



D V
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ANNUAL MEETING

DVPW Section Methods of Political Science

MAR 12-13, 2026
HANNOVER



Leibniz
Universität
Hannover

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About

DVPW Section “Methods of Political Science”

The Section “*Methods of Political Science*” (SekMethoden) of the German Political Science Association (DVPW) facilitates the exchange between scholars who deal with methodological aspects of political science research. Through the organization of conferences, the operation of the Section’s homepage and the regular information of the Section’s members, it promotes the networking of the participating scholars and is committed to the further development of the subfield in research and teaching. The Section is also a member society of the German Statistical Association (DAGStat).

Website (DE/EN): dvpw.de/gliederung/sektionen/methoden-der-politikwissenschaft

Mailing list: lists.rrz.uni-hamburg.de/mailman/listinfo/sekmethoden

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of SekMethoden is jointly organized by the Section Co-Speakers and a local organizing committee.

Organizing committee

Nyhuis, Dominic	Local organizer	Leibniz University Hannover
Baumert, Jona	Local organizer	Leibniz University Hannover
Harmening, Morten	Local organizer	Leibniz University Hannover
Cohen, Denis	Section speaker	University of Mannheim
Gessler, Theresa	Section speaker	University of Hamburg
Rudolph, Lukas	Section speaker	University of Konstanz

General information

- Please limit presentations to **12 minutes**.
- **P** *Paper track*: **Upload papers** to the [conference cloud](#) by **Friday, March 06**.
Password: methods2026.
- **P** *Paper track*: This year, we will use a **written discussion format**. This means that there will be no verbal delivery of discussant comments at the conference. Instead, each participant on the paper track is expected to write a discussant comment on another participant's paper within four weeks after the conference. In return, you can expect to receive written comments on your own submission. Discussants are encouraged to read their assigned papers in advance and to engage in bilateral exchange with the authors during the conference.

Thursday, March 12, 2026

13:00- **Welcome**

13:05 Room 019

13:05- **Panel 1: Measurement of Beliefs, Preferences, and Risk Perceptions**

14:20 Room 019

Chair: Dominic Nyhuis

P F. Münchow Reassessing Political Belief Stability: Implications for Individual and Social Change

Discussant: A. Rieker

P A. Rieker Constant Sum as an Advanced Method for Capturing Complex Governance Preferences and Trade-Offs

Discussant: F. Quoß

P F. Quoß Bridging the Gap Between Extreme Weather Risk Perceptions and Objective Measurement – Evidence from Germany

Discussant: F. Münchow

14:20- **Coffee break**

14:50

14:50- **Panel 2a: Algorithmic Exposure, Media Slant, and Protest Visibility**

16:05 Room 019

Chair: Theresa Gessler

P A. Küpfer
O. Rittmann Measuring Media Slant through Image Analysis

Discussant: T. Schincariol

P T. Schincariol Temporal Delays in Protest Reporting on Social Media

Discussant: A. Küpfer/O. Rittmann

J. Wolfgram Sock Puppet Audits for Studying Algorithmic Political Exposure: Design, LLM Validation, and Application to TikTok

14:50- **Panel 2b: Affective Polarization, Framing, and Group Space**

16:05 Room 015

Chair: Lukas Rudolph

P M. Stecker Groups that go together and those that don't: Measuring the structuration of the politicised social group space by parties and voters

Discussant: L. Engelhardt

P L. Engelhardt Religious framing and polarisation

Discussant: M. Stecker

	A. Leininger	Love, loathing, or both? Disentangling Affective Polarization and Group Affects
16:05- 16:25	Coffee break	
16:25- 17:40	Panel 3a: Parliamentary Corpora and Disinformation with LLMs Room 019 <i>Chair: Morten Harmening</i>	
	P M. Czolkoß-Hettwer	Pollux PoliCorp as an innovative application for analyzing (parliamentary) corpora <i>Discussant: D. Denysenko</i>
	D. Paltra	How politicians objectify women in political discourse <i>Discussant: M. Czolkoß-Hettwer</i>
	V. Kunz	Disinformation in Democratic Deliberation: Assessing Patterns of Disinformation in European Parliament Debates Using Large Language Models
16:25- 17:40	Panel 3b: Field and Survey Experiments: Behavioral Effects and Interpretation Room 015 <i>Chair: Jona Baumert</i>	
	P A. Goerres	“Büdchen” as Civic Hubs: A Field Experiment of Corner Shops to Boost Voter Turnout at the 2025 Local Election in NRW <i>Discussant: G. Brückmann</i>
	P G. Brückmann	How to use insights from open text statements to understand non-significant experimental effects <i>Discussant: S. Hegewald</i>
	P S. Hegewald	The Effect of Regional Accents on Voting Behavior: Experimental Evidence from Germany <i>Discussant: A. Goerres</i>
17:40- 17:45	Short break	
17:45- 18:30	Members’ Meeting (Sektion Methoden) Room 019	
19:00- 22:00	Conference dinner at Werkhof Hannover	

Friday, March 13, 2026

09:00-10:15 **Panel 4a: Inference Pitfalls: Model Choice, Samples, and Compositional Bias**

Room 019

Chair: Denis Cohen

- P** M. Elff Is the treatment worse than the disease? Linear probability models and the incomparability of coefficients in logistic regression
Discussant: K. Müller
- P** K. Müller When Events Reshape the Sample: Identifying Compositional Bias in Event-Focused Causal Inference
Discussant: S. Eschenwecker
- P** S. Eschenwecker When Samples Meet Populations: The Spurious Link between Parliamentary Entry and Radical Right Normalization
Discussant: M. Elff

09:00-10:15 **Panel 4b: Legislative Behavior, Party Discipline, and Distributive Politics**

Room 015

Chair: Lukas Rudolph

- P** H. Erz Brittle Parties? Dissent, Breaking Ranks, and Party Pressure in U.S. Congress
Discussant: H. Peters
- P** D. Denysenko When Politics Signals Markets: Parliamentary Debate and Entrepreneurial Entry
Discussant: M. Czolkoß-Hettwer
- P** H. Peters Allocative Claims and Pork Barrel Politics
Discussant: H. Erz

10:15-10:45 **Coffee Break**

10:45-12:00 **Panel 5a: Migration, Minorities, and Measuring Issue Salience**

Room 019

Chair: Morten Harmening

- P** N. Martin How well does Push-to-Web work for sub-population sampling? Evidence from the Ethnic Minority British Election Study Pilot
Discussant: N. Donth

	P	N. Donth	Immigration Attitudes, Issue Salience, and Vote Intentions after an Unexpected Event: Panel Evidence from Germany <i>Discussant: N. Martin</i>
		J. Weiss	Measuring Issue Salience: Experimental Evidence on Open- and Closed-Ended “Most Important Problem” Questions
10:45-12:00	Panel 5b: Model-Based Inference of Political Dynamics under Data Constraints		
			Room 015 <i>Chair: Dominic Nyhuis</i>
		J.-F. Salzmann	Modelling Short-Term Voter Volatility: A Bayesian Imputation Approach Using High-Frequency Panel Data
		M. Sältzer	Ghostcounting: A Bayesian Approach to Estimating Protester Counts and Media-level Bias
		D. Cohen	Party Strategies and Vote Switching in Multi-Party Systems
12:00-13:00	Lunch break at Hauptmensa		
13:00-14:15	Panel 6a: Data Infrastructure, Research Workflows, and Modeling Layers		
			Room 019 <i>Chair: Denis Cohen</i>
		M. Haag	Introducing openstage: A scalable and transparent data collection infrastructure for EU legislative data
		T. Sprang	“Does this really work?” Introducing an LLM-based workflow as a conceptual response to validity concerns in political institutionalism
		K. Seng	Deep Hierarchical Models in Comparative Political Research
13:00-14:15	Panel 6b: Intergroup Relations and Discrimination Across Contexts		
			Room 015 <i>Chair: Jona Baumert</i>
		L. Naumann	Outgroup Avoidance in Online Dating: Evidence from a Large-Scale Field Experiment
		S. Riaz	Ethnic Diversity and Team Performance: Evidence from Amateur Football
		T. Scheuer	Affective Polarisation Among Political Elites: Measurement, Validation, and Behavioural Implications

Abstracts

P Paper Track

Thursday, March 12

Panel 1: Measurement of Beliefs, Preferences, and Risk Perceptions

Reassessing Political Belief Stability: Implications for Individual and Social Change

F. Münchow

University of Mannheim

Although classical political science perspectives emphasize the instability of political beliefs, newer research shows that many specific attitudes are in fact quite stable. This paper contributes to that literature by examining the stability of a broad range of political attitudes and beliefs, including issue positions, person- and group-based evaluations, democratic and extremist views, institutional assessments as well as self- and other-directed perceptions. I distinguish theoretically between trait stability, autoregressive change, and state variation, and apply Bayesian STARTS models to panel data from the German Longitudinal Election Study (2016–2025). The findings reveal a nuanced picture: trait stability and autoregressive change explain most of the observed variance in political beliefs. These patterns are further supported by intra-individual analyses, suggesting that political beliefs are rather stable and observed change is mostly meaningful. I conclude by discussing the theoretical and methodological implications for research on within-person dynamics and political change.

Constant Sum as an Advanced Method for Capturing Complex Governance Preferences and Trade-Offs

A. Rieker

University of Stuttgart

This study introduces constant sum scales as an advanced method of capturing complex governance preferences in Germany and the US. Respondents allocate 100% of decision-making power across multiple governance models, revealing hybrid configurations. Validation analyses demonstrate a high level of convergence with single-choice and Likert measures, and isometric logratio-transformed data improve the differentiation between models and reveal systematic substitution patterns. Comparisons with conjoint experiments provide additional validation and insights, including country-specific differences and trade-offs between specific governance features. Analysis of stated motivations shows that allocations are guided by normative and pragmatic considerations: Germans emphasize democratic values and trust, while Americans focus on weighing advantages, goal alignment, and attractiveness. Respondents' reasoning systematically predicts allocations, demonstrating that choices are deliberate rather than random. Cooperation preferences further reveal how hybrid configurations might function: participatory allocations favor joint decisions, expertocratic and assertive orientations emphasize domain-specific roles, and representative leanings align with hierarchical or supportive arrangements. Overall, constant-sum allocations demonstrate how respondents navigate trade-offs between models to form hybrid governance systems, providing validated compositional insights.

Bridging the Gap Between Extreme Weather Risk Perceptions and Objective Measurement - Evidence from Germany

D. Abel, S. Jünger, F. Quoß



GESIS

An increasing number of studies address the exposure to extreme weather events as an influencing factor for people's perception of climate change, environmental behavior, or policy preferences and voting intention. A crucial pre-requisite is the subjective perception of weather anomalies and extremes and translation into subjective risk perceptions. Generally, research has shown that humans can perceive weather anomalies, but studies yield mixed evidence depending on the specific context. So far, it is unclear under which conditions weather patterns are correctly perceived and which factors determine deviations in subjective perceptions from objective measurements. We contribute to this research gap by integrating novel georeferenced survey data on respondents' subjective risk perceptions of weather extremes with spatially and temporally fine-grained Earth observation data. For this project, we have fielded a novel battery of survey items. These items were developed based on an extensive review of climate and environmental items from national and international survey programs. Our survey items are highly specific and capture respondents' risk perceptions of 1. heatwaves, 2. heavy rainfall, 3. storms, 4. droughts as well as 5. floods. We aim to exploit the natural variation of weather patterns for these five weather types during the field period and in relation to respondent-specific baseline periods to analyze congruence and discrepancies between objective measurements and subjective perspectives. Our survey items have been fielded between November 2023 and January 2024 in a large probability-based panel program in Germany. By building on previous methodological work, we are able to link these data to highly customizable weather data from the European Union's Earth observation program Copernicus and employ a range of robustness checks by varying spatial buffers and temporal reference periods.

Panel 2a: Algorithmic Exposure, Media Slant, and Protest Visibility

Measuring Media Slant through Image Analysis

C. Arnold¹, A. Küpfer², O. Rittmann³, M. Torres⁴



¹ University of Birmingham

² TU Darmstadt

³ University of Mannheim

⁴ University of California, Los Angeles

In today's digital news environments, images are often the first impression readers get from a news article. They therefore play a decisive framing role, shaping how audiences perceive events even when they do not (fully) read the accompanying text. Yet, research on media bias has rarely examined systematic differences in visual reporting of news events. Moreover, there is also a lack of scholarship on the differences between the image and the language component of news articles. To address these shortcomings, our paper presents a new framework for measuring visual slant in news coverage. We use Transformers to represent image and text as semantically rich embeddings, and analyse patterns of vision and language similarity across news outlets with additive-multiplicative effects (AME) network models. Our approach requires no manual annotation and scales to extensive collections of news images. Applying the method to a cross-national dataset of news articles covering the Gaza conflict, we find that outlets such as Fox and Breitbart emphasise political elites in their coverage, while Al Jazeera and CNN more often focus on war and its humanitarian impact.

Temporal Delays in Protest Reporting on Social Media

T. Schincariol, S. Scholz, N. Weidmann



University of Konstanz

Existing event datasets on political protest are based on media reports. This creates biases in coverage and significant delays in the reporting process. To address this, researchers increasingly rely on more direct data sources such as social media, assuming that reporting is almost instantaneous. Using protest images posted on X (formerly Twitter), we assess whether this assumption holds. We use a day–night image classifier to check whether the image’s posting time corresponds to the time of day the image was taken. Our results show that most protest images are posted with significant delays, questioning the assumption that social media posts are shared instantly. These findings are important for improving the temporal accuracy of data extracted from social media and for limiting biases in time-sensitive models, such as early-warning systems.

Sock Puppet Audits for Studying Algorithmic Political Exposure: Design, LLM Validation, and Application to TikTok

J. Wolfgram, J. Tjaden, P. Albrecht, H. Hoffmann



Universität Potsdam

Platform algorithms increasingly shape political information exposure, yet studying their effects faces fundamental methodological challenges: observational data from real users confounds algorithmic curation with individual behavior, networks, and preferences. We present a sock puppet audit methodology that addresses these challenges and demonstrate its application to TikTok during German elections. Our approach deploys automated user accounts, Social Research Bots (SRBs), with experimentally controlled behavior profiles. By holding constant what users watch, like, search, and follow, we isolate supply-side factors and algorithmic curation from demand-driven exposure. We implemented 78 non-partisan SRBs during regional (2024) and federal (2025) German elections, collecting 561,000 videos from TikTok’s “For You” feeds. We introduce experimental variation through interest profiles: passive users exhibit no political interest; active users occasionally search election-related terms without revealing partisan preferences. This design enables causal identification of how political interest (absent partisan signals) affects exposure to party content. A second methodological contribution concerns content classification. Political content on TikTok often lacks explicit markers. We develop and validate an LLM-based classification pipeline against human-coded samples, achieving >92% agreement for political content detection. We show that keyword-based approaches miss approximately 30% of political content that LLMs detect through contextual understanding.

Panel 2b: Affective Polarization, Framing, and Group Space

Groups that go together and those that don't: measuring the structuration of the politicised social group space by parties and voters

M. Stecker, F. Lind, H. G. Boomgarden, M. Wagner



University of Vienna

Increasing research on group appeals in political party manifestos has found that the social groups mentioned by parties have changed and diversified over time, in parallel with shifts in voters' political preferences. However, we lack concepts and measurements to compare different countries or contrast elite understandings with those of citizens. Therefore, we propose extending the concept of effective dimensionality and multidimensional polarisation, used to study the ideological dimensions of party competition, to the associations between parties and social groups, where we believe we will find similarly common organising dimensions. At the systemic level, we utilise political manifestos from the Manifesto Project to extract parties' positions on policies and towards specific social groups. We combine the existing policy coding with social group positions by performing token extraction, classification, and stance detection on all mentions of social groups in the manifesto. This allows us to track the evolution of both ideological and group-based dimensionality and polarisation at the country level for 243 elections in 43 democracies. To study the evolution of citizens' dimensionality assessments, we utilise panel data (2014-2025) from the British Election Study, which includes voter questions regarding their perceptions of parties' policy positions and support for various social groups. This allows us to identify within-subject changes and individual-level predictors. Our results suggest different understandings: for parties, the dimensionality of ideologies and social groups is closely linked and increasing over time. Voters, on the other hand, perceive ideology and group dimensionality as more independent of each other, with both decreasing over the last decade. Both parties and voters point towards a decrease in group polarisation. We discuss the methodological promises and challenges of our approach, as well as what our results reveal about party competition and political attitudes in relation to social groups.

Religious framing and polarisation

L. Engelhardt

University of Münster

Far-right parties are rising globally. These actors frequently invoke religion to support their exclusionary agendas while also mobilising broader anti-immigrant sentiments. Cultural arguments dominate, although migration is sometimes framed in economic terms as well. In European countries with a Christian cultural tradition, these appeals are largely symbolic rather than expressions of genuine religiosity: far-right parties are neither religiously rooted nor do they primarily mobilise religious voters, and they operate in increasingly secularised societies. Religion thus serves to mark social boundaries and signal both ingroup belonging and outgroup exclusion. Yet, it remains unclear whether religious cues significantly shape political attitudes beyond more generic cultural framings. In many Western European contexts, public discourse has long intertwined notions of native identity with Christianity while portraying Islam as culturally "foreign." Consequently, "immigrants" and "Muslims" may be strongly associated, and Christianity may be implicitly understood as part of the native ingroup. Additional religious framing is therefore expected to yield only limited incremental effects on ingroup-outgroup perceptions, as audiences may implicitly interpret cultural threat narratives as carrying religious connotations. This study examines whether making religious cues explicit increases affective polarisation beyond generic cultural ingroup-outgroup cues. It is tested experimentally in Germany, Italy, and Sweden (N=3000) using a between-subject 3x2 factorial design. Participants are assigned to threat vignettes varying by outgroup and type of threat. This design allows testing the effect of religious framing and the extent to which populist rhetoric has already shaped cognitive schemas in society. I hypothesise that Muslim-framed threats do not increase polarisation more than immigrant-framed threats, and that threats targeting a Christian-framed ingroup do not increase polarisation more than threats targeting a native-framed ingroup.

Love, loathing, or both? Disentangling Affective Polarization and Group Affects

F. Grünewald, A. Leininger, N. Buntfuß



TU Chemnitz

In this paper, we examine the current scholarly understanding and measurement of affective polarization, which is commonly operationalized as the difference between ingroup and outgroup affect. We argue that the combination of two affective orientations into a single measure can conceal crucial differences in political dynamics. That is because first, these affective orientations are distinct concepts, both conceptually and empirically, and the same affective polarization score can account for different combinations of the two. Second, ingroup like, outgroup dislike and affective polarization are linked to different attitudinal outcomes and a combined measure does not tell us the driving factor behind empirical results. Lastly, the current field of affective polarization research is not united in its terminology, with research primarily using the term "affective polarization" in the context of outgroup animosity. We demonstrate these points with comparative data from the CSES, replications of two studies on correlated affective polarization, and with a machine-assisted content analysis across 179 published articles in the field. Our findings highlight the need to reconceptualize affective polarization to understand its role in comparative research.

Panel 3a: Parliamentary Corpora and Disinformation with LLMs

Pollux PoliCorp as an innovative application for analyzing (parliamentary) corpora

Nina Smirnova¹, Michael Czolkoß-Hettwer²



¹ GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

² State and University Library Bremen

Parliamentary debates are an important source of material for political science research. As this material is not subject to Copyright laws and is increasingly available on the internet, parliamentary debates offer great potential for research projects that use text and data mining methods. However, the data sources are often extremely heterogeneous, requiring a great deal of effort and expertise to create suitable corpora for Research projects. Ideally, such corpora should also be made available to other research projects for reuse and be easily findable online. Pollux PoliCorp taps into this potential for working with parliamentary (and other) corpora and provides the political science community with a non-commercial tool. PoliCorp is a web Portal designed to facilitate the search and analysis of text Corpora. It provides researchers with access to rich textual data, enabling in-depth analysis of parliamentary discourse over time. The platform currently hosts two datasets: GermaParl + and StateParl. GermaParl+ contains 958,100 plenary speech contributions from the German Bundestag covering 7 September 1949–7 September 2021 from the GermaParl corpus, with post-2021 speeches from Bundestag Open Data added on a quarterly basis. StateParl comprises 1,739,735 processed speeches from all 16 German state parliaments spanning 1 January 2000–31 December 2023, based on the StateParl project. Additional data processing steps were performed to enable web-based search and incorporate supplementary features. Additionally, the platform utilizes experimental tools for data processing. Currently, users can see the output of various Named Entity Recognition (NER) models. Our ongoing work involves a deeper analysis of calls to order and toxicity in parliamentary debates. A distinctive feature of PoliCorp is its intuitive web-based interface that enables users to query processed corpora without requiring programming skills. The user-friendly platform allows for the creation of custom subcorpora via search parameters, which can be freely downloaded for further analysis.

How politicians objectify women in political discourse

J. Diener¹, D. Paltra²

¹ University of Mannheim

² University of Oldenburg

Do parties aim to represent women's interests or do they instrumentalize them to push for other policy goals, communicating women as objects without individual agency? While we know that parties appeal to women and their interests in political communication, we know less about how women and their interests are framed and utilized. Specifically, whether women are presented as active subjects or instrumentalized as mere objects to argue for different political objectives from women's interests. We argue that parties instrumentalize women and their interests strategically in their communication to justify different policy goals, in addition to a potential genuine advocacy for women's interests. For example, parties may use the protection of women to justify their opposition to immigration. We expect this strategic instrumentalization to be more common for more conservative parties and on the individual level for older and men politicians. Our comparative study of parliamentary speeches spans four countries (Germany, Great Britain, the Czech Republic, and Sweden). We use a combination of several natural language processing tasks. We facilitate Part-of-speech tagging to extract the grammatical position of entities in political communication. This position allows us to make inferences about the objectification and subjectification of named entities, here, women. Sentiment analysis helps to understand the context in which entities of interest are appearing. We find that women are more often objectified in comparison to men, especially women in specific roles (e.g., young women and mothers). These effects are mainly driven by men politicians from conservative parties, expanding our knowledge of how gender is utilized in political communication. By this, our research contributes to broader discussions of individual politicians' political behavior, especially in their language use, while also shedding further light on women's agency in political discourse. Additionally, a new methodological approach is provided that can also be facilitated for other marginalized groups in society to examine their agency in political discourse.

Disinformation in Democratic Deliberation: Assessing Patterns of Disinformation in European Parliament Debates Using Large Language Models

V. Kunz

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

The rise of disinformation in politics and the media in recent years is often considered a threat to liberal democracy. Research on disinformation in political communication has so far primarily focused on false or misleading claims circulating on social media and during election campaigns. We therefore know little about how disinformation manifests in everyday parliamentary debate - a core arena of democratic decision-making. This paper addresses this gap by analysing patterns of disinformation in the European Parliament, using an original corpus of debate records from 2009 to the present. Building on recent advances in the computational detection of disinformation in the news and online media, I build a multi-step large language model pipeline to identify and classify two dimensions of disinformation in legislative speechmaking: factual accuracy and narrative content. Preliminary findings suggest variation in disinformation across different topics, time periods, and party ideologies. The study advances our understanding of the presence of disinformation within parliamentary arenas as well as the role of political elites in its dissemination.

Panel 3b: Field and Survey Experiments: Behavioral Effects and Interpretation

“Büdchen” as Civic Hubs: a Field Experiment of Corner Shops to Boost Voter Turnout at the 2025 Local Election in NRW

A. Goerres¹, M. D. Garcia¹, S. J. Mayer²



¹ Duisburg-Essen

² Bamberg

There is a long tradition in political behaviour research that electoral participation has social roots. But how can we meaningfully intervene in a social context to improve turnout? This paper presents the results of a field experiment in the 10 biggest NRW cities with funding from the NRW Centre of Civic Education (Landeszentrale für Politische Bildung). We treated corner shops (Büdchen/Spätis) with personalised posters of their owners and some information about the upcoming election. Each corner shop is paired with an untreated Büdchen that is very similar in the same city. The personalised poster creates a social starting point for an exchange about politics in an utterly non-political context. The informal discussion increases the social value, reminds people of the election and increases its salience. Since Büdchen tend to be frequented by people living close by, we then measure the impact on actual election outcome by creating synthetic election wards around the treated and untreated corner shops. The intervention is accompanied by a panel survey of voters around the treated and the untreated corner shops tracing the mediating variables at the individual level. We find null effects on most of our outcome measures. We discuss the implications of the null findings of a “rich” info campaign for normal info campaigns to raise turnout.

How to use insights from open text statements to understand non-significant experimental effects

G. Brückmann

University of Bern

An original study was conducted to extend a previous survey experiment (Charnysh et al., 2024) and examine the effect of engagement with environmental justice considerations on public preferences for different types of climate policy implementations. A preregistered online survey experiment (n = 1520) conducted in Switzerland, one of the few countries already using foreign emissions reductions to meet its National Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement through foreign emission reduction, shows no significant changes in preferences, despite following many guidelines on how to anticipate non-significant findings (Kane, 2024), such as performing a prior power analysis, using a within-subject design, including a measure to understand how pre-treated respondents are and using multiple dependent variables and a pre-treatment measure of important, potential countervailing treatment effects. This study presents guidelines on how researchers can, in practice, combine insights from these features suggested by Kane (2024) with insights from responses to open-text field questions to make sense of null findings. The application is to maximise the use of survey data collected and, in this example, to inform policymakers on the effects of engagement with global environmental justice principles on mass preferences for different types of policy instruments for climate mitigation (foreign emissions reductions to meet domestic NDCs and climate aid).

The Effect of Regional Accents on Voting Behavior: Experimental Evidence from Germany

S. Hegewald

TU Chemnitz

The importance of place in politics has been well established by landmark works in political geography. One way in which places matter is that they can act as markers of group membership, forming a central part of an individual's social identity. These place-based identities, in turn, have been found to carry profound political consequences. For instance, numerous studies find that voters are responsive to place-based appeals, preferring political candidates from their own locality. Furthermore, strong local attachments have been related to increased turnout, voting behavior along the cosmopolitan-nationalist divide, and support for far right political parties. While these studies provide crucial insights into the effects of place-based identities on political behavior, they often overlook regional accents as an important source of these identities. Addressing this gap in the literature, this paper employs a novel experimental design manipulating the regional accents of hypothetical political candidates running for office in a national election. Facilitating survey data from Germany, home to one of the most diverse languages in Europe, I expect respondents to prefer political candidates who speak a regional accent similar to their own. Furthermore, drawing on research showing that place-based appeals especially benefit political parties of the far right, I hypothesize that candidates running for the Alternative for Germany, should gain a particular electoral advantage when speaking in a regional accent. The findings of this study promise to provide important implications for our understanding of how place underpins political behavior and how language matters for politics more generally.

Friday, March 13

Panel 4a: Inference Pitfalls: Model Choice, Samples, and Compositional Bias

Is the treatment worse than the disease? Linear probability models and the incomparability of coefficients in logistic regression

M. EIFF

Zeppelin Universität, Friedrichshafen

While being a standard instrument in the toolbox of statisticians in the life sciences for a long time, the adoption of logistic regression for social science research was long delayed by the difficulties in the interpretation of its parameters, which led some scholars to not feel "comfortable" with using it (e.g. Franklin, Mackie, and Valen 1992: 438). More recently, the use of logistic regression was questioned as a means of describing effects of independent variables on binary predictors (Mood 2010) on grounds that coefficients of nested models are incomparable even when estimated with the same sample. Such comparisons are necessary to assess omitted variable biases and to distinguish between direct and indirect effects of independent variables. This has led many scholars to turn to linear probability models instead of logistic regression. Using analytical techniques and Monte Carlo simulations, the paper examines whether the comparability problem can be solved or avoided by the use of linear probability models. It further discusses the KHB-technique (Karlson, Holm, and Breen 1992), which directly addresses the comparability problem, but has not yet gained the same attention in political science that it has in sociology.

When Events Reshape the Sample: Identifying Compositional Bias in Event-Focused Causal Inference

K. Müller

University of Mannheim

From political psychology, we know that major political events can shape attitudes, emotions, and behaviours. Survey methodology also finds that external shocks can affect who responds to surveys. This paper brings these insights together, proposing that political events may influence not only public opinion and behaviour but also who responds to surveys. I argue that political events can bias causal estimates if shifts in survey participation, especially through unobserved or unobservable factors, are related to outcomes of interest. Using the increasingly popular design of unexpected events during survey fieldwork (UESD), I propose a framework to disentangle the true causal effect of an event from compositional bias, i.e. bias from changes in sample compositions that emerge after an incisive event. I outline strategies to adjust for observable imbalances and extend sensitivity analyses to assess how strong unobserved confounders would need to be to threaten substantive (causal) conclusions. I demonstrate the approach using the rally-around-the-flag effect after the 2015 Charlie Hebdo attacks in France. Additionally, I extend the application by replicating 14 published UESD studies on terrorist events and rally-style outcomes like government approval and trust in political institutions. By addressing both observable and unobservable forms of bias, this framework improves the robustness of causal inference in event-driven research and strengthens the assessment of public opinion measurements' credibility in dynamic political settings.

When Samples Meet Populations: The Spurious Link between Parliamentary Entry and Radical Right Normalization

S. Eschenwecker

University of Mannheim

A growing body of research argues that parliamentary entry helps normalize radical right parties by reducing the political stigma associated with supporting them. Much of the empirical evidence for this claim relies on the "reported vote" ratio, calculated by dividing a party's self-reported vote share in surveys by its official election result. The underlying assumption is that the more socially stigmatized a party is, the fewer supporters will admit to voting for it, resulting in a lower reported vote ratio. This research note shows that the reported vote metric is fundamentally flawed. It ignores sampling variability and is thereby deterministically sensitive to parties' electoral strength and survey sample sizes—two nuisance factors that a valid measure should be robust to. Using proportion difference tests for probability samples from Great Britain and Sweden, the paper examines underreporting patterns before and after the parliamentary entry of UKIP and the Sweden Democrats. Contrary to the normalization hypothesis, underreporting even increased after both parties gained parliamentary representation. These findings raise important questions about the proposed mechanisms underlying the normalization of radical right parties.

Panel 4b: Legislative Behavior, Party Discipline, and Distributive Politics

Brittle Parties? Dissent, Breaking Ranks, and Party Pressure in U.S. Congress

H. Erz

Linköping University

Why do representatives in U.S. Congress break ranks during roll-call votes, that is, vote against their own party's line? And how successful are parties in preventing this behavior? Recognizing the influence of dissenters in shaping policy outcomes is crucial, because a few well-placed votes can tip the balance of power. Research suggests that each vote requires a representative to weigh personal preferences against their party's preferences. However, the exact mechanism or amount of party pressure – the strength of parties to prevent dissent – remains elusive. This paper revisits this phenomenon from a micro-level perspective and uses transcripts of floor speeches in U.S. Congress in a text-analytical model to understand vote dissent and party pressure. It quantifies both voting intentions and party pressure in a two-step model. In floor speeches, dissenting representatives signal their intention to their peers. By transforming floor speeches into semantic speech centroids, and calculating the linguistic distance between representatives and their party, this paper proxies the preference misalignment between them. Based on this measure, the paper then derives a measure of party pressure by predicting deviant voting behavior using misalignment. This paper makes the following contributions: (1) It provides a measure for preference misalignment and shows how representatives use speeches to signal their voting intentions. (2) It derives a measure of party pressure from this to quantify the ability of parties to enforce a certain voting behavior over time. (3) The paper shows that the two parties were generally able to prevent representatives from breaking ranks. However, counter to expectations, party pressure declines between the mid-20th century and today, indicating that the ability of the two parties in Congress to enforce a desired voting behavior declines, which might signal that party pressure becomes brittle.

When Politics Signals Markets: Parliamentary Debate and Entrepreneurial Entry

F. Pasquali, D. Denysenko, T. Freyburg, A. Stuenzi



University of St. Gallen (HSG)

How does political discourse shape market activity? Research in Comparative Political Economy emphasizes formal regulation, institutional credibility, and state capacity as determinants of investment and firm creation. Yet we know far less about how parliamentary debate itself structures business expectations. We argue that political discourse acts as an informal institutional mechanism that shapes markets by signaling state priorities, reducing perceived policy uncertainty, and conferring legitimacy on targeted sectors. We examine this mechanism in Switzerland, a setting with rich parliamentary records and detailed firm-level data. Using large language models to classify three decades of multilingual parliamentary debates—validated against human-coded benchmarks—alongside administrative data on all firm registrations, we study how discourse framing energy, telecommunications, and transport as "critical infrastructure" affects entrepreneurial entry. We find that when parliament designates sectors as nationally vital, firm creation increases in the treated sectors—even absent new regulation. Results are robust to placebo tests and alternative specifications. Overall, our study seeks to advance understanding of the politics–business nexus by demonstrating that legislatures can influence market behavior not only through law but also through discourse. Methodologically, we offer a replicable workflow for extracting policy-relevant frames from legislative text and historical data using LLMs.

Allocative Claims and Pork Barrel Politics

M. Sältzer, H. Peters, C. Keyssler



Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg

Political strategies are shaped by electoral institutions and incentives. There is a large literature on pork barrel politics in single-member district systems, but understanding the effect of electoral institutions requires comparison within the same system. The German Mixed-Member Proportional system offers an ideal institutional setup, yet data on pork is rarely available. We argue that candidates highlight distributive benefits when their national party polls poorly nationally or locally, when they personally outperform their party, and district competition intensifies. To measure pork, we adapt credit-claiming theory to textual analysis of candidates' social media. Using supervised learning on Facebook posts by district candidates in the 2017 and 2021 federal elections, we train a BERT classifier on 1,000 manually coded posts guided by a codebook of allocative claims (F1: 0.82). We use a named entity recognition pipeline using wikidata to locate all referenced places inside electoral districts. Our results demonstrate that successful local candidates, particularly incumbents and those who outperformed their national party's vote share, are significantly more likely to emphasize pork in their communication. Candidates are more likely to engage in pork barrel rhetoric if their competitors within the district actively employ similar strategies. Our findings imply that particularistic logic exists beyond single-member districts and can even be shaped by the internal specificities of more complex incentive systems.

Panel 5a: Migration, Minorities, and Measuring Issue Salience

How well does Push-to-Web work for sub-population sampling? Evidence from the Ethnic Minority British Election Study Pilot

N. Martin¹, A. Bogdan², M. Sobolewska¹, E. Fieldhouse¹, J. Mellon³, S. Fisher⁴



¹ University of Manchester

² Ipsos

³ British Election Study

⁴ University of Oxford

Ensuring representative samples of ethnic minorities is essential for accurate measurement of the views of these groups, and therefore to well-informed policymaking. However, in the absence of accurate sampling frames, it can be prohibitively costly to screen a large number of addresses in order to achieve a representative sample of particular groups. This paper presents the results of a pilot election study which tested whether push-to-web recruitment methods could be adapted to include screening questions to identify a target group and proceed with additional survey questions for that group only. We compare response rates and samples achieved with and without a screening questionnaire in a post-election survey targeted at ethnic minorities in Britain. We find that the push-to-web methodology achieved low response rates, but that adding a screening stage made little difference. Response rates to push-to-web methodologies were especially low in areas with more ethnic minority residents and recruited proportionally fewer than we would expect from the estimated population density. This raises serious issues for the representativeness of election surveys which use push-to-web as a recruitment tool.

Immigration Attitudes, Issue Salience, and Vote Intentions after an Unexpected Event: Panel Evidence from Germany

N. Donth

University of Stuttgart

How do citizens react, in the very short term, to severe violent crime committed by a non-citizen with precarious legal status? Research on crime, immigration and public opinion typically relies on cross-sectional comparisons across localities, or on before–after contrasts around highly mediatized terrorist attacks. Both strategies struggle to separate compositional change from genuine opinion dynamics, and often lack individual-level counterfactuals. This paper exploits a deadly knife attack committed by a rejected asylum seeker in Aschaffenburg (Germany) on 22 January 2025 as an Unexpected Event during Survey Design (UESD). I combine one pre-event wave of the German Longitudinal Election Study panel with a subsequent wave whose fieldwork straddles the attack, together with precise interview dates. The UESD is implemented as a within-subject difference-in-differences design: the same respondents are observed before and after the event, and individual fixed effects are used to estimate within-person change in immigration attitudes, immigration issue salience, and vote intentions. To address differential fieldwork composition within the event wave, I use entropy balancing as a reweighting strategy on rich pre-treatment covariates. Substantively, the study speaks to debates on how exposure to crime attributed to foreigners reshapes attitudes toward immigration and electoral preferences. Methodologically, it advances the UESD literature by showing how panel data can be leveraged to construct within-person counterfactuals, rather than relying on cross-sectional timing contrasts alone. Compared to standard survey experiments, the design captures reactions to a real-world, high-salience incident; compared to conventional UESDs, it strengthens causal inference by exploiting repeated observations of the same individuals and explicitly modelling within-respondent change. The Aschaffenburg case thereby extends event-based research beyond terrorist attacks to non-terrorist, yet politically consequential, violent crime linked to rejected asylum seekers.

Measuring Issue Salience: Experimental Evidence on Open- and Closed-Ended 'Most Important Problem' Questions

J. Weiss, J. Marquardt



GESIS Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences

This study examines how open- and closed-ended formats of the 'most important problem' (MIP) question shape the measurement of issue salience and its implications for analyses of political behavior. Although the MIP remains a central instrument in election studies and public opinion research, systematic evidence on the comparability of different question formats is limited. Drawing on a split-ballot experiment fielded in a probability-based panel survey, we compare open-ended and list-based versions of the MIP across several analytical dimensions. The results show that response distributions and issue rankings differ across formats, reflecting variation in both the breadth of reported concerns and the relative prominence of specific issues. At the same time, associations between MIP responses and downstream variables commonly used in electoral research, such as perceived party competence and vote intention, display a high degree of similarity across formats. Analyses further indicate that some respondent characteristics, notably educational attainment, condition the extent to which formats yield divergent response patterns. Overall, the findings highlight that question format shapes descriptive indicators of issue salience, while its influence on substantive relationships central to models of electoral behavior appears more limited. The study contributes to ongoing discussions about the conceptual status and measurement properties of the MIP in contemporary survey research.

Panel 5b: Model-Based Inference of Political Dynamics under Data Constraints

Modelling Short-Term Voter Volatility: A Bayesian Imputation Approach Using High-Frequency Panel Data

J. Salzmann

Hertie School / Forschungszentrum Informatik

In several European multi-party democracies, it has become increasingly common for multiple voting intention polls to be conducted per week, providing near-continuous snapshots of public opinion, shaping public discourses. Yet it remains unclear which underlying individual changes in citizens' opinions drive the visible shifts in aggregate party support. While existing electoral research has extensively studied vote switching between elections, little is known about how flows of potential voters unfold in the short term. This study introduces a novel approach to modelling voting intention change based on individual-level opinion trajectories observed in high-frequency panel data. I propose a Bayesian imputation model combining individual-level preference stability and time-specific opinion dynamics to estimate wave-to-wave potential voter transitions between parties, or into and out of non-voting, correcting for panel attrition and unbalanced participation. Employing a multi-level Dirichlet structure, the proposed model operates in the high-dimensional simplex space without log-ratio transformation, directly representing trajectories of individual latent voting intention propensities. I introduce a scaling function and convex combination operators that account for compositional constraints, agnostic to whether the underlying space is interpreted in real or Aitchison geometric terms. The proposed method is applied to data from the ongoing bi-weekly SOSEC panel study in Germany (n=1500, online access panel) with a focus on the German 2025 federal election campaign. It is demonstrated how the sudden increase in Die Linke's party support in the weeks prior to the election can be decomposed into interpretable underlying potential voter flows. The study finds that Die Linke both successfully attracted votes from centre-left parties and was able to mobilise numerous previous non-voters. This approach underscores the value of high-frequency panel data for studying the micro-dynamics of political behaviour, including short-term opinion change and campaign responsiveness.

Ghostcounting. A Bayesian Approach to Estimating Protester Counts and Media-level Bias

M. Sältzer¹, J. Gruber², C. Hertweck³



¹ Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg

² GESIS

³ Universität Zürich

Studying the effects and causes of protests requires valid measurement of a seemingly objective fact: the number of participants which signals relevance and saliency. Past efforts aiming to create accurate datasets have thus usually relied on qualitative analysis of multiple sources and triangulation, weighing expert knowledge about the trustworthiness and stance on particular issues of sources – a practice that is costly at scale. To tackle this problem, we suggest a Bayesian framework for source evaluation inspired by multi-coder annotation: using generative AI, we extract quantitative claims from all news articles about an event and evaluate the source reliability by comparison. We demonstrate our approach using a novel dataset of 24,822 articles on protests collected from German-speaking newspapers since April 2025. We validate our findings with demonstrations for which objective numbers are available through satellite imagery. Across events, this allows us to estimate media-level confidence and bias scores that can be used to weight numbers in other reports by the medium.

Party Strategies and Vote Switching in Multi-Party Systems

D. Cohen

University of Mannheim

In multi-party systems, each party pursues distinct strategies to shape its electoral appeal. Across the party spectrum, the polyadic interplay of these strategies influences voters' decisions—and, thus, how they shift allegiances from one election to the next. Despite recent advances in the comparative study of party competition, existing approaches still fall short of capturing how this polyadic and interdependent strategic environment shapes the patterns of electoral realignment that underlie aggregate shifts in party systems. This article introduces a new method for modeling comparative vote switching as a function of polyadic and interdependent party behaviors in electoral races. Substantive applications demonstrate the analytical leverage of the proposed framework.

Panel 6a: Data Infrastructure, Research Workflows, and Modeling Layers

Introducing openstage: A scalable and transparent data collection infrastructure for EU legislative data

M. Haag

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

Research on European Union (EU) legislative decision-making increasingly relies on large document corpora, yet existing datasets are often highly specialized, difficult to extend, or insufficiently transparent about their underlying collection processes. This limits reproducibility and constrains cumulative research. This paper introduces openstage, a scalable and fully documented infrastructure for collecting, parsing, and annotating EU legislative procedures and their associated documents. The framework provides an end-to-end open-source workflow to collect machine-readable data directly from official sources and maintains systematic traceability and provenance across updates. Its modular design allows researchers to generate ready-to-use datasets from provided data or adapt individual components to collect and parse their own data using custom extraction and annotation strategies. A core contribution is the continuously retrieved and updated information on EU legislative procedures and the documents they contain. By lowering the technical barriers to high-quality data collection and ensuring procedural transparency, openstage enables scalable, comparable, and replicable empirical research on EU policymaking.

"Does this really work?" Introducing an LLM-based workflow as a conceptual response to validity concerns in political institutionalism

T. Sprang

Goethe University Frankfurt

The advent of LLMs in political content analysis has been accompanied by significant concerns regarding measurement validity and transparency. Around the same time, debates started about the ability of established political institutional research to implement observer-invariant and transparent measurement methods. This article argues that scepticism towards AI-based measurements is warranted but, in the spirit of scientific rigour, should extend to human coding procedures, as suggested by these debates in the institutional field. This paper introduces a novel LLM-based workflow designed precisely to address these concerns by systematically documenting coding decision. By explicitly linking interpretive choices to identifiable textual evidence, the workflow enhances transparency and enables justification and open discussion of decisions within the research community. This capacity to trace, explain, and debate the logic of institutional coding makes LLM-assisted analysis not merely a technical innovation but a conceptual response to enduring questions of validity and intersubjectivity. Demonstrated through an evaluation of data from the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the workflow shows that transparency and interpretability can coexist with scalability, marking this automated workflow as a promising avenue for contemporary institutional research.

Deep Hierarchical Models in Comparative Political Research

K. Seng¹, J. Garritzmann²



¹ Zeppelin Universität Friedrichshafen

² Goethe Universität Frankfurt

Deep hierarchical models have been recently optimized in terms of computational effort (Goplerud 2024) to overcome shortcomings of parametric hierarchical models especially when it comes to interactions or non-linear effects. While this is suitable for large data sets, comparative researchers might effectively end up with smaller samples (less than 1500 observations) by design or due to non-response or other missings. Additionally, a cross-classified data structure might be necessary in case of simultaneous groupings or grouped repeated measurements. If the number of higher-level units is limited (i.e. less than 30) the analysis of context effects might become also difficult. We use micro data from the European Social Survey (ESS) in order to analyze the effect of education on attitudes towards redistribution on one hand as well as macro data from the Comparative Welfare Entitlement Dataset (Scruggs et al. 2017) for the effect of political parties on welfare state generosity. Especially of interest are the context effects of differing welfare states. Our contribution is first methodologically in terms of applicability of deep hierarchical models in varying contexts as the data allows us to compare the results of the full data set to the results from a limited number of clusters with a limited number of observations per cluster and a varying complexity of the underlying model. Second, we also contribute to the welfare state literature as we find rather weak partisan effects on welfare generosity - compared to partisan effects on welfare spending.

Panel 6b: Intergroup Relations and Discrimination Across Contexts

Outgroup Avoidance in Online Dating: Evidence from a Large-Scale Field Experiment

L. Naumann

WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Humboldt University of Berlin

Recent meta-analyses suggest that, while contact can reduce prejudice, the effects are, on average, small, particularly in well-powered field experimental studies with delayed outcome measurement. One reason intergroup contact may fail to produce larger effect sizes is that those prone to avoiding outgroup contact are less likely to benefit from or engage in such encounters. However, research into the drivers of intergroup avoidance is scarce. In this study, I systematically investigate the patterns and drivers of intergroup avoidance in an online dating context. In partnership with a large European online dating platform, I first analyse user data to examine the extent and correlates of ethnic bias in swiping behavior. Next, I conduct a large-scale field RCT in which users are randomly assigned to one of three brief video treatments. They are delivered on the platform and designed to test three psychological mechanisms that potentially drive intergroup avoidance: ingroup norms, outgroup norms, and perceived group commonality. Behavioral swiping data is complemented by an endline survey including measures of intergroup contact preference, intent, and behavior.

Ethnic Diversity and Team Performance: Evidence from Amateur Football

M. B. v. Gersdorff¹, H. Kluever¹, S. Riaz²



¹ Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

² European University Institute

How does ethnic diversity affect cooperation and collective outcomes? This question lies at the heart of political science debates on social cohesion, trust, and democratic resilience. Yet, existing evidence largely comes from elite settings, such as corporate boards or professional sports, where intense sorting on talent and resources limits generalizability. In contrast, we study a setting with high external validity: amateur football, where teams of local citizens cooperate under the everyday constraints of routine, community-level life. Our analysis leverages a newly compiled dataset of approximately one million matches across German amateur leagues, providing unprecedented behavioral evidence on how ordinary citizens navigate diversity in routine interactions. Drawing on state-of-the-art text as data and computer vision approaches, we estimate team-level ethnic diversity based on (1) player names and (2) player images. To separate the effects of team-level diversity from player quality, we use a fixed-effects approach. As outcome variables, we measure both task performance (points, goals) and coordination frictions (fouls, disciplinary cards), thereby moving beyond existing work that focuses narrowly on success alone. Our results inform current debates about how diversity affects aggregate performance in a variety of settings, such as firms, schools, and civic organizations.

Affective Polarisation Among Political Elites: Measurement, Validation, and Behavioural Implications

A. Leininger¹, L. Sheffer², T. Scheuer¹, Y. K. Yanay²



¹ Chemnitz University of Technology

² Tel Aviv University

It is now well established that affective polarisation among citizens influences their attitudes and behaviour towards out-partisans. Although politicians are known to play a key role in shaping these feelings, we know very little about their own affective orientations and whether these matter for their behaviour in office. Drawing on a large-scale, original survey of over 3,000 local politicians in Germany and Israel, we investigate how affective polarisation among elites shapes parliamentary behaviour. Building on research that has validated affect measures for citizens, we shift the focus from mass to elite attitudes, and from rhetorical hostility to more concrete behavioural intent. Unlike studies that infer elite animosity from parliamentary or social media discourse, we use direct measures of affect alongside novel items that capture preferences regarding interaction with legislators from other parties. By doing so, we demonstrate that higher self-reported animosity towards out-parties is consistently associated with a reduced willingness to cooperate. We thereby demonstrate the relevance of affect among political elites, with meaningful consequences for democratic governance.

List of Participants

1	Baldauf, Jana	Non-presenting attendee	Philipps-Universität Marburg
2	Baudet von Gersdorff, Maurice	Non-presenting attendee	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
3	Baumert, Jona-Frederik	Organizer	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institut für Politikwissenschaft
4	Brückmann, G	Presenting author	Universität Bern
5	Cohen, Denis	Organizer, presenting author	Universität Mannheim, Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES)
6	Czolkoß-Hettwer, Michael	Presenting author	Pollux - Fachinformationsdienst Politikwissenschaft
7	Denysenko, Danyl	Presenting author	Universität St. Gallen, School of Economics and Political Science
8	Donth, Niklas	Presenting author	Universität Stuttgart, Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
9	Elff, Martin	Presenting author	Zeppelin Universität
10	Engelhardt, Lucienne	Presenting author	Universität Münster, Exzellenzcluster "Religion und Politik"
11	Erhard, Lukas	Non-presenting attendee	Universität Stuttgart, Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
12	Erz, Hendrik	Presenting author	
13	Eschenwecker, Stefan	Presenting author	Universität Mannheim, Fachgruppe Politikwissenschaft
14	Franzmann, Simon T.	Non-presenting attendee	Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Institut für Demokratieforschung
15	Gessler, Theresa	Organizer	Universität Hamburg
16	Goerres, Achim	Presenting author	Universität Duisburg-Essen, Institut für Politikwissenschaft
17	Haag, Maximilian	Presenting author	GESIS - Leibniz Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Department Computational Social Science
18	Harmening, Morten	Organizer	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institut für Politikwissenschaft

19	Hegewald, Sven	Presenting author	Technische Universität Chemnitz
20	Keyßler, Charlotte	Non-presenting attendee	Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg
21	Kunz, Verena	Presenting author	GESIS - Leibniz Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
22	Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Non-presenting attendee	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institut für Politikwissenschaft
23	Küpfer, Andreas	Presenting author	Technische Universität Darmstadt, Institut für Politikwissenschaft
24	Leininger, Arndt	Presenting author	Technische Universität Chemnitz, Institut für Politikwissenschaft
25	Martin, Nicole	Presenting author	
26	Müller, Klara	Presenting author	Universität Mannheim
27	Münchow, Felix	Presenting author	Universität Mannheim
28	Naumann, Lennard	Presenting author	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
29	Nyhuis, Dominic	Organizer	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institut für Politikwissenschaft
30	Paltra, Dylan	Presenting author	Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
31	Peters, Hauke	Presenting author	Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
32	Quoß, Franziska	Presenting author	GESIS - Leibniz Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
33	Riaz, Sascha	Presenting author	European University Institute
34	Rieker, Anja	Presenting author	Universität Stuttgart, Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
35	Rittmann, Oliver	Presenting author	Universität Mannheim, Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES)
36	Rudolph, Lukas	Organizer	Universität Konstanz, Institut für Politikwissenschaft
37	Salzmann, Johann-Friedrich	Presenting author	Hertie School
38	Scheuer, Timon	Presenting author	Technische Universität Chemnitz
39	Schincariol, Thomas	Presenting author	Universität Konstanz
40	Schmucker, Oscar	Non-presenting attendee	Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg
41	Seng, Kilian	Presenting author	Zeppelin Universität

42	Sprang, Timo	Presenting author	Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
43	Stecker, Marvin	Presenting author	Universität Wien
44	Steimke, Carlotta	Non-presenting attendee	Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg
45	Sältzer, Marius	Presenting author	Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg
46	Weidmann, Nils	Non-presenting attendee	Universität Konstanz
47	Weiß, Julia	Presenting author	GESIS - Leibniz Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
48	Wolfgram, Johannes	Presenting author	Universität Potsdam

Locations and Useful Information

Please click on the highlighted links below to view the locations and routes on Google Maps.

Hotel and conference venue

- The **conference hotel** is [Premier Inn Hannover City University Hotel, Hamburger Allee 65, 30161 Hannover](#). It is located about 300 meters away from Hannover Hbf.
- **Presentations** and the **DVPW Section Members' Meeting** will be held at the Department of Political Science, [Leibniz University Hannover, Schneiderberg 50, 30167 Hannover, Room 015 and 019](#).

Meals

- The **conference dinner** on Thursday night will be held at [Werkhof Restaurant, Schaufelder Str. 11, 30167 Hannover](#). It is a [8 minute walk](#) from the conference venue. The buffet provides three options for the main course (meat, vegetarian, and vegan) and dessert. Water is also included. Dietary restrictions stated upon registration are taken into account.
- The **conference lunch** (self-pay) on Friday will be held at the [Hauptmensa](#), located next to the conference venue. Vegetarian and vegan options will be provided. The menu can be viewed [here](#).

Acknowledgments

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