

Pre-EPSA Workshop 2024 in Münster



Universität
Münster

This template is designed by Daniel Bischof (www.danbischof.com). It originates from LaTeXTemplates.com and is based on the original version at:
https://github.com/maximelucas/AMCOS_booklet

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About

Pre-EPSA workshop

The Pre-EPSA workshop comes with the idea to bring together *junior* colleagues, let them present their work and receiving feedback from more *senior* colleagues.

In total we will have 7 junior presenters and 10 senior “discussants”. It is expected that all participants read all papers and prepare feedback for the papers.

Each presentation lasts up to 15 minutes, after which 45 minutes of open floor discussion will follow.

Institut für Politikwissenschaft - Uni Münster (IfPol)

The IfPol is one of the oldest, and by student number largest, Departments of political science in Germany. Oliver Treib, Bernd Schlipphak and Daniel Bischof are the local hosts of the Pre-EPSA workshop. If you want to find out more about the Ifpol please visit: <https://www.uni-muenster.de/IfPol/en/index.shtml>.

Organizing committee

Oliver Treib (*University of Münster*)

Daniel Bischof (*University of Münster & Aarhus University*)

Bernd Schlipphak (*University of Münster*)

List of Participants

Tim Lars Allinger	Aarhus University	Presenter
Daniel Bischof	University of Münster & Aarhus University	<i>Discussant</i>
Lucienne Engelhardt	University of Münster	Presenter
Sarah Engler	Leuphana University	<i>Discussant</i>
Jeremy Ferwerda	Dartmouth College	<i>Discussant</i>
Violeta Haas	HU Berlin	Presenter
Morgan Le Corre Juratic	Aarhus University	Presenter
Elena Leuschner	University of Gothenburg	<i>Discussant</i>
Korinna Lindemann	University of Mannheim	Presenter
Moritz Marbach	University College London	<i>Discussant</i>
Ronja Sczepanski	Sciences Po, Paris	<i>Discussant</i>
Bernd Schlipphak	University of Münster	<i>Discussant</i>
Oliver Treib	University of Münster	<i>Discussant</i>
Julian Voß	University Osnabrück	Presenter
Markus Wagner	University of Vienna	<i>Discussant</i>
Mirko Wegemann	European University Institute, Florence	<i>Discussant</i>
Carsten Wegscheider	University of Münster	Presenter

Timetable

Tuesday, 2nd of July

14:00-	Participants arrive		
14:05-14:10	Welcome remarks		
14:10-15:10	CT	Violeta Haas HU Berlin	Does Protest Affect Bystanders? Evidence from a Field Experiment
15:10-16:10	CT	Carsten Wegscheider Münster	How to mitigate support for illiberal procedures: The role of procedural justice
16:10-17:10	CT	Morgan Le Corre Juratic Aarhus	The Downstream Effects of A Disliked Candidate Winning Elections on Democratic Attitudes
17:15-19:00	Break, check-in		
19:00-	Workshop Dinner: tba		

Wednesday, 3rd of July

09:00-09:30	Coffee		
9:30-10:30	CT	Lucienne Engelhardt Münster	Christian Religiosity and Nativism: Populist Government Participation as an Influencing Factor?
10:30-11:30	CT	Tim Lars Allinger Aarhus	When Institutionalized Minority Exclusion Legitimizes Hate Crimes: The Case of the Nomad Camps in Italy
11:30-13:00	Lunchbreak		
13:00-14:00	CT	Julian Voß Osnabrück	Political Purges and Social Ties: Evidence From Denazification
14:00-15:00	CT	Korinna Lindemann Mannheim	The Paradox of Progressive Politics: Immigrant Support for Green Parties
15:00-15:30	Coffee		
16:00-	Participants depart to Cologne		

List of Abstracts (*in alphabetical order*)

All papers will be distributed via Dropbox one week prior to the workshop.

When Institutionalized Minority Exclusion Legitimizes Hate Crimes: The Case of the Nomad Camps in Italy

Tim Lars Allinger

CT

Aarhus

Open hostility and hate crimes against immigrants and other minority groups have seen a drastic increase throughout Europe in recent years. However, under which conditions citizens perceive it as legitimate to publicly reveal their xenophobic views and violently attack members of minority groups remains largely unclear. I argue that institutions signal what treatment of minorities is socially accepted, playing a key role in shaping citizens' behavior toward these groups. Specifically, individuals experiencing the institutionalized exclusion of a disliked minority group in their local environment should perceive intolerant behavior as less stigmatized and act more likely upon their prejudiced attitudes in consequence. I focus on the so-called nomad camps in Italy, which are institutionalized mono-ethnic camps for Sinti and Roma, of whom some have lived there for more than 40 years until today, isolated from Italian mainstream society. I combine information on the geo-locations of all 150 official nomad camps with unique hate crime data on the municipality level. I identify the causal effect by exploiting the exogenous exposure of adjacent municipalities, looking at spatial spillover effects combined with an instrumental variable approach. I provide evidence that closeness to the nomad camps has led to a systematic increase in hate crimes against people with a migration background. Importantly, not only the camp inhabitants but also other immigrant groups, including people with an African or Asian background, face a higher level of hate and physical attacks close to the nomad camps. My findings have important implications for all societies facing increasing hostility towards minority groups and looking for ways to counteract this trend.

Christian Religiosity and Nativism: Populist Government Participation as an Influencing Factor?

Lucienne Engelhardt

CT

Münster

Individual religiosity is often discussed and sometimes found to be associated with anti-pluralistic attitudes and outgroup hostility such as nativism. Yet, we do not know much about contextual factors like the strength and visibility of actors that instrumentalize religion to reinforce nativist sentiments. The most prominent actor in that regard are populist radical right (PRR) parties that politicize Christianity to promote their right-wing stances. I seek to address this gap by assessing whether PRR parties' participation in government influences the impact of individual religiosity on nativism. I argue, first, that more religious Christians are likely to have a stronger tendency toward nativism and expect, second, that governing PRR parties reinforce this impact. The study focuses on 37 European and Latin American countries and draws on data from the Joint EVS/WVS (2017–22). The results show that religiosity is indeed related to nativism. However, no evidence is found for PRR parties in power strengthening this religiosity–nativism nexus.

Does Protest Affect Bystanders? Evidence from a Field Experiment.

Violeta Haas, Daniel Bischof, Ferdinand Geißler, Johannes Giesecke, Felix Hartmann, Macartan Humphreys, Heike Klüver, Lukas Stoetzer & Tim Wappenhans

CT

HU Berlin, Münster & Aarhus University, WZB Berlin, Gothenburg, Herdecke-Witten

A rich body of observational work documents effects of protest on various political outcomes such as election results, policy change, public opinion and political behavior. Yet, the mechanisms behind these audience effects are largely unknown. We argue that observing political protest functions as a strong and highly visible cue that conveys summary information about the distribution of attitudes and behaviors in society, creating the impression of a swaying public opinion. To test this argument, we conduct a field experiment in the context of a large-scale climate strike organized by Fridays for Future (FFF). We recruited citizens in the city of Berlin and randomly allocated them to a treatment (exposed to the protest) and a control condition (not exposed to the protest). By manipulating participants' exposure to the FFF protest, we test whether bystanders – individuals unintentionally drawn into the role of observers – update their norm perceptions, environmental attitudes and behaviors in response to witnessing the climate strike. A few weeks after the protests, we conduct a follow-up survey among participants to measure long-term effects. We find that while bystanders adapt their social norm perceptions and behaviors, attitudes remain initially unchanged. These findings fill an important gap in the literature by unveiling the mechanisms through which protests translate into shifts in political outcomes.

The Downstream Effects of A Disliked Candidate Winning Elections on Democratic Attitudes

Morgan Le Corre Juratic & Alvaro Canalejo Molero

CT

Aarhus, Lucerne

What is the impact of a disliked candidate winning elections on democratic attitudes? Recent evidence suggests that losing an election reduces satisfaction with democracy (SWD) among voters who strongly dislike the winner. With this project, we make a contribution on two fronts. First, we provide causal evidence that this effect occurs among all voters, not only among radical and main opposition party supporters. Second, we disentangle the downstream impact of reducing SWD with additional survey items on democratic trade-offs. Empirically, we first provide observational evidence with a novel regression-discontinuity-design using comparative post-electoral survey data. Second, we will complement these findings and mitigate post-treatment bias concerns with a vignette experiment to be fielded in two European countries before elections. As the victory of a disliked party is an increasingly likely outcome, assessing its downstream effects is critical to understanding the challenges posed by growing affective polarization in established democracies.

The Paradox of Progressive Politics: Immigrant Support for Green Parties

Korinna Lindemann & António Valentim

CT

Mannheim, Princeton

Progressive parties frequently hold the most pro-immigration stances but struggle to gather electoral support from certain immigrant groups. Why is that? In this paper, we study the behaviour of migrants in Europe and their support for a growing progressive party family: Green parties. Descriptively, we find that, when compared to immigrants from established democracies, immigrants from (post-) authoritarian contexts are far less likely to support green parties across Western European countries. We suggest that these patterns are likely due to the costs of learning new ideological stances: As the politics of (post-) authoritarian contexts revolve less around green issues, environmental politics and policies are less salient for those who were socialised there, which makes them less likely to support these parties post-immigration. We test these arguments using cross-national surveys in Europe and employing entropy balancing as a pre-processing method. Our results help to understand socialisation effects of political institutions and how cultural norms travel across different political contexts.

Political Purges and Social Ties: Evidence From Denazification

Julian Voß

CT

Osnabrück

How do social ties between administrators and defendants affect the implementation of personnel transitional justice policies? To address issues of inherited personnel, countries undergoing transitions from autocratic rule frequently implement mechanisms like purges or criminal trials. While a considerable number of studies investigates the consequences of these policies, less is known about factors that shape their implementation. I study how differences in social connections shape the outcomes of a mass purge by drawing on data of approx. 50000 denazification trials from British occupied Nazi Germany. I investigate the effects of two different forms of ties: social identity and networks. I leverage variation regarding the level of ties resulting from the delegation of denazification to German authorities and defendants' different migratory backgrounds. My results point to an ambivalent effect of ties in the context of transitional justice policies: while identity ties lead to more lenient ruling, network ties seem to have the opposite effect. The study's findings shed new light on transitional justice and the persistence of political personnel in the shadow of dictatorship.

How to mitigate support for illiberal procedures: The role of procedural justice

Carsten Wegscheider, Zoe Lefkofridi & Markus Wagner

CT

Münster, Salzburg, Wien

Recent studies show that many voters are willing to support candidates who advocate illiberal procedures under certain conditions. According to these studies, many citizens trade off the protection of democratic norms in elections against partisan and policy interests. However, these studies do not take into account how to mitigate these illiberal tendencies. To address this gap, we use a survey experiment that examines the role of procedural justice in mitigating support for politicians who use illiberal procedures to implement their proposals. We argue that citizens treated with a fair procedure condition are less likely to support the proposal of a politician who uses illiberal procedures, and that this effect is stronger when citizens are treated with a preferred outcome condition. In our experimental design, respondents are first exposed to an intervention with varying levels of procedural justice. Respondents are then presented with several vignettes of politicians using different democratic or illiberal procedures to implement their policy proposals in local politics. Our study thus contributes to a better understanding of people's motivations for supporting illiberal procedures and how these tendencies can be mitigated.

Useful Information

Hotel: all participants will stay at the “**Stadthotel Münster**” located in the heart of town. Booking has been taken care on our end. The hotel is aware of how many nights you will stay on our costs.

Talks will be held at the **Liudgerhaus**. It is situated next to the Prinzipalmarkt in city center. You can easily walk to the location from the train station after arrivals on the first day. It will take you somewhere in between 15 to 20 minutes. From the hotel it is also a very short walk through the beautiful old city center of Münster.

Wi-Fi will be available during the conference.

The **conference dinner** will be held at the “XXX”, at Some Street, 39, Münster.

How to get to the Liudgerhaus from the train station?

You can walk (about 5-10 minutes). See next page for a screenshot how to walk from the hotel to the event location. There are also several nice coffee shops in the heart of town, please ask Daniel for any snobish coffee references if needed.



