Universität
Konstanz

GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF DECISION SCIENCES

Annual Report 2015

TRANSITION & CONTINUATION

The first three years and beyond

PUBLICATIONS

A closer look at the
GSDS research

NEWS & EVENTS

What happened
in 2015?

EXPLORING IGNORANCE

Interdisciplinary GSDS
Research Symposium, May 2016

The Graduate School of Decision Sciences (GSDS) is part of the University of Konstanz and funded by the Excellence Initiative of the German federal and state governments.

It is a social science graduate school, focusing on the three disciplines Economics, Political Science and Psychology and the three complementary disciplines Computer Science, Sociology and Statistics.

www.gsds.uni-konstanz.de

GSDS 2016

CONTENT

LIVING
INTERDISCIPLINARITY

The former coordinator of the Graduate School, Leo Kaas, and the new coordinator,
Urs Fischbacher, about "Transition and continuation: The first three years and beyond."

The success of institutions such as the Graduate School of Decision Sciences (GSDS) is geneally measured by the number and quality of its publications and the careers of its graduates. But your institution is still very young, funding was approved in 2012 in the context of the German Excellence Initiative. So far you have five graduates and you are supervising 61 doctoral candidates. Can your success already be measured? How do you know that the GSDS is on the road to success?

Prof. Fischbacher: The first criterion is attractiveness. The increasing number of applications shows us how attractive the GSDS is. In 2015, we had more than 200 applications. Of course we will only be able to assess the long-term success of our students in a few years time. The first graduates, however, have found good postdoc positions, which can be seen as a first indication of success.

It is also positive how our Scientific Board assesses the path we have taken. It particularly appreciates how we set up the organisation of the Graduate School, but it is also satisfied with the research we have presented. They said that that they are "pleased with the progress of the Graduate School".

That the programme's interdisciplinarity is working so well, is also a very good sign. It might not be a unique feature, but, even so, it is something special. Of the three supervisors more

than 50 percent are from different departments, a third are even from different research areas – and these research areas themselves are interdisciplinary in structure. As a central instrument we have established an interdisciplinary colloquium which is extremely well attended, and participation is not restricted to the research field of the presenter.

But the disciplines all have their own languages and different approaches – theoretical or experimental. How does that work? How do you understand each other?

Fischbacher: On the one hand there are many similarities, and on the other hand we have to learn from each other. Concerning similarities: Game theory is an important concept to all behavioural sub-disciplines, and mathematical theory is also generally valid.

"HOWEVER, WITH EXPERIENCEWE GROW TO UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER BETTER AND BETTER"

This is also true for econometrics, even though there are different approaches in the different fields.

But it is not always easy. In my collaborations with psychologists, I have sometimes experienced the oddest misunderstandings. For example, the term "endogenous preferences". This term has exactly the opposite meaning in economics and in psychology. For economists, these are preferences formed

within the environment of a person – but with respect to the person they are actually exogenous preferences – which is the point of view of psychologists. So, even in seemingly trivial situations, there can be misunderstandings. However, with experience we grow to understand each other better and better.

You also mentioned learning from each other. Are methods and approaches borrowed from each other sometimes?

Fischbacher: Yes, definitely. Some of the methods are similar, anyhow. Economists, for example, nowadays also work with psychophysiological methods.

Professor Kaas, you have managed the Graduate School's development phase and then handed over the leadership to Professor Fischbacher. What would you still like to see done? In what direction might the path lead?

Prof. Kaas: We have successfully completed our development phase. We have implemented everything as outlined in the application. I think we did a great job. However, change is important, as change always brings along a fresh wind, and new ideas can blossom. The colloquium mentioned above was a huge success, although we have had interdisciplinary events before, such as our annual retreat. We have achieved quite a lot and are on a good path.

Back to the measurability of success: publications take time, and in our discipline it often takes years. So only in a few years time will we know where we stand, as we have only existed for four years. Other Graduate Schools find themselves in the same situation. An indicator for our success is the quality of the work of our doctoral students. Not only the Board gives us positive feedback, but also the members of the Graduate School.

In what direction might the path lead? This is of course an important topic, especially in regards to finances. But the Graduate School of Decision Sciences will also continue to develop in terms of content. We might amend the four research areas eventually, but currently they seem to work just fine.

Fischbacher: Core relationships exist both within and between the four main research areas. In Area A it is the relationship between economics and psychology. Area B mainly consists of economics, so this area is not interdisciplinary in itself. Area C connects economics and political science, and Area D, "Information Processing and Statistical Analysis", is the area of "tools". In my view a "tool box" is always necessary. In our research field several new connections are possible. We are by no means the only ones studying behaviour. There are other fields, most obviously biology, where the behaviour of animals instead of humans is studied. Currently we have

not planned a connection, but basically there are many different potential constellations in the area of decision-making and behaviour.

"WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED OUR DEVELOPMENT PHASE."

This means the scope of the individual areas might change?

Fischbacher: That might change, yes. However, I have to say that our current collaboration has been very positive. From the viewpoint of economics, which we both represent, the collaboration with all areas involved is successful. This concerns mainly

psychology and political sciences, but there are also individual connections to sociology, and to computer science and mathematics.

As current research questions are so complex, interdisciplinary research seems to be the order of the day. However, does increasing interconnection between the disciplines not lead to even more complexity?

Fischbacher: Of course complexity will increase if you work together with others. But this is true not only of interdisciplinary collaboration – just think of the large physics projects. Collaboration, as scientific progress in

general, can also reduce complexity. If another discipline provides new tools, one might be able to answer questions more easily.

Kaas: That is correct, interdisciplinarity does not have to mean more complexity. It is often the case that we tackle basic questions using an interdisciplinary approach first, and many of those questions are not very complex.

⌐ **The Imboden Commission, which evaluated the German Excellence Initiative, recommends that Graduate Schools should no longer be funded. How do you deal with that?**

Kaas: First we have to wait and see how the Excellence Initiative will actually be continued. Before that we cannot say anything on that matter. The plan is still to include the promotion of graduates in the new clusters. This means that Graduate Schools can be integrated into the new concepts. Nevertheless, we hope that Graduate Schools that started only in 2012 – as we did – will receive further funding, so that we, too, will have a period

"COLLABORATION, AS SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN GENERAL, CAN ALSO REDUCE COMPLEXITY"

of ten years, just like the Graduate Schools that started in 2007.

Fischbacher: The idea of the Imboden-Commission, as far as I understand it, is, that the orientation should be towards the research topics, collaboration should be oriented towards these topics and that the training of doctoral candidates is naturally included in this process. The Graduate Schools indirectly also have the function of acting as focal points for this topic-oriented collaboration, in our case the interdisciplinary collaboration on the topic of Decision Sciences. I think that this Graduate School promotes collaboration between the disciplines, and it is an indirect effect of Graduate Schools to initiate this collaboration on the PI

(principal investigator) level. New research approaches might result from this. This is another reason why I would deeply regret if we were to be thwarted right now, as this collaboration is beginning to bear fruit.

The Imboden Commission has a top-down approach, moving from the PI level to the training of doctoral students. In the Graduate School, on the other hand, we have one large topic and provide training in that field. This means that the training of our graduates is based on this shared topic. I do not think that the contrast between clusters and Graduate Schools is as extreme as it might seem. The Imboden Commission, however, prefers a format

“I DO NOT THINK THAT THE CONTRAST BETWEEN CLUSTERS AND GRADUATE SCHOOLS IS AS EXTREME AS IT MIGHT SEEM”

that is more flexible, in particular in terms of size.

The immediate future of this and the next group of students is definitely secured. The university has confirmed this. The junior professorships are secured, our immediate existence is secured. It would be pretty absurd to stop right now.

Kaas: We are confident that we will get this chance. After so much work, it would be a fatal signal to discontinue the Graduate School after six or seven years.

At this point of time, do you find your concept confirmed in terms of content and structure?

Fischbacher: I think we have a great topic and the interdisciplinary collaboration works well. Our work is therefore a good example for others. From my point of view, collaboration can be organised in different ways. The clusters rather have a top-down approach and our focus is more on training. For this type of interdisciplinary research you need individuals who are trained accordingly.

I see two functions of the Graduate School: We want and should continue our Graduate School with a topical focus, including the possibility to award scholarships to promote interdisciplinary research. In addition, the Graduate School can provide the training for different research initiatives with a behavioural focus.

⌐ **What did you find particularly impressive in the past few years? What was really outstanding?**

Fischbacher: Our students are very active. One of our highlights was the workshop they organised in December 2014 on the topic "Preferences and Attitudes", an extremely interesting topic as it has brought together psychology and economics in an excellent and concise way – "preferences" as an economic and "attitudes" as a psychological concept.

Kaas: Our students are organising another workshop, this year on the question of how people deal with information. Without a doubt this is a question that is important to all areas of our Graduate School, for psychology, economics, political science as well as sociology. The fact that our doctoral students organised the workshops all on their own is impressive.

Interview: **Brigitte Elsner-Heller**

Leo Kaas was the coordinator of the Graduate School since its foundation in November 2012. He is Professor of Economics Theory and Labour Economics.

Urs Fischbacher is the coordinator of the Graduate School since November 2015. He is Professor of Applies Economics and specialised in experimental and behavioural economics.
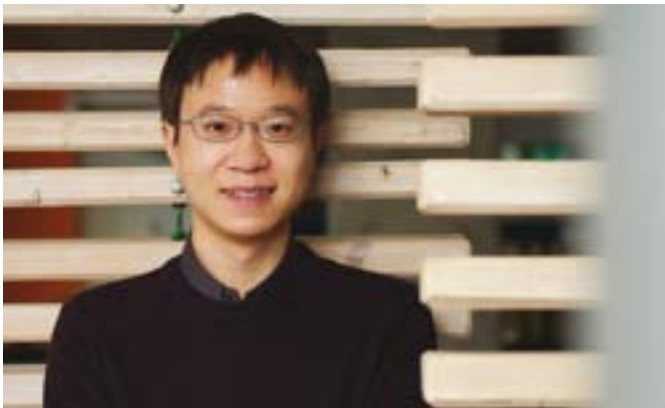
1ST YEAR DOCTORAL STUDENTS

ROBIN BRAUN

EDUCATION: MSc in Economics, University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
MINOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Ralf Brüggemann
RESEARCH INTERESTS:

· Macroeconometrics

ENZO BROX

EDUCATION: MSc in Political Economy, University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Guido Schwerdt
RESEARCH INTERESTS:

· Policy Evaluation
· Migration
· Education

YIYI CHEN

EDUCATION: MA International Politics, Nankai University, Tianjin, China, MSc in Strategic Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Conflict Management and Resolution
· Third-party Mediation in Interstate Conflicts
· Militarised Intervention

MAURIZIO DANIELE

EDUCATION: MSc in Economics, University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
MINOR AREA: (B) Intertemporal Choice and Markets
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Ralf Brüggemann
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Time-Series Analysis
· Factor Model Analysis
· Shrinkage Estimation

LUMIN FANG

EDUCATION: MA in Political Science, Beijing Foreign Studies University
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Susumu Shikano
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Political Identity Crisis
· Collective Political Action
· Heuristic Information Processing
· Experimental Study in Social Sciences

TAMARA GOMILSEK

EDUCATION: MSc of Psychology, University of Maribor, Faculty of Arts
MAJOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Gaissmaier
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Heuristic Decision Making
· Risk perception and Uncertainty

SEBASTIAN HELLMEIER

EDUCATION: European Master in Government, University of Konstanz
Research Master in Political Science, Universitat Pompeu Fabra,
Barcelona
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Nils Weidmann
RESEARCH INTERESTS:

· Political Protest
· Authoritarian Regimes
· Comparative Politics

MORITZ JANAS

EDUCATION: MSc in Economics, University of Cologne
MAJOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
MINOR AREA: (B) Intertemporal Choice and Markets
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Urs Fischbacher
RESEARCH INTERESTS:

· Experimental and Behavioural Economics

EKATERINA KAZAK

EDUCATION: MSc in Economics, University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
MINOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Winfried Pohlmeier
RESEARCH INTERESTS:

· Financial Econometrics
· Portfolio Choice
· Robust Testing
· Bootstrap Approach

TOMMY KRIEGER

EDUCATION: MSc in Mathematical Economics,
Julius Maximilians University of Würzburg
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Leo Kaas
RESEARCH INTERESTS:

· Democracy
· Education
· Empirical Macroeconomics
· Machine Learning

NADIIA MAKARINA

EDUCATION: MA in Economics, Kyiv National Economic University,
BSc in Psychology, University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Ronald Hübner
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Value-based Decision Making

HENDRIK PLATTE

EDUCATION: MA in Politics and Public Administration,
University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Dirk Leuffen
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· International Relations
· Foreign Policy
· Interactions of Domestic Politics and International Politics
· Arms Trade

MAX REINWALD

EDUCATION: MA in Politics and Public Administration,
University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (A)) Behavioural Decision Making
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Florian Kunze
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Diversity
· Group Climate
· Conflict Dynamics
· Leadership

BAIBA RENERTE

EDUCATION: MSc in Economics, University of Kiel
MAJOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
MINOR AREA: (B) Intertemporal Choice and Markets
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Urs Fischbacher
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Behavioural and Experimental Economics
· Risky Decision Making
· Social preferences

MAURIZIO STRAZZERI

EDUCATION: MA in Economics, Justus-Liebig-University Gießen,
MA in Economics, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee
MAJOR AREA: (B) Intertemporal Choice and Markets
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Susanne Goldlücke
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Applied Microeconomics
· Computational Economics
· Microeconometrics

DIRK STREEB

EDUCATION: MSc in Social and Economic Data Analysis,
University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
MINOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Vvisual Analytics
· Model Failures
· Data and Information in the Decision Process
· Philosophical Decision Theory

RUCHIRA SURESH

EDUCATION: MSc of Psychology, Maastricht University,
Post Graduate Diploma in Counselling Psychology,
Martin Luther Christian University, Meghalaya, India
MAJOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Gaissmaier
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Heuristic Decision Making
· Risk Perception and Uncertainty

ANIKA ZADRUZYNSKI

EDUCATION: MSc in Economics, University of Bonn
MAJOR AREA: (B) Intertemporal Choice and Markets
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Leo Kaas
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· International Macroeconomics
· Business Cycles
· Credit Markets

2ND YEAR DOCTORAL STUDENTS

TIMO DIMITRIADIS

EDUCATION: MSc in Mathematics, University of Heidelberg, MSc in Economics, University of Heidelberg
MAJOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
MINOR AREA: (A) Intertemporal Choice and Markets
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Dr. Roxana Halbleib
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
- Financial Econometrics
- High Frequency Data
- Financial Risks
- Quantile Estimation

My research aims at improving the predictability of financial risks by exploiting the richness of the information content of high-frequency data in today's financial markets. The main focus lies on analysing how this information can be incorporated in accurately measuring the occurrence probabilities and sizes of extreme events on financial markets. This is done in the form of estimation and forecasting of the most popular financial risk measures, Value at Risk and Expected Shortfall.

A first attempt to tackle this problem was undertaken in my first project by using the observation that financial log-prices approximately follow a unifractal process. This directly results in a unifractal scaling property of the distributions of the log-returns observed at different timescales. Using that scaling property, we can simply estimate the desired risk measures from high-frequency data (at frequencies of e.g. five minutes) observed throughout one trading day and upscale these in order to get estimates for the corresponding daily risk measures.

We use tick by tick data from NYSE stocks and foreign exchange rates in order to evaluate the performance of our new model compared to several other classical estimation and forecasting methods for Value at Risk. Our preliminary results show that for both data sources our estimation method outperforms the classical competitors in estimation and performs similarly in its forecasting ability in terms of their relative score, a standard method for comparing quantile estimates and forecasts. An extension to estimation and forecasting of Expected Shortfall is straight-forward and will be carried out in the future.

In my second project, I will try to improve the results of the preceding project by generalising the assumptions on the price process to a multi-fractal process. This results in a more flexible scaling relationship between returns sampled at daily and higher intraday frequencies and thus promises more accurate estimates of the desired financial risk measures. ⌐

JOHANNES DOERFLINGER

EDUCATION: BSc in Psychology, Fast Track University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof Dr. Peter Gollwitzer
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
- Moral Decision Making
- Experimental Philosophy
- Self-Regulation
- Behavioural Economics
- Intuitive vs. Deliberate Decision Making

There is no consensus in moral philosophy regarding what constitutes a moral or immoral act. This is nowhere as apparent as in moral dilemma situations where one ethical principle is at odds with another. Consequentialism, Deontology and Virtue Ethics are among the most prominent contemporary theories in Normative Ethics. It may be, as intuitionists such as David postulated, that there is nothing inherently good or bad about an action, and whether it seems moral or immoral depends instead on our way of thinking about it. Whether this claim is true or not is a contentious topic and goes beyond the scope of psychological theories. However, answering the larger theoretical question of Normative Ethics, "How ought

we to act?", may require to explore the concrete empirical question: "How do we think about how we ought to act?" The aim of my research is to investigate how moral thinking is influenced by emotional as well as motivational processes.

A multitude of moral judgment as well as behaviour determining factors has been identified. Among the general explanations of these effects, moral identity theories are promising theories. Moral identity theories propose that seeing oneself as a moral agent is central to most people's self-concept. Such self-concepts have a strong motivational force. Most current identity theories conceptualise moral identity as a one-dimensional rather stable aspect of the self, ranging from moral to immoral. I plan to build on current moral identity theories and develop a multi-dimensional dynamic concept of role identity. Such a revised identity theory will be rooted in motivational accounts of human decision making. Importantly, it will conceptualise moral identity in terms of identity goals. As such, moral identity should be susceptible to processes of goal setting and goal striving, including the different mindsets that are associated with deliberating pros and cons of a potential goal (goal setting) and planning to implement set goals (goal striving).

So far, I have investigated the influence of such mindsets on the impact of emotional framing in moral dilemma situations. A large body of moral psychology research is dedicated to the understanding of hypothetical moral dilemma decisions. A comprehensive theory of moral psychology, however, has to take into account not only decisions, but also moral behaviour. In future studies I plan to explore moral disengagement, that is, people's tendency to violate their own or society's moral rules while maintaining a congruent view of their moral self. This work on moral decisions (in dilemma situations) and moral actions (with regard to moral disengagement) will serve to show how moral identity can be understood as a dynamic, goal oriented process. In a third project I will test the multidimensionality and role dependence of moral identity.

I hope that these projects will enhance the understanding of human moral decision making and behaviour. By applying a perspective closely linked to motivational psychology, this work may shed new light on the intention behaviour gap also present in moral decisions. Finally, a multidimensional goal theory of moral identity may be able to explain intraindividual and interindividual differences in human morality. ⌐

ANASTASIA ERSHOVA

EDUCATION: MA in Political Science, University of Mannheim
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Decision-Making in the European Union
· European Integration
· International Relations and Organisations
· Political Economy of Central and Eastern Europe

Over the last years a number of prominent media outlets turned their attention to the EU legislative activity as well as to the actions of EU officials and their statements. More often than not are the EU institutions mentioned in the context of an important legislative change that can potentially affect national policies and politics. In this extensive media coverage, the EU Commission is often seen as an institution possessing the power to restrict the activity of national governments, shape and shift their policies. At the same time, the power of the Commission to address day-to-day issues both at the national and

supranational levels enhances its perceived importance for the management of the Union's affairs. Interestingly enough the narratives of the Commission built on the media reports are not supported by the academic community portraying the EU executive as an institution whose powers are steadily dissipating (e.g. Crombez, 2000; Tsebelis and Garrett, 2000). Being interested in the EU decision-making and the power distribution between the branches of this supranational institution, I have been puzzled by this apparent misalignment of views. Having started the PhD programme at the GSDS, I developed my research project that examines the extent and determinants of the executive power granted to the EU Commission. I argue that the discretionary limits imposed on the Commission determine the extent of its power and its ability to shape EU legislation.

The project consists of three parts. In the first part, I propose a concise formal model of the EU decision making that addresses the trade-off between the legislative salience and the amount of discretion granted to the EU Commission on the implementation stage. The first results indicate an inverse non-linear relationship between the two factors. To put it differently, the more important a legislative act for the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament, the less discretionary power they will be willing to grant to the Commission on the implementation stage. I will test this result empirically.

The second part of the project aims at assessing the role of preference configuration in the European Commission in affecting the discretionary limits imposed by legislators. I argue that the preference of the Directorates General responsible for the implementation of the legislative proposal affects the level of discretion that legislative actors are willing to grant to the Commission. In the third part of the research project I will focus the analysis on the individual level preferences represented in the EU Commission and their influence on the amount of discretion the EU legislators endow the Commission with.

The contribution of this research is twofold. Firstly, it advances the understanding of mechanisms and conditions influencing the decision-making processes in the EU, and the determinants of the Commission's power stemming from the available executive leeway. Starting the analysis on the supranational level, I disaggregate the actors to the sub-institutional and individual level capturing inter- and intra-institutional interactions. Secondly, drawing Principal-Agent setting, this project contributes to the organisational theory and its application to the EU setting. ⌐

JULIA GÖHRINGER

EDUCATION: MA in Public Administration and European Governance, University of Konstanz; Master Etudes Internationales et Européennes, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Grenoble
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Decision-Making in the European Union
· Compliance of States and Companies
· Supply of Natural Resources
· Sustainability Requirements

During my studies, consisting of basic courses in business administration and specialised courses in European Integration and International Relations, I developed my interest for research on the interplay of economic interests and political regulation. In particular, a fascinating topic is the causes and effects of EU policies concerning natural resources.

The European economy is dependent on imports of certain metals and minerals. This dependency of the European Union (EU) is caused by factors such as the lack of reserves within the EU or high extraction-costs in

the EU associated with these natural resources. The extractive industry is often blamed for violating labour standards and ignoring environmental protection. Moreover, emerging and developing countries where - in many cases - the extraction of these much needed raw materials takes place, are often accused of tolerating this behaviour. Although sustainable development has become one of the core objectives of EU policy-making, it might not be on the top of the agenda in these foreign countries. Therefore, the EU faces the dilemma of its political measures needing to tackle resource dependency, while fostering sustainable development. Frequently, the EU decides to meet this challenge by foregoing precise and legally binding 'hard law' regulations using non-legally binding and less precise 'soft-law' regulations instead.

What is the effectiveness of these regulations? The motivation of my thesis is to draw conclusions about the compliance of states and companies with EU sustainability requirements regarding natural resources. This analysis will be conducted through three different projects, each researching the topic on different levels.

In the first project, I want to analyse the compliance of the EU and its trading partners with environmental standards included in trade agreements. Accordingly, I investigate the impact of the strictness of environmental provisions in regional trade

agreements on trade flows of, what the EU defines to be, critical commodities. I argue that the design of the trade agreements as well as domestic forces matter for the decision of states to comply (or not comply) with environmental provisions in trade agreements.

The second project analyses the compliance of EU member states with certain EU directives. These directives shall foster sustainable development in industries such as the car manufacturing and high-tech industries. In particular, I want to analyse what makes member states implement different magnitudes of fines, in order to sanction violations.

Finally, the third project aims to investigate the compliance of the extractive industry with EU law on sustainability, once it is implemented into national law.

My research will help to draw conclusions about the determinants and effectiveness of the design of sustainability requirements regarding natural resources. ⌐

LUCIA GÖRKE

EDUCATION: Degree in Psychology, University of Regensburg, Magister Degree in Political Science, University of Regensburg
MAJOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
MINOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Peter Gollwitzer
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Risk Perception and Decision Making
· Leadership
· Political Psychology
· Organisational Behaviour

"Done is better than perfect, because something is better than nothing" is a common quote around the halls of Facebook. However, doing something at all seems in many situations to be challenging enough for people. Many individuals are facing hindrances if they want to reach a goal. An important reason is that good possibilities to act immediately are in a steady flux because usually there are many opportunities to choose around, and an individual needs the right occasion to react.

This is also relevant in today's business environment where leaders are faced with various challenges and decisions they have to react immediately on. One important aspect where effective leadership decision processes occur are team

meetings. Here my PhD project comes into play.

Self-regulation with implementation intentions, a strategy developed by my supervisor Peter Gollwitzer, helps individuals to react. Implementation intentions also known as if-then plans create an option to close the behaviour gap between having merely good intentions and achieving goals e.g. reacting immediately if necessary. Whereas goal intentions just define a wished outcome, implementation intentions are specified as if-then plans: they determine when, where, and how an individual attains a set goal (i.e., "If I encounter situation G, then I will show response H!"). I am especially interested in the question how self-regulation can improve leadership effectiveness in different types of team meetings and when exactly a leader has to react to enhance overall performance.

My work has an interdisciplinary-oriented focus at the intersection of motivational psychology and organisational behaviour. By training I am a psychologist and political scientist. Prior to coming to Konstanz, I studied in Regensburg, Washington D.C. and Stellenbosch. I also worked at Allianz SE, global headquarters, where I gained experience at Group Communications and Group HR. Drawing insights from my interdisciplinary studies and my work at a truly international company, it was not coming as a surprise that my research interests developed around leadership and goal achievement research. ⌐

DAVID GRAMMLING

EDUCATION: MSc in Economics, University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
MINOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Urs Fischbacher
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Experimental and Behavioural Economics
· Moral Behaviour and Moral Character
· Political Behaviour

Moral norms are crucial for human societies because they facilitate coordination and cooperation. Nevertheless, there is considerable heterogeneity in social norms, which is particularly apparent across cultures. But even within a culture, people differ in their moral norms and value different virtues and condemn different vices. These differences in moral convictions are not arbitrary. As Jonathan Haidt and colleagues have shown, these moral views correlate with political views. Haidt and colleagues define five moral foundations: care, fairness, loyalty, authority and purity. The first two foundations correlate negatively with a right political orientation, whereas the other three foundations correlate positively with a right political orientation.

These moral foundations are not one dimensional and political orientation could matter in how these dimensions are assessed. For example, fairness can mean equality of outcome or equality of opportunities, but only equality of outcome is a "left norm". Similarly, loyalty depends on the reference group and while nationality is a particularly important group for the right, other group like sports teams might be equally important for the left. I

plan to investigate the relevance of this heterogeneity in moral norms and behaviour using incentivised experiments.

My first experiment is about loyalty and fairness norms (joint with Katrin Schmelz and Urs Fischbacher). While a couple of studies have found conservatives to care more about in-group loyalty and less about equality compared to liberals, we suspect these results depend on which group-criterion is used. It seems rather obvious that politically left people are less patriotic, but we challenge the generalisation of this effect to other groups. Consequently, we developed a design that allows discriminatory behaviour for different groups, specifically, nationality, political orientation itself and an artificial group constructed from art-preferences. Additionally, we assess participant's beliefs about the behaviour of the different groups. This reveals how people assess the kindness and loyalty of other group members.

My second experiment is about authority, fairness and situational influences in moral judgment (joint with Johannes Doerflinger). Questionnaire data has shown that politically right people care

more about respect and authority. We want to complement this evidence with incentivised experiments. Such experiments are scarce thus far due to the difficulties of creating authority in a lab-environment. We avoid this problem by using the natural authority of trainers of sports teams. Additionally, we use priming in order to investigate how moral behaviour is influenced by situational factors. In the priming task, subjects have to create a ranking of rules, which are important in a sports-context. Authority is primed using items such as "I don't argue with referees, even if I disagree with them", while fairness is primed using items like "I shake hands with my opponents after a match". Our experiment will allow us to investigate the interaction of authority and fairness priming with political orientation. In particular, it will show whether priming a specific norm is more effective for those who are more susceptible to this norm and, as a consequence, whether it increases or decreases heterogeneity in the assessment of social norms. ⌐

MAYA HADAR GOLDRING

EDUCATION: Master of Laws, University of Haifa, MA in Peace Studies and Conflict Management, University of Haifa, MA in German and European studies, University of Haifa and University of Tübingen
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· International Politics
· Political Psychology and Social Psychology
· Peace and Conflict Research

A growing empirical literature has shown violent conflict to be highly influential on both individuals and societies. While past research has mainly focused on violent conflict's economic effects, its' multidimensional nature necessitates a more multilevel, interdisciplinary study. Specifically, I'm interested in studying the effects of different violent conflicts' aftermaths on individuals, societies and nations. Recent efforts to empirically document the effect of violent conflicts, which often occurs in countries that have weak infrastructure and sparse pre-conflict statistics, have found more lasting impacts on human than on physical capital.

The conflict literature distinguishes between direct effects of conflicts (killing, wounding and physical destruction) and indirect effects of conflicts on economic performance and human welfare. In the short term, indirect victims of armed conflict might suffer greatly or even lose their lives as a result of the loss of access to basic health care, adequate food and shelter, clean water,

etc. In the long run, armed conflicts have a profound impact on national economies and infrastructure, on social cohesion and on psychological health and well-being. All of these factors might also negatively affect the prospects for post-conflict peace building and, as such, increase the chances for violent conflicts to reoccur. The dissertation will address the effects of experiencing violent conflict on the political status quo and the civil society. I will focus on the relationship between political violence and social identification of group members (e.g., national pride, citizens' sense of community and belonging etc.) in an attempt to better explain the overall relationship between violent conflict's outcomes and the recurrence of such conflicts. This will be researched in both the individual and the collective levels of analysis.

Furthermore, the last decades of collective action on the part of disadvantaged minority groups, has brought into sharp focus the problem of group cohesiveness and polarisation. Traditionally, group cohesiveness has been inferred from the number and strength of mutual positive attitudes among members of a group. The attraction which serves as the basis of cohesion is developed and maintained through the mutual satisfaction

of needs. This traditional view of the social cohesion model links group cohesiveness to success and failure. While this proposition was supported by extensive literature, a growing number of studies indicate that the relationship between group performance and intra-groupcohesiveness may not be so straightforward.

In my first project, I will look into the shifts in levels of national pride and sense of belonging among Israelis during a ten years period, following successful and unsuccessful military operations with variations in their aftermath. The results will be studied in both the individual as well as the group levels upon distinguishing between Jewish Israelis, Arab Israelis and immigrants.

In my second project, I will explore the link between the experience of political violence and intra-social change. I expect that different violent conflict's outcomes (victory, defeat, stalemate and a negotiated agreement) will have different effects insofar as intragroup social identification, cohesiveness and polarisation. I will account for the said changes in the society and explain those using socio-psychological theories.

In my third project, I will build upon the research conducted in both the individual and aggregated levels of analysis in the first two projects and model the relationship between the aftermath of violent conflicts and their recurrence. Here, I aim to better explain the correlation between the likelihood of experiencing a recurring conflict following specific outcomes of past violent conflicts.

PATRICK HAUF

EDUCATION: Degree in Mathematical Finance, University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
MINOR AREA: (B)Intertemporal Choice and Markets
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Marcel Fischer
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Data Analysis
· Portfoilio Management

After graduating from the University of Konstanz with a diploma in Mathematical Finance, I worked as consultant and supported various projects in the financial sector across Europe for several years. Quantitative modelling and risk management have been my focus area at that time.

In my research, I am now analysing the interplay between information and the stock market. In times where information seems to be the key ingredient to success, but also of concern in many spheres of life, I try to harness the value of information in order to answer interesting questions in the field of Finance.

My first PhD project, which is joint with Nadja Younes, investigates whether the sentiment which is transmitted with every piece of information is able to predict and explain CEO dismissals. Since the CEO is often the most popular representative of a company, the announcement of a leadership change is able to cause significant stock price changes. Therefore, our research shall contribute to a better understanding of those capital market reactions by providing information-based insights.

In my second project, which is joint with my supervisor Prof. Dr. Marcel Fischer, we ask whether the business cycle affects how information is processed by capital markets. Since emotions play a significant part in every individual's decision-making process, we wonder whether people react differently to good or bad news in good or bad states of economy. For this project, we analyse the relationship between news, search query volumes and the stock market.

YVONNE HEGELE

EDUCATION: MA in Politics and Public
Administration, University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and
Institutions
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and
Statistical Analysis
FiRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Nathalie Behnke
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Intergovernmental Relations
· Public Administration
· Network Analysis

Informal meetings with colleagues and friends are not only an important part of our academic, social and private life; they are also part of the political process. When preparing a policy decision, politicians and bureaucrats meet with their peers and colleagues to discuss recent events and exchange ideas and information. These informal meetings might have an influence on the decisions they eventually make. In my PhD project "Horizontal Bureaucratic Networks. Structure and Effect of Subnational Coordination Relations", I want to find out more about the structure and consequences of these informal meetings. For this reason, I collected original survey data with which I will be able to characterise these informal networks in the German federal system.

In this project, I combine the two research areas of public administrations and multilevel systems by asking how public administrations in multilevel systems are involved in federal decision-making and in which way they influence decisions. I use the example of Germany and conduct a network analysis in order to open the black box of the decision-making structure and process among subnational public administrations. Thereby, I am working with quantitative and qualitative methods.

In my first paper, I want to explain the structure of the informal coordination network and contrast it with the formal rules and institutions of the federal system. I focus especially on the role of government chancelleries as central coordination units vis-à-vis the ministries within each subnational unit but also vis-à-vis each other in a comparative perspective. In the second paper I look at differences in the coordination structures across policy fields. The main question is under which circumstances the informal coordination networks have an influence on the level of conflict in decision-making in this policy field. For the third paper I will conduct expert interviews in order to find out which strategies the bureaucratic actors use to influence the decisions.

PHILLIP HEILER

EDUCATION: MSc in Economics, University of
Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and
Statistical Analysis
MINOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
FIRST SUPERVISOR: PProf. Dr. Pohlmeier
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Econometrics of Evaluation
· Causal Inference
· Microeconometrics

Evaluating the impact of policy changes, interventions or, generally speaking, treatments on a population in economics such as job market programmes can be very challenging. Non-random selection of observations into different treatment status requires statistical assumptions and methods to identify, estimate and test presence and size of causal effects. In real world applications, the performance of established methods is substantially affected by phenomena like small selection probabilities or limited comparable units in terms of their observable characteristics. In my dissertation I address both, problems of estimation and testing accuracy in models that are flexible to the underlying data generating process, i.e. not imposing restrictive assumptions on treatment effect heterogeneity.

Robust methods in the literature often involve substantial data-cleaning steps that are often too strong. In one project, I try to develop smoother methods that, instead of reducing the sample, limit the impact of information from problematic observations. One method is based on asymptotical efficiency, while others are particularly designed for improving small sample properties. The second class tends to be weaker in the simplest setups but is much more robust with respect to strong heterogeneity in the treatment effects.

In multiple treatment setups, there is an interesting phenomenon of treatment effect irrelevant observations, which are units that are not used to construct the final estimate. However, they can be informative with respect to the properties of the estimator. This motivates the development of statistically optimal aggregation strategies for group specific means. We develop a nonparametric approach with theoretically optimal weighting and derive its properties under different assumptions on the aggregation determining parameters. It is closely related to shrinkage estimation and nonparametric kernel methods for discrete data.

In another project, we try to improve the accuracy of confidence bounds on treatment effects when observations are only mildly comparable. We derive asymptotically valid approximations of statistical tests on a variety of effect parameters and deduce a strategy for improving coverage rates of the corresponding confidence bounds with a

discretisation approach using B-splines and comparing the performance to other approaches in the literature such as refined resampling methods.

KONSTANTIN KÄPPNER

EDUCATION: MA in Politics and Public Administration, University of Konstanz
MAJOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
MINOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Susumu Shikano
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
  · Survey Methodology
  · Voting Behaviour
  · Information Heuristics
  · Multi-Level Political Competition

Electoral turnout and vote decisions are central aspects of citizens' political participation in democracies and a major interest of political scientists. Beyond the conventional single-election perspective, scholars have recently claimed that voting behaviour evolves dynamically over time. This argument has led to two major theories: habitual voting and adaptive aspiration-based voting. The former assumes unconditional reinforcement: voting decisions made once are ceteris-paribus more likely to be repeated in the future like for behavioural automatisms. Adaptive aspiration-based voting models, in contrast, stress conditional reinforcement: previously chosen actions are reinforced only if outcomes are satisfactory. Thus, they predict satisfied voters to be more likely to vote and satisfied abstainers to be more likely to abstain in the future.

The empirical literature on these dynamic models of voting has left important questions unanswered and most studies only investigate habitual turnout models. Hence, the relative importance of conditional vs. unconditional reinforcement of voting decisions remains unknown. In addition, due to the challenges of separating dynamic voting from unobserved background factors, studies about dynamic voting have been limited to the analysis of subpopulations. My thesis aims to disentangle these dynamic voting models and to assess them in general populations.

My first study assesses the prevalence of conditional vs. unconditional reinforcement in turnout and vote choices in a large panel survey in the UK. For this aim, I investigate the performance of estimators for dynamic non-linear panel problems that have previously been ignored in the literature.

My second study analyses dynamic turnout across different election types. Empirically, I draw on a combination of voting register data with elections results. To this data, I apply an innovative psychometric scaling model in

order to account for the differential salience of the elections, unobserved voter characteristics and to detect conditional and unconditional reinforcement of turnout.

The third study is dedicated towards a thorough test of aspiration-based adaptive voting models. By applying hybrid choice modelling techniques to a voter panel, I aggregate many indicators of pre-election aspirations and perceived outcomes. These, in turn, are essential for a direct test of the key components of adaptive aspiration-based voting models. ⌐⌐

LISA LESCHNIG

EDUCATION: MSc in International Economics and Public Policy, University of Mainz
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (B) Intertemporal Choice and Markets
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Guido Schwerdt
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Economics of Education
· Equality of Opportunity
· Public Economics

I studied International Economics and Public Policy at the Johannes Gutenberg-University of Mainz (JGU Mainz). After my graduation, I started to work for the KIDS-WIN Project, which is a randomised controlled field experiment conducted in primary schools by Prof. Dr. Daniel Schunk (JGU Mainz) and Prof. Dr. Ernst Fehr (University of Zurich). The work in this project aroused my research interest in the field of Economics of Education. In April 2014, I started to work at the chair of Prof. Dr. Schwerdt at the University of Konstanz and shortly afterwards I joined the Graduate School of Decision Science in October 2014.

My first research project, which is joint work with Dr. Katarina Zigova and Prof. Schwerdt, investigates the long-term effects of centralised exit exams (CEE) on cognitive skills using the unique PIAAC data on adult competencies. The existing literature shows a predominantly positive effect of CEEs on students' cognitive skills but the effects could be blurred by a mere teaching to the test behaviour. We show that adults who graduated under a system of CEEs show a higher level of cognitive skills and that the reported positive effects of CEEs are not driven by a higher test taking ability of students.

My second research project is joint work with Nora Grote from the JGU Mainz. We make use of the KIGGS data set from the Robert Koch institute, which contains various health, school and parent information on German children and adolescents. With this rich data, we investigate the effect of a higher student workload, induced by the German G8 reform, on the physical and mental well-being of students. We expect to find, amongst other, higher stress levels and lower rates of subjective well-being among students who are exposed to a higher workload.

My third research project lies in the field of teacher effectiveness and addresses the question whether a better classroom management of teachers affect student achievement. ⌐⌐

DOMINIK LOBER

EDUCATION: State Examination in Political Science, History and Geography, University of Heidelberg
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Marius Busemeyer
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Comparative Welfare State Research
· Welfare State Attitudes and Preferences
· Intergenerational Relations
· Feedback Effects of Welfare State Institutions

Many welfare states in industrialised countries face enormous challenges. On the one hand, further welfare state expansion seems to be limited by high levels of public debt and public resistance against further increases in taxes or social security contributions. Yet, on the other hand, new social risks, such as single parenthood and precarious working careers, create new demands for social benefits and services. Thus, from this direction governments are pushed towards welfare state expansion in the areas of public childcare and family services, education spending and active labour market policies in order to secure newly emerging risk groups.

Both trends, fiscal limits to social policy expansion and new social demands, are accompanied by the ageing of populations. This third development results in a declining number of contributors to the welfare state and a rising number of recipients who increase the costs most notably through pension and healthcare expenditures.

Taken together, these trends might trigger a clash of generations, which implies competition for scarce welfare benefits between younger and older people, making trade-offs between social programmes and benefit recipients inevitable. However, potential trade-offs might be systematically tilted to favour the elderly. As in ageing societies the elderly will gain more and more electoral power and are likely to be the most expensive group of welfare recipients, their willingness

to sacrifice their own claims to increase spending for the benefit of the younger generations, which can be called intergenerational solidarity (IGS), might become decisive for the sustainability of the welfare state.

My PhD project, therefore, aims at contributing to a better knowledge of the factors which affect IGS among older people and examines three research questions in particular. First, how is IGS determined by interpersonal and institutional trust among the elderly? Second, does religiosity have an impact on older people's preferences towards IGS, and how far do the social context of people and the age-profile of the welfare state mediate this relationship? Finally, I investigate the importance of reciprocity for older people's willingness to accept trade-offs in favour of the younger generations: Are the elderly more supportive if they have the impression that the young make valuable contributions to the common good of society?

In sum, as the group of older people will gain in importance, the results of my PhD project might provide some valuable insights of whether restructuring the welfare state is possible and what trade-offs or reforms are feasible in order to ensure the sustainability of the welfare state in hard times. ⌐

ANASTASYA MOROZOVA

EDUCATION: Degree in Economics and Mathematics, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics
MAJOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
MINOR AREA: (B) Intertemporal Choice and Market
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Winfried Pohlmeier
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
  · Econometrics
  · Risk Measurement
  · Shrinkage Estimation

My research focuses on the investigation of modern regularisation techniques for high-dimensional econometric models with endogeneity.

The existence of the correlation between regressors and error term in linear regression appears to be a frequently arising problem in many empirical applications. In this case, the ordinal least square procedure (OLS) provides a practitioner with biased and inconsistent estimates and leads to a false statistical inference. The standard approach used in the literature to overcome the endogeneity problem is to implement the instrumental variable (IV) estimation method. In particular, one chooses instrumental variables that, firstly, explain the endogenous

regressors, and, secondly, are uncorrelated with initial outcome variable. This allows for a usage of a two-stage least square (2SLS) estimation method or generalized method of moments (GMM).

Since the first introduction of the instrumental variable regression approach, several problems regarding its implementation have been found out. One of the possible problems may arise when a researcher possesses a wide bunch of instruments for a parameter of interest. Large number of instruments may appear in practice if the list of observed instruments is large or their lags and different transformations (B-splines, polynomials, etc.) may be viewed as valid instruments.

Using many valid instrumental variables, on one hand, may improve asymptotic efficiency of the estimates. However, not all the available technical instruments are relevant for the prediction of the endogenous variable. Moreover, including too many instruments can lead to highly biased estimates. The research question of interest of the first project is estimation and improvement of the prediction accuracy of the IV regression in the presence of many instrumental variables.

Since we are interested in construction of the IV estimator with good finite sample properties and asymptotic efficiency, and in the model which the irrelevant instruments should not enter, it may be a question of interest to reduce the set of possible instruments, avoiding a simple, but time-consuming and computationally burdensome screening of possible models.

A methodological approach that can deal with it, is shrinkage methods, which aim at shrinking the coefficient estimates towards zero by a penalty term. If the penalty term is properly chosen, we can achieve variable selection. In my project, I exploit the LASSO technique to modify the ordinary 2SLS procedure for obtaining a smaller instrument set. LASSO will reduce the dimensionality of the problem significantly and lead to feasible and good quality estimates on the second stage given that almost no information is imposed a priori regarding the number of relevant instruments and their ordering.

The second project focuses on regularisation in standard asset pricing models in presence of many or/and weak instruments problem. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM) is a widely used model that explains the relationship between the expected return and the risk of securities on the market. Original specification of this model in the version of Sharpe (1964) and Lintner (1965) includes an expected real market return as explanatory variable. However, this quantity is unobservable in practice. Therefore, in applied work it is common to use a proxy variable instead of market returns. This creates an error in variables problem and, as a result, OLS estimates become biased and inconsistent. In order to cope with this problem, lagged values of the proxy for a market can be used as instruments. The objective of the project is to study the performance of shrinkage and regularisation methods to eliminate the problem of having

weak and/or many moment conditions in real world application, re-estimate standard asset pricing models in the presence of weak instruments and to check the robustness of previous findings.

ANNEROSE NISSER

EDUCATION: MSSc in Peace and Conflict Studies, Uppsala University, Sweden
MAJOR AREA: (C) Political Decisions and Institutions
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Nils Weidmann
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Peace and Conflict Research
· Quantitative and Experimental Social Science Methodology
· Political Psychology (e.g. Political Attitudes and Political Mobilisation)
· Modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

I have been enrolled as a PhD student in the Graduate School of Decision Sciences since April 2014. I am also a member of the "Communication, Networks and Contention" Research Group led by Nils Weidmann, where we focus on how modern information and communication technology impacts violent and non-violent conflict and contention.

My dissertation project deals with how ethnic groups interact in online spaces and how this impacts interethnic tensions. Political scientists, conflict researchers and social psychologists have compiled extensive knowledge on interethnic interactions in the real world, however, little to nothing is known on the dynamics of interethnic interactions in online spaces. Yet this question should be of great significance in a time when social interactions increasingly take place online. It has been argued that modern communication technology may lead to radicalisation (e.g. of young jihadists); on the other hand, it may also improve mutual understanding even between physically separated groups (in line with a "virtual" contact hypothesis). To date, those arguments have not been subjected to a rigorous empirical test, especially not in relation to ethnic groups.

To close this gap, I employ large-scale web scraping, automated content analysis and network analysis to analyse a large ethnically heterogeneous blogger network (> 300,000 bloggers) in a post-conflict society (Bosnia and Herzegovina). Using this case, I first develop a measure

for ethnic segregation in the blogger network and investigate whether politics as a discussion topic increases ethnic segregation (together with Nils Weidmann). Curiously, I find that political topics themselves do not increase ethnic divisions. However, strong interest in politics makes bloggers interact preferably with others from their own ethnic group. This result has important significance for our understanding of the nexus between politics and ethnicity: Whereas political issues themselves appear to be easily addressed across ethnic lines, high interest in politics seems to increase ethnic identification and thereby indirectly enhances ethnic divisions.

In a second step, I investigate how outside political events (elections) influence interethnic relations, especially the extent of ethnic segregation. I expect that both ethnic segregation itself and the influence of political topics on ethnic segregation should increase in the context of elections. Third, I will test whether higher ethnic segregation indeed increases the likelihood of interethnic tensions, as it has been proposed by existing research. In total, I believe that my project will make important substantive contributions on how interethnic relations develop in the online sphere, and methodological contributions on how social science and especially conflict research can take advantage of the possibilities of modern computing and communication technology.

NATHALIE POPOVIC

EDUCATION: MSc in Economics and Psychology, Pantheon-Sorbonne University and Paris Descartes
MAJOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
MINOR AREA: (D) Information Processing and Statistical Analysis
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Gaissmaier
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· Decisions under Risk and Uncertainty
· Heuristics and Ecological Rationality
· Experimental and Behavioural Economics

After my Bachelor's in Philosophy & Economics and internships in the field of Development Economics and Social Entrepreneurship, I got interested in behavioural economics and decided to do my Master's in Economics and Psychology at the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. For my Master thesis, I analysed decision processes in normal-form games using eye-tracking. Now under the supervision of Prof. Wolfgang Gaissmaier, I am interested in how information search and the use of specific decision strategies vary across different decision contexts and under which circumstances such decision strategies are adaptive and ecological rational.

In my first project, I build on a recent stream of research that suggests that we decide differently in situations that evoke relatively strong affect (such as choices between medications with different potential side effects) compared to situations which are relatively affect-poor (such as choices between lotteries) – a phenomenon referred to as affect gap. Specifically, we seem to rely more on heuristic decision strategies and show a decreased sensitivity to probability information in affect-rich choices (e.g. choices between medications that can lead to different side effects) compared to affect-poor choices (e.g. choices between lotteries that can lead to different potential losses). Moreover, it has been found that we often decide differently when we choose for ourselves than when we decide on behalf of another person. One explanation provided by several researchers is that we are less emotionally involved when deciding for another person than when deciding for ourselves.

Integrating these findings, I analyse in my first project the affect gap in decisions for others. Whereas participants deciding for themselves are expected to show a significant difference in information search, probability sensitivity and applied decision strategies between affect-poor and affect-rich decision problems, this difference is expected to be significantly reduced in decisions for others.

In order to get insights about people's decision processes, I also make use of the *Decisions from Experience* paradigm. In this paradigm, participants initially don't get any information about the potential outcomes and their likelihoods. Participants can, however, learn about the outcomes and probabilities by sampling from each of the options without any cost before making a decision. Thus, the paradigm gives information about how important it is for participants to get a precise knowledge about the probability of a specific outcome. Additionally, it provides interesting insights into how we make decisions in situations where our knowledge about possible outcomes and their likelihoods is based on our own experience. ⌐⌐
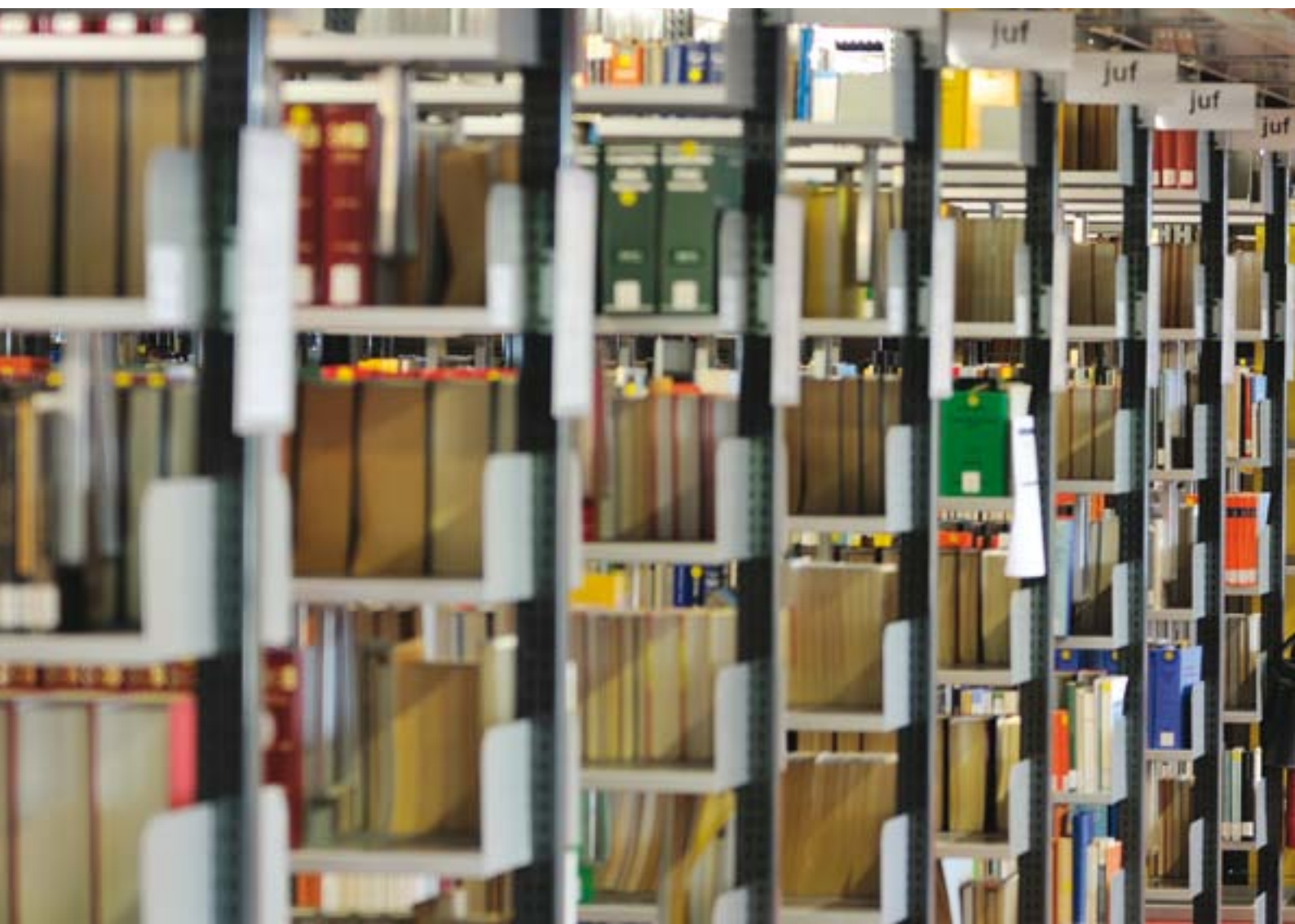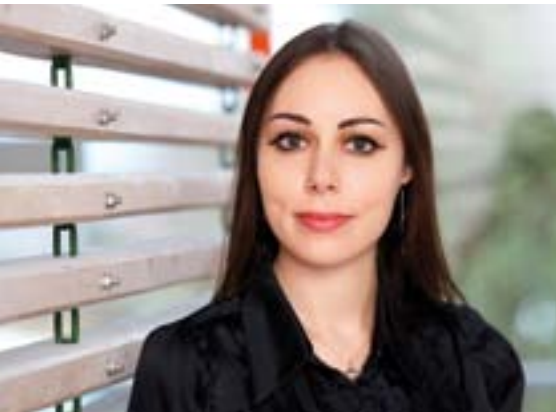
NADJA YOUNES

EDUCATION: MSc in Accounting and Finance, University of Tübingen
MAJOR AREA: (B) Intertemporal Choice and Market
MINOR AREA: (A) Behavioural Decision Making
FIRST SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Axel Kind
RESEARCH INTERESTS:
· CEO Turnover and Board Characteristics
· Multinational Firms' Ownership Structure

After my studies in Accounting and Finance at the University of Tübingen, I started my PhD at the Graduate School of Decision Sciences in October 2014. I am supervised by Prof. Dr. Axel Kind and my major research area is Intertemporal Choice and Markets (B). My research interests mainly lie in the field of Corporate Governance, more precisely in Chief Executive Officer (CEO) turnover.

Generally speaking, a CEO who is hired and fired by a board of directors, is seen as the most important person of a company. She has the strongest influence on the firm's long-term strategy including investment and financing decisions and is responsible for maximising shareholder wealth.

My first PhD project investigates the impact of abrupt CEO deaths on the wealth effect of competitors, suppliers, and corporate customers. Thereby, I especially focus on entrenched managers, i.e. those who a board of directors would or could not remove even in spite of poor performance. Previous research has shown that shareholders welcome the announcement of entrenched CEOs' sudden deaths. In anticipation of a change in the firm's current strategic direction, I assume that such departures are not only a shock for the company of the deceased manager, but will also impact its suppliers, competitors, and corporate customers.

In a second project, which is joint with Patrick Hauf, we explore the prediction power of public news articles with respect to CEO dismissals. More specifically, we screen press releases for a disproportional use of negative words (according to established literature), in order to measure the public sentiment of a firm. Independent from a CEO's prior performance, which is shown to be a main determinant of firing decisions, we expect that a negative sentiment increases the likelihood of a CEO dismissal. ⌐

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FLOWS

Bihemo Kimasa

For every vacancy that a firm fills, many more workers are reallocated: Some quit their old jobs to accept new jobs; some are laid off; and some enter or leave the labour force. As a result, for every percentage change in employment growth more workers than necessary are reallocated to achieve desired employment level. Indeed, the literature has long documented large magnitudes of worker and job flows. For example, as a percentage of employment (at the establishment level) between 1993–2003, average quarterly hires, separations, job creation and job destruction for the US were 13.1%, 10.7%, 7.6%, and 5.2%, respectively. Corresponding figures for Germany and Europe at large are much lower owing to institutional differences. In Germany, for instance, between 1993 and 2009 average annual gross hires, separation, job creation, and job destruction rates were 10.6%, 12.8%, 4.6%, 6.8%, respectively.

An age-old interest in the literature has been to fully understand the relation between job flows and worker flows at the microlevel and over the business cycle. Worker flows are understood as hires and separations. Job flows are the difference between hires and separations and they reflect employers' expansion and contraction in the workforce. Together, they speak to the demand and supply sides of the labour market.

Across countries, extant empirical evidence paints a regular pattern at the micro level: Whether they expand or contract, firms simultaneously hire and separate with workers. Furthermore, hiring and separation rates are non-linear functions of employment growth. That

is, expanding employers hire workers at least one-for-one with each percentage point increase in the employment level. Separations are also non-linear functions of establishment growth. These non-linear relations are fairly robust to business cycle fluctuations, reflecting that economic downturns or upturns merely shift the distribution of employment growth rates.

What is not well understood is how much of these flows can be attributed to high-skilled or low-skilled workers separately. Moreover, how do firms vary their skill mix as they grow in response to both idiosyncratic and aggregate shocks? This exercise is now possible because of a unique German establishment-level dataset which has for each employer measures of worker flows, gross and disaggregated.

The aim of one of my ongoing research projects is to understand how firms vary the skill composition of their workforce as they expand and contract in response to aggregate and idiosyncratic shocks. Because firms differ along several important dimensions including employment size, age, industry, and, growth, different firms will demand different quantities of worker skill groups. The central question is how the respective worker skill groups vary as firms grow and shrink in response to both idiosyncratic and aggregate (business cycle) shocks. By decomposing employment into different skill groups, I can, contrary to the past, uncover how much of the variation in employment is attributed to which skill groups. The project will enable an understanding of which employers are more likely to hire which types of employees and can uncover which workers are more likely to be hired or laid off during recessions or booms, and potentially for what reasons. ⌐

THE MERITS OF GOING ABROAD DURING THE PHD

Sabine Otto

One beauty of being a researcher is that the profession is an international pursuit. Even though we spend many hours in the office, our work and outcomes are not limited by geographical boundaries. Rather, we publish in international journals, collaborate with colleagues from around the globe, and carry out field research in different countries. Another possibility of gaining international experiences is a research stay abroad. Indeed, it is an opportunity to spice up your doctoral studies and it is a valuable experience during your PhD. During the third year of my dissertation I had the chance to spend three months at the Department of Government & Politics at the University of Maryland. Being in an excellent academic environment and living in the U.S. contributed to both my academic and private development.

What are the advantages of conducting a research stay at a foreign university? In a hectic and tightly planned PhD programme, going abroad should have a clear purpose and result in an added value to your PhD and academic career. In that sense, choosing the right university or department is crucial. One strategy is to pick a university according to its reputation – Harvard is certainly an eye catcher on your CV. On the other side, in order to maximise short- and long-term benefits, a better option is to select an environment that matches your own work and expertise. From this perspective, choosing a university that hosts important scholars in your area of research or who fit your methodological approach is an appropriate strategy.

I chose to join my second supervisor's (Kathleen Gallagher Cunningham) home University. Some of the most prominent scholars on grouplevel civil war research work at the Department of Government & Politics at the University of Maryland. Since my own work deals with armed actors in internal conflicts, I benefited tremendously from the interactions with and spot-on feedback from Kathleen Gallagher Cunningham and her colleagues on my dissertation project. For instance, Kathleen Cunningham has pushed conflict research ahead by conceptualising and investigating how the existence of various anti-government organisations impact conflict dynamics and outcomes. Kathleen Cunningham's rigorous theorising of complex civil war dynamics has inspired my dissertation. In my own work, I complement the focus on anti-government groups by integrating pro-government militias in concepts of civil wars. The repeated interactions with Kathleen Cunningham helped me to sharpen the framing of my dissertation and contributed to elaborating more concise arguments. Furthermore, due to early planning I had the opportunity to present my own research at the Department's IR/CICDM Workshop. This workshop series brings together faculty and graduate students with an interest in International Relations, and it allowed me to exchange with researcher from a diverse Political Science background. The repeated in-depth interactions with faculty members and PhD students impacted

my dissertation project directly, because I received feedback on one of my dissertation papers over several iterations. I also enjoyed getting in contact with a research community that has a different perspective on my own research than the one at the University of Konstanz. This experience was not only beneficial to broaden my intellectual horizon, but also to anticipate potential criticism of journal reviewers. Furthermore, the exchange with various scholars contributed to establish ties and networks facilitating future cooperation with junior and senior scholars alike. Finally, it was interesting to get a taste of a competitive research environment. Being in a different working environment for three months allows me to make a better judgement which job market to target for a post-doc position.

While the academic benefits of going abroad are outstanding, spending a couple of months in a different country is also a cultural experience. For instance, I needed some time to get into communicational codes, routines and modes of personal interactions. One challenge was to figure out that the rule of interaction is pro-activity. Information is happily provided if one is asking but it is less likely to be revealed without doing so. When I arrived, I assumed that the department's staff would provide me with the most basic information about campus life. I quickly realised that things work differently. If I needed something, I had to ask. Until I discovered the different logic of interaction, I was

confused that nobody told me whether there exists a cafeteria, where the other PhD students have their offices, and where the bus leaves. Another big difference is that academics do not make lunch breaks together. People usually have lunch in the office while working. While meeting for lunch at the University of Konstanz is rather informal, in the U.S. it sometimes feels more formal. Professional and personal interactions became easier after I had learned that being pro-active and making appointments is the way to go. As part of the cultural experience, I also took the opportunity to discover some cities in the US. Due to its proximity I went various times at the weekend to Washington D.C. Being accepted for conference brought me to New Orleans. Since the marginal costs are relatively low, I also took the opportunity to visit New York and Los Angeles. The diversity, the different styles, and vibes in these cities impressed me. Each city is appealing in its own way. However, they all have high rates of homeless people, poverty, and segregation according to social status in common. I did not get used to the obvious social injustice. Being confronted with different realities is one important aspect of a stay abroad. It gave me a chance to experience new perspectives and to re-evaluate my own attitudes and preferences.

While going abroad during the PhD is an excellent idea, there are some challenges. Planning and conducting a research stay in the U.S. is costly in material and non-material terms. For

instance, visa costs sum up to a several hundred Euros, and living in the U.S. is significantly more expensive than in Germany. In addition, selecting the appropriate university takes time and the overall visa procedure is tedious. Furthermore, getting in contact with the preferred scholar and being accepted as a pre-doctoral fellow can be challenging. I, for instance, underestimated how much time it takes to plan the trip, to get used to the new environment, and the additional financial costs. As a consequence, I at times felt frustrated because I spent a lot of time organising the research stay and contemplating how to best deal with budget constraints rather than working on my dissertation. However, careful organisation help keep the costs at a minimum. Early planning and approaching your supervisor and his or her network contribute to getting in contact with the right scholar on time. Furthermore, as a member of the GSDS we are in the comfortable position of receiving logistical and financial support making the undertaking of going abroad easier.

Taken together, I am certain that the interactions with leading scholars in my research area at the University of Maryland contributed to improve my dissertation project. I am also convinced that the research stay abroad will be beneficial for future cooperation and research projects. Living in the US was an enlightening experience for me. Of course, it took a lot of effort and time, but in the end, the benefits clearly outweigh the costs. ⌐

HOW HUMANS MANIPULATE ELECTIONS…

Verena Mack

… and why the interdisciplinary nature of the GSDS can make a difference for such a project.

I research statistical methods to detect election fraud and to be more precise I focus on digit tests within that discipline. Those methods relay on the official election results at the lowest level of aggregations, the polling stations. Researchers showed that a specific digit of this vote counts should follow a specific distribution. For example in polling station 1, party A received 245 votes, in polling station 2 it is 591 and so on. In polling station 1 this gives a first digit of 2, a second digit that is 4 and the last digit is 5, in 2 the first digit is 5, the second 9 and the last digit is 1. The last digit of such vote counts is assumed to be uniformly distributed which means that all numbers between 0 and 9 have the same probability to appear as a last digit. Scholars combined two important aspects to establish the last digit test: First, almost all processes should result in last digits that are uniformly

distributed and therefore only a very specific process can disrupt it. Second, psychologist showed in multiple studies that humans are incapable of producing random numbers even if they are specifically asked to do so. Therefore, it is assumed that a person that manipulates an election through replacing vote counts by made up numbers will cause deviations from the expected uniform distribution because the person is incapable of producing such random numbers.

While the idea seems smart at the first glance, it neglects important aspects at a second glance. First, it assumes that a person that manipulates vote counts replaces nearly all numbers of such an election return sheet. This is not a reasonable assumption if humans are considered to be thoughtful and strategic. Such a person might prefer a (time)

efficient strategy and instead of changing every number, which can be a lot of work, they change only a few vote counts in polling stations that make the biggest difference for the final result. Second, manipulation itself is not trivial. This is something I experienced myself when preparing my presentation for the first Science Slam of the GSDS for which I manipulated vote counts by hand to illustrate the logic of the test. For example, the vote counts of the different parties should add up to the sum of voters and stay within the number of eligible voters. This requires attention and enforces limits on the "random" number a manipulator might produce. Moreover, there are many possibilities to manipulate election return sheets, replacing vote counts by made up numbers is likely just one out of many manipulation strategies.

Researchers assume the random number strategy as the relevant mechanism, but it has never been studied. I established an experiment to learn how subjects manipulative election results and what strategies they use. Laboratory experiments were not part of my expertise at that point. I first had to learn that conducting an experiment is never simple, fast and the implementation is not necessary straight forward. Here, the interdisciplinary of the GSDS as well as having an office next door to the right people made a big difference. I discussed the experiment over and over with Jan, Konstantin, Fabian and Dominik who all work with experiments in their dissertation. They invited me to an informal colloquium of Area A to discuss the experimental setup, its framing, the order of the task, subject matching and so on. At first, those things seemed to be fine details, but they make a big difference for a proper setup of the experiment and to receive valid data for analysis. For example, it improved the quality of the data (capturing subjects actual manipulation behaviour) to discuss the different possibilities how the framing and ordering of the manipulation and evaluation task could impact behaviour and performance in each task and I could also learn from more experienced researchers in this field how the matching of subjects can impact how subjects tackle a task.

My results show that subjects manipulate as little as possible and therefore the extent increases with the intensity of manipulation. However, a different setup can change this behaviour and increase the extent of manipulation, keeping the intensity constant. Moreover, subjects do not always replace vote counts with a new number, but also change individual digits, swap votes between parties and focus on shifting votes between parties instead of increasing turnout. Both, the extent of manipulation and the strategy that is applied can affect detectability by the LD test.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE EUROPEAN PROJECT

Daniela Beyer

What happens to nation states' decision-making when you add another level of governance? When you merge countries into a Union that resembled each other but did not share a common culture or language, social, economic, or political history (besides a history of war – one of the Union's founding reasons)? Moreover, how does a project that started off as an Economic Community change when, in a major treaty in the 1990s and a number of further far-reaching developments in the following 25 years, this new and unprecedented level of governance takes over more and more sovereignty from the member states and adds an increasing amount of topics to its own agenda?

This multilevel project currently exists in Europe – a complex set-up of intragovernmental and supranational institutions on the European Union level in addition to 28 strong member states that do not see themselves in a federation comparable to the United States of America. Quite to the contrary, they do not only govern their countries but also exert influence on EU matters. This complex and unique framework shapes today's European continent.

To understand political decision-making in Europe that will affect our and future generations' lives, I argue, we need to take these particularities into account and apply a comparative perspective on European countries, their agenda-setting and policy-making alongside the parallel development at the European level. As a consequence, my dissertation defines the European project as much more than just an institutional addition to the political landscape. This way, I approach questions of "neglected effects", "representing Europeans", and "domestic consequences" of deepening European integration:

Let's start from the "Delors Myth" – a claim by one of the Union's founding fathers and early commission presidents that states that within the next 10 years (from a 1988 perspective) more than 80% of the legislation related to economics, and maybe also taxes and social affairs will be of community origin. While this, per se, has never happened because the member states kept their say and "protected" their countries from European influences to a certain extent as research on the finds, I contend that by only looking at national laws transposing European legislation directly we miss further important influences. Through shifting competencies from the national to the European level, as has happened extensively over the last 40 years, the European project changes agenda-setting and policy-making decisively also in seemingly uninfluenced policy areas. An increase of the share
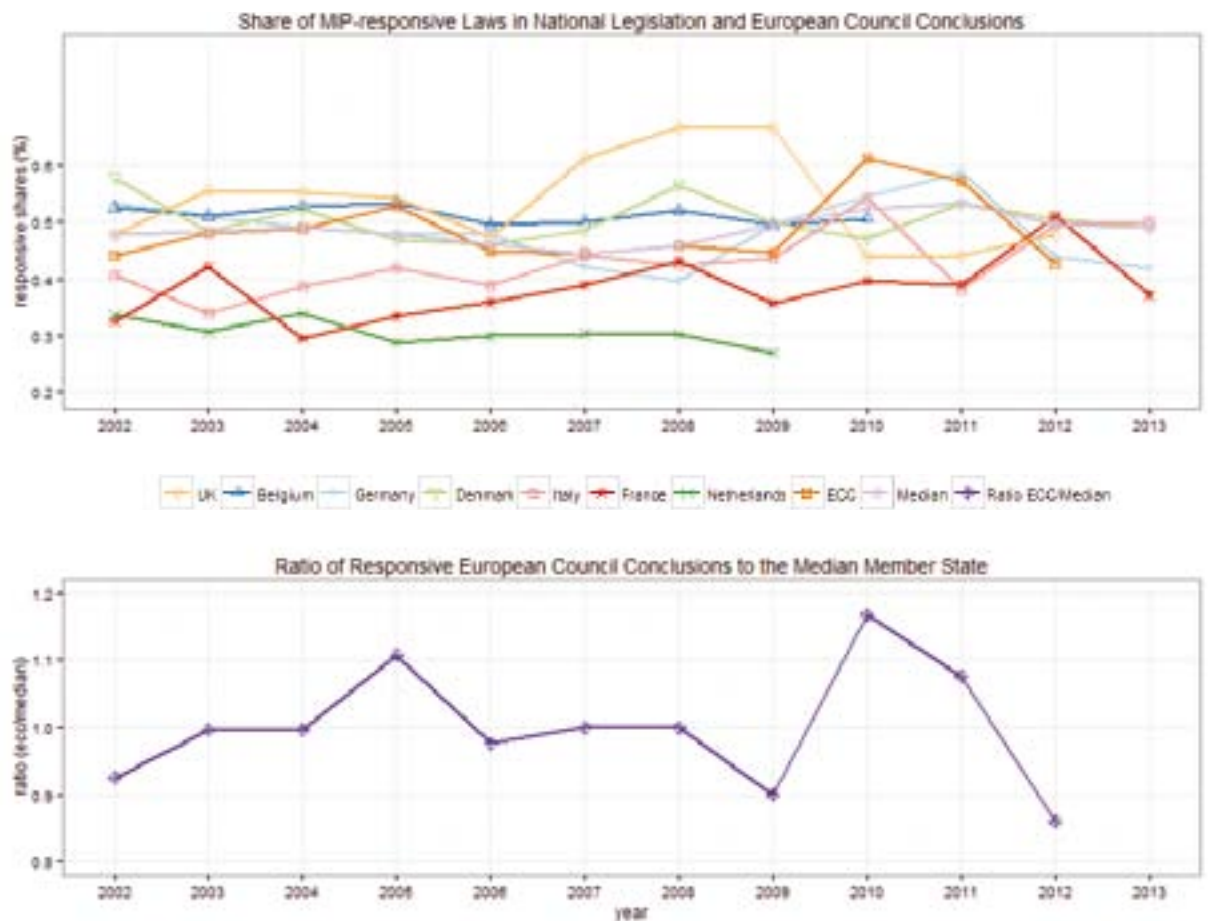
of German (exemplary for other member states) laws with community origin from 18% to 54% over those years does not go unnoticed. I find that it profoundly and lastingly influences policy-making dynamics: decision-makers' attention can be shifted more easily to topics requiring legislation and the process becomes much smoother, while the opposite happens for the proportion of laws with European influence.

Yet, if that happens, if the EU influences policies in so many fields directly and also governance processes indirectly, do we not have to ask ourselves who is actually responsible for citizens' concerns? Who cares for topics that concern our daily lives? The European level is often claimed to be undemocratic and distant from its citizens, lacking the context for any kind of representation that we are familiar with from our countries. At the same time, the EU needs to present result to justify its existence in addition to the autonomous nation states. My findings suggest that the EU deals with policy areas that citizens claim to be the most important at the time – and potentially even more than the member states – given that it has the respective competencies as assigned by the treaties and that a shared problem perception in the member states exists. For topics of citizens' concern to make it on the EU agenda comparatively easy agreement (as measured in similarity of problem perceptions and urgency), cross-national coalitions on topics, or an institutionally defined stronger agenda-setter (the country holding the European Council presidency) needs to exist. The accompanying graph portrays which percentage of member states' laws concerns topics that citizens claim to be important. In the second part it shows how much more or less responsive the EU is compared to the median member state. With values consistently around and often above one it indicates that the EU is actually more repsonsive to citizens' concerns than we thought, sometimes even more responsive than the member states.

Given the finding of a stronger than expected role of the EU level (that is dependent on national influences, however), the consequent next question would be whether EU member states do

Share of MIP-responsive Laws in National Legislation and European Council Conclusions

Ratio of Responsive European Council Conclusions to the Median Member State

not grow closer with regard to their priorities for policy areas over time because of the strong common influence and collaboration? An initial look reveals that some countries are close to the EU mean in distributing their attention to topics, others deviate in their attention to certain topics over the whole time, while again others portray many ups- and downs. My claim is that the Council Presidencies play a role for major deviations from the rule. Countries' pioneering and agenda-setting roles when being in this institutionally defined stronger position can act counter, however. Depending on the initial deviation of the respective topic from the EU mean and the decision whether or not to set the topic as one of few focus areas for the presidency, we see countries adjust or deviate even stronger from the other countries.

Similarity of EU-member states in their policy-making, the role of institutional constraints and set-ups on the European level, the domestic consequences of decisions or roles currently held at the EU level – those factors unite the three papers into a dissertation on the consequences of the European project for the member states. All of it concerns the new framework's domestic effects for the countries of Europe.

In the news, the European Union has been very prominent these days: the economic crisis, threatening a Grexit and potential disintegration because of disagreement over solutions, the refugee crisis, jeopardising the Schengen agreement with the free movement of people as one of the most important basic principles of the Union, and the upcoming referendum on Britain's future in or outside the Union are only some examples that prove the importance of dealing with the EU's consequences. Those, and, more importantly, their perceptions, decide about the future of the European Union that has begun to shape the European continent. ⌐

Europeanized and Domestic Legislation (1977 – 2013)

Universität
Konstanz
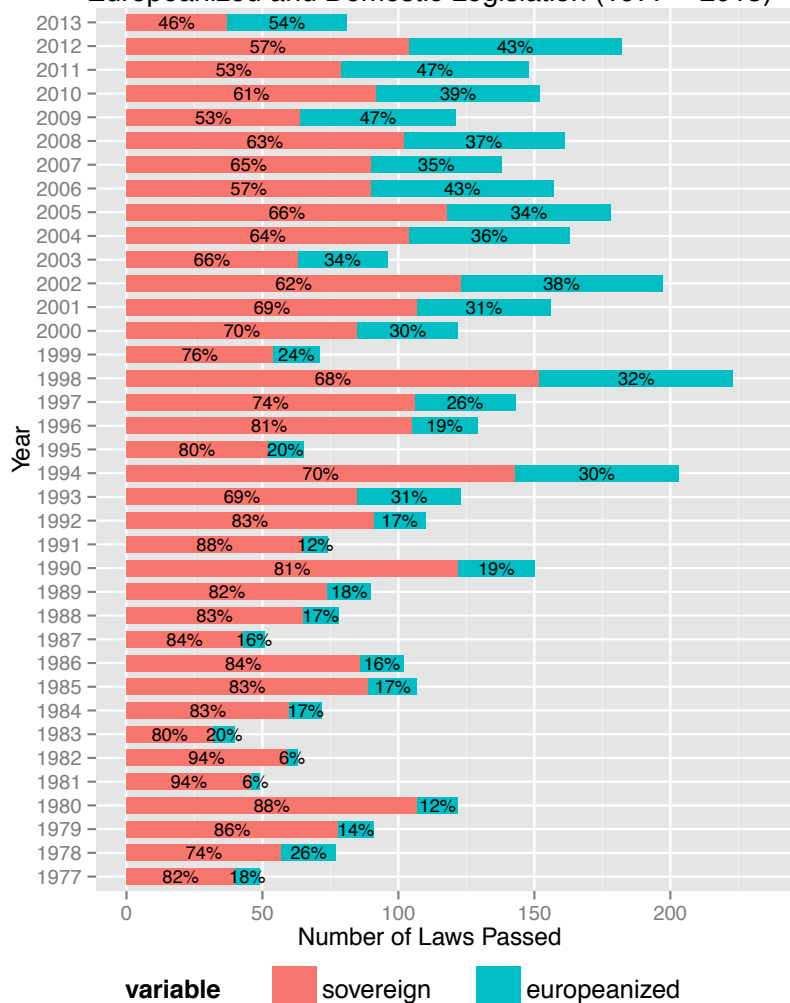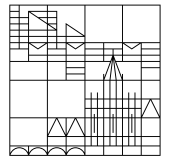
Exploring Ignorance

Contact Information:
gsds.overloadinfo
2016@uni.kn
– gsds.uni.kn/
symposium-2016

The Acquisition, Selection and Processing of Information

Interdisciplinary Research Symposium on Decision Making
18−20 May, 2016, hedicke's Terracotta

Opening Speaker: Urs Fischbacher (University of Konstanz)

Keynote Speakers: Gerd Gigerenzer (MPI for Human Development Berlin)
Arthur Lupia (University of Michigan)

Focus Speakers: Susann Fiedler (MPI for Research on Collective Goods, Bonn) · Ian Krajbich
(Ohio State University) · Alex Mintz (IDC Herzliya) · Thorsten Pachur (MPI for
Human Development, Berlin) · Stefan Schulz-Hardt (University of Göttingen) ·
Marco Steenbergen (University of Zürich)

GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF DECISION SCIENCES

In cooperation with: Department of Psychology, Department of
Politics and Public Administration, International Office

TW
THURGAUER
WIRTSCHAFTSINSTITUT
an der Universität Konstanz

EXPLORING IGNORANCE

The Acquisition, Selection and Processing of Information
Interdisciplinary GSDS Research Symposium, 18-20 May 2016

How do individuals or groups make decisions with regard to themselves, environmental constraints and strategic interactions? In a nutshell, this summarises the question underlying the interdisciplinary Graduate School of Decision Sciences. While admittedly being much too broad to ever be ever studied in-depth or let alone answered across the diverse decision-makers and decisions studied in the Social Sciences, it neatly summarises the challenges of interdisciplinary decision science.

One way of living up to these challenges is to break intractable research questions in smaller bits and pieces and tackle them in an interdisciplinary fashion. This is one key goal of the 2016 GSDS Symposium. After the success of the 2014 GSDS Symposium "Do I like what I prefer?" we are proud to hold the 2nd GSDS Symposium "Exploring Ignorance - The Acquisition, Selection, and Processing of Information" in May 2016. This research symposium focusses on crucial questions asked throughout Psychology, Economics and Political Science: How is information used in decision-making, and

how can we study and understand its variation across decision-makers and contexts? Answering these questions has largely been an exercise carried out isolated within each of those disciplines using discipline-specific theoretical and methodological approaches. The 2016 GSDS Symposium integrates an interdisciplinary group of researchers to foster an exchange on common insights and challenges regarding the role of information in decision-making processes.

The Symposium is organised around keynote and focus sessions held by distinguished speakers on selected research areas in information behaviour. We are excited to host Prof. Arthur Lupia (University of Michigan) and Prof. Gerd Gigerenzer (Max-Planck-Institute for Human Development) as keynote speakers as well as Prof. Alex Mintz (Institute for Policy and Strategy (IPS) at IDC Herzliya), Dr. Susann Fiedler (Max-Planck-Institute for Research on Collective Goods), Dr. Ian Krajbich (Ohio State University), Dr. Thorsten Pachur (Max-Planck-Institute for Human Development), Prof. Stefan

Schulz-Hardt (University of Göttingen) and Prof. Marco Steenbergen (University of Zürich) as focus speakers. These are complemented by paper and poster presentations of over 30 research projects submitted from researchers all over the world. The Symposium offers a unique, interdisciplinary discussion, and feedback platform for researchers interested and actively engaged in the study information behaviour. It will hence feature networking opportunities for current and future research projects.

We wish to thank the GSDS, the TWI and the involved departments for their generous funding of the research symposium and encourage you to join us in making interdisciplinarity reality.

Prof. Arthur Lupia
(University of Michigan)

QUICK FACTS

Date May 18th-20th, 2016
Location hedicke's Terracotta ,
Luisenstraße 9, 78464 Konstanz
www.terracotta-konstanz.de

CONTACT INFORMATION
gsds.overloadinfo2016@uni.kn

For more information and registration,
please see the conference website
–gsds.uni.kn/symposium-2016

Prof. Gerd Gigerenzer
(Max-Planck-Institute for
Human Development)

Organisers (l.t.r.): Johannes Doerflinger, Nathalie Popovic, Julia Göhringer, David Grammling, Lucia Görke, Konstantin Käppner

JUNIOR PROFESSORS

LYUDMILA GRIGORYEVA is a Junior Professor for Computational Statistics and Econometrics at the University of Konstanz since October 2015. She obtained her PhD in mathematical modeling and computational methods at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv in 2009. She was awarded with a Schlumberger Foundation Faculty for Future Fellowship for two years in a row in 2011-2013, which she used to conduct research in the Laboratoire de Mathématiques de Besançon (France) as a postdoctoral fellow. In 2014 and 2015 she continued her work in that institution in the framework of a multidisciplinary research project funded by the Région de Franche-Comté. Her research interests lay mainly in the areas of statistical modeling, financial econometrics, dynamical systems, and machine learning.

1) Why did you choose the University of Konstanz and the GSDS as the next place for continuing your academic career?

My research interests are diverse and I was looking for a place where this could have been appreciated and welcomed. The University of Konstanz and the GSDS propose perfect environment for personal growth and ambitious plans. The working atmosphere is very motivating, which is so important in the academic career. The GSDS proposes a great meeting point for researchers from different disciplines, which provides great opportunities for the applications of my work.

2) In research I am currently most interested in...

mathematical statistics, time series analysis, machine learning, and dynamical systems with applications to financial econometrics and high-dimensional signal treatment.

3) The GSDS is an interdisciplinary Graduate School. How will your research benefit from such an integrated approach?

I find the GSDS an outstanding platform for the interdisciplinary interaction of researchers from different communities, which makes it so special on the academic map. Communication with the experts from other fields is always inspiring. Personally, I am very concerned about the applications of my research and hence, from that point of view, getting closer to other disciplines may be mutually enriching.

4) What has influenced you the most in your academic career so far?

The most influential for me so far have been the years that I spent in the Laboratoire de Mathématiques de Besançon as a postdoctoral fellow. There, I got the taste of fearless brainstorming problems that are at the edge of various disciplines and also the taste for true and devoted collaboration.

5) From your personal experience: what advice can you give to the doctoral students of the Graduate School?

My advice is not to be scared of anything in research, to take risks, to be stubborn in the positive sense of the word, and not to get desperate when something does not work out. Doing research with its ups and downs is a privilege and one has to keep in mind that we are given a great opportunity to do what we love the most.

JANINA HOFFMANN is a Junior Professor for Information Processing and Economic Decision Making. She studied at the University of Mannheim and received her PhD from the University of Basel in 2014. At the GSDS, her research focuses on the psychological mechanisms underlying human judgment and decision-making.

1) Why did you choose the University of Konstanz and the GSDS as the next place for continuing your academic career?

In my past work, I studied how human decision-making is grounded in basic memory processes, such as retrieval from long-term memory. The interdisciplinary focus of the GSDS offered to broaden this perspective and to apply my knowledge about the cognitive processes underlying decision making to new research areas.

2) In research I am currently most interested in...

Broadly speaking, I am now mostly interested in how the decision criteria people set interact with experiences people made in the past. For instance, imagine a consumer who wants to buy a new car and does not want to spend a lot of money. However, the consumer may also remember a particularly nice car from one newspaper ad. How does this memory influence the decision the consumer makes? To understand this interaction, I study how people make judgments over the course of time and adapt to changing decision contexts. Further, I develop and test cognitive process models that describe this learning process.

3) The GSDS is an interdisciplinary Graduate School. How will your research benefit from such an integrated approach?

The GSDS brings together researchers interested in a vast range of theoretical and methodological approaches. Discussing my ideas with colleagues from different fields may first benefit my own research by considering a new perspective. Second, integrating new ideas from different fields can be a very fruitful research approach.

4) What has influenced you the most in your academic career so far?

Over the course of my career, I profited a lot from the support of my PhD supervisors, scientific discussions with different mentors and peers, as well as workshops that not only enhanced my professional skills, but also broadened my academic network. However, I would never have started an academic career without meeting a professor during my undergrads who shared his fascination for how the human mind works with his students. This fascination is what keeps me pursuing an academic career.

5) From your personal experience: what advice can you give to the doctoral students of the Graduate School?

During my PhD, I think I have struggled mostly with writing up a manuscript. As any statistical technique, however, writing is something you can learn. Taking courses in academic writing and getting feedback on your manuscripts early in your career helps a lot to improve your writing skills.

EFFICIENT FIRM DYNAMICS IN A FRICTIONAL LABOR MARKET

Leo Kaas (University of Konstanz) and
Phillip Kircher (University of Pennsylvania);
American Economic Review, Vol. 105, 3030-3060, 2015

Abstract: We develop and analyse a labour market model in which heterogeneous firms operate under decreasing returns and compete for labour by posting long-term contracts. Firms achieve faster growth by offering higher lifetime wages, which allows them to fill vacancies with higher probability, consistent with recent empirical findings. The model also captures several other regularities about firm size, job flows and pay, and generates sluggish aggregate dynamics of labour market variables. In contrast to existing bargaining models, efficiency obtains on all margins of job creation and destruction, and the model allows a tractable characterisation over the business cycle.

NS (Nawid Siassi): Your work contributes to a large literature on equilibrium unemployment and search frictions in the labour market. Could you summarise the main cornerstones of this theory and how your paper contributes to this literature?

LK (Leo Kaas): Labour markets function differently from most other markets: the simple paradigm of a static competitive market in which downward rigidity of real wages is the sole reason of persistent unemployment falls short of capturing the observation that unfilled jobs and unemployment coexist and that job and worker flows are sizable. By now, the search-and-matching approach is the standard toolkit for macroeconomists and labour economists to describe not only unemployment dynamics but also the flows of workers between different labour market states, the creation and destruction of jobs, and the dispersion and dynamics of earnings. For their seminal contributions to this literature, P. Diamond, D. Mortensen and C. Pissarides have been awarded the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economics in Memory of Alfred Nobel in the year 2010. One shortcoming of the textbook search- and matching model is that firms are described too simplistically. In contrast to the evidence, firm size plays no role for wages or for the creation and destruction of jobs in the standard model. This deficiency is the starting point of a literature on the role of firms in labour markets, and this is where our paper fits in.

NS: Most of the previous work on this topic relies on the assumption that firms fill their job vacancies at

a common rate. The validity of this assumption is, however, challenged by recent empirical evidence. How does your theory account for this evidence and what are the implications?

LK: Indeed, for a long time and due to lack of appropriate data, the recruiting behaviour of firms has been treated like a black box. New firm-level data on vacancies and hires have allowed researchers to understand better how firms hire and how this hiring behaviour varies over the business cycle. For the United States, a recent paper by S. Davis, J. Faberman and J. Haltiwanger shows that firms expand employment not only by posting more vacancies but especially by filling those vacancies at a higher rate. Our paper provides a theoretical foundation for this observation: highly productive firms offer more attractive wage contracts, which allows them to fill vacancies faster and to expand their workforce faster than less productive firms.

NS: In order to test your theory, you simulate employment and firm dynamics in our model and confront the results with actual business cycle data. How successful is your model in accounting for the salient features of the data?

LK: We calibrate the parameters of our model economy to match the micro-level recruitment patterns. With this parameterisation we can also study how the model economy responds to aggregate productivity shocks driving the business cycle. We find that the aggregate recruiting intensity varies procyclically, which accounts for a second empirical finding of Davis, Faberman and Haltiwanger. Moreover, the very same parameterisation that accounts for the micro-level variation in vacancy-fill rates across firms also generates aggregate dynamics of the recruiting intensity of a similar magnitude as in U.S. data.

NS: Your work also makes contributions on a theoretical and technical level. For instance, you are able to show that the competitive equilibrium in your model is "efficient", and that the model is particularly tractable even outside the "steady state". Could you provide a brief intuition for the meaning of these results and their implications?

LK: Although there are search-and-matching frictions in our model economy, wages are flexible in the sense that firms can commit to arbitrary wage contracts and that workers can decide for what types of contracts to search. Extending earlier results in the literature, we establish that the resulting equilibrium is socially efficient: a fictitious central planner cannot allocate firms and workers better than the market does. This efficiency result is especially useful for computational applications. Normally macroeconomic models with substantial heterogeneity require rather sophisticated approximation techniques to simulate business-cycle dynamics. Those techniques are not required for our model; it permits a tractable numerical implementation despite of rich heterogeneity on the side of firms.

Leo Kaas is a professor at the Department of Economics and former scientific coordinator of the Graduate School. His research interests are macroeconomics and labour economics.

Nawid Siassi is a Junior Professor at the Graduate School of Decision Sciences. His research focuses on the determinants and consequences of inequality, the value of intrahousehold insurance, and the effectiveness of labour market policies and anti-poverty programmes.

ETHNIC OUTBIDDING AND NESTED COMPETITION

Christina Isabel Zuber (University of Konstanz) and Edina Szöcsik (University of Bern);

EXPLAINING THE EXTREMISM OF ETHNONATIONAL MINORITY PARTIES IN EUROPE

Abstract: The classical outbidding model of ethnic politics argues that democratic competition involving ethnic parties inevitably leads to ethnic outbidding where parties adopt ever more extreme positions. However, recent small-N studies show that ethnic outbidding is only one of a range of strategies available to ethnic parties. This article seeks to explain why some ethnic parties are extremist, whereas others adopt moderate positions. Drawing on the ethnic outbidding and the nested competition model of ethnic party competition, it is hypothesised that the ethnic segmentation of the electoral market, and the relative salience of an ethnically cross-cutting economic dimension of party competition, account for the varying degrees of extremism. Hypotheses are tested drawing on a novel, expert-survey-based dataset that provides indicators for the positions of 83 ethnonational minority parties in 22 European democracies in 2011.

Results of ordinary least squares and two-level linear regressions show that as the economic dimension gains importance, parties become more moderate relative to the party system mean. The electorate's ethnic segmentation has a positive effect on extremism, but this effect is not significant in all models. Contrary to expectations, higher ethnic segmentation of the party system is associated with more moderate positions in the majority of the estimated models.

MB (Michael Becher): Multi-ethnic countries make up a large share of contemporary democracies and immigration means that even more homogenous countries like Germany become more heterogeneous ethnically. You have published prolifically on how party competition works in this setting. Is political competition fundamentally different in multi-ethnic countries compared to ethnically less diverse countries?

CZ (Christina Zuber): Many scholars used to claim that political competition is fundamentally different in these contexts due to the stability of ethnic identity categories compared to other social identity categories. The default assumption was that the truest representative of the group always wins and then the literature also equated the truest representative with the most radical defender of group rights. My short answer is that if you look at the empirical reality, then the parties are not that different from other parties not appealing to ethnic identity categories.

MB: What is at stake in the study of this topic?

CZ: One motivating question for me is whether democracy can function when the interests of identity groups are represented. There is a tendency to think that as soon as we bring identity into politics, then everything becomes really conflictual. If this is true, the only solution would be: let's not talk about identity in politics, let's just talk about substantive concerns, let's build

a road for everybody and then things work. I do not believe that we can just shut out identity concerns; they are there, so my hope was that there might be a way to represent them peacefully and not represent them in a conflictual way. Is it possible for parties to pick up identity concerns of their voters without calling into question the existence of the common state?

Another motivation is theoretical. A dominant view in the literature was the so-called model of ethnic outbidding. It is a simple game-theoretical model of party competition where parties appealing to different ethnic groups compete for their respective voters and, in the long run the most radical contender dominates within each intra-ethnic arena of competition. That expectation of ethnic outbidding among elites is underlying many models in conflict research that did not test the underlying mechanism of outbidding but focused on implications at the group level, and when asked about the mechanism, they would refer to ethnic outbidding among elites. In my work, I wanted to tackle the mechanism directly and study the elites and their behaviour directly, instead of the groups.

MB: In your recent article with Edina Szöcsik in the European Journal of Political Research you explain why some parties representing ethnic minority groups actually make more extreme demands regarding national autonomy than others. What is the empirical basis for this observation?

CZ: We embarked on this massive data collection project. We did an expert survey, asking experts for party systems and ethnic parties all across Europe to give us their evaluation of where these ethnic parties stand on ethnic issues and where they stand on economic issues, and how important the respective dimension is for their programme. We defined the extreme pole as a claim about breaking up the existing state, so if you demand annexation of the territory of your group to another state (irredentism) or if you want to secede and build a new nation-state for your group. This extreme position is for example now adopted very prominently by the Catalans in Spain. The Scottish National Party and the Alliance of Independent Social Democrats, a Serb party in Bosnia are other secessionist examples.

MB: What about the ones that take more moderate positions?

CZ: To stick to the Catalan example, during our period of investigation the dominant Catalan governing party was still autonomist, so they were in favour of increasing autonomy for Catalonia within Spain, but they were not making a claim about seceding from Spain. That was when we were collecting the data in 2011 (a long time span from collecting data and publishing the article). They turned secessionist later on.

MB: How difficult was it to get the experts to respond to your survey?

CZ: We got a better response rate than the Benoit and Laver expert survey on party positions, and, I think it is because we specifically addressed people working on these topics. We did not just contact any political scientist because we knew not everybody is following these parties and the ethnicity and nationalism topics we are interested in. So we got a response rate of 25%, but we really had to "pamper" the experts. There was a big difference between political scientists who are familiar with the idea of comparing between countries and historians and ethnologists who rather responded that the scale does not do justice to the case they study in depth, or that in their context, none of the parties demands secession, which is of course very interesting from a comparative perspective. We wrote a lot of e-mails explaining what we do and why we do it.

MB: So why do some parties take more extreme positions than others?

CZ: We test an argument I previously made in a different article where I illustrate it with a case study. The argument is that not all ethnic parties compete in the same situational logic. Some really only see their other intra-ethnic competitors as relevant and only stay within the narrow boundaries of this ethnic game. Others see themselves as simultaneously competing with other ethnic parties appealing to the same group and with the "normal" non-ethnic parties. What I am arguing is that previously, the literature has only taken the first situation into

account, so they assumed that as soon as you are talking to an ethnic group, then you automatically only refer to other ethnic parties who also want to represent that same group. What I found in my case study based research in Serbia is that some of the parties indeed think like that, but that other ethnic parties realise that their group members have diverse interests and that there is a danger that they will "convert" to a normal party, because they want better social policies, they want for example to join the European Union so they care about non-cultural/non-identity related matters. And in order to be able to compete with the parties offering a broader spectrum of policies, these parties broaden their programme, and by broadening their programme they start talking to voters beyond the narrow boundaries of the group. So the argument that we then test in the article with Edina on a large-N basis is that ethnic parties that compete not just on ethnic issues but also on economic issues will moderate their positions also on ethnic issues in order to be able to get more voters into the boat that care about more things than identity. In a sense, it is a theory-modifying approach because we are not saying that the dominant outbidding model is wrong, we are just saying that it only holds under very strict assumptions.

MB: One assumption seems to be that ethnic groups are already well defined prior to competition. How important is this assumption, does it matter for your analysis?

CZ: We do know that ethnic identities are more stable than other identities. They are constructed, yes, but if you read the work by Kanchan Chandra, for example, you see why they are much more difficult to change. The characteristics that a community believes somebody must fulfil to be included as member of an ethnic group are often difficult to change. They often include phenotypical aspects, like the colour of your skin, they may include the language, which you can learn, but not over night, they may include your religion. Depending on the context, different characteristics are used to define membership in an ethnic group. But most of all, many definitions of ethnicity, and also the one we adopt, agree in that ethnicity is defined by the idea of common descent, so at least you have to believe that you have common ancestors, and that belief of shared ancestry cannot easily be changed. If you are in a community, people know who your parents and your grandparents are, and you cannot just say: "I am something else now". So if we agree that ethnic identity is somehow related to descent, even if it is just the idea of common descent, then it is very difficult to change that. The other difficult and related question is: are really all parties we include ethnic parties? We took the relevant ethnic groups from the ethnic power relations dataset (EPR-ETH Zurich) and they define the Catalans as an ethnic group, so we include parties appealing explicitly to the Catalans as ethnic parties. Now if you go and speak to Catalans, they do not see themselves as an ethnic group.

MB: They see themselves as what?

CZ: They see themselves as a nation, and they do not relate their identity to common descent. Descent does not matter, ancestors do not matter, as I study in a newer project that I now work on.

MB: Coming back to one of your motivating questions. What can we learn from this study about the common view - which is cited in the opening of your article - that democracy is going to be much more difficult to sustain in multi-ethnic countries?

CZ: The first implication is that we can be a bit more optimistic than expecting by default that if we let people vote in these contexts, then the nationalists are just going to radicalise everything. No. The elites have a choice, they can also emphasise other things, and it is possible to deliberately open up the interests of groups and include more down to earth interests.

Another implication is that, as soon as you start disentangling substantive economic interests from group identities, then you have a chance but if you conflate them, then you have even more grounds for conflict. This is something I want to work on in the future, the interrelationship between economic interests and ethnic or national identity. It is the old question of cross-cutting cleavages, but this time not taking a sociological perspective where parties just represent cleavages. I am convinced that parties can actively shape cleavages.

What are the conditions under which ethnic identity becomes entangled with economic interests, thus making a secessionist project much more viable, and when are the interests actually perceived as cross-cutting and help the parties take a moderate approach? And this ties in with research that a colleague of mine, Nenad Stojanovic is doing on direct democracy. He is arguing - against the academic mainstream - that direct democracy can work in ethnically divided societies because it shows people that they have common interests. You should of course not have a referendum on culturally sensitive issues like "should there be a mosque or not" in these contexts, but you could have a referendum on "should we have a hospital" - thereby emphasising cross-cutting interests.

Christina Isabel Zuber is Assistant Professor for German Politics and Public Administration at the Department of Politics and Public Administration. Her current main research projects focus on electoral mobilisation in the democratising Habsburg Empire and the immigrant integration policies of autonomous minority regions.

Michael Becher is Assistant Professor for Political Economy at the GSDS and the Department of Politics and Public Administration. His research interests lie in the fields on comparative politics and political economy. In broad terms, his research agenda concerns the enduring question whose interests are represented in democracies and to what extent political institutions, the rules of the game of politics, affect political competition and representation.

THE AMPLIFICATION OF RISK IN EXPERIMENTAL DIFFUSION CHAINS

"PASS THE MESSAGE" EXPERIMENT INVESTIGATES HOW PEOPLE PERCEIVE AND COMMUNICATE THE RISKS OF A WIDELY USED CHEMICAL.

The world is a risky place. But our subjective fears and anxieties are often at odds with the evidence. Findings by scientists at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development and the University of Konstanz show that subjective fears about potential risks may be amplified in social exchange. In our information society, information about risks such as Ebola and measles can spread like wildfire – be it through traditional and social media or through direct person-to-person contact. In many cases, social exchanges detailing risks are not objective and unemotional, but carry subjective perceptions of risk. What happens when these messages are transmitted from one person to another? How is this information communicated and what influence does it have on other people's assessment of potentially risky situations?

Janina Hoffmann talks to Wolfgang Gaissmaier who is one of the authors of the study.

JH (Janina Hoffmann): In your recent publication, you and your co-authors investigated how people communicate risk information from one person to the next over a chain of people. Why did you become interested in this topic?

WG (Wolfgang Gaissmaier): It was actually my former colleague Mehdi Moussaïd (Center for Adaptive Rationality, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin) who approached me with the idea. His research has been focusing on crowd behaviour and opinion dynamics, and he knew that I have been working on risk perception and communication. Given the growing importance of social network communication through the internet, he thought it would be promising to combine our expertise and that of Henry Brighton (Center for Adaptive Behaviour and Cognition, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin) to study how social exchange shapes risk perception.

Already in the 1980s, it has been proposed within the social amplification of risk framework by Roger Kasperson, Ortwin Renn, Paul Slovic, and others that social exchange could amplify risk perception. However, this framework has rarely been tested empirically, so that our aim was to close that gap.

JH: Although social interaction is one important way how people may learn new information I imagine it is difficult to reconstruct these learning

processes in an experimental setting. How did you investigate the transmission process experimentally?

WG: In an experiment based on a "pass the message" game, we studied 10-person communication chains in the laboratory. In particular, we examined how risk information was transmitted from one person to the next, and how this process influenced risk perception. In the experiment, the first participant in a communication chain read a collection of six media articles on the benefits and harms of triclosan, an antibacterial agent contained in many everyday products, such as toothpaste and cosmetics. The articles presented alternative views, from objective scientific evaluations of the potential risk to very personal opinions. The first participant was then asked to communicate this information to a second participant, who in turn communicated it to a third participant, and so on. Finally, all participants completed questionnaires assessing their perception of the risks surrounding triclosan.

⌐JH: Which risk information do people communicate to others? Do individuals transmit risk information from one individual to another in a similar way as they would transmit other knowledge?

WG: We found that participants' preconceptions about chemicals in general affected which information they transmitted and how they did so. In turn, they influenced the perceptions of those receiving the information. The subjective view of the communicator

was thus amplified. Put differently, people tended to single out the information that fit their preconceptions, and communicated primarily that information to the next person. This can lead to preconceptions being reinforced, so that the original message eventually has a negligible impact on the receiver's judgments, and leads to an increasingly alarmist perception of potential risks. The results are in agreement with the classic study by Bartlett (1932), in which British participants gradually modified a Native American story to fit their cultural perceptions. In our experiment, a similar mechanism drives the propagation of, and modifications to, "stories" detailing the risks associated with triclosan. So the basic pattern does not seem to be different compared to the transmission of other knowledge. However, the implications are different when risk perception is socially amplified by this process.

⌐JH: Do individuals perceive the risk associated with triclosan differently if they read the original information or if they only heard about it from another person?

WG: The original information was much more balanced compared to what people heard from other people, particularly at later positions in the chain. The information content of a message degraded (contained fewer units of information) and became less accurate (underwent content distortion) as a function of being transmitted. As a consequence, different communication chains led to a focus on different

issues related to Triclosan, including Greenpeace protests, breast-feeding, and environmental damage. Particularly, negative statements propagated down the chain more freely than positive statements. Consequently, there was an overall social amplification of the risk signal, because the relative proportion of negative statements tended to increase gradually, at the expense of the relative proportion of positive statements. Thus, a person hearing information about triclosan from another person had a much higher likelihood to receive degraded, distorted, and more negative information, and therefore a higher likelihood of an elevated risk perception.

⌐JH: What are potentially the underlying mechanisms that modify how people change their risk perception? Are they mostly guided by their prior attitudes towards risk or are they more influenced by the perception of another person?

WG: Both prior attitudes and the perception of another person, reflected in what this person communicates, influence people's risk perception. Prior attitudes seem to guide which pieces of information they pay particular attention to. Participants nevertheless influenced each other: changes in risk perception were a function of the signal of the received message (whether the message was positive or negative). These changes in risk perception occurred less as a result of the message content, and more as a result of its overarching, subjective signal.

JH: Social media and news services seem to hype particular topics with attention strongly focussing on one topic for a short time, but this attention seems to decay rather fast. For instance, during the Ebola crisis the news updated the total number of deaths almost every day, but now you rarely find information about the affected countries in the media. Does your study hint at how researchers can best make use of this alleviated attention to communicate risks properly?

WG: New incidents indeed typically lead to a burst of social exchange followed by a long-tailed decay of collective attention. This means that you have to get the communication right early on, when attention is still elevated. To prevent the social amplification of risk, policy makers should communicate scientific evidence in an honest, comprehensible and transparent manner – without scaremongering, but also without giving people a false sense of security or an illusion of certainty.

Wolfgang Gaissmaier is a Full Professor of Social Psychology and Decision Sciences in the Department of Psychology. His research focuses on how people make decisions under risk and uncertainty and how risks can be communicated more effectively to help people make better decisions, particularly in the domain of health.

Janina Hoffmann is a Junior Professor in the Department of Psychology and the Graduate School of Decision Sciences. Her research focuses on how fundamental cognitive mechanisms, such as learning and memory processes, enable people to form judgments and decisions.

NETWORK POSITIONS

Ulrik Brandes (University of Konstanz);
Methodological Innovations January-December 2016 vol. 9

SK (Sven Kosub): This is not your typical computer science paper because it is not about results. Can you explain?

UK (Ulrik Brandes): It is a paper about the redefinition of a concept, network positions, and as such, a position paper about network methodology. Today, the emerging field of network science draws on a collection of prefabricated methods, largely independent of the domain in which they are applied. For instance, there are a number of models for macro-structures such as small worlds or scale-free graphs, there are a number of centrality indices such as closeness and betweenness, and there are a number of community-detection techniques such as modularity maximisation or clique percolation. These are applied to social, biological, medical, economic, or engineering problems alike.

I propose to break these methods down into smaller, generic constituents that unveil otherwise implicit assumptions and can be justified and validated more directly. This becomes possible by introducing an explicit intermediate representation to characterise the direct and indirect relations of a node to all others in the network, its position.

The paper represents my first attempt to communicate the more fundamental convictions I developed over several years during a DFG-funded Koselleck Project on Social Network Algorithmics. But it is only a beginning.

SK: What is the connection with decision sciences?

UB: Nodes in a network are characterised by their positions and via notions of positional dominance, i.e., "When is a position better than another?" there are direct links to preference ranking and multi-criteria decision making. It seems plausible to me that a number of tools developed in economics and political science will find their way into the network-analytic toolbox as well.

SK: The notion of position has been around for a long time. Why should it be reconsidered now?

UB: I agree, the notion is all but new. It has appeared in multiple dresses, though, and most often only in analogy. The formal definition given in the paper is compatible with most previous uses but more workable. It can be viewed as a relational extension of positions in Peter Blau's concept of social space. This came a bit unexpected because my initial lead was conjoint measurement.

SK: Isn't that only complicating matters with additional formalism?

UB: While it is more demanding in terms of the richness of mathematical tools being used to study abstract network problems, I also think that it simplifies, in fact, matters for researchers applying network approaches in their respective domain. The additional intermediate steps are easier to instantiate and justify so that methods can be composed purposefully from small-scale building blocks rather than selected off the shelf. The implicit assumptions of a complex but seemingly monolithic method no longer have to be adopted as a package.

SK: You advocate network positions as the pivotal elements in that process. Are they thus also at the heart of network theory?

UB: I don't think of the so-called theory of networks as a useful idea. The implied universality of network principles is disregarding the abstraction processes that lead to representations of the most diverse phenomena in network data. There certainly are network theories for specific domains such as network theories of policy processes, and there are theories of networks in specific domains such as

Ulrik Brandes is Professor for Algorithmics in the Department of Computer & Information Science. His research revolves around modeling, analysis, and visualisation of networks, and social networks in particular. He uses these interests as a vehicle to engage in multidisciplinary cooperation.

Sven Kosub is Adjunct Professor at the Department of Computer & Information Science. His research focus is on theory of computing, communication theory, and modeling and analysis of complex, dynamical systems, with a particular interest in the mathematical and computational study of strategic and behavioural network and opinion formation processes.

homophily in the formation of human contact networks. The explicit representation, comparison, and evaluation of network positions is intended to facilitate a better linkage of such domain-specific theories and the analytic methods applied.

SK: The first data set to which you apply the concepts is rather peculiar. What made you choose a long-dead critic's subjective ratings of artists? Is that even a network?

UB: The data indeed present a very illustrative boundary case of what can fruitfully be analysed as a network, and because of previous collaborations

with colleagues from the humanities, I simply have a knack for such contexts.

SK: I know that you worked on this paper for a long time. Was this because of a difficult review process?

UB: Actually, the review process was completed rather quickly. I submitted on August 28, 2015, and the paper was accepted on December 28 subject to very minor revisions; it might even make it into the launch issue of the journal. I did wait for a long time before submission because the definitions of network positions and positional dominance are supposed to be the cornerstone of a whole new approach so I

did not want them out in public prematurely only to have to make loads of amendments later. What was really interesting about the review process, though, was the spread of opinions. While one reviewer commented that this "is one of the most important contributions to the field of network science that I have been privileged to read in recent decades," another found that it "is a long (32 page) manuscript which makes no significant contribution to methodology, mathematics, scientific theory, or empirical science." Most fortunately the editor in charge sided with the first reviewer.

DOCTORAL WORKSHOP ON QUANTITATIVE DYNAMICS

Doctoral Workshop

The "Doctoral Workshop on Quantitative Dynamic Economics" took place on **September 18-19, 2015 in Konstanz**. It was organised in cooperation with the Graduate School of Decision Sciences, the German-French University (DFH), and the economics departments of the University of Konstanz, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid and the Aix-Marseilles University.

The aim of the workshop was to give advanced PhD students the chance to present their innovative research related to current issues in economics in front of an experienced international audience. The presentations covered the fields of frictional labour markets, macro-finance, entrepreneurship, inequality, and family economics.

Twelve doctoral students from France, Spain, Great Britain, and Germany presented their work and received feedback from not less than six senior researchers. Prof. Antonia Díaz (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid), Prof. Frederic Dufourt (Aix-Marseilles University), Prof. Leo Kaas (University of Konstanz), Prof. Matthias Kredler (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid), Prof. Patrick Pintus (Aix-Marseilles University), and Prof. Almuth Scholl (University of Konstanz) gave very helpful and constructive critique to each participant of the doctoral workshop. Moreover, the presentations led to active and simulating discussions among the participants. Since researchers in all fields employed similar methods, like dynamic equilibrium models, as well as simulation and calibration methods, the workshop generated cross-benefits for all participants and allowed them to build a valuable network among each other and with senior researchers from other departments.

POLITICAL ECONOMY: THEORY MEETS EMPIRICS

A Workshop Report

In September 2015, a dozen leading international scholars of political economy came to Konstanz to present and discuss their research with each other and about the same number of local, GSDS affiliated researchers and PhD students. The group was composed of both political scientists and economists and the topics of the talks were right at the intersection of the two fields. We had talks on voting in committees, large elections and referendums, legislative bargaining, censorship and ethnic favoritism in autocracies, lobbying and methodological contributions on Markovian equilibria and the use of population threshold regression discontinuity designs.

In addition to the opportunity to present own work - two projects of GSDS PhD students on public good provision and on direct democracy were presented - the lively discussions following each talk provided ample learning opportunities for interested GSDS members.

The idea behind the format of this annual workshop is to bring together theorists and empiricists who have a large overlap of interests regarding the topics as they work in the same field of political economy. Still most often they attend separate workshops or conference sessions which are often either pure theory or pure empirics events. This has proved to be a fruitful mix as both camps can learn a lot from each other.

This workshop was organised with the support of the GSDS and in cooperation with Maik T. Schneider from the University of Bath by GSDS members Zohal Hessami and Sebastian Fehrler who also presented their work on direct democracy, lobbying and self-selection in politics. We wish to thank all participants, especially our very good discussants, for their contributions and look forward to future workshops.
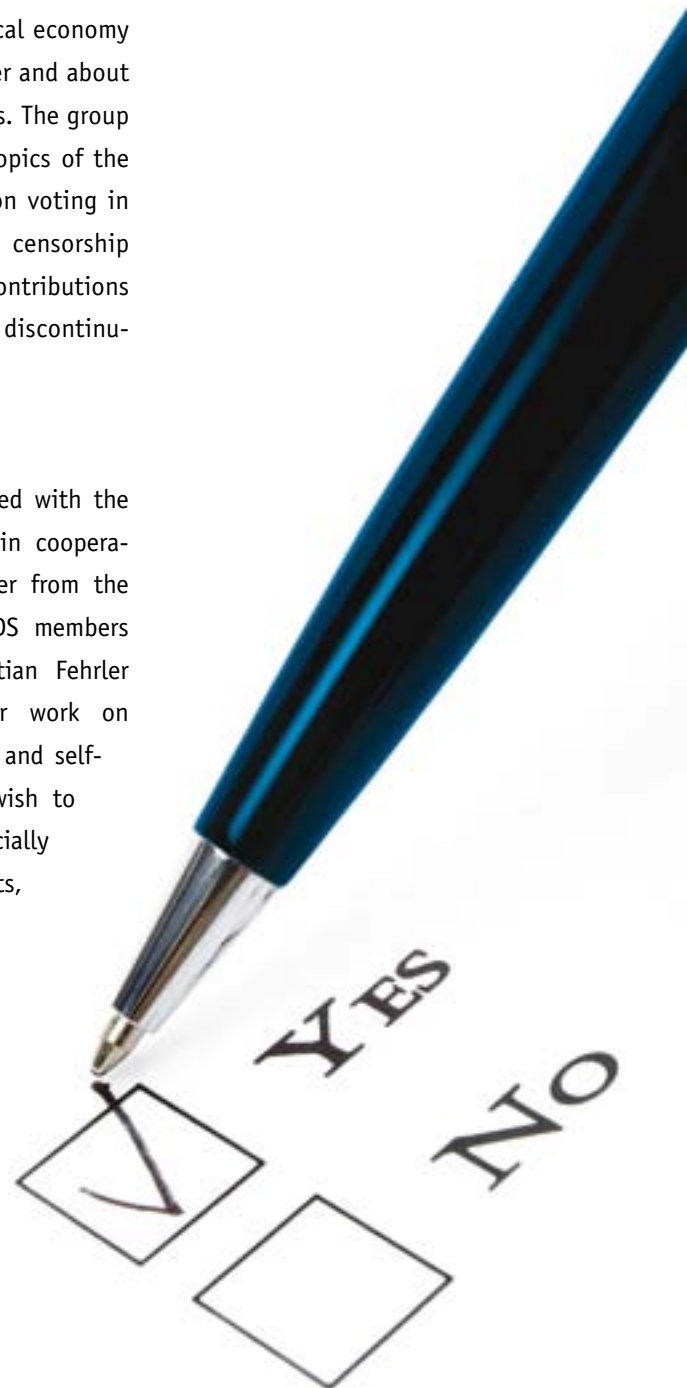
INTERNET-BASED DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS IN DECISION MAKING

Summer School

The first Konstanz Summer School "Internet-Based Data Collection and Analysis in Decision Making" was attended by about 40 PhD students, postdocs and faculty. About half of them were from the GSDS and its supporting departments and University of Konstanz and half from institutions all over Europe and even as far as New York.

Four experts (biographies see next page) taught students basic and advanced concepts of Internet-based Research, Methods of Decision Making Research, Mediation & Moderation & Mediated Moderation Analysis, Experimental Design, Principles of Visualisation in Science, Technologies (e.g Apps, HTML5), Optimal Design, Theory and Model Testing, Mixed Models, Analysis of Internet Data, Avoiding Frequently Made Errors, Practical Applications, Social Media, iScience and Big Data as well as discussed ethics and career options and strategies with the participants.

In distinctive evening talks, Prof. Charles Judd spoke about "Decision Biases by Police Officers and Judges" and Prof. Michael Birnbaum and Prof. Gary McClelland (both founders of the Society for Judgment and Decision Making, SJDM) gave a historical introduction to "The early days of the SJDM". Main organiser Prof. Ulf-Dietrich Reips and the Director International Office, Nani N. Clow, gave warm welcome notes and introductions to the graduate school, the university and its surroundings. A social programme (e.g. historic picture gallery at Konstanz townhall, Mainau, Meersburg) complemented the workshop programme and provided ample opportunity to communicate with teachers and other participants in a relaxed atmosphere and deepen one's knowledge or tailor it to one's own research plans.

MICHAEL BIRNBAUM received his PhD from UCLA in 1972. He taught at University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign from 1974-1986, where he was head of the Division of Quantitative and Industrial/Organisational Psychology, and promoted to Full Professor in 1982. He came to California State University, Fullerton (CSUF) in 1986 on leave from University of Illinois, and made the position here permanent in 1988. He is a founder and current co-director of the Decision Research Center at CSUF. He was named Outstanding Professor for CSUF in 1991-92. He has published more than 125 scientific articles and three books. In the last decade, he has had five grants from the National Science Foundation and one from the American Psychological Association. He served as president of the Society for Mathematical Psychology, 2002-2003, president of the Society for Judgment and Decision Making, 2008-2009, and president of the Society for Computers in Psychology, 2009-2010.

CHARLES "CHICK" M. JUDD is a College Professor of Distinction at University of Colorado, Boulder. He received his PhD in 1976 from Columbia University after getting a B.A. from Yale. He then became Assistant Professor, then Associate Professor at Harvard University. In 1981 he became an Associate Professor at University of Colorado, Boulder, where he was promoted to Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience in 1987 and College Professor of Distinction in 2006. He has been a Visiting Professor in Bristol, Cardiff, Oxford and Stanford, among others. His research focuses on social cognition and attitudes; structure, function, and the measurement of attitudes; judgment, memory, and decision making; methods of behavioural science research and data analysis; experimental design and analysis; evaluation and quasi-experimental designs and analysis; linear structural models. Among numerous awards, he received the Thomas Ostrom Award for Lifetime Contributions to Social Cognition Research, 2010 and in 2012 the Jacob Cohen Award jointly with Gary McClelland, see below.

GARY MCCLELLAND is a Professor of the University of Colorado, Boulder, received his PhD in 1971 from the University of Michigan, and has been a pioneer in the use of interactive web-based graphics to support understanding of methodological concepts in both scientific journal articles and in educational materials (e.g., Irwin & McClelland, 2003; McClelland, 1997, 2000). Gary's two primary research interests are (1) judgment and decision making and (2) statistical methods. He is a founding member of the Society for Judgment and Decision Making and a founding fellow of the Association for Psychological Science. He and Chick Judd in 2012 jointly won the Jacob Cohen Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching and Mentoring by the American Psychological Association, Div. 5.

ULF-DIETRICH REIPS is a Full Professor at the University of Konstanz. He received his PhD in 1996 from the University of Tübingen. His research focuses on Internet-based research methodologies, the psychology of the Internet, measurement, development, the cognition of causality, personality, privacy, social media, crowdsourcing, and Big Data. In 1994, he founded the Web Experimental Psychology Lab, the first laboratory for conducting real experiments on the World Wide Web. Ulf was a founder of the German Society for Online Research, was elected the first non-North American president of the Society for Computers in Psychology and he is the founding editor of the free open access journal International Journal of Internet Science (http://ijis.net). Ulf and his team develop and provide free Web tools for researchers, teachers, students, and the public. They received numerous awards for their Web applications (available from the iScience Server at http://iscience.eu/) and methodological work serving the research community. ⌐

GRADUATES 2015

MARIA BREITWIESER

GSDS MEMBER: 11/2012–04/2015
GRADUATION: 17/04/2015
                    "RECIPROCITY IN LABOR RELATIONSHIPS"
SUPERVISORS: Prof. Dr. Anja Schöttner, Jun.-Prof. Dr. Gerald Eisenkopf,
                    Prof. Dr. Florian Englmair (LMU München)

CONSTANTIN RUHE

GSDS MEMBER: 11/2012–07/2015
GRADUATION: 06/07/2015
                    "DIPLOMACY AGAINST ESCALATING VIOLENCE
                    – DISAGGREGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
                    MEDIATION AND CONFLICT INTENSITY"
SUPERVISORS: Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider, Prof. Dr. Nils Weidmann,
                    Prof. Dr. Tobias Böhmelt (University of Essex)

SIMON MUNZERT

GSDS MEMBER: 11/2012–07/2015
GRADUATION: 09/07/2015
                  "CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEASUREMENT OF PUBLIC
                  OPINION IN SUBPOPULATIONS"
SUPERVISORS: Prof. Dr. Peter Selb, Prof. Dr. Susumu Shikano,
                  Prof. Michael D. Ward, PhD (Duke University)

MAIK BIELEKE

GSDS MEMBER: 11/2012–09/2015
GRADUATION: 21/09/2015
                  "THE SELF-REGULATION OF INFORMATION PROCESSING
                  AND DECISION MAKING"
SUPERVISORS: Prof. Dr. Peter Gollwitzer, Prof. Dr. Urs Fischbacher,
                  Prof. Gabriele Oettingen (New York University)

DAVID SCHOCH

GSDS MEMBER: 11/2012–11/2015
GRADUATION: 19/11/2015
                  "A POSITIONAL APPROACH FOR NETWORK CENTRALITY"
SUPERVISORS: Prof. Dr. Ulrik Brandes, Prof. Dr. Nils Weidmann,
                  Prof. Dr. David Krackhardt, Carnegie Mellon University

DOCTORAL WORKSHOP IN ECONOMETRICS
(UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIM)
March 26–27, 2015

This workshop brought together PhD students in Econometrics from the University of Tübingen, the University of Hohenheim and the GSDS. Jointly organised by six econometrics professors from these three universities the workshop served as a platform to discuss recent work in the field of time series analysis, microeconometrics and financial econometrics.

NEWS & EVENTS IN 2015

2ND KONSTANZ-LANCASTER WORKSHOP ON AND ECONOMETRICS (KONSTANZ)
April 30–May 04, 2015

Organised by the GSDS this doctoral workshop 'Finance and Econometrics' brought together PhD students and researchers from the Lancaster School of Management with their colleagues from the GSDS. The major goal of the workshop was to present and discuss current research papers at the intersection between Econometrics, Statistics and Finance with a larger group of experts from these fields. Keynote speaker at the workshop was Prof. Peter Robinson (LSE), one of the leading experts in nonparametric methods and time series analysis. The doctoral workshop was the second jointly organised workshop with the Lancaster School of Management.

2ND GSDS RETREAT
(KLOSTER OBERMARCHTAL)
July 10–11, 2015

The Graduate School's Science Retreat took place at Kloster Obermarchtal. Its main purpose was to facilitate the exchange of ideas and research results as well as to develop new collaboration prospects, since daily occasional encounters at the University leave little time for this. There were 14 talks given by doctoral students and professors of the Graduate School. In these talks, the broad spectrum of research within the GSDS was once more demonstrated. Moreover, outside of the official programme, there was enough time to discuss research ideas and methods in small groups.

CONFERENCE "FRONTIERS OF THEORETICAL ECONOMETRICS. 60TH BIRTHDAY OF DON ANDREWS (YALE)"
August 01–02, 2015

In celebration of Prof. Don Andrews' (Yale University) 60th birthday 80 leading Econometricians from around the world come together at Konstanz University for a one and half day long conference to exchange new ideas in theoretical Econometrics. In 16 presentations and in two poster sessions cutting edge research is presented spanning a wide range of topics in Econometrics on estimation, inference, and forecasting in point and partially identified models that cover cross sectional, time series, and panel data.

WORKSHOP "THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INEQUALITY AND CONFLICT"
July 16–17, 2015

Leading applied conflict researchers from both economics and political science visited the University of Konstanz and allow GSDS faculty and doctoral students to interact with these colleagues. The workshop was jointly organised by Profs. Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (Essex/Konstanz) and Gerald Schneider (KN). It was the kick-off event for the research activities of Prof. Gleditsch at the University of Konstanz. Gleditsch has won the Anneliese Maier Award from the Humboldt Foundation, which will bring him repeatedly to Konstanz over the next five years. He's affiliated with both the GSDS and the Zukunftskolleg as an affiliated senior scholar.

DOCTORAL WORKSHOP
ON QUANTITATIVE DYNAMICS
September 18–19, 2015

The Workshop was organised in cooperation with the Graduate School of Decision Sciences, the German-French University (DFH), and the economics departments of the University of Konstanz, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid and the Aix-Marseilles University. The aim of the workshop was to give advanced PhD students the chance to present their innovative research related to current issues in economics in front of an experienced international audience. The presentations covered the fields of related to frictional labour markets, macro-finance, entrepreneurship, inequality, and family economics. *(p.58)*

SUMMER SCHOOL "INTERNET-BASED
DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS IN
DECISION MAKING"
September 14–18, 2015

The first Konstanz Summer School "Internet-Based Data Collection and Analysis in Decision Making" was attended by about 40 PhD students, postdocs and faculty. About half of them were from the GSDS and its supporting departments at the University of Konstanz and half from institutions all over Europe and even as far as New York. In distinctive evening talks, Prof. Charles Judd, Prof. Michael Birnbaum and Prof. Gary McClelland gave very interesting views into their sections. Main organiser Prof. Ulf-Dietrich Reips and the Director International Office, Nani N. Clow, gave introductions to the Graduate School. *(p.60)*

WORKSHOP "POLITICAL ECONOMY:
THEORY MEETS EMPIRICS"
September 18–19, 2015

This workshop brought together researchers working on political economy topics, such as voting, campaigning, lobbying or public good provision. The international list of speakers included both theorists and empiricists – the latter group splitting up into researchers using observational data and experimentalists. We had participants with backgrounds in economics or political science. Several GSDS doctoral students and GSDS affiliated faculty participated by either presenting their own work or discussing the presentations of our 12 external guests. *(p.59)*

3RD GSDS SCIENCE SLAM
November 9, 2015

The third GSDS Science Slam – organised by the student representatives – took place on November 9. The GSDS students gave a short overview of their research projects in a funny and entertaining way and received heavy applause from the more than 80 people in the audience. At the end, the audience elected the day's winner.

RESEARCH COLLOQUIUM

SUMMER SEMESTER 2015

PETER HAFFKE 12.05.2015
Information processing in repeated monetary gambles:
Effects of feedback and format

NAWID SIASSI 19.05.2015
Moving Towards a Single Labor Contract:
Transition vs. Steady State

MICHAEL BECHER / DANIEL STEGMÜLLER 26.05.2015
Rational Mobilization of Ideological Group Members In
Elections: Theory and Evidence from the U.S.

URS FISCHBACHER 02.06.2015
Experiments on Responsibility

ZOHAL HESSAMI / SVEN RESNJANSKI 09.06.2015
Complex ballot propositions, individual voting behaviour,
and status quo bias: Evidence from Switzerland

WOLFGANG GAISSMAIER 16.06.2015
Helping people make sense of risk

ANDREW LITTLE, CORNELL UNIVERSITY 23.06.2015
Communication Technology and Protest

GEORGI KOCHARKOV 30.06.2015
Family Planning and Development: Aggregate Effects
of Contraceptive Use

MATTHIAS HERTWECK 07.07.2015
The Aggregate Effects of the Hartz Reforms in Germany

MARIUS BUSEMEYER/ERIK NEIMANNS/
JULIAN GARRITZMANN 14.07.2015
Investing in Education in Europe: Findings from a survey
of public opinion in eight European countries

WINTER SEMESTER 2015/16

HANSJÖRG NETH 20.10.2015
Benchmarking Bounded Rationality

NATHANIEL PHILLIPS 27.10.2015
Peeks and keeps: A new paradigm for studying the exploration-exploitation trade-off

SUSANNE GOLDLÜCKE 03.11.2015
Mechanism Design Without Money: How to Find a Volunteer

AXEL KIND / MARCO POLTERA / TORSTEN TWARDAWSKI 10.11.2015
Corporate Voting Values at Annual Shareholder Meetings /
Overconfidence of CEOs and Boards in Mergers & Acquisitions

ALMUTH SCHOLL 17.11.2015
The Dynamics of Sovereign Default Risk and Political Turnover

KESHUN ZHANG 24.11.2015
Anger and Trust: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Germany and China

SABINE OTTO / ESPEN RØD 01.12.2015
The Grass Is Always Greener? Armed Groups' Side Switching in Civil Wars /
How Institutions in Authoritarian Regimes Shape the Effect of Repression on Protest

DAVID SCHOCH 08.12.2015
A Positional Approach for Network Centrality

FRIEDERIKE KELLE / ARPITA KHANNA / GERALD SCHNEIDER 15.12.2015
Ownership Matters: The Resource Curse Revisited

SIMON MUNZERT 12.01.2016
Using Wikipedia Page View Statistics to Measure Issue Salience

SUSUMU SHIKANO 19.01.2016
Identification issues of a Bayesian weighted unfolding model and their solutions

WINFRIED POHLMEIER 26.01.2016
The Econometrics of Big Data

EYLEM GEVREK 02.02.2016
Education, Emigration, and Well-Being: Evidence from a Natural Experiment

VISITING PROFESSORS AND COURSES IN 2015

CHRISTOPHER ADOLPH

Associate Professor of Political Science,

University of Washington

"Visualizing Model Inference and Robustness"

MICHAEL BIRNBAUM

Professor of Psychology,

California State University, Fullerton

"Summer School on Internet-based Data Collection and Analysis in Decision Making "

CARLOS CARRILLO-TUDELA

Associate Professor in Economics, Department of Economics, University of Essex

"Labour Market Search"

HARTMUT ESSER

Professor for Sociology and Philosophy of Science,

University of Mannheim

"The Model of Frame Selection"

ISMENE GIZELIS

Professor of Political Science,

Department of Government, University of Essex

Research Stay

KRISTIAN SKREDE GLEDITSCH

Professor of Political Science,

Department of Government, University of Essex

Research Stay

BERNARD GROFMAN

Professor of Political Science and Adjunct Professor of Economics, Department of Political Science,

University of California, Irvine

"Empirical Public Choice"

PATRIK GUGGENBERGER

Professor of Economics,

Pennsylvania State University

"Non-Standard Inference Problems"

CHARLES M. JUDD

College Professor of Distinction,

University of Colorado Boulder

"Summer School on Internet-based Data Collection and Analysis in Decision Making"

GARY KOOP

Professor of Economics,

University of Strathclyde

"Topics in Advanced Econometrics"

SUGATA MARJIT

Director, Reserve Bank of India, Professor of Industrial Economics, Vice-Chancellor University of Calcutta

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

"Development Economics "

GARY MCCLELLAND

Professor Emeritus, Psychology and Neuroscience,

University of Colorado Boulder

"Summer School on Internet-based Data Collection and Analysis in Decision Making"

PATRICK PINTUS

Research Economist, Banque de France (Monetary Policy Research Division), Professor of Economics on leave

Aix-Marseille University

"The Macroeconomics of Financial Crises"
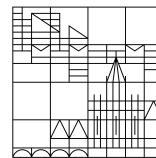
Ein Model(l) wird 50

Veranstaltungen

im Rahmen des Universitätsjubiläums 2016:

Donnerstag, 28. April 2016
Jubiläums-Party
Fest für Mitarbeitende, Studierende und Freunde
der Universität Konstanz

12. und 13. Mai 2016
Workshop zum Thema „Reformuniversitäten"
in der Vertretung des Landes Baden-Württemberg
in Berlin

02. Juni bis 16. Juli 2016
Foto-Ausstellung
Fotografische Perspektiven auf 50 Jahre
Universität Konstanz im Bildungsturm und auf dem
Gießberg

Dienstag, 21. Juni 2016
Neuauflage der Gründungsvorlesung
Abendveranstaltung im Steigenberger Inselhotel

Freitag, 24. Juni 2016
Festakt und Sommerfest
Feierstunde mit anschließendem Sommerfest auf
dem Gießberg

Samstag, 25. Juni 2016
Jubiläums-Konzert
Open-Air-Konzert mit internationalen Gastchören
von Partneruniversitäten

Alle Projekte und Maßnahmen: *– uni-konstanz.de/50jahre*

www.gsds.uni-konstanz.de