

Schneegans, Tim

Working Paper

Escaping the comfort zone: A three-level perspective on filtering effects and counter-measures

Ordnungspolitische Diskurse, No. 2019-05

Provided in Cooperation with:

OrdnungsPolitisches Portal (OPO)

Suggested Citation: Schneegans, Tim (2019) : Escaping the comfort zone: A three-level perspective on filtering effects and counter-measures, Ordnungspolitische Diskurse, No. 2019-05, OrdnungsPolitisches Portal (OPO), s.l.

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/196912>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

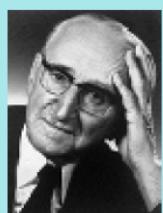
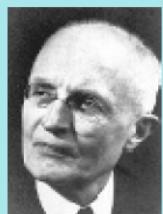
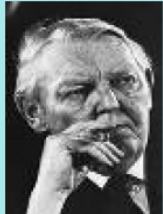
You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.



Ordnungspolitische Diskurse

Discourses in Social Market Economy



Tim Schneegans

**Escaping the comfort zone:
a three-level perspective on filtering
effects and counter-measures**

Diskurs 2019 - 5

Escaping the comfort zone: a three-level perspective on filtering effects and counter-measures

Tim Schneegans

Abstract

Together with the growing connectedness in the progress of globalization, researchers warn about the rise of so-called “filter bubbles” and “echo-chambers” that segregate citizens into comfort zones of self-confirming information and opinions. Regarding the Brexit referendum in 2016, DiFranzo and Gloria-Garcia (2017) blamed social media (e.g. Facebook) for trapping their users in an environment of self-confirming opinions that keeps them away from the political discourse. Besides technological filters, Geschke, Lorenz, and Holtz (2018) regard the mechanisms of filter bubbles on three levels, including technological recommender algorithms, homogeneous social networks, and individual biases. In this essay, I will follow this framework and describe certain filtering effects and deduce contraindications on all three levels. Amongst others, the concepts of social self-categorization (Tajfel, 1974), homogeneous networks (e.g. Bakshy et al., 2015), and self-confirmation biases (see the review from Garrett, 2009) might help understanding filter bubbles. In order to promote public information exchange, we should not only modify filter algorithms but also become aware of our social comfort zone and our cognitive ability to select self-confirming information. Segregated groups must redefine their social identity and enlarge its definition to connect to seems-like-alien people (Pettigrew, 1998; Tajfel, 1974). This way we can promote the intrinsic human drive for curiosity as a counterweight against segregation.

Keywords

Echo chamber, filter bubble, digital citizenship, political psychology

Author:

Tim Schneegans,
Psychologist B. Sc., Student Psychology M. Sc.
Free University of Berlin

Email: Tim.Schneegans@fu-berlin.de

Escaping the comfort zone: a three-level perspective on filtering effects and counter-measures

Tim Schneegans

Introduction

According to common intuition, globalization facilitates access to information and individuals all around the world; despite that, we observe a growing polarization in society, which is widely blamed for political effects such as the Brexit referendum (e.g. Sunstein, 2018). Regarding the vote in Great Britain about leaving the European Union in 2016, DiFranzo and Gloria-Garcia (2017) blamed social media (e.g. Facebook) for trapping their users in an environment of self-confirming opinions that keeps them away from the political discourse. There are two popular terms describing this phenomenon: Sunstein (2018) observed that, due to the facilitation of communication via Internet, citizens find themselves in “echo-chambers” surrounded by a self-confirming social environment and a free choice of information. Pariser (2011) spoke of “filter bubbles”, referring to paternalistic recommender systems of social network services that feed citizens with self-confirming information. Both Sunstein and Pariser describe a comfort-zone that facilitates citizens to avoid uncomfortable opinions. To describe these self-confirming environments, which extend the technological perspective, I will use the term “comfort zone”.

Comfort zones

Being not obliged to deal with opposing opinions can have detrimental effects. In the best scenario, people, who lack of cross-camp discussion, have difficulties to reason their own public opinion (Huckfeldt, Mendez, & Osborn, 2004). In the worst scenario, people radicalize in isolated discussions, a phenomenon called group polarization

(Sunstein, 2002) and even fall to conspiracy theories (Gerdes, 2016). As a contraindication, we should promote the idea exchange of people across diverse interests and public opinions. By doing this, I follow the example of Geschke et al. (2018) and consider the perspectives on technological facilities—in detail recommender algorithms in social network services—, social relation, and individual cognition to derive measures corresponding to each one of these three levels.

Geschke et al. (2018) simulated an information sharing process, including recommender algorithms, social network services and individual cognitive biases. Social network services enables their users to simultaneously post chosen bits of information to all friends; under these circumstances of centralized information distribution, and even without the effects of recommender algorithms, individual biases suffice to enforce segregated and centralized groups (Geschke et al., 2018). The authors referred this scenario to the US election in 2017 and the Brexit referendum. Let us take a closer look on all three levels.

Filters

Technological filters

Research on the effects of filter algorithms on the public discourse show ambiguous results. Pariser (2011) raised public awareness of the selection algorithms applied by Google, Yahoo, and Facebook, amongst others. For example, he depicted the case that due to customized search results of the word “Egypt” via Google, politically less interested individuals do not receive information about the Egyptian revolution, which, however, was a major event in 2011. Del Vicario et al. (2016) find supporting evidence that selective information exposure has a major influence on the spread of rumors. In contrast, Flaxman, Goel, and Rao (2016) argued that search algorithms only have minor effect, a. o. because most people directly visit the homepages of their favored media institutions instead of using search pages or social network services. Bakshy, Messing, and Adamic (2015), as well, point out that individual choices outweigh the impact of algorithms.

Social filters

The way we process information necessarily happens in a social context. In their review, Leary and Baumeister (1995) identified the need of belongingness to fellow human beings as a fundamental human motif of perception and action. They describe how people search for attachment to others, not only by looking for face-to-face interaction but also by allocating themselves to supra-regional ideological groups, e.g. political camps. According to the theory of social identity, people define their perception, goals, and actions through the interaction with their corresponding group (Tajfel, 1974). For example, by sympathizing with party A due to its convincing election program, I regard myself and party A as “us”, separated from party B “them”, which may result in party A behavior (e.g. supporting their ideology in online discussions). Greenaway et al. (2015) found that people matched together based on their political opinion reported increased well-being, which they explained with the formation of social identity in the respective groups.

Besides the positive outcomes of individuals, our search for attachment may result in homogeneous networks that restrict public discourse. People tend to surround themselves in homogeneous networks of minded people, a phenomenon that is called homophily (Bakshy et al., 2015; McPherson, Smith-Lovin, & Cook, 2001). Boutyline and Willer (2017) found that conservatives are more prone to build homogeneous networks than liberals and others.

Individual filters

Our individual biases in combination with centralized information distribution suffices to create comfort zones (Geschke et al., 2018). We tend to choose or interpret information in the internet or in a real-world discussion according to our preexisting beliefs (Nickerson, 1998). We feel that most people share our attitudes, even if that's not the case (Ross, Greene, & House, 1977). By picking from the wealth of information, we do not necessarily ignore opposing opinions but often favor information in support of our opinion (see the review from Garrett, 2009). Meffert, Chung, Joiner, Waks, and Garst (2006) showed that voters catch more information about their preferred candidate and more negative information about the opposing candidate, as well as they recall more

positive information for their preferred candidate and more negative information about the opposite candidate.

In their review, Lilienfeld, Ammirati, and Landfield (2009) highlight three cognitive biases that consolidate the individual preexisting mindset: The false consensus bias refers to the belief that the own opinion represents the majority or, at least, a big group; the bias blind spot makes us to think that most minds are biased except our own mind; and thirdly, naive realism fools us to think that the world is as we perceive it, which makes us perceiving dissenting opinion as irrational.

These cognitive effects are so strong that they can even win against established facts. Nyhan and Reifler (2010) show that confrontative information, which challenges the subjects individual opinion, as a counter-reaction actually strengthens his or her belief. In one study, they assessed the subjects' political ideology and asked them, whether they think that the tax cut initiative by the conservative Bush administration in 2001 had positive economical effects for the government. Then they faced the subjects with professional research proofing this claim wrong, and asked the same question again. Among the conservative subjects ($n = 60$), when faced with the correcting information, participants agreement to the statement that tax cuts increased the government revenue raised von 36% to 67%, whereas non-conservatives ($n = 136$) agreement fell from 31% to 28% (Nyhan & Reifler, 2010).

Solutions:

How to get out of our comfort zone?

Summarizing the evidence so far, we are prone to despair towards being lost in the complexity of the progressing connectedness, exposed to unstoppable technological progress as well as to our social and individual dispositions. Nevertheless, regarding phenomenon of filter bubbles on three levels enables us to map out distinct and feasible solutions (Geschke et al., 2018).

Technological measures

To achieve a differentiated picture of discussions, recommender systems have to be edited to support the formation of opinion, not to replace it (Wilkinson, 2018). Resnick, Garrett, Kriplean, Munson, and Stroud (2013) listed several programmes for this purpose: The software Consider-IT provides a pro-/con-list for the individual topic of interest (Kriplean, Morgan, Freelon, Borning, & Bennett, 2012); the software Reflect (Kriplean, Toomim, Morgan, Borning, & Ko, 2012) intervenes the user participation in online discussions by making him or her think about the opponents statements (e.g. “what did person A say?”, “what did person B say?”); the software Opinion Space Z displays the opinion of the corresponding users in a space other users’ opinions, marked with others’ agreeing, or disagreeing opinions. It remains a question, whether these ideas are integrated into established social network services.

Social measures

Overcoming our social comfort zone with its prejudices and stereotypes means social contact with allegedly alien fellows (Leary & Baumeister, 1995). Shin (2011) depicts how this can be arranged by education. He initiated a new education style to get his art students out of their cultural comfort zone, without totally objectifying their own culture: they conducted interviews with fellow students from other cultures and built widespread intercultural knowledge. One of Shin’s goals was to promote his student’s ability to empathize with others, in order to self-correct their stereotypes. By educating and in work groups of ethnical, political and other forms of diversity, we can benefit from the conflict inherent in diversity that enhances health, well-being, intellectual development, and group performance (De Dreu, 2002; 2010).

People achieve a shared reality (Echterhoff, Higgins & Levine, 2009) by either seeking the subjective feeling of common mental representations as shared processes or outcomes of thought (consensus) or the feeling of a commonality between the own representation or the meta-representation of others, i.e. to feel understood by others (recognition; French, Hoechtl, & Kerschreiter, 2018). Even though, many people prefer to seek for consensus in order to experience connectedness to others, recognition and

appreciation of other people's thoughts offers an alternative that does not cut the selection of people we interact with in our daily lives.

Individual measures

In order to make more deliberate decisions and overcome our, we must change from an automatic and fast mode of thinking towards a controlled but slow mode of thinking (Kahneman & Egan, 2011). In their review, Lilienfeld et al. (2009) point out three major methods for debiasing. First, raise awareness of biases by psychoeducation: even though it does not necessarily cause a long-lasting impact (Lilienfeld et al., 2009), it should be a major part of media competence education (Geschke et al., 2018). Second, certain perspective-taking-techniques, such as with the help of the technological tools I described above, makes people consider opposing information (e.g. Schulz-Hardt, Jochims, Frey, & Processes, 2002). Ross et al. (1977) depict how some people collect articles with opposing ideas to escape their comfort zones. Third, delayed decision making cannot remove but reduce the impact of biases, as it gives more time to the controlled thinking mode.

Conclusion

The Internet on the one hand provides a paradise of information, which enable us to regard social political issues from diverse perspectives; on the other hand, it hold people in segregated information bubbles (Sunstein, 2018) While some research restrains the effect of technological filters, other research suggests it as real threat to public discourse. In order to promote public information exchange, we should not only modify filter algorithms but become aware of our social comfort zone and our cognitive ability to select self-confirming information. Above these filtering effects, we should keep in mind that humans do not merely adapt to economic circumstances but have an inner drive for curiosity that makes them extend their boundaries (Geschke et al., 2018). It requires interdisciplinary collaboration to develop measures for supporting the media competence and social exchange to elicit this potential.

References

- Bakshy, E., Messing, S., & Adamic, L. A. (2015).** Exposure to ideologically diverse news and opinion on Facebook. *Science*, 348(6239), 1130-1132.
- Boutyline, A., & Willer, R. (2017).** The social structure of political echo chambers: Variation in ideological homophily in online networks. *Political psychology*, 38(3), 551-569.
- De Dreu, C. K. D. (2002).** Team innovation and team effectiveness: The importance of minority dissent and reflexivity. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 11(3), 285-298
- De Dreu, C. K. (2010).** Social conflict: The emergence and consequences of struggle and negotiation
- Del Vicario, M., Bessi, A., Zollo, F., Petroni, F., Scala, A., Caldarelli, G., Quattrociocchi, W. (2016).** The spreading of misinformation online. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 113(3), 554-559. doi:10.1073/pnas.1517441113
- DiFranzo, D., & Gloria-Garcia, K. (2017).** Filter bubbles and fake news. *XRDS: Crossroads, The ACM Magazine for Students*, 23(3), 32-35. doi:10.1145/3055153
- Flaxman, S., Goel, S., & Rao, J. M. (2016).** Filter Bubbles, Echo Chambers, and Online News Consumption. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 80(S1), 298-320. doi:10.1093/poq/nfw006
- French, C., Hoechtl, A., Kerschreiter, R. (2018).** Where the Magic Happens: The Interplay of Uncertainty and Social Sharedness in Building Openness Towards Diverging Perspectives and Facilitating Insight and Innovation. Unveröffentlichtes Working Paper eingereicht für die Creating Uncertainty Konferenz in Ascona.
- Garrett, R. K. (2009).** Echo chambers online?: Politically motivated selective exposure among Internet news users. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 14(2), 265-285.
- Gerdes, R. (2016).** Von der Informationsflut zur Filterblase. unpublished hosework. Technische Universität Carolo-Wilhelmina zu Braunschweig. Braunschweig.
- Geschke, D., Lorenz, J., & Holtz, P. (2018).** The triple-filter bubble: Using agent-based modelling to test a meta-theoretical framework for the emergence of filter bubbles and echo chambers. *Br J Soc Psychol*. doi:10.1111/bjso.12286

- Greenaway, K. H., Haslam, S. A., Cruwys, T., Branscombe, N. R., Ysseldyk, R., Heldreth, C., & Psychology, S. (2015).** From “we” to “me”: Group identification enhances perceived personal control with consequences for health and well-being. *Journal of Personality*, 109(1), 53.
- Huckfeldt, R., Mendez, J. M., & Osborn, T. (2004).** Disagreement, ambivalence, and engagement: The political consequences of heterogeneous networks. *Journal of Political psychology*, 25(1), 65-95.
- Kahneman, D., & Egan, P. (2011).** Thinking, fast and slow (Vol. 1): Farrar, Straus and Giroux New York.
- Kriplean, T., Morgan, J., Freelon, D., Borning, A., & Bennett, L. (2012).** Supporting reflective public thought with considerit. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the ACM 2012 conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work.
- Kriplean, T., Toomim, M., Morgan, J., Borning, A., & Ko, A. (2012).** Is this what you meant?: promoting listening on the web with reflect. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems.
- Leary, M. R., & Baumeister, R. F. (1995).** The need to belong: Desire for interpersonal attachments as a fundamental human motivation. In *Interpersonal Development* (pp. 57-89): Routledge.
- Lilienfeld, S. O., Ammirati, R., & Landfield, K. (2009).** Giving debiasing away: Can psychological research on correcting cognitive errors promote human welfare? *Perspectives on psychological science*, 4(4), 390-398.
- McPherson, M., Smith-Lovin, L., & Cook, J. M. (2001).** Birds of a feather: Homophily in social networks. *Annual review of sociology*, 27(1), 415-444.
- Meffert, M. F., Chung, S., Joiner, A. J., Waks, L., & Garst, J. (2006).** The Effects of Negativity and Motivated Information Processing During a Political Campaign. *Journal of Communication*, 56(1), 27-51. doi:10.1111/j.1460-2466.2006.00003.x
- Nickerson, R. S. (1998).** Confirmation bias: A ubiquitous phenomenon in many guises. *Review of general psychology*, 2(2), 175.
- Nyhan, B., & Reifler, J. (2010).** When corrections fail: The persistence of political misperceptions. *Political Behavior*, 32(2), 303-330.
- Pariser, E. (2011).** *The filter bubble: What the Internet is hiding from you*: Penguin UK.
- Pettigrew, T. F. (1998). Intergroup Contact Theory. *Annual review of psychology*, 49(1), 65-85. doi:10.1146/annurev.psych.49.1.65

- Resnick, P., Garrett, R. K., Kriplean, T., Munson, S. A., & Stroud, N. J. (2013).** Bursting your (filter) bubble: strategies for promoting diverse exposure. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the 2013 conference on Computer supported cooperative work companion.
- Ross, L., Greene, D., & House, P. (1977).** The “false consensus effect”: An egocentric bias in social perception and attribution processes. *Journal of experimental social psychology*, 13(3), 279-301.
- Schulz-Hardt, S., Jochims, M., Frey, D., & Processes, H. D. (2002).** Productive conflict in group decision making: Genuine and contrived dissent as strategies to counteract biased information seeking. *Organizational Behavior*, 88(2), 563-586.
- Shin, R. (2011).** Social justice and informal learning: Breaking the social comfort zone and facilitating positive ethnic interaction. *Studies in art education*, 53(1), 71-87.
- Sunstein, C. R. (2002).** The law of group polarization. *Journal of political philosophy*, 10(2), 175-195.
- Sunstein, C. R. (2018).** # Republic: Divided democracy in the age of social media: Princeton University Press.
- Tajfel, H. (1974).** Social identity and intergroup behaviour. *Information (International Social Science Council)*, 13(2), 65-93.
- Wilkinson, D. (2018).** Testing a recommender system for self-actualization. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the 12th ACM Conference on Recommender Systems.

Ordnungspolitische Diskurse

Discourses in Social Market Economy

- 2007 – 1 Seliger, Bernhard; Wrobel, Ralph – Die Krise der Ordnungspolitik als Kommunikationskrise
- 2007 – 2 Sepp, Jüri - Estland – eine ordnungspolitische Erfolgsgeschichte?
- 2007 – 3 Eerma, Diana; Sepp, Jüri - Competition Policy's Role in Network Industries - Regulation and Deregulation in Estonia
- 2007 – 4 Clapham, Ronald - Welche Bedeutung haben nationale Wirtschaftsordnungen für die Zukunft der EU? Der Beitrag der sozialen Marktwirtschaft
- 2007 – 5 Strunz, Herbert – Staat, Wirtschaften und Governance
- 2007 – 6 Jang Tae-Seok - South Korea's Aid to North Korea's Transformation Process - Social Market Perspective
- 2007 – 7 Libman, Alexander - Big Business and Quality of Institutions in the Post-Soviet Space: Spatial Aspects
- 2007 – 8 Mulaj, Isa - Forgotten Status of Many: Kosovo's Economy under the UN and the EU Administration
- 2007 – 9 Dathe, Uwe - Wettbewerb ohne Wettbewerb? Über die Bedeutung von Reformen im Bildungswesen für die Akzeptanz der Wettbewerbsidee
- 2007 – 10 Noltze, Karl - Die ordnungspolitische Strategie des Landes Sachsen
- 2008 – 1 Seliger, Bernhard - Die zweite Welle – ordnungspolitische Herausforderungen der ostasiatischen Wirtschaftsentwicklung
- 2008 – 2 Gemper, Bodo Rheinische Wegbereiter der Sozialen Marktwirtschaft: Charakter zeigen im Aufbruch
- 2008 – 3 Decouard, Emmanuel - Das „Modèle rhénan“ aus französischer Sicht
- 2008 – 4 Backhaus, Jürgen - Gilt das Coase Theorem auch in den neuen Ländern?
- 2008 – 5 Ahrens, Joachim - Transition towards a Social Market Economy? Limits and Opportunities
- 2008 – 6 Wrobel, Ralph - Sonderwirtschaftszonen im internationalen Wettbewerb der Wirtschaftssysteme: ordnungspolitisches Konstrukt oder Motor institutionellen Wandels?
- 2009 – 1 Wrobel, Ralph - The Double Challenge of Transformation and Integration: German Experiences and Consequences for Korea
- 2009 – 2 Eerma Diana; Sepp, Jüri - Estonia in Transition under the Restrictions of European Institutional Competition
- 2009 – 3 Backhaus, Jürgen - Realwirtschaft und Liquidität
- 2009 – 4 Connolly, Richard - Economic Structure and Social Order Type in Post-Communist Europe
- 2009 – 5 Dathe, Uwe – Wie wird man ein Liberaler? Die Genese der Idee des Leistungswettbewerbs bei Walter Eucken und Alexander Rüstow
- 2009 – 6 Fichert, Frank - Verkehrspolitik in der Sozialen Marktwirtschaft
- 2009 – 7 Kettner, Anja; Rebien, Martina – Job Safety first? Zur Veränderung der Konzessionsbereitschaft von arbeitslosen Bewerbern und Beschäftigten aus betrieblicher Perspektive
- 2009 – 8 Mulaj, Isa – Self-management Socialism Compared to Social Market Economy in Transition: Are there Convergent Paths?

- 2009 – 9 Kochskämper, Susanna - Herausforderungen für die nationale Gesundheitspolitik im Europäischen Integrationsprozess
- 2009 – 10 Schäfer, Wolf – Dienstleistungsökonomie in Europa: eine ordnungspolitische Analyse
- 2009 – 11 Sepp, Jüri – Europäische Wirtschaftssysteme durch das Prisma der Branchenstruktur und die Position der Transformationsländer
- 2009 – 12 Ahrens, Joachim – The politico-institutional foundation of economic transition in Central Asia: Lessons from China
- 2009 – 13 Pitsoulis, Athanassios; Siebel, Jens Peter – Zur politischen Ökonomie von Defiziten und Kapitalsteuerwettbewerb
- 2010 – 01 Seliger, Bernhard – Theories of economic miracles
- 2010 – 02 Kim, GiEun - Technology Innovation & Green Policy in Korea
- 2010 – 03 Reiljan, Janno - Vergrößerung der regionalen Disparitäten der Wirtschaftsentwicklung Estlands
- 2010 – 04 Tsahkna, Anna-Greta, Eerma, Diana - Challenges of electricity market liberalization in the Baltic countries
- 2010 – 05 Jeong Ho Kim - Spatial Planning and Economic Development in Border Region: The Experiences of Gangwon Province, Korea
- 2010 – 06 Sepp, Jüri – Ordnungspolitische Faktoren der menschlichen Entwicklung
- 2010 – 07 Tamm, Dorel - System failures in public sector innovation support measures: The case of Estonian innovation system and dairy industry
- 2010 – 08 Clapham, Ronald - Wirtschaftswissenschaft in Zeiten der Globalisierung
- 2010 – 09 Wrobel, Ralph - Geldpolitik und Finanzmarktkrise: Das Konzept der „unabhängigen Zentralbank“ auf dem ordnungspolitischen Prüfstand
- 2010 – 10 Rutsch, Andreas; Schumann, Christian-Andreas; Wolle, Jörg W. - Postponement and the Wealth of Nations
- 2010 – 11 Ahrens, Joachim; Jünemann, Patrick - Transitional Institutions, Institutional Complementarities and Economic Performance in China: A ‘Varieties of Capitalism’ Approach
- 2010 – 12 Kolev, Stefan; Der bulgarische Weg seit 1989, Wachstum ohne Ordnung?
- 2011 – 1 Wrobel, Ralph – Energiewende ohne Markt? Ordnungspolitische Perspektiven für den deutschen Stromsektor
- 2011 – 2 Rõigas, Kärt – Linkage between productivity and innovation in different service sectors
- 2011 – 3 Sepp, Jüri – Institutionelle Innovationen im Infrastrukturbereich: Beispiel Post in Estland
- 2011 – 4 Effelsberg, Martin – Measuring absorptive capacity of national innovation systems
- 2011 – 5 Jänsch, Janina – Die Anrechnung natürlicher und anthropogener Effekte auf terrestrische Ökosysteme im Rahmen des Kyoto-Protokolls
- 2011 – 6 Platje, Joost – Institutional Change for Creating Capacity and Capability for Sustainable Development – a club good perspective
- 2011 – 7 Tamm, Dorel; Ukrainski, Kadri – Functional Approach to National Systems of Innovation: The Case of a Small Catching-up Country
- 2011 – 8 Nusser, Michael – Optionen zur Stärkung der Leistungsfähigkeit von Innovationssystemen

- 2012 – 1 Kolev, Stefan – Wider die „Après nous le déluge“ -Logik. Ordnungspolitik, Innovation und Nachhaltigkeit.
- 2012 – 2 Varblane, Urmas - National Innovation Systems: Can they be copied?
- 2012 – 3 Reiljan, Janno / Paltser, Ingra - Struktur und Zusammenhänge des staatlichen Innovationssystems und der Innovationspolitik
- 2012 – 4 Lenz, Justus - Innovationssystem Internet: Eine institutionenökonomische Analyse der digitalen Revolution
- 2012 – 5 Chang Jai Chun - Erfolgsfaktoren für “Internationale Projekte”
- 2012 – 6 Gerl, Jörg – Global denken, lokal handeln: Gebäudesanierung als Beitrag zum Klimaschutz am konkreten Beispiel
- 2012 – 07 Seliger, Bernhard – Grünes Wachstum in Südkorea – Etikettenschwindel, Neo-Keynesianismus oder ein neues Paradigma der Ordnungspolitik?
- 2013 – 1 Wrobel, Ralph – Economic Models for New Industrializing Countries in Comparative Perspective
- 2013 – 2 Park, Sung-Jo – Developmental State in Korea (60-70ties) Revisited: Institution-Building for the Making of 'Coordinated Market'
- 2013 – 3 Reiljan, Janno & Paltser, Ingra – The Implementation of Research and Development Policy in European and Asian Countries
- 2013 – 4 Hoen, W. Herman – Emerging Market Economies and the Financial Crisis: Is there Institutional Convergence between Europe and Asia?
- 2013 – 5 Kroos, Karmo – Developmental Welfare Capitalism in East Asia with a Special Emphasis on South Korea
- 2014 – 1 Ahrens, Joachim & Stark, Manuel – Independent Organizations in Authoritarian Regimes: Contradiction in Terms or an Effective Instrument of Developmental States
- 2014 – 2 Terk, Erik – Practicing Catching-up: a Comparison of Development Models of East Asian and Central-Eastern European Countries
- 2014 – 3 Sepp, Jüri; Varblane, Uku – The Decomposition of Productivity Gap between Estonia and Korea
- 2014 – 4 Sepp, Jüri; Kaldaru, Helje and Joamets, Jürgen – The Characteristics and Position of the Economic Structures of Estonia and Korea among the OECD Countries
- 2015 – 1 Bartniczak, Bartosz; Ptak, Michał – Green Jobs in the Renewable Energy Sector
- 2015 – 2 Freudenberg, Sandro; Stephan, Sandra – Fachkräftebedarfsdeckung heute und in der Zukunft: Handlungsempfehlung für eine erfolgreiche Personalbedarfsdeckung in Unternehmen
- 2015 – 3 Kauf, Sabina – Die Unternehmensanforderungen an die Logistikspezialisten und akademische Ausbildung der Logistiker
- 2015 – 4 Komulainen, Ruey – Employer Branding for SMEs: Attracting Graduating Students in IT Industry

- 2016 – 1 Wrobel, Ralph – Der deutsche Arbeitsmarkt zwischen Fachkräftemangel und Immigration: Ordnungspolitische Perspektiven in der Flüchtlingskrise
- 2016 – 2 Walter, Angela– Unternehmen suchen Fachkräfte - Fachkräfte suchen Unternehmen: Employer Branding als Personalstrategie für Recruiting und Bindung von Fachkräften der Generation Y in kleinen und mittelständischen Unternehmen am Beispiel von Sachsen
- 2016 – 3 Monika Paradowska; Joost Platje– Key challenges facing the European transport labour market
- 2016 – 4 Behr, Michael – Arbeitsmarkt- und Wirtschaftsentwicklung in Ostdeutschland: Herausforderungen, Probleme und Strategien für Sachsen
- 2017 – 1 Sepp, Jüri; Kaldaru, Helje; Varblane, Uki - The Development and Typology of the Employment Structure in OECD Countries
- 2017 – 2 Schneider, Clemens - Die Offene Gesellschaft und ihre Zuwanderer: Kritische Gedanken zu einer planwirtschaftlichen Integrationspolitik
- 2017 – 3 Seo Byung-Chul, Bernhard Seliger - Der Arbeitsmarkt in Nordkorea am Beispiel des Industriekomplexes in Kaesong
- 2017 – 4 Stefan Kolev - Individualism and Demographic Change
- 2018 – 1 Ralph Wrobel - Die Unabhängigkeit der Deutschen Bundesbank: eine Erfolgsgeschichte
- 2019 – 1 Kadri Ukrainski; Hanna Kanep; Margit Kirs; Erkki Karo - International R&D Networks of Firms: A Country-level Analysis of the EU Framework Programmes
- 2019 – 2 Rossitsa Yalamova - Blockchain Angels or Demons of a Free International Order
- 2019 – 3 Viire Täks / Maaja Vadi - Who and how do participate in strategic planning?
- 2019 – 4 Mark Kretschmer - Karl Polanyi and Economics: Polanyi's Pendulum in Economic Science
- 2019 – 5 Tim Schneegans - Escaping the comfort zone: a three-level perspective on filtering effects and counter-measures

Herausgeber:

Prof. Dr. Stefan Kolev - Erfurt

PD Dr. habil. Bernhard Seliger – Seoul

Prof. Dr. Ralph M. Wrobel – Zwickau

www.Ordnungspolitisches-Portal.de