

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

21-22 APRIL 2016

BAMBERG, GERMANY

**BAMBERG
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**LEADERS.
CANDIDATES.
ACTIVISTS.**

**THE DYNAMICS
OF PARTY
ORGANISATION**

MICHAEL ANGENENDT HEINRICH-HEINE-UNIVERSITY DÜSSELDORF **OSCAR BARBERÀ** UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA **HENNING BERGMANN** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **FERNANDO CASAL BÉRTOA** THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM **ISABELLE BORUCKI** UNIVERSITY OF TRIER **SEBASTIAN BUKOW** HEINRICH-HEINE-UNIVERSITY DÜSSELDORF **OANA GEORGIANA BUTA** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **ZSOLT ENYEDI** CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY **JORGE FERNANDES** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **SIMON FINK** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **LUCAS GEESE** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **FLORIAN GLOCK** UNIVERSITY OF TRIER **WOLFGANG GOLDBACH** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **RAÚL GÓMEZ** UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL **SIMON JAKOBS** UNIVERSITY OF TRIER **STEFANIE JOHN** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **UWE JUN** UNIVERSITY OF TRIER **SEBASTIAN JUNGKUNZ** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **SOPHIE KAROW** HEINRICH-HEINE-UNIVERSITY DÜSSELDORF **LEADERS. CANDIDATES. ACTIVISTS. THE DYNAMICS OF PARTY ORGANISATION** **ANN-KRISTIN KÖLLN** UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG **AGATA-MARIA KRAJ** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **ANDRÉ KROUWEL** VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM **MICHAEL KUHL** UNIVERSITY OF TRIER **MARCO LISI** UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA **JAVIER MARTÍNEZ CANTÓ** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **LAURA MORALES** UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER **FELIX-CHRISTOPHER VON NOSTITZ** UNIVERSITY OF EXETER **JONATHAN POLK** UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG **LUIS RAMIRO** UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER **JUAN RODRÍGUEZ TERUEL** UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA **THOMAS SAALFELD** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **GIULIA SANDRI** CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LILLE **DIANA SCHACHT** DIW BERLIN **CARSTEN SCHWEMMER** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **ULRICH SIEBERER** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **DAPHNE VAN DER PAS** UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM **JENS WALTHER** HEINRICH-HEINE-UNIVERSITY DÜSSELDORF **ISABEL WINNWA** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG **VAHID ZOLFAGHARI** UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG

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STRUCTURES ON COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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FOREWORD



As Schattschneider famously wrote: "Modern democracy is unthinkable save in terms of the parties". However, in advanced industrial societies at the edge of the Great Recession political parties face countless challenges, both old and new. On the one hand, our societies are more diverse and connected than ever. On the other, people are affected by increasing economic stagnation and inequality. Parties face the challenge of reshaping their role and modus operandi for citizens to still conceive them as useful.

After years of stability until the 1970s, we have witnessed the emergence of many new parties almost out of thin air: Podemos in Spain, the AfD in Germany or the 5-Star-Movement in Italy are just a few recent examples. At the same time, a number of parties were strengthened that had been considered extremely minor some years ago. Syriza in Greece, for example, increased its share of the vote from 4.6% in 2009 to 35.5% and is leading the government in 2015. The UK Independence Party transformed from a single issue party to a party that attracted the largest number of votes of all British parties in the 2014 elections

to the European Parliament. The French Front National and the Sweden Democrats are further cases in point. Conversely, other parties have passed from a preeminent role to a marginal position like the Greek PASOK or the Italian Forza Italia or Democrazia Cristiana.

The increasing electoral volatility all across Europe is forcing parties to reshape their link with their grassroots, voters, the state and the citizens. Some parties have opted for enabling more actors to decide on their candidates and policies. The German and Spanish social democrats asked their members about draft coalition agreements before they joined the respective coalition governments. While this may still be extraordinary, party primaries for candidate selection have passed from being the exception to almost the rule. For instance, the British Labour Party, the French Socialists and the Italian Democrats consulted citizens when selecting their candidates for top positions. Meanwhile new parties seem to emerge whose organisation seems to empower their grassroots and simultaneously revolve around a charismatic personality that seems to embody the party. Some of them, such as

the 5-Star-Movement and Podemos, also encourage new ways of participation though online tools that challenge the traditional role of party members.

The scholarly community needs to take note of these changes and frame them in the bigger picture. It is therefore necessary for scholars in this field to regularly take stock of the state of research on party organisations, jointly to identify emerging themes and share results of recent research. This workshop serves as a platform to discuss recent challenges and developments in the field of party organisation. For this purpose, participants will discuss, amongst other topics: the role of current party leaders, minority representation and candidate selection, how parties formulate policies, the changing role of party members and the structures that shape them, how parties act within institutions and how they campaign. Additionally, this workshop is an opportunity to give young emerging scholars a chance to engage in formal and informal discussions with senior scholars as well as with one another and to build interpersonal bonds.

BAMBERG, GERMANY. APRIL 2016



WORKSHOP PROGRAMME



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THURSDAY

08:30-09:00 REGISTRATION

09:00-10:00 KEYNOTE

10:00-10:15 REFRESHMENT BREAK

10:15-11:45 SESSION 01/1

11:45-12:00 REFRESHMENT BREAK

12:00-13:00 SESSION 01/2

13:00-14:00 LUNCH

14:00-15:00 SESSION 02/1

15:00-15:15 REFRESHMENT BREAK

15:15-16:15 SESSION 02/2

16:15-16:30 REFRESHMENT BREAK

16:30-18:00 SESSION 03

19:30 FORMAL DINNER

KEYNOTE

09:00-10:00: **André Krouwel**

Vote for Me! The Transformation of the Party Leaderships in European Democracies

SESSION 01

PARTY MEMBERS AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES ON COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Chair: Sebastian Bukow / Discussant: Luis Ramiro

10:15-10:45 **Felix-Christopher von Nostitz**

Are They In or Are They Out: The Diversity of Forms of Political Participation and its Regulation Across Party Organisations

10:45-11:15 **Sophie Karow**

A Spitting Image of Their Parent Parties? The Function of Party Youth Organisations in a Comparative Perspective

11:15-11:45 **Michael Kuhl**

Black Box Party Central Office – Employee Level of CDU and SPD in Comparing Perspectives

Chair: Sebastian Bukow / Discussants: Ann-K. Kölln, Uwe Jun

12:00-12:30 **Simon Jakobs**

Membership Recruitment Strategies of the Two German Parties SPD and CDU

12:30 -13:00 **Michael Angenendt**

Free Voters: Members, Identity and Organisation

SESSION 02

PARTY LEADERSHIP ROLES AND RESOURCES

Chair: Thomas Saalfeld

Discussant: Sebastian Bukow

14:00-14:30 **Marco Lisi**

Rethinking the Autonomy of Party Leadership:
Typologies, Operationalisation and Evidence

14:30-15:00 **Javier Martínez Cantó**

Party Leaders' Electoral Role: Are They Chosen as
Front-Runners?

Chair & Discussant: Thomas Saalfeld

15:15-15:45 **Uwe Jun**

Conditions of Political Leadership: Parties,
Selection, Control

15:45-16:15 **Juan Rodríguez Teruel**

The Organisational Consequences of Party
Primaries in Spanish Mainstream Parties

SESSION 03

PARTIES WITHIN INSTITUTIONS: PARLIAMENTS AND GOVERNMENTS

Chair: Uwe Jun

Discussant: Ulrich Sieberer

16:30 -17:00 **Henning Bergmann**

Explaining Early Government Terminations in
Post-War Germany

17:00 -17:30 **Fernando Casal Bértoa**

Is the Whole the Product of the Parts? The
Institutionalisation of European Political Parties
and Party Systems since 1848

17:30 -18:00 **Thomas Saalfeld**

Parliamentary Parties as Contexts for Descriptive
and Substantive Representation

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FRIDAY

08:00-09:30 **SESSION 04**

09:30-09:45 REFRESHMENT BREAK

09:45-10:45 **SESSION 05**

10:45-11:00 REFRESHMENT BREAK

11:00-12:30 **SESSION 06**

12:30-13:00 CONCLUSIONS

13:30 INFORMAL LUNCH

SESSION 04

CANDIDATE SELECTION: REPRESENTING SOCIAL GROUPS

Chair: Thomas Saalfeld

Discussant: Juan Rodríguez Teruel

08:00-08:30 **Agata-Maria Kraj**

Party-Level Heuristics Influencing Women's
Passages into Political Leadership

08:30-09:00 **Lucas Geese**

Geographical Selection in a Mixed-Member
Proportional System – Candidates in the 2013
German Elections

09:00-09:30 **Florian Glock**

Mayoral Candidates in Germany

SESSION 05

POLICY FORMULATION WITHIN PARTIES

Chair: Sebastian Bukow

Discussant: Simon Fink

09:45-10:15 **Isabelle Borucki**

Serving Two Masters? Parties as Changing
Governors and Consequences for Intra-Party
Organisation

10:15-10:45 **Stefanie John**

Issues of European Policy-Making and the Interest
Articulation of National Parties – An Empirical
Study on Selected German Parties

SESSION 06

ORGANISATIONAL EFFECTS ON PARTY PERFORMANCE

Chair: Uwe Jun

Discussant: André Krouwel

11:00-11:30 **Luis Ramiro**

Party Related Factors and the Vote for Radical Left
Parties in Western Europe

11:30-12:00 **Ann-Kristin Kölln**

Political Parties' Resources and Democratic
Success

12:00-12:30 **Sebastian Bukow**

Three Faces of Constituency Campaigns. A
Theoretical Framework for Multi-Level Party
Systems and Empirical Findings for Germany
2005-2013

RESUME

12:30-13:00 **Thomas Saalfeld**

KEYNOTE

09:00-10:00

André Krouwel

Vote for Me!

The Transformation of the Party Leaderships in European Democracies.

Lecturer:

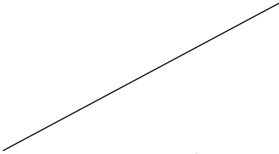
André Krouwel (VU University Amsterdam)





André Krouwel

André Krouwel is a Dutch Political Scientist at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. He holds the position of Associate Professor of Comparative Politics and Communication. Krouwel is founder of the Kieskompas (Election Compass), an online party profiling application, where he also serves as Academic Director. Krouwel's research interests focus mainly on the changing character and role of political parties in European democracies and the rise and fall of new political parties and political 'entrepreneurs'. He is also Director of the Centre for Internet, Democracy and Elections in Amsterdam.



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SESSION



PARTY MEMBERS AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES ON COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Part I

Chair: Sebastian Bukow
Discussant: Luis Ramiro

10:15-10:45 **Felix-Christopher von Nostitz**

Co-author: Giulia Sandri
Are They In or Are They Out: The Diversity
of Forms of Political Participation and its
Regulation Across Party Organisations

10:45-11:15 **Sophie Karow**

A Spitting Image of Their Parent Parties?
The Function of Party Youth Organisations in
a Comparative Perspective

11:15-11:45 **Michael Kuhl**

Black Box Party Central Office – Employee
Level of CDU and SPD in Comparing
Perspectives

11:45-12:00 Refreshment Break

Part II

Chair: Sebastian Bukow
Discussants: Ann-Kristin Kölln, Uwe Jun

12:00-12:30 **Simon Jakobs**

Membership Recruitment Strategies of the
Two German Parties SPD and CDU

12:30 -13:00 **Michael Angenendt**

Co-author: Jens Walther
Free Voters: Members, Identity and
Organisation

13:00-14:00 Lunch at Mensa

SESSION 01

10:15-10:45

Felix-Christopher von Nostitz

Are They In or Are They Out: The Diversity of Forms of Political Participation and its Regulation Across Party Organisations

Authors:

Felix-Christopher von Nostitz (University of Exeter)

Giulia Sandri (Catholic University of Lille)

Abstract:**Are They In or Are They Out: The Diversity of Forms of Political Participation and its Regulation Across Party Organisations**

Over the past decades, the diversity among possible types of party membership increased significantly with the introduction of new participatory opportunities that challenge the very notion of formal party membership, widening the possibility for individuals to interact and participate in very different ways with the party (Gauja, 2013; Scarrow, 2014). The paper accounts for the growing diversity in the forms of involvement within political organizations and intra-party democracy on the basis of an original comparative database exploring the regulation of party affiliation forms in 14 established democracies (10 European countries and US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand). The main dimension of analysis concern the rights and obligation of supporters and members, the fees for different types of affiliation, the degree of decentralization of the recruitment procedure, and other variables measuring the organizational boundaries of

Authors:

Felix-Christopher von Nostitz (University of Exeter)
and Giulia Sandri (Catholic University of Lille)

parties. The central questions addressed by our paper are the following: who are party supporters? To what extent do they contribute to party life across different party types and families? We will classify supporters based on their degree of formal involvement in party activities. As Maor (1997) outlined, different parties imply different types of membership. Our database allows us to test the effect of party family, party size and contagion effect on the formal regulation of party members and supporters. Overall, the paper will provide insight into how the current diversity of interaction of society with parties is regulated and whether membership diversity is truly integrated into the overall party structure or remains mainly external and unregulated. Thus the paper provides a first, much needed overview in order to enable future research that studies the diversity of interaction with political parties.

Felix-Christopher von Nostitz



Felix-Christopher von Nostitz is a PhD research student at the College of Social Science and International Studies at the University of Exeter. He is a member of the Centre for Elections, Media & Participation. Before starting his PhD he completed an MRes in Politics and BA in Economics and Politics with European Studies at the same university.

Research Interests:

Party Politics, Theories of Party Organisation and Change, Party Primaries, Intra-Party Democracy, Political Participation and Elections

SESSION 01

10:45-11:15

Sophie Karow

A Spitting Image of their Parent Parties? The Function of Party Youth Organisations in a Comparative Perspective

Sophie Karow (Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf)

Abstract:

A Spitting Image of their Parent Parties? The Function of Party Youth Organisations in a Comparative Perspective

Author:

Sophie Karow (Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf)

This paper examines the theoretical function of party youth organisations and also the formal embedding of it within the party organisation. It aims to contribute to a better understanding of a party's structure and relationship of parties to their youth organisations, by proposing an analytical framework as a cornerstone for further research and, in a first step, testing a part of it by analysing and comparing statutes.

Sophie Karow



Sophie Karow is currently a Research Assistant at the Heinrich-Heine-University in Düsseldorf, working on the Political Party Database Project. She is also an active member of the Green Party in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Research Interests:
Political Parties, Political Participation, Political Behaviour

SESSION 01

11:15-11:45

Michael Kuhl

Black Box Party Central Office – Employee Level of CDU and SPD in Comparing Perspective

Author:
Michael Kuhl (University of Trier)

Abstract:**Black Box Party Central Office – Employee Level of CDU and SPD in Comparing Perspective**

One elementary indicator of parties is their two-folded role as organizations and institutions providing societal values. As structural and cultural phenomenon, they are expression of cultural-normative and societal expectations. The question is how parties are using this dichotomy in a pro-active way. The goal of the study hence is to understand the micro sociological ongoing in the black box of party headquarters. Therefore, it has to be identified which factors influence and determine the individual decision-making processes on the employee level in party central office. Against the background of neoinstitutionalism it has to be asked which self-concept and institutional guidelines lead the political work of employees. The main hypothesis of the study therefore is: When comparing the employee level of two Volksparteien, significant differences in self-conception,

Author:

Michael Kuhl (University of Trier)

professionalism and normative references become visible. It is hypothesized that these differences have their main origin first of all in a normative-institutionally and path dependency, evolutionary view, rather than in the organization itself. The methodological approach is based on a comparison of qualitative and quantitative data that includes employees from the party central office and, as a control group, members of the respective parliamentary groups of the Deutscher Bundestag. Including members from the parliamentary groups furthermore allows following carrier paths of the employees, which could fill a recent research gap in party organization research. Based on these data, the study wants to shed light on the question what influence institutional guidelines of the party employees of CDU and SPD have on the parties' performance.

Michael Kuhl



Michael Kuhl is currently a PhD student at the University of Trier. He holds an MA in Politics and Constitution from the Technical University of Dresden, received a scholarship from the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and worked for the current Minister of Culture and Science in Saxony until 2014.

Research Interests:

Party Development, Party Professionalisation, Employees and Party Activists, Political Strategy

SESSION 01

12:00-12:30

Simon Jakobs

Membership Recruitment Strategies of the Two German Parties SPD and CDU

Author:
Simon Jakobs (University of Trier)

Abstract:**Membership Recruitment Strategies of the Two German Parties SPD and CDU**

About 15 percent of the German citizens are basically willing to join a political party, but only 1.8 percent are actually registered as a party member. In the words of Brady, Verba and Schlozman, these people lack the resources and skills, the motivation or they are not triggered by other members to join a political party (or all these combined). Parties try to fill this participation gap by developing new ways of membership recruitment. Even though some parties are successful in steadily recruiting new party members (i.e. Die Grünen, except 2014), SPD and CDU are experiencing declining membership figures without any sign to reverse this trend. Three different options may explain their failure: (1) Either their strategies are poorly framed (2) or the decision-makers in the parties that plan and develop these strategies fail to establish and implement them on the lower party levels (3) or – last but not least – the party members that have to execute

Author:

Simon Jakobs (University of Trier)

these strategies ‘on the ground’ are simply too phlegmatic. Based on a qualitative analysis of the parties’ membership recruitment strategies and an online survey of the party managers on the local level, this presentation concludes that the explanation is rooted in a combination of these three explanatory approaches. Some organizational party units succeed in actively recruiting new party members and others do not because they lack the strategies, the manpower or the support by higher-level organizational units. Successful membership recruitment strategies seem to be based on a direct approach towards citizens, framed by a political talk or by demonstrating the possibilities that party participation can do for the individual citizen at the local level. To find out whether parties are able to attract more members when offering more possibilities of intra-party decision-making for the ‘party on the ground’, a representative survey is needed – and necessary.

Simon Jakobs



After studying Political Science, German Studies and Philosophy at the University of Trier, Simon Jakobs is currently working as a Research Associate in the Political Science Department.

Research Interests:

Parties, Party Organisation, Party Reforms, Political Participation, Resilience Resources of Political Organisations

SESSION 01

12:30-13:00

Michael Angenendt

Free Voters: Members, Identity and Organisation

Authors:

Michael Angenendt

(Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf)

Jens Walther

(Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf)

Abstract:

Free Voters: Members, Identity and Organization

Over the last decades, the Free Voters have reached a remarkable position in German local politics. In some regions they even dominate the political arena. But despite their widespread presence and success, party researchers widely ignored this phenomenon, although their organizational structure makes them an interesting object for research: The dual structure of the Free Voters distinguishes them from both established political parties and independent local lists. On the one side, they participate in local elections as party-independent lists, while on the other the federal association of the Free Voters takes part at state- and federal elections as regular

Authors:

Michael Angenendt (H.-Heine-University Düsseldorf)
Jens Walther (H.-Heine-University Düsseldorf)

party, while nevertheless promoting their status as non- or even anti-party. Our paper therefore presents, for the first time, empirical data about their organizational structure, the attitudes of their members towards established political parties and their identity as non-party. The empirical findings are based on a cross-sectional postal survey with responses received from over 850 members of independent local lists. The dataset is provided by the recently concluded project 'Free Voters membership study 2015', located at the Düsseldorf Party Research Institute (PRuF).

Michael Angenendt



Michael Angenendt is currently a Research Associate at the Institute of German and International Party Law and Party Research at the Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf.

Research Interests:

Methodology of Social Sciences, Rational Choice Theory, Political Attitude and Trust Research, Comparison of Political Systems, Methods of Political Science and Empirical Social Science



02

SESSION



PARTY LEADERSHIP ROLES AND RESOURCES

Part I

Chair: Thomas Saalfeld
Discussant: Sebastian Bukow

14:00-14:30 **Marco Lisi**
Rethinking the Autonomy of Party
Leadership: Typologies, Operationalisation
and Evidence

14:30-15:00 **Javier Martínez Cantó**
Party Leaders' Electoral Role: Are They
Chosen as Front-Runners?

15:00-15:15 Refreshment Break

Part II

Chair & Discussant: Thomas Saalfeld

15:15-15:45 **Uwe Jun**
Conditions of Political Leadership: Parties,
Selection, Control

15:45-16:15 **Juan Rodríguez Teruel**
Co-author: Oscar Barberà
The Organisational Consequences of Party
Primaries in Spanish Mainstream Parties

16:15-16:30 Refreshment Break

SESSION 02

14:00-14:30

Marco Lisi

Rethinking the Autonomy of Party Leadership: Typologies, Operationalization and Evidence

Author:

Marco Lisi (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

Abstract:**Rethinking the Autonomy of Party Leadership:
Typologies, Operationalization and Evidence**

Author:

Marco Lisi (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

Conventional wisdom argues that party leaders have become increasingly powerful within party organizations, while there has been a growing personalization of party politics. Perhaps surprisingly, the role of party leaders has not been at the centre of party typologies, with a lack of theoretical and empirical specification. Scholarship seems incapable of offering the proper tools to provide further and relevant understanding on this topic, particularly when we consider the growing variety of party types and the “hybridization” of party organizations. This paper intends to provide an analytical framework for the study of party leadership, (re)elaborate the concept of leadership autonomy and derive its operationalization. Finally, this contribution presents and discusses empirical evidence from several parties across Western Europe.



Marco Lisi

After obtaining a PhD in Political Science from the University of Florence in 2007, Marco Lisi is now an Assistant Professor at the Department of Political Studies in Lisbon. He is also a member of the Standing Group on Political Parties and the Standing Group on Southern European Politics at the European Consortium for Political Research.

Research Interests:
Political Parties, Political Behaviour,
Comparative Politics, Political Communication



SESSION 02

14:30-15:00

Javier Martínez Cantó

Party Leaders' Electoral Role: Are They Chosen as Front-Runners?

Author:

Javier Martínez Cantó (University of Bamberg)

Abstract:

Party Leaders' Electoral Role: Are They Chosen as Front-Runners?

Leaders in political parties manage their organizations and are responsible for a set of decisions that shapes the whole political system such as legislative candidates' recruitment, development of policy propositions or campaigning. Additionally, they are expected to lead their parties in the electoral arena. However, this is not always the case. For instance the federal chairman of the German SPD was not the nominated top candidate 10 out of 18 times and neither was the CDU chairman three times. Under which conditions should we expect them to run (or not)? Or in other words: With which criteria do political parties in parliamentary democracies select their top candidates for executive office? The scholarly literature has focused on the methods and procedures parties use to choose their candidates. However, less research has been published on the reasons behind such choices.

When nominating a top candidate, parties face a delegation problem. Party chairpersons are among the main political figures in a country. They have often

Author:

Javier Martínez Cantó (University of Bamberg)

earned their party's trust through a long history of service in the organization. Hence, from a principal-agent perspective, they should be among the most likely candidates for leading their parties in the electoral battle and their organizations would prefer them in order to avoid delegation losses. Nonetheless, recent theoretical work might lead us to expect a decline on the share of party leaders running as top candidates. On the one hand, increasing personalization of the electoral arena may push parties to deselect their chairmen in favour of popular cross-partisan candidates, as can be extracted from the Presidentialization of Politics. On the other hand, increasing empowerment of party grass-roots, in the form of primaries, may explain the latter variation. Through the German and Spanish regional cases this paper examines whether, and to what extent, party chairmen are still attractive front-runners in order to propose a first assessment on parties' top candidate selection criteria.

Javier Martínez Cantó



Javier Martínez Cantó is currently a PhD student at the Bamberg Graduate School of Social Science at the University of Bamberg. Before this, he obtained a Master of Research in Political Science from the Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona.

Research Interests:

Political Parties, Political Elites, Electoral Behaviour, Presidentialisation of Politics

SESSION 02

15:15-15:45

Uwe Jun

Conditions of Political Leadership: Parties, Selection, Control

Presenter:
Uwe Jun (University of Trier)

Abstract:**Conditions of Political Leadership: Parties, Selection, Control**

Pretty much every political party has a leader. The sovereign body within it, usually the congress, selects this individual (or occasionally a duo) to set strategy and tactics and to represent the party externally, in relation to other parties and the electorate. Having selected the leader, the party then seeks to ensure that she is doing what she was selected to do.

Our ambition is to study these two sides of party leadership: selection and subsequent control. We seek to do this in a theoretically informed framework and, empirically, in a comparative perspective, with special emphasis on states in the Baltic Sea region. In our project, we want to

Reserachers:

Uwe Jun (University of Trier), Nicholas Aylott (Södertörns University), Niklas Bodin (Sundsvall University), Janis Ikstens (University of Latvia at Riga)

understand:

- a) how parties in Europe vary in the ways in which they select and control their leaders;
- b) whether there is correlation between modes of selection and control;
- c) whether there is correlation between these conditions of party political leadership and other variables, such as country or party type; and
- d) what this actually means for the conditions of political leadership – in other words, the scope for the leader to pursue her own preferences, rather than those of her party.

Uwe Jun



Uwe Jun is Professor of Political Sciences (Westliche Regierungssysteme - Das politische System Deutschlands) at the University of Trier, spokesperson of the working group party for research of the German Association of Political Sciences and Member of DVPW, DVParl and the European Consortium for Political Research.

Research Interests:

Party Research, Comparative
Parliamentarianism Research, Federalism,
Political Communication, Coalition Research



SESSION 02

15:45-16:15

Juan Rodríguez Teruel

The Organisational Consequences of Party Primaries in Spanish Mainstream Parties

Authors:

Juan Rodríguez Teruel (University of Valencia)

Oscar Barberà (University of Valencia)

Abstract:**The Organisational Consequences of Party Primaries in Spanish Mainstream Parties**

The aim of this paper is to review and extend the literature on the internal consequences of party primaries and to explore its effects in Spain. The analysis focuses on both party leaders and top candidates at the regional and national level considering the Spanish mainstream parties (i.e. PSOE, IU, PSC, EUiA, ERC, ICV). After exploring the introduction of these processes and their main formal features, the paper examines their internal consequences on party cohesion, party leadership strength and on their upcoming use once they have been implemented for the first time. The paper points out that, despite common knowledge, in many cases their introduction has strengthened the party leadership and reinforced party cohesion. On the other hand, the results also show some evidences of a relationship between shrinking party cohesion and the restricted use of party primaries in the future.

Authors:

Juan Rodríguez Teruel (University of Valencia)
Oscar Barberà (University of Valencia)

Juan Rodríguez Teruel



Juan Rodríguez Teruel is currently Associate Professor at the University of Valencia, Secretary General of the Spanish Political Science Association, Editor of ,Agenda Pública‘ , Author of the Spanish column ,State of the Left‘ for Policy Network and a Member of SEDEPE, MAP, IPSA Research Committee on Political Elites and the IPSA Research Committee on Political Sociology.

Research Interests:
Political Elites, Ministers, Party Politics,
Decentralisation



03

SESSION



PARTIES WITHIN INSTITUTIONS: PARLIAMENTS AND GOVERNMENTS

Chair: Uwe Jun

Discussant: Ulrich Sieberer

16:30 -17:00 **Henning Bergmann**

Explaining Early Government Terminations
in Post-War Germany

17:00 -17:30 **Fernando Casal Bértoa**

Co-author: Zsolt Enyedi

Is the Whole the Product of the Parts? The
Institutionalisation of European Political
Parties and Party Systems since 1848

17:30 -18:00 **Thomas Saalfeld**

Co-authors: Jorge Fernandes,

Daphne van de Pas

Parliamentary Parties as Contexts for
Descriptive and Substantive Representation

19:30 Conference Dinner at Pelikan

SESSION 03

16:30-17:00

Henning Bergmann

Explaining Early Government Terminations in Post-War Germany

Author:
Henning Bergmann (University of Bamberg)

Abstract:
**Explaining Early Government Terminations in Post-War
Germany**

When is a government at stake? As the majority of cabinets in European democracies are terminated by the choice of political actors, this is not solely an empirical question. Varying levels of government durability across countries and within countries over time have clear implications in regard to the nature of governance, decision-making, and the relationship between executive and legislative powers.

The German constitution gives both the government and the opposition instruments to ask for early government terminations in hard times. In the history of post-war Germany (since 1949) we can identify at least seven situations in which the survival of the incumbent government was threatened. The Federal Chancellor asked the parliament for its support and has used the

Author:
Henning Bergmann (University of Bamberg)

vote of confidence a total of five times, which led to three dissolutions followed by early elections. Twice, the opposition tried to bring down the government by using the vote of no confidence.

This paper aims to establish a theory-driven framework to explain the occurrence of these seven critical cases. In contrast to previous small-N and case study research on German coalitions, I will not provide a narrative approach. Instead, I will model the considerations of the relevant actors (government and opposition parties) by referring to the formal model of early coalition terminations from Lupia and Strøm (1995). Several data sources on parties' performance in opinion polls, legislative voting behavior, portfolio allocation and policy distance will be used to estimate the parties' considerations of maintaining or terminating the cabinet.

Henning Bergmann



After obtaining his Master of Arts from the University of Bamberg in Political Sciences, Economics (minor) and Methodology (minor), Henning Bergmann is currently writing his PhD thesis at the Bamberg Graduate School of Social Sciences.

Research Interests:
Coalition Theory, Cabinet Stability,
Parliamentary Voting Behaviour, Event-
History-Analysis

SESSION 03

17:00-17:30

Fernando Casal Bértoa

Is the Whole the Product of the Parts? The Institutionalization of European Political Parties and Party Systems since 1848

Authors:

Fernando Casal Bértoa (The University of Nottingham)

Zsolt Enyedi (Central European University)

Abstract:

**Is the Whole the Product of the Parts?
The Institutionalization of European Political Parties and
Party Systems since 1848**

The paper departs from a theoretical distinction between the party-level and the systemic level analysis of party politics (Randall and Svåsand, 2002). Following a conceptual re-examination of these two phenomena, we first review the existing literature on party and party system institutionalization, indicating limitations and inconsistencies, before offering a new analytical model which, on the one hand, focuses on the party-specific parameters of the system (party institutionalization) and, on the other, concentrates on the interactions of the political parties (party system institutionalization).

Therefore, while the institutionalization of political parties is understood as progress in two dimensions: roots in society and level of organization; party system institutionalization is considered to be the process by which the patterns of inter-party interaction become routine, predictable and stable over time. This will be followed by a contrast between data showing the degree of party institutionalization and the data indicating the level of party system institutionalization in 65 European democracies between 1848 and 2015. For the latter, we will introduce a new composite index of party system institutionalization (Casal Bértoa and Enyedi, 2016)

Authors:

Fernando Casal Bértoa (The University of Nottingham)
Zsolt Enyedi (Central European University)

which, looking at the predictability in the structure of inter-party competition at the time of government formation, captures the degree to which the patterns of partisan interaction can be considered to be stable over time. For the former, following Levitsky (1998), and trying to unpack the concept of party institutionalization, we will make use of various measures of party institutionalization: namely, Dix's (1992) average party age to measure the dimension of rootedness, the Varieties of Democracy (2015) party organization index, and Lewis' (2006) index of party stability. This way the paper not only constitutes an attempt to demonstrate to what extent the stability of party relations is helped by the stability of the individual units of the system, but also which of the two dimensions is closely related with the stability of partisan interactions. Moreover, instances when a pattern crystallized at the systemic level in spite of fluctuation at the level of parties will be contrasted with cases when partisan interactions remained inchoate despite the continuity of the political parties. This way, the paper will demonstrate the complex relationship between party and party system institutionalization, and will argue that the former should be considered as a source but not a symptom of the latter.

Fernando Casal Bértoa



Fernando Casal Bértoa specialises in Eastern and Central European Studies and obtained his PhD at the European University Institute in Florence. He is currently a Research Fellow at the University of Nottingham. He is also Co-director of the Centre for Comparative Political Research and Co-chair of the Council for European Studies' (CES) „Political Parties, Party Systems and Elections“ Research Network.

Research Interests:

Comparative Politics: Government and Democratisation, Political Institutions: Political Parties and Party Systems, Electoral Systems, Qualitative Comparative Analysis

SESSION 03

17:30-18:00

Thomas Saalfeld

Parliamentary Parties as Contexts for Descriptive and Substantive Representation

Authors:

Thomas Saalfeld (University of Bamberg),

Jorge Fernandes (University of Bamberg),

and Daphne van der Pas (University of Amsterdam)

Abstract:**Parliamentary Parties as Contexts for Descriptive and Substantive Representation**

In this paper, we will look at the way organizational features of parliamentary parties affect the descriptive and substantive representation of MPs with an immigrant background in the national parliaments of Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom. The dependent variables will be (a) the positions of MPs of immigrant origin in the parliamentary parties' hierarchy (as compared to all other MPs holding relevant socio-demographic and political background variables constant) and (b) the likelihood of legislators of immigrant origin to speak on migration-related matters in committees (as spokespersons) and on the floor of the chamber. These data will be compared to a matching sample of MPs without immigrant origin. We will use a model of legislative specialization derived from (a) Gilligan & Krehbiel's formal work on legislative organization in the US and (b) less formalized empirical literature on legislative specialization (e.g., Andeweg or Schüttemeyer). Krehbiel's informational theory of legislative organization predicts for Members of the US Congress that these will have incentives to bear the cost of acquiring specialized expertise on behalf of the House as a whole (i.e., to provide a public good), if that

Authors:

Thomas Saalfeld (University of Bamberg),
Jorge Fernandes (University of Bamberg),
and Daphne van der Pas (University of Amsterdam)

specialization, in turn, provides them with access to resources that can be converted into personal advantages (such as the ability to deliver goods to constituents). The logic of this model will be applied to specialization within parliamentary parties in the eight countries listed above. We will investigate the extent to which specialized party organizations in parliament create opportunities and incentives for MPs of immigrant origin to become policy experts in areas with particular affinity to immigration or the integration of citizens of immigrant origin and whether they use those positions as springboards for their political careers (career advancement in parliament and re-election chances through improving position on lists, where appropriate). We will seek rigorously to assess the independent impact of organizational features of the parliamentary parties by holding individual factors such as MPs' legislative experience, electoral incentives such as electoral systems and other contextual factors constant. Not only does this paper aim to illuminate the organizational conditions for MPs of immigrant origin to influence policy in parliamentary parties, but will also generally extend models of legislative specialization developed for the US Congress to European parliaments.

Thomas Saalfeld



Thomas Saalfeld is Professor for Political Sciences at the University of Bamberg and Speaker of the Bamberg Graduate School of Social Sciences. He is also Managing Academic Editor of the Journal of German Politics from the International Association for the Study of German Politics (IASGP).

Research Interests:
Representation, Legislative Behaviour,
Parliamentary Accountability, Coalition
Government in European Democracies



04

SESSION



CANDIDATE SELECTION: **REPRESENTING SOCIAL GROUPS**

Chair: Thomas Saalfeld

Discussant: Juan Rodríguez Teruel

08:00-08:30 Agata-Maria Kraj

Party-Level Heuristics Influencing Women's
Passages into Political Leadership

08:30-09:00 Lucas Geese

Co-author: Diana Schacht

Geographical Selection in a Mixed-Member
Proportional System – Candidates in the
2013 German Elections

09:00-09:30 Florian Glock

Mayoral Candidates in Germany

09:30-09:45 Refreshment Break

SESSION 04

08:00-08:30

Agata-Maria Kraj

Party-Level Heuristics Influencing Women's Passages into Political Leadership

Author:
Agata-Maria Kraj (University of Bamberg)

Abstract:**Party-Level Heuristics Influencing Women's Passages into Political Leadership**

Women's persistent underrepresentation in the political sphere has been tackled by political scientists and psychologists alike. The two approaches, however, have rarely been merged to create a coherent image of the problem. Admittedly, one of the main hurdles that need to be overcome by female politicians during their political careers in Europe is getting elected onto party lists. In this context, little is known about the specific psychological factors affecting the party selectorate's decision-making processes. The present study addresses this persistent research gap by focusing on the heuristics employed by the party selectors during the nominations for party lists.

The project builds on existing datasets (e.g. the European Candidate Survey) and extends their scope by showing how individual-level factors, such as subtle cues of physical appearance, affect selectors' decisions. The study

Author:

Agata-Maria Kraj (University of Bamberg)

increases the external validity of existing data, confounded in previous experiments by the use of real politicians' images. Instead, it relies on images of confederates posing as politicians, which allows for adjustments of their physical appearance and direct measurement of its impact on the decision-making process. It is also the first study to date that disentangles the mechanisms of impression formation and impression management. Critically, the effects of heuristics used by party selectors are also investigated in the context of choice between a number of alternatives, making the results of the study more applicable to real-life electoral settings.

Thus, the project combines different strands of psychological and political science research into a newly unified body of knowledge.

Agata-Maria Kraj



After completing bachelor studies in Social and Cognitive Psychology and a Master in Global Visual Communication, Agata-Maria Kraj is currently a PhD student at the Bamberg Graduate School of Social Sciences.

Research Interests:
Political Parties, Political Psychology, Women's Representation

SESSION 04

08:30-09:00

Lucas Geese

Geographical Selection in a Mixed-Member Proportional System – Candidates in the 2013 German Elections

Authors:

Lucas Geese (University of Bamberg)

Diana Schacht (DIW Berlin)

Abstract:

Geographical Selection in a Mixed-Member Proportional System – Candidates in the 2013 German Elections

This paper addresses the question whether and how parties' decisions to compose their party lists respond to agglomerations of voter groups in mixed-member system. Focussing on list tier nominations, we argue that the provision for simultaneous nominations in the nominal and in the list tier (double candidacy) creates an institutional environment in which parties assign safe list positions to candidates for geostrategic reasons. Since "list" legislators establish and keep bonds with locally defined voter groups, parties assign "safe" list positions to candidates who have roots in nominal tier districts in which a high quantity of pre-defined target group reside. The argument is tested with a focus on two target groups of voters: loyal party supporters and citizens of immigrant-origin. Analyses of candidate and

Authors:

Lucas Geese (University of Bamberg)

Diana Schacht (University of Bamberg)

district-level compositional data from the 2013 Bundestag elections support our argument. The results show, first, that candidates' prospects for safe party list positions grow when they run in nominal tier districts in which loyal party supporters concentrate. Second, immigrant-origin candidates are more likely to receive safe list positions when they run in nominal tier districts in which citizens of immigrant-origin concentrate. Furthermore, through the application of Heckman selection models, we can separate this effect from the supply of immigrant-origin candidates. Our paper makes an important contribution to the literature on contamination in mixed-member system, legislative recruitment and immigrants' descriptive representation.

Lucas Geese



Lucas Geese is a Research Fellow and PhD candidate at the University of Bamberg. He currently works with Prof. Saafeld on Pathways. In 2012, he finished his diploma in Political Science, Economics and History of Economics and Innovations at the University of Bamberg.

Research Interests:

Representation Research, esp. Respresentation of Minorities and Ethnic Minorities, Parliaments, Parties, Coalitions, Government- and Regimestability

SESSION 04

09:00-09:30

Florian Glock

Mayoral Candidates in Germany

Author:
Florian Glock (University of Trier)

Abstract:**Mayoral Candidates in Germany**

Author:

Florian Glock (University of Trier)

The presentation deals with intra-party candidate selection processes of (lord) mayoral candidates in the German Southwest. 24 cities have been selected, which have a population between 10.000 und 110.000 and which are located in Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, North Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate. The focus of the empirical study is in the differences in the inner party competition, the internal distribution of power and in the ideal candidate profile. More than 2.200 party members and candidates took part in the written survey. The answers allow a well-founded insight into internal decision making processes. On the one hand, the intra-party distribution of power and the internal competitive situation vary and on the other hand, the ideal candidate profile differs between the parties CDU/CSU, SPD, FDP, Die Linke, BÜNDNIS 90 / DIE GRÜNEN and local electoral groups.



Florian Glock

Florian Glock is a Doctoral Student at the Political Science Department, University of Trier with a scholarship from the Friedrich-Naumann-Foundation. He is also a member of the working group Party Research of the German Association of Political Sciences.

Research Interests:

Party Research, Election Research and Local
Policy Research



05

SESSION



POLICY FORMULATION WITHIN PARTIES

Chair: Sebastian Bukow

Discussant: Simon Fink

09:45-10:15 **Isabelle Borucki**

Serving Two Masters? Parties as Changing
Governors and Consequences for Intra-Party
Organisation

10:15-10:45 **Stefanie John**

Issues of European Policy-Making and the
Interest Articulation of National Parties – An
Empirical Study on Selected German Parties

10:45-11:00 Refreshment Break

SESSION 05

09:45-10:15

Isabelle Borucki

Serving two Masters? Parties as Changing Governors and Consequences for Intra-Party Organisation

Author:
Isabelle Borucki (University of Trier)

Abstract:**Serving two Masters? Parties as Changing Governors and Consequences for Intra-Party Organisation**

The most prominent challenges for parties (e.g. Bergman et al. 2013; Mair 2008) in modern party systems are extensively researched phenomena: boundary dissolutions due to volatility, eroding memberships, waning confidence and an overall disaffection of voters and party supporters weakens the linkages to and standing of parties in societies (e.g. Harmel, Janda 1994; Dalton, Wattenberg 2002; Blondel 2003). One of these challenges is pivotal for this research: Keeping persistence within the government policy process to maintain power (Bergman et al. 2013: 34) and the control of government. Other functions, especially aggregating and articulating citizens' needs and demands have been also questioned in the debate recently (e.g. Bolleyer 2009: 559).

Therefore, this research investigates the following questions: How do parties in public and central offices change their form and function in organisational, functional and procedural terms when governing? How do they transform their organisational structure and can this be described as an institutionalisation process? How

Author:

Isabelle Borucki (University of Trier)

is the intra-party interconnection between the party in government and the parliamentary party? This inclines how parties both serve themselves and the people. The assumed institutionalisation of intra-organisational structures and processes is examined by differing into three arenas where political parties play a significant role: The parliamentarian arena, the governmental arena and the administrative arena with several specific logics. Namely, the adaptation of parties' inner structure to administrative, governmental and legislative logics e.g. decision-making rules and mechanisms and the resulting shaping of parties' organizational structures is crucial to investigate. While not the whole party organization is affected by these logics, parts of the party transport such changes into the rest of the party's bodies and at least into society. Accordingly, a power shift and probably organizational change (in regard of statutes, inner-party democracy) within parties will be traced within a longitudinal comparative design.

Isabelle Borucki



After studies in Political Science, Sociology and Philosophy, Isabelle Borucki obtained a PhD in Political Science and is currently a Research Associate at the University of Trier and a Member of the working group Party Research of the German Association of Political Sciences.

Research Interests:

Western Systems of Government, Political Sociology, Political Communication, Politics and Media in Western Democracies, Parties and Party Systems, Political Culture Research, Political Theory

SESSION 05

10:15-10:45

Stefanie John

Issues of European Policy- Making and the Interest Articulation of National Parties – An Empirical Study on Selected German Parties

Author:
Stefanie John (University of Bamberg)

Abstract:**Issues of European Policy-Making and the Interest Articulation of National Parties – An Empirical Study on Selected German Parties**

European issues in national party programs form one of the pillars in studying national parties and their adaptation of the European integration. So far, we have knowledge about parties' policy positions towards European integration respective European policy fields and in the salience of issues embedded in the European context. Less attention has been paid to whether and how parties deal with ongoing European policy-making decisions in their policy formulation. A more detailed understanding about role and patterns of European issues in parties' interest articulation will not only improve the understanding about how parties deal with these issues, but also allows to think further about the relationship between national party actors at the national and European level.

Author:

Stefanie John (University of Bamberg)

To gain insight into the European policy-formulation the used approach for the explorative empirical research takes into account that several central party actors are responsible for parties' policy formulation, namely the party congress, the party leadership and the party in parliament. Hence, beside party manifestos, further party documents, as measurement of policy formulation, are part of the analysis.

Based on own generated data by coding interest articulation of selected German parties and their central party actors, the presentation aims to explore patterns in selected European issues by different party actors and parties.

Stefanie John



Stefanie John is a Research Assistant and Lecturer at the Chair of Comparative Politics at the University of Bamberg.

Research Interests:
Political Systems, Party Organisation



06

SESSION



ORGANISATIONAL EFFECTS ON PARTY PERFORMANCE

Chair: Uwe Jun

Discussant: André Krouwel

11:00-11:30 **Luis Ramiro**

Co-authors: Raúl Gómez, Laura Morales
Party Related Factors and the Vote for Radical
Left Parties in Western Europe

11:30-12:00 **Ann-Kristin Kölln**

Political Parties' Resources and Democratic
Success

12:00-12:30 **Sebastian Bukow**

Co-author: Michael Angenendt
Three Faces of Constituency Campaigns.
A Theoretical Framework for Multi-Level
Party Systems and Empirical Findings for
Germany 2005-2013



RESUME

12:30-13:00 **Thomas Saalfeld**

13:30-14:30 Lunch at Rodez 7

SESSION 06

11:00-11:30

Luis Ramiro

Party Related Factors and the Vote for Radical Left Parties in Western Europe

Authors:

Luis Ramiro (University of Leicester)

Raúl Gómez (University of Liverpool)

Laura Morales (University of Leicester)

Abstract:

**Party Related Factors and the Vote for Radical Left Parties
in Western Europe**

West European party systems have experienced recurrent waves of change in the last decades. The electoral fate of radical left parties (RLPs) has not been homogeneous across the board. However, analyses of the political factors influencing the varying support for RLPs are scarce. In the literature about the electoral performance of some party families, the role of institutional and social and economic context variables have often been highlighted, while taking into account the behavior of the parties themselves and that of their competitors is not so common. In line with other works, this article breaks with this disregard of party competition and parties' (political and organizational) strategies in the study of parties' electoral support, analyzing the case of West European RLPs.

Author:

Luis Ramiro (University of Leicester)

Raúl Gómez (University of Liverpool)

Laura Morales (University of Leicester)

Luis Ramiro



After obtaining an M.Sc in Social Research Methods, Luis Ramiro is currently a Senior Lecturer at the Department of Political Science and International Relations at the University of Leicester.

Research Interests:
Political Organisations and Parties, Political
Activism and Involvement

SESSION 06

11:30-12:00

Ann-Kristin Kölln

Political Parties' Resources and Democratic Success

Authors:

Ann-Kristin Kölln (University of Gothenburg)

Jonathan Polk (University of Gothenburg)

Abstract:**Political Parties' Resources and Democratic Success**

Political parties are the primary intermediary institution between citizens and political elites. They compete over votes in order to gain office and implement policies that correspond to citizens' policy preferences. In light of the prevailing membership decline in almost all European political parties and the political challenge posed by populists, further research is needed into the conditions under which parties can again be increasingly successful as democratic institutions. Parties' organization in terms of finances, staffing or members can directly influence their electoral and representative performance. Depending on parties' strategies, they may use their resources in different ways. The proposed project investigates to what

Authors:

Ann-Kristin Kölln (University of Gothenburg)

Jonathan Polk (University of Gothenburg)

extent and how party organizations affect performance. Theoretically, the project reconciles the related literatures of party organizations and party competition that have largely developed separately; it develops a unified framework. Empirically, it combines unique party-level datasets from Europe on their organization and policy positions with individual-level survey data to study which organizational resources and accompanying party strategy are electorally and/or representationally successful. Existing results and preliminary analyses show that party organizational features might play a more prominent role in shaping parties' electoral and representational performance than previously assumed.

Ann-Kristin Kölln



Ann-Kristin Kölln's PhD thesis was awarded the 2015 Jaarprijs Politicologie for the best PhD dissertation from the Dutch and Flemish Political Science Association. She is now a Postdoctoral Researcher and COFAS Marie Curie Fellow for the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg.

Research Interests:
Party Politics, Representative Democracy,
Survey Research

SESSION 06

12:00-12:30

Sebastian Bukow

Three Faces of Constituency Campaigns. A Theoretical Framework for Multi-Level Party Systems and Empirical Findings for Germany 2005-2013

Authors:

Sebastian Bukow

(Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf)

Michael Angenendt

(Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf)

Abstract:

Three Faces of Constituency Campaigns. A Theoretical Framework for Multi-Level Party Systems and Empirical Findings for Germany 2005-2013

In party democracies, parties and candidates are strongly entangled in election campaigns. However, it has recently been discussed to which extent a disentanglement in terms of personalization and/or localisation of campaigns takes place. The paper contributes to this discussion by differentiating three faces of constituency campaigns (organizational partyiness, vertical integration and communicative personalization) and by analysing these faces of constituency campaigns in German federal elections 2005-2013. Our analyses show that there is no decreasing role of the party organization in constituency campaigns in general but that the relation of candidates and parties is more complex than literature argues. As we show, there are face-specific aspects that explain differences of election campaigns. Due to that our proposed, three-fold differentiation of constituency campaigns shows a more precise and in-depth analysis of campaign patterns in multilevel electoral systems.

Author:

Sebastian Bukow (H.-Heine-University Düsseldorf)
Michael Angenendt (H.-Heine-University Düsseldorf)

Sebastian Bukow



Sebastian Bukow is currently part of the Academic Council at the Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, a Research Fellow at the Institute of German and International Party Law and Party Research, a Spokesperson of working group party research of the German Association of Political Sciences and a Member of DGS and DVPW.

Research Interests:
Electoral Campaign Management,
Party Organisation and Party Systems,
Professionalisation of Politics, Political System
of the Federal Republic Germany, Policy Area
“Internal Security”

The Bamberg Graduate School of Social Sciences was established in 2010 to create an innovative working and learning environment for exceptionally qualified doctoral researchers.

As a multidisciplinary graduate school, Bamberg Graduate School of Social Sciences offers a structured programme of training and education for doctoral researchers in the Faculties of Social Sciences, Economics, Business Administration and Human Sciences. While firmly anchored in one academic discipline, doctoral students are encouraged to search for innovative solutions

to their research problems beyond the confines of a single subject. A tailored and flexible doctoral training in courses on the frontiers of subject-specific knowledge, on research methods and on professional skills supports doctoral students who aim for international excellence both in their aspirations and in their work.

Workshops such as „Leaders. Candidates. Activists. The Dynamics or Party Organisation“ are the result of a course programme that is personalised and based on an individual assessment of its students‘ prior education and research needs.

C O L L A B

The Standing Group „Parteienforschung“ is a subsection of the German Political Science Association's Political Sociology department. More than 200 members and 70 associates work towards its main research goal: The analysis of national and international political parties. Members are not only academics from all kinds of disciplines (especially Political Science, Sociology, History and Law) but also people that are active in political parties, or foundations closely associated with political parties, and the media. The Standing Group was initiated by Heino Kaack in 1973 and after several sessions and changes to the format, it was officially founded in

October 1990 in Mannheim. One important motive for the initiation of such a Standing Group was a paradigm shift in national and international Political Science towards Neoinstitutionalism at the time. In order to make party research, and thus the Standing Party, increasingly attractive in the academic world, the conferences are held on relevant and interesting key issues. The results of the conference are always published. Currently, the Standing Group is led by Uwe Jun (University of Trier), Tim Spier (University of Siegen) and Sebastian Bukow (Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf).

O R A T I O N



GENERAL INFORMATION

Refreshment Breaks

In the morning breaks and afternoon breaks, coffee, soft drinks and small snacks, e.g. fruits, pretzels, small cakes, are offered in the hallway in front of room FG1/00.06

Wi-Fi

Access Point: POL

Password: Politics042016

Public Transportation

The most frequent bus connections from the conference venue to the city centre are busses number 901, 907, 915 and 931. They leave from either Feldkirchenstraße or Kloster-Banz-Straße and stop at the train station, Luitpoldstraße and at the central bus station (ZOB).

Bus tickets are available from the bus driver. The single fare is EUR 1.80. Alternatively, you could get a multi-trip ticket for four trips which costs EUR 6.20. Please note that you have to pay in cash at the bus driver's.

Notice of Photography

Photography will take place during the conference. The photographs will be used by Bamberg Graduate School of Social Sciences for the purpose of promoting its activities and may be published on its website, social media channels and in other promotional materials for the graduate school. If you do not wish to appear in the photographs please inform our photographer Katrin Bernsdorff (katrin.bernsdorff@uni-bamberg.de).

Conference Venue

Bamberg Graduate School of Social Sciences
University of Bamberg
Feldkirchenstraße 21, Wing FG1, 96052 Bamberg
Seminar Room: FG1/00.06

Informal Dinner

Wednesday, 20 April
19:00 Restaurant Salino
Schillerplatz 11, 96047 Bamberg

Formal Dinner

Thursday, 21 April
19:30 Restaurant Pelikan
Untere Sandstraße 45, 96049 Bamberg

Informal Lunch

Friday, 22 April
13:30 Restaurant Rodez 7
Rodezstraße 7, 96052 Bamberg

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School of Social
Sciences
Universität Bamberg
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BAMBERG / GERMANY.
APRIL 2016.

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Bukow,
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School of Social
Sciences

PRINT

Printed and bound
in Germany,
Hausdruckerei
University of
Bamberg,
Stephan Hoh, René
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