A2.1903 Geographical Personality Differences and Economic Success

Research question/goal: The spatial concentration of economic activities is an essential characteristic of modern societies. However, despite great research efforts, classic models cannot fully explain the emergence and persistence of these economic disparities. One reason why existing models might not be able to fully explain economic disparities is their neglect of the cultural context in which economic actions are embedded in. While several prominent regional economic theories assume cultural differences to be very important for economic development, it was long impossible to empirically assess these cultural differences. In recent years, research at the nexus of economics, economic geography and psychology made progress in reliably measuring and revealing cultural differences. Specifically, this research shows that not only individuals, but also geographical areas have their own personalities. The project makes use of this new stream of research and systematically examines the relationship between geographical personality differences and economic success. More specifically, the project examines in three work packages the role of geographical personality differences for the economic success of countries, regions and companies.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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

Immigrants and their descendants represent a growing share of the population in Europe. Their social integration into increasingly heterogeneous societies is seen as a major societal challenge. There is much evidence that the integration of immigrants and their descendants is lagging behind, with structural disadvantages, social segmentation and cultural differences being the major restraining forces. However, there are also patterns of success among some ethnic groups in some countries. This variation in group-specific and country-specific outcomes needs explanation; yet, we still lack understanding of the exact mechanisms behind the differentiated processes of intergenerational integration and their complex causal interplay.

These research gaps are due partly to insufficient theoretical understanding, partly to a lack of adequate data. On the theoretical level, projects in Area A3 rely on an elaborated resource-investment approach as a common integrative framework. On the empirical level, longitudinal information at the micro-level is employed to disentangle causal relationships between different subdimensions of integration, e.g. between structural, social, and cultural aspects of integration.

Projects in Research Area A3 study the conditions and mechanisms of minority ethnic groups' intergenerational integration, focusing on different aspects of integration and on different stages over the life course. Apart from analysing publicly available large-scale quantitative data, many projects in this area collect and analyse their own data.

Active projects in 2019

A3.1811 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)

Research question/goal: This project focuses on the intergenerational integration of the children of immigrants in four selected European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Initially funded within the NORFACE programme, it is the first comprehensive and fully-standardized panel study on this topic in Europe. Between 2010 and 2013, three waves of data collection were conducted with children of immigrants and their majority peers starting at age 14, thus covering a crucial, formative period of their lives. Furthermore, parental as well as teachers' surveys were realised during the first wave of data collection. Based on these data, it will be possible to investigate the complex causal interplay between the processes of structural, social, and cultural integration. The project started from the assumption that this is the only way one can account for the important differences between countries, ethnic groups, and domains of life, as revealed by prior research on the integration of the second generation in Europe. The project is the first to collect the data needed to uncover the mechanisms behind these diverse and complex patterns: large-scale, strictly comparative, theory-guided, multilevel and longitudinal data. Regarding the latter, the longitudinal aspect did not end after the initial NORFACE funding period in 2014. All country teams started—sometimes, as in the case of Germany, meanwhile successful—initiatives to prolong the project in the context of national research projects, still ensuring highly coordinated action between the different country teams.

Current stage: The main tasks in 2019 included the preparation of the data from the seventh wave and its publication in the GESIS Data Archive, the preparation of the follow-up proposal for the third funding period (2020-2023) within the DFG long-term project, and the development of the questionnaire for the eighth wave, which starts in the beginning of 2020. Besides these project-related tasks, exemplary research of the project team focused on the role of opportunity structures for educational decision-making processes. More precisely, we investigated whether the availability of upper secondary education institutions within the living context as well as of alternatives within the vocational training system affect educational decisions after lower secondary education and whether these effects differ between ethnic and social groups.

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2009 to 2020

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ongoing

A3.1812 Friendship and Identity in School

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

Current stage: Findings based on the data have been published in international peer-reviewed journals. Other manuscripts, some of them written in interdisciplinary cooperation, are under review. In a recent study, we contributed to the understanding of ethnic homophily, introducing a relational perspective highlighting that the strength of ethnic identification affects not only how much individuals desire same-ethnic friends, but also how attractive they are to others as potential friends.

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A3.1813 Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course

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

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

Current stage: The project continued to contribute expertise and survey instruments for the current waves of all six starting cohorts within the domains of ethnic identity, religion, social capital, migration-specific learning environments, and other aspects of integration. As in previous years, the focus in 2019 was on quality assurance and documentation of NEPS surveys.

A3.1814 Inside Integration and Acculturation—Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe

Results: This project aims to examine immigrants' integration outcomes from a subjective perspective. By focusing on immigrant life satisfaction, this project deepens scholarly understanding on how migrants evaluate and feel about their post-migration life situations. Three steps are taken to examine factors of immigrant life satisfaction.

At the macro level, socioeconomic, political and sociocultural characteristics in host and home countries are examined. Drawing on data from multiple rounds of the European Social Survey, a comparative investigation among eighteen European countries showed that immigrants' life satisfaction varies with attitudes of the native-born towards immigrants, availability of public goods, and extent of economic inequality in host countries. A follow-up study based on the same data set further revealed that immigrants compare institutional traits of host and home countries. Among others, satisfaction with the country's economy is the strongest predictor of life satisfaction, particularly among immigrants with predominantly economic migration motives, such as those arriving from Turkey, Eastern and Southern Europe.

At the mezzo level, the project team tests the widely assumed detrimental impact of the increase in the immigrant population from non-Christian backgrounds on the level of life satisfaction in the local area by focusing on religious composition within each Local Authority area in the UK. Findings show that the increase in Muslim population has a negative causal effect only on life satisfaction of non-religious, mainly white British individuals.

At the individual level, the present life situations of individuals are compared to their past experience and to those of others. The project team examines how immigrants' life satisfaction varies with perceptions of their own income status relative to various targeted reference groups, ranging

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completed

from the mainstream to the co-ethnic group in the host country and to the home country population. Findings show that the resulting variation in immigrants' life satisfaction corresponds to the varying extents of their integration across generations.

A3.1815 Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration

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

Current stage: Data preparation is complete and causal analyses in the form of Difference-in-Differences and Propensity Score Matching estimators have been carried out. The results indicate that the 2004 reform has significantly increased self-employment among recently arrived immigrant craftspeople. However, after the reform, employed German craftspeople, especially those without vocational training, earn more than employed foreign-born craftspeople. Our team is currently revising the paper manuscripts and resubmitting them to social science journals. We have continued this research and are currently preparing the data to analyse how and to what extent organizations seize the opportunities offered by occupational deregulation.

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ongoing

A3.1816 Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants

Research question/goal: In this project, we study the relation between social integration and the physical and mental well-being of migrants, paying special attention to the role of health-related behaviours. We combine psychological theory and methods on health with sociological theory and methods on integration.

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Well-being is an important aspect of migrants' integration into host societies, and has received increasing attention in integration research. Observational field studies and experimental laboratory studies have shown that health behaviours, such as physical exercise, improve physical and mental well-being. In this project, we examine in how far, via which mechanisms, and under what conditions these behaviours can buffer against the stress of migration for recent migrants. In addition, day-to-day health behaviours such as eating but also certain types of physical exercise are highly social activities. We are particularly interested in how social networks influence these health-related activities and vice-versa. We want to study how these mutual influences between social integration and health behaviours relate to well-being of migrants long-term. Specifically, we will focus on whether ethnically homogenous vs. mixed networks may have different indirect effects on well-being via health behaviours. We approach these questions with a mix of survey-based and experimental methods.

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of preparing longitudinal data sets for analysis. So far, we have developed the theoretical framework, selected the data sets, and conducted one meta-analysis. The next steps include data analyses, writing up the results, and another meta-analysis. Given that the project aims to combine sociological and psychological theories and methods to better understand health in migrant populations, meta-analyses are particularly useful to systematically summarize the existing research as well as identify research gaps and future directions.

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A3.1817 Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth

Research question/goal: Why do Muslim immigrant-origin adolescents have fewer German friends than non-Muslim ones? And why do they identify less strongly with Germany? The planned project aims to answer these questions in order to provide a better understanding of the mechanisms that drive the social–emotional integration of Muslim youth. In particular, it will investigate whether Muslim religiosity hampers integration, a hypothesis often claimed but not sufficiently studied.

Comprehensive longitudinal secondary data analyses are at the heart of the investigation. Based on three complementary panel studies (CILS4EU, FIS, NEPS), the process of social–emotional integration of young Muslims in Germany between 11 and 20 years will be studied. In detail, we will examine to what extent religion and religiosity matter for friendship choices and the development of young Muslims' national identification. Furthermore, we will test whether non-Muslim

youth exclude their Muslim peers, and, if so, what consequences this has for their social-emotional integration.

To gain a deeper understanding of these processes, two methodological approaches will supplement the quantitative analysis. *Group discussions* with friendship cliques will serve to establish the extent to which religion and religiosity affect the collective orientations of youth and determine their identity development. In *choice experiments*, Muslim and non-Muslim adolescents will choose between fictional peers of different religion and levels of religiosity. This allows for assessing the importance of these characteristics for friendship choices.

Current stage: At the end of 2019, the project was close to completion of the data collection for the group discussions among adolescent friendship groups; the group discussion data are currently being transcribed. Survey experiments are in the planning stage and will be conducted in 2020. During the first year of the project, we have performed several of the planned secondary data analyses, presented them at conferences (e.g., RC 28 and EUSN), and submitted manuscripts based on them for publication.

A3.1818 German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project

Research question/goal: Directed by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), the German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM) was founded in July 2017. It aims to strengthen, connect and advance existing structures in migration and integration research. Furthermore, it addresses crucial questions of migration and integration research while attempting to close research gaps.

DeZIM consists of two cooperating pillars: the DeZIM institute in Berlin and the DeZIM community. The DeZIM institute is currently in its developmental phase and is intended to provide departmental research. Seven prestigious research institutes that have already been conducting comprehensive migration and integration research, among them the MZES, form the DeZIM community.

The DeZIM start-up project, which was initiated by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) for a period of two years, aims to provide input in order to establish structures for the DeZIM institute and to encourage cooperation between members of the DeZIM community. In addition to three large structural projects, six content-oriented projects investigate specific aspects of migration and integration. These projects are supplemented by networking and coordination positions in all research institutes within the DeZIM community, intended to ensure intensive and systematic exchange between all institutes involved.

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The Mannheim Centre for European Social Research contributes to four sub-projects within the DeZIM start-up project:

1. DeZIM-Networking and coordination
2. Conception and structure of the DeZIM data service and research centre
3. ExiTT: Exit – Transit – Transformation
4. ARBEIT: The Role of discrimination for labour market integration of young people with migration background

Current stage: The subprojects of the DeZIM start-up project currently focus on the following tasks:

(1) Besides ensuring continuous communication and knowledge transfer between the institutions of the DeZIM community (e.g. newsletter, short publication form DeZIMinutes), the DeZIM networking and coordination project organised several events in 2019 (e.g. Early Career Scholars' Conference in Duisburg).

(2) Within the scope of the subproject "DeZIM data service and research centre", researchers are currently working on the practical implementation of the data archive and access possibilities to this archive.

(3) The project "ExiTT" finished fieldwork in both survey areas (Lebanon and region of Senegambia), in December 2019.

(4) The project „ARBEIT“ has been completed, a central result was published in the first DeZIMinutes issue.

A3.1819 Partnership Formation in the Context of Migration: Determinants and Consequences

Research question/goal: The project explores the process of partnership formation among newly arrived (male) immigrants in the context of skewed sex ratios and newcomers' pronounced cultural and social distances to the host countries' mainstream population. In doing so, it applies a two-sided perspective, i.e., it examines the interplay of (subjective) attitudes on part of the majority population within the host society and immigrants' individual preferences and constraints. Since transnational marriages are common among immigrants, particularly Muslims, the project intends to scrutinize this type of partner choice. Based on the existing data pertaining to older immigrant cohorts, integration prospects of immigrants, their partners and their offspring in

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transnational, intraethnic and interethnic marriages are to be compared in structural, social and cultural dimensions.

Current stage: In 2019, the team worked on the conceptual framework, formulated research questions, and selected possible data sources. The breadth of the topic required a separate consideration of the determinants of partnership formation and its consequences. We therefore decided to focus on the mutual process of partnership formation in the context of refugee migration, taking a closer look at the role of social media and the internet. A grant proposal was prepared and submitted to the European Research Council.

A3.1820 Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations

Research question/goal: This project investigates migrants' career trajectories over their working lives. Although it is well known that migrants fare economically worse than natives, the mechanisms are not well understood for all points of their careers. Studies show that foreign educational and professional qualifications tend to be falsely recognized, downgraded, or not recognized. However, migrants who find employment enter organizations that subsequently allow them to acquire firm- and occupation-specific skills and knowledge. This project takes a career-focused approach that aims to scrutinize the degree to which these competencies aid migrants' economic integration. It will examine migrants' job transitions from both individual and organizational perspectives. First, it analyses migrants' labour market access from the firm side by using data containing information on job vacancies, job postings, and the firm-specific hiring processes. Second, it uses the Linked-Employer-Employee-Data of the IAB (LIAB), a panel dataset, to analyse individual career changes within and between establishments. This approach captures the effect of individual-level traits such as education, age, gender, and prior working experience along with firm-level traits such as firm age, industry, size, and structure, asking how each of these affects migrants' work trajectories. This project has implications for the integration of immigrants, organizational strategies, and the larger economy.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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2019 to 2022
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2016 to 2020
Status/
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A3.1851 Modernizing Migration Measures: Combining Survey and Tracking Data Collection Among Asylum-Seeking Refugees

Research question/goal: Collecting information about refugees is necessary to guide policy makers in creating sustainable integration concepts and to increase the scientific understanding of migration and integration processes in general. However, interviewing refugees in immigration reception centres and following them in a longitudinal study can be difficult. In the proposed project, we want to assess the feasibility of data collection via smartphones among refugees in Germany. While using smartphones to collect web survey data has become increasingly popular over the last couple of years, combining these data with automatic tracking of online behaviour and geolocation of the smartphone is a brand new approach that requires thorough empirical testing. The project will provide both methodological insight into how to utilize smartphone data collection (combining survey and tracking data) and much-needed scientifically based knowledge on the needs, aspirations, and life circumstances of refugees in Germany. The results from this project will suggest future avenues for general data collection procedures using smartphones. In addition, the findings of this feasibility study will help us expand data collection efforts among refugees via smartphones to a more comprehensive study on a larger scale.

Current stage: The results from our 2017 feasibility study on data collection using smartphones among refugees have been published (online first) in *Sociological Methods & Research*. Based on the findings from the study, we will submit a grant proposal to the DFG for funding of further studies including larger samples in early 2020.

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2019 to 2023
Status/
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A3.1909 Pretty Integrated? The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness on Integration Outcomes

Research question/goal: The project investigates the causes and consequences of perceptions of physical attractiveness in the context of immigrant integration. Physical attractiveness has been shown to be a key determinant of life chances in various domains, as attractive people are generally treated more favourably. But everyday perceptions of physical attractiveness may themselves be shaped by cultural distance, ethnic boundaries, and interaction frequency, thus affecting how attractive members of different groups perceive one another. Given that physical attractiveness on the one hand may be a determinant of integration mechanisms but on the other

hand is itself subject to social construction, this project examines the link between immigrants' perceived physical attractiveness and their economic integration.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A3.1911 Immigrants' Social Networks at the Workplace: Development, Characteristics, and Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective

Research question/goal: Despite the common interest in immigrants' pathways of upward mobility in the host country, existing immigration literature from the social network perspective has dominantly confined its focus to the job entry stage, and left the integration trajectory afterwards largely unexamined. To fill this research gap, this project aims to systematically study the development, characteristics, and outcomes of immigrants' social networks at the workplace. It focuses on the research question: how and to what extent do social networks matter in an immigrant's upward mobility after her/his job entry into the host-country labour market? By situating immigrants' networking behaviour in contextual constraints, the innovative contribution of this study is to emphasize how the answer to the question varies among immigrants with different networking tendencies as well as across working contexts. The project will first show the extent to which immigrant workers are integrated into the work organization by examining ties formed among all employees within the entire workplace, which is called a "whole network" approach. Second, from a sequential approach, it will reveal how immigrants' egocentric networks evolve and how network development after job entry differs among immigrants with different networking tendencies. Third, it will examine outcomes of immigrants' networking behaviour at the workplace at both the individual and organizational levels. A comparative perspective between Germany and Canada will be applied in the investigations of the three objectives. Similarities and differences in immigration histories and policies as well as in structural and cultural attributes of the labour market between the two countries will provide robust evidence in order to pinpoint the extent to which immigrants' pathways of upward mobility in the host country are contextually constrained and to which they can be shaped by individuals' strategic networking behaviour.

This project requires two parts of data. One part will be collected through a web survey conducted in selected firms in Germany and Canada. A whole network questionnaire will be asked among all employees to identify their intra-organizational networks of discussion, advice, support, influence, and friendship. Immigrant employees will be asked to fill out an additional questionnaire about their job changes, with a focus on how the development of their social capital and human capital is related to each step of their job changes. The other part comes from secondary data sources,

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including administrative databases (Employer-Employee-Linked Database of the German Institute for Employment Research and the Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database) and longitudinal survey data sets in the two countries. Network analysis, longitudinal analysis and computational methods will be adopted.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Projects from the Previous Research Programme Department A

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

Results: Sex ratios in the human population are remarkably constant in the absence of manipulation. However, human manipulation has distorted these natural sex ratios in large parts of the world. As found by numerous studies, this change in sex ratios has a tremendous impact on social realities. Although less dramatic in origin and size compared to Asian and African countries, qualitatively similar cohorts of surplus men have also emerged in rural areas of Germany, offering a unique case in Europe. This change was not caused by a particular preference for sons or a specific family structure, but by a sex-specific migration. In rural regions in Germany, especially in the area of the former GDR, disproportionately more women left structurally weak districts during the almost three decades after reunification.

The project is the first to explain the reasons why particularly women left these regions. We created a regional-level dataset by combining the ALLBUS with demographic, social, and economic indicators collected online and in archives. The data covers all German regional districts over the last 20 years. It thus has been possible to estimate the demographic, social, and economic factors which influenced sex-specific migration. These factors affect the two sexes differently, making it easier for women to emigrate from a region. The empirical results indicate that females in rural, regional districts migrate because of higher educational aspirations and a higher tendency to work compared to the males. Although economic factors such as unemployment and income differences contribute to the migration of both males and females, the latter need to overcome lower thresholds to migrate. This ultimately leads to the establishment of a new low social class of mostly young, poorly educated men in structurally weak regions all over Germany.

The project also examined the direct and indirect effects of disproportionate sex ratios. There are problems regarding cohabitation, which leads to a devaluation of partnerships, and, in consequence, to individual and collective relative deprivation as well as anomia. Our results—controlling for demographic and structural factors— indicate that a surplus of men leads to fewer marriages in rural districts, an increased probability for people in these districts to be in a state of anomia, and an increased feeling of individual relative deprivation. Most of our findings apply to East and West Germany.

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Duration/
2012 to 2019
Status/
completed

Beyond these direct effects of surplus men, we identified several indirect effects. We showed that xenophobia, nationalism, and voting for right-wing parties are connected to deprivation and anomia. The central results confirmed that voting behaviour as well as xenophobic tendencies are strongly connected to individual and collective relative deprivation and anomia. Eventually, we also found a relationship between surplus males and national pride.

Bargaining and Exchange in Social Networks: Negotiation Outcomes and Structural Dynamics

Results: The study investigated interaction and bargaining between persons embedded in networks. The identification of the (dis-)advantage a network position has for bargaining has not yet been resolved conclusively, even though viewing social interaction as exchanging processes is one of the oldest theories of social behaviour. Unfortunately, the network approach has not yet received enough attention in the social sciences. Therefore, the theoretical models in the realm of sociological exchange theory and the empirical research in laboratory experiments concerning bargaining and exchange in networks do not satisfy the complexity of real transactions.

The project has developed, theoretically and empirically, sociological exchange theory beyond the present state by modelling bargaining and exchange as a non-cooperative game and has tested it in laboratory experiments. The proposed model considers many parameters relevant to bargaining and exchange in social interactions (e.g. network positions and characteristics, rival or complementary goods, other-regarding preferences, risk preferences, age, and sex) and is capable of predicting exchange outcomes and changes to the network (e.g. network breaks).

The central findings are that advantages and disadvantages of network positions (e.g. being central or peripheral) are affected by the type of goods exchanged, personal characteristics such as sex, reservation prices, and risk preferences. However, risk preferences do not seem to affect the final exchange outcome(s) significantly but rather the timing and level of offers and counteroffers.

Associated Projects Department A

Projects of MZES project directors within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms' are listed here.

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

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Researcher(s)/
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Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2019
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Director(s)/
Katja Möhring,
Bernhard Ebbinghaus,
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Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

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

The projects in this Department approach the issue of democracy in Europe, giving particular attention to the conditions and contextual factors of democratic governance. However, they do so from different perspectives and, accordingly, are organised in three research areas. These three research areas investigate complementary yet interrelated aspects of democratic politics in European countries and in the European multilevel system of governance. Projects in Research Area B1 give special attention to the conditions of democratic governance in terms of the behaviour and orientations of citizens; projects in Research Area B2 concentrate on the institutional contexts of democratic governance; projects in Research Area B3 focus on political behaviour and political decision-making in regions that are influenced by European states or the European Union. Several projects are closely involved in international research networks and many aim to generate data sets as public goods for the scientific community.

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

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

Apart from this, available modes of involvement in democratic decision-making processes have changed rapidly due to the expansion of the repertoire for political participation beyond merely casting a vote. Examples are social media such as Twitter or Facebook, which facilitate the organisation of political protests. Although general societal developments are similar in many countries, from a comparative perspective it is clear that they do not simply result in a convergence of European political systems. Similarities and differences in orientations, expectations, and interests of individual citizens provide distinct opportunities for good governance—which

seem to evolve differently in different countries. One challenge of research in this area is thus to develop more general explanations in situations where differences are apparent on the individual level and to identify specific effects of contextual features.

Active projects in 2019

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Duration/

2009 to 2022

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ongoing

B1.1822 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion

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

Current stage: In 2019, the project team worked intensely on the chapters for the third English edited volume, which will be published by Oxford University Press. Mid-2019, the third German book was published by Nomos, containing several contributions from project team members. Moreover, the team created cumulated data sets of all media content analyses and rolling cross-section surveys, facilitating longitudinal analyses for external researchers. These data sets were

published in collaboration with GESIS in September 2019. GESIS will also continue with the GLES once the DFG funding has expired. Several meetings were organized in the context of the research coordination group and with the responsible staff at GESIS to prepare for this transition and to ensure continuity.

B1.1823 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies

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

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

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

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2009 to 2021
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With data from both panel studies, findings about the specific constellations and the short-term dynamics of a given election or electoral campaign can be integrated into a long-term perspective in search of broader generalizations or structural developments. Beginning in 2014, the annual re-interviews will be synchronized between both panels in terms of questionnaires and field times in order to further enhance such comparative analyses.

Current stage: In 2019, we conducted two rounds of re-interviews for the GLES Panel. Wave 11 was fielded at the end of May, after the election for the European Parliament, and wave 12 in November, following the state elections in Saxony, Brandenburg and Thuringia. Several papers have been submitted for publication in international outlets; three of them have already been published. Results of our research were also presented at national and international conferences.

B1.1824 The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System

Research question/goal: The project addresses a major gap in the empirical study of deliberative politics. Although democratic theory's deliberative turn stimulated increasing interest in the role of talk for the quality of democratic politics, research has paid hardly any attention to ordinary citizens' informal conversations about politics so far. No assured knowledge exists about how this form of political communication is measured against the high normative standards of deliberation. Moreover, there is no robust evidence on the factors that lead to a higher deliberative quality of everyday political talk or on whether it actually has the beneficial influences on the democratic process expected by deliberative theory.

The project seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of people's conversations about public affairs as the most basic form of political communication and foundation of democracy's deliberative system by investigating their deliberativeness as well as their conditions and consequences. Complementing research on political communication in institutional arenas of the deliberative system, the project aims at answering three interrelated research questions: (RQ1) How deliberative is citizens' everyday talk about politics? To assess the deliberative quality of people's interpersonal communication, this communication will be empirically described on a range of sub-dimensions and systematically compared to the ideal type of genuine deliberation. (RQ2) What conditions contribute to the deliberativeness of citizens' everyday talk about politics? Building on approaches from participation research, the project will focus on individuals' personal skills and motivations as well as on opportunities and constraints that result from their embeddedness in socio-spatial and situational contexts. (RQ3) Does the deliberativeness of citizens' everyday talk

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about politics lead to the beneficial consequences for democratic politics assumed by deliberative theory?

The project will test hypotheses from deliberative theory that propose effects of deliberative communication on individuals' civic orientations and legitimacy beliefs. It will thus contribute to a better understanding of the microfoundations of the system-level consequences of deliberative communication. To address these research questions, the project combines a local, two-wave panel survey of a random sample of citizens with a snowball survey of political discussants and aggregate data on sociopolitical contexts. To investigate the role of situational circumstances, the panel will be timed in such a way that the baseline interviews reflect the normal conditions of 'between-election' politics and the reinterviews the politicized context of electoral politics.

Current stage: Upon completion of the data collection, we performed data control, cleansing, and management as well as an exhaustive analysis of the data quality. A detailed methodological report was compiled and published as MZES Working Paper. First results were presented at national and international conferences as well as to the City of Mannheim and its citizens. The first journal manuscripts are currently under review and more are in progress.

B1.1825 Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo). A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present

Research question/goal: The Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo) project asks how journalists around the world can responsibly report on terror attacks in ways that give citizens the information they need without providing terrorists with the kinds of attention they want. Answering this question requires deep analysis of current and historical trends in terrorism news around the world in order to identify real world examples of responsible terrorism coverage that can inform viable reporting strategies for journalists to use when covering terrorist attacks. The ResTeCo project will use text analytics methods at extreme scales to assess 70 years of terrorism coverage from around the world as a natural experiment for identifying successful reporting strategies. The goals of the ResTeCo project are fourfold: (1) develop a multidimensional normative framework drawn from three competing theories for democratic politics that defines concrete indicators of what responsible news coverage of terrorism looks like from each theoretical perspective; (2) develop new software tools for automatically measuring these quality indicators in Arabic-, Dutch-, English-, German-, and Turkish-language news texts; (3) generate publishable research that addresses important questions for social scientists, journalists, and governments by analysing news coverage of terrorism across multiple countries over long spans of time, scales that go far beyond

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2017 to 2020
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ongoing

anything yet seen in the published research on media and terrorism; and (4) provide researchers around the globe with thoroughly validated metadata and extracted features on the extent and qualities of media coverage about terror attacks that can be used to extend and refine insights long after the project is formally concluded.

Current stage: Since the project launch in 2017, the three teams from Mannheim, Illinois, and Amsterdam have prepared a number of empirical and methodical papers, some of which have already been presented at international conferences (e.g., at the 5th IC2S2 conference 2019 in Amsterdam). The empirical papers written by the Mannheim team investigate (a) the emotional tone of terrorism coverage in countries with varying sociocultural characteristics and (b) the differential treatment of Islamist and right-wing extremist attacks across the globe. The methodical papers coming out of Mannheim study (a) best practices of doing sentiment analysis on journalistic text and (b) multilingual topic modelling based on word embeddings.

B1.1826 Citizens' Multidimensional National Identities and Foreign Policy Attitudes in Different Contexts

Research question/goal: The project investigates citizens' national identities and foreign policy attitudes in five European countries. Utilizing parallel multi-wave panel surveys conducted in Germany, France, Italy, Poland, and the UK, the project compares different forms of national identities and their effects on foreign policy attitudes along three trajectories—within-country heterogeneity, cross-cultural differences, and inter-temporal change. Conceptually, the project understands national identities as multidimensional phenomena consisting of self-categorization, commitment, and a content dimension of values, norms, and stereotypes. Because borders have become increasingly porous, foreign policy is understood in a broad sense to include traditional foreign policy issues as well as issues related to foreigners and foreignness. Theoretically, the project draws on a macro–micro model, in which the identities and their effects are interwoven with the societal context via the top-down mechanisms of socialization and communication. Accordingly, the project analyses cross-national and temporal variation in national identities as well as the—presumably interacting—effects of the different identity dimensions.

Current stage: The project team has submitted a grant proposal to the German Research Foundation for funding to collect primary data. Several papers on the basis of secondary data have been submitted for publication in international outlets; two of them have already been published. Results of our research were also presented at national and international conferences.

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B1.1827 Incumbency Effects in the German Mixed-Electoral System

Research question/goal: The literature on incumbency effects finds vote premiums for incumbent candidates in various institutional contexts. It has been shown that incumbency effects vary over electoral systems, with larger effects in single-member districts than in closed-list systems. In mixed-member electoral systems, however, incumbency can mean different things: having won the local district race in the first-past-the-post (FPTP) tier or having entered parliament via the party list in the proportional representation (PR) tier. Notably, in the German compensatory those two categories are not disjunct. What is the electoral benefit of each type of incumbency in the German mixed-member system? Are the effects only relevant to the respective tier, or do they spill over to the other tier? And how do these effects combine when PR incumbents simultaneously run in local district races, and vice versa? The project investigates those questions by analysing German federal elections from 1953 to the present.

Current stage: During 2019, the project's data base was updated to include information on the recent 2017 federal election. First analyses on the spillover effects of different forms of incumbency on the party list vote in the proportional tier were conducted, focusing on how the incumbency bonus affects the party system and its tendency towards fragmentation. The results were presented at the APSA conference in August. The manuscript is currently being prepared for submission.

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B1.1855 Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied

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

Current stage: The Downsian theory of party competition is the starting point for our inquiry into the voting behaviour and party competition in elections to the German Bundestag. Studying the

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German mixed-member electoral system is a challenge because we have to consider both candidate competition in local constituencies under the conditions of a plurality electoral system and competition of parties in the national arena under the conditions of a proportional electoral system. In the first phase of the project, we analysed the two arenas separately. We now focus on different reactions of the two electoral components to the electoral fortunes of parties, in addition to mutual influences. It turns out that winning constituencies is more dependent on national public opinion trends than winning more or less proportional party list seats is.

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2012 to 2020

Status/

ongoing

B1.1857 Democracy Monitoring

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

Current stage: Results from the second wave of the study “Citizen and democracy in Baden-Württemberg” were made available in a collaborative volume, “Demokratie-Monitoring Baden-Württemberg 2016/2017”, published with Springer VS (2019). This project’s data also form the basis for a comprehensive paper on the relevance of different understandings of democracy for participation and democratic attitudes, which has been submitted to an international journal. A new instrument for measuring ‘norms of citizenship’ was developed and pretested in collaboration with researchers from GESIS and the University of Bremen.

B1.1858 Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda

Research question/goal: Getting citizens to participate in elections and referenda is at the heart of democracies. With declining turnout rates across Europe, this seems to become ever more important. Yet very little is known about the short-term chances of mobilizing voters to turn out in Europe. One of the reasons for this research gap is methodological: with traditional survey research, it is very difficult to assess the short-term effects of campaign mobilization. In contrast, field experiments allow a precise test of the effects of various campaign stimuli. Building on recent advances of field experiments in the USA and the UK, this projects aims to implement large-scale “get-out-the-vote”-field experiments in the multi-party context of Germany and thereby provide a comparative perspective on mobilization. Experiments will be conducted on both general elections at the state level and issue-specific referenda at the local level and will include different stimuli, such as inducing social pressure on citizens to participate or informing and educating citizens about the particular election or referendum.

Current stage: We linked the different data sources on the aggregate and individual level and conducted first analyses of the qualitative interviews with the focus groups. The third wave of our panel study from the original field experiment was prepared, which we plan to conduct in the spring 2020. Furthermore, several publications were prepared.

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ongoing

B1.1904 digilog@bw—Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation

Research question/goal: Previous research has shown that digital media participation has a positive, although yet small, effect on political engagement. While scientists have focused mostly on explaining the magnitude of this effect, this project analyses the way in which top-down and bottom-up agenda settings have been transformed by the use of digital media. This project also studies how political behaviour at the supply and demand sides has been shaped by digitalization and the more immediate interactions between citizens and political actors. In sum, this research aims to 1) disentangle whether and how parties and politicians use their online participation to influence citizens' behaviour, 2) evaluate how citizens' online activity affects parties' and individual politicians' decisions, and 3) assess the repercussions of citizens' online activity and interaction with elites on citizens' perceptions, attitudes, and behaviour such as the degree of trust citizens attach to political institutions.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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2019 to 2022
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ongoing

Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions

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

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

Active projects in 2019

B2.1828 Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

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

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

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2012 to 2021
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blogs) and (2) the level of opinion orientation (low for daily newspapers and news websites vs. high for political blogs).

In the second phase of the project, this investigation is supplemented by an automated content analysis of more recent user-generated forms of mediated contestation. We compare online comments on mainstream news media websites and Facebook pages, on the Facebook pages of partisan actors and alternative media, and on Twitter. The project thus acknowledges that journalists, political actors and citizens are equally involved in mediated contestation today. In addition to the macro-social explanatory factors examined in the first phase of the project, two alternative media attributes move into the foreground in the second project phase: First, different degrees of context collapse are investigated, that is, the degree to which a discussion platform mixes public and private contexts. Second, discussion platforms are differentiated according to their primary debate function for users, that is, whether discussions evolve pluralistically around contentious issues (issue-driven discussion) or whether they bring together like-minded people (preference-driven discussion). The second phase of the project thus focuses on how context collapse and the primary debate function of discussion platforms shape the extent, structure, content and style of mediated contestation.

Current stage: We mostly completed the empirical work of the first phase and are currently finalizing methodological and substantive research publications. Simultaneously, the second phase of the project has started successfully: The collection of social network data from the countries relevant for this stage of research (USA, Australia, Germany and Switzerland) has been concluded. Based on this data, first context-sensitive measurement tools have been developed for an automated analysis of the style of user-generated mediated contestation. The investigation of the content and structure of user-generated debates is ongoing.

B2.1830 Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies

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

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ongoing

This cross-country database will be complemented by in-depth studies of the coalition dynamics during selected electoral campaigns in Germany and the Netherlands in 2017.

Current stage: We presented four working papers at international conferences. In these papers, we investigate the effect of coalitions' promise-breaking on voters' attitudes, the influence of pre-electoral coalitions on government stability, the role of the electoral cycle in parties' coalition strategies, and the conditions under which parties are willing to enter pre-electoral alliances. Furthermore, we published two papers in international journals, and another one on how coalition signals shape voting decisions is under review. We applied our codebook to collect coalition signals in Spanish, Hungarian and New Zealand election campaigns. Finally, we started analysing the data we collected on German, Irish, and Austrian coalition signals.

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B2.1831 Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments

Research question/goal: While the vast majority of scholarly research on multiparty governments conceptualizes political parties as unitary actors, a series of recent empirical studies highlight the pivotal influence of diverging interests within parties throughout the life cycle of democratic governments. Specifically, intra-party heterogeneity affects the formation of governments following parliamentary elections, how government parties then allocate ministerial portfolios, how coalition policies are implemented, and for how long multiparty governments stay in office. The present collaborative project contributes to existing coalition research by exploiting social network sites – most importantly Twitter and Facebook – to construct a large-scale comparative data set on intra-party heterogeneity in European parliamentary democracies over a four-year period.

Based on these unique data, it explores three sets of interrelated research questions. First, the project provides a cross-national comparative perspective on the effect of intra-party heterogeneity on government formation, portfolio allocation, and government termination. Specifically, it investigates how internal rifts influence parties' ability to get into government, which and how many portfolios different parties and party factions secure, and whether factionalized parties precipitate premature cabinet termination. Second, the data likewise allow for investigating potential institutional and structural determinants of intra-party heterogeneity in European parliamentary democracies. Finally, the project contributes to research on the validity of measures based on social network sites by cross-validating the obtained measures of intra-party heterogeneity with alternative estimates retrieved from various other sources including parliamentary speeches, roll call votes, and survey data (among party elites and their rank and file).

Current stage: The first months of the project were devoted mainly to data collection. With the help of student assistants, the doctoral student compiled lists of all Twitter accounts of the Members of Parliament in the 27 countries under study and saved large amounts of data. Currently, the doctoral student is training the student staff to apply a binary coding scheme he has developed. In the next step, the scheme is employed to train an algorithm that distinguishes between political and non-political tweets. Following this, we use the political tweets to measure intra-party heterogeneity.

B2.1832 The Populist Challenge in Parliament

Research question/goal: The enduring electoral success of the Alternative for Germany (AfD) marks the first establishment of a right-wing populist party in the party system of post-war Germany. In light of this historical turning point, political scientists need to investigate the reasons for the AfD's rise and how it transforms democratic competition. Our project continues existing research on these questions and pursues three specific goals. First, using various behavioural indicators, we will analyse the patterns of the AfD's parliamentary behaviour as well as the underlying preferences and strategies. Second, we will examine the interaction between the AfD and established parliamentary party groups to gain a comprehensive understanding of party competition in the Bundestag and in the Landtage. Third, synthesizing insights from the literature on populism, party competition, and legislative studies, we will explain the variation in the AfD's behaviour and in the patterns of parliamentary interaction. Our main focus is on parties' parliamentary rhetoric, the framing of topics, issue attention, and ideological as well as issue-specific positions.

Our project advances the state of the art in various respects. First, it provides comprehensive insights into the AfD's role in parliaments, which will also be of interest to the international study of populism. Second, it employs and enhances the most recent techniques of computer-based text mining in order to compile a novel and extensive data set. These data not only allow for a rich description and robust tests of our hypotheses but will also enable other scholars to investigate questions that are beyond our project. Third, it promises robust and rich insights by using the most recent qualitative and quantitative tools of text analysis, created by the computational social science and digital humanities.

Current stage: We are currently collecting and managing large amounts of quantitative and qualitative data. Using computer scripts, we collected parliamentary questions in all 16 German state parliaments and created a machine-readable text data base. Moreover, we conducted several interviews with Members of Parliament along the research questions of the project. We are

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also preparing first publications, e.g. on parliamentary discourse on the European refugee crisis and on the question how the advent of the AfD altered party competition.

B2.1833 Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour

Research question/goal: The project “Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour” seeks to contribute scientifically to research on populism, party competition, and political behaviour in conceptual, methodological, and analytical terms. A quantification of populism eases the scientific study as well as the societal discussion of populism and its causes or consequences. In the course of the project, the information obtained on the degree of populism of politicians and political parties is used to answer research questions on patterns of political competition between populist and mainstream parties as well as on the impact on individual political behaviour. The project applies statistical models measuring populism from political text (party manifestos, political speeches and (social) media), thereby crossing contextual and language barriers, and contributes to the analysis of causes and consequences of populism.

Current stage: Work on a flagship study for the project, in cooperation with informatics scientist Dr. Federico Nanni (Turing Institute London), focuses on the cross-lingual measurement of populism from political text. First results were presented in the MZES Social Science Data Lab and at the 2019 General Online Research Conference in Cologne. We are currently extending the polidoc.net archive with party manifestos of populist parties and collecting social media data. A textbook on quantitative text analysis has been contracted with SAGE.

B2.1834 Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany

Research question/goal: Due to the increasing fragmentation of the party system, Germany’s political parties find it increasingly difficult to form majority coalitions. Established alliances often fall short of an absolute majority, so that complex three-party constellations have to be considered. Under these heterogeneous coalitions, different normative and political problems emerge. First, heterogeneous coalitions may give rise to decisions that hurt the issue-specific preferences of a parliamentary majority that is not always identical with the government’s majority. Second, compromises may blur the political profile of coalition partners, reducing their attractiveness for voters and strengthening radical parties. The research project argues that rigid majority coalitions

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in preparation

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Duration/
2018 to 2021
Status/
ongoing

should be reformed in order to adapt to the fragmented party system. More open forms of cooperation between political parties—most importantly, flexible majorities—could ensure the government’s capability to act when different majorities exist in different political questions. Under specific circumstances, coalition unity could be loosened, allowing for majorities to form across the divide between government and opposition. The project analyses how such flexible majorities could be practiced to the benefit of political parties and democracy.

Current stage: We are currently collecting qualitative and quantitative data along the research questions of the project and analysing the voting behaviour of parties in the Bundestag and in the state parliaments with regard to coalition discipline and shifting majorities. Furthermore, we conducted several interviews with Members of Parliament about their perspectives on coalition politics and shifting majorities. Some articles discussing the advantages of shifting majorities after the state elections have been published in media outlets.

B2.1846 Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties

Research question/goal: The first phase of this project (2015-2018) focused on examining why voters understand the policy positions of some parties more easily than those of others. What matters for the eventual voter choice is not necessarily what the actual positions of parties are, but what voters think they are. We argued and found that the information environment, which is shaped by party behaviour and actions, significantly influences voters’ perceptions of party policies. Furthermore, we discovered that parties’ campaign priorities are in line with their long-standing issue linkages—an encouraging result regarding the functioning of representative democracy.

The main goal of the second phase of the project (since 2019) has been to study party competition in multi-party systems in the between-election period. Since we are interested mainly in examining the correspondence between policy positions during the campaign and after the election, we focus on the first two years of the legislative term after an election. We study party interaction by analysing how parties communicate their own policies and what they say about the proposals of their competitors. To do so, we rely on press releases issued by the parties themselves in ten European countries and complement these data with media coverage of party positions during the same period in three of these countries (Germany, Spain, and the UK).

The project examines party communication as both a dependent variable and a factor that influences party performance in polls and elections. More specifically, we seek to study (a) under

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 2015 to 2021
Status/
 ongoing

which conditions parties shift their positions compared to those expressed during their pre-electoral campaign and (b) how voters react to such shifts. In addressing these questions, we consider two types of conditioning factors: differences across policy dimensions and government/opposition status.

The main sources of information for our analysis are party media campaigns, party press releases, and results from opinion polls and subnational elections.

Current stage: We began the second phase of the project with a kick-off workshop at MZES, which also served as an occasion to introduce a number of new country experts to the project team. The content analysis coding scheme for the media data was revised. Furthermore, new student assistants in ten countries were trained and are now coding, and we started collecting the press releases.

B2.1913 The Consequences of Bargaining Deadlock During Government Formation

Research question/goal: Parliamentary elections are decisive moments in European democracies; however, a government mandate for a single political party is the exception rather than the rule. In fact, the composition of the future government is generally determined by post-election bargaining between political parties, and—as recent experiences in Spain, Germany, and Sweden illustrate—government formation often proves to be a strenuous and protracted process. Yet, while existing research highlights several important determinants of lengthy coalition negotiations, we still know comparatively little about the consequences of coalition bargaining for citizen attitudes and behaviour. At the same time, however, normative theories of political representation as well as empirical research on the economic effects of bargaining delays suggest that bargaining deadlock is a highly consequential political phenomenon.

This research project broadens our understanding of the consequences of bargaining deadlock by exploring three sets of interrelated research questions. First, it investigates how bargaining deadlock affects citizen support for the political system and to what extent fast and smooth coalition talks provoke different reactions with regard to populist attitudes and individual party preferences than strenuous and protracted ones. Second, the project investigates how the media report on bargaining deadlock during government formation. Based on content analyses of mass media and social media reports, it examines the system level relevance (i.e. the salience) of these negotiations and the tonality of media reports towards the political parties and the different partisan actors involved. Finally, the project contributes to experimental research on media effects

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in preparation

by employing survey experiments to explore how media reports about post-election bargaining directly affect citizen attitudes and behaviour.

Exploring these questions is crucial also beyond the immediate phenomenon of bargaining deadlock. For instance, how citizens perceive and evaluate prolonged government formation periods may indeed be the missing piece to many persistent empirical puzzles in research on multiparty governments. To the extent that citizens blame political parties for failed government formation talks, parties are likely to internalize the electoral costs of leaving the bargaining table, which, in turn, may explain why they sometimes accept seemingly disadvantageous coalition deals. In addition, exploring these questions has important implications for democratic governance. Indeed, bargaining failure, increased electoral support for anti-system/extremist parties, and the resulting fragmentation of the party system may jointly constitute a vicious circle, which effectively erodes popular support for parliamentary democracies. Finally, the insights generated by this project will guide and inform the communication strategies political parties adopt in order to mitigate the potentially harmful consequences of bargaining deadlock. As such, the project provides a solid empirical foundation to derive recommendations for action.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area B3: Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization

Research Area B3 is dedicated to the challenges of democratic governance in multilevel political systems and gives special attention to the European level. The development of multilevel systems, however, is not restricted to the EU, since vertical relationships can be found in many other political systems as well—for example in federalized or decentralized countries.

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

Active projects in 2019

B3.1835 The European Union in International Organisations

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

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2014 to 2020

Status/

continued elsewhere

are there different arrangements for the EU as an observer in IOs and how can observed differences be explained? In order to answer these research questions, a dataset on the EU's status in IOs has been compiled.

The project was discontinued at this point due to the departure of the project leader and is planned to be resumed at a different place.

B3.1837 Participation and Policy Positions in Global Internet Governance

Research question/goal: Much has been said and written about how the Internet is transforming politics. However, what are the politics of the Internet? The rise of the Internet confronts policy-makers with many contentious questions on matters such as data protection, copyrights and access to information, or net neutrality. This project investigates who participates in the diffuse, global arenas and spaces of internet governance, and seeks to understand variation in attendance and in the policies governments, businesses, civil society, and the “technical community” hope to realize for the internet.

The project assembles systematic and comprehensive data on the characteristics of the public and private actors participating in arenas such as the Internet Governance Forum and networks such as the Internet Engineering Task Force. The aim is to identify and study the sources of variation in participation between governments, businesses and civil society organizations, or the technical community. Furthermore, relying on automated text analysis, we use the speeches of Internet policy-makers to examine which topics they address and which positions they adopt on these topics. On this basis, this project provides a systematic map of the political space of global Internet governance.

Current stage: We have complemented our data on participation in internet governance arenas with information on the authorship of so-called Internet Standards—a key internet governance output. This enables us to analyse coalition formation and influence during the internet governance process. We have revised existing working papers and submitted one of them to a journal. Furthermore, we presented interim results at a conference of the Global Internet Governance Academic Network in the pre-programme of the United Nations Internet Governance Forum 2019. In a still unpublished paper, we use our information on Internet Standards authorship to examine cooperation patterns in transnational expert networks and to test whether these patterns depend on political factors.

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MZES

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2018 to 2021

Status/

in preparation

B3.1838 'Illiberal Democrats'

Research question/goal: This project focuses on the origins and consequences of the rise of 'illiberal democrats': citizens with an allegiance to the abstract notion of democracy, who at the same time reject many key norms, institutions, and behaviours that have traditionally been regarded as necessary ingredients, or even the constitutional pillar of liberal democracy. The constitutional pillar comprises constitutional checks and balances, political equality, freedom of expression, and judicial protection of individual and minority rights. All of these are not only at the heart of liberal democracies, but they also constitute the core principles on which the European Union was founded. Increasing support for 'illiberal democratic' values and populist parties is therefore likely to undermine support for the EU. In this project, we examine the antecedents and consequences of 'illiberal democratic' attitudes as well as the link between such attitudes, party platforms, patterns of (social) media consumption, electoral behaviour, and support for the EU.

The aim of the project 'Illiberal Democrats' (ILLDEM) is to fill this gap in the literature by examining the antecedents, dimensions, and consequences of 'illiberal democratic' attitudes for the future of European democracies and European integration. Specifically, ILLDEM focuses on answering four research questions: (1) What are the patterns and predictors of support for different components of liberal democracy across European countries? (2) What is the role of (social) media in providing a forum for contents relating to illiberal attitudes? (3) What are the mechanisms that translate 'illiberal democratic' attitudes into electoral support for populist parties? (4) What are the implications of the increasing support for 'illiberal democratic' parties for the support for European integration?

Current stage: After several unsuccessful funding applications, an EU-wide voter study finally received funding by the Volkswagen Foundation. A preliminary version of these survey data was published in early November on the project website, and the project group is preparing a first set of conference papers on that basis. A final proposal for funding of the 2019 new social media and party programmes component of the project has been submitted to the BMBF; a decision is expected for January 2020.

B3.1839 Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump

Research question/goal: The project aims to examine the dynamic relationship between elites and masses in policy-making about common defence in the multi-level European system. Two overarching questions are at the heart of the project: What and how do elites and European mass publics think about greater (European) defence, security, and military integration? More specifically, the project seeks to achieve the following seven objectives: (1) studying what mass publics and security elites understand by “common defence”; (2) estimating the level of public support for or opposition to a vast array of possible forms of defence integration across Europe, including support for some form of European military; (3) exploring differences in citizen perceptions and preferences across regions within the EU; (4) identifying individual-level values, predispositions, attitudes, and demographic factors that shape support for or opposition to defence integration; (5) examining how elite cues, social cues, and real-world events affect defence integration attitudes; (6) analysing the interplay of media content, individual media exposure, and mass opinion toward European defence and security integration; and (7) evaluating how (and how accurately) elites perceive mass opinion toward European defence and security integration, and vice versa.

The project combines qualitative (elite interviews) and quantitative research (surveys with embedded experiments and media content analysis) to examine what factors affect European security policy preferences. The primary focus of the analysis is on France, Germany, Italy, and Great Britain, four countries that will play an important role in European defence integration.

The project is co-directed by the two Mannheim scholars and the following project partners: Filip Ejdus (Belgrade), Martial Foucault (Paris), Catherine Hoeffler (Bordeaux), Stephanie Hofmann (Geneva), Pierangelo Isernia (Siena), Jean Joana (Montpellier), Theresa Kuhn (Amsterdam), Bogdan Radu (Babeş-Bolyai), Jason Reifler (Exeter), Thomas Scotto (Glasgow), Seiki Tanaka (Leeds), and Catarina Thomson (Exeter).

Current stage: The project is currently in the phase of data collection. The first wave of a panel survey among citizens in the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy was completed. The second wave and a cross-sectional public survey in all EU Member States are in preparation. First elite interviews were conducted and transcribed, with more to follow. After having set up the technical requirements, the collection of Twitter and media content data is being performed continuously. First manuscripts based on the collected project data are being prepared.

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2014 to 2020

Status/

ongoing

B3.1849 Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)

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

Current stage: A book summarizing the main findings of the project was published in September 2019 at Cambridge University Press (Johannes Bubeck and Nikolay Marinov: Rules and Allies: Foreign Election Interventions). Another manuscript has been under revise and resubmit at the British Journal of Political Science since August 2019 (Johannes Bubeck, Kai Jäger, Nikolay Marinov, and Federico Nanni: Why Do States Intervene in the Elections of Others? The Role of Incumbent-Opposition Divisions). The study shows that the United States and the United Kingdom are more likely to intervene in elections abroad when domestic parties are polarized on foreign policy.

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Duration/

2015 to 2020

Status/

ongoing

B3.1850 Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations

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

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

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

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

Current stage: Online research and interviews with heads of German industry associations expanded our empirical analysis of the Europeanization and internationalization strategies. Results were presented at the ECPR Joint Session of Workshops in April 2019 and published in the Journal of Common Market Studies. A book manuscript summarizing the projects results is at an advanced stage.

B3.1852 Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System

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

This project aims to fill this gap. Using computer scripts, it will collect comprehensive data on the content, structure and decision-making of all bills in the legislative process of all 16 Länder between 1990 and 2014. It will describe existing variations and explain occurring legislative patterns. In explaining patterns of law-making the project focuses on how three important interactions influence legislation at the state level: interaction within the government (coalition politics), interaction between government and opposition, and interaction between federal and state level.

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Duration/
2015 to 2020
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ongoing

More precisely, the following questions will guide the study: How does the heterogeneity within the government and between government and opposition influence the structure (i.e. begin, duration, result) of legislation? How inclusive are law-making coalitions at the Länder level and which conflicts do they reflect? How do different government compositions between federal and Länder level impact on state legislation? Do the states differ in how they transpose EU regulations and what explains this difference?

Current stage: The project has reached its final stage. We are currently consolidating the data set on patterns of law-making in the German Länder and preparing its publication. Moreover, we are working on different publications, including studies on the implementation of EU law, on the influence of coalition dynamics on law-making, and on topical priorities of bills. Our last step is to conclude the final report for the DFG.

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Duration/
2016 to 2023
Status/
in preparation

B3.1853 The Hybrid Wars of Information

Research question/goal: The war for hearts and minds among the great powers is at least as important as conflict fought with conventional weapons. One of its most recent incarnations is the hybrid propaganda war, levied by Moscow against the West. This is a sophisticated, well-funded and multipronged attempt to bring domestic publics in the West around to the Russian regime's viewpoint. Prior research identified and described attempts at hybrid propaganda war. In this project, we seek to analyse the prevalence and the effectiveness of these attempts in Western societies. We build on theories of international relations, public opinion formation, and psychology to examine which strategic use of (mis)information from abroad is effective and which is not. The project will also explore conditioning factors at the individual and contextual level. In terms of methodology, it relies—among others—on experiments included in surveys, which will be fielded in several Western countries.

Current stage: In 2019, we developed a model of the strategic use of informational conspiracy narratives. Moreover, we collected and analysed data on a number of illustrative cases of conspiratorial discourse used by Russia in the West. Research results were presented at several international conferences, a paper manuscript and a proposal for a research grant at the DFG have been submitted.

B3.1856 Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems

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

Current stage: The project team has expanded the data collection by including further programmatic documents from recent sub-national elections in the European countries under study, i.e. Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The collected documents of political parties were uploaded at the online archive www.polidoc.net, which is updated continually with the support of the MZES Data & Methods Unit. On the basis of the collected party manifesto data, we are currently working on a new edition of the book “Parteienwettbewerb in den deutschen Bundesländern“ (“Party competition in the German states”) and—together with colleagues from the Universities of Bremen, Frankfurt and Hamburg—on a grant proposal that aims to expand the data collection for Germany and also cover the period since 1949.

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 2011 to 2020
Status/
 ongoing

B3.1901 The Evolution of Party Competition in the European Union

Research question/goal: Although public debates and scholarly literature attribute an extraordinary role to the European Parliament in providing legitimacy for European integration, there are few systematic studies on the question whether party competition in the European Parliament promotes “conflictive” or “bipolar” pluralism and how it developed over time and across policy areas. The main reasons for this deficit are conceptual (i.e. unitary actor assumption, one-shot

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perspective) and empirical limitations (i.e. time and stage-selection bias) of existing research. This project addresses these shortcomings by analysing the three stages of pluralist party competition in the European Parliament (i.e. programmatic statements, speeches and votes), beginning with the initial days of the European Communities up to the most recent developments of the European Union (EU). Drawing on recent advances in textual analysis, it explores the substantive dimensions of party competition (simple vs. complex, moderate vs. extreme, national vs. European) over time and across policy areas, their dynamics (one/multiple rounds, one/two/three stages), and their effects on public support via a cross-country (mixed) panel (experimental) survey.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Associated Projects Department B

Projects concerned with issues that are not covered by existing research areas are managed as 'associated projects'. Also projects of MZES project directors within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms' and the 2019 finished ERC project 'Repression and the Escalation of Violence' are listed here.

SFB: The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

Director(s)/
Thomas König

SFB: Legislative Reforms and Party Competition

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

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

Director(s)/
Thomas Bräuninger,
Marc Debus

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

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

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

Director(s)/
Thomas Gschwend

ERC: Repression and the Escalation of Violence (RATE)

Director(s)/
Sabine C. Carey

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1 Summary Statistics

1.1 Research Projects 2019 (and 2018)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	11	9	20
Ongoing projects (35 externally funded)	17	18	35
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) at the end of 2019	28	27	55
Projects completed in 2019 (1 externally funded)	3		3
Projects continued elsewhere		1	1
Total of all projects (active and completed) (36 externally funded)	31	28	59
Total of all projects 2018	28	29	57

This table includes all projects located at the MZES. It does not include 7 associated projects, among them 6 at the DFG-funded SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms' (1 in Dept. A, 5 in Dept. B) and 1 ERC project (in Dept. B).

1.2 New Grants 2007–2019, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

In 1,000 €	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	1,454	3,485	4,843	5,233	2,519	4,031	6,284	4,710	2,995	4,298	2,658	3,124	3,213
3-Year Mean	2,180	2,905	3,261	4,520	4,199	3,928	4,278	5,008	4,663	4,001	3,317	3,360	2,999

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2014–2019

In %	2014–16	2017–19	2019
DFG	85.4	74.9	80.5
Foundations	6.6	9.6	7.9
German Federal Government	0.0	7.4	8.2
Baden-Württemberg	2.0	2.3	3.4
EU & European Consortia	3.9	0.0	0.0
Others	2.1	5.8	0.0

1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2019

	Source of Funds	Total	Male	Female	%
Researchers in Research Departments	MZES	18	8	10	55.6
	Research grants	40	27	13	32.5
Researchers in Data and Methods Unit	MZES	4	3	1	25.0
Total at Centre		62	38	24	38.8
School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	University of Mannheim	29	21	8	27.6
Overall 2019		91	59	32	35.2

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2019 (and 2018)

	MZES budget		External research grants a)		School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	
	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons
Researchers and project directors in research departments	12.75 b)	18	25.86 b)	40	27.75	29
Academic staff in MZES infrastructure	7.75 c)	8				
Non-academic staff	7.05	10				
Total 2019	27.55	36	25.86	40	27.75	29
Total 2018	28.04	36	24.91	40	31.85	32

End of December of respective year; *FTE: Full-time equivalent positions; a) without researchers in associated projects; b) fixed-term contracts; c) three staff members with fixed-term contracts.

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2019 (and 2018)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing		Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates		Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim	1	9	1	5	Public sector			1	2
Other German university	1	4		1	Private sector			2	
Other foreign university		1	3	1	Total 2019	2	14	7	9
					Total 2018	4	13	6	10

1.7 MZES in the Public

	Newspapers (incl. weeklies)		Online only	News Agencies	Radio	TV	Others	Total
	National	Regional						
2008	20	26	12	11	11	1	30	111
2009	20	49	72	15	31	5	28	220
2010	17	38	55	13	27	13	26	189
2011	15	34	35	11	29	8	36	168
2012	18	33	38	8	11	4	20	132
2013	27	37	75	6	17	5	20	187
2014	8	49	24	3	13	7	11	115
2015	13	36	32	5	12	8	18	124
2016	20	50	38	9	16	17	28	178
2017	28	78	69	15	29	11	20	250
2018	17	45	46	5	15	6	11	145
2019	16	49	24	3	9	4	8	113

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2019	Increase since 2018	Classifications	Holding 2019	Increase since 2018
Country studies (focus of collection ^{a)})	17,463	198	Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,528	66
General, social, economic history	1,295	5	European integration group (E.A.)	5,032	73
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,238	22	Theory (THEO)	1,365	23
Education, science, research	971	1	Methods (MET)	814	9
Labour market, classes, profes- sions, status groups	1,266	3	Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	137	0
Family, household, kinship	1,200	11	General group (ALLG)	3,519	87
Reference books	771	9	Working papers (online papers included since 2011)	11,261	147
Churches, culture, tourism	308	5	Total	44,119	579
Mass media, communication	123	4			
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	806	11			
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	3,173	76			
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,563	15			
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,573	15			
Environmental policy	95	0			
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	499	14			
Trade unions, employers' organisations	542	3			
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	1,040	4			

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

2 Documentation

2.1 List of Staff

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Adendorf , Anna	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	DFG
Alle , Marlene	C	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Ariaans , Mareike	A	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States	DFG
Axenfeld , Julian Beat	A	Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys	DFG
Bahle , Thomas, PD Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Bahnsen , Oke	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	DFG
Balietti , Stefano, Ph.D.	A	MZES Fellow	MZES
Bauer , Paul C., Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A2	MZES
Bender , Benedikt *	A	Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis?	DFG
Berkessel , Jana	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	Scholarship
Bernauer , Julian, Dr.	B, C	Data and Methods Unit, Project Director, Research Area B2	MZES
Bless , Herbert, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Blom , Annelies G., Prof., Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Brandt , Philipp, Ph.D. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Bräuninger , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Brinkmann , Marvin Sven Marcus	A	Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State	BMAS Fördernetzwerk FIS
Burgdorf , Katharina	A	Origins of Bureaucratic Organization	MZES
Carey , Sabine C., Prof. Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Chan , Chung-hong	B	Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo)	DFG
Cohen , Denis, Dr.	B, C	Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Däubler , Thomas, Dr. *	B	Where Is My Party?	DFG
Debus , Marc, Prof. Dr.	B	Director MZES, Project Director, Research Area B2 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Dobbrick , Timo	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
Dollmann , Jörg, Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU); German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project	DFG, Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
Eberle , Sibylle	C	Secretary	MZES
Ebert , Tobias	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality; Geographical Personality Differences and Economic Success	Scholarship, Vestische Forschungsstiftung
Eck , Jennifer, Dr.	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	MZES, University of Mannheim
Ecker , Alejandro, Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B2	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Ellerbrock , Simon	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Elshehawy , Ashrakat *	B	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)	DFG
Emmer , Christine	A	Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants	MZES, University of Mannheim
Entringer , Theresa, Dr. *	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	DFG
Esser , Hartmut, Prof. Dr. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Friedrich , David	B	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations	EU, DFG
Frölich , Markus, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	Department of Economics
Gärtner , Lea, née Manger	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Gautschi , Thomas, Prof. Dr. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A1 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Gavras , Konstantin	B	Fighting Together, Moving Apart?	Volkswagen Foundation
Gebauer , Jochen E., Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	DFG
Gereke , Johanna, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A3	MZES
Gerngroß , Nicola	A	Secretary	MZES
Granato , Nadia, Dr.	A, C	Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Grill , Christiane, Dr. *	B	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	School of Social Sciences
Gschwend , Thomas, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Haffner , Patrik	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG, School of Humanities
Heldmann , Philipp, Dr.	C	Managing Director	MZES
Henninger , Felix	A	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements	DFG
Hillmann , Henning, Prof., Ph.D.	A	Head of Department, Project Director, Research Area A1 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Hilpert , David Dominik	B	The Evolution of Party Competition in the European Union	MZES
Hollermeier , Nikolaus	C	Public Relations	MZES
Horr , Andreas	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
Imre , Michael	B	Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments	DFG
Jacob , Konstanze	A	German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project	Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
Jäger , Kai, Dr.	B	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)	DFG
Jakob , Julia	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
Kalter , Frank, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Keusch , Florian, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Kieslich , Pascal J.	A	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements	DFG
Klein , Oliver, Dr. *	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Migration	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Koch , Katharina	A	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States	DFG
Kogan , Irena, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Kohler-Koch , Beate, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
König , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Krapf , Sandra, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A2	MZES
Kretschmer , David	A	Friendship and Identity in School; Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth	DFG
Kreuter , Frauke, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Kuhnle , Jeremy Jesse	A	Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration; Immigration Policies and Pathways of Migration	DFG
Kunz , Verena	B	The Evolution of Party Competition in the European Union	MZES
Kurella , Anna-Sophie, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B1	MZES
Laumann , Hannah	A	Secretary	MZES
Leonard , Mariel McKone *	A	Modernizing Migration Measures: Combining Survey and Tracking Data	MZES
Leszczensky , Lars, Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Lorenz , Reilly Elizabeth *	A	German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project	Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
Mader , Matthias, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Mata , Jutta, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Melbeck , Christian, Dr.	C	Computer Department	MZES
Meyer , Cosima *	C	Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Mikucka , Malgorzata, Ph.D.	A	Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities	DFG
Möhring , Katja, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Müller , Walter, Prof. Dr. Dres. h.c.	A	Department A	School of Social Sciences
Neubert , Moritz	B	Fighting Together, Moving Apart?	Volkswagen Foundation
Neumann , Manuel	B	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	DFG
Nickel , Constanze	B	Secretary	MZES
Nowoshenowa , Swetlana *	A	Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth	DFG
Paasch , Jana	B	Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System	DFG, MZES
Pappi , Franz Urban, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Pesthy , Maria	B	Citizens' Multidimensional National Identities and Foreign Policy Attitudes in Different Contexts	MZES
Pink , Sebastian, Dr.	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG
Pintsch , Anne, Dr., née Wetzel *	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B3	University of Mannheim
Popa , Sebastian Adrian, Dr.	B	'Illiberal Democrats'	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Preißinger , Maria	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Raab , Marcel, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Reiss , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Rosebrock , Antje Marlene	A	New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	DFG
Rossi , Beate	A	Secretary	MZES
Roth , Tobias, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A2	DFG
Rothenbacher , Franz, Dr.	A, C	Data and Methods Unit, Project Director, Research Area A1	MZES
Sältzer , Marius	B	Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany	Baden-Württemberg Foundation
Sauter , Lisa *	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Schmitt , Hermann, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	MZES
Schmitt-Beck , Rüdiger, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Schoen , Harald, Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department, Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3	University of Mannheim
Shen , Jing, Ph.D.	A	Inside Integration and Acculturation—Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe; Project Director, Research Area A3	DFG, School of Social Sciences
Shore , Jennifer, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow	MZES
Soiné , Hannah	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Springer , Angelina	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Staudt , Alexander *	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Stecker , Christian, PD Dr.	B	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B2 and B3	MZES
Stegmann , Christine	B	Secretary	MZES
Talebi , Nader, Dr.	A	German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project	Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
van Deth , Jan W., Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Vogel , Vera	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	Scholarship
Weber , Hannes, Dr. *	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Weiland , Andreas *	A	Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA—Employment Chances and Transitions Between Care-Giving and Retirement	Research Network on Pensions (FNA)
Weiß , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Weiß , Tobias	B	The Populist Challenge in Parliament	DFG
Weißmann , Markus	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU); Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work	DFG
Wessler , Hartmut, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Humanities
Wolf , Christof, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	GESIS, School of Social Sciences
Wormer , Marlene	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Wozniak , Helena	C	Secretary	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Wuttke , Alexander	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG, University of Mannheim
Yordanova , Nikoleta, Prof. Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences

* Left the MZES in 2019 or at the end of 2019
A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

Arránz Becker , Oliver, Prof. Dr.	Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg	Hönnige , Christoph, Prof. Dr.	Universität Hannover
Bäck , Hanna, Prof. Dr.	Lund University, Sweden	Huber , Sascha, Prof. Dr.	Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz
Becker , Birgit, Prof. Dr.	Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main	Kroneberg , Clemens, Prof. Dr.	Universität zu Köln
Brandt , Philipp, Ph.D.	Sciences Po Paris, France	Müller , Jochen, Prof. Dr.	Universität Greifswald
Braun , Daniela, Dr.	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Müller , Wolfgang, C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria
Bruch , Christian, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim	Rinke , Eike, Mark, Dr.	University of Leeds, United Kingdom
Ebbinghaus , Bernhard, Prof. Dr.	University of Oxford, United Kingdom	Stötzer , Lukas F., Dr.	University of Zurich, Switzerland
Faas , Thorsten, Prof. Dr.	Freie Universität Berlin	Stuart , Elizabeth A., Prof., Ph.D.	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA
Gathmann , Christina, Prof., Ph.D.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg	Theocharis , Yannis, Prof. Dr.	Universität Bremen, ZeMKI
Hangartner , Dominik, Prof. Dr.	ETH Zurich, Switzerland LSE, United Kingdom	Tosun , Jale, Prof. Dr.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg

Weishaupt , J. Timo, Prof., Ph.D.	Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	Winzen , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	University of Essex, United Kingdom
Wendt , Claus, Prof. Dr.	Universität Siegen	Zittel , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main

2.3 Guest Researchers

Mäki , Miika	Finnish Population Research Institute Vaestöliitto, Helsinki, Finland	January 2019
Rotkirch , Anna, Prof., Ph.D.	Finnish Population Research Institute Vaestöliitto, Helsinki, Finland	January 2019
Thiébaud , Cyrille, Dr.	CEVIPOF, Sciences Po, Paris, France	January–September 2019
Tuttnauer , Or, Ph. D.	Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel	January–December 2019
Zickfeld , Janis	University of Oslo, Norway	January–December 2019
Nauck , Bernhard, Prof. Dr.	Forschungsgruppe Family and Migration, TU Chemnitz	February 2019
Álvarez Benjumea , Amalia	Max-Planck-Institut zur Erforschung von Gemeinschaftsgütern, Bonn	May 2019
Johnston , Richard, Prof., Ph.D.	University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada	May 2019
Matthews , Scott, Prof., Ph. D.	Memorial University of New Foundland, St. Johns, Canada	May–July 2019
Panagos , Dimitrios, Prof., Ph. D.	Memorial University of New Foundland, St. Johns, Canada	May–July 2019
De Valk , Helga, Prof. Dr.	NIDI, University of Groningen, The Hague, Netherlands	September 2019
Kuhnt , Anne-Kristin, Dr.	Institut für Soziologie, Universität Duisburg-Essen	October, November 2019
Cretazzo , Federica, Ph.D.	University of Torino, Italy	October–December 2019
Turmenbaeva , Shirin	American University of Central Asia, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	November 2019

2.4 Project Funding Granted 2016–2019

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2016 in €	2017 in €	2018 in €	2019 in €
Department A						
A1.1801	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States (Thomas Bahle, Claus Wendt)	DFG		424,788		
A1.1803	Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA (Katja Möhring)	FNA ¹		106,747		
A1.1854	Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? (Bernhard Ebbinghaus)	DFG	224,453			
A1.1902	Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State (Katja Möhring)	BMAS				263,382
A2.1805	Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities (Christof Wolf, Oliver Arránz Becker)	DFG	268,225			
A2.1806	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality (Jochen E. Gebauer)	DFG		31,462		
A2.1807	Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys (Annelies Blom, Christof Wolf, Christian Bruch)	DFG			208,794	
A2.1808	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements (Frauke Kreuter)	DFG			204,419	
A2.1810	Post-Separation Family Conflicts and Child Well-Being (Sandra Krapf)	DFG				240,079
A2.1847	New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification (Frauke Kreuter)	DFG	320,445			
A2.1903	Geographical Personality Differences and Economic Success (Jochen Gebauer)	Vest. FS ¹				49,300

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2016 in €	2017 in €	2018 in €	2019 in €
A3.1811	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) (Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan)	DFG	1,318,710			1,385,625
A3.1813	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course (Frank Kalter)	LifBi ¹	66,860	362,923		
A3.1815	Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration (Henning Hillmann, Christina Gathmann)	Thyssen ¹ DFG		48,000 109,100		
A3.1817	Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth (Lars Leszczensky)	DFG			455,934	
A3.1818	German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project (Frank Kalter)	BMFSFJ ¹			402,164	
A3.2001	Ethnic Composition, School Ideology, and Boundaries Between Arabs and Jewish Students (Lars Leszczensky)	DFG				493,895
	Heisenberg Professorship (Jochen Gebauer)	DFG		375,450		
	Replication and Reproduction in the Social Sciences (Johanna Gereke)	Ba-Wü ¹				15,000
Department B						
B1.1822	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion (Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck)	DFG GESIS ¹			376,670 26,154	
B1.1823	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies (Harald Schoen)	DFG GESIS ¹	127,700	8,828	338,970 14,336	
B1.1824	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System (Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck)	DFG	746,376			

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2016 in €	2017 in €	2018 in €	2019 in €
B1.1825	Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo) (Hartmut Wessler)	DFG		319,350		
B1.1855	Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied (Thomas Bräuninger, Franz Pappi)	DFG	116,378			
B1.1857	Democracy Monitoring (Jan W. van Deth, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck)	Ba-Wü ¹	27,000			
B1.1858	Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda (Sascha Huber)	Ba-Wü ¹	105,000			
B1.1904	digilog@bw—Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation (Marc Debus, Harald Schoen)	MWK ¹				93,300
B2.1828	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective (Hartmut Wessler)	DFG		505,390		
B2.1830	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies (Thomas Gschwend, Lukas Stötzer)	DFG		366,340		
B2.1831	Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments (Alejandro Ecker)	DFG			243,376	
B2.1832	The Populist Challenge in Parliament (Christian Stecker)	DFG			189,781	
B2.1834	Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany (Christian Stecker)	Ba-Wü ¹			101,000	
B2.1846	Where Is My Party? (Marc Debus)	DFG				467,010
B3.1839	Fighting Together, Moving Apart? (Harald Schoen)	VW ¹			537,800	
B3.1849	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA) (Nikolay Marinov)	DFG	289,620			

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2016 in €	2017 in €	2018 in €	2019 in €
B3.1850	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations (Beate Kohler-Koch)	Thyssen ¹			25,000	
B3.1856	Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems ² (Marc Debus)	EU	201,684			
	Paying Attention to Attention: Media Exposure and Opinion Formation in an Age of Information Overload (Simon Munzert)	VW ¹	442,100			
	Turn-out in European Parliament Elections (Hermann Schmitt)	SIEPS ¹	43,427			
	Conference: The Politics of Legislative Debate around the World (Marc Debus)	Thyssen ¹				15,000
	Post-election Survey European Election 2019 (Hermann Schmitt, Harald Schoen)	VW ¹				190,400
	Total Department A		2,198,693	1,458,470	1,271,311	2,447,281
	Total Department B		2,099,285	1,199,908	1,853,087	765,710
	Grand total MZES		4,297,978	2,658,378	3,124,398	3,212,991

- ¹ Ba-Wü Baden-Württemberg Foundation
 BMFSFJ Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
 FNA Research Network on Pensions
 GESIS GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences
 MWK Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts Baden-Württemberg
 LIfBi Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
 SIEPS Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies
 Thyssen Fritz Thyssen Foundation
 Vest. FS Vestische Forschungsstiftung
 VW Volkswagen Foundation

² Part of the COHESIFY Project on the Impact of EU Cohesion Policy on European Identification.

2.5 List of MZES National and International Networks

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
National				
2006–2022	<i>German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)</i> Membership: Kalter, Horr	Conducting a National Educational Panel Study in Germany and providing data for analysing inequality in educational opportunity over the lifecourse	14 German research centres, involving 36 signed network partners	BMBF, LfBi
2009–2020	<i>GLÉS: German Longitudinal Election Study</i> (Coordination: German Society for Electoral Research) Coordinator/project directors: Schmitt-Beck, Schoen	Analyses the changing behaviour of German voters over three successive national elections (2009, 2013, 2017) and produces election data (surveys and media content analyses) as a public good	3 Co-PIs and several dozen researchers at German universities, WZB, and GESIS	DFG
Since 2017	<i>DeZIM-Gemeinschaft (Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung)</i> Local coordinator: Kalter	Building a national network of integration and migration research in order to identify research gaps, to develop new and innovative research perspectives, and to establish a sustainable research infrastructure in cooperation with the DeZIM institute	7 German research institutes (founding members) and several dozen researchers	BMFSFJ, Ba-Wü
International				
2009–2020	<i>Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)</i> Coordinator: Kalter Project directors: Kalter, Kogan	Studies the structural, social and cultural integration of immigrants' children in a four country comparison	5 research institutes and universities in 4 European countries	NORFACE, DFG
2018–2022	<i>Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump</i> Local project directors: Schoen, Mader	The project aims to examine the dynamic relationship between elites and masses in policy-making about common defence in the multi-level European system.	12 research institutes in 8 European countries	VW

2.6 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Location	Name of institution
Australia	Brisbane	Australian Center for Entrepreneurship Research
Austria	Salzburg	Abteilung Politikwissenschaft, University of Salzburg
	Vienna	Department of Government, University of Vienna
Belgium	Bruxelles	Département de Science politique, Université libre de Bruxelles
	Leuven	Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, KU Leuven
	Leuven	Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven
	Louvain-la-Neuve	Center for Demographic Research, Université catholique de Louvain
	Louvain-la-Neuve	School of Political and Social Sciences, Université catholique de Louvain
Canada	Edmonton	Political Science Department, University of Alberta
	Montreal	Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal
	Montreal	Microsoft Research Lab – Montreal
	Ottawa	School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa
	St. John's	Department of Political Science, Memorial University of Newfoundland
	Toronto	University of Toronto

Country	Location	Name of institution
Canada (continued)	Vancouver	Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
Denmark	Copenhagen	Department of Political Science, University of Copenhagen
Finland	Helsinki	Population Research Institute – Väestöliitto
France	Bordeaux	Centre Emile Durkheim, Sciences Po Bordeaux
	Montpellier	Université de Montpellier
	Paris	Centre de Sociologie des Organisations (CSO), Sciences Po
	Paris	CEVIPOF, Sciences Po
Germany	Bamberg	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg
	Berlin	Berlin Institute for Integration and Migration Research (BIM), HU Berlin
	Berlin	Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung e.V. (DeZIM)
	Berlin	Hertie School of Governance
	Berlin	Otto-Suhr-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, FU Berlin
	Berlin	School of Business and Economics, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Bielefeld	Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt- und Gewaltforschung (IKG), Universität Bielefeld
	Bochum	Ruhr-Universität Bochum
	Bonn	Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods
	Bremen	SOCIUM Forschungszentrum Ungleichheit und Sozialpolitik, Universität Bremen
	Bremen	Zentrum für Medien-, Kommunikations- und Informationsforschung (ZeMKI), Universität Bremen
	Cologne	Cologne Center for Comparative Politics (CCCP), Universität zu Köln
	Cologne	Institut für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, Universität zu Köln
	Duisburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Frankfurt	Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
	Friedrichshafen	Political and Social Sciences, Zeppelin University, Friedrichshafen
	Göttingen	Abteilung Politische Soziologie und Sozialpolitik, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Greifswald	Institut für Politik- und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Universität Greifswald

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Halle	Abteilung Sprechwissenschaft und Phonetik, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Halle	Institut für Soziologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Hamburg	Fakultät für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Hamburg
	Hamburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Helmut-Schmidt-Universität Hamburg
	Hannover	Leibniz Universität Hannover
	Heidelberg	Alfred-Weber-Institut für Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Heidelberg
	Heidelberg	Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität Heidelberg
	Karlsruhe	Institute of Information Systems and Marketing, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
	Landau	Institute for Social Sciences, University of Koblenz-Landau
	Mainz	Department of Political Science, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz
	Mannheim	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Marburg	Philipps-Universität Marburg

Country	Location	Name of institution	Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Munich	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, LMU München	Italy (continued)	Milan	Bocconi University
	Munich	Institut für Statistik, LMU München		Milan	Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milan
	Nuremberg	Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)		Rome	Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche, LUISS Guido Carli
	Nuremberg	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)		Siena	Department of Political and International Sciences, University of Siena
	Siegen	Lehrstuhl für Soziologie der Gesundheit und des Gesundheitssystems, Universität Siegen	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam
	Wiesbaden	Statistisches Bundesamt		Amsterdam	Faculty of Social Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
	Wuppertal	Soziologie & Sozialwissenschaften, Bergische Universität Wuppertal		Groningen	Department of Demography, University of Groningen
Hungary	Budapest	Department of Political Science, Central European University		Utrecht	Department of Sociology, Utrecht University
Iceland	Reykjavik	University of Iceland		Utrecht	Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research (NIVEL)
Israel	Beersheba	Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev		Utrecht	Methodology and Statistics, Utrecht University
	Tel Aviv	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Tel Aviv University	Norway	Oslo	Faculty of Law, University of Oslo
Italy	Florence	Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute	Poland	Warsaw	Institute of Labour and Social Studies (IPISS)
	Florence	Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute		Warsaw	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences
			Portugal	Lisbon	Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon
				Lisbon	University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE)

Country	Location	Name of institution
Romania	Cluj	Faculty of Political, Administrative and Communication Sciences, Babeş-Bolyai University
Serbia	Belgrade	Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade
Spain	Barcelona	Department of Political and Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona
	Barcelona	University of Barcelona
	Leioa / Lejona	Department of Sociology, University of the Basque Country
	Madrid	Departamento de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internacionales, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
	Madrid	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
Sweden	Gothenburg	Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg
	Lund	Department of Political Science, Lund University
	Stockholm	Institute for Futures Studies
	Stockholm	Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI)
	Umeå	Department of Sociology, Umeå University
Switzerland	Geneva	The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
	Lausanne	Faculty of Social and Political Sciences

Country	Location	Name of institution
Switzerland (continued)	Lausanne	FORS, University of Lausanne
	Zurich	Departement Geistes-, Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, ETH Zurich
	Zurich	Department of Communication and Media Research, University of Zurich
	Zurich	Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
	Zurich	Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich
United Kingdom	Cambridge	University of Cambridge
	Cardiff	Centre for Legal and Political Analytics, Cardiff University
	Colchester	Department of Government, University of Essex
	Exeter	Department of Politics, University of Exeter
	Glasgow	School of Government and Public Policy, University of Strathclyde
	Leeds	School of Politics and International Studies, University of Leeds
	London	Department of Methodology, London School of Economics and Political Science
	London	Department of Political Economy, King's College
	London	University College London

Country	Location	Name of institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Manchester	Social Statistics, University of Manchester
	Newcastle	Department of Politics, University of Newcastle
	Oxford	Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford
	Oxford	Oxford School of Global and Area Studies, University of Oxford
	Oxford	Sociology Group, Nuffield College
USA	Ann Arbor, MI	Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
	Austin, TX	Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin
	Baltimore, MD	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
	Boston, MA	Northeastern University
	Cambridge, MA	Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, Harvard University
	Chapel Hill, NC	Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
	College Park, MD	Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland
	Columbus, OH	Department of Political Science, Ohio State University
	Durham, NC	Department of Political Science, Duke University

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	Houston, TX	Department of Political Science, University of Houston
	Lawrence, KS	Political Science, University of Kansas
	Madison, WI	School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Wisconsin–Madison
	New York, NY	Columbia Business School, Columbia University
	New York, NY	Department of Sociology, New York University
	New York, NY	Microsoft Research Lab – New York City
	Philadelphia, PA	University of Pennsylvania
	Pittsburgh, PA	Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University
	Santa Cruz, CA	University of California, Santa Cruz
	St. Louis, MO	Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis
	Stanford, CA	Department of Communication, Stanford University
	Tuscaloosa, AL	Department of Journalism and Creative Media, University of Alabama
	Urbana-Champaign, IL	Cline Center for Advanced Social Research, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign
	Washington, D.C.	World Bank

2.7 Lectures, Conferences, Workshops

2.7.1 Lectures Given by Invited Guests and MZES Researchers

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

2/11/19	Dr. Céline Colombo Universität Zürich	Voters' Justifications in Direct Democratic Votes
2/18/19	Prof. Katjana Gattermann Universität Amsterdam	Personalized News from the European Parliament and its Consequences for Democratic Participation
2/19/19	Prof. Dr. Bernhard Nauck Technische Universität Chemnitz	Coresidence in the Transition to Adulthood: The Case of the United States, Germany, Japan, Taiwan and China
2/25/19	Prof. Dr. Katrin Kinzelbach; Janika Spannagel Global Public Policy Institute Berlin	Political Prisoners and International Attention: Individual Case Data, Trends and Likelihood of Early Releases
2/26/19	Dr. Gaspare Tortorici Alfred-Weber-Institut, Universität Heidelberg	Globalization, Agricultural Markets and Mass Migration: Italy, 1881-1912
3/05/19	Prof. David Bartram, Ph.D. University of Leicester	Life Satisfaction and Age: Getting Control Variables under Control
3/11/19	Prof. Dr. Werner J. Patzelt TU Dresden	Populismus: Merkmale, Entstehung, Bekämpfung
3/12/19	Prof. Dr. Rolf Becker Universität Bern	Educational and Occupational Trajectories in Switzerland. Empirical Results Based on Different Panel Studies such as DAB, TREE, and SHP
3/18/19	Prof. Dr. Nathalie Giger Universität Genf	Policy or Person? Representation in the Digital Age
3/19/19	Prof. Dr. Steffen Mau Humboldt Universität Berlin	Distributive Issues in the Welfare State. Deliberation and Justification in Comparative Context
3/25/19	Prof. Dr. Thorsten Faas FU Berlin	Must I Stay or May I Go? Voting at the Age of 16 in the German Multilevel System
4/02/19	Prof. Dr. Michaela Kreyenfeld Hertie School Berlin	Women's Employment after Divorce: The Effect of the Maintenance Reform 2008
4/29/19	Daniel Bischof, Ph.D. University of Zurich	Parochialism and Voting for the Radical Right: How Cultural "Remoteness" Affects Voting Behavior in Germany
4/30/19	Prof. Ivaylo Petev, Ph.D. CREST, ENSAE, Paris	Online Discrimination – The Case of Airbnb Paris

5/06/19	Prof. Dr. Simon Munzert Hertie School, Berlin	Measuring the Importance of Political Elites
5/07/19	Prof. Dr. Gabriel Abend Universität Luzern & New York University	Neuroscientists' Correlates, Sociologists' Measurements, and Everyone's Concepts
5/13/19	Dr. Isabelle Guinaudeau Sciences Po Bordeaux	Politics and Pledge Fulfillment. A Mixed-Methods Analysis of French Electoral Pledges
5/14/19	Prof. Dr. Antje Röder Universität Marburg	Children of Intermarriage: Exploring the Integration of the "Hidden" Second Generation
5/20/19	Prof. Dr. Kai Schulze TU Darmstadt	Does Transnational Advocacy Matter? The Importance of Interest Group Coalitions for National Climate Policies
5/21/19	Dr. Nevena Kulic European University Institute, Florence	Intra-Household Sharing and Financial Satisfaction of Swiss Couples
5/28/19	Prof. Filiz Garip, Ph.D. Cornell University	Networks, Diffusion and Inequality – The Case of Mexico–U.S. Migration
9/16/19	Dr. Florian Foos London School of Economics	Social Mobilisation in Partisan Spaces
9/19/19	Prof. Balazs Vedres, Ph.D. University of Oxford	Folds and Forbidden Triads: Networks of Creative Tension in Jazz and Video Games
9/23/19	Prof. Lanny Martin, Ph.D. Bocconi University Milano	Voter Sophistication and Multiparty Bargaining
9/26/19	Prof. Dr. Helga A.G. de Valk Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), University of Groningen	The Long Reach of Migration: The Effects of Migration over Generations and the Life Course
9/30/19	Prof. Dr. Peter Selb Universität Konstanz	How to Poll Runoff Elections
10/07/19	Or Tuttnauer, PhD. Hebrew University Jerusalem, Visiting Scholar MZES	Parliamentary Opposition and the Electoral Arena: Determinants and Consequences of Legislative Voting Behavior
10/14/19	Prof. Tarik Abou-Chadi, Ph.D. Universität Zürich	Economic Risks within Households and Voting for the Radical Right
10/17/19	Prof. Ivan Ermakoff, Ph.D. University of Wisconsin	Causality and History: Modes of Causal Investigation
10/21/19	Prof. Dr. Alexia Katsanidou GESIS Köln	Support for European Integration and the Changing Geography of Advanced Capitalism

10/28/19	Prof. Albert Falcó-Gimeno, Ph.D. Universitat Barcelona	Quasi-Experimental Evidence on the Effect of Gender on Bargaining over Government Formation
10/30/19	Prof. Dr. Vera Troeger University of Warwick	Productivity Takes Leave? Examining the Causes and Impact of Maternity Leave Policies on Academic Careers
11/04/19	Prof. Ali Çarkoğlu, Ph.D. Koç University Istanbul	Consequences of Popular Perceptions of Electoral Integrity: A Comparative Evaluation
11/07/19	Dr. Anne-Marie Jeannet European University Institute	Blame It on My Youth: The Origins of Attitudes towards Immigration
11/11/19	Prof. Dr. Eva Heidbreder Otto-von-Guericke-Universität Magdeburg	Strategies in Multilevel Policy Implementation: Moving Beyond the Limited Focus on Compliance
11/21/19	Prof. Xiaogang Wu, Ph.D. Hong Kong University of Science & Technology	Fertility Decline and Trends in Educational Gender Inequality in China
28/11/19	Prof. Dr. Basak Bilecen Groningen (RUG & ICS)	Personal Network Effects on International Study: Chinese and Japanese Students in Europe
02/12/19	Prof. Lilach Nir, Ph.D. Hebrew University Jerusalem	Information Flows, Inequalities, and Perceived Polarization
05/12/19	Prof. Roland Erne, Ph.D. University College Dublin	Vertical vs. Horizontal Modes of European Integration. A Pivotal Distinction that Helps Identifying Drivers for Transnational Collective Action

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2019 by MZES staff members and/or with MZES support.

25–27 January	MZES Open Social Science Conference 2019: Practicing New Standards in Transparency and Reproducibility Nate Breznau, Eike Mark Rinke, Alexander Wuttke	19–20 September	Workshop: Extending the Comparative Campaign Dynamics Data Marc Debus, Thomas Däubler
7–8 February	3rd International CILS4EU User Conference Frank Kalter, Markus Weißmann	23–25 October	Workshop: The Politics of Legislative Debate around the World Marc Debus
26–27 March	CILS4EU- / DeZIM-Panel-Workshop: How to Specify Panel Data Analyses? Frank Kalter, Jörg Dollmann, Markus Weißmann	14–15 November	Democracy Promotion – Crisis at Home, Assistance Abroad? The Decline in Democracy and Its Effect on Democracy Promotion Anne Pintsch, Cosima Meyer, Dennis Hammerschmidt
15–17 April	4th International ESS Conference Irena Kogan		
9–10 May	AK “Wahlen und Politische Einstellungen” der DVPW, Tagung 2019: Wahlen und politische Einstellungen in Ost- und Westdeutschland: Persistenz, Konvergenz oder Divergenz? Harald Schoen		
13–14 June	Workshop: How to Analyze Large-Scale Network Structures? The “Boundary Specification Problem” Revisited Philipp Brandt, Sebastian Pink		
26–27 July	Workshop: Recent Developments of Spatial Models of Party Competition Anna-Sophie Kurella		
28–30 August	RC 19 Annual Conference: Global Crises and Social Policy: Coping with Conflict, Migration and Climate Change Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Claus Wendt		

2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at the University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Spring		
Bauer , Paul	Applied Causal Analysis	Seminar
Bender , Benedikt	Arbeitsmarktsoziologie und Beschäftigungsflexibilisierung im OECD Vergleich	Exercise
Bernauer , Julian	Quantitative Text Analysis with R	Seminar
Cohen , Denis	Socio-Structural Explanations of Political Behaviour	Seminar
Ebert , Tobias	Personality Across Cultures and Region	Seminar
Eck , Jennifer	Interpersonale Beziehungen	Seminar
Ecker , Alejandro	Latin American Politics	Seminar
Emmer , Christine	Projektseminar	Seminar
Gebauer , Jochen E.	Interindividual Differences in Social Motives	Seminar
Gebauer , Jochen E.	Self-concept	Seminar
Grill , Christiane	Political Satire and Democratic Politics	Seminar
Grill , Christiane	Politische Kommunikation und Beteiligung	Seminar
Gavras , Konstantin	Hierarchisch strukturierte Daten und Mehrebenenanalysen in der Politikwissenschaft	Exercise
Gereke , Johanna	Experimental Methods in Sociology and the Social Sciences	Seminar
Jacob , Konstanze	Allgemeine Soziologie	Colloquium
Klein , Oliver	Allgemeine und spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Krapf , Sandra	Social Stratification	Seminar
Kretschmer , David	Theorie und Empirie	Exercise
Kurella , Anna-Sophie	Comparative Political Representation	Seminar
Nowoshenowa , Swetlana	Empirische Religionssoziologie	Exercise
Paasch , Jana	Politikgestaltung in der Europäischen Union	Seminar
Pink , Sebastian	Allgemeine und spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Preißinger , Maria	Empirische Probleme der Wahlforschung	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Roth , Tobias	Allgemeine und spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Sältzer , Marius	Politicians and their Parties on Twitter	Exercise
Sauter , Lisa	Recent Theories and Findings on the Integration of Migrants	Exercise
Stecker , Christian	Empirische und normative Demokratieforschung	Seminar
Weber , Hannes	Perception and Evaluation of Social Inequalities in International Comparison	Exercise
Weiland , Andreas	Longitudinal Data Analysis	Exercise
Wuttke , Alexander	Wahlverhalten bei der Bundestagswahl 2017	Exercise
Fall		
Balietti , Stefano	Design and Implementation of Online Behavioural Experiments	Seminar
Bauer , Paul	Data Collection	Exercise
Bender , Benedikt	Special Topics in Comparative European Societies	Seminar
Burgdorf , Katharina	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Cohen , Denis	Tutorial Multivariate Analyses	Seminar
Eck , Jennifer	Selected Topics in Social Psychology	Seminar
Ecker , Alejandro	Gender and Politics in Comparative Perspective	Seminar
Emmer , Christine	Gesundheitsverhalten und psychische Störungen	Seminar
Gereke , Johanna	Data Collection	Exercise
Grill , Christiane	Political Talk and Democratic Politics	Seminar
Kieslich , Pascal	Creating experiments with Open Sesame	Seminar
Krapf , Sandra	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Krapf , Sandra	Social Inequality over the Life Course	Seminar
Kretschmer , David	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Kuhnle , Jeremy	The Economic Sociology of Immigration	Seminar
Kunz , Verena	Legislative Behaviour and Political Representation in the European Parliament	Seminar
Kurella , Anna-Sophie	Mathematics for Social Scientists	Lecture
Kurella , Anna	Math Refresher	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Leonard, Mariel	Data Collection	Exercise
Pink, Sebastian	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Pintsch, Anne	Academic Research and Writing	Exercise
Pintsch, Anne	International Organizations under Challenge	Seminar
Rosebrock, Antje	Research Design	Exercise
Roth, Tobias	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Sältzer, Marius	Ideal Point Estimation for Political Elites, Voters and Parties	Exercise
Shen, Jing	Sociology of Families	Seminar
Shore, Jennifer	Public Opinion, Political Participation, and the Welfare State	Seminar
Springer, Angelina	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Stecker, Christian	Thesis Colloquium	Colloquium
Weiland, Andreas	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit	Colloquium
Weiland, Andreas	Systeme, Probleme und Wahrnehmungen	Seminar

2.9 Other Professional Activities and Awards

2.9.1. Professional Services in the Research Community

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

- board members of academic/professional associations and consortia, such as the European Consortium for Social Research (ECSR), the European Political Economy Consortium (EPEC), and the German Political Science Association (DVPW);
- members of the governing boards and scientific committees of national and international research networks and institutes, such as the German Society of Electoral Research (DGfW), and the European research network "Transitions in Youth (TIY)", and the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP);
- members of the board of trustees (Kuratorium) of GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften;
- referees of various national, EU and international foundations;
- evaluators of research institutions and university departments;
- external members of selection boards for university professorships;
- members of awards committees, such as the DESTATIS Gerhard Fürst award;
- members of the scientific boards of large-scale surveys, such as the National Educational Panel Study, the Comparative Candidate Survey, the European Election Study, the Portuguese Representation Study,

the Greek National Election Study, and the British Election Study;

- editors or advisory board members of national and international academic journals and book series;
- reviewers for many peer-reviewed journals and major publishing houses nationally and internationally.

2.9.2. Membership of National and International Academies

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

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

- Hermann Schmitt (University of Thessaloniki 2018)
- Beate Kohler-Koch (Maastricht University 2011)
- Franz Urban Pappi (University of Konstanz 2010)
- Beate Kohler-Koch (University of Oslo 2008)
- Walter Müller (University of Bern, 2006)
- Walter Müller (Stockholm University 2004)

3 Publications and Other Output

3.1 Books

Bernauer, Julian, and Adrian **Vatter** (2019): *Power Diffusion and Democracy: Institutions, Deliberation and Outcomes*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bubeck, Johannes, and Nikolay **Marinov** (2019): *Rules and Allies: Foreign Election Interventions*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Däubler, Thomas, Jochen **Müller**, and Christian **Stecker** (Eds.) (2019): *Democratic Representation in Multi-level Systems : the Vices and Virtues of Regionalisation*. Abingdon: Routledge. (West European Politics Series).

Debus, Marc, Markus **Tepe**, and Jan **Sauermann** (Eds.) (2019): *Jahrbuch für Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie Band 11*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Roßteutscher, Sigrid, Rüdiger **Schmitt-Beck**, Harald **Schoen**, Bernhard **Weßels**, and Christof **Wolf** (2019): *Zwischen Polarisierung und Beharrung: Die Bundestagswahl 2017*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Wahlen in Deutschland; no. 3).

Shore, Jennifer (2019): *The Welfare State and the Democratic Citizen: How Social Policies Shape Political Equality*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan. (Palgrave Studies in European Political Sociology).

Weber, Hannes (2019): *Der demographische Wandel: Mythos - Illusion - Realität*. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer Verlag. (Brennpunkt Politik).

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

Arránz Becker, Oliver, Malgorzata **Mikucka**, and Christof **Wolf** (2019): Introduction to the Special Issue “Families, health, and well-being”. *Journal of Family Research*, 31, issue 2, pp. 131–137.

Bäck, Hanna, Markus **Baumann**, and Marc **Debus** (2019): Coordination of legislative speech in times of crisis: Youth unemployment and debates on redistributive policies in the Swedish Riksdag, 1994–2014. *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 28, issue 4, pp. 404–417.

Bäck, Hanna, Markus **Baumann**, Marc **Debus**, and Jochen **Müller** (2019): The Unequal Distribution of Speaking Time

in Parliamentary-Party Groups. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 44, issue 1, pp. 163–193.

Bäck, Hanna, and Marc **Debus** (2019): When do Women Speak? A Comparative Analysis of the Role of Gender in Legislative Debates. *Political Studies*, 67, issue 3, pp. 576–596.

Barnidge, Matthew, Hernando **Rojas**, Paul A. **Beck**, and Rüdiger **Schmitt-Beck** (2019): Comparative Corrective Action: Perceived Media Bias and Political Action in 17 Countries. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, (e-only).

Braun, Daniela, Sebastian Adrian **Popa**, and Hermann **Schmitt** (2019): Responding to the crisis: Eurosceptic parties of the left and right and their changing position towards

the European Union. *European Journal of Political Research*, 58, issue 3, pp. 797–819.

Bräuninger, Thomas, Marc **Debus**, Jochen **Müller**, and Christian **Stecker** (2019): Party Competition and Government Formation in Germany: Business as Usual or New Patterns? *German Politics*, 28, issue 1, pp. 80–100.

Breznau, Nate, and Carola **Hommerich** (2019): The limits of inequality: Public support for social policy across rich democracies. *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 28, issue 2, pp. 138–151.

Chan, Chung-hong, Cassius Siu-lun **Chow**, and King-Wa **Fu** (2019): Echoslamming: how incivility interacts with cyberbalkanization on the social media in Hong Kong. *Asian Journal of Communication*, 29, issue 4, pp. 307–327.

Dingemans, Ellen, and Katja **Möhring** (2019): A life course perspective on working after retirement: What role does the work history play? *Advances in Life Course Research*, 39, issue March, pp. 23–33.

Dufner, Michael, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, Constantine **Sedikides**, and Jaap **Denissen** (2019): Self-enhancement and psychological adjustment: A meta-analytic review. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 23, issue 1, pp. 48–72.

Ebert, Tobias, Thomas **Brenner**, and Udo **Brixy** (2019): New Firm Survival: The Interdependence between Regional Externalities and Innovativeness. *Small Business Economics*, 53, issue 1, pp. 287–309.

Ebert, Tobias, Friedrich **Götz**, Martin **Obschonka**, Leor **Zmigrod**, and Jason **Rentfrow** (2019): Regional Variation in Courage and Entrepreneurship: The Contrasting Role of Courage for the Emergence and Survival of Start-Ups in the US. *Journal of Personality*, 87, issue 5, pp. 1039–1055.

Ecker, Alejandro, and Thomas M. **Meyer** (2019): Fairness and qualitative portfolio allocation in multiparty governments. *Public Choice*, 181, issue 3-4, pp. 309–330.

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Adendorf, Anna: *Talk Dirty to Me. Coalition Signals throughout the Electoral Cycle*, [9th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Belfast, United Kingdom, 20–22 June 2019].

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Ariaans, Mareike: *Policy Networks of Organized Interests in Long-Term Care*, [Organisierte Moral, Frühjahrstagung der Sektion Organisationssoziologie der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie (DGS), Hamburg, 4–5 April 2019].

Ariaans, Mareike, Claus **Wendt**, and Philipp **Linden**: *Typologizing OECD Long-Term Care Systems*, [ISA RC19 Annual Meeting, Mannheim, 28–30 August 2019].

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Arnold, Christian, Benjamin G. **Engst**, and Thomas **Gschwend**: *Scaling Lower Court Decisions*, [Conference on Data Science and Law, Zurich, Switzerland, 7–8 June 2019].

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Friedrich, David: *Interest group diversity: functions and networks of German industry groups for business beyond the nation state*, [ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Mons, Belgium, 8–12 April 2019].

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Mata, Jutta: *Health psychology in the age of social media*, [Women in Data Science Conference, Mannheim, 25 March 2019].

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Roth, Tobias, and Markus **Weißmann**: *The influence of parents' social capital on their children's transition to vocational training in Germany*, [1st Workshop of the Anglo-German Early Career Researcher Network on School-to-Work Transitions and Consequences for Individual Life Courses, Nürnberg, 4–5 April 2019].

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Schnaudt, Christian, and Christian **Stecker**: *Immigration and integration as 'flash issues': How the refugee crisis has altered electoral behavior in Europe*, [9th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Belfast, United Kingdom, 20–22 June 2019].

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- Wessler**, Hartmut: *Emotional underpinnings of constructive engagement. Rereading deliberative theory*, [Workshop “Engaging the Skeptics?! Epistemic (In)Justice, Public Participation, and Moral Expertise in Health Discourses”, Göttingen, 4–5 March 2019].
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- Wetzel**, Anne: *Decentralization in Ukraine and “Bottom-Up” European Integration?*, [Sixteenth EUSA International Biennial Conference, Denver, CO, United States, 9–11 May 2019].
- Wingen**, Tobias, Jana **Berkessel**, and Birte **Englich**: *Public trust in psychology in light of the replication crisis*, [International Convention of Psychological Science, Paris, France, 7–9 March 2019].
- Wozniak**, Antal, Julia **Lück**, and Hartmut **Wessler**: *The episodic nature of global public spheres: The UN Climate Change Conferences and the transnationalization of media debates*, [69th Annual ICA Conference, Washington, DC, United States, 24–28 May 2019].
- Yen**, Chia-Yi, Mia Huai-Wen **Chang**, and Chung-hong **Chan**: *A Computational Analysis of the Dynamics of R Style Based on 94 Million Lines of Code from All CRAN Packages in the*

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3.8 Data

Providing MZES project and/or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
A3.1811 (CILS4EU) Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries	Data sets of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh wave of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries – Germany (CILS4EU-DE)	Available for all interested researchers (in English). Archive no. ZA6655 and ZA6656; doi:10.4232/cils4eu-de.6655.4.0.0 and doi:10.4232/cils4eu-de.6656.4.0.0. Details see http://www.cils4.eu	Kalter, Frank; Kogan, Irena; Dollmann, Jörg
Research Department A	Data and Analysis for “Stratified Reward Structures and Competition in Markets for Creative Production”	Available for all interested researchers. https://datadryad.org/stash/dataset/doi:10.5061/dryad.j3tx95x8x	Balietti, Stefano; Riedl, Christoph
B1.1822 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Rolling Cross-Section-campaign survey with post-election panel wave, cumulative data set: 2009-2017 (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers (in German). Details see doi:10.4232/1.13370 (archive no. ZA6834)	Rattinger, Hans; Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald; Weßels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Huber, Sascha; Partheymüller, Julia; Staudt, Alexander; Wolsing, Ansgar;
B1.1822 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Campaign media content analyses (TV and print media), cumulative data set: 2009-2017 (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers (in German). Details see doi: 10.4232/1.13373 (archive no. ZA6836)	Rattinger, Hans; Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald; Weßels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Krewel, Mona; Schackmann, Lena Marie; Schäfer, Anne; Schmidt, Sebastian; Staudt, Alexander; Walter, Stefanie
B2.1828 Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	Mannheim International News Discourse Data Set (MIND)	Available via MADATA at https://madata.bib.uni-mannheim.de/305/ https://doi.org/10.7801/305	Rinke, Eike Mark; Löb, Charlotte; Dobbrick, Timo; Wessler, Hartmut

3.9 Software

Providing MZES project or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
Research Department A	nodeGame v.5.0.0; 5.0.1; 5.1.0; 5.3.1; 5.4.0; 5.6.0; 5.6.1 / Fast, scalable JavaScript for large-scale, online, multiplayer, real-time games and experiments.	https://nodegame.org	Balietti, Stefano
B1.1824 The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	MNLpred: Simulated Predicted Probabilities for Multinomial Logit Models (R-Package)	https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/MNLpred/index.html	Neumann, Manuel
B1.1825 Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo). A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present	textplex: calculation of text complexity	https://github.com/chainsawriot/textplex	Chan, Chung-hong
B1.1825 Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo). A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present	textsdc: statistical data cleaning for text data	https://github.com/chainsawriot/textsdc	Chan, Chung-hong

