



MZES Annual Report 2016



mannheimer zentrum
für europäische sozialforschung



UNIVERSITÄT
MANNHEIM

MZES Annual Report 2016

Annual Report 2016
Mannheim 2017

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Introduction

This Annual Report provides an overview of the activities at the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) in 2016. An integrated long-term perspective, laid down in triennial Research Programmes, guides research at the MZES. 2016 was the third and last year of the current Research Programme, which is the ninth since the foundation of the MZES in 1989.

The MZES is devoted to the analysis of European societies and European political systems. As a general rule, this research takes on the form of externally funded projects, which are organized in two Research Departments (A and B) and each consist 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 2016. 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 2016. The appendix (grey pages) contains statistics and facts about the structure, activities, performance, and output of the institute. This introduction (blue pages) outlines some of the major developments and achievements.



Research Activities

In the course of 2016, MZES researchers worked on altogether 53 projects—which is a markedly smaller number than in 2015 (70). Eight projects were completed in 2016 (2015: 18), and 44 projects remained active at the end of the year, which is only slightly less than at the end of the previous year (48; see appendix 1.1). Another 14 projects were still in the preparatory stage (compared to 18 in the last year), with many of them benefitting from MZES seed funding to develop proposals for external funding. As before, the number of projects in Department B was somewhat larger than in Department A.

It is especially gratifying to note that 14 projects were successful in receiving external funding during the year, which is a relatively high number—actually the highest since 2011. As a consequence, two thirds of all currently active projects (29 out of 44) were externally funded at the end of the reporting period. Of the projects with new or renewed grants, five projects are located in Department A and nine in Department B.

In Department A, the largest grant—with a total of 1,319,000 euros—was awarded to Frank Kalter's and Irena Kogan's project 'Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European

Research Projects

44 Thereof
17 in Dept. A and
27 in Dept. B

Active Projects at the End of 2016

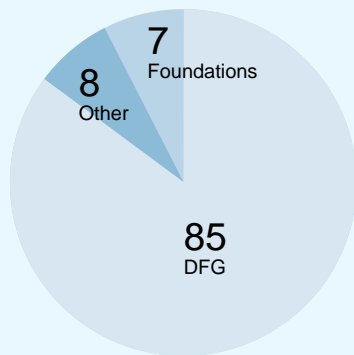
(see appendix 1.1)



Countries (CILS4EU)' within the long-term programme of the DFG. This project is the German continuation of a comparative study of the integration of second-generation immigrants in Europe from a longitudinal perspective. Research teams in Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands started this comprehensive and fully standardized panel study at the end of 2010 to investigate the complex causal interplay between the processes of structural, social, and cultural integration. By now, six waves of data collection have been implemented in Germany, with a large refreshment sample in 2016. The renewal of the funding will allow for following the respondents, who were between 14 and 15 years old at the beginning of the study, until age 22-23, i.e. into early adulthood.

Another project in Department A that proved successful with the DFG and received the second largest sum of 320,000 euros was developed by Frauke Kreuter; 'New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification'. Collecting data on occupation is an important part of many surveys, but it is also notoriously difficult and prone to errors. This project explores a new approach to this problem by developing a software programme that draws on a machine learning algorithm to predict job categories during the interview. This job list enables the interviewer to elicit more detailed information from the respondent, thus making the collected data more reliable. The proposed method is tested in a telephone survey conducted by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB).

**Sources of External Funding
2014-2016 in Percent**



(see appendix 1.3)

In Department B, the largest grant went to Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck's project 'The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System'. The DFG provides 746,000 euros 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. The project will test hypotheses from deliberative theory which propose that deliberative communication affects individuals' civic orientations and legitimacy beliefs. To this purpose, 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 socio-political contexts.

Another large project in Department B, which attracted DFG funding amounting to 290,000 euros, is Nikolay Marinov's project on 'Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA).' First, this project classifies the manifold attempts of external actors to make a country more democratic. On this basis, it develops a theory of how the different combinations of actions affect individual attitudes towards the state of democratic rights, towards particular political parties and towards the outside actor/s. A second project component is the collection of survey data from Hungary, Slovakia, Serbia, Bosnia, Ukraine, and Turkey. Third, the new data will allow

researchers to test hypotheses about the consequences of external interventions: Who changes their mind and in what ways?

Including the other successful projects, the total sum of external funding received in 2016 amounts to almost 4.3 million euros. This is well above the annual average of 3.3 million euros in the years since 2001. The newly acquired grants add up to almost 53 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 recent development: funding agencies have increasingly supported national and international large-scale and long-term infrastructural projects in the social sciences. These do not only cater to the research interests of a small number of principal investigators, but also serve as research infrastructures for the entire scientific community. Quite a few of the projects that were developed by groups of researchers during the past years are located at the MZES or are at least conducted with significant participation of MZES researchers. In Research Department A, they include the above-mentioned, formerly NORFACE-financed and now DFG-financed, CILS4EU project and the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS); in Research Department B, they comprise the EU- and DFG-financed 'European Social Survey (ESS)', the DFG-financed 'German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES)', the 2014 European Election Study (EES), which is funded by a consortium of several European funding agencies, and the EU research partnership 'Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSSE)', which is funded under the 7th European Framework Programme.

Projects of this scale require levels of third-party grant income which certainly surpass customary social science standards and fluctuate considerably at the same time. Moreover, an impressive grant income might consist of few very large grants. In that case, the MZES grant income would depend on a small number of projects. This would cast doubt on the sustainability of such a development. Therefore, it is a very healthy development that, like already in the year before, the grant sum of 2016 comprises such a large number of individual project grants, meaning that the Centre's external funding rests on many pillars. In earlier years, the grant structure has not always been this reassuring.

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



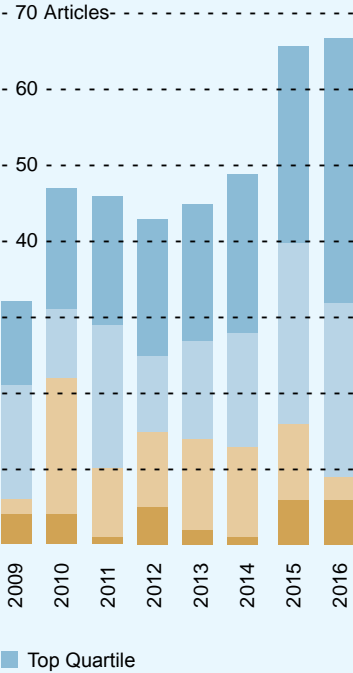
The reason that the MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects through external grants is not just to increase its budget. Rather, the institute values the peer-reviewed external evaluation conducted by the funding agencies. The Centre thus routinely secures another round of quality control after the initial review of the individual projects by its Scientific Advisory Board and the subsequent decision of the Supervisory Board to include the projects in the research programme. A substantial share of the external grants received by the MZES is regularly 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 2016, the DFG provided the lion's share of funding (79 percent). In the period from 2014 to 2016, the DFG's share was even higher, amounting to 85 percent (see appendix 1.3).

On the output side, publications are certainly among the most important indicators. While the publication record of the MZES has already been at a respectably high level over the last few years, the figures for the last two years, 2015 and 2016, are especially impressive (see table). In these years, MZES researchers published more journal articles than in the three years before, and more articles than ever appeared in journals that are referenced in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). This is important as the MZES especially values these articles, as they appear in high-ranking national and especially international outlets. Even more: We are especially happy to see that—even by the high standards set by the SSCI—articles by MZES authors appear in journals which are relatively often cited. This is illustrated by the graph on the left, which also gives more detailed information about the quality of journals that are 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.

The number of published books was somewhat lower than in previous years. Last but not least, MZES researchers have continued to present their research results at many national and international conferences with high frequency. Yet, the number of presentations in 2016 was lower than in previous years.

Apart from publications, the MZES also recognizes and appreciates other forms of scientific output, whose generation is equally demanding and 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 project staff and researchers from the data and methods unit (see appendix 3.8). MZES projects have contributed significantly to some of the nationally—and partly also internationally—most important social science data infrastructures. Projects that collect data primarily for their own research purposes are obliged by MZES rules to share these data with the scientific community in due time.

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.

	2012 All	2013 All	2014 All	2015 All	2016 All	2016 English
Books	17	13	13	14	11	7
Monographs	8	9	7	5	6	5
Edited volumes	9	4	6	9	5	2
Journal articles	75	74	71	88	86	77
SSCI citation index	42	46	51	66	67	65
other scientific	33	28	20	22	19	12
Chapters in edited vols.	46	45	73	53	50	26
in English language	21	14	31	34	26	26
in other language	25	31	42	19	24	-
Working papers etc.	11	19	24	14	13	12
MZES	2	6	4	2	6	5
Others	9	13	20	12	7	7
Conference presentations	230	247	200	161	145	122



Personnel Development

The bulk of MZES research is still shaped and directed by the active professors from the School of Social Sciences. In 2016, they continued to support the MZES, and almost all professors of sociology and political science were active at the Centre as project directors. Frauke Kreuter, Nikolay Marinov, and Harald Schoen launched new projects in the reporting period. Junior professors Florian Keusch and Katja Möhring both started new projects as well. 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. In 2016, Franz Pappi thus attracted a DFG grant in cooperation with Thomas Bräuninger to continue his current project. The total number of staff from the School of Social Sciences and other University departments who are involved in the MZES as project directors remained almost stable at 32 (compared to 33 in 2015; see appendix 1.5), which is proof of the integrating role and capacity of the MZES.

The number of researchers at the MZES who were paid through external funds in 2016 was 36, down from 43 in the last two years. In addition, 15 scientists were employed through internal



Scientific Staff

83

Scientists at the
End of 2016

(see appendix 1.4)



MZES funds. This includes four full-time positions in the data and methods unit (formerly Euro-data) plus several temporary fellowships, MZES grants for project preparation, and Ph.D. grants. In the data and methods unit, Simon Munzert, who obtained a substantial grant from the Volkswagen foundation, handed in his notice at the end of February 2017. The board has already started the search for a successor. While the positions in this unit used to be permanent, the concept for this unit deliberately allows temporary positions. The board has now switched to temporary contracts for new researchers in the data and methods unit, which allows the board to adapt the unit to the Centre's changing needs in terms of methods and to promote young researchers in the post-Ph.D. phase.

The year 2016 saw the arrival of new fellows in both departments. Lars Leszczensky, who had already worked at the MZES before, started work on his fellowship project that looks at the effects of religion and religiosity on the socio-cultural integration of young immigrants. Paul C. Bauer from the European University Institute in Florence will start his fellowship in 2017; he will focus on one hand on social and political trust and on the other hand on the polarization of opinions and values. In Department B, Alejandro Ecker from the University of Vienna looks into party competition and multiparty governments.

The MZES supports its fellows not just with funding for their positions and with their own budgets, e.g. for travels. At least once a year, the MZES also awards grants to groups of postdoc researchers for organizing international conferences. In 2016, such grants went to two groups of researchers: Nate Breznau, Tobias Roth, and Jing Shen held a conference on 'Immigration and Integration in Cross-National Comparison'; only one week later, Thomas Däubler, Christian Stecker, and Jochen Müller followed suit with a conference on 'Vices and Virtues of Decentralization: Challenges in European Multi-Level Democracies'.

Outlook and Acknowledgements

2016 was the last full year of the Ninth Research Programme. One of the main constitutional decisions within this period was to abandon the three-year cycles of research programmes and to move to a research programme that is refreshed and adjusted continuously. In fact, the long-term perspective of research is a major characteristic of the current projects at the MZES, and new initiatives as well as significant changes tend to occur quite independently of a three-year rhythm. Accordingly, the MZES Executive and Supervisory Board have decided to switch to a continuous research programme as it far better reflects the actual development of research at the MZES.

With a high number of new or renewed grants, several promising projects in preparation, and an excellent current publication performance, the MZES can look into the near future with

self-confidence and optimism. The fact that many new colleagues could be integrated quickly and smoothly into its structure and logic, and that the task of keeping the Centre alive and vivid continues to be carried on many shoulders, is also reassuring. The slight decrease in the number of projects, however, signals that this must not be understood as a time to rest and relax, but evoking new exciting project initiatives among the colleagues still remains a major task for the new Executive Board. 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. One major focus of the upcoming year will be the so-called Excellence Initiative, for which MZES researchers and other researchers from the University of Mannheim are working jointly on an application.

As in 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 rector, pro-rectors, chancellor and administration; the University's School of Social Sciences and its dean; the Lorenz-von-Stein Foundation for its continuing generous support of the Institute; the project directors who constantly mobilize creativity, time, and energy to contribute to the research programme as well as 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—often far beyond duty—that they devote to the common enterprise; and the infrastructural, managerial, and administrative staff of the MZES, without whose continuous effort the institute would not be able to thrive. Last, but by no means least, we would like to express the Centre's gratitude to the members of its international Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and helpful advice.



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
■ A1.2 Hofäcker Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States: A Cross-National Comparison of Institutional, Firm-level and Individual Factors	A2.1 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	A3.1 Kalter, Kogan, Kroneberg et al. Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
A1.3 Bahle, Wendt Developments of Social Care Services in Europe: A Cross-national Comparison of Healthcare to Long-term Care and Disability-related Services	A2.3 Kogan, Roth Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work	A3.2 Esser, Becker Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children
A1.6 Rothenbacher The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison	A2.7 Kreuter New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	A3.3 Kalter Friendship and Identity in School
A1.9 Ebbinghaus, Weishaupt Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Social Concertation and Social Pacts in Europe	► A2.8 Kreuter, Stuart Using Propensity Scores for Nonresponse Adjustment with Covariate Measurement Error	A3.5 Kalter et al. Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course
A1.10 Gautschi Bargaining and Exchange in Social Networks: Negotiation Outcomes and Structural Dynamics	■ A2.9 Tieben Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs	■ A3.7 Kalter Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course
	A2.10 Gebauer A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	A3.8 Kogan Inside Integration and Acculturation—Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe
	► A2.12 Frölich Poverty, Ill-Health and Health Insurance in Pakistan	A3.9 Gautschi, Hangartner The Effect of 'Surplus' Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer
		A3.12 Hillmann, Gathmann Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration

► Project has reached the status 'in preparation' or 'ongoing' in 2016.

▲ Project is continued elsewhere.

■ Project was completed in 2016.

Core projects are highlighted in grey. Planned projects that have not yet started in 2016 are not covered by this report.

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

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens	B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions	B3 Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization
B1.1 Schmitt-Beck (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	B2.2 Schmitt et al. Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation	B3.1 Debus, Jochen Müller Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems
B1.2 Schoen (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	B2.4 Debus Going Local: Determinants of Institutional Changes of Local Government	■ B3.2 Sean Carey Clarifying Responsibility in Europe
B1.3 Schmitt-Beck The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	B2.5 Gschwend, Stiefelhagen Issue Salience and Legislative Responsiveness	B3.4 Schmitt, Wüst European Election Study 2014
B1.4 Tosun Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship (CUPESE)	▲ B2.6 Baerg Signalling Good Governance	B3.6 Blom, König Public Opinion of European Societies in Change
► B1.6 Huber Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda	B2.7 Däubler The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation	B3.7 Marinov Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)
► B1.7 Schoen, Fischbach Political Communication on Social Media in the Run-Up to the 2013 German Federal Election	B2.9 Gschwend Making Electoral Democracy Work	■ B3.8 Zapryanova Framing Europe: Eurosceptic Cues and Citizen Attitudes
B1.10 Pappi, Bräuninger Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	B2.11 van Deth Participation and Representation (PartiRep-2)	B3.9 Wetzel The European Union in International Organisations
■ B1.11 Faas, Schmitt-Beck Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	B2.12 Wessler Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	■ B3.10 Kohler-Koch, Quittkat EUROLOB II—Europeanization of Interest Intermediation
B1.12 van Deth, Schmitt-Beck, Faas Democracy Monitoring	B2.15 Debus et al. Determinants of Voter Agreement about Ideological Positions of Political Parties	■ B3.12 Wessler Sustainable Media Events?
	B2.16 Gschwend Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	B3.15 Kohler-Koch Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations
	► B2.17 Munzert Cloaked Campaigning: Politicians in the Wikipedia Marketplace of Information	B3.17 Stecker Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System
		► B3.18 Marinov, Schoen The Hybrid Wars of Information

One ongoing project from the Eighth Research Programme (van Deth, European Social Survey) is not covered by this table.

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

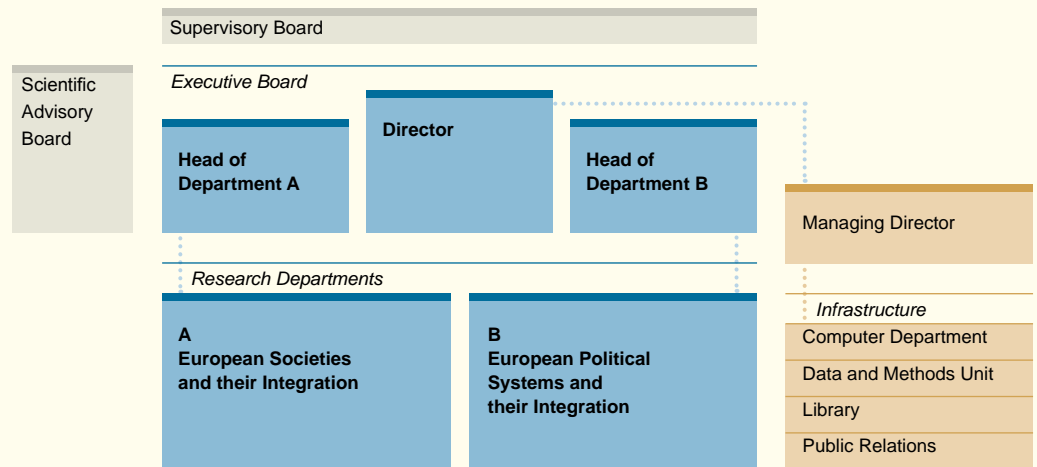
Governance

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

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

The Executive Board is responsible for preparing 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 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. Sonja Drobnič, Ph.D. (University of Bremen),
- 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), and
- Prof. Dr. Bernhard Kittel (University of Vienna)



Projects, Research Programmes, and Research Funding

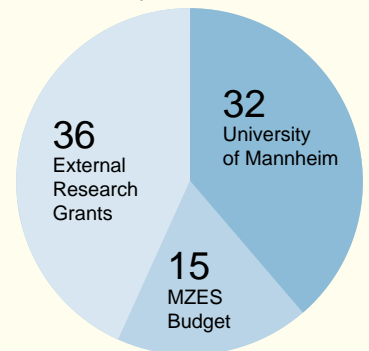
The MZES Research Programmes are the major tool for planning and coordinating the activities of the institute. They cover three years and are updated and revised on an annual basis. The 9th Research Programme runs from 2014 to 2017. Research at the MZES takes the form of projects which are funded by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

The MZES Research Programmes distinguish 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 (generally a professor from the School of Social Sciences or a postdoc researcher from the MZES) in preparing an application for external funding. The Centre's success in attracting grants attests to the advantages of this model. More than half of the research positions are funded by 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

More than one third of the researchers and project directors are professors and teaching assistants from the University's School of Social Sciences. Also, one professor from the School of Humanities directs projects at the MZES. Only three out of ten researchers (postdocs, Ph.D. students and researchers from the Centre's Data and Methods Unit) are financed from the MZES'

MZES Staff by Source of Funds



Number of Researchers and Project Directors, December 2016

(see appendix 1.4)

regular budget. All other researchers, most 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 Dr. Nate Breznau and Dr. Lars Leszczensky in Research Department A, and Dr. Thomas Däubler, Dr. Alejandro Ecker, Dr. Christian Stecker, Dr. Yannis Theocharis, and Dr. Anne Wetzel 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 (formerly Eurodata) 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 data and governmental databases (Dr. Simon Munzert), and data on elections as well as parties in Europe (Prof. Dr. Hermann Schmitt and Dr. Sebastian Popa). The Europe Library is located in the immediate vicinity of the university library's social science branch. It holds more than 42,000 media units and 65 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

The European societies face global challenges and socio-demographic changes that threaten their integration and cohesion. The development of market economies and welfare states, social inequalities shaped by education and labour market institutions, and social integration in ethnically heterogeneous societies have traditionally been at the heart of Department A's research.

Current research projects continue the comparative analysis of living conditions and life chances in Europe, including also socio-psychological and economic perspectives alongside purely sociological ones. While acknowledging the persistent challenges due to the ongoing globalization and Europeanization, it also takes 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 context, 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 differences.

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

Modern market economies and advanced welfare states are under global and 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, relating 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 and marketization. Finally, the research agenda also includes a concern for the consequences of changing production and protection systems for the life chances and social relations in Europe and other advanced economies.

Active projects in 2016

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

Results: Faced with demographic ageing, many developed countries have undergone a substantial change in their policies toward older workers, increasingly promoting longer working lives. The project reconstructed this policy shift from early retirement to 'active ageing' and analysed its implications for patterns of social inequality from a comparative perspective.

In the beginning, we developed a conceptual framework to analytically link institutional changes with the timing and voluntariness of retirement transitions. In a first comparative research phase, the changing context of retirement transitions was described on a national, firm, and individual level in collaboration with experts from 11 European countries, the US, and Japan. This systematic, cross-national comparison demonstrated that the major pension and labour market reforms which were implemented throughout the last 15 years have been effective in meeting their goal of delaying retirement. However, preliminary findings based on aggregate labour market data indicated that not all older workers seem to profit from this trend.

In a second step, we empirically tested this assumption using individual-level data from two EU Labour Force Survey modules, particularly focusing on the transition to retirement (2006/2012).

Regression analyses predicting the timing and the reasons for retirement corroborated the previously observed trend of an increase in the employment exit age across countries. Yet, they also highlighted that this general increase in employment is accompanied by rising social inequalities in the voluntariness of retirement transitions. Weaker labour market groups (such as the low-skilled, women, and migrants) are disproportionately faced with involuntary labour market transitions, either through involuntary retirement or through a forced continuation of work due to financial necessity. Such inequalities primarily emerged in countries where pension reforms have not been accompanied by sufficient employment support through active labour market and lifelong learning policies.

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

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

The project studies two main questions:

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

Current stage: A revised project proposal was drafted and submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in 2016. The decision is still pending. In the meantime, we collected quantitative

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and qualitative data for the planned creation of a new typology of long-term care systems in Europe. Furthermore, we established co-operation with a Polish project partner.

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A1.6 The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison

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

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

Current stage: Priority was given to the work on the country case study of Sweden, which has largely been completed. Final improvements and language editing remain to be done. This country profile deals, among others, with the main aspects of the Swedish public sector, such as public employment, working conditions, the integration of public employees into the national pension system, and the outcomes for objective and subjective living conditions. Work on the country case study of Italy, a central country of the south European contrast group, is in preparation.

A1.9 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 German Research Foundation (DFG) has granted project funding for a period of three years starting from August 2016. In collaboration with the University of Goettingen, the MZES team is currently reviewing the state of research and collecting basic statistical data on labour relations and economic development. In particular, this involves the collection of existing political economy data sets, the updating and expansion of relevant macro variables, and the recalibration of these variables with fuzzy set scores. The first task in this context will be to code the outcome variable: *what* is a social pact, *how* are pacts operationalized, and *when* are social pacts considered as 'successful'—when put into practice or already upon signature?

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

Research question/goal: For about two decades, exchange theories have explained exchange outcomes as the result of bilateral bargaining on the distribution of a perfectly divisible surplus (e.g., money). The theories explain how the structural positions in the bargaining network affect the exchange outcomes between adjacent actors. Power inequalities due to different structural positions thus manifest themselves in the negotiated distributions of exchange profits and, at least partly, in the actual trading patterns between connected actors. The focus on the structure only, however, is unsatisfactory, either from a theoretical point of view, but also if the focus is on understanding and explaining real world negotiation outcomes (e.g., wage bargaining, division of

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gains from joint-ventures). The project aims to identify those properties a sufficiently general theory of exchange networks should have. It studies, using experimental as well as non-experimental data, the effect of structural, normative, individual, and situational factors on exchange outcomes and the long-term dynamics of negotiation networks.

Current stage: The project proposal was rejected by the DFG. It is currently being revised and will be resubmitted to the DFG early in 2017. In addition to the experiments conducted in 2015, we ran a third experiment in 2016. The data are currently being analysed, manuscripts are in preparation.

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 the European societies. Pursuing both substantial and methodological aims, projects in Area A2 seek to uncover how life courses and how 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 in structuring life chances is at the core of the research agenda. Taken together, education systems and labour markets shape the way in which social positions and life chances are distributed within a society and mediate the degree to which specific social groups are being exposed to life course risks. They thus inherently affect the nature and dynamics of social inequality in Europe. Alongside educational qualifications, the social embeddedness of individuals and particularly the role of personal networks for labour market success are at the heart of stratification research. Employment opportunities are further affected by the individual's health, whereas health risks and well-being in turn are dependent upon labour market or other inequalities. Although objective life-course chances and risks remain at the core of social stratification research, a look at the subjective dimensions of inequality and perceptions of unfairness allows for a more comprehensive picture of the studied phenomena.

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 or cross-national panel data sets, most projects explicitly take a longitudinal perspective in order to uncover the 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. Moreover, a number of projects take an explicit cross-national comparative approach that allows for studying the differential effects of institutional arrangements on life course and labour market transitions.

Active projects in 2016

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A2.1 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.

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: The funding proposal that was submitted to DFG in October 2015 was approved in summer 2016. Subsequently, the PIs searched for a suitable expert to fill the awarded postdoc position and successfully attracted a highly qualified colleague from KU Leuven. She started to work on the project on January 1, 2017. The duration of the project is planned for 36 months.

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

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

Current stage: In the first months of the project, we analysed the influence of parents and friends on the educational expectations of secondary school students in the highly stratified German education system. Subsequently, we focused on identifying how students' transitions after secondary level I and their success in searching for an apprenticeship are affected by their parents' social

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networks. The research results were presented at national and international conferences and were prepared for journal articles.

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A2.7 New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification

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

Current stage: A new instrument for the coding of occupation during the interview was tested and appears promising: 72.4 percent of the respondents actually selected a job description during the interview, making additional manual coding unnecessary. We find, however, that job titles are often ambiguous, reducing the validity of collected data. For this reason, we started to work on an auxiliary classification, which will describe occupational categories more precisely and allow simultaneous coding in national and international classifications. Preliminary findings of our project were presented at international conferences.

A2.8 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 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: In preparation for a proposal submission, the PIs of this project collaborated with colleagues at Pew Research Center on a paper entitled 'Theory and Practice in Nonprobability Surveys: Parallels Between Causal Inference and Survey Inference', which is about to appear in Public Opinion Quarterly. Subsequent simulation studies are in progress. Furthermore, to have data that will eventually allow for quantifying differential measurement error, a primary data collection was launched in collaboration with the German Institute for Employment Research and the U.S. Census Bureau in summer 2016. We presented first results at the QDET 2 conference in Florida in November 2016.

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

Results: In Germany, more than 25 per cent of all first-year students obtain a vocational training qualification before entering higher education. Little is known about the consequences of such pathways to higher education, however. On the one hand, pre-tertiary vocational training experiences and qualifications might increase students' chances of success in higher education. On the other hand, these experiences and qualifications might be used as a safety net in case of

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higher-education non-completion in order to ensure a smooth labour market transition (Büchel and Helberger 1995; Shavit and Müller 2000).

Our research project therefore focused on the following two research questions:

- 1) Are pre-tertiary vocational training experiences and qualifications helpful during subsequent higher education or do they predict further 'discontinuous' educational careers?
- 2) Can formal vocational qualifications serve as a 'safety net' and mitigate the risk of protracted labour market transitions as well as low occupational status when no degree was obtained?

The analysis was based on data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS): Starting Cohort 6 (SC6). The final sample contained 4,490 individuals and was restricted to students who were enrolled in a university or a university of applied sciences at least once in their life. Unlike student-trajectory data, which are typically used for this type of analysis, the NEPS-SC6 offers detailed retrospective data on the respondents' full educational and occupational biographies—including their pre-tertiary educational and occupational pathways as well as information on higher education episodes and occupational transitions after leaving higher education.

Our descriptive results showed that one has to distinguish between dropping out on the one hand and non-completion followed by an alternative course in higher education on the other hand when analysing higher-education non-completion in Germany. This, however, is only possible with longitudinal data, such as the NEPS SC6. Comparing higher-education students with and without pre-tertiary vocational training qualifications revealed that students with vocational qualifications leave their first higher-education episode far less often than students without vocational qualifications. However, when it comes to the decision whether to remain in higher education (i.e. transfer to another program) or to leave higher education altogether, students with a pre-tertiary vocational training qualification are less likely to remain in the higher education system. Thus, dropouts with vocational qualifications are more likely to permanently leave higher education than to change subject or institution. Finally, however, the share of students who graduate does not differ between students with and without vocational qualifications. These results reveal the ambivalent role of pre-tertiary vocational qualifications: They can be a useful resource during higher education, but also a pull factor that opens up labour market opportunities, which divert students from higher education.

The second research question mainly focused on the school-to-work transition. Again, pre-tertiary vocational training qualifications were in the centre of the analysis. Comparing higher-education dropouts with and without vocational qualifications showed that dropout students without vocational qualifications often enter vocational training after de-registration from higher education, whereas dropout students with vocational qualifications usually enter the labour market directly.

To sum up, we found that pre-tertiary vocational training qualifications can be a pathway to successful graduation. Especially for those who enter higher education via second-cycle qualifications, the German vocational training system provides important educational options.

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

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

Current stage: The project is divided in two parts, an experimental one and a cross-cultural one, which makes use of big data. In the last year, our research team made substantial progress regarding both parts. The experimental part elucidated the causal processes underlying our theoretical model (i.e. the sociocultural motives perspective on self-concept and personality). Additionally, both parts jointly helped to better understand the psychological processes driving the effects predicted by the sociocultural motives perspective.

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A2.12 Poverty, Ill-Health and Health Insurance in Pakistan

Research question/goal: This project asks how insurance against health shocks (that would constitute a major threat to labour productivity) affect health and labour markets in Pakistan. We consider not only health and poverty/vulnerability outcomes, but also other labour market outcomes such as child labour and migration. In countries with limited fiscal capacity, health insurance is only financially sustainable if it offers products and subcomponents that people are willing to pay for. In the project, we will evaluate individual, household and group-based insurance contracts with regard to their effects on adult labour input, child labour activities, schooling and health status. The analysis will also have a gender dimension to detect whether men and women are affected differently. Besides labour-market and migration consequences of offering health insurance we also assess the role of adverse selection, peer effects on take-up, moral hazard and informal risk-sharing transfers. Lessons drawn from this research on poor microfinance clients in Pakistan have important implications for neighbouring low-income countries in South Asia and beyond.

Current stage: Baseline and follow-up data were collected in more than 500 rural villages in Pakistan. The project is still gathering data on the second year of health insurance implementation. First analyses on the patterns of health insurance uptake were carried out with a particular focus on adverse selection. These analyses use existing baseline health data as well as information on health service utilization and insurance claims during the first year of insurance coverage.

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 partly due 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 analyses of publicly available large-scale quantitative data, many projects in this area are engaged in collecting and analysing their own data.

Active projects in 2016

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

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

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Duration/

2009 to 2020

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

Current stage: In autumn 2016, the sixth wave of the German part of CILS4EU was completed. In addition to our previous panel respondents, we surveyed also a refreshment sample covering the same birth cohort. This increased the sample size again to the initial sample size of wave 1 ($n=5,074$). Besides the standard cross-sectional module repeated in each year, the comprehensive face-to-face instrument of the sixth wave included also language and cognitive achievement measures (as in wave 1), a retrospective life history calendar on the educational and occupational career as well as on romantic relationships since the age of 14, and a measure of foreign and regional accents.

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A3.2 Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children

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

Current stage: Meanwhile, we have completed the data collection phase of the project. Data preparation of the last survey wave is close to finalisation and its documentation is being harmonized with previous waves. Furthermore, the technical report is in its final stage. At the moment, we are analysing the data in order to answer open questions from the project proposal and to subsequently prepare the final report.

A3.3 Friendship and Identity in School

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

Current stage: In May and June 2016, we completed the collection of the fifth wave and subsequently integrated the data into the longitudinal data structure. We are currently preparing the collection of the sixth and final wave; data collection will be completed in spring 2017. Findings based on the already available data were published. Further manuscripts are under review and in preparation.

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2008 to 2018
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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ongoing

designs and further develops instruments to measure ethnic resources and cultural orientations, especially social capital, segmented assimilation, identity, acculturation, religion, perceived discrimination, and transnationalism. These instruments are applied in several NEPS studies from kindergarten to lifelong learning.

Current stage: In 2016, we evaluated and refined migration-specific instruments, which were used in data collections for all six starting cohorts (from parents of young children to older adults). With the NEPS constantly progressing, scientific use files are now available for up to 7 waves. This is why a major focus in 2016 was on the evaluation of instruments from a longitudinal perspective and its subsequent documentation. Besides other adjustments, we introduced an additional measure for anticipated discrimination, which complements the existing module on perceived discrimination.

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

Results: The project investigated the role of ethnic networks for the integration of immigrants and their children in Germany. We conducted analyses using several cohorts of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) and employing a wide variety of social network measures.

In a methodological study on measurement invariance, we investigated whether the survey instruments for social capital used in NEPS cohort 6 (adults) measure the same concept in the same way across the native and the immigrant population in Germany. Testing for configural invariance, metric invariance, and scalar invariance, we found that neither lingual nor cultural diversity are compromising the comparability of the social capital measurement across groups.

On the basis of cohort 4 (15-year-old adolescents), we examined the relationship between native friends and host country identification. While national identification of both ethnic German repatriates and adolescents of former Yugoslavian and Southern European origin is related to the share of natives among their friends, we did not observe this association for adolescent immigrants of Turkish and Polish origin. In a follow-up study, we found that ethnic identity reduces host country identification for adolescents of Turkish origin only if they live in neighbourhoods with high shares of co-ethnics.

In one of the first studies differentiating between religious ties and ethnic ties in Germany, we employed data from starting cohorts 3 (younger students) and 4. We found that religious community engagement goes along with better performance in mathematical tests but that an increasing

share of co-ethnics undermines this advantage. This antagonistic effect challenges the assumption that ethnic or religious communities are generally beneficial or detrimental.

Using data of cohort 6 as well as direct measures of social resources and socio-economic network positioning, we further demonstrated that ethnic networks hinder labour market integration by offering less host country-specific social capital. By contrast, we neither found evidence of normative peer group influence nor detected any net effect of ethnic social capital on labour market integration.

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

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

Current stage: We are currently continuing our analyses, focusing on both cross-country differences and country-specific scenarios. Four presentations were delivered at several international conferences (RC28, ECSR and ESS conference). At the cross-country level, a paper on the influence of destination countries on immigrant life satisfaction was granted Revise and Resubmit. At the country-specific level, a paper focusing on the impact of income on immigrants' life satisfaction in the UK was submitted to a journal. A second one, which is going to be sent out to a journal soon, compares the negative consequences of unemployment for subjective well-being between immigrants and the native-born population in the UK.

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Status/
in preparation

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

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

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

Current stage: After the rejection of the project proposal by the German Research Foundation (DFG) in 2015, we revised the proposal and submitted it to the Fritz Thyssen Foundation in September 2016. Meanwhile, we have intensified the collection of registry data (online and on site) to be merged with the SOEP and ALLBUS data with the intention of providing a preliminary database for analyses.

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ongoing

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

Research question/goal: In many European countries, immigrants are not well integrated into the labour market. 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: Initial data preparation of both data sources was completed and primary causal analyses in the form of difference-in-differences and propensity score matching estimators were carried out. The difference-in-differences results indicate that the relative self-employment probability among the liberalized occupations has neither increased nor decreased since the reform. The results from propensity score matching show that the income of master craftsmen has increased following the reform. Our team is currently refining these analyses and drafting paper manuscripts for submission to social science journals.

Associated Projects Department A

Projects of MZES project directors within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms' are associated to the MZES Research Programme. In 2016, there was one project of this category in Department A.

Active projects in 2016

Director(s)/
Bernhard Ebbinghaus,
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SFB: Welfare State Reform Support from Below: Linking Individual Attitudes and Organised Interests in Europe

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, they 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. Numerous projects aim at generating data sets as public goods for the (political) 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 the enduring societal processes of modernization (especially the increasing levels of education), individualisation and fragmentation, citizens have become increasingly reluctant to follow traditional norms or authorities.

Besides, available modes of involvement in democratic decision-making processes 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 help to organise political protests. Although general societal developments are similar in many countries, it is clear from a comparative perspective 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. The main challenge of research in this area is thus to develop more general explanations in situations where differences are apparent on the individual level.

Active projects in 2016

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Duration/
2009 to 2017
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ongoing

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

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

Current stage: Throughout 2016, we planned the third round of the GLES project, in the second half of 2016 mainly preparing the data collection of the rolling cross-section campaign surveys (RCS) with a post-election panel wave as well as the media content analysis for the 2017 German Bundestag election. In order to consummate the GLES project, in particular to finalize the data work and to prepare publications based on comprehensive analyses of all the GLES components after 2017, we furthermore started to prepare a final follow-up application with the DFG.

Besides these preparations, we completed several chapters for the GLES project team's second book publication in English on contextual effects in German Bundestag elections, which will be published with Oxford University Press, as well as several journal articles and conference papers.

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

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

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

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

With data from both panel studies, findings about the specific constellations and the short-term dynamics of a given election or electoral campaign can be integrated into a long-term perspective

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2009 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

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: Follow-up study fieldwork of the GLES long- and short-term panel was about to be completed at the end of 2016. As in the earlier follow-up studies of 2014 and 2015, all short-term panellists were interviewed using CAWI (Computer-Assisted Web Interview), while long-term panellists were surveyed via CAWI or PAPI (Paper And Pencil Interview). In addition, the first wave of a freshly recruited campaign panel was fielded in fall 2016—about one year before the next federal election. Results of our research were presented at conferences and published in international journals.

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2008 to 2018
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B1.3 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

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: During the year 2016, several papers were written (literature reviews and secondary analyses of existing data). We submitted a revised proposal to the DFG and the requested grant was awarded in late 2016. We started first preparatory work for next year's data collection and recruited staff for the project.

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

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

Current stage: The project's primary data generation activity—the fielding of a large-scale survey among young Europeans and their parents—has been completed in 10 of the 11 partner countries. The consortium is currently analysing this data and preparing publications on young

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Status/
ongoing

people's economic self-sufficiency and the intergenerational transmission of work values. Furthermore, the project members are conducting, transcribing, and evaluating in-depth family interviews with three generations.

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2015 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

B1.6 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: The project is still in the stage of data collection and preliminary analysis. The fieldwork prior to the state election in Baden-Württemberg was successfully carried out with about 14,000 face-to-face contacts in the experimental group. Furthermore, we finished analysing the individual-level data of the pre-election surveys; a post-election online wave is still in the field. Additionally, we are currently gathering structural local data on the aggregate level.

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2015 to 2020
Status/
in preparation

B1.7 Political Communication on Social Media in the Run-Up to the 2013 German Federal Election

Research question/goal: This interdisciplinary project addresses political communication on social media in the run-up to the 2013 German federal election. Utilizing social media data, including data from Twitter and Facebook, the project tackles questions at three analytical levels. At the *micro*-level, it examines whether political predispositions shape individual-level online behaviour and whether their effect increases over the course of the campaign. At the *meso* level, the analysis explores the hypothesis that online communication networks with a focus on election-related topics become larger as well as more fragmented as a campaign wears on. At the *macro* level,

the project explores the relationship between online communication and offline events—whether online communication serves as some kind of indicator of offline events, and whether social media communication is powerful in predicting election results. In substantive terms, the project aims at a better understanding of the processes underlying communication on social media. In methodological terms, it seeks to improve the methods of online research.

Current stage: Following data collection, the project has focused on examining the dynamics of Twitter conversations about politics. Research questions concern the partisan slant of tweets as well as the relations between topics discussed on Twitter and the political problems on the media and public agenda. We presented results of our research at several international conferences and submitted manuscripts to international journals.

B1.10 Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied

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

Current stage: In 2016, we enlarged the database of our project by collecting information about district candidates of Bundestag elections. For the 2013 candidates, we now have full data on characteristics such as birthplace, current place of residence, occupation, political career, etc. We also built up a panel data set of individual candidates from 1949 to 2013. Analyses for the 2013 candidates show that direct incumbents and their party successors, having strong local ties, are able to earn extra candidate votes. However, this does not apply to indirect incumbents (challengers), usually lacking local ties, especially when they are current members of the Bundestag. For the first time, even including American studies, our long-term panel allows for the estimation of the personal incumbent effect, defined as the vote bonus an individual legislator receives for the fact of being the incumbent.

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2011 to 2016

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completed

B1.11 Referendum ‘Stuttgart 21’

Results: In 2011, the public conflict over the infrastructure project ‘Stuttgart 21’ reached its climax, raising fundamental questions concerning the modes of political participation and the legitimacy of political decisions. It became clear that the participation processes that had been part of the planning and approval stage were not enough to ensure the general acceptance of the project. Even after the referendum in November 2011, the debate about ‘Stuttgart 21’ and the democratic quality of governance in the federal state of Baden-Württemberg didn’t subside; this is hardly surprising, as participation in general (and ‘Stuttgart21’ in particular) was an important part of the political agenda of the green-red government. In this study, we focused on the long-term trends in acceptance, evaluation, and interest accompanying ‘Stuttgart 21’ and the referendum that was held in November 2011. Additionally, we examined the attitudes of citizens towards democracy and political participation in Baden-Württemberg for the entire period of the green-red government until fall 2015.

In terms of its research design, the project was designed as a follow-up to the rolling panel project ‘Election Study Baden-Württemberg 2011’: respondents were invited to participate in three additional waves in the immediate context of the referendum in November 2011. Furthermore, yearly waves were added in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 to track public opinion over time. Finally, six representative cross-sectional telephone surveys were included. Overall, the applied methods and collected data allowed us to trace and analyse in great detail processes of opinion formation and decision-making in a case study of direct democracy, namely in the immediate context of the referendum, but also over time. Results were (and still are) presented at academic conferences as well as meetings at different levels in the political arena in Baden-Württemberg.

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Duration/

2012 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

B1.12 Democracy Monitoring

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

the most recent wave of the ESS). The project includes the Democracy Audit Mannheim (DAMA) and the Citizen and Democracy in Baden-Württemberg (BDBaWü).

Current stage: The data from the first wave of the project Citizens and Democracy in Baden-Württemberg (BDBaWü) was published in March 2016. We presented several different results from the Democracy Audit Mannheim (DAMA) and BDBaWü at a convention for young researchers in Freiburg, the PhD students' forum of the Heinrich Böll foundation, and other events. In August 2016, we started preparations for the second wave of BDBaWü. Data collection began in November 2016. With data of the first and the second wave available, the empirical analysis of the functioning of democracy in Baden-Württemberg continues in 2017. The results will be presented and made accessible to the public.

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, but 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 of the impacts of contextual structures on democratic governance.

Active projects in 2016

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Duration/

2005 to 2018

Status/

ongoing

B2.2 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation

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

Current stage: We are currently integrating some final data sets into the comparative database and conducting a formal check of the state of data integration. This is carried out mainly at the Swiss data archive FORS and at the Louvain institute; the Mannheim project team serves as an

advisory body. A book conference was convened in Brussels in 2016, and the editors are currently dealing with the revised contributions.

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

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

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of expanding the already existing data set. Thus far, we collected and processed election manifestos of local parties in major German cities and prepared four manuscripts dealing with patterns of local party politics and (legislative) coalition formation. These papers were presented at workshops, are under review at international journals and some of them were already published. In addition, we use the data on local party and coalition politics to analyse government formation in semi-presidential systems.

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

B2.5 Issue Salience and Legislative Responsiveness

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

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Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2014 to 2017
Status/
in preparation

of legislation. Such data is essential to investigate where elite focus differs from public preferences.

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

Current stage: We revised the grant proposal and developed a new funding strategy, which we are going to implement in 2017.

Director(s)/

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Funding/

Ministry of Science, Research and Arts
Baden-Württemberg

Duration/

2014 to 2016

Status/

continued elsewhere

B2.6 Signalling Good Governance

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

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

Director(s)/

Thomas Däubler

Funding/

DFG

Duration/

2014 to 2017

Status/ ongoing

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

Research question/goal: Electoral systems define how voters choose among political parties and candidates, and, as a consequence, also affect how re-election-seeking representatives will

behave in office. The design of electoral systems therefore shapes the extent to which representation is based on persons on the one hand and on parties on the other.

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

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

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

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

Current stage: Data collection and processing continued throughout 2016. A study of individual effort allocation across different parliamentary activities, combining a formal model with empirical analysis, was presented at a conference. A second conference paper, prepared in collaboration with colleagues from the Czech Republic and Sweden, examines the impact of individual

parliamentary activities on MP's performance regarding intra-party candidate selection and their personal vote.

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Steffen Zittlau
Funding/
Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada
Duration/
2011 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

B 2.9 Making Electoral Democracy Work

Research question/goal: The project brings together a team of economists, political scientists, and psychologists from Canada, Europe, and the United States to undertake the most ambitious study ever undertaken on the impact of electoral rules on the functioning of democracy. The goal of the project is to develop a better understanding of how electoral rules shape the dynamic and reciprocal interaction between citizens and political parties. The project's research will have profound implications for understanding the relationship between the rules governing elections and the quality of democracy. The study will provide the first comparative analysis of the impact of electoral rules on party strategies, the most comprehensive assessment of the role of strategic calculations and expressive benefits in the vote calculus, and the most wide-ranging assessment ever of the implications of differing electoral arrangements for the satisfaction that citizens feel with the functioning of electoral democracy.

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

Current stage: We completed the data collection efforts for this project. In addition, we worked on the book manuscript that draws together the results in terms of party strategies and voting behaviour in multilevel electoral systems. Moreover, we published two further research articles on turnout and strategic voting. In addition, we rewrote and submitted two more manuscripts that relate to negativity in campaigns and a field experiment with German MPs.

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

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

Changing patterns of participation and representation were already the theme on which the PartiRep network focused in the course of the years 2007-2011. As in the first phase, PartiRep-2 is large-scale collaborative project initiated and funded by the Belgian Science Policy Office Belspo for a five year period starting in 2012. All Belgian Departments of Political Science participate in the project, whereas the University of Leiden and the MZES collaborate as partners. The network has set up a variety of projects on patterns of political participation, political trust, political protest, political parties, political deliberation, and political representation. The starting point was the assumption that changing patterns of participation and representation were to be analysed and explained within a frame of decline and, therefore, increasing pressure on the good and legitimate functioning of democracy. The results of this research have, however, shown that this 'decline' angle is, at the least, very incomplete and probably quite biased. Research seems to point at a variety of strategies by which both citizens and politicians adapt to the changing context of participation and representation.

Current stage: In 2016, we analysed German parties' press releases from 2009 to 2013 and drafted a collaborative chapter on the timing of electoral choices for the final PARTIREP volume (partial project Package 1.1). A paper on personal votes was presented at the ECPR conference and a revision of a manuscript on constituency representation submitted for publication (Package 2.2 and 2.3). To assess the introduction of party primaries we collected information on intra-party selection mechanisms for party leaders and candidates, as well as the election manifestos in several countries (Package 3.1). A chapter on citizenship norms was contributed to the final

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Funding/

Belgian Science Policy Office,

University of Mannheim

Duration/

2012 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

PARTIREP volume (Package 3.4). The external review committee assigned by the Belgian Science Foundation evaluated the project very positively.

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

B2.12 Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

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

The extent, structure, content and style of mediated contestation over issues related to religion/secularism are analysed in six democracies (USA, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, and Lebanon) and three media types (daily newspapers, news websites, and political blogs). The project tests hypotheses regarding the influence of two macro-social conditions and two important media attributes. The two macro conditions are (1) the structure of the political system (majoritarian vs. consensus democracies) and (2) the existence or non-existence of a deep cultural division (contested vs. uncontested secularism). The media attributes studied are (3) the degree of users' opportunities to respond to media content (low for daily newspapers vs. high for news websites and political blogs) and (4) the level of opinion orientation (low for daily newspapers and news websites vs. high for political blogs). In the first part of the project representative and comparable samples of media material will be analysed using standardized content analysis as well as automated topic modeling. Data analysis will rely on multilevel regression models. A follow-up study will later be proposed for continued funding, in which a series of comparative case studies will be conducted following the logic of Lieberman's nested analysis. These case studies will be based on extended media samples (including social media) and shed light on the causal mechanisms that underlie the formation and characteristics of mediated contestation. In a final step these empirical patterns are subjected to a multiperspectival normative assessment that uses standards derived from liberal, republican, deliberative, and agonistic theories of democracy.

Current stage: We completed the collection of digital and non-digital raw text data for this project. Currently, we are preparing the analysis of these raw data, which encompass about 1.6 million text documents published between August 2015 and July 2016 by 119 newspapers, news websites, and blogs from the six countries investigated (Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, the USA, Australia, and Lebanon). Furthermore, a new automated approach to classifying collected documents according to their topic, drawing on expert data input, is currently being developed in collaboration with the Data and Web Science Group in the School of Business Informatics and

Mathematics. We conducted expert surveys in all six studied countries to weight the results of this thematic classification approach. In addition, we are preparing manual coding of the thematically classified documents: A multilingual coder team receives training for human text coding, resulting data are tested for quality, and customized software to aid manual coding is being implemented with the help of partners at the University of Zurich. A field trip to Turkey helped to coordinate the data collection in cooperation with the Izmir University of Economics (financed by the *Erasmus+* programme). Recent theoretical and methodological project findings were presented at several conferences and are being prepared for publication in academic journals.

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

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

Current stage: We finished the coding of the media analysis in the ten countries under study and presented first papers at the annual meeting of the Analytical Politics group of the German

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Funding/
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Duration/
2015 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

Political Science Association and at the annual conference of the American Political Science Association. These papers are currently under review at international journals. A descriptive presentation of the coding scheme and the data set was published in the MZES Working Paper series. Currently, we are preparing an expert survey and further research papers, which will be presented at the second project meeting and at international conferences during 2017.

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Researcher(s)/
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Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2015 to 2020
Status/
in preparation

B 2.16 Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies

Research question/goal: Under which conditions are parties willing to send coalition signals during election campaigns? In this project, we bring together coalition-specific voting considerations with parties' strategic decision to communicate coalition politics during campaigns. Our theoretical model generates expectations about the conditions under which parties signal their preferred coalitions, actively ruling-out concrete coalition-options as well as when they should decide to remain silent about their preferred coalitions. Within this project we will compile data that allow us to test implications from our theoretical model. We will create a comparative database that codes coalition signals in conjunction with aggregated election polls and survey measures. This cross-country database will be complemented by in-depth studies of the coalition dynamics during selected electoral campaigns in Germany and the Netherlands in 2017.

Current stage: We wrote a grant proposal and submitted it to the DFG. Moreover, we worked on two different manuscripts that had been instrumental in developing our grant proposal. Both of them have finally been accepted for publication—one in *Electoral Studies* and the other in the *Journal of Politics*.

Director(s)/
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Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2016 to 2019
Status/
in preparation

B 2.17 Cloaked Campaigning: Politicians in the Wikipedia Marketplace of Information

Research question/goal: This project aims to study hidden campaigning activity on Wikipedia by constituency candidates in three western democracies—Germany, Belgium, and the United States. Wikipedia's popularity and reputation as a trusted and neutral source of information makes personal biographies on the platform an attractive medium for politicians to enhance their online appearance effectively and tailored to their electorate. The project asks whether and how political elites make use of this platform, and which role electoral incentives play in that regard. Inferences about the authors of edits can be drawn by tracing back the IP address space to the parliaments and its members' offices. A combination of machine-learning and crowdsourcing

techniques helps assess the quality of edits. Online experiments are used to identify the effects of cloaked campaigning efforts on voters' opinion about their constituency representatives.

In comparison with other online channels of political communication, Wikipedia is an attractive platform for political candidates to advertise themselves to their constituencies, as it is a widely used source of political information and, perhaps as important, is often deemed neutral. Being a free and collective endeavour of knowledge production where everyone at any point in time can edit content, Wikipedia brings together a multitude of values, beliefs, and opinions when dealing with such contentious issues as politics. This makes it a place for active political communication. Politicians are well aware of the (positive as well as negative) potential of the platform. Fortunately, Wikipedia stores every detail of these interactions in publicly accessible edit histories, providing systematic information about the date, type, content, and source of each edit.

Exploiting this unique set of information, the project is set out to yield insights into individual MPs' strategic behaviour as well as into the role of Wikipedia for political communication and digital campaigning in general. In particular, we ask how the platform has developed over time as a tool of cloaked campaigning, why some politicians use the platform to sandpaper their biographies while others do not, and whether substantive edits have the power to affect voters' perceptions of political candidates, i.e., if they are an effective tool of political campaigning. As one can expect both electoral incentives and the existing culture of online campaigning to play a role in politicians' behaviour, the project considers three empirical cases that offer variation concerning these variables: Germany, Belgium, and the United States.

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 are in need of gaining 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 like parties or national governments. Second, they address processes of political decision-making at the EU level and ask how they affect decision-making processes in third states and/or that of other political authorities from the national, regional or local level of EU Member States.

Active projects in 2016

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
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Funding/
EU
Duration/
2011 to 2018
Status/
ongoing

B3.1 Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems

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

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

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of expanding the existent data set by including programmatic documents from recent subnational elections in the nine European countries under study, i.e. Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Since this project is part of the COHESIFY consortium, which focusses in particular on Southern and Eastern Europe, we collected and analysed election manifestos for the Italian, Slovenian, Hungarian, and Romanian case. In addition, we widened the theoretical scope of the project by incorporating incentives from European regional policy on the programmatic position-taking of regional parties and governments. Research findings were presented at the ECPR General Conference in Prague and at COHESIFY workshops in Glasgow and Warsaw. These working papers are currently being prepared for submission to peer-reviewed journals.

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

Results: The purpose of this study was to investigate how attitudes to European integration are influenced by information from a number of policy spheres that is likely to affect the attribution of policy responsibility to the European Union. This question was addressed using a series of survey experiments in an attempt to try and uncover the chain of causal processes not picked up by studies that employ observational data. The project investigated the effects of educating citizens about the EU's roles in a number of policy domains when highlighting the differences in the extent of the clarity of responsibility in relation to institutions at the national level.

We conducted a series of survey experiments that varied the information respondents received about the extent of influence exerted by the European Union and the national government in specific policy domains. Participants in online surveys were randomly assigned to treatment and control groups. Treatments covered the economy in general, particular aspects of the economy and aspects of foreign policy, while control groups received placebo stimuli. The treatments involved both neutral sources and subjective ones, such as political parties and the institutions themselves.

We found very little difference between the control group and the groups that received stimuli prompting them to consider the responsibility of the institution. Similarly, there was little discernible

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Duration/
2013 to 2016
Status/
completed

difference in the attitudes to either European integration or the attribution of responsibility to the European Union. Whilst it was not possible to alter the actual level of institutional responsibility in an experimental setting, we also found no evidence that priming with new information about institutions and policy outcomes altered respondents' allocation of institutional responsibility.

B3.4 European Election Study 2014

Research question/goal: The quality of democracy in the European Union is constantly being questioned, generally with very little supporting evidence. Those who would defend the functioning of democratic institutions in the EU are equally short of supporting evidence. Assessments of the way democracy works in the EU and suggestions for improvements are only possible on the basis of audits of the quality of electoral democracy at the time of European Parliament (EP) elections. Such assessments have so far been conducted only in an ad hoc fashion, with precarious funding that has hindered full assessments on all occasions. The 2009 study is a notable exception in that regard, and we are confident that the 2014 study will be judged similarly by the community of scholars. The 2014 study consists of several sub-projects: one is a representative post-election survey in all 28 EU member countries; another one is a two-wave panel survey in a subgroup of 12 countries, for which one panel wave is conducted immediately after the EP election and the other after the subsequent first-order election; third comes a survey among candidates standing for office in the different member countries; fourth is a party manifesto study covering all relevant parties in all member countries; fifth is media campaign study; and sixth and finally comes a new social media communication study.

Current stage: The project is close to completion in terms of data production. The EU-wide representative survey and the content codes of the 2014 Euromanifestos were deposited at GESIS. We are still working on the two-wave online panel survey as well as on a metadatabase for the Twitter communication ahead of the European Parliament election of 2014. Furthermore, we published key results in European Union Politics, South European Politics and Society, and Electoral Studies; further publications are under way.

B3.6 Public Opinion of European Societies in Change

Research question/goal: This project aims to collect micro-level data on public opinion about political reform-making in Europe, in order to cope with future challenges such as climate change, public and private debt as well as societal developments of ageing populations and unemployment of the young. However, both at the country and the European level, we observe

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Funding/

EU,
Foundations VW, Riksbanken,
Mercator, Gulbenkian

Duration/

2012 to 2017

Status/

ongoing

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Christopher James Williams,
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Funding/ MZES, SFB

Duration/ 2015 to 2017

Status/ in preparation

considerable variation in the ways whether and how reforms are carried out. One of the main characteristics of reform-making is that processes are complex and take a long time in democratic systems, in which public opinion plays a crucial role and may vary over time. In addition to elections, decision-makers pay attention to public opinion polls, which are at best either cross-sectional data collections or build on convenience samples. For the study of reform-making we need probability sampling to infer to the general population, a longitudinal design for analysing long-lasting processes, and experiments for reliably evaluating implications of reform-making. We thus propose to set up, develop and find medium-term funding for a European network of probability-based online panels of the general population. This promises to increase the reliability and validity of public opinion data about reform-making in Europe, which may support scholars and decision-makers alike in their evaluation of reform-making processes.

Current stage: We have discussed new funding opportunities and decided together with the main project partners at a meeting in Mannheim to prepare a proposal for the EU call 'IN-FRADEV-01-2017 - Design studies'. Moreover, we managed to expand our network of partnering researchers by participating at in a workshop on big data at the Institute of Advanced Studies in Hungary. Furthermore, we are currently finishing the compilation of three harmonized data sets on the basis of data from the project's pilot studies.

B3.7 Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)

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

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Researcher(s)/
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Kai Jäger
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2014 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

Current stage: Two papers and a book manuscript, in co-authorship with Johannes Bubeck, will be prepared on the basis of the project's results. Another two papers are currently under review.

The grant component will be merged with the project B 3.18 (The Hybrid Wars of Information), so that no separate grant application will be made for this project. We expect to close the IRIDA project by summer 2017.

Director(s)/
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Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2014 to 2016
Status/
completed

B 3.8 Framing Europe: Eurosceptic Cues and Citizen Attitudes

Results: Given the more politicized nature of European integration, the subject of Euroscepticism has attracted significant attention in recent years. While it has traditionally been confined to the political fringe, centrist and other mainstream parties have increasingly adopted an EU-critical rhetoric in their political communications. On the one hand, Euroscepticism is a major component of the 'new politics' in Europe, where elites leverage issues of national identity, immigration and multiculturalism to portray European integration as a threat to the nation state and its cultural traditions. On the other hand, claims that the EU is undemocratic—its policymakers unaccountable and its institutions remote—are on the rise, as are concerns that powerful member states impose their favoured policies on weaker states without deference to public opinion. Finally, critiques of the EU from an economic standpoint are another type of commonly employed Eurosceptic rhetoric, especially in the aftermath of the economic and financial crisis. All Eurosceptic messages are critical of European integration, but they focus on different aspects of the European Union. It is therefore important to examine the potential consequences of variation in Eurosceptic content for European citizens.

The goal of this project was to study and explain how different types of elite Euroscepticism affect citizens' attitudes. For this purpose, a survey experiment was conducted in Germany, France and the United Kingdom. Respondents were presented with different types of Eurosceptic messages, criticizing the European Union from an economic, institutional, or cultural perspective. Following the experimental treatment, respondents were asked a range of questions about their ideological and policy views on EU-related and domestic issues. Findings suggest that there are indeed differences in citizens' responses to different types of Euroscepticism. These differences are conditional, among others, on individual-level characteristics. Data collection was completed. Additional data analysis has been conducted after the resignation of the project director.

B3.9 The European Union in International Organisations

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

Current stage: During the second year of the project, we tackled some data problems with regard to the universe of cases. For example, entities listed as intergovernmental organisations in the Yearbook of International Organizations turned out to be non-state actors or policy programmes and therefore had to be excluded from the analysis. For the remaining IOs, we continued data collection on the European Union's status. After a positive intermediary project evaluation in autumn 2016, further funding was approved.

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

B3.10 EUROLOB II—Europeanization of Interest Intermediation

Results: EUROLOB II investigated if and how national and European business interest associations (BIAs) respond with modified strategies to changing context conditions caused by institutional reforms, increased lobbying competition, and a new EU consultation regime. As the research was based on the replication of an earlier survey (EUROLOB I, 1999) and addressed BIAs in Germany, Great Britain, France, Poland, and the EU, it allowed for a comparison across time and countries. Both were total population surveys; EUROLOB II with a response rate of 28.82 per cent (N = 566).

EUROLOB II showed that the ways and means of interest representation in the EU have not changed dramatically since the turn of the century. EU lobbying is a multilevel affair, with national associations mostly addressing both national and EU decision makers, and EU level associations also (albeit less often) turning to national institutions. The frequency of contact varies with the

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Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2010 to 2016
Status/
completed

position of the decision makers in the policy process and strongly differs between the working level and the top level of institutions, irrespective of national or European location. National associations still prefer close contacts to the national administration, but for most of them the working level of the Commission is not far behind. The European Parliament is now considered to be far more important than in the past and, accordingly, has attracted more contacts by national associations, whereas EU BIAs have slightly reduced their attention to the EP.

The differences between the national business associations from old member states have diminished (but not vanished). Polish associations show quite distinct contact patterns: They address EU institutions less frequently than BIAs from France, Germany, and Great Britain. Whereas the latter almost exclusively focus on administrative responsibility, Polish BIAs attach high importance to nationality, personal relationship, and party membership when selecting their contact partners.

Concerning the organisational properties which are most likely to condition BIA behaviour, financial resources, the level of representativeness, and the association's scope are the factors predicting best the frequency of contacts between business representatives and decision makers in the EU.

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

Results: The project investigated the periodical emergence of global media debate as a precondition for coordinated and legitimate efforts to curb climate change on a global scale. To this end, communication activities at the annual United Nations Climate Change Conferences were studied in relation to media coverage of climate change in five leading democratic countries around the world, namely Brazil, Germany, India, South Africa, and the USA. We analysed the communicative production of the climate conferences via interviews and non-participant observation of central actors on site (communication professionals of government delegations and NGOs as well as journalists). In addition, we investigated newspaper coverage using a novel large-scale comparative content analysis that included data on textual and visual news framing as well as narrative features of news reports for the first time.

We identified four distinct networks of coproduction between journalists and communication professionals of global environmental NGOs, which contribute to a coordinated media image of the climate conferences and partly and temporarily suspend the adversary professional roles

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DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2016
Status/
completed

commonly assumed. NGOs provide striking symbolic images but have difficulty placing their verbal statements in the media. Conversely, government delegations maintain direct and informal ties particularly to journalists from their home countries but vary strongly in how actively they approach foreign and transnational media. Newspaper coverage centres around four multimodal (text-plus-image) frames focusing on victims, civil society demands, political negotiations, and sustainable energy, respectively. While the prevalence of these global frames did not vary much between the five countries studied, they were counterbalanced to some degree by a set of news narratives that provide for more specific cultural resonance. Overall, the global climate change conferences create outstanding opportunities for the periodical coordination of media debates on climate change around the globe, but they do not lead to a more long-lasting substantive convergence of national media debates on a global scale.

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

Research question/goal: The comparative analysis of 165 business interest associations from German industry aims to identify the logic behind the re-organisation 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 re-organisation 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 re-organisations 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: The project is currently in the stage of data collection. We completed the search for documents relating to research the institutional settings and the organisational changes of associations representing six important industrial sectors in Germany (chemistry/pharmacy, electrical engineering/electronics, food/drink, mechanical engineering, metal working, and garment/

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Researcher(s)/
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Sebastian Fuchs,
David Friedrich
Funding/
Fritz Thyssen Foundation
Duration/
2015 to 2017
Status/
ongoing

textile). In addition, we conducted an online survey targeted at the secretaries general of all sector and sub-sector associations at national and Länder level as well as at member companies. Furthermore, we started interviews to check the validity of previous research findings concerning the explanatory variables and to gain a solid interpretation of the survey statements about strategy preferences. Further interviews are being prepared.

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Researcher(s)/
Jana Paasch
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2015 to 2019
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of data collection and data management. Using computer scripts, we collected information on the processing of bills in the German states. Furthermore, we extracted all implementation measures to incorporate EU directives into national and state law taken by Germany in the period from 1959 until now from the EUR-Lex database (Sector 7). Further information on the EU directives retrieved from the EUR-Lex database (Sector 3) complements our data set.

B3.18 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: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Nikolay Marinov,
Harald Schoen
Researcher(s)/
Martian Mazureanu
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2016 to 2019
Status/
in preparation

Projects from the Previous Research Programme Department B

Active projects in 2016

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

European Social Survey

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

Current stage: In 2016, we published a first version of the data of the seventh wave. Furthermore, we prepared data collection for the eighth wave (sampling, questionnaire, fieldwork) and collected these data in the last months of 2016. Meetings with the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and GESIS to secure future funding have not been concluded yet.

Associated Projects Department B

Projects of MZES project directors within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms' and the ERC project 'Repression and the Escalation of Violence' and one dissertation project 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

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

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

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1 Summary Statistics

1.1 Research Projects 2016 (and 2015)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	6	8	14
Ongoing projects (29 externally funded)	11	19	30
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) at the end of 2016	17	27	44
Projects completed in 2016 (7 externally funded)	3	5	8
Projects continued elsewhere	0	1	1
Total of all projects (active and completed) (44 externally funded)	20	33	53
Total of all projects 2015	28	42	70

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

1.2 New Grants 2007–2016, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

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

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2011–2016

In %	2011–13	2014–16	2016
DFG	43.8	85.4	79.4
Foundations	2.8	6.6	10.3
German Federal Government	2.0	0.0	0.0
Baden-Württemberg	5.5	2.0	3.1
EU & European Consortia	46.0	3.9	4.7
Others	0.0	2.1	2.6

1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2016

	Source of Funds	Total	Male	Female	%
Researchers in Research Departments	MZES	10	6	4	40.0
	Research grants	36	22	14	38.9
Researchers in Data and Methods Unit	MZES	5	4	1	20.0
Total at Centre		51	32	19	37.2
Schools of Social Sciences, of Humanities, and Dept. of Economics	University of Mannheim	32	24	8	25.0
Overall 2016		83	56	27	32.5

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2016 (and 2015)

	MZES budget		External research grants a)		Schools of Social Sciences, of Humanities, and Dept. of Economics	
	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons
Researchers and project directors in research departments	7.55 b)	10	25.05 b)	36	31.50	32
Academic staff in MZES infrastructure	8.0 c)	9				
Non-academic staff	6.76	10				
Total 2016	21.81	29	25.05	36	31.50	32
Total 2015	22.42	32	29.30	43	31.40	33

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

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2016 (and 2015)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing		Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates		Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim	2	2		5	Private sector				1
Other German university	1	4	1	3	Other			1	1
Other foreign university	2	2	4	6	Total 2016	5	9	7	16
Public sector		1	1		Total 2015	6	15	8	25

1.7 MZES in the Public

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

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2016	Increase since 2015
Country studies (focus of collection ^a)	16,908	168
General, social, economic history	1,267	2
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,181	11
Education, science, research	962	13
Labour market, classes, profes- sions, status groups	1,249	6
Family, household, kinship	1,173	16
Reference books	751	1
Churches, culture, tourism	297	4
Mass media, communication	117	0
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	774	7
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	2,971	59
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,516	27
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,528	7
Environmental policy	93	0
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	466	7
Trade unions, employers' organisations	535	3
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	1,028	5

Classifications	Holding 2016	Increase since 2015
Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,343	33
European integration group (E.A.)	4,809	82
Theory (THEO)	1,314	13
Methods (MET)	784	15
Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	131	0
General group (ALLG)	3,276	57
Working papers	10,871	58
Total	42,436	426

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
Alle , Marlene	C	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Allerkamp , Doreen, Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	MZES
Ariaans , Mareike	A	Developments of Social Care Services in Europe	MZES
Bader , Felix *	A	Bargaining and Exchange in Social Networks	MZES
Baerg , Nicole Rae, Prof., Ph.D. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Bahle , Thomas, PD Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Baumann , Markus	B	Where Is My Party?; Reform Agendas and Intra-party Programmatic Position-taking	DFG, EU
Bender , Benedikt	A	Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis?	DFG
Bless , Herbert, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Blom , Annelies, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Bräuninger , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Breznau , Nate, Ph.D.	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Brockhaus , Sarah	A	Using Propensity Scores for Nonresponse Adjustment with Covariate Measurement Error	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Carey , Sabine C., Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director	School of Social Sciences
Carey , Sean, Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Däubler , Thomas, Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow; Project Director, Research Area B2	MZES
Debus , Marc, Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department; Project Director, Research Areas B2 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Dollmann , Jörg, Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Dwinger , Felix *	B	European Election Study 2014	EU
Ebbinghaus , Bernhard, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Eberle , Sibylle	C	Secretary	MZES
Ebert , Tobias	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	German National Academic Foundation
Eck , Jennifer	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	DFG
Ecker , Alejandro, Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Endres , Fabian *	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Entringer , Theresa	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
Fetscher , Verena	B	Who Cares about the Others? Explaining Motivational Foundations of Preferences for Redistribution	MZES
Fietkau , Sebastian *	B	Referendum 'Stuttgart 21'	State Baden-Württemberg

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Friedrich , David	B	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations	Fritz Thyssen Foundation
Frölich , Markus, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	Department of Economics
Fuchs , Sebastian	B	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations	Fritz Thyssen Foundation
Gautschi , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Areas A1 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Gebauer , Jochen E., Dr. habil.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	DFG
Gerngroß , Nicola	A	Secretary	MZES
Granato , Nadia, Dr.	A, C	Project Director, Research Area A3; Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Grill , Christiane, Dr.	B	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	DFG
Gross , Martin, Dr.	B	Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems; Going Local: Determinants of Institutional Changes of Local Government and their Implications; Where Is My Party?	EU, DFG
Gschwend , Thomas, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Guijarro Usobiaga , Jan, Dr. *	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Heldmann , Philipp, Dr.	C	Managing Director	MZES
Helmschrott , Susanne	B	Public Opinion of European Societies in Change	MZES, DFG
Heß , Moritz *	A	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States	DFG
Hillmann , Henning, Prof., Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Areas A1 and A3	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Hollermeier , Nikolaus	C	Public Relations	MZES
Horr , Andreas	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course; Ethnic Networks and Educational Achievement over the Life Course	DFG
Huber , Sascha, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Jacob , Konstanze	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Jäger , Kai	B	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)	DFG
Kalter , Frank, Prof. Dr.	A	Director MZES; Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Keusch , Florian, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Klein , Oliver	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Kogan , Irena, Prof. Dr.	A	Head of Department; Project Director, Research Areas A2 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Kohler-Koch , Beate, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
König , Stefanie *	A	Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe and the United States	DFG
König , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Kreuter , Frauke, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Kruse , Hanno	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Kuhnle , Jeremy Jesse	A	Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration	Fritz Thyssen Foundation

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Kurella , Anna-Sophie	B	Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	DFG
Landmann , Andreas, Dr. *	A	Poverty, Ill-Health and Health Insurance in Pakistan	DFG
Laumann , Hannah	A	Secretary	MZES
Leszczensky , Lars, Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Löb , Charlotte	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
Lück , Julia *	B	Sustainable Media Events? Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	DFG
Mader , Matthias *	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Marinov , Nikolay, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Mazureanu , Martian	B	The Hybrid Wars of Information	MZES
Melbeck , Christian, Dr.	C	Computer Department	MZES
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
Munzert , Simon, Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Research Area B2; Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Navarrete , Rosa M. *	B	Participation and Representation (PartiRep-2)	Belgian Science Policy Office, University of Mannheim
Nehrlich , Andreas	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	Friedrich Ebert Foundation

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Nickel , Constanze	B	Secretary	MZES
Olszenka , Ninja *	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Paasch , Jana	B	Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System	DFG
Pappi , Franz Urban, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Partheymüller , Julia *	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG, MZES
Perry , Sarah (née Odrakiewicz)	B	Democracy Monitoring	Heinrich Böll Foundation
Pink , Sebastian	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG
Popa , Sebastian Adrian, Dr.	B, C	European Election Study 2014; Data and Methods Unit	EU, MZES
Preißinger , Maria	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Quittkat , Christine, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	DFG
Reiss , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Rinke , Eike Mark, Dr.	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
Rosset , Jan, Dr. *	B	Postdoc Mobility Fellowship	SNF
Rossi , Beate	A	Secretary	MZES
Roth , Tobias, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Areas A2 and A3	DFG
Rothenbacher , Franz, Dr.	A, C	Project Director, Research Area A1; Data and Methods Unit	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Rudnik , Agatha	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Sauter , Lisa	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Schierholz , Malte	A	New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	DFG
Schmidt , Franziska *	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Schmidt , Sebastian *	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion; Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda	DFG, MZES, State Baden-Württemberg
Schmitt , Hermann , Prof. Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Research Areas B2 and B3; Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Schmitt-Beck , Rüdiger, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Schnaudt , Christian	B	European Social Survey (ESS)	DFG
Schoen , Harald, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Scholten , Mirte M.M. *	A	Educational and Occupational Careers of Tertiary Education Drop-outs	DFG
Shen , Jing, Ph.D.	A	Inside Integration and Acculturation—Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	DFG
Staudt , Alexander	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Stecker , Christian, Dr.	B	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director B3	MZES
Stegmann , Christine	B	Secretary	MZES
Stegmüller , Daniel, Prof., Ph.D. *	B	Project Director	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Stötzer , Lukas, Dr. *	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	MZES
Strohmeier , Robert	B	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship	EU
Theocharis , Yannis, Dr.	B	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director Research Areas B1 and B3	MZES
Thomann , Eva, Dr. *	B	Postdoc Mobility Fellowship	SNF
van Deth , Jan W., Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Weiß , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Weißmann , Markus	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Wessler , Hartmut, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B2 and B3	School of Humanities
Wetzel , Anne, Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director B3	University of Mannheim
Williams , Christopher James, Ph.D. *	B	Public Opinion of European Societies in Change	MZES, DFG
Wolbring , Tobias, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Wolf , Christof, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	GESIS, School of Social Sciences
Wormer , Marlene	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Wozniak , Antal *	B	Sustainable Media Events? Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	DFG
Wozniak , Helena	C	Secretary	MZES
Wuttke , Alexander	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Yordanova , Nikoleta, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Zapryanova , Galina, Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	DFG

* Left the MZES in 2016 or at the end of 2016

A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

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

2.3 Guest Researchers

Dingemans , Ellen, Dr.	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague, Netherlands	October 2016
Evans , Mariah, Prof. Dr.	University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, USA	May, June 2016
Fazekas , Zoltan, Dr.	University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway	October 2016
Fong , Eric, Prof. Dr.	University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada	November 2016
Jonsson , Jan O., Prof., Ph.D.	Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden	October 2016
Krewel , Mona, Dr.	Cornell University, Ithaca, USA	July 2016
Marczuk , Anna	Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover, Hannover, Deutschland	November, December 2016
Nyagolov , Lachezar	Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge / Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS), Sofia, Bulgaria	September, October 2016
Strebel , Michael	University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland	September–December 2016
Torcal , Mariano, Dr.	UPF Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain	November 2016
Wlezien , Christopher, Prof., Ph.D.	University of Texas at Austin, Austin, USA	February 2016

2.4 Project Funding Granted 2013–2016

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2013 in €	2014 in €	2015 in €	2016 in €
Department A						
A1.9	Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Social Concertation and Social Pacts in Europe Bernhard Ebbinghaus	DFG				224,453
A2.1	Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities. Health Consequences of Changes in Romantic Partnership, Work and Employment Status Among Men and Women Christof Wolf, Oliver Arránz Becker	DFG				268,225
A2.3	Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work Irena Kogan, Tobias Roth	DFG			266,396	
A2.7	New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification Frauke Kreuter	DFG				320,445
A2.10	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality Jochen E. Gebauer	DFG		1,000,813		
A3.1	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan	DFG		2,227,284		1,318,710
A3.3	Friendship and Identity in School Frank Kalter	DFG			475,706	
A3.5	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course Frank Kalter	LifBi ¹		112,935		66,860
A3.8	Inside Integration and Acculturation—Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe Irena Kogan	DFG		270,432		
A3.12	Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration Henning Hillmann, Christina Gathmann	Thyssen ¹			175,000	

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2013 in €	2014 in €	2015 in €	2016 in €
Other *	The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Youth Labour Markets in Europe Michael Gebel	MWK ¹	117,795			
	Conference Sarah Carol	Thyssen ¹		12,000		
Department B						
B1.1	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG			527,612	
B1.2	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies Harald Schoen	DFG			351,370	127,700
B1.3	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG				746,376
B1.4	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe (CUPESSSE) Jale Tosun	EU	4,999,220			
B1.6	Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda Sascha Huber	Ba-Wü ¹				105,000
B1.9	Attitudes on Foreign and Security Policy in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison at the Mass and Elite Level Hans Rattinger	DFG	108,969		100,544	
B1.10	Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied Thomas Bräuninger, Franz Pappi	DFG	100,000			116,378
B1.11	Referendum 'Stuttgart 21' Thorsten Faas, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	StM ¹	66,131	77,574		
B1.12	Democracy Monitoring Jan W. van Deth, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	Ba-Wü ¹	92,000	30,000		27,000

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2013 in €	2014 in €	2015 in €	2016 in €
B2.7	The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation Thomas Däubler	DFG		269,280		
B2.12	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective Hartmut Wessler	DFG		417,436		
B2.15	Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties Marc Debus	DFG			319,240	
B3.1	Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems ** Marc Debus	EU				201,684
B3.4	European Election Study 2014 Hermann Schmitt	Consortium ²	750,000			
B3.4	EUENGAGE—Bridging the Gap Between Public Opinion and European Leadership Hermann Schmitt	EU		262,500		
B3.4	Turn-out in European Parliament Elections Hermann Schmitt	SIEPS ¹				43,427
B3	Conference Hermann Schmitt	Thyssen ¹			12,000	
B3.7	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA) Nikolay Marinov	DFG				289,620
B3.8	Framing Europe: Eurosceptic Cues and Citizen Attitudes Galina Zapryanova	DFG			208,338	
B3.12	Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change Hartmut Wessler	DFG			151,252	

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2013 in €	2014 in €	2015 in €	2016 in €
B3.13	Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures Thomas König	MaTax ¹		29,400		
B3.15	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations Beate Kohler-Koch	Thyssen ¹			154,800	
B3.17	Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System Christian Stecker	DFG			253,210	
B	Paying Attention to Attention: Media Exposure and Opinion Formation in an Age of Information Overload Simon Munzert	VW ¹				442,100
Other *	The Impact of Europeanization on the Determinants of Success and Duration of German Legislation Thomas König	DFG	49,850			
	Total Department A		117.795	3.623.464	917.102	2.198.693
	Total Department B		6,166,170	1,086,190	2,078,366	2,099,285
	Grand total MZES		6,283,965	4,709,654	2,995,468	4,297,978

- ¹ Ba-Wü Baden-Württemberg Foundation
LifBi Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
MaTax Wissenschafts-Campus MaTax
MWK Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts Baden-Württemberg
SIEPS Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies
StM Ministry of the Prime Minister of the State of Baden-Württemberg
Thyssen Fritz Thyssen Foundation
VW Volkswagen Foundation

- ² Consortium Volkswagen Foundation, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Mercator Foundation, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

* Project from the previous Research Programme.

** 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				
2006-2017	<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	Three Co-PIs and several dozen researchers at German universities, WZB, and GESIS	DFG
International				
2002-2017	<i>European Social Survey</i> Chair of German national team and module development: van Deth	Comparative and longitudinal research on social, political, and economic attitudes among European citizens	Cooperation of researchers from over 30 countries	EU, DFG
2009-2020	<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
2010-2016	<i>Making Electoral Democracy Work</i> Local project director: Gschwend	Study on the impact of electoral rules on the functioning of democracy, analysis of party strategies in five countries	23 researchers from 15 universities in Canada, USA, and Europe	SSHRC
2013-2018	<i>CUPESSÉ—Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe</i> Scientific coordinator: Tosun	Multi-disciplinary project that carries out a comparative analysis of both the demand and supply side of youth unemployment in ten Member States of the EU and Associated Countries. The project brings together theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches from four academic disciplines.	About 40 researchers from 25 countries	EU

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
2016-2018	<i>COHESIFY—The Impact of EU Cohesion Policy on European Identification</i> Local project director: Debus	The project focuses on how European identity and perceptions of the EU and cohesion policy vary at national, regional and local levels and on the impact of cohesion policy on citizens' perceptions of the policy and identification with the EU.	Consortium of 8 universities and 2 SMEs from 10 EU Member States	EU

2.6 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Location	Name of institution
Australia	Canberra	Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University
Austria	Linz	Johannes Kepler University Linz
	Vienna	Department of Government, University of Vienna
	Vienna	Department of Methods in the Social Sciences, University of Vienna
	Vienna	Institute for Human Resource Management, Vienna University of Economics and Business
Belgium	Antwerp	Departement Politieke Wetenschappen, Universiteit Antwerpen
	Brussels	Centre d'étude de la vie politique (CEVIPOL), Université Libre de Bruxelles
	Brussels	TNS opinion
	Ghent	Centre for EU Studies (CEUS), Ghent University

Country	Location	Name of institution
Belgium (continued)	Leuven	Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, KU Leuven
	Leuven	Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven
	Leuven	Department of Political Science, KU Leuven
Canada	Edmonton	McEwan University
	Lethbridge	Department of Geography, University of Lethbridge
	Montreal	Centre for the Study of Democratic Citizenship
	Montreal	Department of Political Science, McGill University
	Montreal	Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal
	Ottawa	Department of Political Science, Carleton University
	St. John's	Department of Political Science, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Country	Location	Name of institution
Canada (continued)	Vancouver	Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
	Vancouver	Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia
	Vancouver	Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia
	Ville de Québec	Department of Political Science, Université Laval
	Winnipeg	Department of Psychology, University of Winnipeg
Czech Republic	Brno	Masaryk University
	Prague	Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences
Denmark	Copenhagen	Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen
	Odense	Department of Political Science and Public Management, University of Southern Denmark
Estonia	Tallinn	Institute of International and Social Studies (IISS), Tallinn University
France	Aix-en-Provence	Centre de recherche unique de Sciences Po Aix (CHERPA)
	Paris	Centre d'études européennes, Sciences Po
	Paris	L'étude longitudinale par internet pour les sciences sociales (ELIPSS), Sciences Po

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany	Bamberg	Bamberg Center for Empirical Studies (BACES), Universität Bamberg
	Bamberg	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg
	Bamberg	National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi)
	Berlin	Berlin Institute for Integration and Migration Research (BIM), HU Berlin
	Berlin	Hertie School of Governance
	Berlin	Institute for Educational Quality Improvement (IQB), HU Berlin
	Berlin	Institut für Psychologie, HU Berlin
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
	Bielefeld	Fakultät für Soziologie, Universität Bielefeld
	Bochum	Foerster & Thelen Marktforschung Feldservice GmbH
	Bonn	Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods
	Bremen	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Universität Bremen and Jacobs Universität
	Cologne	Data Archive for the Social Sciences, GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Cologne	Department Computational Social Science (CSS), GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Cologne	Institut für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, Universität zu Köln
	Cologne	Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIfG)
	Darmstadt	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, TU Darmstadt
	Düsseldorf	Institut für Deutsches und Internationales Parteienrecht und Parteienforschung (PRuF), HHU Düsseldorf
	Düsseldorf	Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, HHU Düsseldorf
	Eichstätt	Faculty of History and Social Science, Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt
	Erlangen	Institut für Psychologie, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg
	Essen	Institut für Soziale Arbeit und Sozialpolitik (ISP), Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Frankfurt	Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
	Freiburg	Institut für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg
	Freiburg	Walter Eucken Institute
	Friedrichshafen	Political and Social Sciences, Zeppelin University, Friedrichshafen

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Göttingen	Institut für Psychologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Göttingen	Abteilung Politische Soziologie und Sozialpolitik, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Greifswald	Institut für Politik- und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Universität Greifswald
	Halle	Abteilung Sprechwissenschaft und Phonetik, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Hamburg	Fakultät für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Hamburg
	Hannover	Institut für Soziologie, Leibniz Universität Hannover
	Hannover	Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Leibniz Universität Hannover
	Heidelberg	Alfred-Weber-Institut für Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Heidelberg
	Karlsruhe	Department of Sociology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
	Karlsruhe	Institute of Information Systems and Management, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
	Kiel	Leibniz-Institut für die Pädagogik der Naturwissenschaften und Mathematik (IPN)
	Konstanz	Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Konstanz

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Landau	Institute for Social Sciences, University of Koblenz-Landau
	Leipzig	Institut für Soziologie, Universität Leipzig
	Magdeburg	Institut für Gesellschaftswis- sensschaften, Otto von Guer- icke University Magdeburg
	Mainz	Department of Political Science, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz
	Mannheim	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sci- ences, Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Marburg	Institute for Political Science, Philipps University Marburg
	Munich	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, LMU München
	Munich	Ifo Institute for Economic Research
	Munich	Institut für Soziologie, LMU München
	Munich	Munich Center for the Eco- nomics of Aging, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy
	Munich	TUM School of Education, Technical University of Munich
	Nürnberg	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Potsdam	Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissen- schaftliche Fakultät, Universität Potsdam
	Siegen	Philosophische Fakultät, Universität Siegen
Greece	Thessa- loniki	School of Political Science, Aristotle University
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Department of Sociology, the Chinese University of Hong Kong
Hungary	Budapest	Department of Political Science, Central European University
Iceland	Reykjavik	University of Iceland
Ireland	Dublin	Department of Political Science, Trinity College Dublin
	Dublin	School of Law and Govern- ment, Dublin City University
	Limerick	University of Limerick
Israel	Beer-Sheva	Department of Politics and Government, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
Italy	Bologna	Dipartimento di Sociologia e Diritto dell'Economia, Università di Bologna
	Florence	Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute
	Florence	Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute
	Milan	Bocconi University

Country	Location	Name of institution
Italy (continued)	Milan	Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milan
	Rome	Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche, LUISS Guido Carli
	Siena	Department of Political and International Sciences, University of Siena
	Trento	Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Università degli Studi di Trento
	Turin	Scuola di Scienze Giuridiche, Politiche ed Economico-Sociali, Università degli Studi di Torino
Japan	Nishinomiya	Kwansei Gakuin University
	Sapporo	Graduate School of Letters, Hokkaido University
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Faculté des Lettres, des Sciences humaines, des Arts et des Sciences de l'Education, University of Luxembourg
Mexico	Mexico City	Licenciatura en Ciencia Política, ITAM
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Department of Child Development and Education, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Department of Sociology, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Faculty of Social Sciences, VU University Amsterdam

Country	Location	Name of institution
Netherlands (continued)	Groningen	Department of Sociology, University of Groningen
	Leiden	Department of Political Science, University of Leiden
	Maastricht	Centre for European Research in Maastricht (CERiM), Maastricht University
	Rotterdam	Department of Public Administration, Erasmus University Rotterdam
	The Hague	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)
	Tilburg	CentERdata, Tilburg University
	Tilburg	Department of Developmental Psychology, Tilburg University
	Utrecht	Department of Sociology, Utrecht University
	Utrecht	European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (Ercomer), Utrecht University
Norway	Bergen	Department of Comparative Politics, University of Bergen
	Oslo	Department of Political Science, University of Oslo
	Oslo	Fafo – Institute for Labour and Social Research
	Oslo	Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH)
Poland	Warsaw	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences
	Warsaw	Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences

Country	Location	Name of institution
Portugal	Lisbon	Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)
Singapore	Singapore	Asia Research Institute (ARI), National University of Singapore
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana
Spain	Barcelona	Department of Political and Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona
	Barcelona	Department of Political Science, Autonomous University of Barcelona
	Madrid	Department of Sociology II (Social Structure), Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)
	Madrid	Departamento de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internacionales, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Sweden	Gothenburg	Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg
	Linköping	Institute of Analytical Sociology (IAS), Linköping University
	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

Country	Location	Name of institution
Switzerland	Bern	Institute of Sociology, University of Bern
	Geneva	Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Geneva
	Lausanne	FORS, University of Lausanne
	Zurich	Departement Geistes-, Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, ETH Zurich
	Zurich	Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
	Zurich	Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich
Turkey	Istanbul	International Relations Department, Koç University
	Izmir	Faculty of Communication, Izmir University of Economics
United Kingdom	Aberystwyth	Department of International Politics, Aberystwyth University
	Bath	Department of Psychology, University of Bath
	Cambridge	Department of Politics and International Studies (POLIS), University of Cambridge
	Cambridge	Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge
	Cardiff	School of Psychology, Cardiff University
	Colchester	Department of Government, University of Essex
	Exeter	Department of Politics, University of Exeter

Country	Location	Name of institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Glasgow	European Policies Research Centre, University of Strathclyde
	Glasgow	School of Government and Public Policy, University of Strathclyde
	Leicester	Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Leicester
	London	Department of Government, London School of Economics
	London	Department of Methodology, London School of Economics
	London	Department of Political Science, School of Public Policy, University College London
	London	Queen Mary University of London
	Manchester	Department of Politics, University of Manchester
	Newcastle	Department of Politics, University of Newcastle
	Nottingham	School of Politics and International Relations, University of Nottingham
USA	Oxford	Sociology Group, Nuffield College
	Southampton	School of Psychology, University of Southampton
	Warwick	Department of Politics and International Studies (PAIS), University of Warwick
	Ann Arbor, MI	Department of Political Science, University of Michigan

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	Ann Arbor, MI	Institute for Social Research (ISR), University of Michigan
	Atlanta, GA	Department of Political Science, Emory University
	Austin, TX	Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin
	Austin, TX	Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Austin
	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
	Columbus, OH	Department of Political Science, Ohio State University
	Dallas, TX	Department of Sociology, Dedman College, Southern Methodist University
	Davis, CA	Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis
	Durham, NC	Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University
	Irvine, CA	Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California, Irvine
	Lawrence, KS	College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Kansas
	Lincoln, NE	Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
	Los Angeles, CA	School of International Relations, University of Southern California

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	Madison, WI	University of Wisconsin-Madison
	Middlebury, VT	Department of Political Science, Middlebury College
	Minneapolis, MN	Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota
	Minneapolis, MN	Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota
	New Haven, CT	Department of Sociology, Yale University
	New York, NY	Harriman Institute, Columbia University
	New York, NY	New York University Center for Data Science
	Oakdale, NY	Political Science Department, Dowling College
	Pittsburgh, PA	Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University
	Princeton, NJ	Department of Politics, Princeton University
	Reno, NV	Department of Sociology, International Survey Center, University of Nevada, Reno
	Riverside, CA	Department of Political Science, University of California
	Seattle, WA	Department of Communication, University of Washington
	St. Louis, MO	Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis
	Stony Brook, NY	Department of Political Science, Stony Brook University

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	Suitland, MD	U.S. Census Bureau
	Tallahassee, FL	Department of Psychology, Florida State University
	Tempe, AZ	School of Politics and Global Studies, Arizona State University
	University Park, PA	Department of Political Science, Pennsylvania State University
	Washington, DC	Department of Psychology, Georgetown University

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.

2/15/16	Prof. Dr. Markus Tepe Universität Oldenburg	Voting on Redistribution through a "Leaky Bucket". Evidence from a Laboratory Democracy
2/16/16	Prof. Gianluca Carnabuci, Ph.D. Università della Svizzera italiana	Good for One but Bad for Most? How Intra-Organizational Networks Impact Innovative Performance at the Inventor and Firm Level
2/22/16	Prof. Christopher Wlezien, Ph.D. The University of Texas at Austin	Policy (Mis)Representation and the Cost of Ruling: US Presidential Elections in Comparative Perspective
2/23/16	Sarah Gentrup / Susanne Rahmann Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin / Universität Mannheim	Pygmalion in the German Classroom? Biases in Teacher Expectations and Their Effects on First Graders' Competence Development
2/29/16	Prof. Dr. Armin Schäfer Universität Osnabrück	The Poor Political Representation of the Working Class
3/02/16	Prof. Dr. Marc Helbling Universität Bamberg / Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung	Islamophobia: Xenophobia or Religious Intolerance?
3/08/16	Prof. Keith Dowding, Ph.D. Australian National University	Process Tracing, Mechanisms and Causation
3/08/16	Prof. Dr. Katrin Auspurg Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Why Should Women Get Less? Evidence on the Gender Pay Gap from Multifactorial Survey Experiments
3/15/16	Dr. Nate Breznau MZES	Social Institutions and the Cold War: the Role of Culture in Welfare State Attitudes
4/05/16	Prof. Dr. Katja Möhring Universität Mannheim	The Pension Penalty for Motherhood in Europe: Combining Life Course and Multilevel Perspectives
4/11/16	Dr. Nate Breznau MZES	Simultaneous Feedback Between Public Opinion and Social Policy
4/12/16	Prof. Dr. Andreas Flache University of Groningen	Minority Size and Ethnic Homophily. Preference Interpretations and Misspecification of ERG Models
4/19/16	André Grow, Ph.D. University of Leuven	The Reversal of the Gender Gap in Education and Its Consequences for Union Formation and Stability: Insights from Agent-Based Modelling

4/25/16	Johanna Rickne, Ph.D. Research Institute of Industrial Economics, Stockholm	The Price of Promotion: Gender Differences in the Impact of Career Success on Divorce
4/26/16	Prof. Dr. Corinna Kleinert Leibniz-Institut für Bildungsverläufe	How Family-Friendly Are Female Occupations? A Longitudinal Analysis on the Relation Between Occupational Gender Segregation and Working Time in West Germany
5/02/16	Delia Dumitrescu, Ph.D. University of Gothenburg	A New Tool to Detect Low Survey Response Accuracy
5/03/16	Dr. Nicole Tieben / Mirte Scholten Universität Tübingen / Universität Mannheim	Higher Education Non-Completion in Germany: Student Trajectories and Labour Market Transitions
5/09/16	Thomas Meyer, Ph.D. Universität Wien	Who Gets into the Papers? Party Campaign Messages and the Media
5/10/16	Dr. Olga Stavrova Universität zu Köln	Person-Culture Fit and Subjective Well-Being
5/17/16	Prof. Dr. Leen Vandecasteele Universität Tübingen	Inequality Within and Between Households. The Changing Role of the Partner's Labour Market Resources for Female Employment Careers in Germany
5/24/16	Prof. Rahsaan Maxwell, Ph.D. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	How Do We Make Sense of Immigrant Integration in Europe?
5/31/16	Prof. Dr. Mariah Evans University of Nevada, Reno	Books and Status Attainment: Scholarly Capital or Cultural Capital?
6/06/16	Prof. Vivien Schmidt, Ph.D. Boston University	Europe's Crisis of Legitimacy: Governing by Rules and Ruling by Numbers in the Eurozone
6/27/16	Prof. Ruth Dassonneville, Ph.D. Université de Montréal	Voter Dealignment and Party Convergence
9/13/16	Prof. Dr. Bernhard Ebbinghaus Universität Mannheim	Accumulation or Absorption of Employment Risks During the Great Recession? Comparing Household Low/Non-Employment in Europe Before and Since 2009
9/20/16	Prof. Dr. Florian Keusch Universität Mannheim	Smart(Phone) Data Collection—Combining Mobile Web Surveys with Device Tracking
10/04/16	Bálint Néray, Ph.D. Università della Svizzera italiana	Relational Integration—The Analysis of Friendship, Negative Ties and Ethnic Identity Among Adolescents
10/11/16	Prof. Dr. Céline Teney Universität Bremen	Highly Skilled Migration Within the EU: Intra-EU Brain Drain or Brain Waste?

10/13/16	Prof. John H. Aldrich, Ph.D. Duke University	The 2016 Elections in the U.S.: Is This Any Way to Elect Our Leaders?
10/17/16	Simone Dietrich, Ph.D. Essex University	Foreign Aid and Judicial Autonomy
10/18/16	Prof. Dr. Jani Erola University of Turku	Accumulation, Compensation and Multiplication in Intergenerational Attainment
10/25/16	Dr. Ellen Dingemans Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute	Working After Retirement: Determinants and Consequences of Bridge Employment
10/31/16	Prof. Dr. Katharina Holzinger Universität Konstanz	The Effect of Deliberative Quality on the Perception of Speakers
11/07/16	Prof. Dr. Mariano Torcal Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona	Citizens Becoming More Critical: a Comparative and Longitudinal Analysis of Political Trust in Europe and Latin America
11/08/16	Prof. Dr. Tak Wing Chan University College London	Social Mobility and the Wellbeing of Individuals
11/14/16	Dr. Albert Falcó-Gimeno Universitat de Barcelona	The Political Geography of Government Formation
11/15/16	Prof. Dr. Eric Fong University of Toronto / Chinese University of Hong Kong	East Asian Migration Patterns: Economy or Proximity?
11/21/16	Prof. Dr. André Bächtiger Universität Stuttgart	Mapping and Measuring Deliberation: Empirical and Conceptual Advances
11/22/16	Prof. Dr. Christian Imdorf Universität Basel	Do Vocational Pathways to Higher Education Foster Social Mobility for Males and Females? A Comparison of Different Tracks to Higher Education in France and Switzerland
11/28/16	Prof. Shelley Boulianne, Ph.D. MacEwan University, Edmonton, Canada	Wasting Time Online? Youth and Digital Media
12/05/16	Dr. Michael Herrmann Universität Konstanz	Stereotypes in Elections: Accuracy, Malleability, and Triggers
12/06/16	Dr. Michael Mäs University of Groningen	Opinion Influence Fosters Consensus, Not Polarization. Results from an Online Field-Experiment

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2016 by MZES staff members and/or with MZES support.

15-16 January	Euromanifestos Coding Workshop 2016	October 4-6	Health Politics, Health Policy, Long-Term Care and Inequalities
Chair:	Hermann Schmitt, Daniela Braun, Sebastian Popa, Felix Dwinger	Chair:	Thomas Bahle, Claus Wendt
17-18 March	Authors' Conference "Voters and Voting in Context"	November 17-18	Immigration and Integration in Cross-National Comparison
Chair:	Harald Schoen	Chair:	Nate Breznau, Tobias Roth, Jing Shen
22-23 April	Closing Workshop "Determinants of Retirement Decisions in Europe, the United States, and Japan"	November 25-26	Vices and Virtues of Decentralization: Challenges in European Multi-Level Democracies
Chair:	Dirk Hofäcker	Chair:	Thomas Däubler, Christian Stecker, Jochen Müller
8 June	Mannheim Empirical Economic and Social Research Workshop	1-2 December	1st International CILS4EU User Conference
Chair:	Marc Debus, Irena Kogan	Chair:	Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan
June 10-11	Jahrestagung der Sektion Methoden der DVPW		
Chair:	Thomas Däubler, Simon Munzert		

2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at the University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Spring		
Baumann, Markus	Applied Content Analysis in Political Science	Exercise
Breznau, Nate	Research in Progress: Labour Market Policy in Europe	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Breznau, Nate	Is the Welfare State so Popular and Why? Comparing Attitudes toward Social Policies	Seminar
Eck, Jennifer	Experimentalpsychologisches Praktikum	Seminar
Endres, Fabian	Probleme der empirischen Wahlforschung	Exercise
Entringer, Theresa	Ausgewählte Probleme der Differentiellen Psychologie: Selbstkonzeptmessung	Seminar
Gebauer, Jochen E.	Self-Concept	Seminar
Guijarro Usobiaga, Jan	Abschlussarbeit Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Guijarro Usobiaga, Jan	Academic Writing & Presentation	Seminar
Jacob, Konstanze	Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Kruse, Hanno	Friendship, Networks and Segregation	Exercise
Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Die Politische Ökonomie der Demokratie	Seminar
Landmann, Andreas	Entwicklungsökonomie	Seminar
Leszczensky, Lars	Theory and Empiricism in Sociological Research	Exercise
Mader, Matthias	Außen- und sicherheitspolitische Einstellungen in den USA und Deutschland	Seminar
Mader, Matthias	Politische Einstellungen in Ost- und Westdeutschland	Exercise
Navarrete, Rosa Maria	Comparing Political Systems: An Analytical Overview	Seminar
Pink, Sebastian	Introduction to Fertility Research	Exercise
Popa, Sebastian	Datenauswertung	Exercise
Preißinger, Maria	Analyse von Wahlkampfeffekten mit Paneldaten	Exercise
Roth, Tobias	Dissertation Tutorial	Colloquium
Rudnik, Agatha	Klassische Methoden der empirischen Wahlforschung am Beispiel von Europawahlen und Einstellungen zur EU	Exercise
Scholten, Mirte	Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Stecker, Christian	Die Kongruenz zwischen Wählerpräferenzen und Regierungshandeln im Vergleich	Seminar
Theocharis, Yannis	Social Networks, Institutions and Engagement	Seminar
Wetzel, Anne	Politische Transformation im post-sozialistischen Raum	Seminar
Wetzel, Anne	Regime Types – Concepts and Dynamics	Seminar

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Fall		
Breznau, Nate	Immigrants and Social Capital in Europe: Lessons from Survey Data	Seminar
Fetscher, Verena	Political Economy of Development	Seminar
Gebauer, Jochen	Self & Society	Seminar
Gebauer, Jochen	Psychological Perspectives on Affect and Motivation	Lecture
Jacob, Konstanze	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Kruse, Hanno	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Tutorial Game Theory	Seminar
Leszczensky, Lars	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Navarrete, Rosa Maria	Thinking Comparatively: Democracy, Parties and Citizens	Exercise
Pink, Sebastian	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Popa, Sebastian	Elections, Public Opinion and Democracy	Lecture
Preißinger, Maria	Heterogenität in politischen Urteilsprozessen	Seminar
Rudnik, Agatha	Klassiker der politischen Einstellungs- und Wahlforschung	Seminar
Sauter, Lisa	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Scholten, Mirte	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Stecker, Christian	Thesis Colloquium	Colloquium
Weißmann, Markus	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Wetzel, Anne	International Relations Theory and Contemporary Issues	Seminar
Wetzel, Anne	Das politische System der Ukraine aus der Perspektive aktueller Debatten der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre	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, such as the German Society of Electoral Research (DGfW) and the European research network "Transitions in Youth (TIY)";
- members of the board of trustees (Kuratorium) and scientific advisory board (Wissenschaftlicher Beirat) of GESIS;
- referees of various national, EU and international foundations;
- evaluators of research institutions and university departments;
- external members of selection boards for university professorships;
- members of awards committees, such as the DESTATIS Gerhard Fürst award;
- members of the scientific boards of large-scale surveys, such as the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), the Eurobarometer surveys, the Portuguese

Representation Study, the Greek National Election Study, and the 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, Walter Müller, Franz Urban Pappi)
- Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Walter Müller)
- European Academy of Sociology (Hartmut Esser, Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan)
- Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften (Hartmut Esser)
- Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (Jan W. van Deth)
- Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz (Thomas Bräuninger)

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

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

3 Publications and Other Output

3.1 Books

Bäck, Hanna, and Marc **Debus** (2016): *Political Parties, Parliaments and Legislative Speechmaking*. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Gross, Martin (2016): *Koalitionsbildungsprozesse auf kommunaler Ebene: Schwarz-Grün in deutschen Großstädten*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Großmann, Daniel, and Tobias **Wolbring** (Eds.) (2016): *Evaluation von Studium und Lehre. Grundlagen, methodische Herausforderungen und Lösungsansätze*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Hofäcker, Dirk, Moritz **Heß**, and Stefanie **König** (Eds.) (2016): *Delaying Retirement. Progress and Challenges of Active Ageing in Europe, the United States and Japan*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

König, Stefanie (2016): *Labour Market Flexibility between Risk and Opportunity for Gender Equality Analyses of Self-employment, Part-time Work, and Job Autonomy*. Mannheim: MADOC Publikationsserver der Universität Mannheim.

Maasen, Sabine, Armin **Nassehi**, Irmhild **Saake**, and Tobias **Wolbring** (Eds.) (2016): *Soziale Welt. Zeitschrift für*

sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung und Praxis. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

Newton, Kenneth, and Jan W. **van Deth** (2016): *Foundations of Comparative Politics. Democracies of the Modern World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (Cambridge Textbooks in Comparative Politics).

Rattinger, Hans, Harald **Schoen**, Fabian **Endres**, Sebastian **Jungkunz**, Matthias **Mader**, and Jana **Pötzschke** (2016): *Old Friends in Troubled Waters: Policy Principles, Elites, and U.S.-German Relations at the Citizen Level After the Cold War*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Studien zur Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung; no. 30).

Riva, Paolo, and Jennifer **Eck** (Eds.) (2016): *Social exclusion: Psychological approaches to understanding and reducing its impact*. Cham: Springer.

Rosset, Jan (2016): *Economic Inequality and Political Representation in Switzerland*. Cham: Springer. (Contributions to Political Science).

Schoen, Harald, and Bernhard **Weßels** (Eds.) (2016): *Wahlen und Wähler: Analysen aus Anlass der Bundestagswahl 2013*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

Bäck, Hanna, Marc **Debus**, and Heike **Klüver** (2016): Bicameralism, Intra-party Bargaining, and the Formation of

Party Policy Positions: Evidence from the German Federal System. *Party Politics*, 22, issue 3, pp. 405–417.

- Bäck**, Hanna, Marc **Debus**, and Wolfgang C. **Müller** (2016): Intra-party diversity and ministerial selection in coalition governments. *Public Choice*, 166, issue 3-4, pp. 355–378.
- Baumann**, Markus (2016): Constituency Demands and Limited Supplies: Comparing Personal Issue Emphases in Co-sponsorship of Bills and Legislative Speech. *Scandinavian Political Studies*, 39, issue 4, pp. 366–387.
- Bevan**, Shaun, and Zachary **Greene** (2016): Looking for the Party? Partisan Effects on Issue Attention in UK Acts of Parliament. *European Political Science Review*, 8, issue 1, pp. 49–72.
- Bevan**, Shaun, and Peter **John** (2016): Policy Representation by Party Leaders and Followers: What drives UK Prime Minister's Questions? *Government and Opposition: an International Journal of Comparative Politics*, 51, issue 1, pp. 59–83.
- Bleidorn**, Wiebke, Ruben **Arslan**, Jaap **Denissen**, Peter **Rentfrow**, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, Jeff **Potter**, and Samuel **Gosling** (2016): Age and gender differences in self-esteem – A cross-cultural window. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 111, issue 3, pp. 396–410.
- Bleidorn**, Wiebke, Felix **Schönbrodt**, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, Peter **Rentfrow**, Jeff **Potter**, and Samuel **Gosling** (2016): To live among like-minded others: Exploring the links between person-city personality fit and self-esteem. *Psychological Science*, 27, issue 3, pp. 419–427.
- Bless**, Herbert, and Axel **Burger** (2016): A Closer Look at Social Psychologists' Silver Bullet Inevitable and Evitable Side Effects of the Experimental Approach. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 11, issue 2, pp. 296–308.
- Blom**, Annelies G., Michael **Bosnjak**, Anne **Cornilleau**, Anne-Sophie **Cousteaux**, Marcel **Das**, Salima **Douhou**, and Ulrich **Krieger** (2016): A Comparison of Four Probability-Based Online and Mixed-Mode Panels in Europe. *Social Science Computer Review*, 34, issue 1, pp. 8–25.
- Bowler**, Shaun, Thomas **Bräuninger**, Marc **Debus**, and Indridi H. **Indridason** (2016): Let's Just Agree to Disagree: Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in Coalition Agreements. *The Journal of Politics*, 78, issue 4, pp. 1264–1278.
- Bräuninger**, Thomas, Jochen **Müller**, and Christian **Stecker** (2016): Modeling Preferences Using Roll Call Votes in Parliamentary Systems. *Political Analysis*, 24, issue 2, pp. 189–210.
- Breznau**, Nate, and Maureen A. **Eger** (2016): Immigrant Presence, Group Boundaries and Support for the Welfare State in Western European Societies. *Acta Sociologica*, 59, issue 3, pp. 195–214.
- Breznau**, Nate (2016): Secondary Observer Effects: Idiosyncratic Errors in Small-N Secondary Data Analysis. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 19, issue 3, pp. 301–318.
- Carey**, Sabine C., Michael P. **Colaresi**, and Neil J. **Mitchell** (2016): Risk Mitigation, Regime Security, and Militias: Beyond Coup-proofing. *International Studies Quarterly*, 60, issue 1, pp. 59–72.
- Carol**, Sarah (2016): Like Will to Like? Partner Choice among Muslim Migrants and Natives in Western Europe. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 42, issue 2, pp. 261–276.
- Däubler**, Thomas, Thomas **Bräuninger**, and Martin **Brunner** (2016): Is Personal Vote-Seeking Behavior Effective? *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 41, issue 2, pp. 419–444.
- Debus**, Marc, and Martin **Gross** (2016): Coalition formation at the local level: Institutional constraints, party policy conflict, and office-seeking political parties. *Party Politics*, 22, issue 6, pp. 835–846.

Dollmann, Jörg (2016): Less Choice, Less Inequality? A Natural Experiment on Social and Ethnic Differences in Educational Decision-Making. *European Sociological Review*, 32, issue 2, pp. 203–215.

Domonkos, Stefan (2016): Who wants a progressive income tax? Determinants of tax-policy preferences in Post-Socialist Eastern Europe. *East European Politics and Societies*, 30, issue 2, pp. 423–448.

Dufner, Michael, Daniel Leising, and Jochen E. Gebauer (2016): Which basic rules underlie social judgment? Agency follows a zero-sum principle and communion follows a non-zero-sum principle. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 42, issue 5, pp. 677–687.

Dumitrescu, Delia, and Sebastian Adrian Popa (2016): Showing their true colors? How EU flag display affects perceptions of party elites' European attachment. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 60, issue 14, pp. 1698–1718.

Fong, Eric, and Jing Shen (2016): Participation in Voluntary Associations and Social Contact of Immigrants in Canada. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 60, issue 5-6, pp. 617–636.

Goren, Paul, Harald Schoen, Jason Reifler, Thomas Scotto, and William Chittick (2016): A Unified Theory of Value-Based Reasoning and U.S. Public Opinion. *Political Behavior*, 38, issue 4, pp. 977–997.

Greene, Zachary, and Matthias Haber (2016): Leadership Competition and Disagreement at Party National Meetings. *British Journal of Political Science*, 46, issue 3, pp. 611–632.

Greene, Zachary, and Christian B. Jensen (2016): Manifestos, Salience and Junior Ministerial Appointments. *Party Politics*, 22, issue 3, pp. 382–392.

Gschwend, Thomas, Lukas Stötzer, and Steffen Zittlau (2016): What drives rental votes? How coalitions signals

facilitate strategic coalition voting. *Electoral Studies*, 44, issue December, pp. 293–306.

Herrmann, Michael, Simon Munzert, and Peter Selb (2016): Determining the effect of strategic voting on election results. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A*, 179, issue 2, pp. 583–605.

Jäger, Kai (2016): The Role of Regime Type in the Political Economy of Foreign Reserve Accumulation. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 44, pp. 79–96.

Jensen, Carsten, and Elias Naumann (2016): Increasing pressures and support for public healthcare in Europe. *Health Policy*, 120, issue 6, pp. 698–705.

Jungherr, Andreas, Harald Schoen, and Pascal Jürgens (2016): The mediation of politics through Twitter: An analysis of messages posted during the campaign for the German federal election 2013. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 21, issue 1, pp. 50–68.

Kalter, Frank, and Gisela Will (2016): Social Capital in Polish-German Migration Decision-Making: Complementing the Ethnosurvey with a Prospective View. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 666, issue July 2016, pp. 46–63.

Keuschnigg, Marc, Felix Bader, and Johannes Bracher (2016): Using crowdsourced online experiments to study context-dependency of behavior. *Social Science Research*, 59, issue September, pp. 68–82.

Kreuter, Frauke, Joseph W. Sakshaug, and Roger Tourangeau (2016): The Framing of the Record Linkage Consent Question. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 28, issue 1, pp. 142–152.

Kruse, Hanno, Sanne Smith, Frank van Tubergen, and Ineke Maas (2016): From neighbors to school friends? How

adolescents' place of residence relates to same-ethnic school friendships. *Social Networks*, 44, issue January, pp. 130–142.

Leszczensky, Lars, Tobias H. **Stark**, Andreas **Flache**, and Anke **Munniksma** (2016): Disentangling the Relation between Young Immigrants' Host Country Identification and their Friendships with Natives. *Social Networks*, 44, pp. 179–189.

Lorenz, Georg, Sarah **Gentrup**, Cornelia **Kristen**, Petra **Stanat**, and Irena **Kogan** (2016): Stereotype bei Lehrkräften? Eine Untersuchung systematisch verzerrter Lehrererwartungen. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 68, issue 1, pp. 89–111.

Lück, Julia, Antal **Wozniak**, and Hartmut **Wessler** (2016): Networks of Coproduction: How Journalists and Environmental NGOs Create Common Interpretations of the UN Climate Change Conferences. *International Journal of Press/Politics*, 21, issue 1, pp. 25–47.

Möhring, Katja (2016): Life course regimes in Europe: The structure of individual life courses in comparative perspective. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 26, issue 2, pp. 124–139.

Naczyk, Marek, and Stefan **Domonkos** (2016): The financial crisis and varieties of pension privatization reversals in Eastern Europe. *Governance*, 29, issue 2, pp. 167–184.

Naumann, Elias, Christopher **Buss**, and Johannes **Bähr** (2016): How Unemployment Experience Affects Support for the Welfare State: A Real Panel Approach. *European Sociological Review*, 32, issue 1, pp. 81–92.

Neugebauer, Martin, and Oliver **Klein** (2016): Profitieren Kinder mit Migrationshintergrund von pädagogischen Fachkräften mit Migrationshintergrund? *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 68, issue 2, pp. 259–283.

Nulty, Paul, Yannis **Theocharis**, Sebastian Adrian **Popa**, Olivier **Parnet**, and Kenneth **Benoit** (2016): Social media and

political communication in the 2014 elections to the European Parliament. *Electoral Studies*, 44, issue December, pp. 429–444.

Popa, Sebastian Adrian, Robert **Rohrschneider**, and Hermann **Schmitt** (2016): Polarizing without legitimizing: The effect of lead candidates' campaigns on perceptions of the EU democracy. *Electoral Studies*, 44, issue December, pp. 469–482.

Preißinger, Maria, and Harald **Schoen** (2016): It's not always the campaign – Explaining inter-election switching in Germany, 2009–2013. *Electoral Studies*, 44, pp. 109–119.

Rinke, Eike Mark (2016): The impact of sound-bite journalism on public argument. *Journal of Communication*, 66, issue 4, pp. 625–645.

Rohrschneider, Robert, and Hermann **Schmitt** (2016): Introduction. *Electoral Studies*, 44, issue December, pp. 465–468.

Roth, Tobias, and Manuel **Siegert** (2016): Does the Selectivity of an Educational System Affect Social Inequality in Educational Attainment? Empirical Findings for the Transition from Primary to Secondary Level in Germany. *European Sociological Review*, 32, issue 6, pp. 779–791.

Rudolph, Lukas, and Thomas **Däubler** (2016): Holding Individual Representatives Accountable: The Role of Electoral Systems. *The Journal of Politics*, 78, issue 3, pp. 746–762.

Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger, and Julia **Partheymüller** (2016): A Two-Stage Theory of Discussant Influence on Vote Choice in Multiparty Systems. *British Journal of Political Science*, 46, issue 2, pp. 321–348.

Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger (2016): Struggling up the hill: Short-term effects of parties' contacting, political news and everyday talks on turnout. *Party Politics*, 22, issue 2, pp. 227–240.

Schulz, Benjamin, and Lars **Leszczensky** (2016): Native Friends and Host Country Identification Among Adolescent Immigrants in Germany: The Role of Ethnic Boundaries. *International Migration Review*, 50, issue 1, pp. 163–196.

Selb, Peter, and Simon **Munzert** (2016): Forecasting the 2013 German Bundestag Election Using Many Polls and Historical Election Results. *German Politics*, 25, issue 1, pp. 73–83.

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Scholten, Mirte M.M. (2016): *Causes and Consequences of Higher Education Non-Completion in Germany. The effect of pre-tertiary educational pathways on higher-education non-completion and the labour market outcomes of higher-education dropouts*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Wittig, Caroline (2016): *The Occurrence of Separate Opinions at the Federal Constitutional Court. An Analysis with a Novel Data Base*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

3.7 Seminar and Conference Presentations

Allerkamp, Doreen: *The Council Presidency and the Greek Debt Crisis: the Predictions of the Presidency Effect*, [6th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Brussels, Belgium, 23–25 June 2016].

Ariaans, Mareike, and Thomas Bahle: *Mapping long-term care systems*, [NORFACE Workshop “Health Politics, Health Policy, Long-Term Care and Inequalities, University Mannheim / MZES, 4–6 October 2016].

Bäck, Hanna, and Marc Debus: *Representing the Region on the Floor Electoral Districts, Economic Characteristics, and Speechmaking in the German Bundestag*, [Parliaments in Challenging Times. 3rd General Conference of the ECPR Standing Group on Parliaments, München, 30 June–2 July 2016].

Bäck, Hanna, Markus Baumann, Marc Debus, and Jochen Müller: *The Unequal Distribution of Speaking Time in European Parliamentary Party Groups*, [74th Annual Conference

of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, United States, 7–10 April 2016].

Bäck, Hanna, and Marc Debus: *When do Women Speak? A Comparative Analysis of the Role of Gender in Legislative Debates*, [Parliaments in Challenging Times. 3rd General Conference of the ECPR Standing Group on Parliaments, München, 30 June–2 July 2016].

Bader, Felix: *Anonymitätsbedenken in Verhandlungsexperimenten. Der Effekt individueller Quittungen in Diktatorspiel und Netzwerkaustausch*, [Kolloquium: “Aktuelle Themen und Probleme der empirischen Sozialforschung”, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, 28 June 2016].

Bader, Felix, and Marc Keuschnigg: *The Ecology of Altruism and Trust: A Large-Scale Online Experiment to Bring Context Back into Experimental Sociology*, [Workshop “Rational Choice Sociology: Theory and Empirical Applications”,

Venice International University, Venice, Italy, 21–24 November 2016].

Bader, Felix, Bastian **Baumeister**, Roger **Berger**, Marc **Keuschnigg**, and Fabian **Thiel**: *The Transportability of Experimental Results – A Study Conducted in Leipzig and Munich in the Lab and Online*, [Workshop “Rational Choice Sociology: Theory and Empirical Applications”, Venice International University, Venice, Italy, 21–24 November 2016].

Baumann, Markus, Hanna **Bäck**, and Johan Bo **Davidsson**: *In line with the party? The role of intra-party politics and gender in Swedish cabinet appointments*, [ECPR General Conference, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, 7–10 September 2016].

Baumann, Markus, Marc **Debus**, and Martin **Gross**: *Innerparteiliche Zerstrittenheit, divergierende Koalitionspräferenzen und Ergebnisse von Koalitionsverhandlungen*, [Annual meeting of the Analytical Politics Section (Arbeitskreis Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie) of the German Political Science Association, University of Cologne, 20–21 May 2016].

Biegert, Thomas, and Bernhard **Ebbinghaus**: *Accumulation or absorption of employment risks during the Great Recession? Comparing household low/non-employment in Europe before and since 2009*, [ECSR 2016 Conference, University of Oxford, United Kingdom, 22–24 September 2016].

Braun, Daniela, and Sebastian Adrian **Popa**: *The effect of lead candidates emphasized in election manifestos on the relevance of European elections*, [EUENGAGE Text Analysis Workshop, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, 22–23 June 2016].

Bräuninger, Thomas, Thomas **Däubler**, and Jean-Benoit **Pilet**: *The Personal Vote in Preferential List PR: Incumbency and Voters’ Decision-Making*, [10th ECPR General Conference, Prague, Czech Republic, 7–10 September 2016].

Breznau, Nate: *Simultaneous Feedback between Public Opinion and Social Policy*, [APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Philadelphia, PA, United States, 1–4 September 2016].

Crabtree, Charles, Matt **Golder**, Thomas **Gschwend**, and Indridi H. **Indridason**: *Campaign Sentiment in European Manifestos*, [6th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Brussels, Belgium, 23–25 June 2016].

Däubler, Thomas, Love **Christensen**, and Lukáš **Linek**: *Parliamentary Activity Types, Re-Selection and the Personal Vote*, [24th IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Poznań, Poland, 23–28 July 2016].

Däubler, Thomas: *Personalization incentives and the choice of parliamentary activities*, [3rd General Conference of the ECPR Standing Group on Parliaments, Munich, 30 June–2 July 2016].

Debus, Marc: *Die Integrationsdebatte in den Wahlkämpfen in Baden-Württemberg und Rheinland-Pfalz: Implikationen für (künftiges) Wahlverhalten und Regierungsbildung*, [Presentation, NRW School of Governance, University of Duisburg, 4 May 2016].

Debus, Marc, and Martin E. **Hansen**: *Party competition, election manifestos and roll call votes in the formation process of a parliamentary democracy: Evidence from Weimar Germany*, [Parliaments in Challenging Times. 3rd General Conference of the ECPR Standing Group on Parliaments, München, 30 June–2 July 2016].

Debus, Marc, and Martin E. **Hansen**: *Party competition, election manifestos and roll call votes in the formation process of a parliamentary democracy: Evidence from Weimar Germany*, [Workshop ‘The Politics of Parlamentarization’, University of Bremen, 14–15 July 2016].

Debus, Marc: *Verrückte Verhältnisse? Wahlverhalten und Parteienwettbewerb in Baden-Württemberg zwischen 2011 und 2016*, [Workshop 'Das grün-rote Experiment - Eine Bilanz der Landesregierung Kretschmann', Universität Heidelberg, 17–18 March 2016].

Dollmann, Jörg, and Frida Rudolphi: *Klassenzusammensetzung und Schulleistungen – Die Rolle des Kontextes und der Schulfreunde. Oder: (Etwas) Licht in der Black-Box?*, [Institutskolloquium des Instituts für Erziehungswissenschaft (IfE), Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland, 24 November 2016].

Dollmann, Jörg: *Positive choices for all? SES- and gender-specific premia for immigrants at educational transitions*, [3rd Annual BAGSS Conference, Bamberg, 20–21 July 2016].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *Ageing Europe's invisible plight: Rising income inequality in old age due to employment flexibilization and pension marketization?*, [Mini-Conference on "Reducing Inequality", SASE Conference, University of California, Berkeley, United States, 24–26 June 2016].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *Ageing Europe's invisible plight: Rising income inequality in old age due to employment flexibilization and pension marketization?*, [Annual ESPAnet Conference, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 1–3 September 2016].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *Role of social partners in pension reforms in Europe*, [Netspar Meeting 'Vertrouwde Verandering', Tilburg University, Netherlands, 24 March 2016].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *The reversal of early exit from work in ageing societies*, [23rd Conference of Europeanists, Philadelphia, PA, United States, 14–16 April 2016].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, and Dirk Hofäcker: *The reversal of early exit from work in aging societies: going beyond static regimes with temporal fuzzy set analysis*, [Conference WAHE

2016: Work, Age, Health and Employment, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, 19–21 September 2016].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *Wohlfahrtsstaatsregime im Vergleich: Idealtypus oder Realtypen?*, [38. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Universität Bamberg, 26–30 September 2016].

Eck, Jennifer, Christiane Schoel, Marc-André Reinhard, and Rainer Greifeneder: *When and why social exclusion affects the discrimination between lie and truth*, [58th Conference of Experimental Psychologists (TeaP), Heidelberg University, 21–23 March 2016].

Ecker, Alejandro: *Coalition bargaining duration in multiparty democracies*, [6th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Brussels, Belgium, 23–25 June 2016].

Ecker, Alejandro: *Coalition bargaining duration in multiparty democracies*, [New Developments in Cabinet Coalition Research, Rome, Italy, 29–30 April 2016].

Ecker, Alejandro: *Data on portfolio design - An overview of existing indicators and perspectives on future research*, [The Politics of Portfolio Design, Vienna, Austria, 10–12 March 2016].

Ecker, Alejandro: *The Architecture of Coalition Governance*, [ECPR General Conference, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, 7–10 September 2016].

Eckman, Stephanie, Frauke Kreuter, and Roger Tourangeau: *Salience of Survey Burden and its Effects on Response Behavior*, [International Conference on Questionnaire Design, Development, Evaluation, and Testing (QDET2), Miami, United States, 9–13 November 2016].

Esser, Hartmut, Kai Maaz, Heinz-Peter Meidinger, and Dorothea Schäfer: *Bildungsgerechtigkeit: Ja: Aber nur auf*

dem Papier?, [Didacta: Forum Bildung, Köln, 16–20 February 2016].

Esser, Hartmut: *Bildungssysteme und Bildungsarmut: Verstärkt die (strikte) Differenzierung nach Leistung wirklich (nur) die Bildungsungleichheiten?*, [Leopoldina-Vorlesung, Halle (Saale), 16 November 2016].

Esser, Hartmut: *Bildungsungleichheiten von Kindern mit Migrationshintergrund. Und was man dagegen tun kann*, [“Migration und Integration: Wie können Potenziale entwickelt werden?” Bildungspolitisches Forum des Leibniz-Forschungsverbundes Bildungspotenziale, Berlin, 5 October 2016].

Esser, Hartmut: *Institutionelle Sortierung und Bildungsarmut. Führt die (strikte) Differenzierung nach Leistung wirklich (nur) zu einer Verschärfung der sozialen Bildungsungleichheit?*, [Soziologisches Kolloquium Universität Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, 27 January 2016].

Esser, Hartmut: *Is Ability Tracking Really (Nothing But) Responsible for Stronger Social Educational Inequalities? A Comparison Between Country States in Germany*, [4. Jahrestagung der Gesellschaft für Empirische Bildungsforschung, Berlin, 7–11 March 2016].

Esser, Hartmut: *Sprache und Integration*, [Seminar „Ein Land und seine Sprachen. Sprachliche Identität und Integration“ der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Dresden, 10–12 June 2016].

Esser, Hartmut: *Tracking and Achievement: Is Strict Sorting by Ability Really Responsible for the Increase of Social Inequalities in Educational Achievement (Without Improving Its Level)? A Comparison of the German Federal States*, [1st International NEPS User Conference, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories, Bamberg, 7–8 July 2016].

Esser, Hartmut: *Verschärft die (strikte) Differenzierung nach Leistung wirklich nur die Bildungsungleichheiten? Ein Vergleich der deutschen Bundesländer*, [Frühjahrstagung der

Sektion Bildung und Erziehung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Essen, 2–3 June 2016].

Esser, Hartmut: *Verschärft die (strikte) Differenzierung nach Leistung wirklich nur die Bildungsungleichheiten? Ein Vergleich der deutschen Bundesländer*, [Institut für Pädagogik, Bildungs- und Sozialisationsforschung, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, 21 June 2016].

Faas, Thorsten, and Shaun Bowler: *Citizen Attitudes towards Referendum Processes*, [ECPR General Conference, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, 7–10 September 2016].

Fietkau, Sebastian: *Bürgerbeteiligung und Direkte Demokratie in Baden-Württemberg*, [Fachgespräch “Partizipation in Baden-Württemberg”, Staatsministerium, Stuttgart, 2 March 2016].

Fleischmann, Fenella, Lars Leszczensky, and Sebastian Pink: *More Compatible or More Conflicting? A Longitudinal Approach to the Patterns of Ethnic, Religious, and National Identity among Minority Youth in Germany*, [Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP), University of Warsaw, Poland, Poland, 13–16 July 2016].

Grill, Christiane, and Hajo G. Boomgaarden: *How Citizens (Could) Turn into an Informed Public: Explaining Information Attentiveness for European Parliamentary Elections*, [The 66th Annual Conference of the International Communication Association, Fukuoka, Japan, 9–13 June 2016].

Grill, Christiane, and Hajo G. Boomgaarden: *The EU’s Single Face or Many Faces? Europeanized Media Coverage from a Network Perspective*, [ECPR General Conference, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, 7–10 September 2016].

Gross, Martin, and Marc Debus: *EU regional policy and the support for European integration among political parties*, [MZES-Workshop “Vices and Virtues of Decentralization: Challenges in European multi-level Democracies”, MZES, Mannheim, 25–26 November 2016].

Gross, Martin: *Netzwerkstrukturen in der lokalen Politik*, [Workshop “Politische Orientierungen von Kommunalpolitikern im Vergleich”, Universität Stuttgart, 26 February 2016].

Gross, Martin: *Spending other people’s money? Sub-national party positions on European integration and EU cohesion policy*, [ECPR General Conference, Charles University Prague, Czech Republic, 7–10 September 2016].

Gross, Martin: *Sub-national party positions on European integration and EU cohesion policy: An exploratory analysis*, [3-Länder-Tagung “Regionalismus in einer entgrenzten Welt” der DVPW, ÖGPW und SVPW, Universität Heidelberg, 29 September–1 October 2016].

Gschwend, Thomas, Sebastian Sternberg, and Steffen Zittlau: *Are Judges Political Animals After All? Quasi-experimental Evidence from the German Federal Constitutional Court*, [6th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Brussels, Belgium, 23–25 June 2016].

Gschwend, Thomas, Sebastian Sternberg, and Steffen Zittlau: *Are Judges Political Animals after All? Quasi-Experimental Evidence from the German Federal Constitutional Court*, [First Conference on Empirical Legal Studies in Europe (CELSE), University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, 21–22 June 2016].

Gschwend, Thomas: *Strategic and Sincere Voting in Multi-level Systems*, [Workshop Making Electoral Democracy Work, Montreal, Kanada, Canada, 17–18 June 2016].

Gschwend, Thomas: *Strategic and Sincere Voting in Multi-level Systems*, [6th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Brussels, Belgium, 23–25 June 2016].

Hillmann, Henning: *Traders and Corsairs: Elite Networks and Privateering in Old Regime Saint-Malo*, [Networks - Regulation Seminar, Sciences Po, Paris, France, 15 April 2016].

Horwitz, Rachel, Sarah Brockhaus, Felix Henninger, Florian Keusch, Pascal J. Kieslich, Frauke Kreuter, and Malte Schierholz: *Learning from Mouse Movements: Improving Questionnaires and Respondents’ User Experience Through Passive Data Collection*, [International Conference on Questionnaire Design, Development, Evaluation, and Testing (QDET2), Miami, United States, 9–13 November 2016].

Jugert, Philipp, Lars Leszczensky, and Sebastian Pink: *The effects of ethnic minority children’s ethnic self-categorization on friendship selection in multi-ethnic schools*, [Talk at the Dept. of Developmental and Comparative Psychology, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, 26 May 2016].

Kalter, Frank: *Ethnic Inequalities among Youth in Europe. How Important Are Social and Cultural Aspects for Structural Integration?*, [Universität zu Köln, Institut für Soziologie, Research Seminar: Evaluation of 4th cohort of doctoral students, Köln, 20 January 2016].

Kalter, Frank: *Growing up in Diverse Europe - Pathways to Children of Immigrants’ Integration*, [Institut für Soziologie, Kolloquiumsvortrag, Maximilians-Universität, München, 16 November 2016].

Kalter, Frank: *Growing up in Diverse Europe: How Important Are Social and Cultural Aspects of Integration?*, [University of Groningen, Dept. of Sociology, ICS Spring Day Eröffnungsvortrag, Groningen, Netherlands, 23 June 2016].

Kalter, Frank: *Growing up in Diverse Europe. Integration and the Lives of Minority and Majority Youth in England, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden*, [1st International CILS4EU User Conference, MZES, Mannheim, 1–2 December 2016].

Kalter, Frank: *The Structural, Social and Cultural Integration of Immigrant Children*, [Alliance of Leading Universities on Migration (ALUM) Autumn Workshop, MZES, Mannheim, 2–4 November 2016].

Kogan, Irena: *At school or at work? Comparing the role of vocational education and training in school-to-work transitions in German-speaking and Eastern European countries*, [24th Annual Workshop of Transitions in Youth (TIY): Transition to Adulthood and Life Course Inequalities: Good Entry, Good Life?, University of Trento, Trento, Italy, 7–10 September 2016].

Kogan, Irena: *Integration policies and immigrants' labor market outcomes in Europe*, [Keynote speech/PhD Seminar at MIDA Closing Conference on Changes, Challenges and Advantages of Cross-border Labour Mobility within the EU, Aalborg University, Copenhagen, Denmark, 18–20 May 2016].

Kogan, Irena, and Jing **Shen**: *The Next Top Model? Body Size and Life Satisfaction among the European Youth*, [ECSR 2016 Conference, University of Oxford, United Kingdom, 22–24 September 2016].

Kogan, Irena: *What makes a satisfied immigrant? Host country characteristics and immigrants' life satisfaction in eighteen European countries*, [Keynote speech at MIDA Closing Conference on Changes, Challenges and Advantages of Cross-border Labour Mobility within the EU, Aalborg University, Copenhagen, Denmark, 18–20 May 2016].

Kogan, Irena, Jing **Shen**, and Manuel **Siebert**: *What Makes a Satisfied Immigrant? Host-Country Characteristics and Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Eighteen European Countries*,

[3rd International ESS Conference "Understanding key challenges for European societies in the 21st century", University of Lausanne, Switzerland, 13–15 July 2016].

Kohler-Koch, Beate: *Civil Society – more than a fig leaf in today's political practice?*, [Workshop "Governmentalizing civil society", Sciences Po, Aix-en-Provence, France, 4 November 2016].

Kohler-Koch, Beate: *New and not so new trends in EU lobbying*, [EUROLOB - User Workshop, Brussels, Belgium, 14 June 2016].

Kohler-Koch, Beate: *Old myths never die: Framing Europe's future*, [Séminaire de la Chaire de Philosophie de l'Europe, Université de Nantes, Nantes, France, 20 October 2016].

Kohler-Koch, Beate: *The national dimension in BIA's multi-level interest representation*, [Multilevel interest representation in the European Union: National interest organizations in European policy-making, Ruhr University, Bochum, 28 April 2016].

Kortmann, Matthias, and Christian **Stecker**: *Party Competition and Policies of Immigrant Integration in Germany*, [ECPR General Conference, Prague, Czech Republic, 7–10 September 2016].

Kretschmer, David, Lars **Leszczensky**, and Sebastian **Pink**: *Achievement Similarity Among Friends: Selection and Influence Processes*, [XXXVI Sunbelt Social Networks Conference of the International Network for Social Network Analysis (INSNA), Newport Beach, CA, United States, 5–10 April 2016].

Kreuter, Frauke: *Data Generating Processes and Research Goals: How to Think about Coverage, Measurement, and Inference*, [Washington Statistical Society, Washington, DC, United States, 10 March 2016].

Kreuter, Frauke: *International Program in Survey and Data Science*, [3MC International Conference “Survey Methods in Multinational, Multiregional and Multicultural Context”, Chicago, United States, 25–29 July 2016].

Kreuter, Frauke: *Survey and Data Science - Kontakte in die Praxis*, [Falk Forum: Digitale Transformation, Heidelberg, 23 June 2016].

Kreuter, Frauke: *Surveys in Transition*, [Invited Seminar, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, Baltimore, United States, 28 November 2016].

Kreuter, Frauke: *Tailored Training for Employees of Federal Statistical Agencies: Looking Back and Looking Forward*, [Washington Statistical Society, Washington, DC, United States, 13 April 2016].

Kruse, Hanno: *Ethnic segregation in German secondary schools. The role of ability tracking for the emergence of social closure*, [38. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie / Sektion Modellbildung und Simulation, Universität Bamberg, 26–30 September 2016].

Kruse, Hanno, Sebastian Pink, and Lars Leszczensky: *Measuring Homophily in Social Networks: How (not) to proceed using Stochastic Actor-Oriented Models for Network Change*, [Advanced Siena Users Meeting, ETH, Zürich, Switzerland, 19–20 February 2016].

Kruse, Hanno: *Tracked into separate lives? The role of ability tracking for ethnic segregation in German secondary schools*, [ECSR 2016 Conference, University of Oxford, United Kingdom, 22–24 September 2016].

Kruse, Hanno: *Tracked into separate lives? The twofold role of ability tracking for ethnic segregation in secondary schooling*, [AQMeN International Conference: Rediscovering inequalities: exploring the interconnections between crime,

education and urban segregation, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 26–27 October 2016].

Kruse, Hanno: *Tracked into separate school lives? Ability tracking and ethnic segregation in German secondary schools*, [MZES Conference 2016 “Immigration and Integration in Cross-National Comparison”, MZES, Mannheim, 17–18 November 2016].

Kurella, Anna-Sophie, Franz Urban Pappi, and Thomas Bräuninger: *Centripetal and centrifugal incentives in mixed-member proportional systems*, [6th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Brussels, Belgium, 23–25 June 2016].

LaMarre, Heather, and Christiane Grill: *Political Satire Processing and Policy Opinion Formation: Examining the Mediating Roles of Attitude Homophily and Enjoyment*, [The 66th Annual Conference of the International Communication Association, Fukuoka, Japan, 9–13 June 2016].

Leszczensky, Lars: *Are Friendship Choices of Immigrant and Native Adolescents Affected by Immigrants’ Host Country Identification? The Role of Relative Group Size*, [Seminar Rational Choice Sociology: Theory and Empirical Applications, Venice International University, San Servolo, Italy, 21–24 November 2016].

Leszczensky, Lars: *Are Friendship Choices of Immigrants and Natives Affected by Immigrants’ Host Country Identification? The Role of Relative Group Size*, [9th Annual Meeting of the International Network of Analytical Sociologists, Utrecht University, Netherlands, 3–4 June 2016].

Leszczensky, Lars: *Does Ethnic Classroom Composition Affect Identity-Based Friendship Choices of Immigrant and Native Adolescents?*, [Social Interaction and Society (SIS 2016): Perspectives of Modern Sociological Science, ETH Zürich, Switzerland, 26–28 May 2016].

Leszczensky, Lars: *Henne oder Ei? Paneldaten und das Problem umgekehrter Kausalität*, [38. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Universität Bamberg, 26–30 September 2016].

Leszczensky, Lars, and Sebastian **Pink**: *Intra- and Inter-group Friendship Choices of Christian, Muslim and Nonreligious Adolescents in Germany*, [Immigration and Integration in Cross-National Comparison, MZES, Mannheim, 17–18 November 2016].

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Leszczensky, Lars, Rahsaan **Maxwell**, and Erik **Bleich**: *National Identification among Muslim Adolescents in Europe: How (Un)Important Is Religiosity?*, [1st International CIL-S4EU User Conference, MZES, Mannheim, 1–2 December 2016].

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Löb, Charlotte, Eike Mark **Rinke**, and Hartmut **Wessler**: *Measuring mediated contestation: Four dimensions of democratic news cultures*, [International Communication Association Preconference on “Media Performance and Democracy: Defining and Measuring the Quality of News”, Fukuoka, Japan, 9 June 2016].

Müller, Walter: *Bildungspolitik: Wie gerecht ist Bildung in Deutschland?*, [Ferienakademie VII des Cusanuswerks “Non

Vitae, Sed Scholae. Streitfragen schulischer Bildung”, Niederaltich, 21 February–4 March 2016].

Munzert, Simon: *Scrutinizing the Myth of Adolf Hitler as a Consummate Campaigner*, [6th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Brussels, Belgium, 23–25 June 2016].

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Paasch, Jana, and Christian **Stecker**: *Backbenchers to the Front? Parliamentary Questions in National Parliaments as a Communicative Instrument in EU Affairs*, [3rd General Conference of the ECPR Standing Group on Parliaments, Munich, 30 June–2 July 2016].

Pappi, Franz Urban, Anna-Sophie **Kurella**, and Thomas **Bräuninger**: *Die Politikpräferenzen der Wähler und die Wahrnehmung von Parteipositionen als Bedingungen für den Parteienwettbewerb um Wählerstimmen*, [Jahrestagung des Arbeitskreises „Wahlen und politische Einstellungen“, Landau, 2–3 June 2016].

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Pink, Sebastian: *Social Interaction and Fertility - A Simulation Approach*, [Agent Based Modelling across Social Science, Economics, and Philosophy, Universität Bamberg, 21–22 October 2016].

Pink, Sebastian: *Stochastic Actor-Based Models for Network Dynamics*, [3rd bwHPC-Symposium, Universität Heidelberg, 12 October 2016].

Popa, Sebastian Adrian, Jan **Rosset**, and Christian **Stecker**: *What favors the congruence between citizens and their governments? Multi-dimensional ideological congruence and party systems*, [ECPR General Conference, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, 7–10 September 2016].

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Rosset, Jan, and Christian **Stecker**: *Policy Congruence in Europe: A Multidimensional Approach*, [Jahreskongress der Schweizerischen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität Basel, Switzerland, 21–22 January 2016].

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Roth, Tobias: *The influence of parents' social networks on the transition after secondary level I in Germany*, [Colloquium of the DFG Priority Programme 1646 ‘Education as a Lifelong Process. Analyzing Data of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)’, European University Institute, Firenze, Italy, 15–16 September 2016].

Schäfer, Constantin, and Martin **Gross**: *What Moves Voters and Parties in Times of Crisis? A Macro-Level Analysis on the Euro Crisis Effects on Euroscepticism*, [3-Länder-Tagung “Regionalismus in einer entgrenzten Welt” der DVPW, ÖGPW und SVPW, Universität Heidelberg, 29 September–1 October 2016].

Schierholz, Malte: *New Methods for the Measurement of Occupation*, [Seminar at the U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, United States, 26 July 2016].

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Schierholz, Malte, Miriam **Gensicke**, and Nikolai **Tschersich**: *Occupation Coding During the Interview*, [Joint Statistical Meetings 2016, Chicago, IL, United States, 30 July–4 August 2016].

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Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger, Mariano **Torcal**, and Alexander **Staudt**: *Discussant Influence on Vote Choice in Multiparty Systems*, [Cross-National Elections Project (CNEP) Project Conference, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, United States, 2–3 October 2016].

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Thermostatic Theory of Representation, [Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, San Juan, United States, 7–9 January 2016].

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Winter Symposium 2016, Cologne, Germany, 30 November–1 December 2016].

Zittel, Thomas, and Thomas **Gschwend**: *Who brings home the pork? Committee Assignments under Germany's Mixed System*, [44th ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Pisa, Italy, 24–28 April 2016].

3.8 Data

Providing MZES project or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
A3.1 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Data sets of three waves of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Available for all interested researchers (in English version). Details see http://www.cils4.eu (archive no. ZA5353 and ZA5656, doi:10.4232/cils4eu.5353.3.1.0 and doi:10.4232/cils4eu.5656.3.1.0)	Frank Kalter, Anthony Heath, Miles Hewstone, Jan O. Jonsson, Matthijs Kalmijn, Irena Kogan, Frank van Tubergen
A3.1 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Data set of the fourth wave of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries – Germany (CILS4EU-DE)	Available for all interested researchers (in English version). Details see http://www.cils4.eu (archive no. ZA6655 and ZA6656, doi:10.4232/cils4eu.6655.1.1.0 and doi:10.4232/cils4eu.6656.1.1.0).	Frank Kalter; Irena Kogan, Jörg Dollmann
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Follow-up study 2015 of Long-term Panel started in 2005, 2009, and 2013 and of the Short-Term Campaign Panel 2013 (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers. (archive no. ZA5759, doi:10.4232/1.12491)	Sigrid Roßteutscher, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Harald Schoen, Bernhard Weßels, Christof Wolf, Maria Preißinger, Agatha Rudnik
B1.12 Democracy Monitoring	Data set of representative population survey (DAMA)	Available for all interested researchers (in German version). (archive no. ZA5966, doi:10.4232/1.12205)	Jan W. van Deth, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Sarah Perry, Thorsten Faas
B1.12 Democracy Monitoring	Data set of representative population survey (BDBaWü)	Available for all interested researchers (in German version). (archive no. ZA6645, doi:10.4232/1.12488)	Jan W. van Deth, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Sarah Perry, Thorsten Faas
B3.4 European Election Study 2014	European Parliament Election Study 2014, Euromanifesto Study. Data set contains the coded content of electoral manifestos issued ahead of the European elections 2014	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see http://dx.doi.org/ 10.4232/1.5162 (archive no. ZA5307)	Hermann Schmitt, Daniela Braun, Sebastian Adrian Popa, Slava Mikhaylov, Felix Dwinger

Providing MZES project or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
B3.12 Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	Data set of climate change media content analysis: Print media from Brazil, Germany, India, South Africa, and the United States	Available for all interested researchers (GESIS archive no. t.b.a.; expected release spring 2017)	Hartmut Wessler, Antal Wozniak, Julia Lück
RP8 European Social Survey	Country-specific, cumulative ESS data set for Germany combining all German data of the first seven waves of the ESS (2002-2014)	Available for all interested researchers. Details see http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/about/country/germany/german_data.html	Christian Schnaudt

3.9 Software

Providing MZES project or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
Research Department B	manifestata. A stata package to access the Manifesto Project's API.	Downloadable from https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu/manifestata	Alejandro Ecker, Nicolas Merz, Jirka Lewandowski, Sven Regel
B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	FIRTHFIT. Stata module to compute model fit for Firth's logit models.	Downloadable from https://ideas.repec.org/c/boc/bocode/s458175.html	Alexander Staudt