We use comparative study of electoral systems data to understand the variation in citizens' perceptions of political party placements on the left-right scale. We estimate multilevel models to assess the extent to which individual characteristics, party characteristics, and institutional designs contribute to variability observed in citizens' perceptions of party placements. Because lack of information on the part of the citizens may be revealed through failure to respond to the left-right scale questions or through random components to actual placements, we develop models that include assessments of both types of responses to reduce bias from considering only one source. We find that individual-, party-, and institutional-level variables are relevant to understanding variation in citizens' perceptions of party placements. [R, abr.]

Many citizens across the liberal democratic world are highly critical of their elected representatives' conduct. Drawing on original survey data from Britain, France and Germany, this paper offers a unique insight into prevailing attitudes across Europe's three largest democracies. It finds remarkable consistencies in the ethical priorities of British, French and German citizens: although there is some individual-level variation, respondents in all three countries overwhelmingly prioritize having honest representatives. It also finds differences in the types of behavior that cause most concern in each country. The paper then examines how individuals' preferences shape their concepts of prevailing standards. The findings are consistent with the idea that citizens' predispositions have an "anchoring" effect on perceptions of political integrity. [R, abr.]

Counter-radicalization work has come to focus on empowering vulnerable communities and individuals through programs implemented by local governments and welfare services. This article examines this new regime of counter-radicalization, focusing on how such programs seek to immunize people allegedly susceptible to radicalization by making them "active citizens." In contrast to the stated ambitions of these programs and much scholarly work on prevention, we do not see counter-radicalization by citizenship empowerment as a way of giving back power to the communities where terrorism emerges. Rather, these programs are set up to manage the self-image and behaviors of individuals perceived as "risky," which means that they operate by shaping subjects. [R, abr.]

As the program of "critical IR" is becoming increasingly heterogeneous, the critique of governing in the international is losing its shared sense of direction. In order to discuss how critique might regain a common purpose in a plural and unequaly globalized world, this essay describes different modes of critique. To that end, we reconstruct a critique of international governing from the body of IR scholarship. Building on this reconstruction, we differentiate between two types of approaches: the first type focuses on differences; the second attempts to resolve contradictions. While the difference-based approaches criticize by explicating differences and by historicizing the status quo, approaches that aim to resolve contradictions take a normative stand and promise emancipation. We argue that approaches attempting to resolve contradictions seem more amenable to collectively organized processes of transformation. [R, abr.]

The tension between global economic integration and ethnocentrism is a growing political force across industrialized countries. We show that ethnocentrism has direct economic costs. We exploit strong public support for greenfield FDI to isolate ethnocentrism's costs. [R, abr.]