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[„Actually I am different.“
Subjective constructions of
ethnic identity in a migration
context and new ways in
psychological acculturation
research]

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Constant Proportion Debt Obligations: A Postmortem Analysis of Rating Models.

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Abstract [English]

'in this article the authors analyze the coalition building process in Austria after the general election of 2006. this process was in this respect complicated as none of the possible winning coalitions were preferred by all involved parties. with a particular regard to the actually formed grand coalition of SPÖ and ÖVP this paper aims to answer following questions: to what extent can the preference constellation of Austrian political parties explain the difficult coalition formation process? how stable is this game's outcome, the grand coalition? did any further coalitions have a realistic chance to be formed? to this end, the authors use a coalition-theoretic model which considers an office-oriented as well as policy-oriented motivation of actors. according to the empirical results, there is no coalition which is in a stable equilibrium, which confirms the difficult situation for coalition formation. their analysis also shows that the grand coalition fulfils more likely condition sine qua non for all participating parties than other alternative winning coalitions. most of three-party coalitions can be less likely formed since at least one of the parties prefers with a high probability to be in the opposition than in the coalition. due to the absence of alternative coalitions, the authors conclude a certain stability of the grand coalition.' (author's abstract)

Keywords: Ethnic identity, acculturation orientations, domain specificity

Abstract [Deutsch]

'dieser artikel untersucht die koalitionsbildung in Österreich nach der Nationalratswahl 2006. der koalitionsbildungsprozess war insofern mit Schwierigkeiten behaftet, als keine der möglichen mehrheitskoalitionen von allen der benötigten Parteien angestrebt wurde. mit speziellem fokus auf die große Koalition aus SPÖ und ÖVP, die sich letztendlich bildete, gehen die Verfasser den Fragen nach, inwiefern die Schwierigkeiten bei der Bildung durch die Konstellation der Politikpräferenzen der Parteien erklärbar sind, inwiefern diese Koalition ein stabiles Ergebnis darstellt und ob weitere andere Bündnisse über die rein rechnerische Mehrheit hinaus Alternativen darstellen. die Verfasser verwenden für ihre Analyse ein Koalitionstheoretisches Modell, das sowohl die Ämter- als auch