



MZES

Annual Report

2017

MZES Annual Report 2017

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Mannheim 2018

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für Europäische Sozialforschung**
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Introduction

Since its foundation in 1989, the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) has evolved into an internationally leading interdisciplinary research institute for European societies and politics. This Annual Report provides an overview of the activities at the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) in 2017. It is the first Annual Report since the change from a triennial Research Programme to a continuous Research Programme. In 2015, the MZES Executive and Supervisory Board decided to switch to a continuous Research Programme, as it far better reflects the actual development of research at the MZES. 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. The MZES will present a revised version of its Research Programme along with the Annual Report 2018. The Annual Report 2017 is also the first report of the new Executive Board of the MZES, which was elected in October 2016 and assumed office in February 2017. Marc Debus, previously head of Department B, succeeded Frank Kalter as director. Henning Hillmann replaced Irena Kogan as head of Department A, while Harald Schoen assumed office as the head of Department B.



The MZES is devoted to the analysis of European societies and European political systems. As a rule, research at the MZES comes in the form of externally funded projects, which are organized in two Research Departments (A and B), each consisting of three more specific Research Areas. A table at the end of this introduction gives an overview of all projects that were in preparation, ongoing, or completed in 2017. 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 2017. 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 2017, MZES researchers worked on altogether 50 projects—which is a slightly smaller number than in 2016 (53). Six projects were completed in 2017 (2016: eight), and 41 projects remained active at the end of the year, which is only slightly less than at the end of the previous year (44; see appendix 1.1). Another 10 projects were still in the preparatory stage (compared to 14 in the last year), with many of them benefitting from MZES seed funding to develop

Research Projects

41

Thereof
20 in Dept. A and
21 in Dept. B

Active Projects at the End of 2017

(see appendix 1.1)

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 9 projects were successful in receiving external funding during the year, which is—despite its decrease by five compared to 2016—still a relatively high number. As a consequence, three quarters of all currently active projects (31 out of 41) 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 four in Department B.

A major achievement not only in terms of funding, but also for the visibility of the MZES is the membership of the MZES in the German Centre for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM). DeZIM consists of two interrelated units: a centrally operating institute (to be founded in 2018 in Berlin) and a network of seven existing research institutes in Germany that focus on migration and integration. With the support of the Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth and of the state government of Baden-Württemberg, the MZES will receive funding for the position of a research professor for nine years in 2018. In addition, DeZIM will provide project funding for two research assistants. Frank Kalter will coordinate the DeZIM projects at the MZES and will serve as the founding Co-Director of DeZIM from 2018 onwards.

A second great success for the MZES as well as for the School of Social Sciences is that Jochen Gebauer received funding for a Heisenberg professorship for Cross-Cultural Social and Personality Psychology. This new position seeks to examine the self from the perspectives of social psychology and personality and will not only strengthen Department A, but also the interdisciplinarity of research conducted at the MZES. While most MZES research projects are directed by sociologists and political scientists, the MZES Research Programme clearly benefits from the activity of colleagues from psychology, social psychology, media and communication studies, and economics.

In Department A, the largest grant—with a total of about 425,000 euros—was awarded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) to Thomas Bahle and Claus Wendt, who is an External Fellow of the MZES and based at the University of Siegen, for their project on 'Developments of Social Care Services in Europe: A Cross-national Comparison of Healthcare to Long-term Care and Disability-related Services'. The project investigates—in a comparative and longitudinal perspective—how marketization policies in health care and long-term care have changed problems of service coordination between the two systems and how organizations which operate in the field have coped with these challenges in different institutional contexts.

A sum of 363,000 euros was awarded to Frank Kalter's project 'Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course'. The project started in 2008 and is a core component of



the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). The Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfeBi) provides funding. The project focusses on problems of ethnic penalties and their (causal) linkage to general mechanisms of educational inequality. The working group at the MZES designs and further develops instruments to measure ethnic resources and cultural orientations, especially social capital, segmented assimilation, identity, acculturation, religion, and transnationalism. These instruments are applied in several NEPS studies from kindergarten to lifelong learning.

In Department B, the largest grant went to Hartmut Wessler's project 'Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective'. The DFG provides 505,000 euros for the second phase of this project, which already runs since 2015. The project aims to identify the relevant macro-social and media-related preconditions of mediated contestation as well as systematically assess them from different normative perspectives. Another proposal by Hartmut Wessler was successful and received funding of 319,000 euros by the DFG. Analysing current and historical trends in terrorism news, the project 'Responsible Terrorism Coverage: A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present' asks how journalists around the world can responsibly report on terror attacks in ways that give citizens the information they need without providing terrorists with the kind of attention they want.

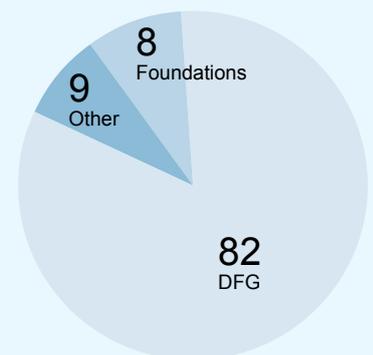
Another large project in Department B, which attracted DFG funding of 366,000 euros, is Thomas Gschwend's project on 'Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies'. The project, co-directed with Lukas Stötzer (MZES External Fellow, University of Zurich), looks for conditions under which parties are willing to send coalition signals during election campaigns. The project team studies both coalition-specific voting considerations and parties' strategic decisions to communicate coalition politics during campaigns. The project will compile data that allows for testing implications of newly developed theoretical models. Furthermore, the project team will create a comparative database that codes coalition signals in conjunction with aggregated election polls and survey measures.

Finally, due to a successful third evaluation round of the Collaborative Research Centre 884 'The Political Economy of Reforms' in fall 2017, six associated projects in Department B and one project in Department A received funding for four more years. In this context, it is worth noting that the speaker of the CRC 884, Thomas König, who is a project director at the MZES and was the head of Department B from 2007 to 2010, was elected as member of the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina.

Including the other successful projects, the total sum of external funding received in 2017 amounts to almost 2.7 million euros. This is slightly below the sum of the annual average of 3.2 million euros since 2001. The newly acquired grants add up to more than 55 million euros in this period.



**Sources of External Funding
2015–2017 in Percent**



(see appendix 1.3)



Two phenomena are known to have shaped the development of the MZES grant income since the early 2000s (see appendix 1.2): an overall increase and considerable fluctuation. Both are at least partly due to the fact that the MZES plays a significant role in a far-reaching development: funding agencies have increasingly supported national and international large-scale and long-term infrastructural projects in the social sciences. These do not only cater to the research interests of a small number of principal investigators, but also serve as research infrastructures for the entire scientific community. Quite a few of the projects that were developed by groups of researchers during the past years are located at the MZES or are at least conducted with significant participation of MZES researchers. In Research Department A, they include the formerly NORFACE-financed and now DFG-financed CILS4EU project, the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), and the recently founded German Centre for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM). In Research Department B, they comprise the DFG-financed German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) and the 2014 European Election Study (EES), which is funded by a consortium of several European funding agencies.

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, as already in the years before, the grant sum of 2017 comprises a number of individual project grants, meaning that the Centre's external funding rests on many pillars.



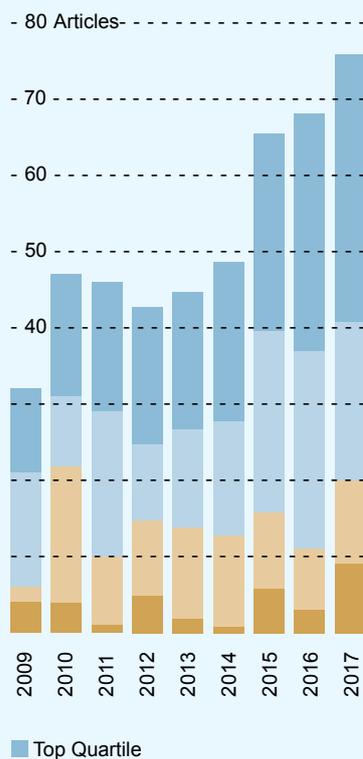
It bears repeating that, while both externally funded research activities and, correspondingly, the number of third-party funded researchers have increased considerably in the long run, the Centre has to manage with an annual basic funding and staff resources granted by the University of Mannheim that have remained largely unchanged since 2006. The Centre was even forced to face minor cuts in 2015 and again in 2016 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 2017, the DFG provided the lion's share of funding (80 percent). In the period from 2015 to 2017, the DFG's share was even higher, amounting to 82 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, 2016 and 2017, 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 that are relatively often cited and thus belong to the group of journals with a high impact factor. This is illustrated by the graph on the next page, 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.



	2013 All	2014 All	2015 All	2016 All	2017 All	2017 English
Books	13	13	14	11	13	9
Monographs	9	7	5	6	7	5
Edited volumes	4	6	9	5	6	4
Journal articles	74	71	88	89	94	78
SSCI citation index	46	49	66	69	76	69
other scientific	28	22	22	20	18	9
Chapters in edited vols.	45	73	53	51	53	30
in English language	14	31	34	26	30	30
in other language	31	42	19	25	23	-
Working papers etc.	19	24	14	14	14	11
MZES	6	4	2	6	3	2
Others	13	20	12	8	11	9
Conference presentations	247	200	161	152	151	127

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.

The number of published books slightly increased to 13 in comparison with the 11 books published in 2016. 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 2017—151 in total—was lower than in previous years. To further support the publication activities of MZES researchers, the board decided—in cooperation with the library of the University of Mannheim—to support publications in open access journals with up to 10,000 euros per year. The first OA publication funded by the MZES is an article by Department A's fellow Paul C. Bauer, which will appear in early 2018 in the journal 'Socius: Sociological Research for a Dynamic World'. On the basis of the achievements in terms of receiving grants and publishing results from ongoing or even planned projects, the MZES contributes to the excellent position of the social sciences at the University of Mannheim in international rankings, such as the Times Higher Education ranking, the Shanghai ranking, and the QS Subject Ranking.

Apart from grants and publications, the MZES also recognizes and appreciates other forms of scientific output, whose generation is equally demanding, time-consuming and certainly no less relevant for general scientific progress. These include data sets, which are regularly produced as a public good for the scientific community in significant numbers and high quality by MZES 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. Researchers at the MZES were also extremely active in 2017 to disseminate their research to the public: the number of media reports that mentioned or cited MZES researchers reached its all-time high in 2017 (see appendix 1.7). Reasons are the expertise of MZES researchers on publicly highly discussed issues such as migration and integration as well as political events, such as the elections for the German Bundestag and for three state parliaments in 2017, and its consequences for party competition, coalition politics and the future of European integration.

The board presented the MZES and the work conducted by MZES researchers not only to many colleagues, but also to officials from the University of Mannheim and the state government. In 2017, we welcomed ZEW director Achim Wambach, the new Chancellor of the University of Mannheim Barbara Windscheid, and Ministerial Director Ulrich Steinbach at the MZES. Furthermore, not only many scientific presentations in the colloquia of Department A and B, but also interdisciplinary public lectures took place. In 2017, we welcomed Delia Baldassarri (New York University), Geoffrey Evans (University of Oxford) and—in a joint event with GESIS—Jon A. Krosnick (Stanford University) at the MZES.

Personnel Development

The bulk of MZES research is still shaped and directed by the active professors from the School of Social Sciences. In 2017, they continued to support the MZES, and almost all professors of sociology and political science were active at the Centre as project directors. Annelies Blom, Henning Hillmann, Frauke Kreuter, Harald Schoen, Thomas Winzen, and Christof Wolf launched new projects in the reporting period. The Centre still benefits from the fact that many professors emeriti, exempt of their obligations regarding teaching and administration, continue their research at the MZES. The total number of staff from the School of Social Sciences and other University departments who are involved in the MZES as project directors remained almost stable at 30 (compared to 32 in 2016; 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 2017 was 40, up from 36 in the last year. In addition, 17 scientists were employed through internal MZES funds. This includes four full-time positions in the Data and Methods Unit (formerly Eurodata) plus several temporary fellowships and MZES grants for project preparation. While the positions in the Data and Methods Unit used to be permanent, the board decided in 2016 to switch to temporary contracts for new researchers in this unit, which allows the board to adapt the unit to the Centre's changing needs in terms of methods and to promote young researchers in the post-Ph.D. phase. One of these researchers, Simon Munzert, who obtained a substantial grant from the Volkswagen foundation, handed in his notice at the end of February 2017 to start a new position at Humboldt University Berlin. The board recruited Julian Bernauer from the University of Berne as a new fellow of the Data and Methods unit, who continues the 'Social Science Data Lab' seminar series, which was initiated by Simon Munzert in 2016.

As in the years before, 2017 saw the arrival of new fellows in both departments. Paul C. Bauer, who was a postdoctoral student at the European University Institute in Florence, started working as a fellow in Department A in July 2017. His research focusses on social and political trust as well as on the polarization of opinions and values. Furthermore, the MZES hired Sandra Krapf as a new fellow in Department A. Her research interests are in the area of family demography such as fertility behaviour and partnerships. In Department B, Yannis Theocharis left the MZES and took up a new position at the University of Groningen. We recruited Jennifer Shore from Heidelberg University as new fellow of Department B. Her research and teaching interests include political sociology, comparative political behaviour, political inequality, and social policy.

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

Scientific Staff

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Scientists at the End of 2017

(see appendix 1.4)





researchers for organizing international conferences. In 2017, such grants went to two groups of researchers: Philipp Brandt and Jeremy Kuhnle held a conference on ‘Labor Market and Economic Perspectives on Large-scale Migration in Sociology’; two weeks later, Markus Baumann, Alejandro Ecker and Martin Gross followed suit with a conference on ‘Party Competition in European Multi-Level Systems’. These postdoc conferences have become a success story: they not only bring junior and senior researchers together so that they can develop new project ideas. Moreover, several of these postdoc conferences result in highly visible publications. For instance, the 2016 postdoc conference on ‘Vices and Virtues of Decentralization: Challenges in European Multi-Level Democracies’ by Thomas Däubler, Jochen Müller and Christian Stecker resulted in a special issue of *West European Politics*, one of the leading journals in comparative politics.

Outlook and Acknowledgements

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—like in previous years—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 has thus spread to some more 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. Despite the fact that the University of Mannheim was not successful in the so-called Excellence Initiative, the efforts to prepare a proposal on this occasion created new project ideas at the MZES and helped to integrate colleagues from other disciplines such as psychology into the MZES Research Programme. 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 years will be to refine the ideas that MZES researchers came up with during the Excellence Initiative, so that revised project proposals have the chance to receive funding from national or European funding agencies. Topics such as migration, integration and political representation are likely to remain on the top of the European public agenda in the next years, so that a core task for empirical social science is to focus on these issues. The involvement of the MZES in DeZIM and the new professorship on integration and migration will be an optimal starting position in this regard.



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
A1.3 Bahle, Wendt Developments of Social Care Services in Europe: A Cross-national Comparison of Healthcare to Long-term Care and Disability-related Services	A2.1 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)
A1.6 Rothenbacher The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison	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
A1.9 Ebbinghaus, Weishaupt, Bahle Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Social Concertation and Social Pacts in Europe	A2.7 Kreuter New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	A3.3 Kalter Friendship and Identity in School
A1.10 Gautschi Bargaining and Exchange in Social Networks: Negotiation Outcomes and Structural Dynamics	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
▶ A1.11 Möhring Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA—Employment Chances and Transitions Between Care-Giving and Retirement	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
	▲ A2.13 Wolbring What Drives Students' University Choices? A Longitudinal Study Using Survey Experiments	A3.12 Hillmann, Gathmann Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration
	▶ A2.14 Blom, Wolf Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys: Statistical Modelling of Designed Missingness	▶ A3.14 Keusch Modernizing Migration Measures: Combining Survey and Tracking Data Collection Among Asylum-Seeking Refugees

▶ Project has reached the status 'in preparation' or 'ongoing' in 2017.

▲ Project is continued elsewhere.

■ Project was completed in 2017.

Core projects are highlighted in grey. Planned projects that have not yet started in 2017 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	B3.4 Schmitt, Wüst European Election Study 2014
B1.3 Schmitt-Beck The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	▲ B2.5 Gschwend, Stiefelhagen Issue Salienc and Legislative Responsiveness	■ B3.6 Blom, König Public Opinion of European Societies in Change
B1.4 Tosun Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship (CUPESE)	B2.7 Däubler The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation	B3.7 Marinov Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)
B1.6 Huber Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda	■ B2.9 Gschwend Making Electoral Democracy Work	B3.9 Wetzel The European Union in International Organisations
■ B1.7 Schoen, Fischbach Political Communication on Social Media in the Run-Up to the 2013 German Federal Election	■ B2.11 van Deth Participation and Representation (PartiRep-2)	B3.15 Kohler-Koch Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations
B1.10 Pappi, Bräuninger Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	B2.12 Wessler Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	B3.17 Stecker Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System
B1.12 van Deth, Schmitt-Beck, Faas Democracy Monitoring	B2.15 Debus et al. Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about Ideological Positions of Political Parties	B3.18 Marinov, Bräuninger, Schoen The Hybrid Wars of Information
► B1.13 Wessler et al. Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo). A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present	B2.16 Gschwend, Stötzer Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	► B3.19 Winzen Participation and Policy Positions in Global Internet Governance
	▲ B2.17 Munzert Cloaked Campaigning: Politicians in the Wikipedia Marketplace of Information	

One completed 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

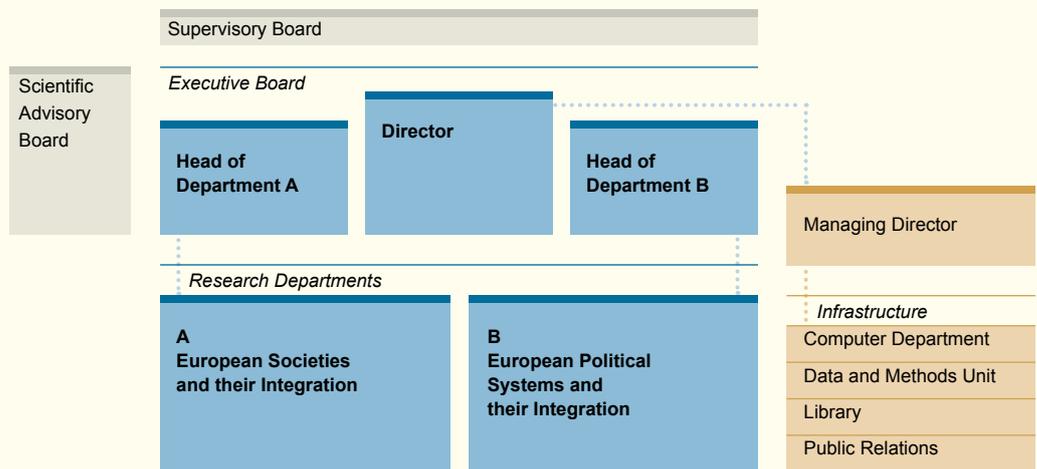
Governance

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

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

MZES organizational chart



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

- Prof. 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 ran from 2014 to 2017; hence the reporting period is the Programme's last year. Starting in 2018, the institute will adopt a continuous Research Programme, in order to more accurately reflect the gradual development of research at the MZES.

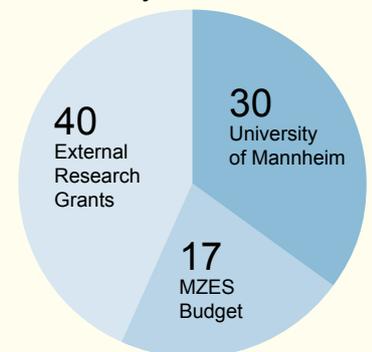
Research at the MZES takes the form of projects which are funded by external grants. They need to be included in the Research Programme by the Supervisory Board on the basis of advice from the Scientific Advisory Board. MZES projects thus need to pass two rounds of quality control—first, by the Scientific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

The MZES Research 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

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

MZES Staff by Source of Funds



Number of Researchers and Project Directors, December 2017

(see appendix 1.4)

and one professor from the Department of Economics direct projects at the MZES. Only two out of five researchers (postdocs, Ph.D. students and researchers from the Centre's Data and Methods Unit) are financed from the MZES' regular budget. All other researchers, many of them Ph.D. students, are financed through external grants. The share of female researchers has shown little fluctuation over the last few years. At present, almost two out of five MZES researchers are women.

The MZES adopts numerous strategies to promote younger researchers, for example by offering fellowships (usually at least two per Research Department) for postdoctoral researchers. Fellows are employed at the Centre for up to five years and are expected to enrich the MZES Research Programme with new and broader research agendas. Fellowships often serve as springboards for successful academic careers; several fellows have moved on to full professorships. The current fellows are Dr. Paul C. Bauer, Dr. Nate Breznau, Dr. Sandra Krapf, and Dr. Lars Leszczensky in Research Department A, and Dr. Thomas Däubler, Dr. Alejandro Ecker, Dr. Jennifer Shore, Dr. Christian Stecker, 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. Julian Bernauer), and data on elections as well as parties in Europe (Prof. Dr. Hermann Schmitt). 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 57 scientific journals. With its own Computer Department (Marlene Alle, Dr. Christian Melbeck), the MZES provides its researchers and staff with highly competent IT support that is tailored to their specific needs. The Centre's Public Relations Officer (Nikolaus Hollermeier) serves as an interface between the MZES researchers and the broader public. The secretaries of the directorate handle the general administration of the institute, while the secretaries of the Departments administer externally funded projects. The Managing Director (Dr. Philipp Heldmann) supports the Director and oversees the MZES infrastructure as well as administration.



Department A: European Societies and their Integration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Active projects in 2017

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.

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Duration/
2015 to 2021
Status/
in preparation

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: In December 2016, a revised project plan had been submitted to the DFG. The second review process took about one year, until finally the project was approved in December 2017. In 2017, we continued only a few preparatory activities, also because the researcher who had developed the project together with the project directors has left the MZES. The project will now enter the intensive research phase at the beginning of 2018.

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.).

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2011 to 2018
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in preparation

Current stage: In the reporting period, priority was given to the work on the country case study of Italy, the most important country case of the South European contrast group. We collected necessary statistical data and processed them as time series and in cross-sectional form. Furthermore, we prepared graphical presentations and first drafts for all study chapters. In doing so, we aimed to achieve a high level of comparability with the Swedish country report. Currently, the texts of the first draft are being revised in material terms, supplemented and linguistically improved.

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: In October 2017, the project team and international collaborators met for a first workshop in Mannheim, discussing the theoretical framework for defining and operationalizing social pacts and social concertation. The project is currently at the stage of data collection and preliminary analyses for the systematic cross-national comparison as well as preparing the in-depth case studies of the selected countries.

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2014 to 2019

Status/

ongoing

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

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

Current stage: The project proposal was rejected by the DFG. It has been revised and will be resubmitted to the DFG early in 2018. Two working papers have been written with the data collected in 2015 and are now in preparation for submission. The 2016 data are currently being analysed, manuscripts are in preparation. Insights from the 2015 and 2016 data have been used for chapters in Felix Bader's Ph.D. dissertation. Results from the project have been presented at several occasions (congresses, invited seminar talks, workshops).

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2014 to 2018
Status/
in preparation

A1.11 Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA— Employment Chances and Transitions Between Care-Giving and Retirement

Research question/goal: The project analyses employment chances, labour market sequences and transitions between work, family care, and retirement of women in the late career stage (i.e. aged between 50 and 70) in international comparison. During the last decades, a sharp increase in employment rates of older women can be observed in almost all industrialised societies. However, research on women's careers mainly concentrates on the reconciliation of work and family in mid-life, while detailed analyses of the late careers of women and respective gender differences are scarce. The project addresses this research gap and examines the interplay of individual, couple/family, workplace, and institutional factors in women's late careers in Europe and the USA. The fundamental research questions are what factors shape the employment behaviour

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of women in their late careers and how these factors produce inequality in employment chances and labour market transitions. The project will use international and national panel data and will combine sequence analysis of employment trajectories, event history analysis of specific career transitions, and multilevel analysis to examine micro-macro linkages.

Current stage: The sub-project 'Women's life course and old age income from a couple and household perspective', focusing on Germany, has been granted funding from the Research Network on Pensions (FNA) and started in April 2017. We are currently conducting longitudinal analyses of couples' careers and their old age income and wealth based on survey life history data linked with administrative records. The research results will be presented at several conferences and journal articles 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 European societies. Pursuing both substantial and methodological aims, projects in Area A2 seek to uncover how life courses and social inequalities are affected by changing educational systems, labour markets, and other societal conditions.

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

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

Active projects in 2017

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2014 to 2019

Status/

ongoing

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 projects 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: In 2017, we focused on studying the influence of the transition to marriage on spouses' health. Based on the German SOEP data, we investigated whether marriage had a protective effect on health. We were particularly interested in the question whether such a protective effect occurs immediately or only cumulatively and if it is persistent or temporary. First results were submitted to international conferences. In addition, we are currently preparing a special issue for an international journal on the subject of 'Families and Health'.

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: After having investigated parents' and friends' influence on educational expectations, last year we focused on identifying how students' and parents' social networks affect the

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ongoing

success of an apprenticeship search. Both the social and the ethnic network composition were examined. We presented the findings at national and international conferences. First results have been published and further manuscripts are currently under review or in preparation.

A2.7 New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification

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

Current stage: The promising results from a pilot study for occupation coding during the interview were accepted for publication in an international scientific journal. Yet, the pilot uncovered some shortcomings that required a complete revision of the instrument. For example, we carefully reworded answer options (common job titles and job descriptions) for more than thousand occupations. Additionally, a new algorithm to generate better answer options is under development. A retest of the instrument that will implement these improvements is planned for 2018.

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

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2015 to 2018

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in preparation

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: A paper entitled ‘Theory and Practice in Nonprobability Surveys: Parallels Between Causal Inference and Survey Inference’, prepared within the scope of the proposal submission and co-authored with colleagues at Pew Research Center, has been published in *Public Opinion Quarterly*. Subsequent simulation studies are still in progress. Data collection, conducted in collaboration with the German Institute for Employment Research and the U.S. Census Bureau, is ongoing. The objective is to obtain sufficient data to eventually allow for quantifying differential measurement error. Results from the preliminary study have been accepted for publication and are in print. In May 2017, a proposal for a spin-off project to capture and further investigate the measurement error was submitted to the DFG. The decision is expected shortly.

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

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2014 to 2019
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ongoing

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: 2017 was the third year of the project, which is funded within the DFG's Emmy Noether Programme. It was a particularly productive year. The team has found conclusive evidence on the psychological processes that drive the effects uncovered in 2015 and 2016. Data collection for the project's three central papers is almost complete, and one paper has already been written up. Our team is optimistic that we will be able to publish the project's three central papers in 2018.

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: The research project on health insurance in Pakistan currently analyses the outcomes of the phone surveys as well as the health insurance costs and claims for the providers. The preliminary results indicate a substantial degree of adverse selection. It appears that households indeed selectively insure household members and tend to pick those members with higher expected health costs. However, the degree of adverse selection decreases substantially once household insurance or group-based insurances are offered. Those policies not only lead

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ongoing

to a larger quantity of insurance but also to an overall less precarious condition of the insured subpopulation.

A2.13 What Drives Students' University Choices? A Longitudinal Study Using Survey Experiments

Research question/goal: This project aims to advance theoretical and empirical knowledge about the bachelor-to-master transition at universities. The large majority of bachelor graduates takes up master studies. We look more closely at this group, focusing on their university choices and the ramifications of their choices for social inequality. Besides widely applied rational action theories for educational decision-making, we want to test theories of bounded rationality that assume different decision rules. The core element of our study is an innovative two-wave longitudinal design in combination with multifactorial survey and choice experiments. On the one hand, this makes it possible to study determinants of behavioural intentions and to investigate the interrelations and differences between intentions, actual behaviour and ex-post rationalizations of the former. On the other hand, this research design allows for a closer look at students' choice sets and trade-offs between advantages and disadvantages of various study programmes. The project makes a methodological contribution by addressing concerns about the predictive validity of survey experiments and exploring the applicability of the approach to transition decisions in (higher) education.

Current stage: Due to the leave of the project director, the project was continued at Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg.

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Duration/
2017 to 2017
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A2.14 Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys: Statistical Modelling of Designed Missingness

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

Fortunately, the developments in statistical modelling and associated computing power have seen large developments in the past twenty years, enabling us to rethink traditional survey data

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collection methods. In particular, two developments seem promising: modular (or split) questionnaires and imputation methods.

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

In the first phase of the project, datasets of the waves of the German Internet Panel are used to evaluate the approaches. In the second phase, we will analyse and impute datasets from modular questionnaire designs, implemented in the European Value Survey. Resulting datasets are imputed and analysed regarding the aim of the project.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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

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

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

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

Active projects in 2017

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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Funding/

NORFACE, DFG

Duration/

2009 to 2020

Status/ ongoing

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: After having finished the sixth wave of the German part of CILS4EU at the end of 2016, one of our main tasks in 2017 was preparing the survey data for publication in 2018. Especially the information resulting from the retrospective Life History Calendar required extensive treatment. Furthermore, almost throughout the whole last year, linguistically experienced and specially trained student assistants were involved in coding possible foreign accents and regional dialects of the respondents with the help of audio files recorded during the interview in wave 6. Currently, we are preparing the questionnaire of the seventh wave, which will be conducted in early summer 2018.

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Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2006 to 2018
Status/
ongoing

A3.2 Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children

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

Current stage: All data of the project have been prepared and anonymized for transfer to the GESIS data archive. Data documentation is complete, and the final technical report was published in the MZES Working Paper series. We are currently analysing the data in detail to answer open questions from the project proposal. Furthermore, we are preparing the final report, which will be finished until project completion in spring 2018.

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: We completed data collection for the sixth and final wave in spring 2017 and integrated the data into the longitudinal data set. Findings from the previously collected data have been published. Further manuscripts are under review or in preparation. Currently, we are preparing the panel data set and its documentation to make it available for reuse on the GESIS data archive in late 2018.

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

Current stage: The project contributed expertise and survey instruments for the current waves of all six starting cohorts within the domains of ethnic identity, religion, social capital, migration-specific learning environments and other aspects of integration. In 2017, we focused mainly on the analysis, quality evaluation and documentation of past NEPS instruments as a basis for planning NEPS surveys in the subsequent years.

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2010 to 2018
Status/
ongoing

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: In the current stage, we are continuing to present the latest findings at international conferences (e.g., RC28). A study at the cross-country level has been published in the *Journal of Happiness Studies*, and another study focusing on the relationship between immigrants' relative income status and life satisfaction in the UK is undergoing the second round of peer review process after having been granted a 'revise and resubmit'. More manuscripts are in progress. One paper about adolescents' body weight and life satisfaction in three European countries has been submitted to a peer-reviewed journal; three more studies focusing on immigrants' life satisfaction in British society and in Europe at large are in preparation.

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

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

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

Current stage: In 2015, the German Research Foundation (DFG) had rejected our project proposal. We subsequently submitted a carefully revised proposal to the Fritz Thyssen Foundation at the end of 2016, which, however, was rejected as well in 2017. Meanwhile, we have almost finished the collection of registry data (online and on site) to be merged with the SOEP and ALLBUS. Preliminary registry data have already been merged with the SOEP and ALLBUS data to allow for first analyses. Three manuscripts are in preparation.

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2012 to 2018

Status/

in preparation

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.

A3.14 Modernizing Migration Measures: Combining Survey and Tracking Data Collection Among Asylum-Seeking Refugees

Research question/goal: Collecting information about refugees is necessary to guide policy makers in creating sustainable integration concepts and to increase the scientific understanding of migration and integration processes in general. However, interviewing refugees in immigration reception centres and following them in a longitudinal study can be difficult. In the proposed project, we want to assess the feasibility of data collection via smartphones among refugees in Germany. While using smartphones to collect web survey data has become increasingly popular over the last couple of years, combining these data with automatic tracking of online behaviour and geolocation of the smartphone is a brand new approach that requires thorough empirical testing. The project will provide both methodological insight into how to utilize smartphone data

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2016 to 2019

Status/

in preparation

collection (combining survey and tracking data) and much-needed scientifically based knowledge on the needs, aspirations, and life circumstances of refugees in Germany. The results from this project will suggest future avenues for general data collection procedures using smartphones. In addition, the findings of this feasibility study will help us expand data collection efforts among refugees via smartphones to a more comprehensive study on a larger scale.

Current stage: A first feasibility study on data collection using smartphone technology was conducted among refugees living in temporary accommodation centres in three districts of Baden-Wuerttemberg in summer/fall of 2017. More than 500 refugees were personally interviewed and then invited to participate in four follow-up mobile web surveys and to download a smartphone app for passive mobile data collection. We are currently analysing the data from this first study and writing up the results. Based on these first findings, we are exploring next steps for funding of further studies that would include a larger sample.

Associated Projects Department A

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

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

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Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

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

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

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

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

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

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

Active projects in 2017

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

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

Current stage: During the first half of 2017, we prepared data collection of the rolling cross-section (RCS) campaign survey as well as the media content analyses. From June 23 to September 23, TV evening newscasts were recorded and newspaper material was collected on a daily basis. The interviewing of the RCS pre-election survey took place from July 24 to September 23 (N=7,650); the post-election panel interviews were conducted from September 25 until November

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2009 to 2019
Status/
ongoing

12 (N=4,244). The RCS/panel survey data set has been made available at GESIS in December. Coding of the collected news content material will be performed in 2018.

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2009 to 2019
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

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

With data from both panel studies, findings about the specific constellations and the short-term dynamics of a given election or electoral campaign can be integrated into a long-term perspective in search of broader generalizations or structural developments. Beginning in 2014, the annual

re-interviews will be synchronized between both panels in terms of questionnaires and field times in order to further enhance such comparative analyses.

Current stage: In the reporting period, seven new waves of the GLES short-term panel study yielded data that capture the dynamics of attitudes and behaviour throughout the election year. Moreover, we carried out three control cross-section surveys and included a panel refreshment sample, collected in August 2017, in the short-term panel study. This year's follow-up interviews of the long-term panel survey were carried out exclusively in the form of a post-election study using CAWI (Computer-Assisted Web Interview) and PAPI (Paper and Pencil Interview). Results of our research were presented at conferences and published in a monograph and an edited volume.

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

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ongoing

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: The project team developed and pretested questionnaires for the two panel waves of the main respondent survey and for the discussant survey. Based on a register sample, more than 1,600 face-to-face interviews were conducted for the first wave of the main respondent panel between May and the Federal Election in September 2017. Using snowball sampling, more than 300 follow-up interviews with main respondents' political discussion partners were conducted by telephone and via the Web. The main respondent interviews were geo-coded in cooperation with GESIS. Currently, we are preparing the second wave of the main respondent panel and a methodological report.

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2012 to 2018
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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 dataset.

Current stage: Since the project is currently in its final phase, the main activity in 2017 was to create scientific publications based on the collected primary data (among others multi-generation interviews and a quantitative survey of young adults and their parents in 11 European countries). The empirical results have been presented and discussed at several scientific conferences. An edited volume with central findings of the multi-generation interviews is already under contract with the well-known publisher Palgrave Macmillan.

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: We completed the stage of data collection this year. A second wave of the survey panel among the original participants was conducted shortly before and after the 2017 German Federal Election. About 2,500 interviews have been carried out with participants of both the experimental group and the control group. With this data at hand, we are now able to start analysing also the long-term effects of voting mobilization.

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2015 to 2018
Status/
ongoing

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

Results: The goal of this project was to explore political communication on social media in the run-up to the 2013 German federal election. The empirical analyses focused on the micro-blogging service Twitter. For data collection, we employed Twitter's official data vendor Gnip. To establish an initial dataset covering politically relevant messages posted during the campaign for

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Status/
completed

the German federal election 2013, we queried the Gnip Historical Powertrack for messages containing the names of political parties and candidates, campaign-related phrases, and keywords related to campaign-related media events. For the analyses, we selected the messages with a sufficiently high likelihood of referring to German politics. This data preparation yielded a data set comprising almost 1.4 million messages from roughly 100,000 users.

For the analyses, we built on a model of data-generating processes underlying aggregate statistics of digital trace data. This model spells out conditions under which aggregate statistics of Twitter conversations may serve as valuable indicators of offline phenomena, thereby casting some doubts on the general utility of these statistics for this purpose. The empirical analyses focused on selected claims about the utility of digital trace data. In one line of research, we addressed the relationship between Twitter conversations and political reality. Using data from the 2013 German federal election campaign, we demonstrated that Twitter conversations did not provide an unbiased portrayal of political events, popular topics of discussion, and attention toward political actors. Instead of providing a true image of political reality, the evidence is in line with a model suggesting that the interplay of factors influence the mediation of political reality through Twitter. Another line of research addressed the capability of aggregate statistics of Twitter conversations to reflect the current popularity of political parties and predict the outcome of elections. Building on a theoretical analysis, we found little, if any, support for the idea that Twitter-based metrics are a valuable indicator of political support over the course of the campaign for the 2013 federal election. Instead, the analysis provided considerable evidence that Twitter-based metrics reflect users' attention to politics, which may be considered a covariate of political support in specific cases, but not in any circumstances. Thus, Twitter may have the potential to become a source of insight into attention toward politics rather than an indicator of political support.

Taken together, the project examined popular ideas about the general utility of digital trace data as indicators of political offline phenomena from both a theoretical and an empirical perspective. In effect, it helped to create more adequate ideas of the conditional utility of digital trace data as indicators of offline phenomena.

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Status/ ongoing

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: We analyse the German mixed-member electoral system by applying a neo-downsian model of party competition. Voters and candidates/parties base their actions on both the policy distance between them and valence advantages some parties/candidates enjoy over their competitors. In 2017, our major research focus was candidate competition in the districts of German national elections. While district candidates in parliamentary systems have little leeway to offer policies deviating from those of their national party, they can stress their valence characteristics such as political competence or local roots in district campaigns. National parties, however, minimize policy deviations of their campaigners. Our analyses show that the larger the policy-independent exogenous valence advantage of a party or a candidate is, the more moderate policies close to the median voter are offered. Furthermore, parties/candidates possessing valence disadvantages are able to gain more votes with more extreme standpoints.

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: Field work for the sub-project 'Citizens and Democracy in Baden-Württemberg 2016/17' (BDBaWü) was concluded in January 2017. In January 2017, first results on the backgrounds and motives of supporting the 'Alternative für Deutschland' (AfD) were presented to the

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Status/
ongoing

CDU Baden-Württemberg. Further analyses on supporting the AfD were presented in September at the University of Ulm during the 16th conference of the specialist group social psychology of the German Association for Psychology as well as at the University of Mannheim's 'Schlossfest' at the. Also in September, an extensive analysis on the determinants of supporting the AfD was published in the 'Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft'. Moreover, in February, first results on political support and participation in Baden-Württemberg were presented to a broader audience at the participation congress Baden-Württemberg 'Viel<mehr<gemeinsam' in Esslingen am Neckar. Further analyses on political support in Baden-Württemberg were presented at the workshop 'Citizen and Democracy' at the University of Zurich. In 2018, an overview of the first results will be presented to the Baden-Württemberg foundation. Extensive analyses will be published in a joint book publication with the other sub-projects of the democracy monitoring Baden-Württemberg 2016/17

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Duration/
2017 to 2020
Status/
ongoing

B1.13 Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo). A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present

Research question/goal: The Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo) project asks how journalists around the world can responsibly report on terror attacks in ways that give citizens the information they need without providing terrorists with the kinds of attention they want. Answering this question requires deep analysis of current and historical trends in terrorism news around the world in order to identify real world examples of responsible terrorism coverage that can inform viable reporting strategies for journalists to use when covering terrorist attacks. The ResTeCo project will use text analytics methods at extreme scales to assess 70 years of terrorism coverage from around the world as a natural experiment for identifying successful reporting strategies. The goals of the ResTeCo project are fourfold: (1) develop a multidimensional normative framework drawn from three competing theories for democratic politics that defines concrete indicators of what responsible news coverage of terrorism looks like from each theoretical perspective; (2) develop new software tools for automatically measuring these quality indicators in Arabic-, Dutch-, English-, German-, and Turkish-language news texts; (3) generate publishable research that addresses important questions for social scientists, journalists, and governments by analyzing news coverage of terrorism across multiple countries over long spans of time, scales that go far beyond anything yet seen in the published research on media and terrorism; and (4) provide researchers around the globe with thoroughly validated metadata and extracted features on the extent and qualities of media coverage about terror attacks that can be used to extend and refine insights long after the project is formally concluded.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions

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

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

Active projects in 2017

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: A comparative dataset including approximately 50 candidate surveys, conducted with the wave 1 questionnaire of the Comparative Candidates Survey (CCS), has been published by the Swiss data archive FORS. We are currently integrating some 2nd wave surveys for publication in a first-release dataset. With regard to the comparative book on wave one, we have

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2005 to 2018
Status/
ongoing

adapted the composition of the editorial team (now de Winter, Schmitt, Karlson) and will submit a book proposal to Routledge in early 2018. This proposal will include an outline, the introduction to the book, and two or three sample chapters.

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

Results: The aim of the project was to examine the consequences of local government reforms. In addition, we asked what effects these institutional changes have on the policy output, on citizens' degree of satisfaction with the political system, and on citizen's degree of political participation. Furthermore, we aimed to analyse the impact of the partisan composition of local parliaments and governments on the policy-making process. The starting point of the project were the waves of local government reforms that have taken place in many West European countries over the past decades. 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.

In a first step, we created a dataset that covers the full texts of local parties' election manifestos and coalition agreements in major German cities. On this basis, we estimated the positions of local parties and legislative coalitions on key policy dimensions. We then used this information to analyse coalition formation on the local level and to answer the question if processes of political decision-making work differently on the local level than on the regional or national level of a political system. The results show that—even on the local level, which is often described as less politicised—not only office-seeking variables but also the ideological positioning of parties are good predictors for local coalition formation. Additionally, our findings suggest that local political actors take the party affiliation of the directly elected mayor into account when forming coalitions in local councils. The findings imply that political actors on all levels of political systems try to maximise their payoffs and form coalitions accordingly.

In a second step, we developed a simple spatial model, suggesting that Members of Parliament strive for the inclusion of the head of state's party in coalitions formed in mixed democratic polities and that parliamentary parties try to assemble coalitions minimizing the ideological distance to the head of state. We identified the German local level of government as functionally equivalent

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2013 to 2017
Status/
completed

to a parliamentary setting, such that the directly elected mayor has competencies similar to a president in a mixed national polity. The findings show that the party affiliation of the head of state is a key factor for party members in the legislature when forming coalitions: coalitions in the legislature are more likely to form if they include the party of the head of the executive branch. Furthermore, the policy preferences of the head of the executive branch are significant for legislators' behaviour in the coalition formation process: the smaller the ideological distance between the position of a coalition and the position of the head of state is, the more likely a coalition is to be formed.

B2.5 Issue Salience and Legislative Responsiveness

Research question/goal: The project aims to apply automatic face detection and face recognition to analyze parliamentary video recordings. This allows generating a proposal-specific measure of the parliamentary attendance of legislators, where attendance indicates the level of salience attributed to individual issues by political actors. The proposal-specific salience measure is used to investigate the degree to which salience perceptions influences bargaining interactions at the parliamentary stage and, hence, the substance of reform proposals. For the empirical application, we study the *Landtag Baden-Württemberg* in three legislative periods, from 2006 onwards.

Current stage: The project will be continued within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms'.

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2014 to 2017
Status/
continued elsewhere

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

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ongoing

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: During 2017, we extracted and cleaned the text of parliamentary documents and conducted quantitative text analyses. The study examining the impact of individual parliamentary activities on MP's performance at the nomination and election stages, co-authored with colleagues from the Czech Republic and Sweden, was significantly revised and is now forthcoming in *Parliamentary Affairs*. Further papers are in preparation.

B2.9 Making Electoral Democracy Work

Results: Making Electoral Democracy Work (MEDW) was an international collaborative project that brought together political scientists, economists, and psychologists from Canada, Europe, and the United States. It was the most ambitious study ever undertaken of the impact of electoral rules on the functioning of democracy and funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

The study implemented voter surveys across 18 elections at various levels of governance between 2011 and 2015 in Canada, France, Germany, Spain, and Switzerland. The analyses were then completed by laboratory and online experiments. We systematically collected and coded a wide range of partisan material for the three months preceding those elections as well as information about the conduct of the campaign. This included the major campaign events, the polls released by the media, and the official announcements and conducted semi-structured interviews with party campaign managers to learn more about the strategies adopted by the parties.

The most influential framework for explaining multilevel electoral politics is the Second-Order Election (SOE) model. We found that there is a crucial kernel of truth in the SOE model: some elections are considered more important by both voters and parties, and voters behave differently depending on the importance of the election. Our central result was that the SOE model is right in stressing that voters are bound to pay less attention to elections they deem to be less important. However, the SOE model falls short in two key respects: it wrongly assumes that voters always consider national elections to be the most important and, equally critically, it neglects the role of political parties.

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

Results: As in the first phase (2007-2011), PartiRep-2 was a collaborative project of the Belgian Science Policy Office, running for a period of five years (2012-2017). All Belgian Departments of Political Science participated, whereas the University of Leiden and the MZES collaborated as partners. The network has set up a variety of projects on linkage mechanisms between citizens and the political system.

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2012 to 2017

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The MZES contributed to several subprojects. Package 1.1 conducted content analyses of the press releases that parties issue regularly to influence news media's campaign coverages. Combining these data with media content and survey data, we analysed parties' strategies for selecting topics in their campaign communications. Package 2.2 showed that members of parliaments may engage in personal representation also by working on general issues with local salience (individual legislative activities related to different social security programmes). Indeed, MPs from left, Christian Democratic and other parties respond differently to the local salience of the programmes. Package 2.3 analysed parliamentary speeches in seven European parliaments, showing not only that the electoral systems and district characteristics have a decisive impact on speeches, but also that the personal characteristics of an MP, such as gender, religious denomination and parental status matter. Package 2.4 focussed on intra-party selection mechanisms for party leaders and candidates. The results indicate that a leader of a regional party elected by a primary pushes the regional party programmatically towards the position of the national party to secure the latter's support in the upcoming election. Package 3.4 addressed the continuous fragmentation of forms of participation. A new survey instrument was developed, showing that Internet-based political activities constitute a distinct form of participation, whereas the currently spreading creative forms of participation further expand existing forms of protest participation.

PartiRep-2 started from the assumption that changing patterns of participation and representation must be analysed and explained from a perspective of decline and increasing pressures on the functioning of democracy. The results of the project show, however, that this decline approach is very incomplete and biased. Both citizens and politicians adopt a variety of strategies to the changing context of participation and representation.

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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 are currently analysing the project's raw data. The collection of digital and non-digital text data encompasses about 1.6 million text documents, published between August 2015 and July 2016 in 119 newspapers, news websites, and blogs from six countries (Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, the USA, Australia, and Lebanon). In a first step, data were preclassified by topic using a new method developed in collaboration with the Data and Web Science Group (DWSG) in the School of Business Informatics and Mathematics. This method (Keyword-Ranked Topic Modeling) combines data from expert surveys in the six countries under study with automated text classification methods. In a second step, the project team collaborated with the DWSG to develop an online tool (MedCon Relevance Coder) for the efficient manual classification of preclassified text documents by a multilingual coder team. This software also offers extensive functionalities for process control and quality management to researcher and will be made freely available to the scientific community. In a third step, we are currently performing final coding of the thematically preclassified text data. For this purpose, the multilingual coder team in Mannheim has been trained to work with a software tool for the manual coding of text data (Angrist), which has been adapted to the needs of the project in collaboration with partners at the University of Zurich. Previous theoretical and methodological project findings have been presented at several conferences and are being prepared for publication in top-tier academic journals.

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2015 to 2018

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ongoing

B 2.15 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: After having finished coding of the media reports in the ten countries under study, we have continued to present papers at national and international conferences as well as at a workshop at the MZES. Several papers are under review at national and international journals or have already been published. Currently, we are preparing a proposal for follow-up funding.

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Duration/

2015 to 2020

Status/

ongoing

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: In the last year, we have focused mainly on the clear conceptualization of pre-electoral coalition signals. On this basis, we will collect publicly expressed coalition signals in various countries worldwide and compile them in a database. To this end, we are currently developing and testing a codebook for the quantitative content analysis of national news. Besides analysing newspapers, we laid the groundwork to examine also party press releases for coalition signals. Finally, we formulated a theoretical vote choice model, which allows us to investigate how coalition signals affect voter's decisions.

B2.17 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.

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2016 to 2017
Status/
continued elsewhere

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: Due to the leave of the project director, the project was continued elsewhere.

Research Area B3: Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization

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

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

Active projects in 2017

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

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2011 to 2018
Status/
ongoing

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

Current stage: The project team has – with support from the partners in the COHESIFY project consortium – further expanded the already existing dataset by including programmatic documents from recent sub-national elections in the nine European countries under study, i.e. Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The collected documents of political parties were uploaded at the online archive www.polidoc.net, which we revised completely this year. In addition, we focused on the incentives resulting from EU regional policies for regional parties and governments with regard to their programmatic profile. Furthermore, we conducted interviews with regional stakeholders and finished two case studies on the implementation of EU regional policy in Thuringia and Baden-Württemberg. Research findings were presented at international conferences and published in international journals.

B 3.4 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: We are currently still in the stage of completion and integration of the data from the two-wave online panel survey. Furthermore, we are compiling a metadatabase for the Twitter communication ahead of the European Parliament election of 2014. Key results were published in

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Mercator,
Gulbenkian

Duration/

2012 to 2018

Status/

ongoing

leading European journals. Currently, we are preparing an ECPR conference contribution on 'The changing relationship between ideological dimensions and party positions on European integration' based on the Euromanifesto dataset 1979-2014.

B3.6 Public Opinion of European Societies in Change

Results: The project 'Public Opinion of European Societies in Change' (EIPS) aimed to co-ordinate cooperation among the currently leading Internet panel surveys on public opinion about political reform-making through EU-wide funding. Given the complexity of policy reforms, the goal was to provide an accurate, longitudinal representation of the European population, enabling (experimental) causal analyses. Great importance should also be attached to the quality of data generation, for example by means of random sampling of the respective population samples. In detail, EIPS aimed to offer the following possibilities:

1. It should provide different user groups with individual level cross-national survey data on various social science topics (i.e. of interest to political scientists, sociologists, economists, psychologists, methodologists, etc.).
2. It should enable measurement of attitude changes with regard to treatments (policy reforms, exogenous shocks) via an online tool.
3. The panel design should allow for tracking of individual-level attitude changes over time.
4. Experiments should be performed online and allow for randomization of subgroups (with and without treatment).
5. The samples should be based on random samples of the general population to reduce selection bias.
6. EIPS should be open to users requiring cross-national comparative data.

Participants included the University of Mannheim, the University of Tilburg, Science Po Paris, the Universities of Ljubljana, Bergen and Iceland and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. A grant proposal was submitted as part of a call for proposals for infrastructure development in the EU research program. Associated members were the KU Leuven and the University of Ghent, the University of Nicosia, the Czech Academy of Sciences and Charles University, the Universities of Thessaloniki and Bologna as well as the Vytautas Magnus University.

Despite the great interest in the project and an assessment by two reviewers that was above the requirements, the project was not accepted for funding. Overall, the funding rate for this call was unusually low at less than 14 percent.

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2014 to 2019
Status/
ongoing

B 3.7 Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)

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

Current stage: Data collection of the project is almost completed. The associated researchers have published one paper, are working on a second one, and have a book under review. Subsequent to the book publication—hopefully within the DFG-envisioned schedule—the data will be made publicly available.

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in preparation

B 3.9 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: Conceptually, the links of the project with the growing literature on interorganisational relations at the global level have been elaborated more explicitly in this third project year. Results have been presented at two conferences. Empirically, we concentrated on the further collection of data on the status of the European Union in international organisations. Data collection on membership status was finalized.

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 finalisation. In spring 2017, we finished a first analysis of the online survey among the secretary generals of industry associations and their member companies in six industry branches. We presented and discussed our results at a project workshop with experts from business associations and academia. A final examination of the survey data, including additional structural and organisational data collected in summer 2017, is near completion. About 30 interviews with carefully selected representatives of business associations provide additional insight into actor's rationalities and belief systems. The final project report will be ready in spring 2018.

Director(s)/
Beate Kohler-Koch
Researcher(s)/
Sebastian Fuchs,
David Friedrich,
Christine Quittkat
Funding/
Fritz Thyssen Foundation
Duration/
2015 to 2018
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

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

Current stage: The project is currently expanding the existing data set. Using computer scripts and manual coding, we are extracting the voting behaviour of all parties at the Länder level in Germany during the final passage votes from the plenary protocols of the sixteen regional parliaments between 1990 and 2016. Furthermore, we have finished the data collection on all national implementation measures of EU directives for the corresponding period and are preparing the integration of both data collections for subsequent analyses.

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: We submitted a pre-proposal for the call 'Challenges for Europe' to the Volkswagen Foundation on 16 October 2017. We have collected some data from the website of Russia Today (RT.com) and finished one working paper; one more is in preparation and planned to be published in 2018.

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

B3.19 Participation and Policy Positions in Global Internet Governance

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

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

Director(s)/
Thomas Winzen
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2017 to 2021
Status/
in preparation

these topics. On this basis, this project provides a systematic map of the political space of global Internet governance.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Project from the Previous Research Programme Department B

European Social Survey

Results: The European Social Survey (ESS) studies social, political, and moral attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour of citizens in Europe and provides high-quality data for comparative empirical research. The ESS is part of the European social science infrastructure and was awarded the status of a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC) in 2013. Since 2002, representative samples of the populations of more than twenty European countries are interviewed every two years. The study employs the most rigorous survey methodologies in terms of questionnaire design, instrument development, sampling, fieldwork, and survey documentation.

Beside a core module of socio-demographic and substantive indicators referring to important topics such as politics, religion, and well-being, each wave consists of two rotating modules covering a current academic or policy concern within Europe. Major topics included immigration, health inequalities, and attitudes toward climate change and energy. The replication of core instruments increasingly enables the comparative analysis of change and persistence within and across European societies. Data for all participating countries are available free of charge from the international ESS website (www.europeansocialsurvey.org).

The MZES hosted the German part of the study from its preparatory phase in the 1990s up to the supervision and management of questionnaire design and data collection for the first six waves (2002–2012), and provided support for these tasks in rounds seven and eight (2013–2017). A number of books and articles as well as related teaching and dissemination materials have been published by the German team, especially on the position of this country in Europe and the integration of eastern and western parts of Germany and Europe. At the end of 2017, the number of registered ESS users exceeds 110,000, of which almost 12,000 are coming from Germany. The ESS has thus become one of the most authoritative empirical resources for studying social change in Europe.

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

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 2017 (and 2016)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	7	3	10
Ongoing projects (31 externally funded)	13	18	31
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) at the end of 2017	20	21	41
Projects completed in 2017 (3 externally funded)	0	6	6
Projects continued elsewhere	1	2	3
Total of all projects (active and completed) (34 externally funded)	21	29	50
Total of all projects 2016	20	33	53

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 2007–2017, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

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

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2012–2017

In %	2012–14	2015–17	2017
DFG	53.4	82.4	80.2
Foundations	0.1	8.4	1.8
German Federal Government	1.7	0.0	0.0
Baden-Württemberg	3.0	1.3	0.0
EU & European Consortia	40.8	2.0	0.0
Others	0.9	5.9	18.0

1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2017

	Source of Funds	Total	Male	Female	%
Researchers in Research Departments	MZES	13	9	4	30.8
	Research grants	40	23	17	42.5
Researchers in Data and Methods Unit	MZES	4	3	1	25.0
Total at Centre		57	35	22	38.6
Schools of Social Sciences, of Humanities, and Dept. of Economics	University of Mannheim	30	21	9	30.0
Overall 2017		87	56	31	35.6

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2017 (and 2016)

	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	11.15 ^{b)}	13	26.18 ^{b)}	40	29.85	30
Academic staff in MZES infrastructure	7.50 ^{c)}	8				
Non-academic staff	6.81	10				
Total 2017	25.46	31	26.18	40	29.85	30
Total 2016	21.81	29	25.05	36	31.50	32

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

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2017 (and 2016)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing		Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates		Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim	1	9		2	Public sector			1	
Other German university	3	4	4	6	Total 2017	7	15	6	8
Other foreign university	3	2	1		Total 2016	5	9	7	16

1.7 MZES in the Public

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

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2017	Increase since 2016	Classifications	Holding 2017	Increase since 2016
Country studies (focus of collection ^{a)})	17,091	183	Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,399	56
General, social, economic history	1,278	11	European integration group (E.A.)	4,893	84
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,202	21	Theory (THEO)	1,323	9
Education, science, research	968	6	Methods (MET)	791	7
Labour market, classes, profes- sions, status groups	1,258	9	Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	137	6
Family, household, kinship	1,185	12	General group (ALLG)	3,343	67
Reference books	756	5	Working papers	10,925	54
Churches, culture, tourism	299	2	Total	42,902	466
Mass media, communication	118	1			
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	784	10			
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	3,030	59			
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,529	13			
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,541	13			
Environmental policy	94	1			
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	479	13			
Trade unions, employers' organisations	538	3			
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	1,032	4			

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

2 Documentation

2.1 List of Staff

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Adendorf , Anna	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	DFG
Alle , Marlene	C	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Ariaans , Mareike *	A	Developments of Social Care Services in Europe; Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA—Employment Chances and Transitions Between Care-Giving and Retirement	MZES
Bahle , Thomas, PD Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Bahnsen , Oke	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	DFG
Bauer , Paul C., Dr.	A	MZES Fellow	MZES
Baumann , Markus, Dr. *	B	Where Is My Party?	DFG
Bender , Benedikt	A	Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis?	DFG, School of Social Sciences
Bernauer , Julian, Dr.	B, C	Data and Methods Unit	MZES
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 B3	School of Social Sciences
Breznau , Nate, Ph.D.	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Brockhaus , Sarah *	A	Using Propensity Scores for Nonresponse Adjustment with Covariate Measurement Error	MZES
Bruch , Christian, Dr.	A	Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys	MZES
Carey , Sabine C., Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Chan , Chung-hong	B	Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo)	DFG
Däubler , Thomas, Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director B2	MZES
Debus , Marc, Prof. Dr.	B	Director MZES; 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
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, Dr.	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	DFG, School of Social Sciences
Ecker , Alejandro, Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
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	CDSS	MZES
Friedrich , David	B	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations	Fritz Thyssen Foundation

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
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., Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	DFG, School of Social Sciences
Gerngroß , Nicola	A	Secretary	MZES
Granato , Nadia, Dr.	A, C	Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Grill , Christiane, Dr.	B	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	DFG
Gross , Martin, Dr. *	B	Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems	EU
Gschwend , Thomas, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Heichel , Stephan, Dr.	B	Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems	EU
Heldmann , Philipp, Dr.	C	Managing Director	MZES
Helmschrott , Susanne *	B	Public Opinion of European Societies in Change	MZES
Hillmann , Henning, Prof., Ph.D.	A	Head of Department; Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Hollermeier , Nikolaus	C	Public Relations	MZES
Horr , Andreas	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
Huber , Sascha, Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Ibáñez de Foerster , Marcela *	B	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)	DFG
Jacob , Konstanze	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG, School of Social Sciences
Jäger , Kai, Dr.	B	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)	DFG
Kalter , Frank, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Keusch , Florian, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Klein , Oliver	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children	DFG
Kogan , Irena, Prof. Dr.	A	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 , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Krapf , Sandra, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow	MZES
Kratz , Agatha, née Rudnik	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Kretschmer , David	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG, 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, School of Social Sciences
Kuhnle , Jeremy Jesse	A	Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration	Fritz Thyssen Foundation, School of Social Sciences
Kurella , Anna-Sophie, Dr.	B	Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	DFG

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Laumann , Hannah	A	Secretary	MZES
Leonard , Mariel McKone	A	Modernizing Migration Measures: Combining Survey and Tracking Data	MZES
Leszczensky , Lars, Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES
Löb , Charlotte	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
Mader , Matthias, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Manger , Lea	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
Metz , Manon	B	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	DFG
Mikucka , Malgorzata, Ph.D.	A	Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities	DFG
Möhring , Katja, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Müller , Walter, Prof. Dr. Dres. h.c.	A	Department A	School of Social Sciences
Munzert , Simon, Dr. *	B, C	Project Director, Research Area A2; Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Nehrlich , Andreas *	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	University of Mannheim
Nickel , Constanze	B	Secretary	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
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
Perry , Sarah	B	Democracy Monitoring	Land Baden-Württemberg
Pink , Sebastian	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG, School of Social Sciences
Popa , Sebastian Adrian, Dr.	B, C	European Electoral Studies Infrastructure; Data and Methods Unit	EU, MZES
Preißinger , Maria	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Quittkat , Christine, Dr. *	B	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations	Fritz Thyssen Foundation
Reiss , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Rinke , Eike Mark, Dr.	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
Rosebrock , Antje Marlene	A	New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	DFG
Rossi , Beate	A	Secretary	MZES
Roth , Tobias, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	DFG
Rothenbacher , Franz, Dr.	A, C	Project Director, Research Area A1; Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Sauter , Lisa	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Schackmann , Lena M.	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Schäfer , Constantin	B	European Election Study 2014	EU

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Schierholz , Malte	A	New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	DFG
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	Head of Department; Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Shen , Jing, Ph.D.	A	Inside Integration and Acculturation—Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	DFG
Shore , Jennifer, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow	MZES
Springer , Angelina	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
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
Strohmeier , Robert	B	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship	EU
Theocharis , Yannis, Dr. *	B	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director B1	MZES
Treischl , Edgar *	A	What Drives Students' University Choices? A Longitudinal Study Using Survey Experiments	MZES
van Deth , Jan W., Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
Weiland , Andreas	A	Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA—Employment Chances and Transitions Between Care-Giving and Retirement	Research Network on Pensions (FNA)

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Weiß , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Weißmann , Markus	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG, School of Social Sciences
Wessler , Hartmut, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B2	School of Humanities
Wetzel , Anne, Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director B3	University of Mannheim
Winkler , Julia R. *	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
Winzen , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
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 , Helena	C	Secretary	MZES
Wuttke , Alexander	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Yordanova , Nikoleta, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences

* Left the MZES in 2017 or at the end of 2017

A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

Arránz Becker, Oliver, Prof. Dr.	Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg	Krewel, Mona, Dr.	Cornell University, USA
Bäck, Hanna, Prof. Dr.	Lund University, Sweden	Kroneberg, Clemens, Prof. Dr.	Universität zu Köln
Becker, Birgit, Prof. Dr.	Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main	Maloney, William A., Prof. Ph.D.	University of Newcastle, United Kingdom
Bevan, Shaun, Dr.	University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom	Müller, Jochen, Prof. Dr.	University of Greifswald
Braun, Daniela, Dr.	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Müller, Wolfgang C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria
Drahokoupil, Jan, Dr.	European Trade Union Institute (ETUI), Brussels	Neugebauer, Martin, Prof. Dr.	Freie Universität Berlin
Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, Prof. Dr.	University of Oxford, United Kingdom	Schaeffer, Merlin, Prof. Dr.	Universität zu Köln
Faas, Thorsten, Prof. Dr.	Freie Universität Berlin	Shikano, Susumu, Prof. Dr.	Universität Konstanz
Fischbach, Kai, Prof. Dr.	Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg	Stötzer, Lukas, Dr.	University of Zurich, Switzerland
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	Theocharis, Yannis, Dr.	University of Groningen, Netherlands
Hangartner, Dominik, Prof. Dr.	ETH Zurich, Switzerland; LSE, United Kingdom	Tieben, Nicole, Dr.	Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Hofäcker, Dirk, Prof. Dr.	Universität Duisburg-Essen	Tosun, Jale, Prof. Dr.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg
Hönnige, Christoph, Prof. Dr.	Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover	Weishaupt, J. Timo, Prof. Ph.D.	Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Hörisch, Felix, Dr.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg	Wendt, Claus, Prof. Dr.	Universität Siegen
Huber, Sascha, Dr.	Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz	Wenzig, Knut	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

2.3 Guest Researchers

Buskirk , Trent, Prof., Ph.D.	University of Massachusetts, Boston, USA	January–February 2017
Dingemans , Ellen, Dr.	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague, Netherlands	July 2017
Fazekas , Zoltan, Ph.D.	University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway	May 2017
Heyne , Lea, Ph.D.	University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland	April 2017
Johnston , Richard, Prof., Ph.D.	University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada	June 2017 November 2017
Jurado , Ignacio, Dr.	Department of Politics, University of York, York, United Kingdom	April–June 2017
León , Sandra, Dr.	Department of Politics, University of York, York, United Kingdom	April–June 2017
Matthews , Scott, Prof., Ph.D.	Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Canada	February–June 2017
Nauck , Bernhard, Prof. Dr.	Research Group "Family and Migration", University of Chemnitz, Chemnitz, Germany	June 2017
Panagos , Dimitrios, Prof., Ph.D.	Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Canada	February–June 2017
Salavati Sarcheshmeh , Bahram, Ph.D.	Governance and Policy Think Tank (GPTT), Tehran, Iran	April–July 2017
Schulte-Cloos , Julia	EUI, Florence, Italy	July 2017
Tibajev , Andrey, Dr.	University of Linköping, Linköping, Sweden	September–November 2017
Yakubovich , Valery, Prof., Ph.D.	Department of Management, ESSEC, Paris, France	September–December 2017
Yang , Xiepu, Dr.	Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China	September 2017

2.4 Project Funding Granted 2014–2017

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2014 in €	2015 in €	2016 in €	2017 in €
Department A						
A1.3	Developments of Social Care Services in Europe: A Cross-national Comparison of Healthcare to Long-term Care and Disability-related Services Thomas Bahle, Claus Wendt	DFG				424,788
A1.9	Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Social Concertation and Social Pacts in Europe Bernhard Ebbinghaus	DFG			224,453	
A1.11	Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA—Employment Chances and Transitions Between Care-Giving and Retirement Katja Möhring	FNA ¹				106,747
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			31,462
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		

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2014 in €	2015 in €	2016 in €	2017 in €
A3.5	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course Frank Kalter	LifBi ¹	112,935		66,860	362,923
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 DFG		175,000		48,000 109,100
	Conference Sarah Carol	Thyssen ¹	12,000			
	Heisenberg Professorship Jochen Gebauer	DFG				375,450
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 GESIS ¹		351,370	127,700	8,828
B1.3	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG			746,376	
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		100,544		
B1.10	Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied Thomas Bräuninger, Franz Pappi	DFG			116,378	

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2014 in €	2015 in €	2016 in €	2017 in €
B1.11	Referendum 'Stuttgart 21' Thorsten Faas, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	StM ¹	77,574			
B1.12	Democracy Monitoring Jan W. van Deth, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	Ba-Wü ¹	30,000		27,000	
B1.13	Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo). A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present Hartmut Wessler	DFG				319,350
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			505,390
B2.15	Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties Marc Debus	DFG		319,240		
B2.16	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies Thomas Gschwend, Lukas Stötzer	DFG				366,340
B3.1	Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems ² Marc Debus	EU			201,684	
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	

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2014 in €	2015 in €	2016 in €	2017 in €
B3.8	Framing Europe: Eurosceptic Cues and Citizen Attitudes Galina Zapryanova	DFG		208,338		
B3.12	Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change Hartmut Wessler	DFG		151,252		
B3.13	Tax Policy in the EU in an Environment of New Fiscal Institutions and Coordination Procedures Thomas König	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	
	Total Department A		3.623.464	917.102	2.198.693	1.458.470
	Total Department B		1,086,190	2,078,366	2,099,285	1,199,908
	Grand total MZES		4,709,654	2,995,468	4,297,978	2,658,378

- ¹ Ba-Wü Baden-Württemberg Foundation
FNA Research Network on Pensions
GESIS GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences
LIffBi Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
MaTax Wissenschafts-Campus MaTax
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 Part of the COHESIFY Project on the Impact of EU Cohesion Policy on European Identification.

2.5 List of MZES National and International Networks

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
National				
2006–2022	<i>German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)</i> Membership: Kalter, Horr	Conducting a National Educational Panel Study in Germany and providing data for analysing inequality in educational opportunity over the lifecourse	14 German research centres, involving 36 signed network partners	BMBF, LfBi
2009–2020	<i>GLÉS: German Longitudinal Election Study</i> (Coordination: German Society for Electoral Research) Coordinator/project directors: Schmitt-Beck, Schoen	Analyses the changing behaviour of German voters over three successive national elections (2009, 2013, 2017) and produces election data (surveys and media content analyses) as a public good	3 Co-PIs and several dozen researchers at German universities, WZB, and GESIS	DFG
Since 2017	<i>DeZIM-Gemeinschaft (Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung)</i> Local coordinator: Kalter	Building a national network of integration and migration research in order to identify research gaps, to develop new and innovative research perspectives, and to establish a sustainable research infrastructure in cooperation with the DeZIM institute	7 German research institutes (founding members) and several dozen researchers	BMFSFJ, Ba-Wü
International				
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

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
2013–2018	<i>CUPESSSE—Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe</i> Scientific coordinator: Tosun	Multi-disciplinary project that carries out a comparative analysis of both the demand and supply side of youth unemployment in ten Member States of the EU and Associated Countries. The project brings together theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches from four academic disciplines.	About 40 researchers from 25 countries	EU
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	Country	Location	Name of institution
Australia	Canberra	Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University	Belgium	Ghent	Centre for EU Studies (CEUS), Ghent University
Austria	Vienna	Department of Government, University of Vienna		Leuven	Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, KU Leuven
	Vienna	Department of Methods in the Social Sciences, University of Vienna		Leuven	Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven
Belgium	Antwerp	Departement Politieke Wetenschappen, Universiteit Antwerpen	Brazil	Sao Paulo	Instituto de Relações Internacionais, Universidade de São Paulo
	Brussels	Centre d'étude de la vie politique (CEVIPOL), Université Libre de Bruxelles	Canada	Halifax	Department of Political Science, Saint Mary's University
	Brussels	TNS opinion		Montreal	Centre for the Study of Democratic Citizenship
				Montreal	Department of Political Science, McGill University

Country	Location	Name of institution
Canada (continued)	Montreal	Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal
	Ottawa	Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (EURUS), Carleton University
	Toronto	Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto
	Vancouver	Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
Chile	Santiago	Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, Universidad de Chile
Czech Republic	Brno	Masaryk University
	Prague	Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences
Denmark	Aalborg	The Faculty of Engineering and Science, Aalborg University
	Copenhagen	Department of Political Science, University of Copenhagen
	Copenhagen	Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen
Ecuador	Quito	Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Ecuador
France	Lille	Université Catholique de Lille
	Montpellier	Université de Montpellier
	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	Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung e.V. (DeZIM)
	Berlin	Hertie School of Governance
	Berlin	Institut für Europäische Politik e.V. (IEP)
	Berlin	Sozio-oekonomisches Panel, Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
	Bielefeld	Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt- und Gewaltforschung (IKG), Universität Bielefeld
	Bremen	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Universität Bremen and Jacobs Universität
	Cologne	Cologne Center for Comparative Politics (CCCP), Universität zu Köln

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Cologne	Data Archive for the Social Sciences, GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Cologne	Department Computational Social Science (CSS), GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Cologne	Institut für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, Universität zu Köln
	Dresden	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, TU Dresden
	Düsseldorf	Institut für Medizinische Soziologie, HHU Düsseldorf
	Düsseldorf	Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, HHU Düsseldorf
	Essen	Interdisziplinäres Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung (InZentIM), Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Frankfurt	Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
	Freiburg	Walter Eucken Institut
	Friedrichshafen	Political and Social Sciences, Zeppelin University, Friedrichshafen
	Göttingen	Abteilung Politische Soziologie und Sozialpolitik, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Greifswald	Institut für Politik- und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Universität Greifswald

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Halle	Abteilung Sprechwissenschaft und Phonetik, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Halle	Institut für Medizinische Soziologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Halle	Institut für Soziologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Hamburg	Fakultät für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Hamburg
	Hannover	Institut für Entwicklungs- und Agrarökonomik, Leibniz Universität Hannover
	Hannover	Institut für Journalistik und Kommunikationsforschung, Hochschule für Musik, Theater und Medien Hannover
	Hannover	Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Leibniz Universität Hannover
	Heidelberg	Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität Heidelberg
	Heidelberg	Max-Weber-Institut für Soziologie, Universität Heidelberg
	Karlsruhe	Institute of Information Systems and Marketing, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
	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 Psychologie, Universität Leipzig
	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
	Nürnberg	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)
	Oldenburg	Institute of Social Sciences, University of Oldenburg
	Osnabrück	Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien (IMIS), Universität Osnabrück
	Siegen	Lehrstuhl für Soziologie der Gesundheit und des Gesundheitssystems, Universität Siegen
Greece	Thessa- loniki	School of Political Science, Aristotle University
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Department of Sociology, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Country	Location	Name of institution
Hungary	Budapest	Department of Political Science, Central European University
Iceland	Reykjavik	University of Iceland
Ireland	Dublin	Department of Political Sci- ence, Trinity College Dublin
	Dublin	School of Politics and International Relations, University College Dublin
Israel	Beer-Sheva	Department of Politics and Government, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
Italy	Florence	Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute
	Florence	Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute
	Milan	Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milan
	Rome	Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche, LUISS Guido Carli
	Siena	Department of Political and International Sciences, University of Siena
Japan	Sapporo	Graduate School of Letters, Hokkaido University
Lithuania	Vilnius	Vilnius University
Mexico	Mexico City	Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE)

Country	Location	Name of institution
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Labour Studies (AIAS), University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Department of Sociology, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Faculty of Social Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Graduate School of Communication, University of Amsterdam
	Groningen	Department of Media Studies and Journalism, University of Groningen
	Groningen	Department of Sociology, University of Groningen
	Leiden	Department of Political Science, University of Leiden
	Tilburg	Research Institute for Flexicurity, Labour Market Dynamics and Social Cohesion, Tilburg University
	Utrecht	Department of Methodology & Statistics, Utrecht University
	Utrecht	Department of Sociology, Utrecht University
	Norway	Oslo
	Oslo	Fafo – Institute for Labour and Social Research

Country	Location	Name of institution
Peru	Lima	Departamento Académico de Ciencias Sociales, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
Poland	Warsaw	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences
	Wrocław	Institute of Sociology, University of Wrocław
Portugal	Lisbon	Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)
Serbia	Belgrade	University of Belgrade
Spain	Barcelona	Department of Political and Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona
	Barcelona	Department of Political Science, Autonomous University of Barcelona
	Barcelona	Instituto de Estudios del Trabajo, Autonomous University of Barcelona
	Madrid	Departamento de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internacionales, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Sweden	Gothenburg	Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg
	Lund	Department of Political Science, Lund University
	Stockholm	Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI)
	Stockholm	Institute for Futures Studies
	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
	Geneva	The Graduate Institute, Geneva
	Lausanne	FORS, University of Lausanne
	Zurich	Departement Geistes-, Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, ETH Zurich
	Zurich	Department of Political Sci- ence, University of Zurich
Turkey	Istanbul	International Relations Department, Koç University
United Kingdom	Cardiff	Centre for Legal and Political Analytics, Cardiff University
	Colchester	Department of Government, University of Essex
	Exeter	Department of Politics, University of Exeter
	Glasgow	European Policies Research Centre, University of Strathclyde
	Glasgow	School of Government and Public Policy, University of Strathclyde
	Keele	School of Politics, Philosophy, International Relations and Environment (SPIRE), Keele University

Country	Location	Name of institution
United Kingdom (continued)	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 Social Policy, London School of Economics
	London	Institute of the Americas, University College 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
	Oxford	Department of Social Policy and Intervention
	Oxford	Sociology Group, Nuffield College
	Sussex	Sussex European Institute, University of Sussex
USA	Ann Arbor, MI	Institute for Social Research , University of Michigan
	Athens, GA	Grady College of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Georgia
	Austin, TX	Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin
	Boston, MA	University of Massachusetts, Boston

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	Cambridge, MA	Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, Harvard University
	Chapel Hill, NC	Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
	College Park, MD	College of Information Studies, University of Maryland
	College Park, MD	Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland
	Columbus, OH	Department of Political Science, Ohio State University
	Columbus, OH	Mershon Center for International Security Studies, Ohio State University
	Dallas, TX	Department of Sociology, Dedman College, Southern Methodist University
	Denver, CO	University of Denver
	Irvine, CA	Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California, Irvine
	Lawrence, KS	College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Kansas
	Mansfield, CT	Department of Political Science, University of Connecticut
	New Haven, CT	Department of Sociology, Yale University
	New York, NY	Interdisciplinary Center for Innovative Theory and Empirics (INCITE), Columbia University

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	Pittsburgh, PA	Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University
	Reno, NV	Department of Sociology, University of Nevada
	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
	Stanford, CA	Immigration Policy Lab, Stanford University
	Stony Brook, NY	Department of Political Science, Stony Brook University
	Urbana-Champaign, IL	Cline Center for Advanced Social Research, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

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.

2/20/17	Dr. Tarik Abou-Chadi Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin	The Electoral Appeal of Party Strategies in Post-industrial Societies: when Can the Mainstream Left Succeed?
2/21/17	Prof. Dr. Jale Tosun Universität Heidelberg	Determinants of Perceived Economic Self-Sufficiency: a Cross-Cultural Study
2/28/17	Prof. Dr. Michael Gebel Universität Bamberg	The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Youth Labour Markets in Europe
3/06/17	Prof. Alan M. Jacobs The University of British Columbia, Vancouver	Inequality and Electoral Accountability: Can Voters Defend Their Distributive Interests?
3/07/17	Prof. Dr. Arnout van de Rijt Utrecht University	Popularity Spirals: when Bad People, Products and Ideas Trump Superior Alternatives
3/13/17	Prof. Yotam M. Margalit Columbia University, New York	Political Legacies
3/20/17	Prof. Daniel Stockemer University of Ottawa	The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: Do Attractive Politicians Get a 'Break' When They Are Involved in Scandals?
3/21/17	Prof. Dr. Christoph Stadtfeld ETH Zürich	Dynamic Network Actor Models: Studying Social Networks through Time
3/27/17	Prof. Dr. Tom van der Meer University of Amsterdam	Isolating the Evaluative Nature of Political Trust: the Moderating Effect of Perceived Political Responsibilities on the Link between Policy Evaluation and Political Trust
3/30/17	Prof. Jon A. Krosnick, Ph.D. Stanford University	Joint GESIS/MZES Public Lecture: Are Elections in America Unfair? Exploring the Impact of Candidate Name Order
4/03/17	Prof. Tina Freyburg University of St. Gallen	Which Modes of Global Governance Do Citizens Prefer: the Liberal, Republican, Deliberative, or the Private Model?
4/04/17	Michael Smith, Ph.D. Economics Institute, The Czech Academy of Sciences	Selection Bias in Returns to College Education in Europe
4/25/17	Dr. Ralf Wölfer University of Oxford	Reducing Intergroup Conflict: Insights from Longitudinal Research

5/02/17	Dr. Martin Ehlert WZB Berlin	Further Training and Career Dynamics: Who Benefits from Non-Formal Courses?
5/08/17	Prof. Dr. Michael Baurmann Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf	Political Parties as Epistemic Actors
5/15/17	Dr. Laura Sudulich University of Kent	Should I Immunize Myself Against Internet Hoaxes on Vaccination? An Experimental Assessment of Source and Message Credibility
5/16/17	Dr. Patrick Präg University of Oxford	A Biomarker Approach to Social Mobility and Wellbeing in Great Britain: Sorokin Revisited
5/18/17	Prof. Delia Baldassarri, Ph.D. New York University	Interethnic Relationships in Contemporary Communities: how Does Ethnic Diversity Affect Solidarity and Cooperation?
5/22/17	Dr. Andreas Schuck University of Amsterdam	The Power of Feelings? News Media Coverage and the Role of Emotions in the German Bundestag Election Campaign
5/23/17	Prof. Dr. Emmanuel Lazega Sciences Po, Paris	Multilevel Network Analyses of Institution Building: a Neo-Structural Approach
5/29/17	Dr. Philip Habel University of Glasgow	Measuring Attitudes Toward Affirmative Action Policies in Brazil
5/30/17	Prof. Dr. Martin Abraham Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg	Employment Prospects of Foreign-Trained Migrants: a Vignette Study Among German Employers
6/12/17	Dr. Ignacio Jurado University of York	Daring to Fail: Input and Output-oriented Voting Under Supranational Constraints
6/19/17	Dr. Sandra León University of York	Partisanship, National Identity and Responsibility Attribution. Experimental Evidence from the UK
7/17/17	Julia Schulte-Cloos European University Institute	Heterogeneous Party Activists, Intra-Party Dynamics and Electoral Performance
9/11/17	Dr. Michael Jankowski Universität Oldenburg	Incumbency Effects in Open-List PR Elections
9/12/17	Prof. John Levi Martin, Ph.D. University of Chicago	Alignment, the Emergence of Political Fields, and the Nature of Political Action, with Special Reference to Weimar Germany
9/25/17	Dr. Tobias Böhmelt University of Essex	Non-State Actor Violence: Refugees and State Capacity
9/26/17	Dr. Wojtek Przepiorka Utrecht University	How Information Sharing Promotes Cooperation in Illicit Causes: Evidence from Cryptomarkets and Lab Experiments
10/02/17	Jonathan Polk, Ph.D. Universität Göteborg	Explaining Voter Responses to Mainstream Parties' Moderation Strategies

10/09/17	Prof. Lorenzo De Sio LUISS Guido Carli University Rome	Issue Competition in Western Europe: a Research Agenda
10/10/17	Dr. Christoph Kern Universität Mannheim	Modeling Decision-Making Processes of Regional Mobility in a Dyadic Framework
10/16/17	Dr. Patrik Öhberg University of Gothenburg	Individual Politicians' Responsiveness in Party-centered Systems
10/26/17	Prof. Dr. Geoffrey Evans University of Oxford, Nuffield College	Immigration, Brexit, and the Restructuring of British Party Competition
11/13/17	Prof. Klaus Armingeon Universität Bern	Austerity, Liberalization and Income Inequality in Comparative Perspective
11/14/17	Tali Kristal, Ph.D. University of Haifa	Computers Meet Politics at the Wage Structure: Evidence from an Analysis of the Computer Wage Premium across Rich Countries
11/20/17	Prof. Stefanie Bailer Universität Basel	The Times are Changing?: Ideological and Electoral Shifts and the Recruitment of Career Changers to Parliament
11/28/17	Dr. Jan Skopek Trinity College Dublin	Fertility, Mobility, and Educational Reproduction: a New Method to Estimate Prospective Models Using Retrospective Data
12/05/17	Dan J. Wang, Ph.D. Columbia University	Micro-Structural Foundations of Network Inequality: Evidence from Observational Data and Field Experiments

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2017 by MZES staff members and/or with MZES support.

13 March	"Where is my Party?" Project Workshop	6-7 October	Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Social Concertation and Social Pacts in Europe
Chair:	Marc Debus, Zeynep Somer-Topcu, Margit Tavits	Chair:	Benedikt Bender
16-18 March	MZES/GESIS 2017 CSDI Workshop [Comparative Survey Design and Implementation]	27 October	Workshop on Integration and Participation in Times of Mass Migration
Chair:	Frauke Kreuter, Christof Wolf	Chair:	Marc Debus, Irena Kogan, Sabine Sonnentag
6 April	Workshop zur Gründungsvorbereitung der Akademie für Soziologie	10 November	Elections, Parties, and Public Opinion in a Volatile World: A Comparative Perspective
Chair:	Frank Kalter	Chair:	Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Steve Quinlan
28 April	Präsidiumsitzung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Wahlforschung (DGfW)	17-18 November	Labor Market and Economic Perspectives on Large-Scale Migration in Sociology (LEMS)
Chair:	Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	Chair:	Philipp Brandt, Jeremy Kuhnle
8-9 June	Jahrestagung des Arbeitskreises Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie der DVPW	24-25 November	Party Competition in European Multi-Level Systems
Chair:	Marc Debus	Chair:	Markus Baumann, Alejandro Ecker, Martin Gross
14 July	Gründungstreffen der Akademie für Soziologie	8 December	Workshop on Integration and Participation in Times of Mass Migration
Chair:	Frank Kalter	Chair:	Marc Debus, Irena Kogan, Sabine Sonnentag

2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at the University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Spring		
Baumann, Markus	Institutionen, Präferenzen und Parteienwettbewerb	Seminar
Bender, Benedikt	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Europäische Gesellschaften im Vergleich	Colloquium

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Breznau, Nate	Seminar Research in Progress: Liberalization and Increasing Inequalities in Rich Democracies	Exercise
Däubler, Thomas	Comparative Government	Lecture
Eck, Jennifer	Experimentalpsychologisches Praktikum	Seminar
Ecker, Alejandro	Parties and Coalitions in European Democracies	Seminar
Entringer, Theresa	Selbstkonzept- und Persönlichkeitsdiagnostik	Seminar
Fetscher, Verena	International Development and Democracy	Seminar
Gebauer, Jochen E.	Self-Concept	Seminar
Gebauer, Jochen E.	Interindividuelle Unterschiede in sozialen Motiven	Seminar
Huber, Sascha	Brexit, Trump und Le Pen: Populismus und Wahlverhalten	Seminar
Huber, Sascha	Design und Auswertung von Experimenten in der Politikwissenschaft	Exercise
Jacob, Konstanze	Sociological Theory and Applied Sociology	Colloquium
Kratz, Agatha	Klassische Methoden der empirischen Wahlforschung am Beispiel von Europawahlen und Einstellungen zur EU	Exercise
Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Social Choice	Seminar
Leszczensky, Lars	Theory and Empiricism in Sociological Research	Exercise
Mazureanu, Martian	Russian Foreign Policy. Russia and Eurasia: Foreign and Security Policies	Seminar
Pink, Sebastian	Introduction to Fertility Research	Exercise
Popa, Sebastian	Datenauswertung	Workshop
Roth, Tobias	Sociological Theory and Applied Sociology	Colloquium
Roth, Tobias	Thesis Kolloquium Soziologie	Seminar
Sauter, Lisa	Recent Theories and Findings on the Integration of Migrants	Exercise
Theocharis, Yannis	Information Technology and Politics	Seminar
Weißmann, Markus	The Transition from School to Working Life	Exercise
Wetzel, Anne	Democratization and Authoritarian Persistence	Seminar
Wetzel, Anne	Qualitative Forschungsdesigns und Methoden	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Fall		
Bauer, Paul C.	Exercise Course: Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Bender, Benedikt	Social Partnership and Social Dialogue in Europe	Seminar
Breznau, Nate	Retrenchment, Liberalization and Increasing Inequalities	Seminar
Gebauer, Jochen E.	Self & Society	Seminar
Gebauer, Jochen E.	Psychological Perspectives on Affect and Motivation	Lecture
Granato, Nadia	Arbeitsmarktsoziologie	Seminar
Grill, Christiane	Politik, Medien und Gesellschaft	Lecture
Jacob, Konstanze	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Kretschmer, David	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Kuhnle, Jeremy	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Leszczensky, Lars	Foundations of Sociological Theory	Exercise
Pink, Sebastian	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Sauter, Lisa	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Schäfer, Constantin	Academic Research and Writing	Exercise
Springer, Angelina	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Stecker, Christian	Thesis Colloquium	Colloquium
Stecker, Christian	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Politische Soziologie	Colloquium
Weißmann, Markus	Social Structure of Germany in International Comparison	Exercise
Wetzel, Anne	Internationale Organisationen und ihre Umwelt	Seminar
Wetzel, Anne	Die politische Transformation Russlands und der Ukraine in vergleichender Perspektive	Seminar

2.9 Other Professional Activities and Awards

2.9.1. Professional Services in the Research Community

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

- board members of academic/professional associations and consortia, such as the European Consortium for Social Research (ECSR), the European Political Economy Consortium (EPEC), and the German Political Science Association (DVPW);
- members of the governing boards and scientific committees of national and international research networks and institutes, such as the German Society of Electoral Research (DGfW), and the European research network "Transitions in Youth (TIY)", and the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP);
- members of the board of trustees (Kuratorium) of GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften;
- referees of various national, EU and international foundations;
- evaluators of research institutions and university departments;
- external members of selection boards for university professorships;
- members of awards committees, such as the DESTATIS Gerhard Fürst award;
- members of the scientific boards of large-scale surveys, such as the National Educational Panel Study (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, Thomas König, Walter Müller, Franz Urban Pappi)
- Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Walter Müller)
- European Academy of Sociology (Hartmut Esser, Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan)
- Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften (Hartmut Esser)
- Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (Jan W. van Deth)
- Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz (Thomas Bräuninger)

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

Biemer, Paul P., Edith D. **de Leeuw**, Stephanie **Eckman**, Brad **Edwards**, Frauke **Kreuter**, Lars E. **Lyberg**, Clyde **Tucker**, and Brady T. **West** (Eds.) (2017): *Total Survey Error in Practice*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley. (Wiley Series in Survey Methodology).

Foster, Ian, Rayid **Ghani**, Ron S. **Jarmin**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Julia **Lane** (Eds.) (2017): *Big Data and Social Science: A Practical Guide to Methods and Tools*. London: Chapman & Hall / CRC Press. (Chapman & Hall/CRC Statistics in the Social and Behavioral Sciences).

Golder, Sona, Ignacio **Lago**, André **Blais**, Elisabeth **Gidengil**, and Thomas **Gschwend** (2017): *Multi-Level Electoral Politics. Beyond the Second-Order Election Model*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Comparative Politics).

Kohler, Ulrich, and Frauke **Kreuter** (2017): *Datenanalyse mit Stata. Allgemeine Konzepte der Datenanalyse und ihre praktische Anwendung*. Berlin: DeGruyter Oldenbourg.

Kurella, Anna-Sophie (2017): *Issue Voting and Party Competition. The Impact of Cleavage Lines on German Elections between 1980-1994*. Cham: Springer. (Contributions to Political Science).

Linhart, Eric, Marc **Debus**, and Bernhard **Kittel** (Eds.) (2017): *Jahrbuch für Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS. (Jahrbuch für Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie; no. 10).

Mader, Matthias (2017): *Öffentliche Meinung zu Auslandseinsätzen der Bundeswehr: Zwischen Antimilitarismus und transatlantischer Orientierung*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Müller, Wolfgang C., and Paul W. **Thurner** (Eds.) (2017): *The Politics of Nuclear Energy in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Schoen, Harald, Hans **Rattinger**, Maria **Preißinger**, Konstantin **Gavras**, and Markus **Steinbrecher** (2017): *Election Campaigns and Voter Decision-Making in a Multi-Party System: The 2009 and 2013 German Federal Elections*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Studien zur Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung; no. 33).

Schoen, Harald, Sigrid **Roßteutscher**, Rüdiger **Schmitt-Beck**, Bernhard **Weßels**, and Christof **Wolf** (Eds.) (2017): *Voters and Voting in Context: Multiple Contexts and the Heterogeneous German Electorate*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Tausendpfund, Markus, and Angelika **Vetter** (Eds.) (2017): *Politische Einstellungen von Kommunalpolitikern im Vergleich*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Walter, Stefanie (2017): *EU Citizens in the European Public Sphere: An Analysis of EU News in 27 EU Member States*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS. (Studies in International, Transnational and Global Communications).

Winzen, Thomas (2017): *Constitutional preferences and parliamentary reform: Explaining national parliaments' adaptation to European integration*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

Abendschön, Simone, and Markus **Tausendpfund** (2017): Political knowledge of children and the role of sociostructural factors. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 61, issue 2, pp. 204–221.

Adascalitei, Dragos (2017): From austerity to austerity: the political economy of public pension reforms in Romania and Bulgaria. *Social Policy & Administration*, 51, issue 3, pp. 464–487.

Adascalitei, Dragos, and Stefan **Guga** (2017): Negotiating agency and structure: Trade union organizing strategies in a hostile environment. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 38, issue 3, pp. 473–494.

Alba, Richard D., Johann **Handl**, and Walter **Müller** (2017): Ethnische Ungleichheit im deutschen Bildungssystem. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 69, issue Suppl. 1, pp. 619–644.

Baumann, Markus, Marc **Debus**, and Tristan **Klingelhöfer** (2017): Keeping One's Seat: The Competitiveness of MP Re-nomination in Mixed-Member Electoral Systems. *The Journal of Politics*, 79, issue 3, pp. 979–994.

Baumann, Markus, Marc **Debus**, and Martin **Gross** (2017): Strength of weakness? Innerparteiliche Heterogenität, divergierende Koalitionspräferenzen und die Ergebnisse von Koalitionsverhandlungen in den deutschen Bundesländern. *PVS Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 58, issue 2, pp. 179–204.

Bernauer, Julian, and Adrian **Vatter** (2017): Conflict, choice or geography? Explaining patterns of democracy in continental Europe. *European Journal of Political Research*, 56, issue 2, pp. 251–278.

Blätte, Andreas, and Andreas M. **Wüst** (2017): Der migrationsspezifische Einfluss auf parlamentarisches Handeln: Ein Hypothesentest auf der Grundlage von Redebeiträgen der Abgeordneten des Deutschen Bundestags 1996–2013. *PVS Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 58, issue 2, pp. 205–233.

Bless, Herbert, and Axel **Burger** (2017): Mood and the Regulation of Mental Abstraction. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 26, issue 2, pp. 159–164.

Blom, Annelies G., Jessica M. E. **Herzing**, Carina **Cornesse**, Joseph W. **Sakshaug**, Ulrich **Krieger**, and Dayana **Bossert** (2017): Does the Recruitment of Offline Households Increase the Sample Representativeness of Probability-Based Online Panels? Evidence from the German Internet Panel. *Social Science Computer Review*, 35, issue 4, pp. 498–520.

Brandt, Philipp, and Josh **Whitford** (2017): Fixing network failures? The contested case of the American Manufacturing Extension Partnership. *Socio-Economic Review*, 15, issue 2, pp. 331–357.

Breznau, Nate (2017): Positive Returns and Equilibrium: Simultaneous Feedback between Public Opinion and Social Policy. *Policy Studies Journal*, 45, issue 4, pp. 583–612.

Bubeck, Johannes, and Nikolay **Marinov** (2017): Process or Candidate? The International Community and the Demand for Electoral Integrity. *American Political Science Review*, 111, issue 3, pp. 535–554.

Butz, Sebastian, Pascal J. **Kieslich**, and Herbert **Bless** (2017): Why are conservatives happier than liberals? Comparing different explanations based on system justification, multiple group membership, and positive adjustment. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 47, issue 3, pp. 362–372.

- Carey**, Sabine C., and Neil J. **Mitchell** (2017): Progovernment Militias. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 20, issue 1, pp. 127–147.
- Carnegie**, Allison, and Nikolay **Marinov** (2017): Foreign Aid, Human Rights and Democracy Promotion: Evidence from a Natural Experiment. *American Journal of Political Science*, 61, issue 3, pp. 671–683.
- Chan**, Chung-hong, and King-Wa **Fu** (2017): The Relationship Between Cyberbalkanization and Opinion Polarization: Time-Series Analysis on Facebook Pages and Opinion Polls During the Hong Kong Occupy Movement and the Associated Debate on Political Reform. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 22, issue 5, pp. 266–283.
- Debus**, Marc (2017): An ‘Angela Merkel effect’? The impact of gender on CDU/CSU voting intention between 1998 and 2013. *German Politics*, 26, issue 1, pp. 35–48.
- Dollmann**, Jörg (2017): Positive choices for all? SES-and gender-specific premia of immigrants at educational transitions. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 49, pp. 20–31.
- Eck**, Jennifer, Christiane **Schoel**, and Rainer **Greifeneder** (2017): Belonging to a majority reduces the immediate need threat from ostracism in individuals with a high need to belong. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 47, issue 3, pp. 273–288.
- Eger**, Maureen A., and Nate **Breznau** (2017): Immigration and the Welfare State: A Cross-Regional Analysis of European Welfare Attitudes. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 58, issue 5, pp. 440–463.
- Engel**, Julia, and Herbert **Bless** (2017): The More Negative the More Impact: Evidence From Nationally Representative Data on the Relation Between Domain Satisfactions and General Life Satisfaction. *Social Psychology*, 48, issue 3, pp. 148–159.
- Farys**, Rudolf, and Tobias **Wolbring** (2017): Matched Control Groups for Modeling Events in Citation Data: An Illustration of Nobel Prize Effects in Citation Networks. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 68, issue 9, pp. 2201–2210.
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- Grill**, Christiane, and Hajo G. **Boomgaarden** (2017): A Network Perspective on Mediated Europeanized Public Spheres: Assessing the Degree of Europeanized Media Coverage in Light of the 2014 European Parliament Election. *European Journal of Communication*, 32, issue 6, pp. 568–582.
- Gschwend**, Thomas, and Helmut **Norpoth** (2017): Machtwechsel in Sicht? Die Vorhersage des Kanzlermodells für die Bundestagswahl 2017. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 58, issue 3, pp. 392–406.
- Gschwend**, Thomas, Michael F. **Meffert**, and Lukas **Stötzer** (2017): Weighting Parties and Coalitions: How Coalition Signals Influence Voting Behavior. *The Journal of Politics*, 79, issue 2, pp. 642–655.

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- Jäger**, Kai (2017): Economic freedom in the early 21st century: government ideology still matters. *Kyklos : International Review for Social Sciences*, 70, issue 2, pp. 256–277.
- Jäger**, Kai (2017): The potential of online sampling for studying political activists around the world and across time. *Political Analysis*, 25, issue 3, pp. 329–343.
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3.6 Doctoral Dissertations

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Heyne, Stefanie (2017): *Culture and female labor force participation in international comparison*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Hubl, Vanessa (2017): *Household Nonemployment, Social Risks and Inequality in Europe*. Dissertation Sozialwissenschaften Universität Mannheim & sciences sociales Université Luxembourg, Mannheim.

Nehrlich, Andreas (2017): *Zur Universalität von Selbstaufwertung – Grandioser Narzissmus und kommunale Selbstaufwertung*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Pink, Sebastian (2017): *Fertility and Social Interaction - A Simulation Approach*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Schnaudt, Christian (2017): *Political Confidence and Democracy in Europe. Antecedents and Consequences of Citizens' Confidence in Representative and Regulatory Institutions and Authorities*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Wozniak, Antal (2017): *The visual framing of climate change: Frame contestation, multimodal media framing, and audience engagement with visual claims*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

3.7 Seminar and Conference Presentations

Ariaans, Mareike: *Professionalisierung und Deprofessionalisierung in der Altenpflege in Deutschland und den Niederlanden - Das Beispiel Pflege durch Migranten*, [5. Rhein-Ruhr Promovendensymposium "Arbeit und Soziale Sicherheit", Universität Duisburg-Essen, 9–10 March 2017].

Bäck, Hanna, Markus Baumann, Marc Debus, and Jochen Müller: *Analyzing the Apportionment of Speaking Time in Parliamentary Party Groups: Does the Electoral Cycle Matter?*, [4th Conference of the ECPR Standing Group on Parliaments, Basel, Switzerland, 29 June–1 July 2017].

Bäck, Hanna, Markus Baumann, and Marc Debus: *Who Speaks for Young People? An Analysis of Debates on (Youth) Unemployment in the Swedish Riksdag, 1994–2014*, [Youth in a Post-Crisis Europe: Policy-Making and its Effects, Lissabon, Portugal, 21–22 September 2017].

Baumann, Markus, Marc Debus, and Martin Gross: *Economic hardship and the policy emphases of political parties in the last weeks of an election campaign: Evidence from nine European countries*, [75th Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, United States, 6–9 April 2017].

Baumann, Markus, Hanna Bäck, and Johan Bo Davidsson: *In line with the party? The role of intra-party politics, personal characteristics, and gender in Swedish cabinet appointments*, [7th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Milan, Italy, 22–24 June 2017].

Baumann, Markus, Marc Debus, and Martin Gross: *Strength of weakness? Intra-Party Heterogeneity and Coalition Negotiations*, [113th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, San Francisco, CA, United States, 31 August–3 September 2017].

Becker, Birgit, and Oliver **Klein**: *The role of early childhood skills for the explanation of ethnic educational inequality at the transition to secondary education*, [ECSR 2017 Conference “Institutions, Inequality and Social Dynamics”, Bocconi University, Milano, Italy, 31 August–2 September 2017].

Bender, Benedikt: *Labour market flexibilization and the position of organised interests*, [8th ECPR Summer School on Interest Group Politics and Policy-Making in the 21st Century, University of Bremen, 29 June–7 July 2017].

Bender, Benedikt: *Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) & New Database*, [Projektworkshop “Krisenkorporatismus oder Korporatismus in der Krise? Soziale Konzertierung und Soziale Pakte in Europa”, MZES, Mannheim, 6–7 November 2017].

Bernauer, Julian: *A Fourth Wave of Populism? Trajectories of Populist Radical Right Parties in Europe, 2000-2017*, [11th ECPR General Conference, University of Oslo, Norway, 6–9 September 2017].

Braun, Daniela, Sebastian Adrian **Popa**, and Hermann **Schmitt**: *Responding to the crisis: Eurosceptic parties of the left and right and their changing position towards the European Union*, [113th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, San Francisco, CA, United States, 31 August–3 September 2017].

Braun, Daniela, Sebastian Adrian **Popa**, and Hermann **Schmitt**: *Responding to the crisis: Eurosceptic parties of the left and right and their changing position towards the European Union*, [Conference “Rejected Europe. Beloved Europe. Cleavage Europe?”, Florence, Italy, 18–19 May 2017].

Breznau, Nate: *Nation States, Group Dynamics and Immigration in Western Europe: Lessons and Predictions*, [4th Conference of the Association of Leading Universities in Migration Research (ALUM), Beirut, Lebanon, 6–7 November 2017].

Breznau, Nate, Lisa **Sauter**, and Serrin **Zalikutluk**: *What’s Universal about Books in the Home? Scholarly Culture, Immigration Background and Adolescent Skills*, [RC28 Social Stratification and Mobility Conference, Columbia University, New York City, United States, 8–10 August 2017].

Däubler, Thomas: *Constituency Representation under Districted PR Systems*, [Workshop “Responsivität”, University of Duisburg-Essen, 20 January 2017].

Däubler, Thomas: *National Policy for Local Reasons*, [Workshop “Micro-foundations of party democracy: The re-inforcing and cross-cutting consequences of party membership and non-party affiliation”, University of Bremen, 20–21 July 2017].

Däubler, Thomas, and Lukas **Rudolph**: *Primacy Effects on the Candidate Vote under Open-List PR. Separating Candidate Quality from Placement*, [7th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Milan, Italy, 22–24 June 2017].

Däubler, Thomas, and Kenneth **Benoit**: *Statistical Scaling Meets Classic Content Analysis: Using Bayesian IRT-Modelling to Infer Latent Variables from Hand-Coded Texts*, [The 3rd Annual International Conference on Computational Social Science, Cologne, 10–13 July 2017].

Debus, Marc: *Education, political sophistication, intra-party policy cohesion and proximity voting: Do voters choose the ‘right’ party?*, [11th ECPR General Conference, Oslo, Norway, 6–9 September 2017].

Debus, Marc, Jochen **Müller**, and Christian **Stecker**: *Group-serving bias and confirmation bias von Wählern im Spiegel der Politbarometerdaten*, [Wahlverhalten und Parteiensystem im Wandel - 40 Jahre Politbarometer. Symposium anlässlich des 40-jährigen Bestehens des Politbarometers, Universität Mannheim, 23 November 2017].

Debus, Marc: *Parteienwettbewerb und Muster der Regierungsbildung im Vorfeld der Bundestagswahl 2017*, [Inaugural conference of the Mainz Centre for Empirical Democracy Research, University of Mainz, 2–4 March 2017].

Debus, Marc, and Jochen Müller: *Parteienwettbewerb und Responsivität politischer Akteure in Mehrebenensystemen*, [Workshop “Responsivität”, University of Duisburg-Essen, 21 January 2017].

Debus, Marc: *Vertrauen, responsives Regieren und soziale Partizipation als Grundlagen für eine demokratische Stadtgesellschaft*, [Urban Thinkers Campus, Mannheim, 20–22 October 2017].

Dollmann, Jörg, and Frida Rudolphi: *Classroom composition and achievement: Do class context or friends in class matter more?*, [Summer Meeting of the Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility (RC28), New York, United States, 8–10 August 2017].

Dollmann, Jörg, and Frank Kalter: *Positive choices everywhere? System-specific premia for immigrants at educational transitions*, [25th Annual Workshop Transition in Youth (TIY), Brüssel, Belgium, 13–16 September 2017].

Dollmann, Jörg: *Presentations of migration data sources: CILS4EU*, [CESSDA Data Discovery Workshop and Workshop on Methodological Issues in Surveying Immigrant Populations, GESIS, Köln, 13–14 November 2017].

Dollmann, Jörg, Irena Kogan, and Markus Weißmann: *Ursache und Wirkung fremdsprachiger Akzente aus soziologischer Perspektive*, [Gastvortrag am Institut für Musik, Medien- und Sprechwissenschaften (IMMS); Abteilung Sprechwissenschaft und Phonetik, Martin-Luther-Universität, Halle-Wittenberg, 18 May 2017].

Eck, Jennifer, and Jochen E. Gebauer: *Symposium: Advances in theory and research on agency/competence and*

communion/warmth, [18th General Meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology (EASP), Granada, Spain, 5–8 July 2017].

Eck, Jennifer, and Jochen E. Gebauer: *The role of sociocultural norms in agency and communion effects*, [18th General Meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology (EASP), Granada, Spain, 5–8 July 2017].

Eck, Jennifer, and Jochen E. Gebauer: *Why self-concept content predicts behavior: The crucial role of sociocultural norms*, [16. Tagung der Fachgruppe Sozialpsychologie (FGSP), Ulm, 4–6 September 2017].

Ecker, Alejandro: *Coalition Governance and Cabinet Duration*, [75th Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, United States, 6–9 April 2017].

Ecker, Alejandro: *Fairness and Portfolio Allocation in Multi-party Governments*, [7th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Milan, Italy, 22–24 June 2017].

Ecker, Alejandro: *Refugee Roulette on Crooked Tables? Examining Structural Biases in Austrian Asylum Adjudications*, [11th ECPR General Conference, Oslo, Norway, 6–9 September 2017].

Ecker, Alejandro: *The Architecture of Coalition Governance*, [1st Regional Research and Networking Conference, Heidelberg, 27 January 2017].

Engst, Benjamin G., Thomas Gschwend, and Sebastian Sternberg: *Public Support for Judicial Nominations: Evidence from a Discrete-Choice Experiment*, [7th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Milan, Italy, 22–24 June 2017].

Friedrich, David, and Sebastian Fuchs: *Neue Fragen und offene Felder der Verbändeforschung: Die Zukunft der*

Industrieverbände, [Tagung des DVPW Arbeitskreises Verbände “Quo vadis, Verbändeforschung?”, WZB, Berlin, 30 November–1 December 2017].

Gentrup, Sarah, Georg **Lorenz**, Susanne **Rahmann**, Petra **Stanat**, and Irena **Kogan**: *Effekte von Lehrkrafterwartungen auf das Lehrkräfthandeln und die Leistungsentwicklung von Grundschulkindern*, [5. Tagung der Gesellschaft für Empirische Bildungsforschung “Durch Bildung gesellschaftliche Herausforderungen meistern”, Heidelberg, 13–15 March 2017].

Gross, Martin, and Michael **Jankowski**: *Analyzing Local Party Manifestos in Multi-Level Democracies*, [Jahrestagung DVPW AK Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie, MZES, Mannheim, 8–9 June 2017].

Gross, Martin, and Michael **Jankowski**: *Analyzing Local Party Manifestos in Multi-Level Democracies*, [7th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Mailand, Italy, 22–24 June 2017].

Gross, Martin: *Does anyone care? Explaining the variation in sub-national parties' emphasis of European issues and EU Cohesion policy*, [1st Regional Research and Networking Conference, Heidelberg, 27 January 2017].

Gross, Martin: *Economic hardship and the policy emphases of political parties in the last weeks of an election campaign: Evidence from nine European countries*, [75th Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, United States, 6–9 April 2017].

Gross, Martin, and Constantin **Schäfer**: *What moves party systems in times of crises? Economic conditions, public opinion and the domestic electoral arena*, [Conference DVWP AK Parteienforschung “Change and Future Viability of Party Democracy in Europe”, Düsseldorf, 13–14 October 2017].

Jäger, Kai, and Daniel **Weitzel**: *The SPD referendum a century after Michels' Iron Law of Oligarchy*, [7th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Milan, Italy, 22–24 July 2017].

Jäger, Kai: *Using Facebook to Study Parties*, [113th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, San Francisco, CA, United States, 31 August–3 September 2017].

Jugert, Philipp, Lars **Leszczensky**, and Sebastian **Pink**: *Der Einfluss ethnischer Selbst-Zuschreibungen auf Freundschaftswahlen von Jugendlichen in ethnisch diversen Schulen*, [5. Tagung der Gesellschaft für Empirische Bildungsforschung “Durch Bildung gesellschaftliche Herausforderungen meistern”, Heidelberg, 13–15 March 2017].

Jugert, Philipp, Lars **Leszczensky**, and Sebastian **Pink**: *The Effects of Ethnic Minority Adolescents' Ethnic Self-Identification on Friendship Selection*, [RC28 Spring Meeting 2017, Köln, 30 March–1 April 2017].

Jungherr, Andreas, Alexander **Wuttke**, Matthias **Mader**, and Harald **Schoen**: *Advocating TTIP: Effects of Interest Groups' Mailings in the Field*, [113th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, San Francisco, CA, United States, 31 August–3 September 2017].

Jungherr, Andreas, Alexander **Wuttke**, Matthias **Mader**, and Harald **Schoen**: *The Persuasive Effects of an Interest Group Mailing: Comparing Evidence from Parallel Survey and Field Experiments*, [75th Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, United States, 6–9 April 2017].

Kalter, Frank: *Analytical sociology and the study of ethnic inequalities*, [Seminar, Linköping University, Sweden, 23 November 2017].

Kalter, Frank: *The structural integration of the 2nd generation in Germany. New data, same old stories?*, [Research

Seminar, Institute for Future Studies, Stockholm, Sweden, 18 May 2017].

Kalter, Frank: *The structural integration of the 2nd generation. New data, same old stories?*, [Akademische Debatte, Berliner Institut für empirische Integrations- und Migrationsforschung, 5 July 2017].

Keusch, Florian, and Ting **Yan**: *In your opinion, in which direction should the answer categories go?*, [7th Conference of the European Survey Research Association, Lisbon, Portugal, 17–21 July 2017].

Keusch, Florian, Sarah **Brockhaus**, Felix **Henninger**, Rachel **Horwitz**, Pascal J. **Kieslich**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Malte **Schierholz**: *Learning from Mouse Movements: Improving Questionnaire and Respondents' User Experience through Passive Data Collection*, [19th General Online Research Conference, Berlin, 15–17 March 2017].

Keusch, Florian, Christopher **Antoun**, Mick P. **Couper**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and B. **Struminskaya**: *Willingness to participate in passive mobile data collection*, [AAPOR 72th Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA, United States, 18–21 May 2017].

Klein, Oliver, Martin **Neugebauer**, and Marita **Jacob**: *Migrant teachers in the classroom: A key to reduce ethnic disadvantages in school?*, [ECSR 2017 Conference “Institutions, Inequality and Social Dynamics”, Bocconi University, Milano, Italy, 31 August–2 September 2017].

Klein, Oliver, Martin **Neugebauer**, and Marita **Jacob**: *Tragen Lehrkräfte mit Migrationshintergrund zur Reduktion ethnischer Bildungsnachteile bei?*, [5. Tagung der Gesellschaft für Empirische Bildungsforschung “Durch Bildung gesellschaftliche Herausforderungen meistern”, Heidelberg, 13–15 March 2017].

Kogan, Irena: *Accent and ethnic minorities' social interactions*, [Movement and Migration – Research Alumni Meeting of the University of Konstanz, Tel Aviv, Israel, 12–15 September 2017].

Kogan, Irena: *Accent and ethnic minorities' social interactions*, [Empirical Research Colloquium, Frankfurt, 20 June 2017].

Kogan, Irena: *Accent and language proficiency among Germany's ethnic minority youth*, [ECSR 2017 Conference “Institutions, Inequality and Social Dynamics”, Bocconi University, Milano, Italy, 31 August–2 September 2017].

Kogan, Irena: *Immigrant life situation through the lenses of sending and receiving societies*, [RC28 Spring Meeting 2017, Köln, 30 March–1 April 2017].

Kogan, Irena: *Keynote: Children of immigrants' integration within education system*, [Maynooth Education Forum, Dublin, Ireland, 15–16 June 2017].

Kogan, Irena: *The role of language proficiency and accent in ethnic minorities' youth transitions*, [Spring Seminar 2017, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, 10–11 May 2017].

Kohler-Koch, Beate, and David **Friedrich**: *National business interests in the EU: Biased representation?*, [11th ECPR General Conference, Oslo, Norway, 6–9 September 2017].

Kohler-Koch, Beate, and David **Friedrich**: *Ode to Joy or just a plurality of national anthems: European business interests on their way to an ever closer union or a transnational system of influence?*, [UACES 47th Annual Conference, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland, 4–6 September 2017].

König, Thomas: *Brexit Debate – EPS Symposium*, [11th ECPR General Conference, Oslo, Norway, 6–9 September 2017].

König, Thomas: *Chair/Roundtable: Opportunities and Challenges for Data/Material Archiving of Published Research*, [113th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, San Francisco, CA, United States, 30 August–3 September 2017].

König, Thomas, Nick Lin, and Katsunori Seki: *Challenging Governments: Committee Leadership and the Role of the Opposition in Parliamentary Democracies*, [7th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Milan, Italy, 22–24 June 2017].

König, Thomas: *Gender in the Journals: Exploring Potential Biases in Editorial Processes*, [113th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, San Francisco, CA, United States, 30 August–3 September 2017].

König, Thomas, Bernd Luig, and Milena Wittwer: *Multiparty Governance, Strategic Implementation and Compliance with International Law*, [Bocconi University, Milan, Italy, 27–28 February 2017].

König, Thomas: *Political economy of structural, fiscal and institutional reforms in EU countries*, [European Central Bank, Frankfurt/Main, 12 May 2017].

König, Thomas: *Still the Century of Intergovernmentalism? Partisan Ideology Two-level Bargains and Informal Governance in the Post-Maastricht Era*, [7th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Milan, Italy, 22–24 June 2017].

König, Thomas, Hyeonho Hahm, Moritz Osnabrügge, and Elena Frech: *Treaty Design and Trade Attitudes Toward TTIP: A Conjoint Analysis*, [7th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Milan, Italy, 22–24 June 2017].

König, Thomas, Hyeonho Hahm, and Elena Frech: *Treaty Design and Trade Attitudes: A Conjoint Analysis of Public Support for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership*

(TTIP), [10th Annual Conference on The Political Economy of International Organizations, University of Bern, Switzerland, 12–14 January 2017].

König, Thomas: *Understanding Academic Publishing*, [113th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, San Francisco, CA, United States, 30 August–3 September 2017].

König, Thomas: *Vorlesung: European and Political Economy*, [Ben Gurion Universität, Beer Sheva, Israel, 15–18 October 2017].

Kostelka, Filip, and Alexander Wuttke: *When Too Much Democracy Kills Participation: Election Frequency and Voter Turnout in Canada and Germany*, [Annual Conference of the Canadian Political Science Association, Toronto, Canada, 30 May–1 June 2017].

Kretschmer, David: *Academic Aspiration Similarity in Friendship Networks: Influence, Selection, or Spurious Association?*, [INAS 2017. Conference of the International Network of Analytical Sociologists, University of Oslo, Norway, 8–9 June 2017].

Kretschmer, David: *Attitudes towards Homosexuality among Natives and Migrant Descendants: Differences According to Religious and Cultural Background and the Role of Intergenerational Attitude Transmission*, [4th Annual BAGSS Conference, University of Bamberg, 20–21 September 2017].

Kretschmer, David: *Social Influence in the Formation of Attitudes towards Homosexuality among Adolescent Friends: An Instrumental Variable Approach*, [3rd European Conference on Social Networks (EUSN2017), University of Mainz, 26–29 September 2017].

Kruse, Hanno, and Jörg Dollmann: *Name-based measures of neighborhood composition: how telling are neighbors' names?*, [CESSDA Data Discovery Workshop and Workshop

on Methodological Issues in Surveying Immigrant Populations, GESIS, Köln, 13–14 November 2017].

Kuhnle, Jeremy Jesse: *Entrepreneurship Among Immigrants in Germany: the 2004 Reform of the German Trade and Crafts Code as a Natural Experiment*, [13th Conference of the European Sociological Association: (Un)Making Europe: Capitalism, Solidarities, Subjectivities, Panteion University and Harokopio University, Athens, Greece, 29 August–1 September 2017].

Kuhnle, Jeremy Jesse: *Entrepreneurship among Immigrants in Germany: The 2004 Reform of the German Trade and Crafts Code as a Natural Experiment*, [Migration, Diversity and the City - 14th IMISCOE Annual Conference, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands, 28–30 June 2017].

Kuhnle, Jeremy Jesse: *Entrepreneurship among Immigrants in Germany: The 2004 Reform of the German Trade and Crafts Code as a Natural Experiment*, [NCCR: Neuchâtel Graduate Conference for Migration and Mobility Studies, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 22–23 June 2017].

Kurella, Anna-Sophie: *Using panel fixed effects analysis to estimate the personal incumbency advantage without bias*, [75th Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, United States, 6–9 April 2017].

Leszczensky, Lars, Philipp **Jugert**, and Sebastian **Pink**: *Adolescents. Ethnic Self- Identification and the Formation of Interethnic Friendships*, [10th Annual Meeting of the International Network of Analytical Sociologists, University of Oslo, Norway, 8–9 June 2017].

Leszczensky, Lars: *Friendship Networks and Group Identities*, [Seminar at the Institute of Analytical Sociology, Linköping University, Sweden, 26 October 2017].

Leszczensky, Lars, and Tobias **Wolbring**: *Kausale Inferenz mit Paneldaten. Eine Simulationsstudie zur Modellierung*

umgekehrter Kausalität, [Herbsttagung der Sektion Modellbildung und Simulation der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, TU Kaiserslautern, 13–14 October 2017].

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Leszczensky, Lars: *The Effects of Ethnic Self-Identification on Friendships among Ethnic Majority and Minority Adolescents*, [EASP-SPSSI Joint Meeting. "To be both (and more)": Immigration and identity multiplicity, Utrecht, Netherlands, 15–17 September 2017].

Leszczensky, Lars: *What Drives Ethnic Homophily?*, [Forschungskolloquium Soziologie, University of Bern, Switzerland, 4 November 2017].

Leszczensky, Lars, and Sebastian **Pink**: *What Drives Ethnic Homophily? How Ethnic Identification Moderates Ingroup Preferences*, [3rd European Conference on Social Networks (EUSN2017), Johannes Gutenberg-University, Mainz, 26–29 September 2017].

Lindstam, Emmy, Matthias **Mader**, and Harald **Schoen**: *National Identities and Boundaries of Solidarity. The Evolution of German Citizens' Normative Conceptions of the Nation and Attitudes towards Immigration and the Refugee Crisis*, [Workshop "Immigration, European Integration and Political Psychology", University of Copenhagen, Denmark, 25–27 January 2017].

Lück, Julia, Hartmut **Wessler**, Rousiley **Maia**, and Antal **Wozniak**: *Journalist-source relations and the deliberative system: A network performance approach to investigating journalism's contributions to facilitating public deliberation in a globalized world*, [67th Annual Conference of the International

Communication Association, San Diego, CA, United States, 25–29 May 2017].

Mader, Matthias, and Harald **Schoen**: *Foreign Core Postures and Intra-Individual Change in Attitudes toward the United States and Russia in the German Public*, [45th ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom, 25–30 April 2017].

Mader, Matthias, and Harald **Schoen**: *Nationale Identität, die Bewertung politischer Akteure und die Flüchtlingskrise*, [Jahrestagung des Arbeitskreises Wahlen und politische Einstellungen der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft, Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt, 18–19 May 2017].

Mader, Matthias, and Nils **Steiner**: *Patterns of Party Institutionalization and Intra-Party Preference Homogeneity in Established European Democracies*, [Workshop “Different Worlds of Political Party Development: Comparative Analysis of the Institutionalization of Political Parties in Democracies”, University of Duisburg-Essen, 25 July 2017].

Mader, Matthias: *Public Opinion Research on International Relations in Germany*, [Workshop of the Las Americas y el Mundo Project, University of Denver, United States, 13–14 September 2017].

Metz, Manon, Sanne **Kruikemeier**, and Sophie **Lecheler**: *Personalized Communication on Facebook*, [ECREA’s Political Communication Section Interim Conference, Zürich, Switzerland, 22–23 November 2017].

Möhring, Katja, and Andreas **Weiland**: *Lebenslauf und Alterseinkommen von Frauen im Paar- und Haushaltskontext in Deutschland*, [Workshop Lebensformen, Erwerbsverläufe und die Alterssicherung von Frauen, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin, 7–8 December 2017].

Navarrete, Rosa M., and Marc **Debus**: *Do regional party primaries affect the ideological congruence of political parties*

in multi-level systems?, [Workshop ‘Governance Challenges in Multi-Level Environments: The policy, politics, and polity implications of territoriality’, Solstrand, Norway, 29–30 June 2017].

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Paasch, Jana, and Christian **Stecker**: *Better late than never? – The transposition of EU directives in the German regional parliaments between 1990 and 2016*, [4th Conference of the ECPR Standing Group on Parliaments, Basel, Switzerland, 29 June–1 July 2017].

Pappi, Franz Urban, Anna-Sophie **Kurella**, and Thomas **Bräuninger**: *Die Beurteilung von Parteien und Kanzlerkandidaten seit 1961. Stabilität der Konfliktstruktur bei wechselnder Attraktivität der Parteien und Kanzlerkandidaten*, [„Wählerverhalten und Parteiensystem im Wandel - 40 Jahre Politbarometer“ Symposium anlässlich des 40-jährigen Bestehens des Politbarometers, Mannheim, 23 November 2017].

Pappi, Franz Urban, Anna-Sophie **Kurella**, and Thomas **Bräuninger**: *Valence advantage and the electoral mean. Strategic positioning of German district candidates*, [New Developments in Spatial Models of Party Competition. An interdisciplinary workshop, Konstanz, 21–22 July 2017].

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Petzold, Knut, and Tobias **Wolbring**: *Validating Behavioral Intentions from Survey Experiments in the Field. A Comparison*

of *Supposed and Realized Everyday Life Discrimination*, [7th Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lisbon, Portugal, 17–21 July 2017].

Petzold, Knut, and Tobias **Wolbring**: *Zur Validität der Messung von Verhaltensabsichten mit Vignetten. Ein Vergleich von Experimenten zu Diskriminierung in Survey und Feld*, [Joint conference of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sozialwissenschaftlicher Institute e.V. (ASI) and the Section of Methods of Empirical Social Research of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Robert-Koch-Institut, Berlin, 10–11 November 2017].

Ponattu, Dominic, and Thomas **Bräuninger**: *Electoral Returns to Political Experience. Theory and Evidence from a Regression Discontinuity Design*, [7th Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Milan, Italy, 22–24 June 2017].

Popa, Sebastian Adrian, Zoltán **Fazekas**, and Daniela **Braun**: *Informing the Public: Party and Candidate Communication Compared across Platforms*, [75th Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, United States, 6–9 April 2017].

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Preißinger, Maria, Agatha **Kratz**, Harald **Schoen**, and Alexander **Wuttke**: *Voter Decision-Making from Election to*

Election: An Analysis of Voter Trajectories in Germany during the 2013-2017 Period, [Conference “Elections, Parties, and Public Opinion in a Volatile World: A Comparative Perspective”, MZES, Mannheim, 10 November 2017].

Rinke, Eike Mark: *A framework for critical-empiricist research in political communication*, [International Communication Association Preconference “Normative Theory in Communication Research”, San Diego, CA, United States, 25 May 2017].

Rinke, Eike Mark, Cäcilia **Zirn**, Charlotte **Löb**, and Hartmut **Wessler**: *Big-Data-Forschung als Interaktion zwischen Topic Models und Expertendaten: Ein neuer Ansatz zur Erfassung der thematischen Vernetzung nationaler Onlinedebatten*, [62nd Annual Conference of the German Communication Association (DGPK), Heinrich-Heine Universität, Düsseldorf, 30 March–1 April 2017].

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Rinke, Eike Mark, Patricia **Moy**, and Maria **Len-Ríos**: *Need for cognitive closure, listening styles, and political news consumption among Latinos in U.S. Election 2016*, [70th Annual Conference of the World Association for Public Opinion Research, Lisbon, Portugal, 15–17 July 2017].

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Wuttke, Alexander: *Self-determination in political engagement: a motivational perspective on why citizens do (not) engage with politics*, [75th Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, United States, 6–9 April 2017].

3.8 Data

Providing MZES project and/or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
A3.1 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Data set of the fourth and fifth 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.6655.2.0.0 and doi:10.4232/cils4eu.6656.2.0.0).	Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Jörg Dollmann
B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Data set of the 2017 Rolling Cross-Section campaign survey with post-election panel wave (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.12941 (archive no. ZA6803)	Sigrid Roßteutscher, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Harald Schoen, Bernhard Weßels, Christof Wolf, Alexander Staudt
B2.7 The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation	European Parliament elections ballot structure coding	Available at http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/publications/misc/DaeublerHix_EPelectionsBallotStructure_Coding.zip	Thomas Däubler, Simon Hix
B3.1 Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems / Data and Methods Unit	Complementing the Political Documents Archive Polidoc.net by regional party manifestos / enhanced documentation	Available for all interested researchers after simple registration (in English version). Details see polidoc.net	Thomas Bräuninger, Marc Debus, Kenneth Benoit, Julian Bernauer
B3.12 Sustainable Media Events? Production and Discursive Effects of Staged Global Political Media Events in the Area of Climate Change	Data set of newspaper coverage of climate change from Brazil, Germany, India, South Africa, and the USA	Available for all interested researchers. Details see http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.12740 (archive no. ZA6768)	Hartmut Wessler, Antal Wozniak, Julia Lück
Research Department B	Longitudinal party member survey, CDU Berlin	Available for all interested researchers. Details see http://dx.doi.org/10.7802/1533	Alexander Wuttke, Andreas Jungherr, Harald Schoen

3.9 Software

Providing MZES project or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	icr: R package providing functions to compute Krippendorff's inter-coder reliability coefficient alpha, as well as uncertainty estimates	Downloadable from: https://cran.r-project.org/ package=icr	Alexander Staudt, Pierre L'Ecuyer (contributor; original author of a C++ routine used in icr)