

# ecpr news

issue 4.1 / March 2014

**european consortium for political research**

encouraging the training, research and cross-national co-operation of political scientists

## Training the future of political science at the WSMT



### Also in this issue...

Winter School in Methods and Techniques

New member joins the EC

Change in editors on the EPSR

Trends in gender and politics research

ECPR Gender Task Force

Dates for diaries



# Press author holds high profile book launch

On Monday 13 January, one of the most provocative recent releases from ECPR Press, Eleni Panagiotarea's *Greece in the Euro*, received its official launch at the prestigious Onassis Cultural Centre in Athens.

In a packed Upper Stage, the author was joined by a stellar panel comprising (l-r) Loukas Tsoukalis, Jean Monnet Professor of European Organisation at the University of Athens and President of ELIAMEP; Minister of Administrative Reform Kyriakos Mitsotakis; and Gikas Hardouvelis, Professor of Finance and Economics at the University of Piraeus-Greece and Chief Economist of the EUROBANK Group.

The panel's discussion attempted to unravel the interactive blame game that has been played between



ECPR Press author Eleni Panagiotarea launches her book *Greece in the Euro*

Greece and its Euro partners, and to highlight the complexities of reforming Greece and creating a more symmetrical Eurozone. Dr Panagiotarea's book challenges the commonly held assumption that

Greece was the delinquent Eurozone member whose fiscal downfall nearly brought down some of the world's strongest economies and explores whether Greece was, in fact, the first victim of the Euro's system failure.

## Executive Committee welcomes new member

Following the resignation from the ECPR Executive Committee of Knud-Erik Jorgensen (University of Copenhagen), elected at Antwerp in 2012, the Executive Committee has co-opted Mary Farrell (University of Plymouth), who will serve until 2015, at which point she will be entitled to stand for election for a second term. The Executive Committee thanks Professor Jorgensen for his contribution to the work of the ECPR, and extends a warm welcome to Professor Farrell who attended her first Executive Committee meeting at Trento in January.

Professor Farrell says, 'ECPR is a leading academic research organisation with an established reputation across the social sciences in Europe, and growing ties with the global research community. I am delighted to have this opportunity to work with the Executive Committee in ensuring that the ECPR membership, the institutions and individuals, continue to benefit from the services and support available.'



Mary Farrell who joined the ECPR's Executive Committee in January.

# Change in editors at the *European Political Science Review*

The *European Political Science Review* (EPSR) launched in 2009 with an editorial team of Donatella della Porta (European University Institute) and Guy Peters (University of Pittsburgh).

EPSR quickly established itself as a well-read and highly cited journal under their editorship, but after six years at the helm Professor della Porta completed her term on the 31 December 2013. Ahead of this date, in April 2013, the ECPR appointed Wil Hout (Erasmus University Rotterdam) as her replacement; he will work with Guy Peters until his term ends this December. The ECPR

is currently recruiting a replacement for Professor Peters.

Also completing his term on the journal was Managing Editor, Lorenzo Mosca, who had worked closely with Professors della Porta and Peters throughout their tenure, ensuring the journal ran like clockwork.

The ECPR would like to extend its thanks to Professors della Porta and Peters and to Dr Mosca for all of their work in establishing the journal. They would also like to extend a warm welcome to Professor Hout in his new post as Co-Editor.



Right: Donatella della Porta; below: Lorenzo Mosca; below right: Wil Hout.

Also completing their terms of office at the end of 2013 were the four Associate Editors Richard Bellamy (University College London), Antje Wiener (University of Hamburg), Jon Pierre (University of Gothenburg) and Mark Hallerberg (Hertie School of Governance). The ECPR would like to extend its thanks to the outgoing Associate Editors.



As of this year, EPSR is published four times a year. Published in association with Cambridge University Press, EPSR aims to be a general journal for the discipline and as such publishes work across all fields of political science and international relations. See the ECPR [website](#) for current and past issues and information about how to subscribe.



# A warm welcome for a third year in Vienna

354 students and young scholars met in Vienna in February for the ECPR's third Winter School in Methods and Techniques.

The 2014 Winter School in Methods and Techniques (WSMT) was the third to be held at the University of Vienna and the largest to date, with 354 participants coming together from across the globe for two weeks of intensive training. The year on year growth of this event show both the continued demand for methods training and the ability of the ECPR's Methods School (which includes the Summer School also) to meet this.

The 2014 WSMT provided 29 courses in both introductory and advanced subjects, alongside software classes. Most popular introductory course was 'Comparative Research Designs' run by WSMT Academic Convenor, Benoît Rihoux and most popular advanced, 'Panel Data Analysis' run by Henning Lohmann.

With students travelling from across the world to attend the WSMT, the social side of the School is

vital in ensuring participants have both an enjoyable and fruitful experience, and is key to helping to develop crucial networks that will support future political scientists throughout their careers. The social events this year were a huge success, with a combination of free and paid for events on offer; the most popular was the evening at the famous Café Sperle, which exceeded the estimated attendance by three! Following on from their



success at the 2013 Summer School, a series of brown bag sessions were run for the first time in Vienna this year. Proving so popular that an additional one was added just before the event, these sessions covered the subjects 'Are we all bound to become Bayesians? The Bayesian perspective in quantitative and qualitative research' and, most pertinently to the assembled audience, 'How to publish and not perish during a PhD. research?'.

Participants were also given the opportunity to attend a series of 'taster sessions' of other courses on offer, giving them an insight into the subject matter and possibly sparking an interest in a new field for a future ECPR event. 'Knowing and the Known: The Philosophy and Methodology of the Social Sciences' taught by Patrick T. Jackson was particularly popular; 23 people pre-registered, but in the end the room was crammed with over 100 people.



The next opportunity for ECPR methods training will be at the Summer School in Ljubljana (24 July - 9 August 2014). More information can be found on the **website**.



For more information on the Summer or Winter School please see [www.ecpr.eu](http://www.ecpr.eu) or contact Methods School Manager Denise Chapman at [methodsschools@ecpr.eu](mailto:methodsschools@ecpr.eu)

All images this page: participants at the WSMT in Vienna. All images throughout this issue of ECPR News were taken at the WSMT.



# Participant Q&A

Name: Beth Mendenhall  
Event: Winter School in Methods and Techniques 2014  
Course: Analysing Political Language – Dvora Yanow  
Institution: Johns Hopkins University

## Tell us about yourself.

I'm a third year PhD student focusing on commons regimes, planetary geopolitics, and ocean governance. My current research is on issues in Arctic region building, especially resource exploitation, climate change, and territorial disputes. My background is in competitive policy debate, and I aspire to a career in or near American foreign policy making.

## How did you hear about the Winter School?

Fellow students from Hopkins attended the Summer School in Ljubljana and gave it a really positive review. One friend expressed how much he learned about quantitative methods that had previously been totally unfamiliar to him, and the others had many stories about traveling around Ljubljana. Because they all went together, they didn't make as many friends as I did but did acknowledge the significant opportunity for networking. They said that lots of people went alone, so I felt better about doing so.

## Why did you choose the Winter School?

To be honest a large part of the initial appeal was Vienna, but the course offerings were substantially different, and more diverse, than what my programme was able to offer. My programme offers one 'intro to qualitative' and one 'intro to quantitative' methods course, which means surveys are not covered

in any considerable depth with any particular set of methods. I chose the course that covered methods I was least familiar with and potentially interested in using (meaning qualitative). The course was a review of interpretivist methods (metaphors, narratives, categories, framing, and spatial analysis). I work with the U.N. Law of the Sea negotiations, which includes a lot of political language. That's why I figured the class would be helpful, but I didn't think about its possible applications to things like the social construction of spaces.

## How do you feel the Winter School has helped you?

The Winter School helped me in several different respects – it basically created my network of European colleagues (and added to my network of friends). The most immediate benefit was discovering ways to look at my research projects on the Arctic and planetary geopolitics in ways I had not previously considered. For example, my current project on representations of the Arctic had unreflectively been referring to different understandings as 'images'. The class helped me see that thinking of representations as metaphors brings their historical connotations to the fore, which is important for accounting for their contemporary meaning. The class comprised a thorough literature review, instructions for pursuing different methods, and case studies. I returned

to my programme at Hopkins energised and motivated about my current and future research.

## What advice do you have for future Methods School participants?

Register for and participate in the social events, and stay at the suggested hotels. It makes getting around the city and making contacts with other participants so much easier. Acquire the readings in advance. Go to lunch with the other students in your class before/after meeting to extend the discussion component – the on campus lunch is cheap and usually delicious.

## What's your next step?

I probably won't be back for future ECPR programmes, because my department's funding is limited and they try to send everyone who wants to go to at least one methods course instead on sending fewer students to more things. However I do hope to re-connect with many of the people I met at the ECPR Winter School at forthcoming political and social science conferences



For more information on the Summer or Winter School please see [www.ecpr.eu](http://www.ecpr.eu) or contact Methods School Manager Denise Chapman at [methodsschool@ecpr.eu](mailto:methodsschool@ecpr.eu)





The course gave me a better understanding on my existing knowledge of process tracing to allow me to develop a understanding of issues around the testing of evidence and of causal inference in qualitative research. I particularly appreciated the many opportunities to share and improve my research design with my peers and course teacher.

Emily St.Denny (Advanced Process Tracing), Nottingham Trent University



# Experimental methods at the ECPR

The ECPR prides itself on offering courses on cutting edge subjects. Here, Methods School Instructor, Wolfgang Luhan, talks about his course on experimental methods.

The use of experimental methods in the social sciences has grown dramatically in the past decade. Ranging from the actual manipulation of treatments in laboratory settings to ‘natural’ experiments using field data, experiments offer a strong tool for estimating causal effects.

If unobservable or uncontrollable confounding factors jeopardise causal inference, the controlled approach of an experiment might be the solution. If the research question calls for counterfactuals or observations that do not appear in reality, an experiment allows the researcher to create a virtual environment that fulfils all requirements.

The Summer School courses in Ljubljana will offer an introduction to the methods and techniques of experimental empirical research. The course focuses on general methodological and design issues, rather than surveying the existing experimental evidence, following a learning-by-doing approach, in which students participate in experiments that demonstrate abstraction, formation of hypothesis and approaches to test them.

On Day 1, the course will discuss the location of experimental methods within the empirical research process and introduced the three pillars Theory, Reduction, and Control.

Day 2 deals with the major advantage of experimental research: control. The concepts of randomisation and direct control, along with the definition of random-block as well as factorial designs will be introduced.

Day 3 continues with hypothesis and how to adapt a research question for an empirical test in using an experiment. After discussing the advantages and limitations of experimental research, the course moves from design to the actual implementation of an experiment.

Day 4 is a short workshop on non-parametric statistics. We will discuss the basic idea of inference tests and why non-parametric statistics are especially suited for experimental data.

Day 5 will be devoted to a mini-introduction to z-Tree. The software was developed for the design and implementation of experiments and surveys in the lab as well as online. We will, step-by-step, program a public goods experiment; talk about the structure of the software and how to use it as an editor as well as a server.



Wolfgang Luhan (Ruhr-Universität Bochum) will be leading the Experimental methods course (C13) during the first week of the Summer School in Methods and Techniques in Ljubljana. Registration for the Summer School is now open, and further details about this, and all other courses on offer at the SSMT are on the ECPR website. [www.ecpr.eu](http://www.ecpr.eu)



# ecpr

## 9th Summer School in Methods & Techniques

University of Ljubljana, Slovenia  
24 July – 9 August 2014

[www.ecpr.eu](http://www.ecpr.eu)



University of Ljubljana  
Faculty of Social Sciences

# 5<sup>th</sup> ECPR Graduate Student Conference University of Innsbruck 3 – 5 July 2014

Tailored to graduate students looking for their first conference experience, networking and academic development, the conference offers a comprehensive programme of lectures, roundtables, themed Sections and Panels in political science, theory, international relations and European studies.

**To find out more, visit [www.ecpr.eu](http://www.ecpr.eu)**



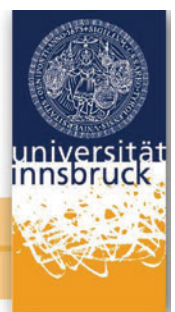
# Conference

ence  
his  
ures,  
ence,

eu

# ecpr

*Fakultät für Politikwissenschaft und Soziologie  
Innsbruck School of Political Science and Sociology*



# Trends in Gender/Sexuality and Politics Research

In the first of a new series, the convenors of the ECPR's Standing Group on Gender and Politics look at the development of their sub-field and how the work of the Standing Group contributes to it.

Gender/sexuality and politics has grown exponentially as a field of study with several critical disciplinary strands encompassing political science, political theory, comparative analysis and IR. The large number of publications in leading political science journals and the awarding of prestigious European grants evidences that scholars in this field have positioned themselves firmly within every corner of the discipline. Within this field basically every topic in current theoretical, empirical and methodological political science research is addressed through a gender and/or sexuality lens.

Two approaches can be distinguished (Goertz & Mazur 2008). The first approach involves the 'gendering' or 'sexualing' of existing concepts, which means that gender or sexuality is introduced to an existing concept and integrated in the analysis. The second approach entails the development of new gender/sexuality-specific concepts.

## 'Gendering' or 'sexualing' existing concepts

Gender or sexuality biases are often not directly visible. When concepts are gendered or sexualized 'hidden biases and assumptions in standard conceptualisations' are made explicit



(Goertz & Mazur 2008: 7). In a very basic form concepts are gendered or sexualized when gender and sexuality are just added as one of more variables. The question, however, is *how* gender or sexuality is inserted and *what* the consequences are. The addition of gender or sexuality can lead to something new, requiring the revision of existing theories (ibid.). Gender and Politics Standing Group scholars in international studies, for instance, explore which methodological and theoretical challenges arise when gender and sexuality are incorporated. They examine how gender and sexuality, whether as structures, practices, subjectivity, demarcations, or performativity, play out in

international governance, conflict and development. At the same time, this niche explores how development, international governance, and conflict also create (new) configurations of gender and sexuality. Conflict, international governance, and development are increasingly recognised to inform one another, such as expressed in the security-development nexus and notions of 'good governance'. This leads to questions such as: how can concepts employed to study development, conflict and international governance be interrogated from a gender perspective? What are the normative implications when applying feminist and queer lenses to the arena of international politics? In what ways





do discourses, policies, and practices of international governance, conflict and development, contribute to shifting understandings of gender and sexuality?

Methodologically, scholars are investigating innovations in the social sciences and their implications for research in the field of politics and gender and sexuality (e.g. new quantitative and qualitative methods, new tools, mixed methods, and interdisciplinary research). This includes specific methodological challenges arising in large-scale comparative research (such as that promoted by EU funding) and how they can be dealt with. More field specific are the attempts to further debates on the ontological positioning of the researcher, research in gendered institutional environments (the military, parliaments, bureaucracies etc.) and the necessity of queer research.

## New gender/sexuality-specific concepts

Probably the most well-known concept generated by gender scholars is feminism. Research on the engagement of women in formal and informal political activities is deeply rooted in the Standing Group on Gender and Politics. Feminist political science literature seeks to understand the reasons for women's exclusion and to advance the normative case for equality in decision making at

all levels of governance. Feminist research is highly responsive to influences of daily politics and political debates.

In the context of 9/11 feminist research has incorporated new foci, such as the political participation of Islamic women in Muslim minority and Muslim majority countries. The electoral success of radical right wing parties across European countries has raised attention to the participation of women in radical right parties. Also technological innovations are reflected in feminist research; studies on women's political activism on the Internet and the creation of online feminist communities are blossoming.

At the heart of  
this resistance  
are women's  
and feminist  
movements...

In response to the recent economic crisis scholars are mapping and evaluating contemporary resistance movements that are mobilising against a range of inequalities. At the heart of this resistance are women's and feminist movements that seek to call attention to ongoing and emerging forms of oppression. Research demonstrates that whilst traditional modes of activism and engagement are ongoing, activists

have also moved to take advantage of online spaces and tools of social media. Feminist political scientists have called attention to the possibilities of new virtual communities for developing new modes of political and cultural critique. The gender and politics field has developed its interdisciplinary discourse and modes of enquiry, specifically in order to make links within and between social movements. Recent discussions have been stimulated by post-colonial theories, critical 'race' studies, queer studies and disability studies among others.

Beyond formal political spaces gender scholars are seeking to explore new ontological and epistemological dimensions to existing debates concerning the nature of fairness, equality, citizenship and justice. As debates across time and space shift our understanding of what constitutes agency power, scholars are involved in a continuing dialogue of what it means to think about, measure and account for sex, gender and sexuality.

'Intersectionality' is another concept which is developed by gender scholars. While it is less well-known to the broader academic public than feminism, it has more potential to make an impact to scholarship beyond gender and sexuality (cf. Mügge, Liza & Sara de Jong). Intersectional research addresses the interaction between various social positions such as gender, sexuality, ethnicity, citizenship, age, socio-economic background and ability.

Intersectionality is a powerful tool to understand interactions of multiple systems of privilege and oppression, experiences of discrimination and political resistance. Intersectional research is recently gaining ground in studies on for instance the dynamics between multiculturalism, neoliberal and populist politics and citizenship rights; the political representation of minoritised groups; public policy research; political and civic engagement of minority groups (broadly defined); in discourses on multiculturalism and anti-/post-multiculturalism; intersectional citizenship in multi-level contexts; gender, immigration and transnationalism.

## Future Developments

The above mentioned research agendas are clearly visible in the approximately eight panels that are organised by the Standing Group at the general conferences, regular Workshops at the Joint Sessions and the bi-annual conference (ECPG). To push a next generation of scholars forward the Standing Group is in the process of developing a mentoring programme for post-docs (two years past PhD). Additionally, we will organise activities at the ECPG (e.g. trainings on grant applications, speed-dating sessions with senior scholars) to support young scholars in acquiring the skills and networks they will need on today's competitive academic job market.

### Selected References

Goertz, Gary & Amy G. Mazur (2008) *Politics, Gender and Concepts. Theory and Methodology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mügge, Liza & Sara de Jong (2013) 'Intersectionalizing European Politics: Bridging Gender & Ethnicity' *Politics, Groups & Identities* 1(3): 380-389.



## The ECPR Standing Group on Gender and Politics

### Convenors:

Isabelle Engelli (University of Ottawa), Elizabeth Evans (Bristol University), Liza Mügge (University of Amsterdam)

- Established in 1985
- 750 members

### Prizes awarded:

- ECPR PhD-thesis Prize in Gender and Politics
- Standing Group Gender and Politics Lifetime Achievement Award
- Standing Group Gender and Politics Best Paper Prize

### Activities:

- Mailing list – a vibrant information and discussion forum where messages regarding conferences, grants, jobs, and books are disseminated;
- A 'syllabus bank' of gender and politics courses taught worldwide;
- A biennial European Conference on Politics and Gender. The first conference was held in Belfast in January 2009; the next conference will be held on 11-13 June 2015 in Uppsala

### Contact:

Email: [ecpg@uottawa.ca](mailto:ecpg@uottawa.ca)

Website: <http://standinggroups.ecpr.eu/gender/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/ECPG/394313230696832?ref=hl>

ECPG/394313230696832?ref=hl

Twitter: @ECPG3



The ECPR has over 40 Standing Groups representing the full spectrum of sub-fields of the political science discipline. See the ECPR website for more information [www.ecpr.eu](http://www.ecpr.eu)



# The future's female for ECPR Press



Half the books published by ECPR Press in 2013 were by women authors or editors, and 2014 is shaping up in much the same vein. Here, Press Marketing Executive, Kate Hawkins, takes a look at women's growing contribution to the imprint.

Since the Press's inception in 2005, women in general have been increasingly well represented at the helm of our published titles, despite the fact that we have thus far published relatively little under a specific 'Gender Politics' banner.

Notable exceptions include Mercedes Mateo Diaz's monograph *Representing Women?* looking at female legislators in west European parliaments, Rosie Campbell's *Gender and the Vote in Britain: Beyond the Gender Gap?* and Didier Ruedin's *Why aren't they there?*, which examines (among other things) the representation of women in legislatures. But the Press's gender politics output is about to take a sharp upturn in 2014, with the release of two major titles before the year is out.

## Women to the right

Karen Celis is co-editor of the (2013) *The Oxford Handbook on Gender and Politics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) and Sarah Childs' latest book is (2011) *Sex, Gender and the Conservative Party: From Iron Lady to Kitten Heels*, (London: Palgrave Macmillan), written with Paul Webb. In their forthcoming book for ECPR Press, *Gender, Conservatism and Political*

*Representation*, Celis and Childs aim to explain the puzzle of conservative women who claim to act for women but do so in a non-feminist, yet gendered, fashion. Conservative women sit in parliaments, lead parties and governments and, increasingly, make claims to represent women. But is what they do really 'for women'?

The authors study the presence, actions and claims of conservative representatives to a range of empirical cases from across the globe, and challenge assumptions that women's representation can take only one (feminist) form.

## A pol sci pioneer

2014 also sees the publication of *Deeds and Words*, a festschrift tribute to the scholarship and activism of pioneering feminist political scientist Joni Lovenduski. Collected and edited by Rosie Campbell in collaboration with Sarah Childs, this edited volume looks at how feminism has shaken up political science, the study of politics and electoral politics, and what difference feminist political scientists and politicians have made to political institutions, policy processes and outcomes.

Contributions by leading feminists cover gender and parties, elected institutions and the state; quotas and recruitment; public opinion and women's interests. Cutting-edge analysis is brought to life with first-hand insight from leading politicians and practitioners, including Dame Anne Begg MP, Baroness Gould, Deborah Mattinson, and the Rt Hon Theresa May.

## Looking ahead

More noteworthy titles by female authors scheduled for the coming year include Virginie Van Ingelgom's *Integrating Indifference*, which explores the various faces of EU citizens' indifference to European integration; Emilie Frenkiel's *Conditional Democracy: The Contemporary Debate on Political Reform in Chinese Universities*, which focuses on politically committed Chinese intellectuals who have been part of the debate on political reform in China; Ingrid van Biezen's edited collection of work by the late, great Peter Mair; Evren Celik Wiltse on *Democratic Consolidation in Mexico and Turkey*; and *Spreading Protest: Social Movements in a Time of Crisis*, edited by Donatella Della Porta and Alice Mattoni.

# ECPR Gender Task Force

The ECPR has recently formalised its work on gender equality within the organisation, here member of the Executive Committee, Birgit Sauer, talks about the creation of a 'task force'.

At its meeting in Bordeaux in September 2013, the ECPR's Executive Committee (EC) established a 'Gender Task Force' with the overall aim of creating gender-equal representation within the ECPR. Members include the ECPR's Chair, Simona Piattoni; Vice Chair, Niilo Kauppi; Director, Martin Bull; and member of the EC with responsibility for gender, Birgit Sauer. The group will also be able to call upon expert opinion from the ECPR's Standing Group on Gender and Politics from time to time.

At the same meeting the EC also agreed to include the 'Gender PhD prize' which has been awarded since 2013 by the Standing Group on Gender and Politics to an outstanding PhD thesis in the field of Gender Studies, into its official list of ECPR awards.

## Why discuss gender-equal representation in the ECPR?

Across Europe, women are still under-represented in the discipline of political science. Although the percentage of women at the level of professorships has increased in past few decades, it is still below the percentage of women entering the profession at student level. And while the past few years have seen an increasing number of female authors of journal articles, women are still under-represented in major political science journals (both as authors and editors).

Organisations like the ECPR can hold up a mirror to the situation of

men and women in the discipline as well as setting an example through its work and policies. The Gender Task Force continues with the work started by the former EC.

## First steps

The first step of the Gender Task Force will be to generate more knowledge and information about the gender balances across the ECPR as a whole, so we can understand where any inequalities may lie. Working with staff at the Central Services, the Task Force will gather data on the composition of committees, Standing Groups, events and publications in order to generate as broad a picture as possible.

Since 2009, specific data have been collected through the 'Event







Participation Study' and through the 2013 survey of Official Representatives and individual members. According to the Event Participation Study, the average participation across all events (General and Graduate Conferences, Joint Sessions and the Methods Schools) is 58.2% men to 41.8% women. However, while more women than men participate in the Methods Schools (53% of the 2013 Winter School participants were female), the Joint Sessions still seem to be male dominated: only 35.3% of participants since 2006 were female. Here, age and position might interact with gender,

as traditionally, more senior scholars participate in Joint Sessions.

However, this is an improving situation. While in 2006 only 26.5% of Workshop Directors were women, the number rose to 41.2% in 2011. Blind spots in the data do, however, still exist.

## Moving forward

In sum, the data show that there have been improvements in recent years, and on the whole, from a gender equality perspective the situation

within the organisation is not too disappointing. Although one might think that the generation effect will lead to a 'feminisation' of the ECPR (and in turn the discipline as a whole) there is work to be done. Based on existing and new data, the Gender Task Force will assess problem zones and seek to understand causes for unequal gender representation, but will also point out good examples of equal representation within the ECPR. Once this is achieved, the next steps will be to develop measures to overcome inequalities and to mainstream gender issues within the organisation.

## Looking at the data

The ECPR's 2013 membership survey highlighted some interesting trends in event participation between men and women. In one question, respondents were asked how many times they had attended each ECPR event. If the Methods School (both Winter and Summer School) is taken as an 'entry level' event and the Joint Sessions as a more 'senior event' the drop off in female attendance between these two points is very noticeable. Most interestingly, is that only six female respondents had been to the Joint Sessions more than 6 times, compared to 52 men!

### Methods School

Number of times attended	Female	Male
1	200	204
2	53	57
3	18	20
4	7	4
5	2	1
6+	4	6
Total	284	292

### Joint Sessions

Number of times attended	Female	Male
1	143	180
2	58	70
3	34	50
4	21	39
5	4	19
6+	6	52
Total	266	410







# Dates for diaries

## Innsbruck Graduate Conference

24 Feb 2014	Funding application opens
23 Mar 2014	Accepted Panels and Papers confirmed
24 Mar 2014	Registration opens
25 Apr 2014	Funding applications deadline
25 May 2014	Registration closes

## Glasgow General Conference

15 Mar 2014	Deadline for Section Chairs to accept/decline Panels and Papers
1 Apr 2014	Online registration begins
15 May 2014	Deadline for registration and payment for participants in the programme
1 Jul 2014	Deadline for programme amendments

## Research Sessions

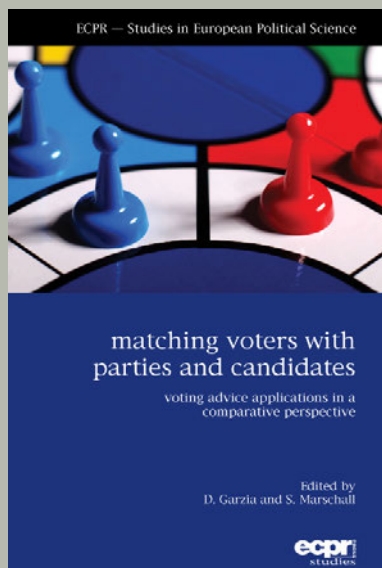
7 Mar 2014	Deadline for proposals - Extended deadline
21 Mar 2014	Registration opens
15 May 2014	Deadline for all registrations

## Summer School in Methods and Techniques

Mar 2014	Registration opens
21 Mar 2014	Early Bird Payment Deadline
17 Jul 2014	Registration Closes

Brand new for  
spring 2014 from

**ecpr** PRESS

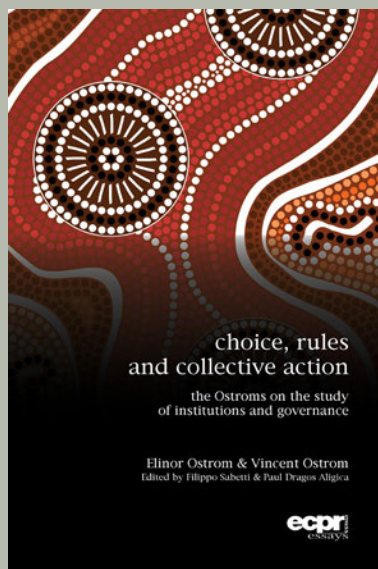


*Matching Voters  
with Parties and  
Candidates: Voting  
Advice Applications  
in Comparative  
Perspective*

**Diego Garzia and  
Stefan Marschall**

Voting Advice Applications have become a widespread online feature of electoral campaigns in Europe, attracting growing interest from social and political scientists. This book represents the first comprehensive overview of the VAA phenomenon in a truly comparative perspective.

ISBN 9781907301735  
200pp, April 2014

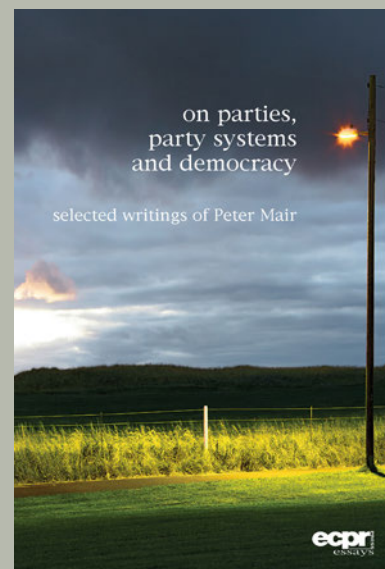


*Choice, Rules and  
Collective Action:  
The Ostroms on the  
Study of Institutions  
and Governance*

**Elinor Ostrom and Vincent  
Ostrom; edited by Paul  
Dragos Aligica and  
Filippo Sabetti**

This volume puts together works representing the main analytical and conceptual vehicles articulated by the Ostroms to create the Bloomington School. Their endeavours sought to 're-establish the priority of theory over data collection and analysis', and to better integrate theory and practice.

ISBN 9781910259139  
290pp, April 2014



*On Parties, Party  
Systems and  
Democracy:  
Selected Writings  
of Peter Mair*

**Peter Mair; edited by  
Ingrid van Biezen**

A selection of Mair's most influential writings, from considerations on the relevance of concept formation to the study of party systems and organisations, and from reflections on the democratic legitimacy of the EU to the future of party democracy. Includes frequently cited papers alongside lesser-known work.

ISBN 9781907301780  
700pp, May 2014

Great deals on these and our entire  
catalogue at **[www.ecpr.eu/ecprpress](http://www.ecpr.eu/ecprpress)**