



# MZES Annual Report 2018

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**Annual Report 2018**

Mannheim 2019

**Mannheimer Zentrum  
für Europäische Sozialforschung**

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# Contents

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Introduction	5
Research Activities	5
Personnel Development	10
Outlook and Acknowledgements	11
List of Projects	14

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The MZES—an Overview	17
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## Department A: European Societies and their Integration 21

Research Area A1: Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States	21
Research Area A2: Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities	28
Research Area A3: Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities	38
Associated Projects Department A	47

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## Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration 48

Research Area B1: Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens	48
Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions	58
Research Area B3: Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization	66
Associated Projects Department B	75

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Appendix	77
1 Summary Statistics	78
2 Documentation	83
3 Publications and Other Output	112

## Introduction

Since its foundation in 1989, the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) has evolved into an internationally leading interdisciplinary research institute for European societies and politics. This annual report provides an overview of the activities at the MZES in 2018.

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 2018. 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 2018. The appendix (grey pages) contains statistics and facts about the structure, activities, performance, and output of the institute. This introduction (blue pages) outlines some of its major developments and achievements in the year 2018.



## Research Activities

In the course of 2018, MZES researchers worked on altogether 57 projects—which is a somewhat larger number than in 2017 (50). Six projects were completed in 2018 (the same as in 2017), and 51 projects were still active at the end of the year (compared to 41 at the end of the previous year; see appendix 1.1). Another 20 projects were in their preparatory stage (compared to 10 in the last year), with many of them benefitting from MZES seed funding to develop proposals for external funding. The distribution of projects over both departments was almost even. While these figures alone suggest a promising development in the coming years, it is all the more gratifying that 11 projects were successful in attracting external funding during 2018, two more than in the previous year. Four of these projects belong to Department A, seven to Department B. Consequently, three out of five active projects (31 out of 51) in total were externally funded at the end of the reporting period.

In Department A, the largest grant was awarded to Lars Leszczensky for his project 'Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth', which is funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) with approximately 455,000 euros. The project studies the process of social-emotional integration of Muslim adolescents in Germany. It draws primarily on comprehensive longitudinal secondary data analyses, combined with group discussions and choice

### Research Projects

# 51

Thereof  
26 in Dept. A and  
25 in Dept. B

### Active Projects at the End of 2018

(see appendix 1.1)



experiments. Among other topics, the project looks into evidence for and against the hypothesis that Muslim religiosity hampers integration.

Furthermore, Frank Kalter was awarded a grant of 402,000 euros within the framework of the DeZIM initiative (German Center for Integration and Migration Research). DeZIM consists of two cooperating elements: the DeZIM institute in Berlin, which has started operating only recently and will provide departmental research, and the DeZIM community, which is made up of seven established migration and integration research institutes—among them the MZES.

The DeZIM start-up project, for which the above grant was awarded, comprises ten subprojects, of which the MZES is involved in four. Some of the subprojects aim to establish infrastructures for the DeZIM institute and migration research in general, others are substantive cooperation projects between members of the DeZIM community.

The start-up project was initiated by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and is planned for a period of two years. Similar programmes of research cooperation among the members of the DeZIM community are expected to follow.

In Department B, the largest grant went to Harald Schoen and Matthias Mader for their project 'Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump'. The Volkswagen Foundation provides almost one million euros, of which 538,000 euros are earmarked for Mannheim, to study the dynamic relationship between elites and the masses at times of increasing populism. With 12 project partners in eight European countries, the project employs an internationally comparative perspective.

Another major project in Department B, which attracted DFG funding of 243,000 euros, is 'Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments' by Alejandro Ecker. This project joins a recent trend in research that seeks to replace the common misconception of political parties as unitary actors with a more complex picture that allows for heterogeneity within parties. It will draw on social networks (primarily Twitter) to construct a large-scale comparative data set on intra-party heterogeneity in European parliamentary democracies. This data set then serves to work on questions ranging from the effects of intra-party heterogeneity on government formation and termination to the determinants of this heterogeneity and methodological questions.



Including the other successful projects, the total sum of external funding received in 2018 amounts to more than 3.1 million euros. This is slightly below the annual average of 3.2 million euros since 2001, but still represents an increase of 500,000 euros compared to 2017. The newly acquired grants add up to more than 58 million euros in this period.

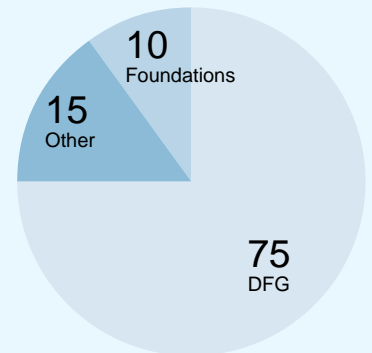
Two phenomena are known to have shaped the development of the MZES grant income since the early 2000s (see appendix 1.2): an overall increase and considerable fluctuation. Both are at least partly due to the fact that the MZES plays a significant role in a far-reaching development: funding agencies have increasingly supported national and international large-scale and long-term infrastructural projects in the social sciences. These do not only cater to the research interests of a small number of principal investigators but also serve as research infrastructures for the entire scientific community. Quite a few of the projects that were developed by groups of researchers during the past years are directed by the MZES or are conducted with significant participation of MZES researchers at least. In Research Department A, they include the formerly NORFACE-financed and now DFG-financed CILS4EU project, the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), and the German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM). In Research Department B, they comprise the DFG-financed German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) 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. However, the sustainability of such a development could be called into question if the grant income was composed of few, very large grants, and thus depended only on a small number of projects. Therefore, it is a very healthy development that, as in the years before, the grant sum of 2018 is composed of a number of individual project grants by various funding agencies, 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 cope with a university-based annual operating budget and staff resources that have remained largely unchanged since 2006. The centre was even forced to face minor cuts in 2015 and 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 them in the research programme. A substantial share of the external grants received by the MZES is provided by German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG), and several private foundations, in particular the Volkswagen, Fritz Thyssen, and Hans Böckler foundations. In 2018, the DFG contributed the lion's share of funding (65 percent). Considering

**Sources of External Funding  
2016–2018 in Percent**



(see appendix 1.3)







the total period from 2016 to 2018, the DFG’s share was even higher, amounting to 75 percent (see appendix 1.3).

On the output side, publications are certainly among the most important indicators. While the publication record of the MZES has been remarkably high over the last few years, the figures for the last two years, 2017 and 2018, are particularly 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 because the MZES values these articles especially, as they appear in high-ranking national and especially international outlets. Even more: we are particularly happy to see that—even by the high standards set by the SSCI—articles by MZES authors appear in journals that are cited relatively often and thus belong to the group of journals with a high impact factor. This is illustrated by the graph on the opposite page, which also gives more detailed information about the quality of journals referenced in the SSCI. The SSCI categorizes journals with regard to their subject and then ranks the journals of every category according to their impact factor and number of citations. In this graph, the dark blue part of the columns represents articles by MZES authors in journals that rank among the top 25 percent of their respective category.

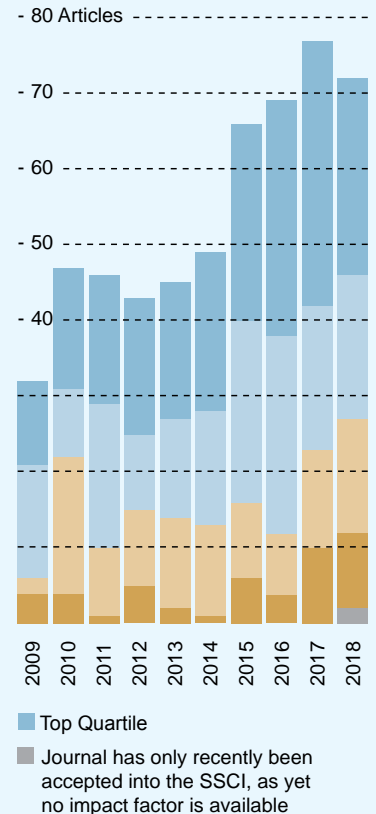
	2014 All	2015 All	2016 All	2017 All	2018 All	2018 English
<b>Books</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
Monographs	7	5	6	7	2	2
Edited volumes	6	9	5	6	5	4
<b>Journal articles</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>81</b>
SSCI citation index	49	66	69	77	72	68
other scientific	22	22	20	22	20	13
<b>Chapters in edited vols.</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>
in English language	31	34	26	30	26	26
in other language	42	19	25	23	9	-
<b>Working papers etc.</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>
MZES	4	2	6	3	3	2
Others	20	12	8	11	9	6
<b>Conference presentations</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>135</b>

In line with a long-term development that reflects the ever-growing importance of journal articles, the number of books published by MZES researchers decreased significantly from 13 in 2017 to 7 in 2018. However, the number of presentations of research results at national and international conferences in 2018 remained at the same level as in the previous three years (153), indicating that the MZES researchers continue to be very active in this area. On the basis of the achievements in terms of receiving grants and publishing results from ongoing or even planned projects, the MZES contributes to the excellent position of the social sciences at the University of Mannheim in national and international rankings, such as the Times Higher Education ranking, the Shanghai ranking, the CHE ranking, and the DFG ranking (DFG-Förderatlas).

Apart from grants and publications, the MZES also recognizes and appreciates other forms of scientific output, whose generation is equally demanding, time-consuming, and certainly no less relevant for general scientific progress. These include data sets, which are regularly produced as a public good for the scientific community in significant numbers and high quality by MZES researchers. In 2018, MZES researchers made 13 data sets available for the scientific community (see appendix 3.8). MZES projects have contributed significantly to some of the nationally—and partly also internationally—most important social science data infrastructures. Projects that collect data primarily for their own research purposes are obliged by MZES rules to share these with the scientific community in due time. Researchers at the MZES were also very active in 2018 to disseminate their research to the public (see appendix 1.7). Their expertise was much sought after because it covered highly discussed issues. Examples include broader topics like migration and integration and the future of European integration, as well as specific political events, such as the complicated government formation process after the 2017 elections for the German Bundestag and the elections for two state parliaments in 2018, and the consequences of these events for party competition and patterns of coalition politics.

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. In 2018, we welcomed the university's new president Thomas Puhl and the new vice president Edgar Erdfelder, who is in charge of research and the opportunities for young researchers, at the MZES. Furthermore, numerous interdisciplinary public lectures took place in Department A and B in 2018: among others, we welcomed Ruud Koopmans (WZB & HU Berlin), Catherine de Vries (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam) and—in a joint event with GESIS—Ian McAllister (Australian National University) at the MZES.

### SSCI Journal Articles



### Articles in Top Journals

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

## Scientific Staff

94

Scientists at the  
End of 2018

(see appendix 1.4)



## Personnel Development

The bulk of MZES research is still shaped and directed by the active professors from the School of Social Sciences. In 2018, they continued to support the MZES, and almost all professors of sociology and political science were active at the centre as project directors. Henning Hillmann, Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Frauke Kreuter, Jutta Mata and Harald Schoen launched new projects in the reporting period. The centre still benefits from the fact that many professors emeriti, exempt of their obligations regarding teaching and administration, continue their research at the MZES. The total number of staff from the School of Social Sciences and other university departments who are involved in the MZES as project directors remained almost stable at 32 (compared to 30 in 2017; see appendix 1.5), which is proof of the integrating role and capacity of the MZES within and beyond the School of Social Sciences of the University of Mannheim.

The number of researchers at the MZES who were paid through external funds in 2018 was 39, almost the same as in the last year (40). In addition, 23 of the MZES's employed scientists were financed by internal funds. This includes four full-time positions in the Data and Methods Unit (DMU) plus several temporary fellowships and MZES grants for project preparation. While the positions in the DMU used to be permanent, the board decided in 2016 to switch to temporary contracts for new researchers in this unit, which allows the board to adapt to the centre's changing needs in terms of methods and to promote young researchers in the post-Ph.D. phase. One of these researchers, Hermann Schmitt, reached the regular age of retirement and ended his fulltime employment at the MZES in May 2018. He continues to work part-time for the European Election Study, the project he has directed since its beginnings at the MZES. The board recruited Denis Cohen from the Humboldt University Berlin, who joined the Data and Methods Unit in September. In addition, Cosima Meyer was employed by the MZES executive board to support the work within pillar 3—quantitative text analysis and geographic data—of the DMU.

As in the years before, both departments saw the arrival of new fellows in 2018. Johanna Gereke, who was a postdoctoral student at the Bocconi University in Milan, started working as a fellow in Department A in December 2018. Her research focusses on intergroup relations, migration, discrimination, and cooperative behaviour in modern societies. Furthermore, the MZES hired Tobias Roth as a new fellow in Department A. His main research interests concern inequalities in the education system and the school-to-work transition as well social capital. Anna-Sophie Kurella took up her work as a fellow in Department B in February. She focuses on voting behaviour and party competition in spatial terms as well as on political candidates in the German mixed-member system.

The MZES supports its fellows not just by funding their positions and supplying them with own budgets, e.g. for conference travels or the employment of student assistants. At least once a year, the MZES also awards grants to groups of postdoc researchers to organize international conferences. In 2018, such grants again went to two groups of researchers: Christiane Grill, Anne Schäfer, Charlotte Löb, and Chung-hong Chan held 'The Deliberative Quality of Communication Conference 2018 (#DQComm2018)' in November 2018; Nate Breznau, Eike Mark Rinke, and Alexander Wuttke followed suit with the 'MZES Open Social Science Conference 2019: Practicing New Standards in Transparency and Reproducibility'. These postdoc conferences have become a success story: they not only bring junior and senior researchers together so that they can develop new project ideas, but several of these postdoc conferences also result in highly visible publications such as in special issues of highly respected international journals.



## Outlook and Acknowledgements

Owing to a high number of new or renewed grants, several promising projects in preparation, and an excellent publication performance, the MZES can look into the near future with self-confidence and optimism. It is also reassuring that—like in previous years—many new colleagues could be integrated quickly and smoothly into the centre's structure and logic, and that the task of keeping the centre alive and vivid has thus spread to some more shoulders. However, this must not be understood as a time to rest and relax, but it still remains a major task of the new Executive Board to create new exciting project initiatives among the colleagues. While the MZES project directors have continued to be successful in winning grants, these accomplishments will have to be made in an increasingly competitive environment, and this trend is likely to continue. The MZES will also have to find creative and flexible responses to the changing funding infrastructure and logic that challenges some of the MZES' traditional competitive advantages. The areas MZES researchers have traditionally focused on provide an optimal starting point for attracting research grants in the future. Topics such as the future of European integration, migration, integration, and political representation as well as the success of populist parties and movements are likely to remain on the top of the public agenda in the next years, so that a core task for empirical social science is to focus on these issues. The participation of the MZES in DeZIM and the new research professorship on integration and migration, which will be directly based at the MZES in the next eight years before becoming a full professorship at the School of Social Sciences, as well as ongoing research on populist parties and the impact of social media on all aspects of political behaviour are an optimal starting point in this regard.

As in the previous years, the Executive Board of the MZES would like to thank the many institutions and persons without whom the achievements of the institute would not have been possible:



the state of Baden-Württemberg, especially the Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts; the University of Mannheim, especially its president, vice presidents, and administration; the University's School of Social Sciences and its dean; the Lorenz-von-Stein Foundation for its continuing generous support of the Institute; the project directors who constantly mobilize creativity, time, and energy to contribute to the Research Programme as well as to the centre's day-to-day intellectual life and research output; our many colleagues from other institutions for their stimulating and rewarding cooperation; the researchers at the centre for their enthusiasm and all their efforts they devote to the common enterprise—often far beyond duty; and the infrastructural, managerial, and administrative staff of the MZES, without whose continuous effort the institute would not be able to thrive. Last, but by no means least, we would like to express the centre's gratitude to all the members of its international Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and very helpful guidance, in particular to our colleague Sonja Drobnič of Bremen University, who will resign from the board after finishing her three-year term.



## Department A: European Societies and their Integration

<b>A1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States</b>	<b>A2 Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities</b>	<b>A3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities</b>
<b>A1.3 Bahle, Wendt</b> Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States: How Organizational Actors Respond to Marketization Policies	<b>A2.1 Arránz Becker, Wolf</b> Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities. Health Consequences of Changes in Romantic Partnership, Work and Employment Status Among Men and Women	<b>A3.1 Kalter, Kogan, Kroneberg et al.</b> Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
<b>A1.6 Rothenbacher</b> The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison	<b>A2.3 Kogan, Roth</b> Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work	■ <b>A3.2 Esser, Becker</b> Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children
<b>A1.9 Ebbinghaus, Weishaupt, Bahle</b> Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Social Concertation and Social Pacts in Europe	<b>A2.7 Kreuter</b> New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	<b>A3.3 Kalter</b> Friendship and Identity in School
<b>A1.10 Gautschi</b> Bargaining and Exchange in Social Networks: Negotiation Outcomes and Structural Dynamics	<b>A2.8 Kreuter, Stuart, Keusch</b> Using Propensity Scores for Nonresponse Adjustment with Covariate Measurement Error	<b>A3.5 Kalter et al.</b> Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course
<b>A1.11 Möhring</b> Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA—Employment Chances and Transitions Between Care-Giving and Retirement	<b>A2.10 Gebauer</b> A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	<b>A3.8 Kogan</b> Inside Integration and Acculturation—Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe
► <b>A1.12 Brandt, Hillmann</b> Origins of Bureaucratic Organization: A Comparative Study of Political Careers and Elite Reproduction	■ <b>A2.12 Frölich</b> Poverty, Ill-Health and Health Insurance in Pakistan	<b>A3.9 Gautschi, Hangartner</b> The Effect of 'Surplus' Men on Xenophobia: Panel Data from the Neue Bundesländer
	<b>A2.14 Blom, Wolf, Bruch</b> Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys: Statistical Modelling of Designed Missingness	<b>A3.12 Hillmann, Gathmann</b> Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration
	► <b>A2.15 Kreuter, Greven</b> Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements to Model Measurement Error and Improve Data Quality in Web Surveys	<b>A3.14 Keusch</b> Modernizing Migration Measures: Combining Survey and Tracking Data Collection Among Asylum-Seeking Refugees
	► <b>A2.16 Bauer</b> TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)	► <b>A3.15 Mata, Kalter</b> Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants
	► <b>A2.17 Krapf, Raab</b> Post-Separation Family Conflicts and Child Well-Being	► <b>A3.16 Leszczensky</b> Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth
		► <b>A3.17 Kalter et al.</b> German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project
		► <b>A3.18 Kogan</b> Partnership Formation in the Context of Migration: Determinants and Consequences

► Project has reached the status 'in preparation' or 'ongoing' in 2018.

■ Project was completed in 2018.

Core projects are highlighted in grey. Planned projects that have not yet started in 2018 are not covered by this report.

For full information on all projects, please see [www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de](http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de).

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Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

<b>B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens</b>	<b>B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions</b>	<b>B3 Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization</b>
<b>B1.1 Schmitt-Beck</b> (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	■ <b>B2.2 Schmitt et al.</b> Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation	<b>B3.1 Debus, Jochen Müller</b> Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems
<b>B1.2 Schoen</b> (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	■ <b>B2.7 Däubler</b> The Personal(ized) Vote and Parliamentary Representation	■ <b>B3.4 Schmitt, Wüst</b> European Election Study 2014
<b>B1.3 Schmitt-Beck</b> The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	<b>B2.12 Wessler</b> Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	<b>B3.7 Bräuninger, Marinov</b> Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)
■ <b>B1.4 Tosun</b> Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship (CUPESSSE)	<b>B2.15 Debus et al.</b> Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about Ideological Positions of Political Parties	<b>B3.9 Wetzel</b> The European Union in International Organisations
<b>B1.6 Huber</b> Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda	<b>B2.16 Gschwend, Stötzer</b> Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	<b>B3.15 Kohler-Koch</b> Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations
<b>B1.10 Pappi, Bräuninger</b> Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	► <b>B2.18 Ecker</b> Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments	<b>B3.17 Stecker</b> Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System
<b>B1.12 van Deth, Schmitt-Beck, Faas</b> Democracy Monitoring	► <b>B2.19 Stecker, Jochen Müller et. al.</b> The Populist Challenge in Parliament	<b>B3.18 Marinov, Bräuninger, Schoen</b> The Hybrid Wars of Information
<b>B1.13 Wessler et al.</b> Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo). A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present	► <b>B2.20 Bernauer</b> Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour	<b>B3.19 Winzen</b> Participation and Policy Positions in Global Internet Governance
► <b>B1.14 Mader, Schoen</b> Citizens' Multidimensional National Identities and Foreign Policy Attitudes in Different Contexts	► <b>B2.21 Stecker</b> Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany	► <b>B3.20 Schmitt, Schoen</b> 'Illiberal Democrats'
► <b>B1.16 Kurella</b> Incumbency Effects in the German Mixed-Electoral System		► <b>B3.21 Schoen, Mader</b> Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump





## 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 90 MZES scholars explore European social and political developments.

### Mission

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

### Organisation

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

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

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

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

## Governance

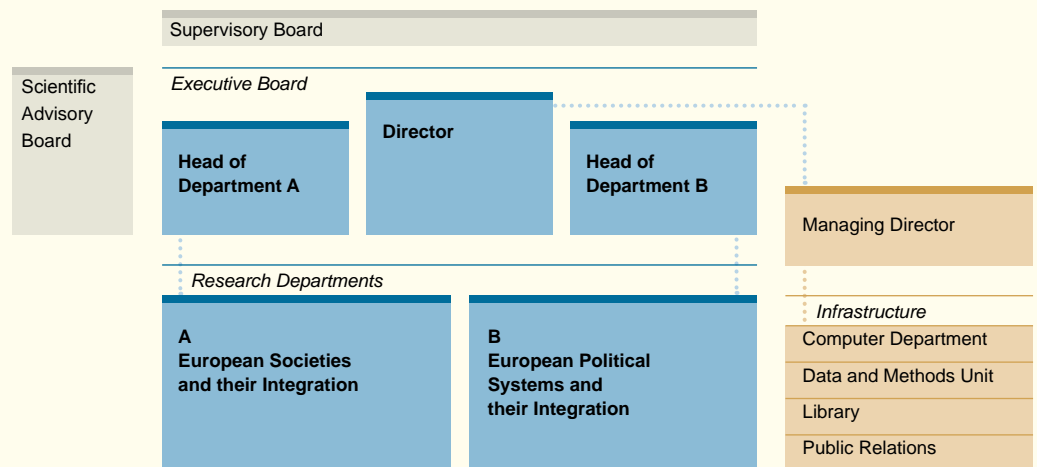
The **MZES Executive Board (Vorstand)** consists of three professors of the University's School of Social Sciences, who are elected for three years:

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

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

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

### MZES organizational chart



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

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

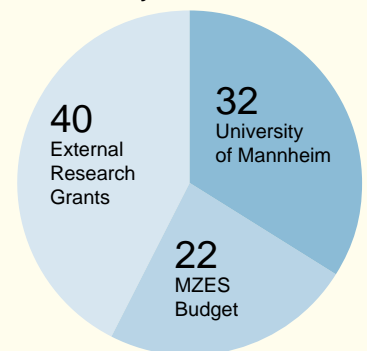
Research at the MZES takes the form of projects which are funded by external grants. They need to be included in the research programme by the Supervisory Board on the basis of advice from the Scientific Advisory Board. MZES projects thus need to pass two rounds of quality control—first, by the Scientific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

The MZES Research Programme distinguishes between several types of projects. The main projects are classified as 'core' projects and qualify for start-up finance from the MZES. Usually, this is done in the form of funding awarded to a researcher who assists the project director (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 and one professor from the Department of Economics direct projects at the MZES. Only one out of three researchers (postdocs, Ph.D. students and researchers from the Centre's Data

MZES Staff by Source of Funds



## Number of Researchers and Project Directors, December 2018

(see appendix 1.4)

and Methods Unit) is financed from the MZES' regular budget. All other researchers, many of them Ph.D. students, are financed through external grants. The share of female researchers has shown little fluctuation over the last few years. At present, more than 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. Johanna Gereke, Dr. Sandra Krapf, Dr. Lars Leszczensky, and Dr. Tobias Roth in Research Department A, and Dr. Alejandro Ecker, Dr. Anna-Sophie Kurella, Dr. Jennifer Shore, Dr. Christian Stecker, and Dr. Anne Wetzel in Research Department B. In addition, the MZES regularly invites applications for international conferences organized by postdoc researchers.

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## Supporting Research: the Centre's Infrastructure and Administration

Infrastructure and administration are crucial resources for efficient work at the centre. The Data and Methods Unit offers specialized expertise on various methods and on data of particular relevance for the MZES: socio-economic indicators and official statistics (Dr. Franz Rothenbacher), European as well as national survey and panel data (Dr. Nadia Granato), textual and geographic data (Dr. Julian Bernauer and Cosima Meyer), and data on elections as well as parties in Europe (Dr. Denis Cohen). The Europe Library is located in the immediate vicinity of the university library's social science branch. It holds more than 43,000 media units and 55 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.

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## 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.

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### 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 2018

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**Director(s)/**  
Thomas Bahle,  
Claus Wendt  
**Researcher(s)/**  
Mareike Ariaans  
**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2015 to 2021  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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### A1.3 Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States: How Organizational Actors Respond to Marketization Policies

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

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

**Current stage:** In autumn 2018, Mareike Ariaans rejoined the project team. With this recruitment, we were able to launch the empirical work of the project. Until the end of 2018, we concentrated on the first work package: the development of a typology of long-term care systems in Europe. The dimensions for this typology follow our conceptual framework and were defined in close relation to already existing typologies of healthcare systems in order to identify similar or deviant patterns between the two areas. In addition, we started collecting data for the quantitative and qualitative variables in each dimension.

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## A1.6 The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison

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

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

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**Director(s)/**  
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2011 to 2020  
**Status/**  
in preparation



**Current stage:** After having completed the country case studies of Sweden and Italy, we started work on the second country pair, Denmark and Spain, with the aim to compare highly contrasting cases (extreme group comparison). Country-specific data for central topics such as public employment, income structures, and pension systems were collected and processed. Tables and graphical presentations are in preparation; first texts were written. With regard to the subsequent comparative analyses between the countries of the project, we aimed to achieve a high level of comparability with the existing country profiles.

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Benedikt Bender  
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**Duration/**  
2014 to 2019  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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## 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 2018, the international project team met for a second workshop in Mannheim to present and discuss eight revised country studies, an EU policy study, and the comparative cross-national (Qualitative Comparative Analysis / fuzzy set) analysis of tripartite crisis management. The aim was to make sure that individual contributions complement each other in shedding light on all aspects of the central question: Why do some governments engage in extensive tripartite negotiations while others choose to pursue their agendas unilaterally? The submission of an edited volume including all revised contributions is scheduled for 2019.

## 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 grant proposal was revised and resubmitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in late 2018. All data collected in 2015 and 2016 have been analysed, and two manuscripts are currently in preparation. Furthermore, insights from the 2015 and 2016 data form the basis for some chapters in Felix Bader's Ph.D. thesis, which he will submit in February 2019. Results from the project were presented at several occasions (congresses, invited seminar talks, workshops).

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**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 on the late careers of women and respective gender differences are scarce. The project addresses this research gap and examines the interplay of individual, couple/family, workplace, and institutional factors in women's late careers in Europe and the USA. The fundamental research questions are what factors shape the employment behaviour

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2016 to 2021  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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:** We almost completed the longitudinal analyses of couples' careers and their old-age income and wealth based on survey life history data and administrative records. The research results were presented at several conferences; one journal article is in press, others in preparation. Furthermore, we established a collaboration with the Finnish Population Research Institute Väestöliitto to conduct a comparative analysis of couples' careers in Germany and Finland.

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**Director(s)/**  
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**Researcher(s)/**  
Katharina Burgdorf  
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**Duration/**  
2017 to 2020  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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## A1.12 Origins of Bureaucratic Organization: A Comparative Study of Political Careers and Elite Reproduction

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

The proposed project uses the careers of elected representatives and office holders as a case in point to examine the link between individual action and organizational forms. Typically, parties and politicians shape legislative processes through the offices they hold. Historically, offices often came with personal loyalty, where informal patronage networks dictated both the selection of clients into positions and their political future. As political systems mature into formal organizations, they challenge precisely such informal selection, seeking to substitute it with professional careers detached from personal loyalties. This project identifies the mechanisms that enable, constrain or even revert the development from informal networks to professionalization in the careers of politicians. It does so by drawing on three empirical cases in which political systems had to be created or rebuilt following a significant institutional rupture: the rebuilding of representative assemblies in (West-)Germany after 1949, the French Fifth Republic after 1958 (both until today),

and the American state of Vermont—the first to join the Union without being the successor to a former colony.

**Current stage:** One part of the project examines trajectories of bills and how they travel between committees in the context of varying organizational structures of the German Bundestag. We are currently building a database that includes all bills and their trajectories in the legislative process. Next, we will operationalize politicians' career patterns to test their impact on the legislative process.

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## 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 2018

### 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.

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2014 to 2019  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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

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

**Current stage:** In the reporting year, we worked on two articles. The first one investigates whether marriage has a protective effect on physical and mental health. The second paper studies how the presence of children moderates the effect of marital separation on mental health of women. Both papers were presented at international conferences. We are also preparing a special issue of the Journal of Family Research on 'Families and Health'. The contributions are currently undergoing an external review. Additionally, we organized a session on employment and health at the ESHMS conference, and a session on 'Causality in Health Inequalities Research' was accepted for the 2019 ESRA conference.

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Markus Weißmann  
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2015 to 2019  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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## 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:** Last year, we focused on identifying how the ethnic composition of parents' networks as well as the religious affiliation and religiosity of adolescents affect the outcome of an apprenticeship search. In addition, we examined peer effects on the realistic educational aspirations of young people. Findings were presented at scientific conferences and 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:** Building on the promising results from a pilot study, we developed a revised instrument for interview coding. In particular, an auxiliary classification describing work activities was developed and published. In addition, we compared several machine-learning algorithms. The results were presented at international conferences and prepared for publication. Based on the auxiliary classification and the comparison of algorithms, we developed a new prototype for further testing, which coding experts from survey institutes are currently checking for strengths and weaknesses.

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2014 to 2019

### **Status/**

ongoing

## 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

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### **Status/**

in preparation



performed, (2) investigate the amount and structure of measurement error present in readily available auxiliary variables and paradata collected through interviewers, (3) examine the effect of known differential measurement error on nonresponse adjustment, and (4) develop new methods to perform propensity score nonresponse adjustments in the presence of covariate measurement error. Addressing the issue of measurement errors in nonresponse adjustment variables will affect population estimates of key statistics spanning a wide range of topics, such as welfare reciprocity, reproductive behaviour, and health. Our goal is to understand the amount and consequences of these errors and to propose practical steps for addressing them. This work will also push propensity score methods more generally in important new directions, in particular by assessing the effects of measurement error on the performance of propensity score approaches, and by developing methods to handle differentially measured covariates.

**Current stage:** The project broadened its scope to include nonresponse adjustment problems for nonprobability surveys. To this end, we organized a session at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancements of Sciences (AAAS) in 2018 and published an invited piece for the Annual Review of Statistics and Its Applications. We expect to submit a research proposal to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in the course of 2019.

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**Director(s)/**

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Jennifer Eck,  
Tobias Ebert,  
Janis Heinrich Zickfeld,  
Jana Berkessel

**Funding/**

DFG

**Duration/**

2014 to 2019

**Status/**

ongoing

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

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

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

**Current stage:** The project has entered its final stage. Data collection is complete, and the research team is currently writing up the five empirical manuscripts and the theory-building review of the entire project. We believe that the empirical part of the project has been very successful. Two of the five manuscripts make use of large-scale, cross-cultural data, contributing to a broad generalization of our theory. Two other empirical manuscripts draw on experiments, allowing for particularly firm causal conclusions.

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

**Results:** Many people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America live without effective protection against existential risks such as illness, invalidity, and inability to work. Therefore, illnesses and accidents can run families into deep poverty. This project investigated alternative forms of health insurance for poor households and, in doing so, combined the analysis of critical problems of insurance markets—such as adverse selection and moral hazard—with the empirical analysis of the effects of insurance on health, visits to doctors and hospitals, child labour, smoothing of the consumption, and migration. The long-term goal of the analysis series was and remains to develop better health insurance models for poor sections of the population in compliance with the financial sustainability. The project was based on a large-scale controlled trial (Randomized Controlled Trial, RCT) in more than 500 villages in Pakistan. The project design did not only avoid selection bias but also allowed for investigating externality in the acquisition of insurances as well as behavioural changes and their consequences.

The research project was completed and a research paper has been submitted for publication (available as IZA Discussion Paper 11751): Adverse Selection in Low-Income Health Insurance Markets: Evidence from a RCT in Pakistan. In this paper, we present robust evidence on the presence of adverse selection in hospitalization insurance for low-income households. A large randomized control trial from Pakistan allows us to separate adverse selection from moral hazard, to estimate how selection changes at different points of the demand curve, and to test simple measures against adverse selection. The results reveal substantial selection in individual policies, leading to welfare losses and the threat of a market breakdown. Bundling insurance policies

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**Director(s)/**  
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DFG  
**Duration/**  
2015 to 2018  
**Status/**  
completed

at the household or higher levels almost eliminates adverse selection, thus mitigating its welfare consequences and creating the possibility to supply sustainable insurance.

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**Director(s)/**  
Annelies Blom,  
Christof Wolf,  
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MZES  
**Duration/**  
2017 to 2021  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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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 data sets containing ever more complex structures. Together with decreasing response rates and increasing fieldwork efforts, the heightened expectations regarding data quality lead to surging survey costs.

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

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

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

**Current stage:** The research grant proposal was submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) and approved in September 2018. Currently, we are focusing on the recruitment of the project staff. A major part of the project is the development and application of appropriate imputation methods to compensate for missing values generated by the modular questionnaire design. To this end, preliminary imputation routines were applied to the data sets of the European Value Survey and evaluated with respect to computational times.

## A2.15 Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements to Model Measurement Error and Improve Data Quality in Web Surveys

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

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

**Current stage:** The German Research Foundation (DFG) has granted funding for the project. Our collaborators moved to HU Berlin and started their part of the project in winter 2018/2019. A first set of data, which we are currently analysing, has been collected via a web survey in Germany. Further data collection is in its planning stages. The project was presented at international conferences; journal articles are under way or have already been published.

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**Funding/**  
DFG  
**Duration/**  
2017 to 2021  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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**Director(s)/**  
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**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2018 to 2022  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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## A2.16 TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)

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

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

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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**Director(s)/**  
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Marcel Raab  
**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2018 to 2022  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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## A2.17 Post-Separation Family Conflicts and Child Well-Being

**Research question/goal:** A considerable body of literature has identified that post-separation children face disadvantages concerning their cognitive and social skills compared to children who live with both of their biological parents in a household. Most existing research analyses families in the US; only in the last years, the association between non-intact families and child outcomes has been examined increasingly in the continental European context. However, only few studies explicitly investigate mediators of this association.

In this project, we investigate the mediating effect of different types of conflicts that can occur in post-separation families. We distinguish conflicts between the two biological parents, between the mother and her new partner, between the child and each biological parent, and between the child and the stepparent in the household. Especially information about stepparent–child and step-parental relationship quality might improve our understanding of why children who live with their two biological parents fare better than those who live in stepfamilies. We focus on two child

well-being indicators as outcome variables (behavioural problems and emotional symptoms), using data of 8- to 16-year-old children surveyed in the German Family Panel pairfam.

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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## 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 2018

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#### 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:** The main tasks in 2018 comprised the fieldwork for the seventh wave of CILS4EU as well as the preparation and publication of the data of the sixth wave at the GESIS Data Archive. Besides these project-related tasks, exemplary research of the project team focused on the causes and (social and structural) consequences of foreign accents, using the accent measure from wave 6. Furthermore, we investigated whether the positive choice effects observed for immigrants at the end of lower secondary education are sustainable and actually lead to higher educational degrees, or whether they are counteracted by higher dropout rates in upper secondary education. This research question was tackled using data from the Life History Calendar that was also part of the sixth wave.

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## A3.2 Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children

**Results:** The aim of the project 'Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children' (ESKOM) was to analyse the competence development and educational careers of Turkish-origin children and children without migrant background from early childhood (at the age of three) to the transition to secondary school (late fourth grade).

About 1,200 families (half of them with a Turkish migrant background) were interviewed in six survey waves. In addition, we carried out standardized tests in various competence domains with their children. Finally, preschools and elementary schools were interviewed via postal survey.

Competence discrepancies between children with and without (Turkish) migrant background already exist at the age of three years. In the domains of cognitive and mathematical skills, discrepancies are small; in the domain of German language skills, we find major disadvantages for Turkish-origin children. The developmental progress in cognitive and mathematical skills is similar in both groups. Whereas the initial disadvantage in the domain of German language skills

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2006 to 2018  
**Status/**  
completed



decreases over time, it increases in cultural knowledge. Early childhood German language skills are associated with later school performance and the probability of enrolling to 'Gymnasium'.

Families and preschools are two major developmental contexts for preschool-aged children. Stimulating parent-child activities (such as reading aloud) are positively associated with skill development in all domains. They are less common in Turkish-origin families. The efficiency of such activities for the development of society-specific skills (German language, cultural knowledge) depends on the cultural content of the family learning environment.

On average, children of Turkish origin start attending preschools later than autochthonous children, and they are more likely to attend institutions with a higher share of children with a migrant background. A longer preschool attendance duration is positively associated with German language skills of Turkish-origin children from non-German speaking families. Quality characteristics and the ethnic composition of preschools moderate this association. Moreover, quality characteristics of the elementary school are positively associated with the reading achievement of Turkish-origin children in third grade.

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**Duration/**  
2008 to 2020  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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### 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:** Findings based on the data have been published in international peer-reviewed journals. Additional manuscripts are under review or in preparation, partly in interdisciplinary co-operation. Currently, we contribute to the understanding of how ethnic and religious segregation of friendship networks emerge and stabilize as well as how ethnic and religious identities form

and change both over time and with respect to friends' influence. A longitudinal data set featuring six waves, which will be made available to external researchers in early 2020 through the GESIS data archive, has been prepared and documented.

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

**Current stage:** The project continued to contribute expertise and survey instruments for the current waves of now seven starting cohorts within the domains of ethnic identity, religion, social capital, migration-specific learning environments, and other aspects of integration. In 2018, the focus of the project was on quality assurance and documentation of previous NEPS surveys.

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LifBi  
**Duration/**  
2008 to 2022  
**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

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2010 to 2019  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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:** At the current stage, we continuously present the latest findings at international conferences (such as the 2018 ISA World congress and ECSR annual conference). A paper focusing on the contextual impact of religion on immigrants' life satisfaction in the UK was conditionally accepted for a special issue of the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies. Another three papers are currently under peer review. In addition, two new studies are underway: one focusing on the impact of Brexit on UK immigrants' life satisfaction and the other examining host- and home-country heterogeneity regarding unemployed immigrants' life satisfaction across European countries.

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2012 to 2019  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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

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

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

**Current stage:** After the German Research Foundation (DFG) had rejected the project proposal in 2015, we submitted a carefully revised proposal to the Fritz Thyssen Foundation at the end of 2016, which, however, was also rejected in 2017. Data collection was therefore funded by resources from the chair of Sociological Methodology. The collection of registry data (online and on site) was completed in early 2018 and eventually merged with the SOEP and ALLBUS data. The data has been analysed and further manuscripts are in preparation. These manuscripts also form the core of Alexander Scherf's Ph.D. thesis, which he will submit in March 2019.

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### 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:** Data preparation is complete and further causal analyses in the form of difference-in-differences and propensity score matching estimators have been carried out. The results indicate that the 2004 reform has significantly increased self-employment among recently arrived immigrant craftsmen and -women. Furthermore, individuals working in one of the liberalized occupations earn roughly 9 per cent more than master craftsmen in regulated occupations after the reform. Our team is currently revising the paper manuscripts and submitting them to social science journals. We are continuing this research by analysing how and to what extent the demand side—firms—seize the opportunities offered by labour market liberalization.

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Fritz Thyssen Foundation,  
DFG  
**Duration/**  
2014 to 2021  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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

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### 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 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:** We analysed the data from our 2017 feasibility study on using smartphones for data collection among refugees. A paper describing the results has been submitted for review (current status: revised and resubmitted). Based on the findings from the study, we are currently working on a grant proposal for funding of further studies with a larger sample.

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**Researcher(s)/**  
 Christine Emmer  
**Funding/**  
 MZES  
**Duration/**  
 2018 to 2021  
**Status/**  
 in preparation

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### A3.15 Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants

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

Well-being is an important aspect of migrants' integration into host societies, and has received increasing attention in integration research. Observational field studies and experimental laboratory studies have shown that health behaviours, such as physical exercise, improve physical and mental well-being. In this project, we examine in how far, via which mechanisms, and under what

conditions these behaviours can buffer against the stress of migration for recent migrants. In addition, day-to-day health behaviours such as eating but also certain types of physical exercise are highly social activities. We are particularly interested in how social networks influence these health-related activities and vice-versa. We want to study how these mutual influences between social integration and health behaviours relate to well-being of migrants long-term. Specifically, we will focus on whether ethnically homogenous vs. mixed networks may have different indirect effects on well-being via health behaviours. We approach these questions with a mix of survey-based and experimental methods.

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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### A3.16 Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth

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

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

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

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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DFG  
**Duration/**  
2018 to 2021  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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**Funding/**

BMFSFJ

**Duration/**

2018 to 2020

**Status/**

ongoing

## A3.17 German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project

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

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

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

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

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

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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## A3.18 Partnership Formation in the Context of Migration: Determinants and Consequences

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

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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**Director(s)/**  
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**Researcher(s)/**  
Oliver Klein  
**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2018 to 2023  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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## 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.

## Active projects in 2018

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

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**Director(s)/**  
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Bernhard Ebbinghaus,  
J. Timo Weishaupt



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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.

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### 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, it is clear from a comparative perspective that they do not simply result in a convergence of European political systems. Similarities and differences in orientations, expectations, and interests of individual citizens provide distinct opportunities for good governance—which seem to

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

## Active projects in 2018

### 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 database 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 2018, the open questions in the rolling cross-section (RCS) campaign survey were coded and GESIS published a new release of the RCS/panel survey data set in June. Coding for the press media content analysis was completed in August and GESIS published the data in the same month. We finished coding for the TV media content analysis by the end of September. The resulting data set was published in cooperation with GESIS in November 2018. Furthermore, project members prepared chapter drafts for the GLES project

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**Duration/**  
2009 to 2019  
**Status/**  
ongoing

team's third English book publication, which will be published by Oxford University Press, as well as journal articles and conference papers.

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2009 to 2019  
**Status/**  
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## 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 collaboration with the GLES panel team at GESIS, we conducted several follow-up surveys to the GLES long- and short-term panels, employing CAWI (Computer-Assisted Web Interview) and PAPI (Paper and Pencil Interview) as interview modes for data collection. Based on data from the GLES panel surveys, we have prepared several papers for publication in international and national outlets; some of them have already been published. In addition, we presented the results of our research at several national and international conferences.

## B1.3 The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System

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

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

The project will test hypotheses from deliberative theory that propose effects of deliberative communication on individuals' civic orientations and legitimacy beliefs. It will thus contribute to a better understanding of the microfoundations of the system-level consequences of deliberative

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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 has successfully completed the data collection phase. From January to March 2018, more than 870 30-minute-long telephone interviews were conducted with the main respondents in the second panel wave. The data sets generated from the three pillars of the project (2-wave panel survey as well as telephone and web interviews with the political discussion partners named by the main respondents) were compiled into one large data set. A methodological report on the project has been published as a MZES working paper, and first results were presented at national and international conferences. Currently, the project team focuses on data analysis and first publications in international journals.

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

**Results:** The CUPESSSE project was funded under the European Union's 7th Framework Programme and was dedicated to the comparative analysis of youth unemployment in Europe. By taking into consideration issues related both to the demand and supply sides, the project aimed to obtain a comprehensive picture of the causes and consequences of unemployment among young people as well as to formulate policy strategies and recommendations for addressing this ever-growing issue. The project brought together a broad network of researchers and practitioners from the fields of economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Organised around 8 work packages, the project engaged 12 partner institutions from EU Member States (Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom) and two Associated Countries (Switzerland and Turkey), in which original qualitative and quantitative data was collected (in multi-generation in-depth interviews and a large-scale survey among young adults aged 18 to 35).

As an innovative project that connected a diverse group of actors and institutions from all over Europe, CUPESSSE made a substantive contribution to understanding the complex processes regarding the employment situation of youth in Europe. With its multi-method, multidisciplinary and encompassing perspective, CUPESSSE provides significant insights that not only help comprehend the multifaceted concepts of economic self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship but also

serve as a basis for policy recommendations that will be relevant for meeting the goals of the Europe 2020 strategy.

The project consortium has generated numerous publications, which can be found on the website of the project ([www.cupessee.eu](http://www.cupessee.eu)). The data collected in the CUPESSE large-scale survey has been handed over to GESIS data archive and is available to the scientific community.

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## 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:** After having completed the panel study in 2017, we complemented our data collection with aggregate-level data and qualitative interviews. The qualitative interviews were conducted in the context of six different focus groups with respondents from the original study. Moreover, a series of publications was prepared.

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## 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

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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. Unfolding party thermometer questions recovers the two elements of the neo-downsian model: a left-right dimension and a valence dimension deduced from performance evaluations of parties. The plurality segment representation of German MPs (ratio of directly elected MPs of a party compared to all directly elected MPs) does react more to valence differences between national parties than proportional representation (ratio of all party MPs to all MPs). High valence constituency candidates of the German mixed system have the same incentive to place themselves close to the mean voter as found for pure plurality systems, whereas overall we observe more centrifugal incentives as expected for pure proportional systems.

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## 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:** We presented first results from the second wave of the study 'Citizens and Democracy in Baden-Württemberg' to the Baden-Württemberg foundation in February 2018. Until June 2018, extensive analyses considering support for the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) and political support in Baden-Württemberg were prepared for a joint book project, presenting the results of all sub-projects of the Democracy-Monitoring Baden-Württemberg 2016/17. The book, entitled 'Demokratie-Monitoring Baden-Württemberg', is published with Springer VS. Furthermore,

Sarah Perry is using the project's data as a basis for the analyses in her Ph.D. thesis, in which she is investigating the level and the backgrounds of political support based on effectiveness and legitimacy.

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

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2017 to 2020  
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ongoing

**Research question/goal:** The Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo) project asks how journalists around the world can responsibly report on terror attacks in ways that give citizens the information they need without providing terrorists with the kinds of attention they want. Answering this question requires deep analysis of current and historical trends in terrorism news around the world in order to identify real world examples of responsible terrorism coverage that can inform viable reporting strategies for journalists to use when covering terrorist attacks. The ResTeCo project will use text analytics methods at extreme scales to assess 70 years of terrorism coverage from around the world as a natural experiment for identifying successful reporting strategies. The goals of the ResTeCo project are fourfold: (1) develop a multidimensional normative framework drawn from three competing theories for democratic politics that defines concrete indicators of what responsible news coverage of terrorism looks like from each theoretical perspective; (2) develop new software tools for automatically measuring these quality indicators in Arabic-, Dutch-, English-, German-, and Turkish-language news texts; (3) generate publishable research that addresses important questions for social scientists, journalists, and governments by analysing news coverage of terrorism across multiple countries over long spans of time, scales that go far beyond 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:** The three teams from Mannheim, Illinois, and Amsterdam have collected most of the textual media data and conducted preliminary analyses. One year after the project launch, the teams have produced four collaborative conference submissions, one of which is spearheaded by the MZES team. Preliminary results from the Mannheim team on the merging of media discourses about terrorism with discourses on refugees and Muslims were presented at workshops in the USA and Norway.



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2017 to 2021  
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## B1.14 Citizens' Multidimensional National Identities and Foreign Policy Attitudes in Different Contexts

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

**Current stage:** The project team is currently preparing a grant proposal to be submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) for funding to collect primary data. On the basis of secondary data analyses, several papers have been prepared for publication in international outlets; two of them have already been accepted for publication. We presented the results of our research at national and international conferences.

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2018 to 2022  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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## B1.16 Incumbency Effects in the German Mixed-Electoral System

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

simultaneously run in local district races, and vice versa? The project investigates those questions by analysing German federal elections from 1953 to the present.

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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## 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, their decisions, and media systems. 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 2018

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**Duration/**

2005 to 2018

**Status/**

completed

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## B2.2 Personal Campaign Strategies and Political Representation

**Results:** The ongoing changes in the functioning of political parties stress individual representatives as alternative linkages between citizens and the state. This project studied the election campaigns of individual party candidates regarding a number of problems that have become relevant in this respect. It has put 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 hinder the diffusion of individualized election campaigns? Based on two waves of the Comparative Candidates Survey (CCS) questionnaire, surveys of individual candidates standing for office in national parliamentary elections were administered across Europe; a third wave has been in the field since 2018. These surveys are questioning parliamentary candidates of political parties who operate under very different incentive structures in order to investigate whether and how these mattered to their campaigns.

A comparative data set including some 50 candidate surveys, conducted with the first wave questionnaire of the CCS, has been published in the Swiss data archive FORS. Furthermore, a

preliminary version of the integrated data from the second wave is available. A number of journal articles and conference presentations have been published, and a comparative book project on wave one surveys has been proposed to Routledge. The three editors of that book—Lieven de Winter (Louvain and Brussels), Rune Karlson (Oslo) and Hermann Schmitt (Manchester and Mannheim)—have received a number of very favourable reviews for that book proposal and are looking forward to sign a book contract by the end of 2018.

Given the wealth of empirical evidence that has been assembled in the lifetime of the project and given the multitude of researchers in Germany and far beyond who analysed these data, the main findings are not easily summarised. What seems to be clear after more than a decade of empirical research into personalised campaigning is that European political parties remain to be the main agents of political representation. While personalisation of electoral campaigning does exist, there is no conclusive evidence that individual representatives have indeed replaced political parties as intermediaries, linking citizens and the state.

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

**Results:** Electoral systems define how voters cast their ballots and how seats are allocated. Therefore, they shape the extent to which representation is based on persons or parties. This project examined the consequences of ‘personalizing’ electoral systems for the behaviour of individual members of parliament.

In contrast to most existing studies, which are based on cross-national comparisons and struggle with separating the effects of the electoral system type from those of other country-level variables, this project studied the impact of electoral reforms that were recently implemented in the Czech Republic and Sweden. These countries use flexible list electoral systems and changed specific rules (preference vote threshold, in the Czech Republic also the number of votes) in a way that made it easier for candidates to be elected on the basis of their personal appeal rather than due to their list position.

The empirical work started from approx. 20 qualitative interviews with parliamentarians, but mainly built on quantitative analysis of the scope and content of parliamentary work (legislative bills, parliamentary questions) and individual voting records of all representatives serving in the pre- and post-reform parliaments. The large-N analysis also made use of longitudinal approaches towards causal inference from observational data.

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The central finding is that the reforms had complex and overall rather limited effects. One reason is that the percentage point reduction of the preference vote threshold (which candidates need to reach in order to advance to the top of the post-electoral ranking) has different implications depending on the change in absolute number of votes, which again varies with the size of the party and the electoral district. A theoretical contribution of the project taking this into account is the concept of an Expected Post-Electoral Allocation Type for seat distribution within parties, which can vary across party-district units within flexible list systems. One of the empirical results is that candidate selectors within parties hold MPs accountable mainly through the threat of non-re-selection rather than by assigning them to a promising list position. While there is no evidence that voters consistently reward MPs' parliamentary effort, the case of the Czech elections in 2010 shows that they may do so if the electoral context draws attention to individual parliamentary work.

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**Duration/**  
2012 to 2020  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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## 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 modelling. 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 multi-perspective normative assessment that uses standards derived from liberal, republican, deliberative, and agonistic theories of democracy.

**Current stage:** We have completed the collection of about 1.6 million text documents from 119 daily newspapers, news websites, and political blogs from six countries (Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, USA, Australia, and Lebanon). The raw text data was pre-processed using semi-automated techniques and is currently being coded in detail by human coders. At the same time, we are supplementing the text data set with data on user-driven mediated debates on social media platforms in all studied countries. Online surveys of media experts from the six countries are employed to identify the pertinent online debate forums. In addition to this empirical work, the first methodological and substantive project publications are in preparation.

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

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

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**Duration/**  
2015 to 2019  
**Status/**  
ongoing

**Current stage:** We finished the preparation of the data sets and made them freely available to the scientific community on the MZES website. Furthermore, we presented papers based on the newly build data sets and submitted them to international journals. Currently, we are preparing a revision of a proposal for an extension grant that concentrates on party position taking between elections and its consequences for party performance.

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## B2.16 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 past year, we focused on a number of core areas. First, we finalised the codebook to analyse the content of national newspapers. We trained several coders, who now use the codebook to collect coalition signals in German, Austrian, and Irish election campaigns. Second, we combined existing data from a variety of sources to a detailed database and wrote two papers based on this. The next step is to add the coalition signals to this database. Third, we ran a survey experiment that helps us to learn more about the effect coalition signals can have on voters' preferences and vote choice.

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## B2.18 Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments

**Research question/goal:** While the vast majority of scholarly research on multiparty governments conceptualizes political parties as unitary actors, a series of recent empirical studies highlight the pivotal influence of diverging interests within parties throughout the life cycle of democratic governments. Specifically, intra-party heterogeneity affects the formation of governments

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**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2017 to 2020  
**Status/**  
in preparation

following parliamentary elections, how government parties then allocate ministerial portfolios, how coalition policies are implemented, and for how long multiparty governments stay in office. The present collaborative project contributes to existing coalition research by exploiting social network sites – most importantly Twitter and Facebook – to construct a large-scale comparative data set on intra-party heterogeneity in European parliamentary democracies over a four-year period.

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

**Current stage:** The German Research Foundation (DFG) has recently approved funding for the research project over a period of three years. The project is thus currently in the early stages of data collection. Work on developing and validating a cross-nationally comparable measure of intra-party preference heterogeneity will start with the doctoral student assuming his/her position in the project.

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## B2.19 The Populist Challenge in Parliament

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

---

**Director(s)/**  
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Marcel Lewandowsky (Hamburg),  
Jochen Müller  
**Researcher(s)/**  
Marius Sältzer  
**Funding/**  
DFG  
**Duration/**  
2018 to 2021  
**Status/**  
ongoing



patterns of parliamentary interaction. Our main focus is on parties' parliamentary rhetoric, the framing of topics, issue attention, and ideological as well as issue-specific positions.

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

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

---

**Director(s)/**  
Julian Bernauer  
**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2018 to 2022  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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## B 2.20 Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour

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

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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**Director(s)/**  
Christian Stecker  
**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2018 to 2021  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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## B 2.21 Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany

**Research question/goal:** Due to the increasing fragmentation of the party system, Germany's political parties find it increasingly difficult to form majority coalitions. Established alliances often

fall short of an absolute majority, so that complex three-party constellations have to be considered. Under these heterogeneous coalitions, different normative and political problems emerge. First, heterogeneous coalitions may give rise to decisions that hurt the issue-specific preferences of a parliamentary majority that is not always identical with the government's majority. Second, compromises may blur the political profile of coalition partners, reducing their attractiveness for voters and strengthening radical parties. The research project argues that rigid majority coalitions should be reformed in order to adapt to the fragmented party system. More open forms of cooperation between political parties—most importantly, flexible majorities—could ensure the government's capability to act when different majorities exist in different political questions. Under specific circumstances, coalition unity could be loosened, allowing for majorities to form across the divide between government and opposition. The project analyses how such flexible majorities could be practiced to the benefit of political parties and democracy.

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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## 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 in which 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 on the impact of European integration on the behaviour of citizens and institutional actors such as parties or national governments. Furthermore, 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 2018

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**Director(s)/**  
Marc Debus,  
Jochen Müller  
**Researcher(s)/**  
Martin Gross,  
Stephan Heichel  
**Funding/**  
EU  
**Duration/**  
2011 to 2019  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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### B3.1 Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems

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

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

**Current stage:** In collaboration with its partners from the COHESIFY project consortium, the project team has expanded the data collection by including further programmatic documents from recent sub-national elections in the European countries under study, i.e. Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The collected documents of political parties were uploaded to the online archive [www.polidoc.net](http://www.polidoc.net), which is updated continually with the support of the MZES Data & Methods Unit. On the basis of the collected party manifesto data, interviews with regional stakeholders, and original survey data on the perception of EU cohesion policy by the citizens of Baden-Württemberg and Thuringia, we published two case studies and are currently preparing papers on the impact of European regional policy on the support for European integration among citizens in Baden-Württemberg and Thuringia.

## B3.4 European Election Study 2014

**Results:** The European Election Study (EES) 2014 project continued the tradition of the post-European Parliament (EP) election studies, which was established at the University of Mannheim in 1979. The overall goal of the project was to assess the quality of democracy in the European Union at the time of the 2014 EP elections. In light of the financial crisis as of 2007 with the subsequent crisis of public finance, the banking system and the economies in the European Union as of 2010 (commonly referred to as the Euro crisis) and the institutional changes introduced ahead of the 2014 elections (i.e. the campaigning of lead candidates, or Spitzenkandidaten, of EU-wide party federations), our aim was to evaluate the state of EU democracy. A second goal was to make the EES 2014 data freely available to the research community for the purpose of secondary analyses of the collected data and to answer research questions on the state of EU democracy at the time of the 2014 EP elections.

The study consisted of three components. The first was the 2014 EES Voter Study, an EU-wide post-election population survey based on nationally representative samples. The second component was the 2014 EES Manifesto Study. It involved the collection and coding of electoral manifestos issued at the time of the 2014 EP elections by all nationally relevant political parties. The third is the 2014 EES Social Media Study, which involved the collection of all Twitter communications of EP candidates and their followers at the time of the 2014 EP elections. The data resulting

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EU,  
Foundations  
Volkswagen,  
Riksbanken,  
Mercator,  
Gulbenkian

### Duration/

2012 to 2018

### Status/

completed

from the first two components was deposited at the GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences and is publicly available (Twitter data could not be shared due to privacy protection provisions.).

All these data were analysed thoroughly, and the project team and external collaborators published the findings. Our results show that the introduction of the Spitzenkandidaten system lead to an increase in turnout in the 2014 EP elections among citizens who were aware of these lead candidates, especially in the countries in which the candidates campaigned. We further found that an increased coverage of the Spitzenkandidaten in the party manifestos and the social media communication of MEP candidates of these parties increased the awareness of the system among party supporters. Nevertheless, the overall coverage of the Spitzenkandidaten system in both party manifestos and the social media communication of MEP candidates was generally low and in part dependent on political parties' strategic considerations.

In relation to changing party positions and issue emphases in relation to the public debt crisis, we found that far-left and far-right parties did become increasingly Eurosceptic, while the salience of EU-related issues did not change significantly in comparison to the 2009 EP elections. However, these changes did not seem to be driven by subjective or objective manifestation of the crisis, but by a general shift towards more Eurosceptic views of the median voter. Nonetheless, an analysis of the degree of politicization of EU issues based on the social media communication of parties shows that the overall politicization of these issues was still low as mainstream parties tend to impede the diffusion of EU scepticism.

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

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

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### Director(s)/

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### Researcher(s)/

Ashrakat Elshehawy,  
Kai Jäger

### Funding/

DFG

### Duration/

2014 to 2019

### Status/

ongoing

ways if outsiders intervene in a democracy. European and German foundations (DFG) will be approached for funding this 3-year project.

**Current stage:** In 2018, the data collection was concluded and a first manuscript was completed with several current and former MZES scholars (Johannes Bubeck, Ashrakat Elshehawy, Kai Jäger, Nikolay Marinov, and Federico Nanni). The study shows that the United States and other Western Democracies are more likely to support free and fair elections abroad if the opposition takes a pro-Western stance. The manuscript was submitted to the journal 'International Organization' in September 2018. Further collaborative studies based on the data collection are planned for 2019.

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## B3.9 The European Union in International Organisations

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

**Current stage:** From January to July 2018, data collection on the status of the European Union in international organisations continued and a project-related journal article was published. Due to the temporary leave of the project director, who has assumed a substitute professorship, the project has been suspended since August 2018.

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

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**Director(s)/**  
Beate Kohler-Koch  
**Researcher(s)/**  
David Friedrich,  
Sebastian Fuchs  
**Funding/**  
Fritz Thyssen Foundation  
**Duration/**  
2015 to 2019  
**Status/**  
ongoing

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## 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 reorganisation of collective interests in response to changing context conditions. The project examines the organisational structures within which interests are selected, bundled, processed, and transformed into influence strategies.

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

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

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

**Current stage:** The Fritz Thyssen Foundation has granted project extension, which was supported by bridge funding from the MZES, with the aim to investigate the Europeanization and internationalization strategies of German business associations more closely. Apart from extensive online research, a considerable number of additional interviews with business associations were conducted. We presented our latest results at a DVPW workshop and a conference of German business associations and submitted them for publication.

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

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

**Research question/goal:** Law-making processes highlight central characteristics of democratic systems such as the issue attention of political actors, the nature of political conflicts and the inclusiveness of decision-making. Moreover, the duration and the structure of law-making processes are important indicators of efficiency and effectiveness. While numerous studies have investigated these aspects with regard to law-making at the federal level in Germany, we lack

comparable knowledge about law-making at the Länder level. Without this knowledge, however, our understanding of politics in Germany's multilevel system comprising the EU, the federal and the state level remains incomplete.

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

**Current stage:** The project team is about to finish the manual coding of 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. In addition, we have finished the data collection on all German implementation measures of EU directives for the corresponding period. Currently, we are analysing various factors that explain the delayed German implementation record at the national and subnational level and are preparing the first results for journal articles.

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## 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

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



methodology, it relies—among others—on experiments included in surveys, which will be fielded in several Western countries.

**Current stage:** Current developments in political communication have brought conspiracy theories back into the political discourse in many countries around the world. The project examines why and when conspiracy theories are promoted. Our point of departure is that conspiracies can be strategically pushed by political elites when evidence on an issue is against them, as a way of preventing policy change in a direction they do not favour. In contrast to misinformation, conspiracies, however, destroy the credibility of all sources of information, which helps explain why they are not always adopted. In 2018, we developed a base model of the strategic use of conspiracy narratives and collected data on a number of illustrative cases of conspiratorial discourse used by Russia in the West. A paper manuscript was completed; a proposal for a research grant is planned for 2019.

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

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

**Current stage:** We explored the feasibility of the project in two pilot studies. In the first, we collected data on participation in key internet governance arenas (Winzen & Weyrauch 2018, The Participation of Emerging Economies in Transnational Internet Governance). In the second, we

used speeches of political actors in the Internet Governance Forum to identify their preferences (Weyrauch & Winzen 2018, Contested Multistakeholderism? Analyzing the Preferences of Internet Governance Participants). We presented first results at two conferences. David Weyrauch, who initially worked as a research assistant in this project (funded by the MZES), has been accepted into the CDSS doctoral programme. In case of a successful grant application, he will become part of the project team. A first draft of the grant application has been written.

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### B3.20 ‘Illiberal Democrats’

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

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

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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**Director(s)/**  
Hermann Schmitt,  
Harald Schoen  
**Researcher(s)/**  
Sebastian Adrian Popa  
**Funding/**  
MZES  
**Duration/**  
2018 to 2021  
**Status/**  
in preparation

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**Director(s)/**

Harald Schoen,  
Matthias Mader

**Researcher(s)/**

Moritz Neubert

**Funding/**

Volkswagen Foundation

**Duration/**

2018 to 2021

**Status/**

ongoing

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## B3.21 Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump

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

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

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

**Current stage:** [This project started only recently.]

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## Associated Projects Department B

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

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### SFB: The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

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**Director(s)/**  
Thomas König

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### SFB: Legislative Reforms and Party Competition

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

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

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**Director(s)/**  
Thomas Bräuninger,  
Marc Debus

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

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

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

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**Director(s)/**  
Thomas Gschwend

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### ERC: Repression and the Escalation of Violence (RATE)

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**Director(s)/**  
Sabine C. Carey



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## Appendix

<b>1</b>	<b>Summary Statistics</b>	<b>78</b>
1.1	Research Projects 2018 (and 2017) _____	78
1.2	New Grants 2007–2018, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean _____	79
1.3	New Grants by Source, 2013–2018 _____	79
1.4	Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2018 _____	79
1.5	MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2018 (and 2017) _____	80
1.6	Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2018 (and 2017) _____	81
1.7	MZES in the Public _____	81
1.8	Library Statistics _____	82
<b>2</b>	<b>Documentation</b>	<b>83</b>
2.1	List of Staff _____	83
2.2	MZES External Fellows _____	91
2.3	Guest Researchers _____	92
2.4	Project Funding Granted 2015–2018 _____	93
2.5	List of MZES National and International Networks _____	97
2.6	MZES Cooperation Partners _____	98
2.7	Lectures, Conferences, Workshops _____	104
2.8	Teaching of MZES Staff at the University of Mannheim _____	107
2.9	Other Professional Activities and Awards _____	110
<b>3</b>	<b>Publications and Other Output</b>	<b>112</b>
3.1	Books _____	112
3.2	Articles in journals _____	112
3.3	Chapters in books _____	118
3.4	Further publications _____	121
3.5	MZES working papers _____	122
3.6	Doctoral Dissertations _____	122
3.7	Seminar and Conference Presentations _____	122
3.8	Data _____	133

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# 1 Summary Statistics

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## 1.1 Research Projects 2018 (and 2017)

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	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	11	9	20
Ongoing projects (31 externally funded)	15	16	31
<b>Active projects</b> (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) <b>at the end of 2018</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>51</b>
Projects completed in 2018 (6 externally funded)	2	4	6
<b>Total of all projects</b> (active and completed) (37 externally funded)	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>57</b>
Total of all projects 2017	21	29	50

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

## 1.2 New Grants 2007–2018, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

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

## 1.3 New Grants by Source, 2013–2018

In %	2013–15	2016–18	2018
DFG	50.7	75.0	64.6
Foundations	2.5	10.4	18.0
German Federal Government	0.0	4.0	12.9
Baden-Württemberg	2.7	2.3	3.2
EU & European Consortia	43.0	2.0	0.0
Others	1.0	6.2	1.3

## 1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2018

	Source of Funds	Total	Male	Female	%
Researchers in Research Departments	MZES	17	7	10	58.8
	Research grants	40	24	16	40.0
Researchers in Data and Methods Unit	MZES	5	3	2	40.0
<b>Total at Centre</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>45.2</b>
Schools of Social Sciences, of Humanities, and Dept. of Economics	University of Mannheim	32	23	9	28.1
<b>Overall 2018</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39.4</b>



## 1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2018 (and 2017)

	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	13.23 b)	17	24.91 b)	40	31.85	32
Academic staff in MZES infrastructure	8.00 c)	9				
Non-academic staff	6.81	10				
<b>Total 2018</b>	<b>28.04</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24.91</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31.85</b>	<b>32</b>
Total 2017	25.46	31	26.18	40	29.85	30

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

## 1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2018 (and 2017)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim	1	10	1	4
Other German university	2	2	1	2
Other foreign university	1	1	1	
<b>Total 2018</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>
Total 2017				
	7	15	6	8

## 1.7 MZES in the Public

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

## 1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2018	Increase since 2017	Classifications	Holding 2018	Increase since 2017
Country studies (focus of collection <sup>a)</sup> )	17,289	198	Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,462	63
General, social, economic history	1,283	5	European integration group (E.A.)	4,959	66
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,224	22	Theory (THEO)	1,342	19
Education, science, research	969	1	Methods (MET)	805	14
Labour market, classes, profes- sions, status groups	1,261	3	Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	137	0
Family, household, kinship	1,196	11	General group (ALLG)	3,432	89
Reference books	765	9	Working papers	11,114	189
Churches, culture, tourism	304	5	<b>Total</b>	<b>43,540</b>	<b>638</b>
Mass media, communication	122	4	a) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Den- mark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Lux- embourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.		
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	795	11			
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	3,106	76			
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,544	15			
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,556	15			
Environmental policy	94	0			
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	493	14			
Trade unions, employers' organisations	541	3			
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	1,036	4			

## 2 Documentation

### 2.1 List of Staff

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Adendorf</b> , Anna	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	DFG
<b>Alle</b> , Marlene	C	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
<b>Ariaans</b> , Mareike	A	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States	DFG
<b>Bahle</b> , Thomas, PD Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Bahnsen</b> , Oke	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	DFG
<b>Bauer</b> , Paul C., Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A2	MZES
<b>Bender</b> , Benedikt	A	Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis?	DFG
<b>Bernauer</b> , Julian, Dr.	B, C	Data and Methods Unit, Project Director, Research Area B2	MZES
<b>Bless</b> , Herbert, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Blom</b> , Annelies, Prof., Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Brandt</b> , Philipp, Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Bräuninger</b> , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Breznau</b> , Nate, Ph.D. *	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Bruch</b> , Christian, Dr. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	MZES
<b>Burgdorf</b> , Katharina	A	Origins of Bureaucratic Organization	MZES
<b>Carey</b> , Sabine C., Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Chan</b> , Chung-hong	B	Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo)	DFG
<b>Cohen</b> , Denis, Dr.	B, C	Data and Methods Unit	MZES
<b>Däubler</b> , Thomas, Dr. *	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B2	DFG
<b>Debus</b> , Marc, Prof. Dr.	B	Director MZES, Project Director, Research Areas B2 and B3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Dollmann</b> , Jörg, Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU); German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project	DFG, Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
<b>Eberle</b> , Sibylle	C	Secretary	MZES
<b>Ebert</b> , Tobias	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	German National Academic Foundation
<b>Eck</b> , Jennifer, Dr.	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	DFG
<b>Ecker</b> , Alejandro, Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B2	MZES
<b>Ellerbrock</b> , Simon	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
<b>Elshehawy</b> , Ashrakat	B	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)	DFG
<b>Emmer</b> , Christine	A	Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Entringer</b> , Theresa	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	DFG
<b>Esser</b> , Hartmut, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Friedrich</b> , David	B	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations	MZES, EU, Fritz Thyssen Foundation
<b>Frölich</b> , Markus, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	Department of Economics
<b>Fuchs</b> , Sebastian *	B	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations	Fritz Thyssen Foundation
<b>Gärtner</b> , Lea, née Manger	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
<b>Gautschi</b> , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Areas A1 and A3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Gebauer</b> , Jochen E., Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	DFG
<b>Gereke</b> , Johanna, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow	MZES
<b>Gerngroß</b> , Nicola	A	Secretary	MZES
<b>Granato</b> , Nadia, Dr.	A, C	Data and Methods Unit	MZES
<b>Grill</b> , Christiane, Dr.	B	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	DFG, University of Mannheim
<b>Gschwend</b> , Thomas, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Heichel</b> , Stephan, Dr. *	B	Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems	EU
<b>Heldmann</b> , Philipp, Dr.	C	Managing Director	MZES
<b>Henninger</b> , Felix	A	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements	DFG

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Hillmann</b> , Henning, Prof., Ph.D.	A	Head of Department, Project Director, Research Areas A1 and A3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Hollermeier</b> , Nikolaus	C	Public Relations	MZES
<b>Horr</b> , Andreas	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
<b>Jacob</b> , Konstanze	A	German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project	Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
<b>Jäger</b> , Kai, Dr.	B	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)	DFG
<b>Kalter</b> , Frank, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Keusch</b> , Florian, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Kieslich</b> , Pascal J.	A	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements	DFG
<b>Klein</b> , Oliver	A	Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children; Partnership Formation in the Context of Migration	DFG, MZES, University of Mannheim
<b>Kogan</b> , Irena, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Areas A2 and A3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Kohler-Koch</b> , Beate, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
<b>König</b> , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Krapf</b> , Sandra, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A2	MZES
<b>Kratz</b> , Agatha, née Rudnik *	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
<b>Kretschmer</b> , David	A	Friendship and Identity in School; Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth	DFG

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Kreuter</b> , Frauke, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Kuhnle</b> , Jeremy Jesse	A	Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration	Fritz Thyssen Foundation, DFG
<b>Kurella</b> , Anna-Sophie, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B1	DFG, MZES
<b>Laumann</b> , Hannah	A	Secretary	MZES
<b>Leonard</b> , Mariel McKone	A	Modernizing Migration Measures: Combining Survey and Tracking Data	MZES
<b>Leszczensky</b> , Lars, Dr.	A	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A3	University of Mannheim, MZES
<b>Löb</b> , Charlotte *	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
<b>Lorenz</b> , Reilly Elizabeth	A	German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project	Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
<b>Mader</b> , Matthias, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Marinov</b> , Nikolay, Prof., Ph.D. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Mata</b> , Jutta, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Melbeck</b> , Christian, Dr.	C	Computer Department	MZES
<b>Metz</b> , Manon *	B	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	DFG
<b>Meyer</b> , Cosima	C	Data and Methods Unit	MZES
<b>Mikucka</b> , Malgorzata, Ph.D.	A	Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities	DFG



Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Möhring</b> , Katja, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Müller</b> , Walter, Prof. Dr. Dres. h.c.	A	Department A	School of Social Sciences
<b>Neubert</b> , Moritz	B	Fighting Together, Moving Apart?	Volkswagen Foundation
<b>Nickel</b> , Constanze	B	Secretary	MZES
<b>Nowoshenowa</b> , Swetlana	A	Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth	DFG
<b>Paasch</b> , Jana	B	Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System	DFG
<b>Pappi</b> , Franz Urban, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Perry</b> , Sarah *	B	Democracy Monitoring	Land Baden-Württemberg
<b>Pesthy</b> , Maria	B	Citizens' Multidimensional National Identities and Foreign Policy Attitudes in Different Contexts	MZES
<b>Pink</b> , Sebastian, Dr.	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG
<b>Popa</b> , Sebastian Adrian, Dr.	B	European Election Study 2014; 'Illiberal Democrats'	MZES
<b>Preißinger</b> , Maria	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
<b>Raab</b> , Marcel, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Reiss</b> , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
<b>Rinke</b> , Eike Mark, Dr. *	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
<b>Rosebrock</b> , Antje Marlene	A	New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	DFG

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Rossi</b> , Beate	A	Secretary	MZES
<b>Roth</b> , Tobias, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A2	DFG, MZES
<b>Rothenbacher</b> , Franz, Dr.	A, C	Data and Methods Unit, Project Director, Research Area A1	MZES
<b>Sältzer</b> , Marius	B	The Populist Challenge in Parliament	DFG
<b>Sauter</b> , Lisa	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
<b>Schackmann</b> , Lena M. *	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
<b>Schäfer</b> , Constantin *	B	European Election Study 2014	EU
<b>Schierholz</b> , Malte *	A	New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	DFG
<b>Schmitt</b> , Hermann, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B2 and B3	MZES
<b>Schmitt-Beck</b> , Rüdiger, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B2	School of Social Sciences
<b>Schoen</b> , Harald, Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department, Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Shen</b> , Jing, Ph.D.	A	Inside Integration and Acculturation—Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe	DFG
<b>Shore</b> , Jennifer, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow	MZES
<b>Springer</b> , Angelina	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
<b>Staudt</b> , Alexander	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
<b>Stecker</b> , Christian, PD Dr.	B	MZES Research Fellow, Project Director, Research Areas B2 and B3	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Stegmann</b> , Christine	B	Secretary	MZES
<b>Strohmeyer</b> , Robert *	B	Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship	EU
<b>van Deth</b> , Jan W., Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
<b>Weber</b> , Hannes, Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
<b>Weiland</b> , 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)
<b>Weiß</b> , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
<b>Weißmann</b> , Markus	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU); Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work	DFG
<b>Wessler</b> , Hartmut, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Areas B1 and B2	School of Humanities
<b>Wetzel</b> , Anne, Dr.	B	MZES Postdoc Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B3	University of Mannheim
<b>Winzen</b> , Thomas, Prof. Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
<b>Wolf, Christof</b> , Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	GESIS, School of Social Sciences
<b>Wormer</b> , Marlene	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
<b>Wozniak</b> , Helena	C	Secretary	MZES
<b>Wuttke</b> , Alexander	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
<b>Yordanova</b> , Nikoleta, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
<b>Yüçetas</b> , Hakan *	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
<b>Zorell</b> , Carolin Vanessa, Dr. *	B	Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda	Land Baden-Württemberg

\* Left the MZES in 2018 or at the end of 2018

A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

## 2.2 MZES External Fellows

Arránz Becker, Oliver, Prof. Dr.	Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg	Hofäcker, Dirk, Prof. Dr.	University Duisburg-Essen
Bäck, Hanna, Prof. Dr.	Lund University, Sweden	Hönnige, Christoph, Prof. Dr.	Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover
Becker, Birgit, Prof. Dr.	Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main	Huber, Sascha, Prof. Dr.	Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz
Braun, Daniela, Dr.	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Kroneberg, Clemens, Prof. Dr.	Universität zu Köln
Bruch, Christian, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim	Müller, Jochen, Prof. Dr.	Universität Greifswald
Däubler, Thomas, Dr.	Mannheim	Müller, Wolfgang, C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria
Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, Prof. Dr.	University of Oxford, United Kingdom	Shikano, Susumu, Prof. Dr.	Universität Konstanz
Faas, Thorsten, Prof. Dr.	Freie Universität Berlin	Stötzer, Lukas F., Dr.	University of Zurich, Switzerland
Gathmann, Christina, Prof.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg	Stuart, Elizabeth, A., Prof. Ph.D.	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA
Hangartner, Dominik, Prof. Dr.	ETH Zurich, Switzerland; LSE, United Kingdom	Theocharis, Yannis, Prof. Dr.	Universität Bremen

Tosun, Jale, Prof. Dr.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg	Winzen, Thomas, Prof. Dr.	University of Essex, United Kingdom
Weishaupt, J., Timo, Prof. Ph.D.	Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	Wüst, Andreas, M., Dr.	Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration
Wendt, Claus, Prof. Dr.	Universität Siegen	Zittel, Thomas, Prof. Dr.	Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
Wenzig, Knut	DIW Berlin		

## 2.3 Guest Researchers

<b>Gerth</b> , Maria	Institut für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie (ISS), Köln	April 2018
<b>Johnston</b> , Richard, Prof., Ph.D.	University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada	April–May 2018
<b>Matthews</b> , Scott, Prof., Ph.D.	Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Canada	May–July 2018
<b>Panagos</b> , Dimitrios, Prof., Ph.D.	Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Canada	May–July 2018
<b>Rohrschneider</b> , Robert, Prof., Ph.D.	Department of Political Science, University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA	June–July 2018
<b>Zickfeld</b> , Janis Heinrich	University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway	July–December 2018
<b>Berkessel</b> , Jana	Universität zu Köln, Köln	August–December 2018
<b>Randour</b> , François, Dr.	Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain, Belgium	September–December 2018
<b>Sulmont</b> , David, Prof.	Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima, Peru	September–December 2018
<b>Thiébaud</b> , Cyrille, Dr.	Sciences Po, CEVIPOF, Paris, France	September–December 2018
<b>Tuttnauer</b> , Or, Ph.D.	Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel	September–December 2018

## 2.4 Project Funding Granted 2015–2018

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2015 in €	2016 in €	2017 in €	2018 in €
<b>Department A</b>						
A1.3	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States Thomas Bahle, Claus Wendt	DFG			424,788	
A1.9	Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Bernhard Ebbinghaus	DFG		224,453		
A1.11	Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA Katja Möhring	FNA <sup>1</sup>			106,747	
A2.1	Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities 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			31,462	
A2.14	Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys: Statistical Modelling of Designed Missingness Annelies Blom, Christof Wolf, Christian Bruch	DFG				208,794
A2.15	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements to Model Measurement Error and Improve Data Quality in Web Surveys Frauke Kreuter	DFG				204,419
A3.1	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan	DFG		1,318,710		

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2015 in €	2016 in €	2017 in €	2018 in €
A3.3	Friendship and Identity in School Frank Kalter	DFG	475,706			
A3.5	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course Frank Kalter	LifBi <sup>1</sup>		66,860	362,923	
A3.12	Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration Henning Hillmann, Christina Gathmann	Thyssen <sup>1</sup> DFG	175,000		48,000 109,100	
A3.16	Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth Lars Leszczensky	DFG				455,934
A3.17	German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project Frank Kalter	BMFSFJ <sup>1</sup>				402,164
	Heisenberg Professorship Jochen Gebauer	DFG			375,450	
<b>Department B</b>						
B1.1	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	DFG GESIS <sup>1</sup>	527,612			376,670 26,154
B1.2	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies Harald Schoen	DFG GESIS <sup>1</sup>	351,370	127,700	8,828	338,970 14,336
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 <sup>1</sup>		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			

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2015 in €	2016 in €	2017 in €	2018 in €
B1.10	Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied Thomas Bräuninger, Franz Pappi	DFG		116,378		
B1.12	Democracy Monitoring Jan W. van Deth, Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	Ba-Wü <sup>1</sup>		27,000		
B1.13	Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo) Hartmut Wessler	DFG			319,350	
B2.12	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective Hartmut Wessler	DFG			505,390	
B2.15	Where Is My Party? Marc Debus	DFG	319,240			
B2.16	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies Thomas Gschwend, Lukas Stötzer	DFG			366,340	
B2.18	Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments Alejandro Ecker	DFG				243,376
B2.19	The Populist Challenge in Parliament Christian Stecker	DFG				189,781
B2.21	Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany Christian Stecker	Ba-Wü <sup>1</sup>				101,000
B3.1	Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems <sup>2</sup> Marc Debus	EU		201,684		
B3.4	Turn-out in European Parliament Elections Hermann Schmitt	SIEPS <sup>1</sup>		43,427		
B3	Conference Hermann Schmitt	Thyssen <sup>1</sup>	12,000			
B3.7	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA) Nikolay Marinov	DFG		289,620		



	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2015 in €	2016 in €	2017 in €	2018 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			
B3.15	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations Beate Kohler-Koch	Thyssen <sup>1</sup>	154,800			25,000
B3.17	Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System Christian Stecker	DFG	253,210			
B3.21	Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump Harald Schoen	VW <sup>1</sup>				537,800
B	Paying Attention to Attention: Media Exposure and Opinion Formation in an Age of Information Overload Simon Munzert	VW <sup>1</sup>		442,100		
	Total Department A		917,102	2,198,693	1,458,470	1,271,311
	Total Department B		2,078,366	2,099,285	1,199,908	1,853,087
	<b>Grand total MZES</b>		<b>2,995,468</b>	<b>4,297,978</b>	<b>2,658,378</b>	<b>3,124,398</b>

<sup>1</sup> BMFSFJ Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth

Ba-Wü Baden-Württemberg Foundation

FNA Research Network on Pensions

GESIS GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

LIfBi Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories

SIEPS Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies

Thyssen Fritz Thyssen Foundation

VW Volkswagen Foundation

<sup>2</sup> 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
<b>National</b>				
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, IflBi
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
<b>International</b>				
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
2013–2018	<i>CUPESSÉ—Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe</i> Scientific coordinator: Tosun	Multi-disciplinary project that carries out a comparative analysis of both the demand and supply side of youth unemployment in ten Member States of the EU and Associated Countries. The project brings together theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches from four academic disciplines.	About 40 researchers from 25 countries	EU

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
2016–2018	<i>COHESIFY—The Impact of EU Cohesion Policy on European Identification</i> Local project director: Debus	The project focuses on how European identity and perceptions of the EU and cohesion policy vary at national, regional and local levels and on the impact of cohesion policy on citizens’ perceptions of the policy and identification with the EU.	Consortium of 8 universities and 2 SMEs from 10 EU member states	EU
2018 – 2022	<i>Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump</i> Local project directors: Schoen, Mader	The project aims to examine the dynamic relationship between elites and masses in policy-making about common defence in the multi-level European system.	12 research institutes in 8 European countries	VW

## 2.6 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Location	Name of institution	Country	Location	Name of institution
Australia	Canberra	Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University	Canada (continued)	Montreal	Department of Political Science, McGill University
Austria	Vienna	Department of Government, University of Vienna		Montreal	Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal
	Vienna	Department of Methods in the Social Sciences, University of Vienna		Ottawa	Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (EURUS), Carleton University
Belgium	Leuven	Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, KU Leuven		Toronto	University of Toronto
	Leuven	Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven		Vancouver	Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
Canada	Halifax	Department of Political Science, Saint Mary's University	Chile	Santiago	Instituto de Sociología, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
	Montreal	Centre for the Study of Democratic Citizenship	Czech Republic	Prague	Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences

Country	Location	Name of institution
Denmark	Odense	Danish Centre for Welfare Studies, University of Southern Denmark
Finland	Helsinki	Population Research Institute – Väestöliitto
France	Bordeaux	Centre Emile Durkheim, Sciences Po Bordeaux
	Montpellier	Université de Montpellier
	Paris	CEVIPOF, Sciences Po
	Paris	L'étude longitudinale par internet pour les sciences sociales (ELIPSS), Sciences Po
Germany	Bamberg	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg
	Berlin	Berlin Institute for Integration and Migration Research (BIM), HU Berlin
	Berlin	Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung e.V. (DeZIM)
	Berlin	Hertie School of Governance
	Berlin	Institut für Europäische Politik e.V. (IEP)
	Berlin	Otto-Suhr-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, FU Berlin
	Berlin	Sozio-oekonomisches Panel, Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Bielefeld	Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt- und Gewaltforschung (IKG), Universität Bielefeld
	Bonn	Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods
	Bremen	Zentrum für Medien-, Kommunikations- und Informationsforschung (ZeMKI), Universität Bremen
	Cologne	Cologne Center for Comparative Politics (CCCP), Universität zu Köln
	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
	Duisburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Essen	Interdisciplinary Centre for Integration and Migration Research (InZentIM), Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Frankfurt	Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	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
	Halle	Abteilung Sprechwissenschaft und Phonetik, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Halle	Institut für Soziologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Hamburg	Fakultät für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Hamburg
	Hamburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Helmut-Schmidt-Universität Hamburg
	Hannover	Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Leibniz Universität Hannover
	Heidelberg	Alfred-Weber-Institut für Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Heidelberg
	Heidelberg	Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität Heidelberg
	Karlsruhe	Institute of Information Systems and Marketing, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Konstanz	Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Konstanz
	Landau	Institute for Social Sciences, University of Koblenz-Landau
	Mainz	Department of Political Science, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz
	Mannheim	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Munich	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, LMU München
	Munich	Institut für Statistik, LMU München
	Nuremberg	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	Thessaloniki	School of Political Science, Aristotle University

Country	Location	Name of institution
Hungary	Budapest	Department of Political Science, Central European University
Iceland	Reykjavik	University of Iceland
Israel	Ariel	Ariel University
	Ruppin	Ruppin Academic Center
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
	Triest	Department of Political and Social Sciences, University of Trieste
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Department of Sociology, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Faculty of Social Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Country	Location	Name of institution
Netherlands (continued)	Groningen	Department of Demography, University of Groningen
	Leiden	Department of Political Science, University of Leiden
	Utrecht	Department of Sociology, Utrecht University
Norway	Oslo	Department of Political Science, University of Oslo
Peru	Lima	Departamento Académico de Ciencias Sociales, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
Poland	Warsaw	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Portugal	Lisbon	Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)
Romania	Cluj	Faculty of Political, Administrative and Communication Sciences, Babeş-Bolyai University
Serbia	Belgrade	Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade
Spain	Barcelona	Department of Political and Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona
	Madrid	Departamento de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internacionales, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
	Madrid	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
Sweden	Gothenburg	Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg

Country	Location	Name of institution	Country	Location	Name of institution
Sweden (continued)	Lund	Department of Political Science, Lund University	United Kingdom (continued)	Glasgow	European Policies Research Centre, University of Strathclyde
	Stockholm	Institute for Futures Studies		Glasgow	School of Government and Public Policy, University of Strathclyde
	Stockholm	Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI)		Leeds	School of Politics and International Studies, University of Leeds
	Umeå	Department of Sociology, Umeå University		London	Department of Government, London School of Economics
Switzerland	Bern	Institute of Political Science, University of Bern		London	Department of Political Economy, King's College
	Geneva	Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Geneva		Newcastle	Department of Politics, University of Newcastle
	Geneva	The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva		Oxford	Centre for Social Investigation, Nuffield College
	Lausanne	Faculty of Social and Political Sciences		Oxford	Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford
	Lausanne	FORS, University of Lausanne		Oxford	Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford
	Lucerne	Department of Political Science, University of Lucerne		Oxford	Sociology Group, Nuffield College
	Zurich	Departement Geistes-, Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, ETH Zurich	USA	Ann Arbor, MI	Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
	Zurich	Department of Political Science, University of Zurich		Austin, TX	Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin
Ukraine	Odessa	Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University		Baltimore, MD	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
United Kingdom	Cardiff	Centre for Legal and Political Analytics, Cardiff University		Berkeley, CA	Simons Institute for the Theory of Computing, University of California, Berkeley
	Colchester	Department of Government, University of Essex			
	Exeter	Department of Politics, University of Exeter			

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	Cambridge, MA	Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, Harvard University
	Chapel Hill, NC	Department of Political Sci- ence, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
	Chicago, IL	Harris School of Public Policy, University of Chicago
	College Park, MD	College of Information Stud- ies, University of Maryland
	College Park, MD	Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland
	Columbus, OH	Department of Political Sci- ence, Ohio State University
	Houston, TX	Department of Political Sci- ence, University of Houston
	Irvine, CA	Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California, Irvine
	Los Angeles, CA	UCLA Department of Statistics, University of California, Los Angeles
	New York, NY	Department of Sociology, New York University
	New York, NY	Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, New York University
	Pittsburgh, PA	Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University
	Riverside, CA	Department of Political Sci- ence, University of California

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	St. Louis, MO	Department of Political Sci- ence, Washington University in St. Louis
	Stanford, CA	Sociology Department, Stanford University
	Stony Brook, NY	Department of Political Sci- ence, Stony Brook University
	University Park, PA	Department of Political Sci- ence, Pennsylvania State 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.

2/19/18	<b>Dr. Valentin Gold</b> Universität Göttingen	Finding Compromise: The Antecedents of Debate Quality in the German Mediation Committee
2/20/18	<b>Christoph Sajons, Ph.D.</b> Walter Eucken Institut, Freiburg	Using Smartphone Technology for Research among Refugees in Germany
2/27/18	<b>Dr. Diederik Boertien</b> Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Barcelona	Growing up in a Non-Traditional Family: How Important is Family Composition for Child Outcomes?
3/05/18	<b>Prof. Jane Green</b> The University of Manchester	Shocks and their Consequences: How the Global Financial Crisis is Shaping British Vote Choices
3/06/18	<b>Prof. Brandy L. Aven, Ph.D.</b> Tepper School of Business, Carnegie-Mellon University	The Valley of Trust: The Effect of Relational Strength on Monitoring Quality
3/12/18	<b>Prof. Ulrich Sieberer</b> Universität Bamberg	Opposition Strategies Between Cooperation and Conflict: An Analysis of Opposition Party Voting in the German Bundestag, 1949-2013
3/13/18	<b>Prof. Bram Lancee, Ph.D.</b> University of Amsterdam	Ethnic Discrimination on the Labour Market: Comparing Groups across Contexts. Results from a Cross-National Field Experiment
3/19/18	<b>Gizem Arikan, Ph.D.</b> Trinity College Dublin	Authoritarianism and Attitudes Towards Redistribution: An Experimental Investigation
4/10/18	<b>Dr. Roman Hoffmann</b> Vienna Institute of Demography & Austrian Academy of Sciences	When Communities Participate in Primary Health Care: A Randomized Controlled Trial of a Community Health Worker Program in the Philippines
4/16/18	<b>Prof. Wouter van der Brug</b> Universität Amsterdam	Multiple Paths to the Populist Radical Right: Voting for Populist Radical Right Parties in Cities and the Countryside
4/24/18	<b>Prof. Katherine Stovel, Ph.D.</b> University of Washington	Social Structure and Change in Public Opinion: The Case of Same-Sex Marriage
4/30/18	<b>Prof. Theresa Kuhn</b> Universität Amsterdam	Born into Openness: Parental Socialisation and the Educational Divide in Attitudes Towards Globalisation
5/07/18	<b>Prof. Peter Gries</b> The University of Manchester	How Germans Feel and Think about China, and why: Preliminary Survey Findings
5/08/18	<b>Prof. Dr. Stefanie Bailer</b> Universität Basel	Before, During and After a Parliamentarians' Life: Studying the Impact of Party, Gender and Ambition in Political Careers

5/14/18	<b>Dr. Raimondas Ibenskas</b> University of Southampton	Party Policy and Public Opinion Shifts in Central and Eastern Europe
5/17/18	<b>Prof. Dr. Ruud Koopmans</b> WZB Berlin Social Science Center & Humboldt University Berlin	Scriptural Legitimation and Support for Religiously-Motivated Violence – Survey-Experimental Evidence across Three Religions and Seven Countries
5/28/18	<b>Prof. Ann-Kristin Kölln</b> Aarhus University	Party Politics in Bicameral Systems: The Balance of Power Affects Regional Campaigning Strategies
6/11/18	<b>Prof. J. Scott Matthews</b> Memorial University of Newfoundland, Humboldt Research Fellow (MZES)	Negation Framing: Redefining Issues by Challenging Existing Associations
9/11/18	<b>Prof. Elisabeth Anderson, Ph.D.</b> New York University, Abu Dhabi	Policy Entrepreneurs and the Origins of Child Labor Regulation in 19th-Century Europe
9/17/18	<b>Prof. David Sulmont</b> Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú	Voting Behavior in Latin America: Findings from the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems - CSES
9/24/18	<b>Dr. Ingrid Maurer</b> LMU München	The Neglected Role and Variability of Constants in the Spatial Valence Approach: An Assessment
9/25/18	<b>Tobias Ebert</b> MZES	Regional Personality Differences Predict the Emergence and Diffusion of Radical Innovations
10/01/18	<b>Dr. Jun Sudduth</b> University of Strathclyde	Who Punishes the Leader? Culpability and Leader Punishment during Civil War
10/02/18	<b>Prof. Dr. Mark Lutter</b> Bergische Universität Wuppertal	Is there a Motherhood Penalty in Academia? The Gendered Effect of Children on Academic Publications
10/08/18	<b>Dr. Jan Rosset</b> University of Geneva	Legislator Income, Policy Attitudes, and Voting Behavior
10/09/18	<b>Prof. Ian McAllister, Ph.D.</b> Australian National University	Joint GESIS/MZES Public Lecture: The Gender Gap in Political Knowledge Revisited: Australia's Julia Gillard as a Natural Experiment
10/15/18	<b>Prof. Matthijs Rooduijn</b> University of Amsterdam	Populist Appeal: Personality and Anti-establishment Communication
10/16/18	<b>Dr. Yuliya Kosyakova</b> IAB Nürnberg	Seeking Asylum in Germany: Does Human and Social Capital Determine the Outcome of Asylum Procedures?
10/22/18	<b>Julia Bader, PhD</b> University of Amsterdam	The Chinese Communist Party: Secret Driver of China's Global Rise
10/29/18	<b>Prof. Ursula Daxecker</b> Universität Amsterdam	Fraud Is What People Make of It: Election Fraud, Perceived Fraud and Protesting in Nigeria

10/30/18	<b>Prof. Dr. Clemens Kroneberg</b> Universität Köln	Social Networks and Ethnic Boundary Making in the School Context
11/05/18	<b>Dr. Natasha Wunsch</b> ETH Zürich	Democratic Backsliding in the EU Enlargement Region
11/06/18	<b>Prof. Pia Schober, Ph.D.</b> Universität Tübingen	Maternal and Paternal Reading Involvement and Children's Language Development
11/12/18	<b>Prof. Jan Rovny</b> Sciences Po, Paris	Ethnicity and Political Competition in Eastern Europe
11/15/18	<b>Prof. Catherine de Vries, Ph.D.</b> Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	Euroscepticism and the Future of European Integration
11/20/18	<b>Prof. Emily Erikson, Ph.D.</b> Yale University	Companies and the Rise Economics, 1550-1720
11/26/18	<b>Prof. Christopher J. Anderson</b> University of Warwick	The Partisan Marketplace: How Voters View the Electoral Supply
11/27/18	<b>Prof. Rense Nieuwenhuis</b> SOFI, Stockholm University	Family Policy and Vertical Economic Inequality among Households
12/03/18	<b>Dr. David Willumsen</b> Universität Innsbruck	Committee Assignment in Parliamentary Regimes. Evidence from Sweden, 1994-2018

### 2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2018 by MZES staff members and/or with MZES support.

<b>23 March</b>	Workshop on Integration and Participation in Times of Mass Migration	<b>2 November</b>	International workshop: Bridging Segregated Youth via Media in Europe?
Chair:	Marc Debus, Irena Kogan, Sabine Sonnentag	Chair:	Hartmut Wessler
<b>20 April</b>	Präsidiumsitzung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Wahlforschung (DGfW)	<b>8–9 November</b>	The Deliberative Quality of Communication Conference 2018 (#DQComm2018)
Chair:	Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck	Chair:	Christiane Grill, Anne Schäfer, Charlotte Löb, Chung-hong Chan
<b>4–6 September</b>	International workshop: Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Social Concertation and Social Pacts in Europe	<b>9–11 November</b>	Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo) – Project Update Workshop
Chair:	Thomas Bahle, Benedikt Bender, Bernhard Ebbinghaus, J. Timo Weishaupt	Chair:	Chung-hong Chan, Hartmut Wessler
<b>5–8 September</b>	Youth Transitions in Challenging Times – 26th Annual Workshop of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth (TIY)	<b>29–30 November</b>	Monitoring Electoral Democracy (MEDem) – meeting in collaboration with GESIS
Chair:	Irena Kogan, Tobias Roth, Markus Weißmann	Chair:	Harald Schoen

## 2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at the University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type
<b>Spring</b>		
Bauer, Paul	Causal Analysis	Seminar
Breznau, Nate	The Impacts of Immigration in Europe	Seminar
Eck, Jennifer	Experimentalpsychologisches Praktikum	Seminar
Ecker, Alejandro	Political Actors and Institutions in European Democracies	Seminar
Ecker, Alejandro	Wahlverhalten und Parteienwettbewerb	Exercise
Entringer, Theresa	Ein Überblick über Ansätze zur Erfassung des Selbstkonzepts	Seminar
Gebauer, Jochen E.	Interindividual Differences in Social Motives	Seminar

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Gebauer, Jochen E.	Self concept	Seminar
Grill, Christiane	Political Satire and Democratic Politics	Seminar
Grill, Christiane	Surveydesign: Theorien, Methodik und Konzeption der Befragung	Exercise
Klein, Oliver	Allgemeine und Spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Krapf, Sandra	Social Stratification	Seminar
Kretschmer, David	Theorie und Empirie	Exercise
Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Social Choice	Seminar
Leszczensky, Lars	Theory and Empiricism in Sociological Research	Exercise
Pink, Sebastian	Introduction to Fertility Research	Exercise
Preißinger, Maria	Empirische Probleme der Wahlforschung	Exercise
Sauter, Lisa	Recent Theories and Findings on the Integration of Migrants	Exercise
Schäfer, Constantin	Analyzing a Political System in Transformation: Turkish Politics under the AKP	Seminar
Schäfer, Constantin	Political Systems, Parties and Citizens: a Comparative Perspective	Seminar
Shore, Jennifer	Opinion, Political Participation, and the Welfare State	Seminar
Stecker, Christian	Einführung in die Vergleichende Regierungslehre	Lecture
Weber, Hannes	Migration und Flucht	Exercise
Wetzel, Anne	Communist and Post-Communist Russia - Regime Persistence and Regime Change	Seminar
Wetzel, Anne	Qualitative Forschungsdesigns und Methoden	Exercise
<b>Fall</b>		
Bauer, Paul	Exercise Course: Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Bender, Benedikt	Handlungsfelder von Interessenverbänden aus soziologischer Perspektive. Organisation und Vermittlung im Bereich Wirtschaft und Arbeit	Seminar
Ecker, Alejandro	Abschlussarbeit Vergleichende Regierungslehre	Colloquium
Ecker, Alejandro	Abschlussarbeit Politische Soziologie	Colloquium
Gärtner, Lea	Classics in attitude and election research	Seminar
Granato, Nadia	Arbeitsmarkt und Ungleichheit	Seminar

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Krapf, Sandra	Empirical Family Research	Seminar
Kretschmer, David	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Academic Research and Writing	Exercise
Pink, Sebastian	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Rosebrock, Antje	Research Design	Exercise
Roth, Tobias	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Sauter, Lisa	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Schäfer, Constantin	Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten	Exercise
Schäfer, Constantin	Methods of Comparative Government: Measuring Euroscepticism with STATA	Exercise
Springer, Angelina	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Schmitt, Hermann	European Union Democracy	Seminar
Stecker, Christian	Right-Wing Populist Parties in International Comparison	Seminar
Weber, Hannes	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Weiland, Andreas	Systeme, Probleme und Wahrnehmungen	Seminar
Weißmann, Markus	Social Structure of Germany in International Comparison	Exercise
Yüceltas, Hakan	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise

## 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**

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



### 3 Publications and Other Output

#### 3.1 Books

**Däubler**, Thomas, Jochen **Müller**, and Christian **Stecker** (Eds.) (2018): *Regionalisation – virtue or vice? Assessing democratic representation in multi-level democracies*. Basingstoke: Routledge, Taylor Francis Group. (West European Politics, Vol. 41, Issue 3 ).

**Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard, and Elias **Naumann** (Eds.) (2018): *Welfare State Reforms Seen from Below - Comparing Public Attitudes and Organized Interests in Britain and Germany*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.

**Kalter**, Frank, Jan O. **Jonsson**, Frank **van Tubergen**, and Anthony **Heath** (Eds.) (2018): *Growing up in Diverse Societies: the Integration of the Children of Immigrants in England, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Proceedings of the British Academy; no. 215).

**Rohrschneider**, Robert, and Rüdiger **Schmitt-Beck** (Eds.) (2018): *Parties and Voters at the 2013 German Federal Election*. New York: Routledge.

**Theocharis**, Yannis, and Jan W. **van Deth** (2018): *Political Participation in a Changing World: Conceptual and Empirical Challenges in the Study of Citizen Engagement*. New York: Routledge. (Routledge Focus).

**Wessler**, Hartmut (2018): *Habermas and the Media*. Cambridge: Polity Press. (Theory and the media).

**Wessler**, Hartmut, Patrik **Haffner**, and Eike Mark **Rinke** (Eds.) (2018): *Sonderheft Medien & Kommunikationswissenschaft (M&K)*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Themenheft: Selbstbestimmung in der digitalen Welt, Vol. 66, issue 4).

#### 3.2 Articles in journals

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

**Aczel**, Balazs, Aba **Szollosi**, Bence **Palfi**, Barnabas **Szaszi**, and Pascal J. **Kieslich** (2018): Is action execution part of the decision-making process? An investigation of the embodied choice hypothesis. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 44, issue 6, pp. 918–926.

**Aven**, Brandy, and Henning **Hillmann** (2018): Structural Role Complementarity in Entrepreneurial Teams. *Management Science*, 64, issue 12, pp. 5461–5959.

**Bäck**, Hanna, and Marc **Debus** (2018): Representing the Region on the Floor: Socioeconomic Characteristics of Electoral

Districts and Legislative Speechmaking. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 71, issue 1, pp. 73–102.

**Baumann**, Markus (2018): Turning Liberal: Legislators' Individual Preferences and the Regulation of Pre-Implantation Genetic Diagnosis in Switzerland. *Swiss Political Science Review*, 24, issue 1, pp. 16–40.

**Becker**, Birgit, and Julia **Tuppat** (2018): Does Ethnic Bias Affect Kindergarten Teachers' School Entry Recommendations? *Educational Research*, 60, issue 1, pp. 17–30.

**Brandt**, Philipp, Andrew **Schrank**, and Josh **Whitford** (2018): Brokerage and Boots on the Ground: Complements

or Substitutes in the Manufacturing Extension Partnerships? *Economic Development Quarterly*, 32, issue 4, pp. 288–299.

**Braun**, Daniela, and Sebastian Adrian **Popa** (2018): This time it was different? The salience of the Spitzenkandidaten system among European parties. *West European Politics*, 41, issue 5, pp. 1125–1145.

**Bräuninger**, Thomas, and Nathalie **Giger** (2018): Strategic Ambiguity of Party Positions in Multi-Party Competition. *Political Science Research and Methods*, 6, issue 3, pp. 527–548.

**Bruk**, Anna, Sabine G. **Scholl**, and Herbert **Bless** (2018): Beautiful mess effect: Self-other differences in evaluation of showing vulnerability. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 115, issue 2, pp. 192–205.

**Däubler**, Thomas, Jochen **Müller**, and Christian **Stecker** (2018): Assessing democratic representation in multi-level democracies. *West European Politics*, 41, issue 3, pp. 541–564.

**Däubler**, Thomas, and Simon **Hix** (2018): Ballot Structure, List Flexibility and Policy Representation. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 25, issue 12, pp. 1798–1816.

**Däubler**, Thomas, Love **Christensen**, and Lukáš **Linek** (2018): Parliamentary Activity, Re-Selection and the Personal Vote. Evidence from Flexible-List Systems. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 71, issue 4, pp. 930–949.

**Felderer**, Barbara, Frauke **Kreuter**, Gerrit **Müller**, and Joachim **Winter** (2018): The Effect of Monetary Incentives on Attrition Bias. Evidence from the PASS Wave 3 Incentive Experiment. *Field Methods*, 30, issue 1, pp. 56–69.

**Götz**, Friedrich M., Tobias **Ebert**, and Jason **Rentfrow** (2018): Regional cultures and the psychological geography of Switzerland: Person–environment–fit in personality predicts subjective wellbeing. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9: 517. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00517.

**Grill**, Christiane, and Hajo G. **Boomgaarden** (2018): How citizens (could) turn into an informed public: Explaining citizens' attentiveness for European Parliamentary elections. *Communications – The European Journal of Communication Research*, 43, issue 4, pp. 468–488.

**Gross**, Martin (2018): 'Sowing the Seeds of Love'? Determinants of Local Coalition Formation and Termination between the CDU and the Greens, 1994–2016. *German Politics*, 27, issue 3, pp. 339–358.

**Gross**, Martin, and Marc **Debus** (2018): Does EU regional policy increase parties' support for European integration? *West European Politics*, 41, issue 3, pp. 594–614.

**Gross**, Martin, and Marc **Debus** (2018): Gaining new insights by going local: Determinants of coalition formation in mixed democratic polities. *Public Choice*, 174, issue 1-2, pp. 61–80.

**Gschwend**, Thomas, Sebastian **Juhl**, and Roni **Lehrer** (2018): Die "Sonntagsfrage", soziale Erwünschtheit und die AfD: Wie alternative Messmethoden der Politikwissenschaft weiterhelfen können. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 59, issue 3, pp. 493–519.

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- Heß, Moritz** (2018): Expected and preferred retirement age in Germany. *Zeitschrift für Gerontologie und Geriatrie*, 51, issue 1, pp. 98–104.
- Heß, Moritz, Jürgen Bauknecht, and Sebastian Pink** (2018): Working Hours Flexibility and Timing of Retirement: Findings from Europe. *Journal of Aging & Social Policy*, 30, issue 5, pp. 478–494.
- Hilbig, Benjamin E., Pascal J. Kieslich, Felix Henninger, Isabel Thielmann, and Ingo Zettler** (2018): Lead Us (Not) into Temptation: Testing the Motivational Mechanisms Linking Honesty–Humility to Cooperation. *European Journal of Personality*, 32, issue 2, pp. 116–127.
- Hoffman, Mark Anthony, Jean-Philippe Cointet, Philipp Brandt, Newton Key, and Peter Bearman** (2018): The (Protestant) Bible, the (printed) sermon, and the word(s): The semantic structure of the Conformist and Dissenting Bible, 1660–1780. *Poetics: Journal of Empirical Research on Culture, the Media and the Arts*, 68, pp. 89–103.
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- Jugert, Philipp, Lars Leszczensky, and Sebastian Pink** (2018): The Effects of Ethnic Minority Adolescents' Ethnic Self-Identification on Friendship Selection. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 28, issue 2, pp. 379–395.
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- Krapf, Sandra** (2018): Moving in or Breaking Up? The Role of Distance in the Development of Romantic Relationships. *European Journal of Population*, 34, issue 3, pp. 313–336.
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**Lück, Julia, Hartmut Wessler, Antal Wozniak, and Diogenes Lycariao** (2018): Counterbalancing global media frames with nationally colored narratives: A comparative study of news narratives and news framing in the climate change coverage of five countries. *Journalism*, 19, issue 12, pp. 1635–1656.

**Lück, Julia, Hartmut Wessler, Rousiley Maia, and Antal Wozniak** (2018): Journalist-source relations and the deliberative system: A network performance approach to investigating journalism's contribution to facilitating public deliberation in a globalized world. *International Communication Gazette*, 80, issue 6, pp. 509–531.

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**Meuleman, Bart, Arnim Langer, and Annelies G. Blom** (2018): Can Incentive Effects be Generalized to Non-Western Countries? Conditional and Unconditional Cash Incentives in a Web Survey of Ghanaian University Students. *Social Science Computer Review*, 36, issue 2, pp. 231–250.

**Mittereder, Felicitas, Jen Durow, Brady T. West, Frauke Kreuter, and Frederick G. Conrad** (2018):

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- Schierholz**, Malte, Miriam **Gensicke**, Nikolai **Tschersich**, and Frauke **Kreuter** (2018): Occupation coding during the interview. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)*, 181, issue 2, pp. 379–407.
- Schröder**, Valentin, and Christian **Stecker** (2018): The Temporal Dimension of Issue Competition. *Party Politics*, 24, issue 6, pp. 708–718.
- Shen**, Jing (2018): State-Sponsored Inequality: The Banner System and Social Stratification in Northeast China, by Shuang Chen. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2017. *Contemporary Sociology: A Journal of Reviews*, 47, issue 6, pp. 693–694.
- Shen**, Jing, and Yanjie **Bian** (2018): The Causal Effect of Social Capital on Income: A New Analytic Strategy. *Social Networks*, 54, pp. 82–90.
- Storz**, Anna, and Julian **Bernauer** (2018): Supply and Demand of Populism: A Quantitative Text Analysis of Cantonal SVP Manifestos. *Swiss Political Science Review*, 24, issue 4, pp. 525–544.
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- West**, Brady T., and Frauke **Kreuter** (2018): Strategies for increasing the accuracy of interviewer observations of respondent features: evidence from the U.S. National Survey of Family Growth. *Methodology*, 14, issue 1, pp. 16–29.
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- Willumsen**, David M., Christian **Stecker**, and Klaus H. **Goetz** (2018): The electoral connection in staggered parliaments: Evidence from Australia, France, Germany and Japan. *European Journal of Political Research*, 57, issue 3, pp. 759–780.
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### In other scientific journals

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**Mader**, Matthias, Thomas J. **Scotto**, Jason **Reifler**, Peter H. **Gries**, Pierangelo **Isernia**, and Harald **Schoen** (2018): How political are national identities? A comparison of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany in the 2010s. *Research and Politics*, 5, issue 3, pp. 1–9.

**Marlar**, Jennifer, Manas **Chattopadhyay**, Jeff **Jones**, Stephanie **Marken**, and Frauke **Kreuter** (2018): Within-household

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**Reibling**, Nadine, and Katja **Möhring** (2018): Parenthood and later life health: an international life course analysis of parents and childless adults aged 50 and over. *Swiss Journal of Sociology*, 44, issue 2, pp. 327–356.

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**Wetzel**, Anne (2018): Flexible Integration und Compliance – Lehren aus der Energiegemeinschaft. *integration*, 41, issue 3, pp. 228–240.

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### 3.3 Chapters in books

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**Paasch**, Jana: *When Europe hits the subnational authorities – The transposition of EU directives in the German regional parliaments between 1990 and 2016*, [Conference of the ECPR Standing Groups on the European Union, Paris, France, 13–15 June 2018].

**Pink**, Sebastian: *Fertility and Social Interaction - A Simulation Approach*, [XXXVIII Sunbelt Social Networks Conference on the International Network for Social Network Analysis, Utrecht, Netherlands, 26 June–1 July 2018].

**Pollak**, Reinard, and Walter **Müller**: *Education as an equalizing force: How declining educational inequality and educational expansion have contributed to more social fluidity in Germany*, [Wachsende Ungleichheit – gesplittene Gesellschaft? Aktuelle Beiträge der empirisch-analytischen Soziologie. Kongress der Akademie für Soziologie, München, 4–6 April 2018].

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**Rinke**, Eike Mark: *Measuring apophatic and cataphatic listening styles*, [68th Annual ICA Conference, Prague, Czech Republic, 25–28 May 2018].

**Rinke**, Eike Mark, and Patricia **Moy**: *Political correlates of apophatic and cataphatic listening styles*, [114th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Boston, MA, United States, 30 August–2 September 2018].

**Roth**, Tobias: *Der Einfluss bildungspolitischer Reformen auf die soziale Ungleichheit beim Sekundarschulbesuch*, [9. Nutzerkonferenz “Forschen mit dem Mikrozensus”, Mannheim, 27–28 November 2018].

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**Schäfer**, Constantin, Daniela **Braun**, Hermann **Schmitt**, and Sebastian Adrian **Popa**: *Tale of Two Realignment? The changing relationship between ideological dimensions and party positions towards European integration*, [8th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Vienna, Austria, 21–23 June 2018].

**Schaub**, Max, Johanna **Gereke**, and Delia **Baldassarri**: *Foreigners in hostile hinterlands: First-time exposure and right-wing support after the refugee crisis in Germany*, [Analytische Soziologie: Theorie und empirische Anwendungen, Venice, Italy, 12–15 November 2018].

**Schierholz**, Malte: *A comparison of automatic algorithms for occupation coding*, [European Conference on Data Analysis, Paderborn, 4–6 July 2018].

**Schierholz**, Malte: *A comparison of automatic algorithms for occupation coding*, [Joint Statistical Meetings, Vancouver, Canada, 28 July–2 August 2018].

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**Schmitt-Beck**, Rüdiger: *Effects of Election Campaigns: The Role of Citizens' Interpersonal Communication*, [Lecture at the International ICA Summer School in Political Communication and Electoral Behavior, Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy, 13 July 2018].

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**Schmitt-Beck**, Rüdiger, and Alexander **Staudt**: *Media Bias and Voter Preferences at the 2009 to 2017 German Federal Elections*, [Invited talk at Koç University, Istanbul, Turkey, 18 December 2018].

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**Schnaudt**, Christian, and Sebastian Adrian **Popa**: *A matter of political sophistication? The relationship between institutional performance and political trust reconsidered*, [12th ECPR General Conference, Hamburg, 22–25 August 2018].

**Shen**, Jing, and Irena **Kogan**: *Does contextual exposure matter? Examining the causal effect of religious diversity on life satisfaction in the UK, 2009-2016*, [XIX ISA World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, Canada, 15–21 July 2018].

**Shen**, Jing, and Irena **Kogan**: *Gains and Losses in Life Satisfaction of UK Society Following Brexit: A Triple-Difference*

*Approach*, [ECSR Annual Conference, Paris, France, 29–31 October 2018].

**Stecker**, Christian, and Marc **Debus**: *Refugees Welcome? The presence of refugees and the electoral success of the right-wing populist AfD in Germany*, [8th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Vienna, Austria, 21–23 June 2018].

**Stötzer**, Lukas F., Indridi **Indridason**, and Thomas **Gschwend**: *Pre-Electoral Coalition Strategies in Multiparty Systems*, [27. Wissenschaftliche Kongress der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, Frankfurt am Main, 25–28 September 2018].

**van Damme**, Maike, Sandra **Krapf**, and Michael **Wagner**: *Housing density and its consequences in Germany: Staying, moving, or breaking-up?*, [16th Meeting of the European Network for the Sociological and Demographic Study of Divorce, Tel Aviv, Israel, 10–12 October 2018].

**Weiland**, Andreas: *The long shadow? Investigating links between within couple bargaining across the life course and women's old-age incomes in Germany*, [16th Annual ESPAnet Conference, Vilnius, Lithuania, 30 August–1 September 2018].

**Wessler**, Hartmut: *Comparing sentiments in media coverage on refugees, Islam and terrorism. A six-country study*, [SCANPUB Summer Symposium, Bergen, Norway, 30–31 August 2018].

**Wessler**, Hartmut: *From Textual-Plus-Visual to Multimodal Framing Analysis*, [68th Annual ICA Conference, Prague, Czech Republic, 24–28 May 2018].

**Wessler**, Hartmut: *How Can Communication Support Constructive Engagement Across Deep Divides?*, [Symposium „The Shifting Landscape of Public Communication“, Seattle, WA, United States, 25–26 October 2018].

**Wessler**, Hartmut, Linda **Floeser**, Katharina **Ludwig**, and Nadine **Victoria**: *Imagining Refugees as Enemies: German*

*Right-Wing Facebook Pages as Counter-Public Spheres*, [68th Annual ICA Conference, Prague, Czech Republic, 24–28 May 2018].

**Wessler**, Hartmut, and Chung-hong **Chan**: *Using Text Analytics Methods to Provide New Insights for Research on Contentious Processes*, [Text Analytics Applications for Monitoring and Understanding Contentious Processes, Urbana, IL, United States, 31 January–4 February 2018].

**Wetzel**, Anne: *An Unexpected Spillover? EU-Russia Relations and Implications for Neofunctionalism*, [Annual Conference of the Swiss Political Science Association, Geneva, Switzerland, 5–6 February 2018].

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**Weyrauch**, David, and Thomas **Winzen**: *Contested Multistakeholderism? Analyzing the Preferences of Internet Governance Participants*, [The Hague Program for Cyber Norms Annual Conference: „Novel Horizons: Responsible Behaviour in Cyberspace“, The Hague, Netherlands, 5–7 November 2018].

**Winzen**, Thomas, and David **Weyrauch**: *The Participation of Emerging Economies in Transnational Internet Governance*, [GIG-ARTS 2018: 2nd European Multidisciplinary Conference on Global Internet Governance Actors, Cardiff, United Kingdom, 26–27 April 2018].

**Wuttke**, Alexander: *Soziale Einflüsse auf das Wahlverhalten aus motivationaler Perspektive*, [27. Wissenschaftlicher Kongress der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, Frankfurt am Main, 25–28 September 2018].

## 3.8 Data

Providing MZES project and/or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
A3.1 (CILS4EU) Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries	Data sets of three waves of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Available for all interested researchers (in English). Archive no. ZA5353 and ZA5656; doi:10.4232/cils4eu.5353.3.3.0 and doi:10.4232/cils4eu.5656.3.3.0. Details see <a href="http://www.cils4.eu">http://www.cils4.eu</a>	Kalter, Frank; Heath, Anthony; Hewstone, Miles; Jonsson, Jan O.; Kalmijn, Matthijs; Kogan, Irena; Tubergen, Frank van
A3.1 (CILS4EU) Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries	Data sets of the fourth, fifth and sixth wave of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries – Germany (CILS4EU-DE)	Available for all interested researchers (in English) Archive no. ZA6655 and ZA6656; doi:10.4232/cils4eu-de.6655.3.0.0 and doi:10.4232/cils4eu-de.6656.3.0.0. Details see <a href="http://www.cils4.eu">http://www.cils4.eu</a>	Kalter, Frank; Kogan, Irena; Dollmann, Jörg
B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Data set of the 2017 campaign media content analysis, print media (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers (in German). Archive no. ZA6809; doi:10.4232/1.13130	Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald; Weißels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Schackmann, Lena Marie; Krewel, Mona; Schäfer, Anne
B1.1 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	Data set of the 2017 campaign media content analysis, TV (GLES)	Available for all interested researchers (in German). Archive no. ZA6808; doi:10.4232/1.13186	Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald; Weißels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Schackmann, Lena Marie; Krewel, Mona; Schäfer, Anne
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Repeatedly questioned respondents of the Short-term Campaign Panel 2013 and 2017 (GLES)	doi:10.4232/1.13129	Rattinger, Hans; Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald; Weißels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Blumenstiel, Jan Eric; Gärtner, Lea; Kratz, Agatha; Plischke, Thomas; Preißinger, Maria; Wiegand, Elena; Wuttke, Alexander



Providing MZES project and/or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Short-term Campaign Panel 2017 (GLES)	doi:10.4232/1.13150	Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald ; Weißels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Preißinger, Maria; Kratz, Agatha; Wuttke, Alexander; Gärtner, Lea
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Short-term Campaign Panel 2017 – Control Group I (to Panel Wave 4) (GLES)	doi:10.4232/1.12985	Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald; Weißels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Preißinger, Maria; Kratz, Agatha; Wuttke, Alexander
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Short-term Campaign Panel 2017 – Control Group II (to Panel Wave 6) (GLES)	doi:10.4232/1.12986	Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald; Weißels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Preißinger, Maria; Kratz, Agatha; Wuttke, Alexander
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Short-term Campaign Panel 2017 – Control Group III (to Panel Wave 8) (GLES)	doi:10.4232/1.12987	Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald; Weißels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Preißinger, Maria; Kratz, Agatha; Wuttke, Alexander
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Short-term Campaign Panel 2017 – Lower Saxony election wave (GLES)	doi:10.4232/1.13151	Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald; Weißels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Preißinger, Maria; Kratz, Agatha; Wuttke, Alexander; Gärtner, Lea
B1.2 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	Long-term Panel 2013-2017 (GLES)	doi:10.4232/1.13018	Roßteutscher, Sigrid; Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger; Schoen, Harald; Weißels, Bernhard; Wolf, Christof; Preißinger, Maria; Kratz, Agatha; Wuttke, Alexander

Providing MZES project and/or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
B1.4 (CUPESSSE) Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe	<p>The CUPESSSE data is a survey of young adult residents of 11 European countries and their parents. It focuses on economic self-sufficiency, employability, entrepreneurship, and the family transmission of traits and attitudes that affect such outcomes.</p> <p>The current release of the data includes 11 countries: Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and UK. The survey was fielded in all countries in 2016, based on the version 1.2 of the CUPESSSE questionnaire.</p>	<p>Available for all interested researchers.</p> <p>Archive no. ZA7475; doi:10.4232/1.13042</p>	<p>Tosun, Jale; Hörisch, Felix; Schuck, Bettina; Shore, Jennifer; Woywode, Michael; Strohmeier, Robert; Kittel, Bernhard; Steiber, Nadia; Warmuth, Julia; Mühlböck, Monika; Lukes, Martin; Lorenc, Miroslav; Lorencová, Hana; Pauknerová, Daniela; Nový, Ivan; Jensen, Carsten; Arndt, Christoph; Littvay, Levente; Vegetti, Federico; Sata, Robert; Balea, Elena C.; Caserta, Maurizio; Boindo, Alessio E.; Reito, Francesco; Monteleone, Simona; Arco, José L.; Fernandez, Francisco; Hughes, Stephen; Carrillo, Francisco J.; Vancea, Mihaela; Jordana, Jacint; Freitag, Markus; Rapp, Carolin; Cemalcilar, Zeynep; Sümer, Nebi; Kamiloglu, Roza; Coskan, Canan; Maloney, William; Rainsford, Emily; Tsakoglou, Panos; Pierrakakis, Kyriakos; Christoforou, Asimina; Makantasi, Fay</p>
B2.15 Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties	Comparative Campaign Dynamics Dataset	<p>Available for all interested researchers. Details and datasets:</p> <p><a href="http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/d7/en/datasets/comparative-campaign-dynamics-dataset">www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/d7/en/datasets/comparative-campaign-dynamics-dataset</a></p>	<p>Debus, Marc; Tavits, Margit; Somer-Topcu, Zeynep</p>