



MZES

Annual Report

2020

MZES Annual Report 2020

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Mannheim 2021

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für Europäische Sozialforschung**
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Introduction

Since its foundation in 1989, the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) has evolved into an internationally leading interdisciplinary research institute for European societies and politics. This annual report provides an overview of the activities at the MZES in 2020.

The MZES is devoted to the analysis of European societies and European political systems. As a rule, research at the MZES comes in the form of externally funded projects, which are organized in two research departments (A and B), each consisting of three more specific research areas. A table at the end of this introduction gives an overview of all projects that were in preparation, ongoing, or completed in 2020. The second part (yellow pages) of this report provides basic information about the structure of the MZES. The main part (white pages) gives details about the research departments, the research areas, and the individual projects that were in preparation, ongoing, or completed in 2020. The appendix (grey pages) contains statistics and facts about the structure, activities, performance, and output of the institute. This introduction (blue pages) outlines some of its major developments and achievements in 2020 as well as perspectives for future research at the MZES.



Research Activities

During 2020, MZES researchers worked on altogether 81 projects—which is significantly more than in 2019 (59). 15 projects were completed in 2020 (compared to 3 in 2019), and 65 projects were still active at the end of the year (compared to 55 at the end of the previous year; see appendix 1.1). Another 29 projects were in a preparatory stage (nine more than last year), with many of them benefitting from MZES seed funding to develop proposals for external funding. The projects were distributed almost evenly across the departments. While these figures alone suggest a promising development in the coming years, it is even more gratifying that 13 projects successfully acquired external funding during 2020, more than in the previous years (8 in 2019, 11 in 2018), ten of which are part of Department A and three of Department B. Consequently, more than half of the active projects (36 out of 65) were externally funded at the end of the reporting period.

In Department A, the largest grant was awarded to Frau Kreuter, Ruben Bach, and Christoph Kern for their project on “Consequences of AI-based Decision Making for Urban Societies (CAIUS)”, a cooperation with Heiner Stuckenschmidt from the School of Business Informatics and Mathematics. The Volkswagen Foundation is funding this endeavour with 786,000 euros (excluding the

Research Projects

65 Thereof
35 in Dept. A and
30 in Dept. B

Active Projects at the End of 2020

(see appendix 1.1)



component at the School of Business Informatics and Mathematics). The project looks at unintended consequences of AI-based decision making, in particular with regard to social inequalities. It will start with theoretical considerations and social simulations based on empirical data. The results will be applied to real-world cases such as the dynamic pricing of parking places.

The DFG awarded 454,000 euros to Marc Helbling for his project “Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining Explicit and Implicit Attitudes”. While much research focusses on populist parties and attitudes, this project looks at extremism that rejects democracy in general. Based on surveys in Germany, the Netherlands, and Great Britain, the project team aims to conceptualize and measure extremism and the potential for various kinds of extremism among the public. Furthermore, it looks at causes and consequences of extremism as well as at extremists’ relation to others—how they are perceived and how political tensions relate to social tensions that become relevant in daily life.

Within the framework of the DeZIM research community, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth regularly funds research projects on migration and integration. This year, 373,000 euros were awarded for the Mannheim component of the “TRANSMIT” project. The project team will build a data infrastructure with existing and newly collected data covering the entire process of migration and integration: from origin and transit countries to destination countries. Going far beyond a mere collection of qualitative and quantitative data, the project aims to link data sets in order to enable further research.

In Department B, the largest grant went to Richard Traunmüller and Marc Helbling for their project “Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation: New Immigrants, Policy Decisions and Citizens’ Responses”. The DFG provides 270,000 euros to analyse how policies impact on people’s attitudes and behaviour with regard to new immigrant groups. A survey including several survey experiments will form the empirical basis for this endeavour.

Anna-Sophie Kurella obtained 235,000 euros from the DFG to look into “Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems”. Political competition in multiparty systems is more complex than in two-party systems, such as the extensively analysed US system. This project will first develop a theory of competition and then test this theory empirically for European countries with proportional systems, asking whether the emergence of immigration as a salient policy issue is the result of a tactical manoeuvre by radical right parties.

The Baden-Württemberg Stiftung funds a project on “Filter Bubbles, Alternative News and Political Polarization” (scheduled to start in 2021) within the framework of their elite programme for postdocs. Ruben Bach receives 139,000 euros to collect web-browsing data from 2,000 German internet users in the months leading up to and covering the federal elections in autumn 2021; a

survey among the same group will add data about socio-demographic characteristics and political preferences. On this basis, Bach will study whether social media and search engines result in the creation of homogeneous news diets and selective exposure to politically congenial content.

Including the other successful projects, the total sum of external funding received in 2020 amounts to almost 3.7 million euros. This is slightly above the annual average since 2001 (3.3 million euros) and an increase compared to 2019 (3.2 million euros). The newly acquired grants account for more than 65 million euros in this period.

Two phenomena are known to have shaped the development of the MZES grant income for many years (see appendix 1.2): an overall increase and considerable fluctuation. Both are at least partly due to the fact that the MZES plays a significant role in a far-reaching development: funding agencies have increasingly supported national and international large-scale and long-term infrastructural projects in the social sciences. These not only cater to the research interests of a small number of principal investigators but also serve as research infrastructures for the entire scientific community. Quite a few of the projects that were developed by groups of researchers during the past years are directed by the MZES or are conducted with significant participation of MZES researchers at least. In Research Department A, they include the formerly NORFACE-financed and now DFG-financed “Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries” (CILS4EU), the “German National Educational Panel Study” (NEPS), and the “German Center for Integration and Migration Research” (DeZIM). In Research Department B, this is currently the DFG-financed “German Longitudinal Election Study” (GLES)—which is now hosted at GESIS but still directed by four Co-PIs, two of whom are MZES project directors.

Projects of this scale require levels of third-party grant income which certainly surpass customary social science standards and fluctuate considerably at the same time. However, the sustainability of such a development could be called into question if the grant income was composed of few very large grants, and thus depended only on a small number of projects. It is therefore a very healthy development that the total funding amount in 2020, as in the years before, is composed of many individual project grants from various funding agencies, meaning that the centre’s external funding rests on many pillars.

The reason that the MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects through external grants is not just to increase its budget. Rather, the institute values the peer-reviewed external evaluation conducted by the funding agencies. The centre thus routinely secures another round of quality control after the initial review of the individual projects by its Scientific Advisory Board and the subsequent decision of the Supervisory Board to include them in the research programme. A substantial share of the external grants received by the MZES is provided by German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG), and



**Sources of External Funding
2018-2020 in Percent**



(see appendix 1.3)

several private foundations, in particular the Volkswagen and Fritz Thyssen foundations. In 2020, the DFG contributed the lion's share of funding (41 percent). Considering the total period from 2018 to 2020, the DFG's share was higher, amounting to 61 percent (see appendix 1.3).

On the output side, publications are certainly among the most important indicators of research productivity. The pandemic showed in the low number of conference presentations, as there were hardly any regular conferences. Teaching moved online, which has caused more work in the beginning. Researchers who had to look after their children while schools and childcare institutions were closed were certainly under pressure. Others may have been able to spend more time writing papers, which is likely to raise the number of publications in the future. The pandemic might have contributed to an unusually high number of journal articles already in 2020 (see table).



	2016 All	2017 All	2018 All	2019 All	2020 All	2020 English
Books	11	13	7	7	8	3
Monographs	6	7	2	5	4	1
Edited volumes	5	6	5	2	4	2
Journal articles	89	99	93	91	126	116
SSCI citation index	69	77	73	76	91	87
Other scientific	20	22	20	15	35	29
Chapters in edited vols.	51	53	37	35	27	17
In English language	26	30	27	15	17	17
In other language	25	23	10	20	10	—
Working papers etc.	14	14	13	13	26	13
MZES	6	3	3	1	0	0
Others	8	11	10	12	26	13
Conference presentations	152	151	160	162	96	84

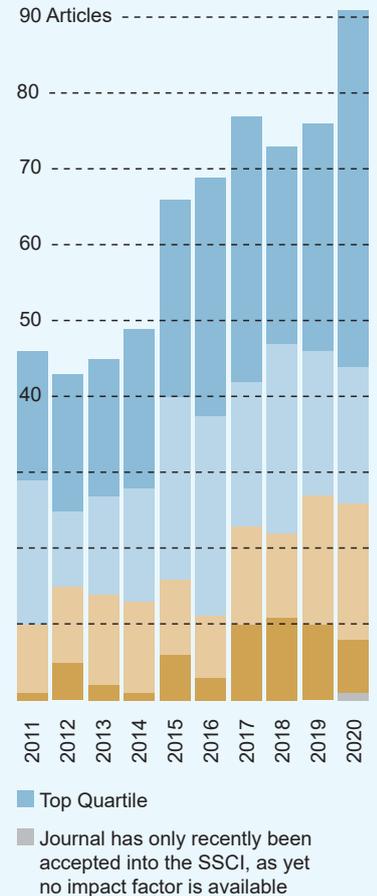
In particular, MZES researchers published more articles than ever in journals that are referenced in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). These articles are especially prestigious for scholars, as they appear in high-ranking national and especially international outlets. Even more: we are particularly delighted to see that—even by the high standards set by the SSCI—articles by MZES authors appear in journals that are cited relatively often and thus belong to the group of journals with a high impact factor. This is illustrated by the graph on the right, which also gives more detailed information about the quality of journals referenced in the SSCI. The SSCI categorizes journals with regard to their subject and then ranks the journals of every category according to their impact factor and number of citations. In this graph, the dark blue part of the columns represents articles by MZES authors in journals that rank among the top 25 percent of their respective category.

In line with a long-term development that reflects the ever-growing importance of journal articles, the number of books published by MZES researchers remained by and large at the same level as in 2019 and 2018, and well below the respective indicator from earlier years. On the basis of the achievements in terms of grant money acquisition and publications, the MZES contributes to the excellent position of the social sciences at the University of Mannheim in national and international rankings, such as the Times Higher Education ranking, the Shanghai ranking, the CHE ranking, the QS ranking, and the DFG ranking (DFG-Förderatlas).

Apart from grants and publications, the MZES also recognizes and appreciates other forms of scientific output, whose generation is equally demanding, time-consuming, and certainly no less relevant for general scientific progress. These include data sets, which are regularly produced by MZES researchers. Projects that collect data primarily for their own research purposes are obliged by MZES rules to share these with the scientific community as a public good in due time. In doing so, MZES projects have contributed significantly to some of the nationally—and partly also internationally—most important social science data infrastructures.

Researchers at the MZES were also very active in 2020 in making their research known to the public (see appendix 1.7). Their expertise was much sought after because it covered highly discussed issues. Examples include broader topics such as migration and integration and the Covid-19 pandemic with all its social, political, and economic consequences. In 2020, especially female researchers—most notably Annelies Blom, Johanna Gereke, and Katja Möhring—gave many interviews and shared their scientific expertise with the broader public.

SSCI Journal Articles



Articles in Top Journals

Cited in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), by quartiles according to the journals' impact factors and numbers of citations.

Research Staff

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Researchers at the
End of 2020

(see appendix 1.4)



Personnel Development

Despite a growing trend towards disciplinary diversity, the bulk of MZES research is still shaped and directed by the active professors from the School of Social Sciences. In 2020, they continued to support the MZES, and almost all professors of sociology and political science were active at the centre as project directors. Two new professors joined the School of Social Sciences—first Richard Traunmüller and then Marc Helbling, the latter as research professor financed by the state of Baden-Württemberg as a contribution to the DeZIM research network. Both new professors, alongside Sabine Carey, Marc Debus, Jochen Gebauer, Thomas Gschwend, Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Frauke Kreuter, and Thomas König, launched new projects in the reporting period. Frauke Kreuter has left the university of Mannheim, but maintains cooperations with many researchers at the MZES. Moreover, the centre still benefits from the fact that many professors emeriti, exempt from their teaching and administrative duties, continue their research at the MZES. The total number of staff from the School of Social Sciences and other university departments, such as media and communication sciences, economics, computer science and business administration, who are involved in the MZES as project directors increased to 35 (compared to 29 in 2019; see appendix 1.5). This is evidence of the integrating role and capacity of the MZES within and well beyond the University of Mannheim's School of Social Sciences.

The number of researchers at the MZES who were paid through external funds in 2020 was 40, the same as in the last year. In addition, 27 of the centre's employed scientists were financed by internal funds. This includes currently 2.5 full-time positions in the Data and Methods Unit (DMU) plus several temporary fellowships and MZES grants for project preparation. While the positions in the DMU used to be permanent, the board decided in 2016 to switch to temporary contracts for new researchers in this unit, which allows the board to adapt to the centre's changing needs in terms of methods and to promote young researchers in the post-Ph.D. phase. The debate on the merits of temporary vs. permanent contracts is still ongoing.

2020 was marked by relative stability in terms of the postdoctoral staff, as nobody left the MZES. The MZES did hire a number of new researchers, however. Three new fellows joined Department B. In January, Chung-hong Chan, who had previously worked in a DFG project with Hartmut Wessler, started work on his own project as a fellow. Roni Lehrer, who had worked at the SFB 884 (collaborative research center), followed suit in February. Theres Matthieß from the Berlin Social Science Center (WZB) joined the MZES in April. As for Department A, Jonas Voßemer came in December, having previously been employed in EU research projects in Umeå (Sweden) and Bamberg.

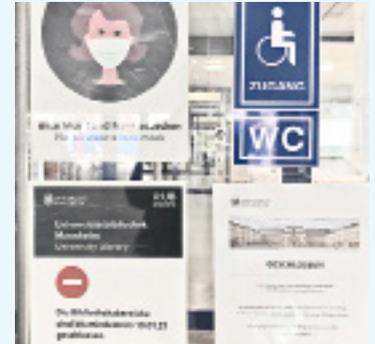
In the MZES infrastructure, Valentin Kalaev and Julian Bernauer joined the institute's IT team. Marlene Alle, who had been working at the MZES since its founding days, retired, and Christian Melbeck, her colleague almost from the beginning, follows in early 2021. While replacing a competent and highly respected team is no small challenge, the successors have made a very promising start.

2020 was an unusual year in many ways, marked by a pandemic. There were hardly any conferences, and especially the annual postdoc conferences had to be deferred. An unprecedented number of 50 new notebooks (ordered from spring to autumn 2020) enable our staff to participate in video calls and work from home, minimizing the risk of Covid-19 infection. Closed schools and childcare institutions put substantial pressure on parents. The MZES decided to offer 3-to-6-month contract extensions to all scholars on budget-financed fixed-term contracts with children (at a cost of roughly 150,000 Euros).

Outlook and Acknowledgements

This year was marked by the Covid-19 pandemic, which has created many practical challenges and changed everyday life at the institute. While the problems resulting from the pandemic will continue to demand attention in the medium term, grant-financed research still remains at the top of the MZES agenda.

Owing to a high number of new or renewed grants, several promising projects in preparation, and an excellent publication performance, the MZES can look into the near future with self-confidence and optimism. It is also reassuring that—like in previous years—new colleagues from the university could be integrated quickly and smoothly into the centre's structure and logic, and that the task of keeping the centre alive and vivid has thus spread to some more shoulders. While the MZES project directors have continued to be successful in winning grants, these accomplishments will have to be made in an increasingly competitive environment, and this trend is likely to continue. The MZES will also have to find creative and flexible responses to the changing funding infrastructure and logic that challenges some of the centre's traditional competitive advantages. The areas MZES researchers have traditionally focused on provide an optimal starting point for attracting research grants in the future. Topics such as the consequences of the pandemic, the future of European integration in times of the "Brexit" aftermath, migration, integration, and political representation as well as the success of populist parties and movements are likely to remain on the top of the public agenda in the next years, so that a core task for empirical social science is to focus on these issues.





As in the previous years, the Executive Board of the MZES would like to thank the many institutions and persons without whom the achievements of the institute would not have been possible: the state of Baden-Württemberg, especially the Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts; the University of Mannheim, especially its president, vice presidents, and administration; the University's School of Social Sciences and its dean; the Lorenz-von-Stein Foundation for its continuing generous support of the Institute; the project directors who constantly mobilize creativity, time, and energy to contribute to the research programme as well as to the centre's day-to-day intellectual life and research output; our many colleagues from other institutions for their stimulating and rewarding cooperation; the researchers at the centre for their enthusiasm and all their efforts—often far beyond duty—they devote to the common enterprise; and the infrastructural, managerial, and administrative staff of the MZES, without whose continuous effort—exceptional for the pandemic situation—the institute would not be able to thrive. Last, but by no means least, we would like to express the centre's gratitude to all the members of its international Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and very helpful guidance.

Department A: European Societies and their Integration

A1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States	A2 Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities	A3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities
A1.1801 Bahle, Wendt Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States	A2.1805 Arránz Becker, Wolf Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities.	A3.1811 Kalter, Kogan, Kroneberg et al. Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
■ A1.1802 Rothenbacher The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison	■ A2.1806 Gebauer A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	■ A3.1812 Kalter Friendship and Identity in School
A1.1803 Möhring Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA	A2.1807 Blom, Wolf, Bruch Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys	A3.1813 Kalter et al. Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course
A1.1804 Brandt, Hillmann Origins of Bureaucratic Organization: A Comparative Study of Political Careers and Elite Reproduction	A2.1808 Kreuter, Greven Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements to Model Measurement Error and Improve Data Quality in Web Surveys	A3.1815 Hillmann, Gathmann Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration
■ A1.1854 Ebbinghaus, Weishaupt, Bahle Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis?	A2.1809 Bauer TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)	A3.1816 Mata, Kalter Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants
A1.1902 Möhring, Naumann, Sommerfeld Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State	A2.1810 Krapf, Raab Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families	A3.1817 Leszczensky Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth
▶ A1.1905 Bettina Müller, Sajons Aspiring Migrant Entrepreneurs in Germany	A2.1847 Kreuter New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	■ A3.1818 Kalter et al. DeZIM Start-up Project
	■ A2.1848 Kogan, Roth Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work	A3.1819 Kogan Partnership Formation in the Context of Migration
	■ A2.1859 Kreuter, Stuart, Keusch Using Propensity Scores for Nonresponse Adjustment	A3.1820 Brandt, Hillmann Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations
	■ A2.1903 Gebauer Geographical Personality Differences and Economic Success	■ A3.1851 Keusch Modernizing Migration Measures
	▶ A2.1908 Stuckenschmidt, Kreuter CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making	A3.1909 Gereke, Schunck The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness
	▶ A2.2006 Gebauer Why Does Person-Culture Fit Benefit Psychological Health?	A3.1911 Shen, Kogan Immigrants' Social Networks at the Workplace
	▶ A2.2007 Blom, Möhring Employment in the Early Phase of the Corona Crisis in Germany	▶ A3.2001 Leszczensky et al. Ethnic Composition, School Ideology, and Boundaries
	▶ A2.2009 Kogan Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities	▶ A3.2008 Kalter Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT)
	▶ A2.2011 Kreuter, Bach, Kern Fairness in Automated Decision-Making—FairADM	▶ A3.2010 Kogan Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns
	▶ A2.2013 Krapf Family Values and Family Behaviours of the Descendants of Turkish Migrants	▶ A3.2012 Helbling Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining
	▶ A2.2016 Bless, Wänke, Wolbring Objective and Subjectively Experienced Financial Inequalities in Income and Wealth	▶ A3.2014 Gereke Group Boundaries in the Making: Solidarity and Identification Among German-Turks and Germans in the Wake of Syrian Immigration
		▶ A3.2015 Gereke Perceptions, Prevalence and Consequences of Everyday Discrimination ▶ A3.2025 Helbling, Wessler Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network
		▶ A3.2026 Ecker, Philipp Müller, Wessler Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere

- ▶ Project has reached the status 'in preparation' or 'ongoing' in 2020.
- ▲ Project is continued elsewhere.
- Project was completed in 2020.

Core projects are highlighted in grey.

For full information on all projects, please see www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de.

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens	B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions	B3 Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization
B1.1822 Schmitt-Beck (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	B2.1828 Wessler Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	B3.1837 Winzen Participation and Policy Positions in Global Internet Governance
B1.1823 Schoen (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	B2.1830 Gschwend, Stötzer Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	B3.1838 Schmitt, Schoen 'Illiberal Democrats'
B1.1824 Schmitt-Beck The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	B2.1831 Ecker Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments	B3.1839 Schoen, Mader Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump
B1.1825 Wessler et al. Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo). A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present	B2.1832 Stecker, Jochen Müller et. al. The Populist Challenge in Parliament	■ B3.1849 Bräuninger, Marinov Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)
B1.1826 Mader, Schoen Citizens' Multidimensional National Identities and Foreign Policy Attitudes in Different Contexts	B2.1833 Bernauer Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour	■ B3.1850 Kohler-Koch Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations
■ B1.1827 Kurella Incumbency Effects in the German Mixed-Electoral System	B2.1834 Stecker Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany	■ B3.1852 Stecker Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System
■ B1.1855 Pappi, Bräuninger Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	B2.1846 Debus et al. Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about Ideological Positions of Political Parties	B3.1853 Marinov, Bräuninger, Schoen The Hybrid Wars of Information
■ B1.1857 van Deth, Schmitt-Beck, Faas Democracy Monitoring	B2.1913 Ecker The Consequences of Bargaining Deadlock During Government Formation	B3.1856 Debus, Jochen Müller Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems
■ B1.1858 Huber Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda	▶ B2.2002 Debus, Stecker et al. Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration	B3.1901 König The Evolution of Party Competition in the European Union
B1.1904 Debus, Schoen digilog@bw— Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation	▶ B2.2004 Kurella Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems	
▲ B1.1912 Blom, Höhne Standardized Audio and Voice Interviewing (SAVI): Digital Innovations in Survey Data Collection and Analysis	▶ B2.2021 Gschwend, Engst Get the Word Out. The Formation and Political Impact of Judicial Opinion-Writing	
▶ B1.2005 Traunmüller, Helbling Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation: New Immigrants, Policy Decisions and Citizens' Responses	▶ B2.2022 Lehrer Causes and Consequences of Prime Ministerial Change	
▶ B1.2018 Carey Security Threats and Fragile Commitments: Stress-Testing Public Support for Human Rights Across Europe	▶ B2.2023 Mühlböck, Debus RISKOPIA: Coping With Uncertainty in Representative Democracy	
▶ B1.2019 Cohen Political Reactions to Local Housing Market Dynamics		
▶ B1.2020 Shore The Origins and Development of Political Efficacy		

The MZES—an Overview

The Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung MZES) was founded in 1989 as an interdisciplinary institute of the University of Mannheim. It is the largest university-based research institute in the German social sciences, steadily building its international leading position. More than 100 MZES scholars explore European social and political developments.

Mission

The MZES conducts social science research on the development of European societies and their political systems from both a comparative and an integration perspective. The centre has a strong analytical-empirical and comparative tradition, contributing to theoretical developments and substantial knowledge. It adopts cross-national comparative and multilevel integration approaches and combines perspectives from sociology as well as political science with those of neighbouring disciplines. With its specific profile, the MZES holds a unique and leading international position.

Organisation

The centre has two research departments, divided into three research areas each. **Research Department A** focuses on 'European Societies and their Integration'. Its research areas are:

- A 1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States
- A 2 Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities
- A 3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities

Research Department B studies 'European Political Systems and their Integration' and encompasses the following research areas:

- B 1 Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens
- B 2 Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions
- B 3 Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization

Governance

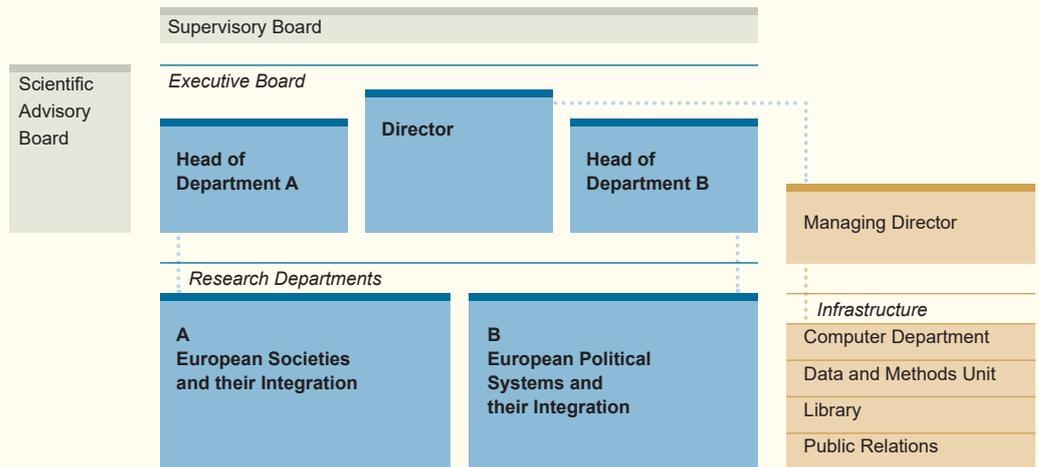
The **MZES Executive Board (Vorstand)** consists of three professors of the University's School of Social Sciences, who are elected for three years:

- MZES Director: Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan,
- Head of Department A: Prof. Henning Hillmann, Ph.D., and
- Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Harald Schoen.

The Executive Board is responsible for developing the research programme and for the allocation of the centre's resources. The director prepares and implements its decisions with the support of the managing director (Geschäftsführer).

The **Supervisory Board (Kollegium)** comprises all tenured sociology and political science professors of the School of Social Sciences, a number of other professors of the University of Mannheim, and representatives of the MZES staff. It elects the Executive Board, adopts changes to the research programme, and decides on the broad guidelines for the budget as well as on the centre's statutes.

MZES organizational chart



The **Scientific Advisory Board (Wissenschaftlicher Beirat)** is composed of internationally renowned scholars. It reviews the MZES Research Programme and gives advice on individual projects as well as on the centre's development. Its present members are:

- Prof. Richard Johnston, Ph.D. (University of British Columbia, Vancouver),
- Prof. Jan O. Jonsson, Ph.D. (Stockholm University, Oxford University),
- Prof. Dr. Bernhard Kittel (University of Vienna),
- Prof. Karen Phalet, Ph.D. (KU Leuven), and
- Prof. Dr. Petra Schleiter (University of Oxford).

Projects, the Research Programme, and Research Funding

The MZES Research Programme is the major tool for planning and coordinating the activities of the institute. It is continuously updated and revised to reflect the gradual development of research at the MZES.

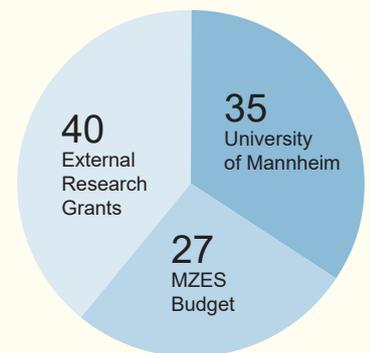
Research at the MZES takes the form of projects which are funded by external grants. They need to be included in the research programme by the Supervisory Board on the basis of advice from the Scientific Advisory Board. MZES projects thus need to pass two rounds of quality control—first by the Scientific Advisory Board, second by national and international funding agencies.

The MZES Research Programme distinguishes between several types of projects. The main projects are classified as 'core' projects and qualify for start-up finance from the MZES. Usually, this is done in the form of funding awarded to a researcher who assists the project director (more often than not a professor from the School of Social Sciences or a postdoc researcher from the MZES, sometimes a professor from one of the University of Mannheim's other schools) in preparing an application for external funding. The centre's success in attracting grants attests to the advantages of this model. Three out of five research positions at the MZES are funded by grants from the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG) and other institutions, such as the Volkswagen or Fritz Thyssen foundation as well as EU agencies.

Researchers

One third of the researchers and project directors are professors and teaching assistants from the University's School of Social Sciences. Also, professors and postdocs from the School of Humanities, the Department of Economics, the Business School, and the School of Business

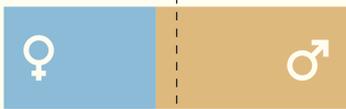
**Research Staff by Source of Funds
Numbers, December 2020**



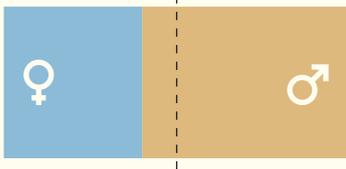
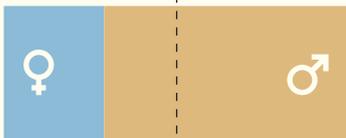
(see appendix 1.4)

**Research Staff by Gender,
December 2020**

27 Budget-Financed MZES Researchers



40 Grant-Financed MZES Researchers

35 University Researchers
active at the MZES

50%

(see appendix 1.4)

Informatics and Mathematics direct projects at the MZES. Only two out of three researchers (postdocs, Ph.D. students, and researchers from the Centre's Data and Methods Unit) are financed from the MZES' regular budget. All other researchers, many of them Ph.D. students, are financed through external grants. The share of female researchers has shown little fluctuation over the last few years. At present, four out of nine grant-financed MZES researchers are women; among budget-financed MZES researchers and university researchers active at the MZES, the numbers are two out of five and one out of three, respectively. The MZES adopts numerous strategies to promote younger researchers, for example by offering fellowships (usually at least two per research department) for postdoctoral researchers. Fellows are employed at the centre for up to five years and are expected to enrich the MZES Research Programme with new and broader research agendas. Fellowships often serve as springboards for successful academic careers; several fellows have moved on to full professorships. In 2020, the fellows were Stefano Balietti, Ph.D., Dr. Paul C. Bauer, Dr. Johanna Gereke, Dr. Sandra Krapf, Dr. Lars Leszczensky, and Dr. Jonas Voßemer in Research Department A, and Dr. Chung-hong Chan, Dr. Alejandro Ecker, Dr. Anna-Sophie Kurella, Dr. Roni Lehrer, Dr. Theres Matthieß, and Dr. Jennifer Shore in Research Department B. In addition, the MZES regularly invites applications for international conferences organized by postdoc researchers.

Supporting Research: the Centre's Infrastructure and Administration

Infrastructure and administration are crucial resources for efficient work at the centre. The Data and Methods Unit offers specialized expertise on various methods and data of particular relevance for the MZES: socio-economic indicators and official statistics (Dr. Franz Rothenbacher until August 2020), European as well as national survey and panel data (Dr. Nadia Granato), textual and geographic data (Dr. Julian Bernauer, who moved to the computer department, and Cosima Meyer), and data on elections as well as parties in Europe (Dr. Denis Cohen). The Europe Library is located in the immediate vicinity of the university library's social science branch. It holds more than 44,000 media units and 47 scientific journals. With its own computer department (in which Marlene Alle and Dr. Christian Melbeck have passed the baton to Dr. Julian Bernauer and Valentin Kalaev), the MZES provides its researchers and staff with highly competent IT support that is tailored to their specific needs. The centre's public relations officer (Nikolaus Hollermeier) serves as an interface between the MZES researchers and the broader public. The secretaries of the directorate handle the general administration of the institute, while the secretaries of the departments administer externally funded projects. The managing director (Dr. Philipp Heldmann) supports the director and oversees the MZES infrastructure as well as administration.

Department A: European Societies and their Integration

European societies face global challenges and socio-demographic changes that threaten their integration and cohesion. To deepen our understanding of these challenges and changes, Department A's research has traditionally focused on the development of market economies and welfare states, social inequalities shaped by education and labour market institutions, and social integration in ethnically heterogeneous societies.

Current research projects continue the comparative analysis of living conditions and life chances in Europe, including socio-psychological and economic perspectives alongside purely sociological ones. While acknowledging the long-term challenges of globalisation and European integration, they also take into account the more recent repercussions of the 2008 economic crisis, the 2016 decision of the United Kingdom to leave the EU, and the still substantial inflow of asylum seekers and migrants, all of which have not only altered individual societal risks but also accelerated pressures on institutions to reform. Within this scope, Department A conducts in-depth research to investigate the consequences of international migration, demographic changes and an increasingly heterogeneous population, combining the sociological understanding of long-term processes and cross-national institutional diversity with the analysis of current socio-demographic challenges to the integration of European societies. Analytically and empirically, research in Department A aims to integrate macro-level institutional and micro-level actor-centred perspectives as well as to detect the social processes and mechanisms underlying cross-national, time-related, and social group differences.

Research Area A1: Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States

Modern market economies and advanced welfare states are under global and domestic socio-economic pressures to change, and the recent economic crisis has increased the need for further welfare state reforms. Although these challenges seem to be relatively similar for all modern economies, the historically evolved welfare regimes, state–society relations, and market systems vary considerably across European and other OECD countries.

The nexus between market and non-market institutions as well as between production and protection systems is at the heart of this research area's analytical interest. The theoretical starting point is that social action is embedded in specific social, organisational and institutional contexts, which structure opportunities and constraints. Coordination, information, and influence capacities

are shaped by networks, which relate individual and corporate actors. Furthermore, the institutional change of market economies and welfare states is dependent on societal support by collective actors and individuals on the one hand and affects their social relations and conditions on the other hand. These institutional differences and changes in welfare states and market economies finally entail immediate and long-term consequences for the life chances of individuals, social groups and families.

Research Area A1 combines projects that investigate market processes and public non-market interventions from a comparative perspective, often using both macro-institutional, organisation-level, and micro-level data. One fundamental question is the social and civic support for market-economic activities and for welfare state policies that alter market processes. A related second major topic is the analysis of the conditions for and the processes of change in for-profit and non-profit organisations. Finally, the research agenda also includes a concern for the consequences of changing production and protection systems for the life chances and social relations in Europe and other advanced economies.

Active projects in 2020

A1.1801 Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States: How Organizational Actors Respond to Marketization Policies

Research question/goal: The elderly population is often in need of both healthcare and long-term care (LTC) services. Confronted with an ageing population, European welfare states are struggling with coordinating and integrating services at the interfaces of the two systems. In recent decades, marketization policies in both healthcare and LTC systems have further aggravated coordination problems. Inadequate coordination results in higher costs and lower quality. While various coordinative tools have been implemented in all countries, it is still unclear how far and why welfare states vary systematically in this respect. We expect that the way countries have responded to these challenges depends on the respective institutional settings in healthcare and LTC as well as on trajectories of marketization policies and organizational structures in the field. By systematically taking into account cross-national variations of these dimensions, we are able to provide new evidence and new explanations for cross-national differences in coping with this major challenge among European welfare states. In doing so, the project aims to 1) identify the main cross-national institutional differences in the links between healthcare and LTC systems (institutional settings), 2) analyse the impact of marketization policies on coordination problems

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2015 to 2021

Status/

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at the interfaces between the two systems (policies & problem constellations), and 3) explore the role of organizations in providing tools for a solution of these coordination problems (organizational action). The project studies five institutionally diverse country cases in depth: Sweden, Germany, Poland, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. We mainly rely on own primary data consisting of semi-structured interviews with organizational actors in all five countries, but we will also use national and international comparative secondary data.

Current stage: In 2020, the project team conducted the interviews in the five countries under study and transcribed them. Due to the pandemic, many interviews had to be rescheduled for autumn and were held online. We started coding the interview transcripts in late 2020.

A1.1802 The Welfare of Public Servants in European Comparison

Results: The major aim of the project was to examine the welfare state arrangements of public servants in several European countries, their preconditions, and their effects. The focus was on the institutions of social protection for public servants and their necessary adaptations to the changing environment. Such external pressures, e.g. the expansion of public employment and the subsequent state financial crisis, and demographic ageing, were analysed with respect to the change in the institutions of social protection for public servants. The project investigated the effects of these adjustments in public employment and of these reforms of social protection for public employees on their social situation.

To answer the research questions, we conducted detailed and standardized country studies for one South and two North European countries. These two groups of countries have been chosen because they are most different and represent two extremes with respect to their national public services. We here present the main results with reference to two selected topics: the evolution of public employment and the reforms of the pension system.

Due to the economic crisis of the 1990s, public employment was reduced substantially in Sweden, reaching the level of the 1970s. Even in Italy, where the level of public employment was much lower, a reduction of public jobs was necessary. Only Denmark was able to stabilise and even slightly expand its high level of public employment.

The recession of 2008 had no major negative effects on public employment in the Nordic countries, while the South European countries (Italy) were hit most and were forced to reduce public employment.

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The pension system is confronted with the “growth to limits” (Peter Flora) of the welfare state, in which pensions represent the largest part of all social expenditures. All three countries had to move towards a multi-pillar pension system. In such a system, public service pensions are integrated into the general system. In addition to basic pensions, public employees receive an occupational pension from the second pillar. In general, this implies a deterioration of the pension level of public servants. While the development of occupational public sector pensions has been largely achieved in the Nordic countries, this reform was found to have failed in Italy.

A1.1803 Women’s Late Careers in Europe and the USA— Employment Chances and Transitions Between Care- Giving and Retirement

Research question/goal: The project analyses employment chances, labour market sequences and transitions between work, family care, and retirement of women in the late career stage (i.e. aged between 50 and 70) in international comparison. During the last decades, a sharp increase in employment rates of older women can be observed in almost all industrialised societies. However, research on women’s careers mainly concentrates on the reconciliation of work and family in mid-life, while detailed analyses on the late careers of women and respective gender differences are scarce. The project addresses this research gap and examines the interplay of individual, couple/family, workplace, and institutional factors in women’s late careers in Europe and the USA. The fundamental research questions are what factors shape the employment behaviour of women in their late careers and how these factors produce inequality in employment chances and labour market transitions. The project will use international and national panel data and will combine sequence analysis of employment trajectories, event history analysis of specific career transitions, and multilevel analysis to examine micro-macro linkages.

Current stage: The subproject on couples’ linked life courses and gender inequality in pension income, funded by the Research Network on Pensions (FNA), was finalised in 2020. Three manuscripts on project results are under review, including one methodological paper comparing the quality of life history information from survey data and administrative records. Currently, we are working on analyses of gender inequality in employment and care during the Corona pandemic using data of the German Internet Panel (GIP). In cooperation with the German Centre of Gerontology (DZA), we are planning a study on the wellbeing of family caregivers during the pandemic. Furthermore, we are continuing our collaboration with the Finnish Population Research Institute Väestöliitto to conduct a comparative analysis of couples’ careers in Germany and Finland.

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A1.1804 Origins of Bureaucratic Organization: A Comparative Study of Political Careers and Elite Reproduction

Research question/goal: Where does bureaucratic organization come from? Bureaucracies surround us in all walks of life. Their logic of governance shapes public administration, the behaviour of firms in the economy, political parties, and even religious life. In short, bureaucracy remains the dominant mode of formal organization in modern societies. Despite their dominant role, bureaucratic organizations rarely emerge fully formed, and neither does the rationalized system of rules and roles that forms their essence. What makes bureaucracies work are those who pursue their professional careers within them. If such careers are indeed the “lifeblood” of formal organization, then understanding the nature and development of careers is essential for the understanding of the origins of bureaucratic organization.

The proposed project uses the careers of elected representatives and office holders as a case in point to examine the link between individual action and organizational forms. Typically, parties and politicians shape legislative processes through the offices they hold. Historically, offices often came with personal loyalty, where informal patronage networks dictated both the selection of clients into positions and their political future. As political systems mature into formal organizations, they challenge precisely such informal selection, seeking to substitute it with professional careers detached from personal loyalties. This project identifies the mechanisms that enable, constrain or even revert the development from informal networks to professionalization in the careers of politicians. It does so by drawing on three empirical cases in which political systems had to be created or rebuilt following a significant institutional rupture: the rebuilding of representative assemblies in (West-)Germany after 1949, the French Fifth Republic after 1958 (both until today), and the American state of Vermont—the first to join the Union without being the successor to a former colony.

Current stage: We have developed and expanded further aspects of this project in the last few months. As reported earlier, we have drawn a sample of politicians from all parties represented in the Bundestag and from all legislative periods and have combined this with data on the career progress of these politicians. We have now considerably expanded the scope of our previous sample to gain a more comprehensive and more systematic understanding of the variation in the career paths of professional politicians, also with respect to their different party affiliations. In addition, we continue to investigate the extent to which legislative initiatives contribute to the pursuit of successful careers in the Bundestag. A special focus is on the relationship between formal procedures and informal processes within the parliamentary groups. In our empirical analysis, we

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draw on a data set that has now also been expanded to include draft laws and their history in the legislative process.

A1.1854 Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Social Concertation and Social Pacts in Europe

Results: Labour relations in Germany and other European countries have been marked by a long-standing social partnership. This comparative project studied whether governments have involved trade unions and employer associations in their crisis management since the financial market crash of 2008. Building upon neo-corporatist theory and political economy approaches, the main research goal was to explore whether governments included or excluded social partners in their crisis management, and what consequences this had. While social pacts, i.e. formal agreements between government and social partners, were more common in the 1990s, social concertation efforts have been more limited across Europe since 2008.

The results of the project are currently prepared for publication in an edited volume that combines comparative and case studies. A qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) of 29 European countries examines over 90 government periods, showing that economic openness, corporatist legacy, and left government participation are particularly conducive to social concertation, while precisely the corporatist countries with the highest economic problems paradoxically failed to develop successful social concertation.

Eight country case studies by international experts analyse the relationship between government and social partners during the Great Recession. Another case study investigates the social dialogue at the European level, showing its limited scope. In the concluding/final chapter, the eight countries are compared and the economic, political, and labour relations contexts impacting on the opportunities of social concertation are discussed.

The project's main finding is that the EU's regime of fiscal discipline severely inhibits meaningful concertation in some countries. Countries with more coordinated market economies, however, were more capable of weathering the crisis, with the social partners being key players in contributing to this success. Overall, the comparative and case studies paint a rather bleak picture of social concertation. Certainly, the European Social Model, which is founded on strong social partnership, is now at a crossroads in the face of a new challenge—the Coronavirus pandemic.

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A1.1902 Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State

Research question/goal: Against the background of the strong immigration to Germany, the role of the welfare state and its legitimacy have been the subject of heated debates over the last years. On the one hand, social policy helps integrate migrants into the labour market and the society and thus contributes to the stabilization of the social security systems. On the other hand, migration can undermine the legitimacy of the welfare state if the local population is hostile towards a redistribution in favour of migrants and worried about a higher financial burden due to the costs of immigration.

The research group therefore aims to analyse the following questions: (1) How do social policy and new immigration waves shape the integration of migrants who have already arrived? (2) How does the perceived integration of migrants change the attitudes towards the welfare state? (3) How do the perceived and the actual integration interact in different social policy areas. The project goes beyond existing research by differentiating between different groups of migrants and local people and by considering multiple dimensions of integration. We combine the analysis of representative micro data sets with experimental survey designs. Based on these results, we aim to develop scientifically sound and practicable recommendations for a sustainable social policy in Germany that is able to provide security for communities in need of protection and to offer new opportunities without jeopardising its own acceptance.

The multidisciplinary project at the interface of economics, sociology and political science brings together the competences of different scientific institutions located in Mannheim, with a close cooperation of the Leibniz Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) and the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES). The junior research group also includes ZEW researchers Martin Lange, Paul Berbée and Katia Gallegos Torres. The research group is accompanied and supported by a scientific advisory board of national and international experts.

Current stage: The project team has finalised the questionnaire for the first survey wave; field phase was in December 2020. We co-organized an international hybrid workshop on Migration, Integration and Attitudes, hosted at the ZEW in September 2020. Results of our secondary data analyses were presented at the ESPAnet conference and the ECPR conference. A scientific paper will be submitted in early 2021.

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2019 to 2023

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Duration/
2019 to 2023
Status/
in preparation

A1.1905 Aspiring Migrant Entrepreneurs in Germany— Potentials and Pitfalls in the Start-Up Process

Research question/goal: Previous studies have shown that migrant entrepreneurs are a valuable contribution to the economy of their host countries. Furthermore, self-employment is a means for migrants to achieve upward social mobility. However, a number of formal and informal hurdles must be overcome to become self-employed, which often prevent migrants from fully developing their potential as entrepreneurs. In this study, we apply a mixed-methods approach (qualitative interviews with institutional and financial experts as well as migrant entrepreneurs and a quantitative analysis of survey data) to examine the potential of migrant entrepreneurs in Germany and the specific problems they are facing in the start-up process.

Current stage: In 2020, we conducted a series of interviews with experts in migrant entrepreneurship research, entrepreneurship consultants, bank advisors and founders to find out what challenges migrant entrepreneurs face. Based on these interviews, we are currently developing designs for experiments that will help us identify the particular hurdles migrant entrepreneurs must overcome to finance their business idea.

Research Area A2: Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities

Research Area A2—with a more multidisciplinary scope—focuses on the main processes in social stratification and their implications for social inequality across European societies. Pursuing both substantial and methodological aims, projects in Area A2 seek to uncover how life courses and social inequalities are affected by changing educational systems, labour markets, and other societal conditions.

As in the past, the study of more or less differentiated education systems and more or less regulated labour markets as well as their role in structuring life chances is at the heart of the research agenda. Taken together, education systems and labour markets shape how social positions and life chances are distributed within a society and mediate the degree to which specific social groups are being exposed to life course risks. They thus inherently affect the nature and dynamics of social inequality in Europe. Alongside educational qualifications, the social embeddedness of individuals and particularly the role of personal networks for labour market success are at the heart of stratification research. Employment opportunities are further affected by the individual's health. Yet, health risks and well-being are just as much dependent upon labour markets and social inequalities. Although social stratification research focuses mainly on objective life-course chances and risks, a look at the subjective dimensions of inequality and perceptions of unfairness allows for drawing a more comprehensive picture of the studied phenomena.

Most research projects in Area A2 pursue a micro-analytical strategy, building on individual-level data in order to identify causal mechanisms at the individual level. Using national and cross-national panel data sets, most projects explicitly adopt a longitudinal perspective to uncover underlying social processes. At the same time, the research projects establish systematic micro–macro linkages by relating developments at the individual level to their institutional determinants at the national level. Other projects adopt a cross-national comparative approach that allows for studying the differential effects of institutional arrangements on life course and labour market transitions.

Active projects in 2020

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A2.1805 Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities. Health Consequences of Changes in Romantic Partnership, Work and Employment Status Among Men and Women

Research question/goal: This projects aims to advance our knowledge about the emergence and reproduction of social health inequalities as a consequence of life course transitions. Based on the theoretical premises of the cumulative advantage/disadvantage model, we first analyse changes in health status due to transitions in the domains of romantic partnerships and employment. Second, we extend our focus to the impact of these life course transitions on the health of partners and children. Throughout the project, particular attention will be paid to gender-specific health outcomes. Theoretical model: The theoretical model rests on the assumption that life course transitions have an effect on health (causation) and, in turn, are affected by health (selection), leading to a potentially self-reinforcing dynamic of poor health resp. good health over time. Potential causal pathways (resources, stressors, strain, and health behaviour) will be analysed within three work packages:

Work package 1, partnership transitions: In this work package, we analyse effects of health on union formation and union dissolution as well as health-related consequences of these transitions. We distinguish between marital and non-marital relationships as well as between first- and higher-order marriages.

Work package 2, transitions in employment: This work package focuses on the associations between occupational mobility, unemployment and health. First, we examine how upward and downward occupational mobility influences health. In a second step, health effects of unemployment and re-employment are analysed. We concentrate on how health consequences of unemployment are moderated by the previous occupational status of an individual, a question that has received very little attention so far.

Work package 3, social dynamics of health: In this work package, we investigate in how far family members buffer negative health consequences of (downward) mobility or unemployment. At the same time, we are interested in spillover effects of one family member's transitions on the other family members' health.

Data and methods: Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, the analysis will rest heavily on longitudinal methods exploiting within-subject variation, e.g., fixed effects panel regression for ordinal outcomes. In addition, dyadic data analysis will be used to determine effects of family relations on health and health behaviour.

Implications: Evidence-based knowledge about critical stages in the life course and social processes through which health inequalities are shaped and reproduced may provide a crucial input for designing public health measures and social policies. We will thus make findings from the project available to medical practitioners, social workers and policy makers.

Current stage: In 2020, we finalised and submitted an article analysing the marital health protection. The study uses novel statistical methods to estimate the effect of marriage after controlling for self-selection into marriage on premarital health trajectories. The article received encouraging reviews and has been resubmitted. We have also started work on the second part of the project, which investigates health effects of occupational transitions.

A2.1806 A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality

Results: An individual's self-concept and personality can predict important life outcomes, such as prosocial behaviours (civil engagement, volunteering) and ideologies (religiosity, political attitudes). Yet, these effects vary across different cultural contexts. For example, past research found a strong relationship between communion-/femininity and higher religiosity in Turkey, but this relationship was totally absent in Sweden. Cross-cultural variations of this kind have been described as major threats to the predictive validity of self-concept and personality. This project was funded by the DFG's (German Research Foundation) Emmy-Noether program and developed a theory to explain such cross-cultural variations.

More precisely, the developed "sociocultural motives perspective" (SMP) assumes that certain dimensions of self-concept and personality (e.g., communion, agreeableness) evoke the desire to swim with the sociocultural tide (sociocultural assimilation motivation). Thus, these dimensions should predict important life outcomes particularly strongly if those life outcomes are culturally common. Similarly, they should predict important life outcomes particularly weakly (or even negatively) if those life outcomes are culturally uncommon. The SMP further assumes that other dimensions of self-concept and personality (e.g., agency, openness) evoke the desire to swim against the sociocultural tide (sociocultural contrast motivation). Accordingly, these dimensions should predict important life outcomes particularly strongly if those life outcomes are culturally

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uncommon. At the same time, they should predict important life outcomes particularly weakly (or even negatively) if those life outcomes are culturally common.

Over the course of the project, we conducted a variety of studies that tested the SMP. Many were experimental in nature and thus allowed for causal conclusions as well as tight control over the involved variables. Other studies relied on large-scale cross-cultural panel data and thus allowed for ecologically most valid conclusions. Despite the diverse methodology (experiments in a single culture vs. cross-cultural panel data), the results were extremely homogeneous and strongly supported the SMP.

The SMP's added value is that it can explain cross-cultural differences in the effects of self-concept and personality. Therefore, the SMP contributes to restoring the crippled predictive validity of the self-concept and of personality.

A2.1807 Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys: Statistical Modelling of Designed Missingness

Research question/goal: Surveys have become an indispensable source of information on social and political circumstances in modern societies. Quantitative social research based on survey data requires ever larger data sets containing ever more complex structures. Together with decreasing response rates and increasing fieldwork efforts, the heightened expectations regarding data quality lead to surging survey costs.

Fortunately, the developments in statistical modelling and associated computing power have seen large developments in the past twenty years, enabling us to rethink traditional survey data collection methods. In particular, two developments seem promising: modular (or split) questionnaires and imputation methods.

The project aims to investigate whether these methods can be combined and further developed to replace large-scale face-to-face surveys by shorter online surveys while preserving the same degree of population coverage and quality. This project is a first step in developing and evaluating the necessary statistical tools to complement data structures collected by modular questionnaire designs. The main interest lies in assessing the estimation efficiency and bias of imputation methods. Further considerations concern the potential for cost savings and usability.

In the first phase of the project, data sets of the waves of the German Internet Panel are used to evaluate the approaches. In the second phase, we will analyse and impute datasets from modular

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questionnaire designs, implemented in the European Value Survey. Resulting data sets are imputed and analysed regarding the aim of the project.

Current stage: During 2020, a versatile simulation study was set up, which allows for evaluating different scenarios and strategies for the application of modular questionnaire designs. On this basis, analyses are currently being carried out using the high-performance computing resources provided by the state of Baden-Württemberg (bwHPC). In a first step, we evaluated the data quality in designs with different module construction techniques. A first manuscript (“Split Questionnaire Designs for Online Surveys: Imputation Quality and the Impact of Module Construction”) on the results is being prepared for publication. The project’s analytical focus now shifts to the effects of different imputation strategies on data quality.

A2.1808 Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements to Model Measurement Error and Improve Data Quality in Web Surveys

Research question/goal: Online surveys have become very prominent across many different disciplines both within the academic and private sector and also increasingly in official statistics. Despite best efforts of questionnaire designers, respondents regularly answer questions incorrectly, often because they do not understand what the question is asking. In offline surveys, interviewers could help respondents through difficulties. In web surveys this is no longer possible. However, respondents leave clues in keystrokes, response times and mouse movements on respondent difficulties and breakdowns in the measurement process. Those paradata can be used to check and improve data quality. The conventional approach in web surveys is to use response latency, where very low and very high response times are used as indication for bad data quality. The only web survey work involving mouse movements focused on the overall distance traveled by the mouse to identify questions and respondents with low data quality. However, mouse movements contain much more information than captured by either bare response times or simple summary statistics such as total distance and other predefined patterns. Despite the fast growing use of web surveys in commercial as well as official statistics, so far no large-scale research investigates the value of mouse movements in web surveys.

To fill this research gap, the proposed project will develop statistical methods to automatically analyze mouse movements in web surveys. In particular, we want to exploit the information that is contained in the mouse movements and use it to better understand measurement error and question difficulty. In the future, this work can be helpful as a basis to detect respondent difficulty

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ongoing

and adaptively offer help in a responsive questionnaire design and to adjust for measurement error in subsequent analyses of the web survey answers.

Current stage: The data collection for this project has been completed. Together with our project partners at HU Berlin, we have developed novel analysis techniques for a large set of mouse-tracking data collected during survey interviews as well as a software to collect mouse-tracking data and implement the analysis methods. Results are currently presented at international conferences; papers are being prepared. A detailed analysis of attitudes towards privacy regarding the use of mouse movement data is close to completion.

A2.1809 TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)

Research question/goal: How can we measure individuals' trust? How can we explain differences in trust between individuals? Despite decades of research, empirically grounded answers to these fundamental sociological questions are surprisingly unsatisfying. First, currently used measures were mostly devised in the 1960s, are rarely derived from a clear definition, and are increasingly questioned in terms of validity and reliability. Second, current practice in explaining empirical differences in trust is to correlate trust with other variables, such as education. However, such correlations provide only limited and indirect information on why certain individuals have more trust than others.

The aim of the project TRUSTME is to contribute to interdisciplinary research on trust and to develop a new set of trust measures. Moreover, the project explores individuals' rationales for trusting on the basis of open-ended questions and quantitative text analysis. The idea is to investigate and measure the missing link between standard explanatory factors (e.g. education) and trust judgments. In doing so, the project builds on recent technological innovations in terms of data collection, data analysis, and survey measurement.

Current stage: Following the approval for funding by the German Research Foundation (DFG) in summer 2020, a research assistant was hired and started working on November 1, 2020. Together we are continuing the systematic literature review from the preparatory phase of the project. This review focusses on recent studies that are pertinent to the research questions of this project.

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A2.1810 Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families

Research question/goal: A considerable body of literature has identified that post-separation children face disadvantages concerning their cognitive and social skills compared to children who live with both of their biological parents in a household. Most existing research analyses families in the US; only in the last years, the association between non-intact families and child outcomes has been examined increasingly in the continental European context. However, only few studies explicitly investigate mediators of this association.

In this project, we investigate the mediating effect of different types of conflicts that can occur in post-separation families. We distinguish conflicts between the two biological parents, between the mother and her new partner, between the child and each biological parent, and between the child and the stepparent in the household. Especially information about stepparent–child and step-parental relationship quality might improve our understanding of why children who live with their two biological parents fare better than those who live in stepfamilies. We focus on two child well-being indicators as outcome variables (behavioural problems and emotional symptoms), using data of 8- to 16-year-old children surveyed in the German Family Panel pairfam.

Current stage: We are currently analysing the mediating effect of economic resources and family relationships on child wellbeing using data from the German Family Panel pairfam. One new aspect is the stepparent–child relationship, which contributes to our understanding of the role of an additional parental figure on child outcomes. The results were presented at an international online conference and are currently prepared for journal articles.

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A2.1847 New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification

Research question/goal: Currently, most surveys ask for occupation with open-ended questions. The verbatim responses are coded afterwards into a classification with hundreds of categories and thousands of jobs, which is an error-prone, time-consuming and costly task. When textual answers have a low level of detail, exact coding may be impossible. The project investigates how to improve this process by asking response-dependent questions during the interview. Candidate job categories are predicted with a machine learning algorithm and the most relevant categories are provided to the interviewer. Using this job list, the interviewer can ask for more detailed information about the job. The proposed method is tested in a telephone survey conducted

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by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). Administrative data are used to assess the relative quality resulting from traditional coding and interview coding. This project is carried out in cooperation with Arne Bethmann (IAB, University of Mannheim), Manfred Antoni (IAB), Markus Zielonka (LifBi), Daniel Bela (LifBi), and Knut Wenzig (DIW).

Current stage: At the end of the first funding period, we designed a new instrument for occupation coding during the interview. We implemented the instrument in two surveys (a telephone survey and a face-to-face survey) and collected occupational information from more than 2,000 respondents. The results are promising: more than fifty percent of the text responses can be coded with the newly developed tool, and there is no evidence that the use of this tool is an additional burden to interviewers and respondents. However, since many interview-coded responses do not match those obtained using professional coders, possible reasons for these deviations are currently being evaluated. In fall 2020 we submitted a proposal for continued work on this issue to the German Research Foundation (DFG).

A2.1848 Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work

Results: The objective of the project was to contribute to a better understanding of the role of social networks in the transition from the education system to the labour market in Germany. We focussed on the transition from lower secondary general education to vocational education and training (VET), which represents the first labour market transition for many young adults.

The project predominantly relied on panel data from Starting Cohort 4 of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). One research paper used class network panel data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU).

Our findings suggest that students' educational expectations at the end of lower secondary education are substantively influenced by significant others. Furthermore, we find that students heavily rely on information and support from social contacts during their transition to VET, with parents playing a key role. While we do not find ethnic differences in general motivation to provide support, immigrant parents seem to be less able to provide specific instrumental support, presumably due to a lack of resources that are specific to the receiving country. Additionally, we find that the probability of children to obtain a VET position is higher the more native contacts and the more social contacts their parents have in the lower labour market segments. The composition of parents' social networks was found to have no effect on the quality of apprenticeships.

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Our results confirm the importance of social contacts at different stages in the transition to VET in Germany. They can influence educational expectations, provide information and support during the career orientation and application phase, and contribute to the success of applications. In this context, the social status and ethnic background of social contacts are decisive in determining their usefulness.

A2.1859 Using Propensity Scores for Nonresponse Adjustment with Covariate Measurement Error

Results: In surveys, there is often the problem that not all sampled persons answer. This project investigated a method to compensate for the resulting problems. The aim was to advance knowledge about the use of propensity scores for nonresponse adjustment when measurement error is present in the covariates used for adjustment. Addressing the issue of measurement errors in nonresponse adjustment variables affects population estimates of key statistics, spanning a wide range of topics, such as welfare reciprocity, reproductive behaviour, and health. The project used simulations to examine the consequences of covariate measurement error for nonresponse adjustments, performed secondary data analyses to investigate the amount and structure of measurement error present in paradata, collected through interviewers during the survey response process, and their predictive power on data quality, and developed a conceptual framework about the utility of different data sources given self-selection and other nonresponse biases beyond nonresponse adjustments via propensity scores. The Johns Hopkins team of the project, lead by Elizabeth Stuart, found that causal effect estimates are less biased when the propensity score model includes mismeasured covariates whose true underlying values are strongly correlated with each other. However, when the measurement errors are correlated with each other, additional bias is introduced. In addition, it is beneficial to include correctly measured auxiliary variables that are connected to confounders whose true underlying values are mismeasured in the propensity score model. The empirical investigation of latent class analyses of several post-survey interviewer observations from two major national surveys showed that interviewer observations are adequate indirect indicators of data quality (West et al. 2020). Our work published in 2019 in the Annual Reviews of Statistics and Its Application discussed the usability of samples with unknown selection probabilities for various research questions. It also includes a review of assumptions necessary for descriptive and causal inference as well as a discussion of research strategies developed to overcome sampling limitations.

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A2.1903 Geographical Personality Differences and Economic Success

Results: The spatial concentration of economic activity and success is a defining element of modern societies. Despite considerable research efforts, classic economic models often cannot fully explain the emergence and persistence of such spatial disparities. A possible reason could be that those models often focus on so-called hard input factors (such as natural resources or capital endowment). More specifically, these models neglect that economic behaviour is always embedded in a cultural context. While several regional-economic models indeed consider cultural differences as an important economic driver, they mostly were not able to reliably measure such cultural differences. Recently, however, new research has emerged that allows us to reliably measure cultural differences between places. This novel research is settled at the intersection of economic geography and psychology and has shown that not only individuals, but also geographic spaces have a “personality”.

This research project comprehensively examined the relationship between geographical personality differences and economic success. Specifically, we investigated this relationship across (a) several levels of analysis (i.e., countries, regions, companies) and (b) several dimensions of economic success (i.e., economic growth, innovation, and vitality) while (c) accounting for classic non-psychological predictors.

Our analysis revealed that the personality dimensions of openness, extraversion and neuroticism had the greatest economic relevance overall, with openness and extraversion being beneficial for economic success. For example, on the regional level, openness positively predicted the emergence of start-ups. Furthermore, companies in open regions produced innovations faster than companies in less open regions. A similar picture emerged with regard to extraversion, with extraverted regions being wealthier and fostering the emergence of innovations in companies. As for neuroticism, a reversed picture emerged. Neurotic regions were less wealthy, and companies in neurotic regions were slower in producing innovations. Taken together, our findings underline the economic relevance of geographical personality differences. However, diverging across spatial levels and economic indicators, our results also show that the relationship between geographical personality differences and economic success is more complex than initially thought.

A2.1908 CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies

Research question/goal: The deployment of AI in decision-making processes has the potential to allocate resources efficiently and evaluate situations objectively. Drawing upon these advantages, municipalities employ sensors, cameras, and other AI-related technologies and applications to enhance their smart city infrastructures. However, apart from the desired improvements, such technologies may also have unintended consequences for urban societies: by exacerbating existing social inequalities or creating new ones, social solidarity of the urban society can be eroded. CAIUS aims to unveil such unintended consequences on a theoretical, empirical, and applied level: drawing upon real-world applications in the smart city context (resource allocation and service pricing), we investigate the impact of AI-based decision-making on individual citizen behaviour and human society at large. To this end and to advance theory on the digitization of society, we conduct social simulations modelling AI-based decision-making, citizen behaviour, and attitudes. The parameters for these simulations are empirically acquired through surveys and experiments. The gained insights are applied in two real-world use cases with local partners: (1) the choice of spots to install smart cameras for traffic law enforcement and (2) dynamic pricing of parking places. Ultimately, going beyond these specific use cases, we infer a general framework for the evaluation of AI applications in urban contexts.

Current stage: We established the theoretical foundations of the project by reviewing relevant literature on technical sociology, agent-based modelling, and fair machine learning. Furthermore, we defined a framework for “impact-aware AI”. In early 2020, the Chair of AI offered a seminar on “Social Simulation”. A simulation model developed together with the students will serve as foundation for developing traffic models with dynamic pricing systems. In September 2020, first project results were presented at the Congress of the German Sociological Association (DGS). In addition, a grant application amounting to EUR 1.5 Mio. was accepted by the Volkswagen Foundation within its initiative “Artificial Intelligence and the Society of the Future” in late 2020.

A2.2006 Why Does Person-Culture Fit Benefit Psychological Health? A Comprehensive Test of Competing Explanations

Research question/goal: Person-culture (PC) fit is the match or similarity between a person and their culture. PC fit benefits psychological health according to much research in psychology and sociology. It is utterly unclear, however, why PC fit confers those benefits. Stated otherwise,

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research is lacking on the psychological mechanisms that drive the effect of PC fit on psychological health. This project provides a much-needed empirical test of those psychological mechanisms. To this end, the project utilizes experiments, experience sampling, and cross-cultural panel studies. The project is timely because it furthers the basic understanding of PC fit—a key concept in psychology and sociology alike. The project is also timely because it carries implications for pressing societal challenges—namely, pursuing PC fit/escaping PC misfit is a major source of migration.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A2.2007 Employment in the Early Phase of the Corona Crisis in Germany

Research question/goal: In March 2020, the Corona crisis changed life in Germany suddenly and massively. The fear of the virus and the measures taken to contain the pandemic have deeply affected individuals' lives.

The project examines the influence of the Corona crisis on the working population in Germany. Over a ten-week period (from 1st May to 10th July), a population-representative sample of persons living in private households was surveyed daily to collect data about their lives in times of Corona.

On this basis, the project analyses the weekly employment situation in Germany, integrating various social policy issues such as changes in work location and working from home, reconciliation of child care and employment, fear of unemployment, satisfaction with work and family life, working hours (short-time work), and infection protection at the work place.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A2.2009 Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities in Europe (PIONEERED)

Research question/goal: PIONEERED looks at educational inequalities with a view to reduce them. The project aims to propose research-informed policy measures and to identify pioneering policies and practices to enhance access to, uptake and completion of education. PIONEERED relies on a multilevel framework that considers mechanisms and innovations related to the macro level (e.g. educational and social policies on country or sub-levels), meso level (e.g. school

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institutional settings, transition procedures) and micro level (e.g. teachers, students, parents). This comprises a special focus on how policies intentionally or unintentionally shape educational settings—including formal (e.g. schools) and informal (e.g. family and peer groups) environments—and how the interplay between institutional conditions and individual characteristics and actions of the children and young adults becomes a source of advantages and disadvantages at transition points and trajectories. The MZES is actively involved in the work package, which aims to carry out a cross-national comparative study of the emergence and reproduction of intersectional disadvantages/advantages in educational trajectories and transitions across all stages in formal and informal educational settings. We focus on the intersectionality of gender and migration.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A2.2011 Fairness in Automated Decision-Making—FairADM

Research question/goal: Artificial intelligence offers many opportunities to address complex societal problems. In the public sector, artificial intelligence is increasingly being used for automated decision-making (ADM) and promises to enhance government efficiency by automating bureaucratic processes. Eliminating human judgement, ADM promises to find the right decisions in shorter time and to be neutral and objective. At the same time, however, concerns are raised that ADM may foster discrimination or create new biases. Most of the findings on algorithmic fairness and discrimination stem from the U.S. context, with a strong focus on the technical aspects of the algorithms underlying the decision processes. Very little attention has been paid to the societal mechanisms and the specific decision-making context when evaluating the algorithms. To close this research gap, the proposed project aims to systematically investigate and classify ADM practices in the public sector in Germany. The project integrates previous research on algorithmic fairness with a sociological perspective on inequality and discrimination. To investigate fairness and discrimination in a real-world scenario, the project develops an ADM system using labour market data and evaluates it regarding different fairness aspects.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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A2.2013 Family Values and Family Behaviours of the Descendants of Turkish Migrants in Germany

Research question/goal: This project investigates the fertility behaviour, partnership trajectories, and attitudes towards the family among descendants of Turkish immigrants in Germany. We distinguish between the so-called 1.5 generation (i.e., those who migrated as children) and the second generation (those who were born to Turkish migrants in Germany) and compare them to native Germans. Studying integration processes in this migrant group is particularly interesting for a number of reasons. First, this group is now reaching ages of 40 years and older (i.e., the end of the reproductive phase), and it is thus the first time that permanent childlessness and higher-order fertility can be analysed (while previous research had to focus mainly on first and second births). Second, with more than 2.5 million residents in Germany, it is the largest group of persons with foreign-born parents from a single origin country. Third, fertility levels, partnership behaviours, and family values in Turkey differ significantly from those in Germany—which is a precondition to analyse potential adaptation processes of migrant groups. For the empirical analyses, we use data from the German microcensus (waves 2005, 2009, 2013, and 2017), the Turkish oversample in the German Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), and the German sample of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU-DE).

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A2.2016 Objective and Subjectively Experienced Financial Inequalities in Income and Wealth and Their Consequences

Research question/goal: Social inequality is a major theme in the current societal and political discourse. In particular financial inequality—the gap between the rich and the poor—has drawn substantive interest in research and public debates alike. A host of research linked financial inequality to various social problems and negative outcomes. The dominant methodological approach in this research is to look at correlations between an objective measure of financial inequality, such as the Gini index, and outcomes across countries or regions. Despite abundant research theorizing and let alone actual data about the underlying mediators are rare. Relatedly it is unclear how objective levels of inequality that correlate with negative outcomes across societies are represented individually. After all, both from a social psychological and a sociological perspective it is usually not the objective situation that influences individuals but how the objective situation is subjectively represented. The proposed research aims to fill this gap by investigating a) whether and how subjective representations of inequality relate to the various mediators

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proposed in previous research (e.g. trust, status competition, perceived fairness), b) the causal role of subjective as well as objective levels of inequality. In addition to measuring the respective concepts we will go beyond correlational studies and experimentally manipulate individuals' subjective representations of inequality. Moreover, we plan to experimentally vary objective financial inequality in economic games in order to assess its causal impact on assumed mediators. Finally, we plan to link a large-scale survey for Germany with data on wages and employment histories and analyze the effects of objective and subjective inequality at the firm level as well as potential mediators on life satisfaction and health using longitudinal methods.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area A3: Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities

Immigrants and their descendants represent a growing share of the population in Europe. Their social integration into increasingly heterogeneous societies is seen as a major societal challenge. There is much evidence that the integration of immigrants and their descendants is lagging behind, with structural disadvantages, social segmentation and cultural differences being the major restraining forces. However, there are also patterns of success among some ethnic groups in some countries. This variation in group-specific and country-specific outcomes needs explanation; yet, we still lack understanding of the exact mechanisms behind the differentiated processes of intergenerational integration and their complex causal interplay.

These research gaps are due partly to insufficient theoretical understanding, partly to a lack of adequate data. On the theoretical level, projects in Area A3 rely on an elaborated resource-investment approach as a common integrative framework. On the empirical level, longitudinal information at the micro-level is employed to disentangle causal relationships between different subdimensions of integration, e.g. between structural, social, historical, and cultural aspects of integration.

Projects in Research Area A3 study the conditions and mechanisms of minority ethnic groups' intergenerational integration, focusing on different aspects of integration and on different stages over the life course. Apart from analysing publicly available large-scale quantitative data, many projects in this area collect and analyse their own data.

Active projects in 2020

A3.1811 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)

Research question/goal: This project focuses on the intergenerational integration of the children of immigrants in four selected European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Initially funded within the NORFACE programme, it is the first comprehensive and fully-standardized panel study on this topic in Europe. Between 2010 and 2013, three waves of data collection were conducted with children of immigrants and their majority peers starting at age 14, thus covering a crucial, formative period of their lives. Furthermore, parental as well as teachers' surveys were realised during the first wave of data collection. Based on these data, it will be possible to investigate the complex causal interplay between the processes of structural, social, and cultural integration. The project started from the assumption that this is the only way one can account for the important differences between countries, ethnic groups, and domains of life, as revealed by prior research on the integration of the second generation in Europe. The project is the first to collect the data needed to uncover the mechanisms behind these diverse and complex patterns: large-scale, strictly comparative, theory-guided, multilevel and longitudinal data. Regarding the latter, the longitudinal aspect did not end after the initial NORFACE funding period in 2014. All country teams started—sometimes, as in the case of Germany, meanwhile successful—initiatives to prolong the project in the context of national research projects, still ensuring highly coordinated action between the different country teams.

Current stage: The main task in 2020 included the fieldwork of the eighth wave of CILS4EU. Almost simultaneously, an additional survey on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (CILS-4COVID) was conducted with the CILS4EU participants. These data have already been used, for example to study risk perceptions or anti-Asian racism during the pandemic. The paper on risk perceptions has already been published in a special issue of the journal *European Societies*.

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A3.1812 Friendship and Identity in School

Results: The project's overarching goal was to gain a better understanding of the mechanisms that govern the emergence and change of adolescents' social networks and ethnic and national identifications. Assuming that social and emotional integration mutually influence each other, we focussed on the empirical examination of the causal interactions between interethnic friendships and ethnic identifications. In addition, the project aimed to close a gap and provide information about the temporal development of ethnic identification over the course of adolescence.

Gathering suitable data was an important intermediate goal of the project. To this end, a survey instrument to record adolescents' ethnic and national identity was developed and implemented in a repeated survey of over 2,700 adolescents in schools in the German federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia. Over a period of four and a half years, the students were surveyed up to six times at an interval of nine months about their friendships in class and their ethnic and national identification.

The project's main finding is that emotional integration affects social integration, but not vice versa. More precisely, this means that young people with a migration background who identify strongly with Germany are more likely to make friends with native peers. However, such friendships have no influence on the strength of their national identification. Rather, it shows that young people align the strength of their ethnic identification with that of their friends from the same country of origin. This strength, in turn, determines the selection of friends, since students with the same immigrant background do not make friends with each other simply because their families have the same country of origin, but only if both identify strongly with this country. With regard to the temporal development, the strength of both ethnic and national identification diminishes over the course of adolescence. Nevertheless, ethnic identification remains at a high level, especially when students experience discrimination on the grounds of their migration background.

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A3.1813 Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course

Research question/goal: As part of Pillar 4 "Education Acquisition with Migration Background in the Life Course", the project is a core component of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). Problems of ethnic penalties and their (causal) linkage to general mechanisms of educational inequality are emphasized in addition to other main foci of NEPS. Prior research has shown that pupils with a migration background show lower school competencies, end up in less advantageous educational tracks, and receive lower returns than peers without a migration background.

Some hypotheses and mechanisms have been tested in recent analyses. Conflicting theoretical explanations of these inequalities have been proposed. But appropriate data for severe tests of these mechanisms are missing to date—at least in the case of Germany. Helping to close that gap is one central aim of this project within NEPS. To this end, the working group at the MZES designs and further develops instruments to measure ethnic resources and cultural orientations, especially social capital, segmented assimilation, identity, acculturation, religion, perceived discrimination, and transnationalism. These instruments are applied in several NEPS studies from kindergarten to lifelong learning.

Current stage: The project continued to contribute expertise and survey instruments for all six starting cohorts of the current NEPS waves in the domains of ethnic identity, religion, social capital, migration-specific learning environments, and other aspects of integration. In 2020, we focussed on the analysis, quality assessment, and documentation of the available NEPS instruments as a basis for planning new starting cohorts in the subsequent years.

A3.1815 Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration

Research question/goal: In many European countries, immigrants are not well integrated into the labour market. Barriers to entry, for example through occupational licenses, might even further complicate the professional integration of immigrants. Our project analyses how job entry restrictions affect professional careers in general and the career prospects of immigrants in particular. In this context, we study a reform of the German Trade and Crafts Code (Handwerksordnung) that came into effect in 2004. The reform reduced the number of trades in which a master craftsmen's diploma was a prerequisite for setting up a business from 94 to 41. In the other 53 trades, a master craftsmen's diploma is optional. For the analysis, we will use a difference-in-difference combined with a propensity score matching estimation to compare the development of careers and incomes in trades that were liberalized in 2004 to similar trades in which entry barriers remained in place even after 2004.

Current stage: Entry barriers are considered a major impediment to competition and better economic performance, especially in the service sector. Using administrative data on workers and firms, we study the labour market consequences of occupational licensing, which tie firm entry to specific training requirements. Our main analysis combines matching with an event study approach to compare the careers and wages of incumbents in liberalized occupations to those in the regulated occupations. We find few effects of deregulation on average wages and employment. We observe, however, a sizable wage increase for certified individuals (Master craftsmen) after

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the reform. Additional evidence suggests more market entry and fewer plant exits and a rise in self-employment, especially among immigrants, after the reform.

In an extension of our study to the firm side, we are currently examining to what extent the de-regulation of crafts offered opportunities for local firms to expand their portfolio of services to customers within their local/regional markets. In particular, we are assessing whether (a) success in establishing additional services is density dependent within local market niches, and (b) category-spanning portfolios of services are likely to dampen consumer demand, especially in markets in which specialist firms are well entrenched.

A3.1816 Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants

Research question/goal: In this project, we study the relation between social integration and the physical and mental well-being of migrants, paying special attention to the role of health-related behaviours. We combine psychological theory and methods on health with sociological theory and methods on integration.

Well-being is an important aspect of migrants' integration into host societies, and has received increasing attention in integration research. Observational field studies and experimental laboratory studies have shown that health behaviours, such as physical exercise, improve physical and mental well-being. In this project, we examine in how far, via which mechanisms, and under what conditions these behaviours can buffer against the stress of migration for recent migrants. In addition, day-to-day health behaviours such as eating but also certain types of physical exercise are highly social activities. We are particularly interested in how social networks influence these health-related activities and vice-versa. We want to study how these mutual influences between social integration and health behaviours relate to well-being of migrants long-term. Specifically, we will focus on whether ethnically homogenous vs. mixed networks may have different indirect effects on well-being via health behaviours. We approach these questions with a mix of survey-based and experimental methods.

Current stage: In a first meta-analysis, we described the current state of physical activity and well-being research in the field of migration. We found that physical activity as a key health behaviour to promote well-being has been ignored in research on migrant health and the immigrant paradox. The results have been submitted for publication. Furthermore, we tested the stress-buffering effect of physical activity in the face of migration-specific stressors (e.g., perceived discrimination) using the CILS4EU data. Preliminary results were presented at an international

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conference and are now being prepared for publication. Next steps include piloting an ecological momentary assessment study to investigate the protective effect of acute physical activity against daily migration-specific and general stressors on a process level. Based on these results, we are currently preparing a proposal for the DFG. Our plan is to experimentally research the effects of physical activity intervention for well-being and social integration and its underlying mechanisms.

A3.1817 Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth

Research question/goal: Why do Muslim immigrant-origin adolescents have fewer German friends than non-Muslim ones? And why do they identify less strongly with Germany? The planned project aims to answer these questions in order to provide a better understanding of the mechanisms that drive the social-emotional integration of Muslim youth. In particular, it will investigate whether Muslim religiosity hampers integration, a hypothesis often claimed but not sufficiently studied.

Comprehensive longitudinal secondary data analyses are at the heart of the investigation. Based on three complementary panel studies (CILS4EU, FIS, NEPS), the process of social-emotional integration of young Muslims in Germany between 11 and 20 years will be studied. In detail, we will examine to what extent religion and religiosity matter for friendship choices and the development of young Muslims' national identification. Furthermore, we will test whether non-Muslim youth exclude their Muslim peers, and, if so, what consequences this has for their social-emotional integration.

To gain a deeper understanding of these processes, two methodological approaches will supplement the quantitative analysis. Group discussions with friendship cliques will serve to establish the extent to which religion and religiosity affect the collective orientations of youth and determine their identity development. In choice experiments, Muslim and non-Muslim adolescents will choose between fictional peers of different religion and levels of religiosity. This allows for assessing the importance of these characteristics for friendship choices.

Current stage: In the second year of the project (2020), we completed the data collection and the transcription of the group discussions among adolescent friendship groups. These data will be analysed in 2021. We are in the final planning phase of the survey experiment, which was approved by the university's ethics committee and is scheduled to be conducted in the first half of 2021. In 2020 we also conducted several secondary data analyses and presented the results at conferences (e.g., ISPP and CoMeS). Two papers are currently under review.

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Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2018 to 2021
Status/
ongoing

A3.1818 German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project

Results: Directed by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), the German Centre for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM) was founded in July 2017. It aims to strengthen, connect, and advance existing structures in migration and integration research. Furthermore, it addresses crucial questions of migration and integration research while attempting to close research gaps.

DeZIM consists of two cooperating pillars: the DeZIM institute in Berlin, which is intended to provide departmental research, and the DeZIM research community. Seven prestigious research institutes that have already been conducting comprehensive migration and integration research, among them the MZES, form the DeZIM research community.

The DeZIM start-up project, which was initiated by the BMFSFJ for a period of two years, aimed to provide input in order to establish structures for the DeZIM institute and to encourage cooperation between members of the DeZIM research community. In addition to three large structural projects, six content-oriented projects investigated specific aspects of migration and integration. These projects were supplemented by networking and coordination positions in all research institutes within the DeZIM research community, intended to ensure intensive and systematic exchange between all institutes involved.

The Mannheim Centre for European Social Research contributed to four sub-projects within the DeZIM start-up project:

(1) Besides ensuring continuous communication and knowledge transfer between the institutions of the DeZIM research community (e.g. newsletter, short publication form DeZIMinutes), the DeZIM networking and coordination project organised and conducted several scholarly events (e.g. Early Career Scholars' Conference 2019 in Duisburg).

(2) The subproject DeZIM Research Data Centre addressed questions regarding the functions a research data centre at the DeZIM institute (DeZIM.fdz) should and could fulfil in the medium and long run, and how these functions can be implemented in substantial, organisational, and technical terms. The first project period formulated clear recommendations for the institutionalisation of the DeZIM.fdz, consisting of four modules: data archive, user support, online access panel, and meta database. In the course of the project, researchers worked on the practical implementation of the data archive, resulting in an accreditation of the DeZIM.fdz by the German Data Forum (RatSWD).

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Duration/

2018 to 2020

Status/

completed

(3) The project Exit—Transit—Transformation (ExitTT) tested different methodological approaches of data collection (quantitative surveys, qualitative interviews, psychological transformation study) in Middle East (Lebanon), West Africa (Senegal/Gambia) and Germany. Its findings highlight the complexity of all stages of migration and the necessity to further explore the multiple relationships between migration processes in origin and transit countries and integration processes in the destination country. Further research should pay particular attention to heterogeneities between different migrant groups. Building on these experiences, the follow-up project Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (TRANSMIT) will further investigate global migration and integration processes to and in Germany besides continuing the development of appropriate methodological approaches.

(4) The project The Role of Discrimination for the Labour Market Integration of Young People with a Migration Background (ARBEIT) analysed the causes of labour market differences between persons with and without migration background. Central findings confirm the important role of human capital for the explanation of ethnic differences in the labour market. Applying combined methods of correspondence tests and surveys, the project further demonstrates that additional disadvantages exist for immigrants based on their geographical origin. However, little evidence was found for systematic discrimination in the educational system and at the entry into the labour market.

A3.1819 Partnership Formation in the Context of Refugee Migration (PARFORM)

Research question/goal: The project explores the process of partnership formation among newly arrived (male) immigrants in the context of skewed sex ratios and newcomers' pronounced cultural and social distances to the host countries' mainstream population. In doing so, it applies a two-sided perspective, i.e., it examines the interplay of (subjective) attitudes on part of the majority population within the host society and immigrants' individual preferences and constraints. Since transnational marriages are common among immigrants, particularly Muslims, the project intends to scrutinize this type of partner choice.

Current stage: In 2020, we mainly tackled time-consuming issues such as ethical clearance and data protection documentation. The grant proposal submitted to the European Research Council in 2019 was approved in late 2020. The PARFORM team members have already been selected; two postdocs and a PhD student will start working in 2021.

Director(s)/
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Funding/
European Research Council
(ERC)
Duration/
2018 to 2026
Status/
in preparation

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Duration/
2019 to 2022
Status/
in preparation

A3.1820 Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations

Research question/goal: This project investigates migrants' career trajectories over their working lives. Although it is well known that migrants fare economically worse than natives, the mechanisms are not well understood for all points of their careers. Studies show that foreign educational and professional qualifications tend to be falsely recognized, downgraded, or not recognized. However, migrants who find employment enter organizations that subsequently allow them to acquire firm- and occupation-specific skills and knowledge. This project takes a career-focused approach that aims to scrutinize the degree to which these competencies aid migrants' economic integration. It will examine migrants' job transitions from both individual and organizational perspectives. First, it analyses migrants' labour market access from the firm side by using data containing information on job vacancies, job postings, and the firm-specific hiring processes. Second, it uses the Linked-Employer-Employee-Data of the IAB (LIAB), a panel dataset, to analyse individual career changes within and between establishments. This approach captures the effect of individual-level traits such as education, age, gender, and prior working experience along with firm-level traits such as firm age, industry, size, and structure, asking how each of these affects migrants' work trajectories. This project has implications for the integration of immigrants, organizational strategies, and the larger economy.

Current stage: The project team has completed the preliminary data exploration and the sample design. This initial work involved both regular stays at the GESIS facilities to access data and the preparation of code files for the online submission. These steps have opened an innovative perspective on the underlying IAB data. This perspective focusses on instances in which workers transition from one surveyed establishment to another. These cases are rare but sufficient for a systematic analysis due to the IAB's large size. The main advantage of this sample design is the possibility to position an individual employee in the context of all colleagues at an origin and destination firm. On this basis, we can develop a new understanding of economic mobility. The perspective seems particularly useful for studying immigrants' economic integration, which is the focus of this project, as it offers a better insight into informal processes than previous approaches did. Several workshops have provided feedback on this aspect and helped specify research questions, analytical approaches, and possible contributions. The initial work and feedback have informed a DFG (German Research Foundation) proposal, which is undergoing final revisions before submission.

A3.1851 Modernizing Migration Measures: Combining Survey and Tracking Data Collection Among Asylum-Seeking Refugees

Results: Collecting information about refugees is necessary to guide policymakers in creating sustainable integration concepts and to increase the scientific understanding of migration and integration processes in general. However, interviewing refugees face-to-face in immigration reception centres and then following them in a longitudinal study can be difficult due to the high mobility of the population. In this project, we examined whether applying smartphone technology can alleviate these problems.

Against this background, we conducted personal interviews with 529 Arabic- and English-speaking refugees living in residences for temporary accommodation in three districts of Baden-Württemberg, Germany. We then invited the respondents to participate in four mobile web surveys and to install a research app on their smartphone—which passively collected data on the approximate location of the smartphone and on Internet and app usage on the smartphone—over the course of three months.

We found that 94 per cent of refugees owned a smartphone—a mobile device penetration rate that is higher than that of the general population in Germany. Smartphone ownership was correlated neither with sociodemographic characteristics nor with level of education and asylum status. Initially, about one quarter of the refugees who provided us with contact information in the personal interviews participated in the first mobile web survey one month later. However, in subsequent waves of the mobile web survey, we saw substantial attrition. Only five percent of the eligible refugees installed our research app. Low reading proficiency was significantly correlated with survey non-participation.

While the findings of our study underscore previous empirical evidence that smartphones play a crucial role in the lives of refugees in the host country, there are limits to how researchers can use them for longitudinal data collection. It proved challenging to obtain a sufficiently large sample for the research app and attrition rates in the mobile web surveys were high. Although we limited the amount of data and the granularity of information collected via passive measurement, refugees might perceive this type of data collection as too invasive.

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Duration/
2016 to 2020
Status/
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Funding/
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Duration/
2019 to 2023
Status/
in preparation

A3.1909 Pretty Integrated? The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness on Integration Outcomes

Research question/goal: The project investigates the causes and consequences of perceptions of physical attractiveness in the context of immigrant integration. Physical attractiveness has been shown to be a key determinant of life chances in various domains, as attractive people are generally treated more favourably. But everyday perceptions of physical attractiveness may themselves be shaped by cultural distance, ethnic boundaries, and interaction frequency, thus affecting how attractive members of different groups perceive one another. Given that physical attractiveness on the one hand may be a determinant of integration mechanisms but on the other hand is itself subject to social construction, this project examines the link between immigrants' perceived physical attractiveness and their economic integration.

Current stage: The project is currently in the preparatory stage. The official start of the project funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) is September 1, 2021. Currently, preliminary work is being conducted in the form of a literature review.

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Duration/
2019 to 2023
Status/
in preparation

A3.1911 Immigrants' Social Networks at the Workplace: Development, Characteristics, and Outcomes from a Comparative Perspective

Research question/goal: Despite the common interest in immigrants' pathways of upward mobility in the host country, existing immigration literature from the social network perspective has dominantly confined its focus to the job entry stage, and left the integration trajectory afterwards largely unexamined. To fill this research gap, this project aims to systematically study the development, characteristics, and outcomes of immigrants' social networks at the workplace. It focuses on the research question: how and to what extent do social networks matter in an immigrant's upward mobility after her/his job entry into the host-country labour market? By situating immigrants' networking behaviour in contextual constraints, the innovative contribution of this study is to emphasize how the answer to the question varies among immigrants with different networking tendencies as well as across working contexts. The project will first show the extent to which immigrant workers are integrated into the work organization by examining ties formed among all employees within the entire workplace, which is called a "whole network" approach. Second, from a sequential approach, it will reveal how immigrants' egocentric networks evolve and how network

development after job entry differs among immigrants with different networking tendencies. Third, it will examine outcomes of immigrants' networking behaviour at the workplace at both the individual and organizational levels. A comparative perspective between Germany and Canada will be applied in the investigations of the three objectives. Similarities and differences in immigration histories and policies as well as in structural and cultural attributes of the labour market between the two countries will provide robust evidence in order to pinpoint the extent to which immigrants' pathways of upward mobility in the host country are contextually constrained and to which they can be shaped by individuals' strategic networking behaviour.

This project requires two parts of data. One part will be collected through a web survey conducted in selected firms in Germany and Canada. A whole network questionnaire will be asked among all employees to identify their intra-organizational networks of discussion, advice, support, influence, and friendship. Immigrant employees will be asked to fill out an additional questionnaire about their job changes, with a focus on how the development of their social capital and human capital is related to each step of their job changes. The other part comes from secondary data sources, including administrative databases (Employer-Employee-Linked Database of the German Institute for Employment Research and the Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database) and longitudinal survey data sets in the two countries. Network analysis, longitudinal analysis and computational methods will be adopted.

Current stage: At the current stage, a grant application has been revised and resubmitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG). A list of more than 180 companies, selected by pairs in Germany and Canada, has been compiled and is still extending. Each pair of selected companies shares similar characteristics in terms of company size, industrial field, proportion of immigrant employees, and owner's immigration status. Steps of firm recruitment have been planned out and await the DFG grant approval. After a long process of security clearance, access to the Canadian Employer Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD) has been granted in February 2020. Data analysis has been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but will be resumed as soon as possible.

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Duration/

2020 to 2023

Status/

ongoing

A3.2001 Ethnic Composition, School Ideology, and Boundaries Between Arab and Jewish Students

Research question/goal: This project examines how school factors such as ethnic composition and school ideology affect group boundaries between Arab and Jewish students in Israel, focusing on three dimensions of boundaries: social relationships and mutual attitudes, lifestyles, and collective identities. The project will collect longitudinal network data in Israel schools. Based on these data, we will address three research questions. First, how and why do group boundaries vary in schools with different ethnic composition and ideologies? Second, how do group boundaries change, captured by both age and duration in school? Finally, how do different dimensions of group boundaries such as identities, lifestyles, attitudes, and friendships affect one another?

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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BMFSFJ

Duration/

2020 to 2022

Status/

ongoing

A3.2008 Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT)

Research question/goal: The project “Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration” (TRANSMIT), within the framework of the DeZIM-FG, attempts to build a long-term oriented and integrated data infrastructure on migration that collects and systematically links quantitative and qualitative data in origin-, transit-, and destination countries. Existing data such as the IAB-BAMF-SOEP survey of refugees in Germany will also be used to inform and test hypotheses, and to ensure the comparability of relevant indicators. The data is collected both among (potential) migrants and host communities in countries of origin and transit as well as in Germany and enables comprehensive cross-sectional and panel analyses regarding migration and integration processes. Empirical analyses will be possible at the level of individuals, families, households, regions, and different stakeholder groups. At the same time, the systematic transnational link of data will enable finding commonalities and differences across migrant groups within Germany and beyond its national borders.

Current stage: Analyses of quantitative Data from the pilot project “ExiTT”. Planning and conducting further quantitative (longitudinal) surveys in Lebanon, Turkey and Germany on research questions connected to transnational migration and integration.

A3.2010 Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns Among Ethnic Minority Women and Men in Germany (STEMobile)

Research question/goal: STEMobile aims to first describe patterns of STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) representation in Germany (i.e., who studies these subjects) and second identify key factors that contribute to a successful STEM education among men and women with and without migration background. Our third guiding question is whether STEM credentials can help narrow or even close the gap in labour market outcomes between Germany's ethnic minorities of both genders and the native-born majority. Finally, STEMobile aims to identify and explain patterns of gender and origin interactions, thus enabling a more differentiated approach to STEM-related inequalities. This allows us to examine how patterns of minorities' STEM participation and outcomes as well as the intersectionality of gender and migration background can be explained by theoretically relevant aspects of immigrants' origin.

Our empirical analyses provide evidence on gaps related to gender and migration background as well as on intersectional patterns in the German context with regard to three dimensions – academic performance in STEM fields, STEM participation, and labour market returns to STEM qualifications. We consider how multiple contextual factors related to immigrant origin, such as prestige attributed to STEM occupations, labour markets' STEM-related affinity, transferability of skills (above all linguistic and cultural distance), materialistic orientations, religiosity and traditionalism, and gender equality, can explain differences between specific origin groups in closing the gap in STEM participation and STEM-related outcomes.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A3.2012 Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining Explicit and Implicit Attitudes

Research question/goal: While much research has been done on right-wing populist parties and populist attitudes, there is surprisingly little research on political and religious extremism, which rejects not only the liberal forms of democracy, as populists do, but democracy in general. Such extremist attitudes can be found among the political right and left, but also among religious groups that attach more importance to religious rules than to the constitutions in their countries. The first aim of this project is to develop an innovative survey-based instrument to measure the similarities and differences between the various forms of political and religious extremism. Given

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2020 to 2023
Status/
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Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2020 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

the problem of social desirability bias in this field, we also propose to measure implicit extremist attitudes by means of an Implicit Association Test. This will allow us to investigate (1) how extremism can be conceptualised and measured attitudinally and how the potential of left-wing, right-wing, and Christian and Muslim religious extremism among the public can be assessed. The second aim is to compare explanatory factors of extremist views and to analyse how different forms of extremism can be explained by similar or diverging factors. In this way, we can assess (2) how the causes and consequences of these extremisms are interrelated. The third aim is to study the relationship between these extremist groups as well as between extremists and non-extremists. This will allow us to analyse (3) how extremists are perceived by others and to what extent the tensions between political parties are reflected at the individual level and thus constitute social tensions that become relevant in daily life. To test our arguments, two surveys each—with 500 Muslims and 1,500 native non-Muslims—will be conducted in Germany, the Netherlands and Great Britain.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A3.2014 Group Boundaries in the Making: Solidarity and Identification Among German-Turks and Germans in the Wake of Syrian Immigration

Research question/goal: How does the growth of the Syrian immigrant group affect the relations between German Turks and ‘native’ Germans in Germany? The sharp increase in the number of (mainly) Syrian asylum seekers in 2015 has sparked new debates about national identity and the integration of immigrants. While research has focused on the public opinion and the reactions of Germans to this new demographic reality, it has not yet been studied how this new immigrant population affects one of Germany’s largest and oldest immigrant populations: Turkish immigrants and their descendants. However, the presence of a new minority group may change existing group boundaries.

We combine registry data and name-based ethnicity classification to sample German Turks and Germans without migration background. The participants are then asked to participate in an incentivized survey experiment using an information stimulus and a behavioural game. The results from the behavioural game allow for examining changes in minority–majority solidarity, national identification among German Turks and, more generally, the potential re-drawing of group boundaries. The project goes beyond existing research, which has focused on the unique case of the United States, and expands our knowledge of how demographic change due to immigration affects social relations between majority and minority groups in contemporary European societies.

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2020 to 2022
Status/
in preparation

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A3.2015 Perceptions, Prevalence and Consequences of Everyday Discrimination

Research question/goal: Over the past few decades, Germany has undergone a transformation from a largely ethnically homogenous population to an increasingly diverse destination for immigrants from around the world. As many new immigrants come from religiously and culturally different societies, how can immigrants successfully integrate into German society? One main barrier to integration is discrimination. While the negative physical and mental health effects of discrimination in the labour or housing markets have been well documented, even much subtler forms of discrimination can lead to negative health outcomes and lower life satisfaction among immigrants and ethnic minorities. Using survey and field experimental data, this study aims to investigate the impact of everyday discrimination or subtle, unintentional differences in the behaviour of members of a native majority in their interactions with members of minority groups. Everyday discrimination has perhaps become the most common form of discrimination due to shifting societal norms that discourage more overt differential treatment. Thus, understanding everyday discrimination is key to understanding immigrants' and ethnic minorities' experiences in contemporary Germany and may also help explain disparities in well-being and integration outcomes.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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Duration/
2020 to 2026
Status/
in preparation

A3.2025 Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network

Research question/goal: The coordination and networking of the DeZIM research community aims to encourage cooperation between the members of the DeZIM research community and the DeZIM institute. The networking and coordination staff in all research institutes of the DeZIM research community ensure an intensive and systematic exchange between the institutions involved (e.g. with regard to communication and organization of scientific conferences and workshops).

The German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM) was founded in July 2017 and is headed by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ). It aims to strengthen, connect and advance existing structures in migration and integration research. Furthermore, it addresses crucial questions of migration and integration research while attempting to close research gaps. DeZIM consists of two cooperating pillars: the

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Funding/
BMFSFJ
Duration/
2020 to 2022
Status/
ongoing

DeZIM institute in Berlin, providing departmental research, and the DeZIM research community, comprising seven established research institutes for migration and integration research, among them the MZES.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A3.2026 Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere

Research question/goal: The project investigates media-mediated racism. Media mediation includes both news media coverage and communication on social networks (SN). We distinguish three dimensions: (1) explicit hostility towards groups of ethnically/culturally defined “others”, (2) implicit discriminatory biases in language use, and (3) emotionality of intergroup relations.

The questions each address one dimension:

1. What forms of explicit racial disparagement and hostility are found in the news media and on social networks, and to what extent?
2. What forms of implicit racial discrimination are found in the news media and on social networks, and to what extent?
3. What forms of emotional coloration do journalists and SN users employ to construct relations between ethnically/culturally defined groups?

In relation to racism in SN and in everyday life, various experiences of racism will be explored:

4. To what extent do people of immigrant background experience racism in online and offline contexts and are questions about a person’s country of origin perceived as racism?

Finally, we are interested in the geographic context of racism in SN:

5. Is racist language influenced by users’ geographic context?

The following methodological approach is used to answer these research questions: (1) The extent and target groups of attacks are measured by combining named entity recognition, sentence structure analysis, and semantic analysis. A dictionary is created to detect racist language. (2) The measurement of racial bias uses word embeddings (Stanford GLoVe Word Embeddings), which reconstruct the meaning of individual words or phrases through their co-occurrence with other words in the text. (3) The emotionality of intergroup relationships is also analysed using named entity recognition as well as contextually validated dictionaries for positive and negative emotions. (4) To survey immigrants’ experiences of racism, we conduct an online survey with

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Duration/

2020 to 2022

Status/

ongoing

individuals who have immigrant backgrounds. For this purpose, we use an online non-probability access sample, which allows us to target this population (e.g., with the provider Respondi). Recruiting the sample online is reasonable because we explicitly seek respondents who may have had experiences with racism in online contexts. We aim for a sample size of approximately 2,000 respondents to gather a broad range of experiences, achieve better estimate frequencies of experiences, and identify differences across immigrant groups.

The locations of Twitter users will be determined through a mixture of geo-tagging, text analysis, and network analysis. Using this data, a map of racist Twitter use, of a sample of the Twitter population and of political actors, will be created and processed in an app.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Associated Projects Department A

Projects of MZES project directors within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms' are listed here.

Director(s)/
Katja Möhring,
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SFB: Welfare State Reform Support from Below: Linking Individual Attitudes and Organised Interests in Europe

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

The development of democracy in Europe is at the core of research in Department B. Coherence of the research activities in Department B results from both the common interest in European democratic governance and the methodological emphasis on theory-guided comparative empirical research in this area.

The projects in this Department approach the issue of democracy in Europe, giving particular attention to the conditions and contextual factors of democratic governance. However, they do so from different perspectives and, accordingly, are organised in three research areas. These three research areas investigate complementary yet interrelated aspects of democratic politics in European countries and in the European multilevel system of governance. Projects in Research Area B1 give special attention to the conditions of democratic governance in terms of the behaviour and orientations of citizens; projects in Research Area B2 concentrate on the institutional contexts of democratic governance; projects in Research Area B3 focus on political behaviour and political decision-making in regions that are influenced by European states or the European Union. Several projects are closely involved in international research networks and many aim to generate data sets as public goods for the scientific community.

Research Area B1: Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens

Orientations, expectations, and interests of individual citizens form the basis of democratic governance in modern democracies. Due to persistent societal processes of modernization (especially the increasing levels of education), individualisation and fragmentation, citizens have become increasingly reluctant to follow traditional norms or authorities.

Apart from this, available modes of involvement in democratic decision-making processes have changed rapidly due to the expansion of the repertoire for political participation beyond merely casting a vote. Examples are social media such as Twitter or Facebook, which facilitate the organisation of political protests. Although general societal developments are similar in many countries, from a comparative perspective it is clear that they do not simply result in a convergence of European political systems. Similarities and differences in orientations, expectations, and interests of individual citizens provide distinct opportunities for good governance—which seem to

evolve differently in different countries. One challenge of research in this area is thus to develop more general explanations in situations in which differences are apparent on the individual level and to identify specific effects of contextual features.

Active projects in 2020

B1.1822 (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion

Research question/goal: The 2005 German federal election marked a culmination point of changes that had been going on for decades as a consequence of general social change and that were additionally spurred by German unification. These changes concern the behaviour of voters, the instability of which has reached unprecedented heights, as well as the context within which voting decisions are made, including the parties and their candidates, the campaigns run by them, and the mass media. The confluence of these developments led to a substantial increase in the fluidity of the electoral process with potentially far-reaching implications for German representative democracy. Focusing on the three federal elections of 2009, 2013 and 2017, the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) observes and analyses how today's mobile electorate adapts to this new constellation of electoral politics, which is characterized by a so far unknown degree of complexity. Using state-of-the-art methodologies, the project generates and extensively analyses a comprehensive, complex, and integrated data base that links cross-sectional with longitudinal data, both short-term and long-term. It combines surveys about voting behaviour with key dimensions of the context within which votes are cast, by means of analyses of media, candidates, and campaigns, and it spans several elections, covering both campaign periods and the time in between elections. All data generated by this hitherto most comprehensive programme of German electoral research are treated as a public good and made immediately accessible to all interested social scientists (via GESIS). Within the GLES network, this MZES project is responsible for conducting two components of the project for the 2009, 2013 and 2017 German federal elections: rolling cross-section campaign surveys (RCS) with post-election panel waves and content analyses of mass media coverage during the election campaigns.

Current stage: After all previously collected data had been processed and made available in 2019, the project team focussed mainly on producing manuscripts and journal articles in 2020. The manuscript for the third edited volume was completed in mid-2020 and submitted to Oxford University Press. It is expected to be published in 2021 and covers central findings from the work

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during three DFG funding periods. GESIS is coordinating the surveys for next year's Bundestag elections; the latest news in this regard can be found at <https://gles.eu/>.

B1.1823 (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies

Research question/goal: At the occasion of the 2013 Bundestag election, the multi-faceted GLES research design has been realized for the second time. The project both provides an unprecedented wealth of high-quality data to the scientific community shortly after the election and produced numerous publications focusing on the 2009 and 2013 elections and electoral change from various perspectives. Among other things, a book-length study of electoral change in Germany was published with Oxford University Press, and comprehensive analyses of the 2009 and 2013 elections were published with Nomos. In the third funding period from 2015 to 2017, the well-proven design will be applied to the 2017 election, thus broadening the longitudinal perspective which is at the heart of GLES.

The face-to-face long-term panel is an integral part of GLES that connects both to the cross-sectional surveys and to previous elections, thus providing comprehensive data to study the incidence and patterns of long-term electoral change in Germany at the individual level. About 1,300 respondents were interviewed in 2009 and 2013. Additionally, about 1,800 respondents from the 2013 cross-section were willing to be re-interviewed. In the third project period, annual re-interviews with the respondents from the 2009 and 2013 cross-section surveys will be conducted which will provide the base for analyses of long-term individual-level dynamics of public attitudes and behaviour over several subsequent elections. These annual interviews will be conducted in a mixed-mode design where priority is given to web interviews as a first step to merge the short- and long-term panel studies in the future.

The short-term campaign panel is designed to analyse intra-individual developments of political attitudes and political behaviour during the electoral campaign. In 2013, a similar design as in 2009 was applied, enriched by the inclusion of three independent cross-sections as control groups. In total, 5,256 respondents participated in the 2013 campaign panel, 1,011 of which had already participated in the GLES campaign panel of 2009. Almost 3,500 persons completed all seven waves. Due to a number of measures, retention rates could be further improved when compared to 2009. Beginning in 2014, annual re-interviews will be introduced to this online-panel to add a longitudinal perspective to this component.

With data from both panel studies, findings about the specific constellations and the short-term dynamics of a given election or electoral campaign can be integrated into a long-term perspective in search of broader generalizations or structural developments. Beginning in 2014, the annual

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re-interviews will be synchronized between both panels in terms of questionnaires and field times in order to further enhance such comparative analyses.

Current stage: In 2020, we conducted two rounds of re-interviews for the GLES Panel. Wave 13 was fielded in late April and early May and wave 14 in November. In addition, in October 2020 the first wave of the 2021 campaign panel survey with a new sample comprising about 11,000 respondents was collected. Several papers have been published in international journals; further manuscripts are in preparation.

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B1.1824 The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System

Research question/goal: The project addresses a major gap in the empirical study of deliberative politics. Although democratic theory's deliberative turn stimulated increasing interest in the role of talk for the quality of democratic politics, research has paid hardly any attention to ordinary citizens' informal conversations about politics so far. No assured knowledge exists about how this form of political communication is measured against the high normative standards of deliberation. Moreover, there is no robust evidence on the factors that lead to a higher deliberative quality of everyday political talk or on whether it actually has the beneficial influences on the democratic process expected by deliberative theory.

The project seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of people's conversations about public affairs as the most basic form of political communication and foundation of democracy's deliberative system by investigating their deliberativeness as well as their conditions and consequences. Complementing research on political communication in institutional arenas of the deliberative system, the project aims at answering three interrelated research questions: (RQ1) How deliberative is citizens' everyday talk about politics? To assess the deliberative quality of people's interpersonal communication, this communication will be empirically described on a range of sub-dimensions and systematically compared to the ideal type of genuine deliberation. (RQ2) What conditions contribute to the deliberativeness of citizens' everyday talk about politics? Building on approaches from participation research, the project will focus on individuals' personal skills and motivations as well as on opportunities and constraints that result from their embeddedness in socio-spatial and situational contexts. (RQ3) Does the deliberativeness of citizens' everyday talk about politics lead to the beneficial consequences for democratic politics assumed by deliberative theory?

The project will test hypotheses from deliberative theory that propose effects of deliberative communication on individuals' civic orientations and legitimacy beliefs. It will thus contribute to a better understanding of the microfoundations of the system-level consequences of deliberative communication. To address these research questions, the project combines a local, two-wave panel survey of a random sample of citizens with a snowball survey of political discussants and aggregate data on sociopolitical contexts. To investigate the role of situational circumstances, the panel will be timed in such a way that the baseline interviews reflect the normal conditions of 'between-election' politics and the reinterviews the politicized context of electoral politics.

Current stage: After comprehensive data quality checks, the data are now being used to address the project's main research questions. Results concerning citizens' participation in different arenas of political talk were published in "Political Communication". Although the ongoing pandemic made it impossible to attend conferences in person, findings from a dissertation project on gender differences in political talk could be presented at the virtual Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association.

B1.1825 Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo). A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present

Research question/goal: The Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo) project asks how journalists around the world can responsibly report on terror attacks in ways that give citizens the information they need without providing terrorists with the kinds of attention they want. Answering this question requires deep analysis of current and historical trends in terrorism news around the world in order to identify real world examples of responsible terrorism coverage that can inform viable reporting strategies for journalists to use when covering terrorist attacks. The ResTeCo project will use text analytics methods at extreme scales to assess 70 years of terrorism coverage from around the world as a natural experiment for identifying successful reporting strategies. The goals of the ResTeCo project are fourfold: (1) develop a multidimensional normative framework drawn from three competing theories for democratic politics that defines concrete indicators of what responsible news coverage of terrorism looks like from each theoretical perspective; (2) develop new software tools for automatically measuring these quality indicators in Arabic-, Dutch-, English-, German-, and Turkish-language news texts; (3) generate publishable research that addresses important questions for social scientists, journalists, and governments by analysing news coverage of terrorism across multiple countries over long spans of time, scales that go far beyond anything yet seen in the published research on media and terrorism; and (4) provide researchers

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around the globe with thoroughly validated metadata and extracted features on the extent and qualities of media coverage about terror attacks that can be used to extend and refine insights long after the project is formally concluded.

Current stage: Data collection and analysis is all but completed. Four papers have been published in communication journals (three by the Mannheim team and one in collaboration with the teams in Amsterdam and Illinois). Other papers have been presented at various conferences (ICA, APSA, IC2S2) and are currently being prepared for publication. A methodological paper by the Mannheim team on multilingual topic models based on word embeddings has received a best paper award at the ICA conference 2020. We are currently finishing an empirical paper comparing coverage of right-wing and Islamist terror attacks as well as a theoretical paper developing a model for the multiperspectival normative assessment of terrorism coverage.

B1.1826 Citizens' Multidimensional National Identities and Foreign Policy Attitudes in Different Contexts

Research question/goal: The project investigates citizens' national identities and foreign policy attitudes in five European countries. Utilizing parallel multi-wave panel surveys conducted in Germany, France, Italy, Poland, and the UK, the project compares different forms of national identities and their effects on foreign policy attitudes along three trajectories—within-country heterogeneity, cross-cultural differences, and inter-temporal change. Conceptually, the project understands national identities as multidimensional phenomena consisting of self-categorization, commitment, and a content dimension of values, norms, and stereotypes. Because borders have become increasingly porous, foreign policy is understood in a broad sense to include traditional foreign policy issues as well as issues related to foreigners and foreignness. Theoretically, the project draws on a macro–micro model, in which the identities and their effects are interwoven with the societal context via the top-down mechanisms of socialization and communication. Accordingly, the project analyses cross-national and temporal variation in national identities as well as the—presumably interacting—effects of the different identity dimensions.

Current stage: The project team is currently revising a proposal to be submitted to a suitable third-party funding agency in order to raise funds for the collection of primary data. Based on secondary data analyses, two articles were published in international journals in 2020. Further manuscripts are being prepared.

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B1.1827 Incumbency Effects in the German Mixed-Electoral System

Research question/goal: The literature on incumbency effects finds vote premiums for incumbent candidates in various institutional contexts. It has been shown that incumbency effects vary over electoral systems, with larger effects in single-member districts than in closed-list systems. In mixed-member electoral systems, however, incumbency can mean different things: having won the local district race in the first-past-the-post (FPTP) tier or having entered parliament via the party list in the proportional representation (PR) tier. Notably, in the German compensatory those two categories are not disjoint. What is the electoral benefit of each type of incumbency in the German mixed-member system? Are the effects only relevant to the respective tier, or do they spill over to the other tier? And how do these effects combine when PR incumbents simultaneously run in local district races, and vice versa? The project investigates those questions by analysing German federal elections from 1953 to the present.

Current stage: During the last year, we conducted analyses on the effects of different incumbent categories on the candidate vote in the majority segment as well as on party list votes in the proportional representation segment. The results confirmed that local incumbents generate bonus votes for the party list. Furthermore, this positive effect was shown to be at the expense of the other major party and not of the smaller potential coalition partners. This insight is new and suggests that incumbents have a majority-building effect in the mixed electoral system without simultaneously counteracting fragmentation of the party system. The results will be published in 2021 in a monograph on the German mixed electoral system.

B1.1855 Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied

Results: The mixed-member electoral system in German Bundestag elections serves as application case for the spatial theory of party competition. This theory offers a framework to model the interdependence of voting behaviour at the micro level and party strategies at the macro level. Ideological and policy distances between voters and parties and competence attributes (valence) of parties and constituency candidates motivate party list and candidate votes. Plausible assumptions about national party motivations and district candidates' targets allow for conclusions about competitive electoral strategies. The empirical analyses used both survey data for various federal elections and the official election results at national and constituency level.

The mixed-member electoral system differs from pure proportional systems in three respects. First, district electorates decide about constituency winners, thereby relying strongly on valence

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attributes of candidates. Second, the party of the district winner is able to win bonus votes from voters whose top choice options are the larger parties that are able to lead a government, so that a bonus for a district winner is equivalent to a malus for the other larger party and not for smaller parties. Third, constituency victories not simply are locally induced events but depend more than party list votes and proportional representation on the valence of national parties. From our analyses we conclude that mixed-member electoral systems tend to strengthen bipolar competition due to the first-past-the-post mechanism of district pluralities, thereby also strengthening the influence of the electorate on government formation, whereas the proportional component opens opportunities for policy offers of smaller parties.

B1.1857 Democracy Monitoring

Results: The aim of Democracy Monitoring as a tool of practical political analysis is to collect and analyse empirical data in order to systematically assess the functioning of democracy and identify potential areas for improvement. It is based on a detailed description of citizens' democratic attitudes and participatory orientations as well as their assessments of the functioning of democracy. For this purpose, usually two complementary instruments are used: representative surveys of citizens and focus group discussions on specific topics (understanding of democracy, expectations on municipal politics, performance assessments, etc.).

Against this background, the project's main objectives were the following: (1) collecting data for a systematic evaluation of the functioning of democracy at the municipal and state level, (2) developing explanations for differences, and (3) analysing the quality of democracy based on regional, national and international comparisons as well as European comparisons (using data from the European Social Survey).

The project team conducted three surveys based on random samples of citizens aged 15 years and older: The first survey was fielded in the city of Mannheim in 2012/13 (the Democracy Audit Mannheim (DAMA)); the other two surveys were conducted in the state of Baden-Württemberg in 2013/14 and 2016/17 (the Citizen and Democracy in Baden-Württemberg project (BDBaWü)). The DAMA survey also included focus groups. These studies covered a wide range of dimensions of citizenship, including attitudes towards democracy and democratic institutions at the national, state, and municipal levels of the German federal political system, participatory experiences and orientations, and communication behaviours. In addition, the third survey placed special emphasis on populist attitudes.

We presented the results of these studies to municipal and state officials, civic activists and the general public at conferences and public events and in a series of publications (an edited volume

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on the DAMA and several contributions to two volumes on core findings of the BDBaWü surveys edited by the Baden-Württemberg Stiftung). Moreover, the data are used for a PhD project on levels and backgrounds of political support based on effectiveness and legitimacy.

B1.1858 Field Experiments on Citizen Participation in Elections and Referenda

Results: Participating in elections is a central element of democracies. Over the last decades, however, turnout rates have continuously declined in most democracies. At the same time, there are clear social inequalities in turnout: Citizens with low income and little education participate less often in elections.

Using a large-scale field experiment, our project studied whether a non-partisan, personal mobilisation campaign can increase turnout in Germany and decrease the social inequalities in turnout. In the run-up to the state election in Baden-Württemberg, we randomised voting districts in Mannheim and Heidelberg, and student assistants visited citizens at their doors in the experimental condition. Those districts were then compared to a control group with no canvassing. In addition to analysing this aggregate-level data, we conducted surveys of citizens both in the experimental group and in the control group, which allows us to examine the individual background of mobilisation. In a second wave of the survey, we analysed the long-term effects of the mobilisation for the German federal election in 2017.

Our results confirm that a personal, non-partisan mobilisation campaign in Germany can increase voter participation. Citizens in the experimental group turned out more frequently than citizens in the control group. We found significant differences both at the aggregate level of voting districts and at the individual level. Additionally, our survey analysis revealed that there were differing mobilization effects for various social groups. For instance, the effect on citizens with low education was twice as large as on citizens with higher levels of education. The results of the second wave of the survey point to long-term effects of a one-time mobilisation, as citizens who have been mobilised for one election are more likely to participate also in the next election.

The central finding of our project is that citizens can be motivated to vote when they are addressed personally. Non-partisan mobilisation campaigns therefore have the potential to increase turnout in democracies and, at the same time, decrease the social inequality in participation.

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B1.1904 digilog@bw—Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation

Research question/goal: Previous research has shown that digital media participation has a positive, although yet small, effect on political engagement. While scientists have focused mostly on explaining the magnitude of this effect, this project analyses the way in which top-down and bottom-up agenda settings have been transformed by the use of digital media. This project also studies how political behaviour at the supply and demand sides has been shaped by digitalization and the more immediate interactions between citizens and political actors. In sum, this research aims to 1) disentangle whether and how parties and politicians use their online participation to influence citizens' behaviour, 2) evaluate how citizens' online activity affects parties' and individual politicians' decisions, and 3) assess the repercussions of citizens' online activity and interaction with elites on citizens' perceptions, attitudes, and behaviour such as the degree of trust citizens attach to political institutions.

Current stage: We have run the first wave of our panel survey in cooperation with GESIS. Our initial sample comprises 3,000 respondents from Germany who answered questions about internet habits and political preferences. This panel survey is planned to have at least two more waves. Two papers focussing on the social media communication of politicians in the Bundestag are in preparation.

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B1.1912 Standardized Audio and Voice Interviewing (SAVI): Digital Innovations in Survey Data Collection and Analysis

Research question/goal: The aim of this project is to develop methods that enable the fusion of survey data and text analytics to enrich population data available for social scientists. For this purpose, the project investigates the technological feasibility and methodological properties of Standardized Audio and Voice Interviewing (SAVI), i.e. the automated question-reading and answer-recording, transcription, coding, and analysis of open answer formats in mobile web surveys. The recent technological advancements for surveys on mobile devices offer new data collection opportunities, which so far have remained hardly explored. One such field of opportunities is expanding standardized interviewing from questions with closed answer formats of rigid scales and predefined answer options to SAVI for questions with open answer formats. The use and informative value of open answer formats previously depended on the writing and keying motivations of the respondents and the time and financial resources of the researchers. This

project investigates whether current developments in computer science and data science allow for automated production of high-quality data through SAVI in mobile web surveys.

Current stage: [This project was discontinued at the MZES.]

B1.2005 Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation: New Immigrants, Policy Decisions and Citizens' Responses

Research question/goal: The way migration flows and immigrant integration are regulated has become of crucial interest in both scholarly and public debates. While there is now ample research on the general question of whether more or less migrants should be allowed to access one's country we still know very little about how specific regulations are perceived by citizens and how they impact on their attitudes and behaviours and thus, ultimately, their acceptance of newcomers. This project aims at providing evidence-based answers to the following question: What are the consequences of immigration, integration and naturalisation policies for citizens' attitudes and actual behaviour related to the acceptance of new immigrant groups? In order to reach our intended research goals we will design a survey including different survey experiments which will be conducted among the general native population in Germany. The experiments will allow us to identify the causal impact of policies on attitudes and behaviour in a more thorough way. To get a more nuanced picture of policy effects we will confront respondents with policies by means of survey vignettes. Finally, to get a grasp of the rational interests of ordinary citizens we will measure the effects of policies on attitudes towards migrants as a function of the degree of agreement with these policies and as a function of whether these policies change the status quo for natives (or not).

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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B1.2018 Security Threats and Fragile Commitments: Stress-Testing Public Support for Human Rights Across Europe

Research question/goal: One bulwark against democratic backsliding is a strong citizen commitment to defending human rights. But how strong is that commitment among European publics? This project offers a detailed two-part answer. First, it maps public attitudes to human rights across the continent with a novel cross-national survey in 25 European countries, exploring the depth and strength of these attitudes as well as broader public understandings and expectations

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of human rights. Second, with a detailed experimental investigation in two major European countries (Germany and the UK), we stress-test public support against security threats and explore how commitment to rights can be strengthened. Our experiments are embedded into a major two-wave panel survey. In the first stage of the experiment, we distinguish between a political threat posed by a potential terrorist attack from either a far right or an Islamist group and a non-political threat posed by Covid-19. We vary the source and content of the threat message, testing hypotheses about the role of social media and inflammatory rhetoric in driving threat perceptions. In the second stage, we analyse whether and how this heightened sense of insecurity affects attitudes towards human rights. A further experiment tests whether messages calling either for strengthened security or for a defence of human rights affect support for these rights. We focus on attitudes towards two civil liberties that are key to a lively democracy but have increasingly come under pressure: freedom of the press and right to assembly.

This is a joint project with Robert Johns (University of Essex) and Katrin Paula (Technische Universität München).

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B1.2019 Political Reactions to Local Housing Market Dynamics

Research question/goal: This project investigates the political repercussions of local housing market dynamics. Recent years have seen rapid, geographically concentrated changes in housing markets. House prices have skyrocketed in many cities and metropolitan areas. These developments have had major effects not only for house owners and on the macro-level distribution of asset wealth but also for renters, intensifying their social and economic risks. Despite the increasing politicisation of these developments and the booming interest in spatial inequalities in political science, we still know surprisingly little about the repercussions of housing market dynamics on voters' policy preferences, parties' policy strategies, and electoral outcomes. This research project thus aims to further our understanding of political reactions to housing market dynamics. Combining insights from original surveys in two European countries—Germany and the UK—with administrative data and market statistics on housing markets and information on parties' policy supply at the local level, it analyses cross-national, geographical, and socio-structural heterogeneity in the political effects of housing markets. Standardised questions and innovative survey experiments are used to gauge the preferences of voters for and the salience they attribute to housing and rent policies. Analysing party policy supply at the local level, the project aims to explain how parties respond to the increasing salience of housing and rent policies and how they

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strategically react to geographical heterogeneity in voter preferences. Linking these original data collection efforts to geographically fine-grained administrative data and market statistics allows for a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between policy demand and party preferences under varying local contexts. Moreover, it enables a comparison of the political effects of housing market dynamics across localities, socio-structural groups, and countries.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B1.2020 The Origins and Development of Political Efficacy

Research question/goal: The project examines the concept of political efficacy and what drives or deters its formation. Political efficacy refers to people's subjective beliefs about their own abilities to take part in politics and whether that participation is worthwhile. While often discussed as a necessary condition for many forms of political participation, political efficacy is far less frequently studied directly as an outcome in and of itself. The central research question in this project asks: What are the factors that shape political efficacy? In addressing this broad question, the project employs both micro- and macro-comparative approaches. The project therefore seeks to understand how political efficacy develops over individuals' life courses as well as how contextual forces—in this case public policies—can impact political efficacy. The analyses draw on existing survey data (e.g., the European Social Survey and national panel surveys) as well as survey experiments which allow for the manipulation of policy design. Understanding how individuals develop political efficacy and how the environment influences efficacy perceptions—and whether contextual factors are more relevant for certain groups than for others—further our understanding of one important foundation of political inequality.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions

Research Area B2 addresses the role of institutions such as political parties, parliaments and governments as key (collective) actors that structure the contexts and processes of democratic governance.

Research projects are dedicated to two overarching subjects: (1) party competition in the electoral, parliamentary, and government arenas and (2) changing roles of parties and their representatives in parliaments and governments in Western and Eastern Europe. However, contexts for democratic governance are not limited to parties, parliaments, and governments—they are also affected by courts and their decisions. Furthermore, projects in Area B2 do not just consider parties, parliaments, governments or countries as unitary actors, but they also focus on processes within these bodies in order to obtain more general explanations for the impact of contextual structures on democratic governance.

Active projects in 2020

B2.1828 Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

Research question/goal: Mediated contestation is an important arena for the articulation of identities and interests as well as a crucial context for democratic governance and problem-solving. This project aims to identify the relevant macro-social and media-related preconditions of mediated contestation and systematically assess them from different normative perspectives.

In the first phase of the project, a standardized content analysis is employed to study the extent, structure, content, and style of mediated contestation over issues related to religion/secularism in six democracies (USA, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, and Lebanon) and three media types (daily newspapers, news websites, and political blogs). The project tests hypotheses regarding the influence of two macro-social conditions and two important media attributes. The two macro conditions are (1) the structure of the political system (majoritarian vs. consensus democracies) and (2) the existence or non-existence of a deep cultural division (contested vs. uncontested secularism). The media attributes studied are (1) the degree of users' opportunities to respond to media content (low for daily newspapers vs. high for news websites and political

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blogs) and (2) the level of opinion orientation (low for daily newspapers and news websites vs. high for political blogs).

In the second phase of the project, this investigation is supplemented by a standardized and automated content analysis of more recent user-generated forms of mediated contestation. We compare online comments on mainstream news media websites and Facebook pages, on the Facebook pages of partisan actors and alternative media, and on Twitter. The project thus acknowledges that journalists, political actors, and citizens are equally involved in mediated contestation today. In addition to the macro-social explanatory factors examined in the first phase of the project, two alternative media attributes move into the foreground in the second project phase: First, different degrees of context collapse are investigated, that is, the degree to which a discussion platform mixes public and private contexts. Second, discussion platforms are differentiated according to their primary debate function for users, that is, whether discussions evolve pluralistically around contentious issues (issue-driven discussion) or whether they bring together like-minded people (preference-driven discussion). The second phase of the project thus focusses on how context collapse and the primary debate function of discussion platforms shape the extent, structure, content, and style of mediated contestation.

Current stage: We completed the empirical work of the first project phase and are currently finalising methodological and substantive research publications. The second phase is progressing as planned: we have carried out central analyses of the style and content of user-generated mediated contestation on the basis of social media data from the USA, Australia, Germany, and Switzerland. Initial results have been published and presented at international conferences; further manuscripts are under review for presentation and publication. We are currently developing automated measurement tools to extend the existing analyses and to investigate the structure of user-generated debates.

B2.1830 Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies

Research question/goal: Under which conditions are parties willing to send coalition signals during election campaigns? In this project, we bring together coalition-specific voting considerations with parties' strategic decision to communicate coalition politics during campaigns. Our theoretical model generates expectations about the conditions under which parties signal their preferred coalitions, actively ruling-out concrete coalition-options as well as when they should decide to remain silent about their preferred coalitions. Within this project we will compile data that allow us to test implications from our theoretical model. We will create a comparative database that codes coalition signals in conjunction with aggregated election polls and survey measures.

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This cross-country database will be complemented by in-depth studies of the coalition dynamics during selected electoral campaigns in Germany and the Netherlands in 2017.

Current stage: In 2020, we published a paper studying how coalition signals shape voting behaviour. Furthermore, we conducted an experiment prior to the Irish general election to study the role of risk preferences in coalition-directed voting. In the same context, another experiment investigated how voters react when parties break their coalition promises. We are currently working closely with computer scientists at the University of Mannheim with the aim of training a classifier to automatically detect coalition signals. We presented working papers from the project at international conferences.

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B2.1831 Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments

Research question/goal: While the vast majority of scholarly research on multiparty governments conceptualizes political parties as unitary actors, a series of recent empirical studies highlight the pivotal influence of diverging interests within parties throughout the life cycle of democratic governments. Specifically, intra-party heterogeneity affects the formation of governments following parliamentary elections, how government parties then allocate ministerial portfolios, how coalition policies are implemented, and for how long multiparty governments stay in office. The present collaborative project contributes to existing coalition research by exploiting social network sites—most importantly Twitter and Facebook—to construct a large-scale comparative data set on intra-party heterogeneity in European parliamentary democracies over a four-year period.

Based on these unique data, it explores three sets of interrelated research questions. First, the project provides a cross-national comparative perspective on the effect of intra-party heterogeneity on government formation, portfolio allocation, and government termination. Specifically, it investigates how internal rifts influence parties' ability to get into government, which and how many portfolios different parties and party factions secure, and whether factionalized parties precipitate premature cabinet termination. Second, the data likewise allow for investigating potential institutional and structural determinants of intra-party heterogeneity in European parliamentary democracies. Finally, the project contributes to research on the validity of measures based on social network sites by cross-validating the obtained measures of intra-party heterogeneity with alternative estimates retrieved from various other sources including parliamentary speeches, roll call votes, and survey data (among party elites and their rank and file).

Current stage: In 2020, we largely completed the data collection and cleansing. Unpolitical content was separated from political content using a naive Bayes classifier; political tweets were used to estimate political positions of members of parliament and subsequently measure intra-party heterogeneity. First results were presented at the virtual EPSA (European Political Science Association) conference. In the next months, we will be applying further validity checks to the measures and continue working on the manuscripts.

B2.1832 The Populist Challenge in Parliament

Research question/goal: The enduring electoral success of the Alternative for Germany (AfD) marks the first establishment of a right-wing populist party in the party system of post-war Germany. In light of this historical turning point, political scientists need to investigate the reasons for the AfD's rise and how it transforms democratic competition. Our project continues existing research on these questions and pursues three specific goals. First, using various behavioural indicators, we will analyse the patterns of the AfD's parliamentary behaviour as well as the underlying preferences and strategies. Second, we will examine the interaction between the AfD and established parliamentary party groups to gain a comprehensive understanding of party competition in the Bundestag and in the Landtage. Third, synthesizing insights from the literature on populism, party competition, and legislative studies, we will explain the variation in the AfD's behaviour and in the patterns of parliamentary interaction. Our main focus is on parties' parliamentary rhetoric, the framing of topics, issue attention, and ideological as well as issue-specific positions.

Our project advances the state of the art in various respects. First, it provides comprehensive insights into the AfD's role in parliaments, which will also be of interest to the international study of populism. Second, it employs and enhances the most recent techniques of computer-based text mining in order to compile a novel and extensive data set. These data not only allow for a rich description and robust tests of our hypotheses but will also enable other scholars to investigate questions that are beyond our project. Third, it promises robust and rich insights by using the most recent qualitative and quantitative tools of text analysis, created by the computational social science and digital humanities.

Current stage: Important parts of the data collection have been finished. We have compiled complete and annotated corpora of the plenary protocols of all 16 state parliaments. The plenary speeches are now being analysed with tools of text analysis (e.g. dictionaries) along the project's guiding research questions. The collection and preparation of the parliamentary questions in all state parliaments has reached the final stage. We are working on further publications and are revising two submitted articles after the first reviews.

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B2.1833 Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour

Research question/goal: The project "Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour" seeks to contribute scientifically to research on populism, party competition, and political behaviour in conceptual, methodological, and analytical terms. A quantification of populism eases the scientific study as well as the societal discussion of populism and its causes or consequences. In the course of the project, the information obtained on the degree of populism of politicians and political parties is used to answer research questions on patterns of political competition between populist and mainstream parties as well as on the impact on individual political behaviour. The project applies statistical models measuring populism from political text (party manifestos, political speeches and (social) media), thereby crossing contextual and language barriers, and contributes to the analysis of causes and consequences of populism.

Current stage: TEMPOP is evolving into a collaborative project with computer scientists from the Data and Web Science Group of the University of Mannheim. We are currently collecting press and speech data to complete the existing party manifestos and tweets and produce an annotated corpus for the detection of populism in texts using natural language processing tools. A collaborative DFG (German Research Foundation) grant proposal is in preparation.

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B2.1834 Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany

Research question/goal: Due to the increasing fragmentation of the party system, Germany's political parties find it increasingly difficult to form majority coalitions. Established alliances often fall short of an absolute majority, so that complex three-party constellations have to be considered. Under these heterogeneous coalitions, different normative and political problems emerge. First, heterogeneous coalitions may give rise to decisions that hurt the issue-specific preferences of a parliamentary majority that is not always identical with the government's majority. Second, compromises may blur the political profile of coalition partners, reducing their attractiveness for voters and strengthening radical parties. The research project argues that rigid majority coalitions should be reformed in order to adapt to the fragmented party system. More open forms of cooperation between political parties—most importantly, flexible majorities—could ensure the government's capability to act when different majorities exist in different political questions. Under specific circumstances, coalition unity could be loosened, allowing for majorities to form across

the divide between government and opposition. The project analyses how such flexible majorities could be practiced to the benefit of political parties and democracy.

Current stage: We are currently analysing the voting behaviour in the Bundestag, the German state parliaments, and New Zealand House of Representatives with a specific focus on coalition discipline in the formation of legislative majorities. Moreover, interviews are being conducted with journalists and politicians to shed light on questions of coalition management and flexible majorities. The first half of a book manuscript on the research project has been finished.

B2.1846 Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties

Research question/goal: The first phase of this project (2015-2018) focused on examining why voters understand the policy positions of some parties more easily than those of others. What matters for the eventual voter choice is not necessarily what the actual positions of parties are, but what voters think they are. We argued and found that the information environment, which is shaped by party behaviour and actions, significantly influences voters' perceptions of party policies. Furthermore, we discovered that parties' campaign priorities are in line with their long-standing issue linkages—an encouraging result regarding the functioning of representative democracy.

The main goal of the second phase of the project (since 2019) has been to study party competition in multi-party systems in the between-election period. Since we are interested mainly in examining the correspondence between policy positions during the campaign and after the election, we focus on the first two years of the legislative term after an election. We study party interaction by analysing how parties communicate their own policies and what they say about the proposals of their competitors. To do so, we rely on press releases issued by the parties themselves in ten European countries and complement these data with media coverage of party positions during the same period in three of these countries (Germany, Spain, and the UK).

The project examines party communication as both a dependent variable and a factor that influences party performance in polls and elections. More specifically, we seek to study (a) under which conditions parties shift their positions compared to those expressed during their pre-electoral campaign and (b) how voters react to such shifts. In addressing these questions, we consider two types of conditioning factors: differences across policy dimensions and government/opposition status.

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The main sources of information for our analysis are party media campaigns, party press releases, and results from opinion polls and subnational elections.

Current stage: The project is currently in the stage of data collection. The country teams in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom have compiled and coded newspaper articles published four weeks before the last election. In addition, we have started collecting press releases of British, Danish and German parties, which will be analysed using computerised methods of content analysis.

B2.1913 The Consequences of Bargaining Deadlock During Government Formation

Research question/goal: Parliamentary elections are decisive moments in European democracies; however, a government mandate for a single political party is the exception rather than the rule. In fact, the composition of the future government is generally determined by post-election bargaining between political parties, and—as recent experiences in Spain, Germany, and Sweden illustrate—government formation often proves to be a strenuous and protracted process. Yet, while existing research highlights several important determinants of lengthy coalition negotiations, we still know comparatively little about the consequences of coalition bargaining for citizen attitudes and behaviour. At the same time, however, normative theories of political representation as well as empirical research on the economic effects of bargaining delays suggest that bargaining deadlock is a highly consequential political phenomenon.

This research project broadens our understanding of the consequences of bargaining deadlock by exploring three sets of interrelated research questions. First, it investigates how bargaining deadlock affects citizen support for the political system and to what extent fast and smooth coalition talks provoke different reactions with regard to populist attitudes and individual party preferences than strenuous and protracted ones. Second, the project investigates how the media report on bargaining deadlock during government formation. Based on content analyses of mass media and social media reports, it examines the system level relevance (i.e. the salience) of these negotiations and the tonality of media reports towards the political parties and the different partisan actors involved. Finally, the project contributes to experimental research on media effects by employing survey experiments to explore how media reports about post-election bargaining directly affect citizen attitudes and behaviour.

Exploring these questions is crucial also beyond the immediate phenomenon of bargaining deadlock. For instance, how citizens perceive and evaluate prolonged government formation periods

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may indeed be the missing piece to many persistent empirical puzzles in research on multiparty governments. To the extent that citizens blame political parties for failed government formation talks, parties are likely to internalize the electoral costs of leaving the bargaining table, which, in turn, may explain why they sometimes accept seemingly disadvantageous coalition deals. In addition, exploring these questions has important implications for democratic governance. Indeed, bargaining failure, increased electoral support for anti-system/extremist parties, and the resulting fragmentation of the party system may jointly constitute a vicious circle, which effectively erodes popular support for parliamentary democracies. Finally, the insights generated by this project will guide and inform the communication strategies political parties adopt in order to mitigate the potentially harmful consequences of bargaining deadlock. As such, the project provides a solid empirical foundation to derive recommendations for action.

Current stage: We revised the project proposal according to the comments and suggestions of the MZES Scientific Advisory Board. Furthermore, the results of a first pilot study were presented in a lecture at the University of Vienna. Based on these results and further preliminary work, the project proposal will be submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) as an individual project in 2021.

B2.2002 Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration

Research question/goal: Representative democracy rests upon the promise that politicians represent the citizens' interests (substantive representation) and that citizens perceive this representation as satisfactory (subjective responsiveness). Conceived as intermediary actors between the political system and society, political parties play a central role for the success of representative democracy. Migration and its politicization during the "refugee crisis" have posed new challenges for the functioning of democratic representation in Germany. On the one hand, the political preferences of autochthone citizens have become more diverse and polarized. On the other hand, the political integration of immigrants requires that their distinct representative demands are taken up by political parties.

Our research project addresses these challenges of party democracy. It aims at inquiring into the ability of parties to represent the diverse positions and priorities of citizens with regard to integration and immigration policies. Moreover, we assess the consequences of alleged representation gaps on citizens' satisfaction with democracy. Our research is based on a sophisticated concept of democratic representation which guides rich empirical analyses of (autochthone and allochthone) citizens and political representatives. We combine established (e.g. surveys) with

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innovative empirical methods (large-scale text analytics/computational social science) in order to achieve reliable insights. The results of our research shall improve our understanding of the political challenges of Germany's migration society and provide advice to parties and politicians how these challenges may be addressed.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B2.2004 Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems

Research question/goal: Issue evolution has been studied extensively for the US plurality system. For proportional systems, however, the game of political competition is much more complex. We still know little about how issue evolution works in multiparty systems, and in what aspects it differs from issue evolution in plurality systems. The project will address this gap by studying whether the emergence of immigration as a salient policy issue is the result of a tactical manoeuvre by radical right parties. Connecting to the literature on issue evolution it will investigate theoretically and empirically when and why new issues emerge and become sufficiently salient to restructure the policy space. The contribution of the project is twofold, by first providing a theory of political competition that considers position taking and issue emphasizing as party strategies. Second, it will generate empirical insights, by testing observable implications of the theory.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B2.2021 Get the Word Out. The Formation and Political Impact of Judicial Opinion-Writing

Research question/goal: How do courts exercise political power through opinion-writing? To understand the influence of courts, current research focuses on the result of judicial decisions, namely whether a referral by a plaintiff is justified or not. This project takes a broader perspective on the influence of judicial opinions. Instead of focusing on the general result, it is necessary to account for the substantive variance in opinion-writing.

The goal of this project is to use established and novel methods of automated text analysis to map content-related aspects of judicial decisions and relate them to public perception. For example, access to judicial opinions may be easy or difficult, depending on the use of either simple, content-related words or technical jargon specific to a field. Easily accessible opinions are noticed by a larger audience compared to complex opinions that are difficult to process in the media. This implies that judges can influence media coverage through opinion-writing, and this determines

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to which extent judicial decisions receive public attention. Public attention should not only be observed in traditional media outlets, but also in the way citizens talk about judicial decisions in social media.

Consequently, assuming that judges do not generate text by chance, judicial opinions are a strategic instrument. On the one hand, judges develop arguments strategically to influence social developments. On the other hand, judges are limited by the political environment and therefore must adapt their arguments strategically.

Text is at the heart of every judicial opinion, regardless of the political or legal system. Therefore, if opinions can be analysed automatically, then the societal influence of courts in different systems can be compared using the same methods. To illustrate this, this project analyses publicly available decisions made by the German Federal Constitutional Court, the US Supreme Court, and the French Conseil Constitutionnel. The three courts differ partly in their structure, their degree of politicisation, and the extent to which they make decisions. By comparing the three courts, this project develops a better understanding of judicial opinion formation in fundamentally different systems. This is important, as courts resolve controversial political and societal issues.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B2.2022 Causes and Consequences of Prime Ministerial Change

Research question/goal: Prime ministers act at the heart of politics in parliamentary democracies. However, it is yet unclear why some prime ministers stay in office for a decade and others for a couple of months only. Does it even make a difference when a new prime minister enters office? This project investigates when and why prime ministerial (PM) change takes place and what consequences PM change has on voters, parties, governments, and political representation in parliamentary democracies in general. Based on data from European democracies since 1945, the project develops theoretical arguments that explain the timing of PM replacements and the links between PM change, party policy change, and government policy change. Furthermore, the project employs survey experiments to learn how PM change affects what voters think about parties and governments.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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B2.2023 RISKOPIA: Coping With Uncertainty in Representative Democracy

Research question/goal: As policy outcomes are associated with a high level of uncertainty, both citizens and politicians need to deal with risk. How does this affect decision-making and accountability in representative democracy? To answer this question, the project investigates the role of risk perceptions, risk preferences, and risk behaviour of representatives and represented in the delegation process. Specifically, the project tests whether the delegation process is disturbed by a divergence in risk perceptions and preferences between principals and agents, a lack of responsiveness of representatives to the public's risk preferences, and/or a failure of the latter to hold representatives accountable for their risk behaviour. To do so, the project draws on survey and lab experiments, complemented by a qualitative analysis of selected decision-making processes in health, social, and environmental politics.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area B3: Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization

Research Area B3 is dedicated to the challenges of democratic governance in multilevel political systems and gives special attention to the European level. The development of multilevel systems, however, is not restricted to the EU, since vertical relationships can be found in many other political systems as well—for example in federalized or decentralized countries.

Analytical units under scrutiny in Research Area B3 are individual, corporate and collective actors in regional, national and EU arenas, which shape the outcome of democratic decision-making processes. Research Area B3 also covers projects that deal with citizens' perceptions of political decisions, induced by aspects of multilevel governance. The latter is of key importance, since we need more information on the degree of democratic legitimacy in times when a significant share of citizens consider processes of political decision-making to be in crisis at all levels of the political system. Projects in Area B3 thus focus first on the impact of European integration on the behaviour of citizens and institutional actors such as parties or national governments. Second, they address processes of political decision-making at the EU level and ask how these affect decision-making processes in third states and/or that of other political authorities from the national, regional or local level of EU Member States.

Active projects in 2020

B3.1837 Participation and Policy Positions in Global Internet Governance

Research question/goal: Much has been said and written about how the Internet is transforming politics. However, what are the politics of the Internet? The rise of the Internet confronts policy-makers with many contentious questions on matters such as data protection, copyrights and access to information, or net neutrality. This project investigates who participates in the diffuse, global arenas and spaces of internet governance, and seeks to understand variation in attendance and in the policies governments, businesses, civil society, and the “technical community” hope to realize for the internet.

The project assembles systematic and comprehensive data on the characteristics of the public and private actors participating in arenas such as the Internet Governance Forum and networks such as the Internet Engineering Task Force. The aim is to identify and study the sources of

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variation in participation between governments, businesses and civil society organizations, or the technical community. Furthermore, relying on automated text analysis, we use the speeches of Internet policy-makers to examine which topics they address and which positions they adopt on these topics. On this basis, this project provides a systematic map of the political space of global Internet governance.

Current stage: We have further expanded our data collection on participation in internet governance arenas. This allows us to analyse participation, authorship of so-called Internet Standards, and the occupation of key leadership positions from 1970 to 2020. In a paper published in the academic journal *Global Policy*, we show that the global technical collaboration in internet governance arenas has intensified and deepened steadily. We also observe an increasing concentration of key decision-making processes and positions on a small number of individual actors and private, mostly (but not exclusively) US-based companies. Chinese companies have also rapidly gained relevance since around 2005. We currently examine the causes and consequences of these developments in further detail.

B3.1838 'Illiberal Democrats'

Research question/goal: This project focuses on the origins and consequences of the rise of 'illiberal democrats': citizens with an allegiance to the abstract notion of democracy, who at the same time reject many key norms, institutions, and behaviours that have traditionally been regarded as necessary ingredients, or even the constitutional pillar of liberal democracy. The constitutional pillar comprises constitutional checks and balances, political equality, freedom of expression, and judicial protection of individual and minority rights. All of these are not only at the heart of liberal democracies, but they also constitute the core principles on which the European Union was founded. Increasing support for 'illiberal democratic' values and populist parties is therefore likely to undermine support for the EU. In this project, we examine the antecedents and consequences of 'illiberal democratic' attitudes as well as the link between such attitudes, party platforms, patterns of (social) media consumption, electoral behaviour, and support for the EU.

The aim of the project 'Illiberal Democrats' (ILLDEM) is to fill this gap in the literature by examining the antecedents, dimensions, and consequences of 'illiberal democratic' attitudes for the future of European democracies and European integration. Specifically, ILLDEM focuses on answering four research questions: (1) What are the patterns and predictors of support for different components of liberal democracy across European countries? (2) What is the role of (social) media in providing a forum for contents relating to illiberal attitudes? (3) What are the mechanisms that translate 'illiberal democratic' attitudes into electoral support for populist parties? (4) What are the

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implications of the increasing support for 'illiberal democratic' parties for the support for European integration?

Current stage: The first version of the survey data (European Parliament Election Study 2019, Voter Study) was released via the GESIS Data Archive (Study No. ZA7581). A first research paper linking illiberal mass attitudes with EU support was accepted at the journal *Politics*, a second paper focusing on the role of Brexit on support for the EU received a "Revise & Resubmit" from *European Union Politics*, and a third paper on the link between illiberal attitudes and support for populist parties was submitted to the *Journal of Democracy*. Furthermore, the BMBF approved funding for the analysis of the Euromanifestos and social media communication of all relevant parties competing in the 2019 EP elections as part of the ProConEu project.

B3.1839 Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump

Research question/goal: The project aims to examine the dynamic relationship between elites and masses in policy-making about common defence in the multi-level European system. Two overarching questions are at the heart of the project: What and how do elites and European mass publics think about greater (European) defence, security, and military integration? More specifically, the project seeks to achieve the following seven objectives: (1) studying what mass publics and security elites understand by "common defence"; (2) estimating the level of public support for or opposition to a vast array of possible forms of defence integration across Europe, including support for some form of European military; (3) exploring differences in citizen perceptions and preferences across regions within the EU; (4) identifying individual-level values, predispositions, attitudes, and demographic factors that shape support for or opposition to defence integration; (5) examining how elite cues, social cues, and real-world events affect defence integration attitudes; (6) analysing the interplay of media content, individual media exposure, and mass opinion toward European defence and security integration; and (7) evaluating how (and how accurately) elites perceive mass opinion toward European defence and security integration, and vice versa.

The project combines qualitative (elite interviews) and quantitative research (surveys with embedded experiments and media content analysis) to examine what factors affect European security policy preferences. The primary focus of the analysis is on France, Germany, Italy, and Great Britain, four countries that will play an important role in European defence integration.

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The project is co-directed by the two Mannheim scholars and the following project partners: Filip Ejdus (Belgrade), Martial Foucault (Paris), Catherine Hoeffler (Bordeaux), Stephanie Hofmann (Geneva), Pierangelo Isernia (Siena), Jean Joana (Montpellier), Theresa Kuhn (Amsterdam), Bogdan Radu (Babeş-Bolyai), Jason Reifler (Exeter), Thomas Scotto (Glasgow), Seiki Tanaka (Leeds), and Catarina Thomson (Exeter).

Current stage: The project is currently in the data collection phase. We have completed the first and second wave of the panel survey of the publics in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Italy as well as a cross-sectional public survey in 25 EU Member States; the third wave of the panel survey is in preparation. We have conducted and transcribed more than 50 elite interviews in selected EU Member States; more interviews are in preparation. Twitter and media content data are continuously collected and have been processed up to and including 2019. First manuscripts based on the collected project data are under review or have already been published; other manuscripts are in preparation. To this end, research questions and hypotheses have been pre-registered at the Center for Open Science.

B3.1849 Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)

Results: This project investigated foreign interventions in elections. It had three broad aims: developing a theoretically sound definition of foreign interventions in elections, building a theory about their occurrence, and collecting data to test these arguments. We first conceptualised different types of outside democratising actions: evaluations (whether electoral competition functioned in a desirable manner) and interventions (support for specific candidates and conditioning benefits on the content of the evaluation). We developed a theory of how the different combinations of actions affect individual attitudes towards the state of democratic rights, towards political parties, and towards the outside actor/s. The theory suggests that a respondents' attitude towards the governing party and towards the foreign actor, together with the expectation of benefits from agreeing with the outsider's position, dictate individual responses. We collected original and novel data on process and candidate interventions for samples of countries in Europe and the World. One core finding is that political polarisation in target countries, alongside the constellation of interested outsiders, explain intervention strategies.

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B3.1850 Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations

Results: The German model of interest intermediation has been put under pressure by globalisation, Europeanisation, and technological transformation and is bound to fundamental change. However, the change in the organisation of business interests has been neglected in social science research for decades. The project analysed the multifunctional setting of German business interest associations (BIAs) and the heterogeneity of organisational structures and tasks. With a focus on industry associations, it investigated how BIAs perform in different environments and how they react as organisations to environmental changes. The project included 165 German BIAs from the regional, sub-sector, and sector level from six industry sectors: chemical industry, electronics, fashion and textile industry, food industry, mechanical engineering, and metal processing industry.

The investigation was based on a mixed-method approach using a theory-testing statistical analysis of large-N data and qualitative comparative case studies. To evaluate the trans-nationalisation of German associations, the analysis also took account of the European associational network. The project generated a set of relevant data from online resources and conducted a survey of managers (N = 127) and member companies (N = 280) of German industry associations as well as semi-structured interviews with association managing directors (N = 52).

The project findings support neither the expectation of a fundamental change in the system of German business associations, nor the thesis that the economy makes all the difference. In times of economic upheaval, individual associations (especially on the sub-sector level) are subject to fundamental organisational change and even may not survive, but the basic structure of the associational system will persist. The case and cross-case studies reveal how strong the economy of the respective sectors and sub-sectors shape and condition organisational identities and strategies, but they also provide insight into the variety of responses of how business associations cope with changing environments. There is no single logic of adaptation. In this respect, the project complements the dominant view of interest group research and highlights the need for combining different explanatory factors and including different levels of analysis, e.g. the organisation and population level.

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B3.1852 Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System

Results: The project analysed the patterns of law-making in the 16 German state parliaments between 1990 and 2019. Law-making is a central task of the democratic process, during which we may observe the positions and issue priorities of political parties and the conflict structure and inclusiveness of decision-making. Moreover, law-making processes offer insights into the performance of democratic systems. While the patterns of law-making have already been investigated in various studies at the federal level, our project provides the first systematic account at the level of the German states.

We collected data on more than 17,300 individual bills in all state parliaments, including information on the initiator, the policy area, dates and duration of different stages (e.g. 1st reading, final vote), and the final decision taken. To this end, computer scripts were developed to download data on legislation and extract systematic information. Moreover, the voting behaviour of all parties during the 2nd and 3rd reading were extracted manually from the plenary protocols. Finally, we connected data on the implementation of European law with the respective bills in our dataset.

Our results highlight that the new dualism, i.e. the antagonism between the government, its supporting party groups and the opposition, heavily structures law-making processes in the German states. Bills are primarily introduced by the government, which enjoys a monopoly over passed bills. Moreover, we have shown that the heterogeneity of government coalitions does not influence the timing and sequence of bills, as has been shown for the federal level. Finally, a content analysis of bills has revealed typical patterns of issue competition (e.g. the Greens introduce more environmental bills than other parties). With regard to the performance of the German states in implementing European law, we found a substantial variance that is mainly due to differences in administrative capacities.

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B3.1853 The Hybrid Wars of Information

Research question/goal: The war for hearts and minds among the great powers is at least as important as conflict fought with conventional weapons. One of its most recent incarnations is the hybrid propaganda war, levied by Moscow against the West. This is a sophisticated, well-funded and multipronged attempt to bring domestic publics in the West around to the Russian regime's viewpoint. Prior research identified and described attempts at hybrid propaganda war. In this project, we seek to analyse the prevalence and the effectiveness of these attempts in Western societies. We build on theories of international relations, public opinion formation, and psychology

to examine which strategic use of (mis)information from abroad is effective and which is not. The project will also explore conditioning factors at the individual and contextual level. In terms of methodology, it relies—among others—on experiments included in surveys, which will be fielded in several Western countries.

Current stage: In 2020, the focus of our research was to examine the link between authoritarian predispositions and political mobilisation in democracies. Moreover, we collected and analysed data on a number of illustrative cases. Planned conference presentations of our findings were cancelled due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

B3.1856 Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems

Research question/goal: The aim of this project is to analyse the determinants and implications of party competition in the regional sphere in European multilevel systems. In doing so, the project addresses three main research questions. First, do parties on the sub-national level respond to the structural characteristics and ideological orientations of the regional electorate when formulating their election manifestos? In a second step, the project will deal with the question of what impact European regional policy and funding, the different types of regional authority, the patterns of national party competition and the programmatic profiles of sub-national parties have on the outcome of the coalition formation and portfolio allocation processes at the regional level. Third, the project seeks to analyse the impact of regional governments and their partisan composition on policy outputs. To answer these questions, the project builds on theories relating to party competition and government formation in multilevel systems and the principal-agent approach. To test our hypotheses, we use a data set that covers information on issue salencies and policy positions of political parties at the regional and the national level in nine European states.

Current stage: We updated the dataset on election manifestos and coalition agreements in European multi-level systems, in particular for the case of Germany, thus covering the programmatic documents of parties from the most recent sub-national elections. The data is available from the website www.polidoc.net. Recent findings of the project were published in the second edition of the book “Parteienwettbewerb in den deutschen Bundesländern“ (“Party competition in the German states”). We are currently expanding the dataset to include not only the programmatic documents of upcoming regional elections but also manifestos from previous time periods.

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in preparation

B3.1901 The Evolution of Party Competition in the European Union

Research question/goal: Although public debates and scholarly literature attribute an extraordinary role to the European Parliament in providing legitimacy for European integration, there are few systematic studies on the question whether party competition in the European Parliament promotes “conflictive” or “bipolar” pluralism and how it developed over time and across policy areas. The main reasons for this deficit are conceptual (i.e. unitary actor assumption, one-shot perspective) and empirical limitations (i.e. time and stage-selection bias) of existing research. This project addresses these shortcomings by analysing the three stages of pluralist party competition in the European Parliament (i.e. programmatic statements, speeches and votes), beginning with the initial days of the European Communities up to the most recent developments of the European Union (EU). Drawing on recent advances in textual analysis, it explores the substantive dimensions of party competition (simple vs. complex, moderate vs. extreme, national vs. European) over time and across policy areas, their dynamics (one/multiple rounds, one/two/three stages), and their effects on public support via a cross-country (mixed) panel (experimental) survey.

Current stage: The project examines speechmaking in the European Parliament. We collected all parliamentary debates from the archives of the European Parliament, covering a historical period that has been inaccessible for scholarly research so far, 1973–1999, and digitised the debate documents using an optical character recognition software. Constructing a dataset from the machine-readable txt-files, we explored the thematic composition of the debates and their changes over time, systematically tracked the agenda items of the plenary debates, and run state-of-the-art tools for quantitative text analyses, such as keyword-assisted topic models. We also matched the debates with our existing data on legislative proposals in the EU, examining the involvement of the European Parliament in day-to-day legislation. Further developing our research questions, we now aim to separate individual speech contributions and trace the distribution of speaking time and order of participation.

Associated Projects Department B

Projects of MZES project directors within the framework of the Collaborative Research Center SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms' are listed here.

SFB: The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

Director(s)/
Thomas König

SFB: Legislative Reforms and Party Competition

Director(s)/
Thomas König,
Wolfgang C. Müller

SFB: Reform Agendas and Intra-party Programmatic Position-taking

Director(s)/
Thomas Bräuninger,
Marc Debus

SFB: "Strong" vs. "Weak" Governments and the Challenge of Economic Reforms

Director(s)/
Hanna Bäck,
Wolfgang C. Müller

SFB: Measuring a Common Space and the Dynamics of Reform Positions

Director(s)/
Thomas Gschwend

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1 Summary Statistics

1.1 Research Projects 2020 (and 2019)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	15	14	29
Ongoing projects (36 externally funded)	20	16	36
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) at the end of 2020	35	30	65
Projects completed in 2020 (12 externally funded)	9	6	15
Projects continued elsewhere		1	1
Total of all projects (active and completed) (48 externally funded)	44	37	81
Total of all projects 2019	31	28	59

This table includes all projects located at the MZES. It does not include 6 associated projects (1 in Dep. A, 5 in Dep. B) at the DFG-funded SFB 884 'Political Economy of Reforms'.

1.2 New Grants 2008–2020, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

In 1,000 €	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	3,485	4,843	5,233	2,519	4,031	6,284	4,710	2,995	4,298	2,658	3,124	3,213	3,659
3-year mean	2,905	3,261	4,520	4,199	3,928	4,278	5,008	4,663	4,001	3,317	3,360	2,999	3,332

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2015–2020

In %	2015–17	2018–20	2020
DFG	82.4	61.2	41.4
Foundations	8.4	18.0	26.7
German Federal Government	0.0	12.9	17.0
Baden-Württemberg	1.3	5.2	8.5
EU & European Consortia	2.0	2.2	5.9
Others	5.9	0.6	0.5

1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2020 (and 2019)

	Source of funds	Total	Male	Female	
				%	
Researchers in Research	MZES	27	15	12	44.4
Departments and Infrastructure*	Research grants	40	24	16	40.0
Total at Centre		67	39	28	41.8
School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	University of Mannheim	35	25	10	28.6
Overall 2020		102	64	38	37.3
Overall 2019		91	59	32	35.2

* Including three researchers in the Data and Methods Unit (two female) and one in the Computer Department.

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2020 (and 2019)

	MZES budget		External research grants a)		School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	
	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons
Researchers and project directors in research departments	16.50 b)	23	24.31 b)	40	32.05	35
Academic staff in MZES infrastructure	7.32 c)	9				
Non-academic staff	6.83	10				
Total 2020	30.65	42	24.31	40	32.05	35
Total 2019	27.55	36	25.86	40	27.75	29

End of December of respective year; *FTE: full-time equivalent positions; a) without researchers in associated projects; b) fixed-term contracts; c) two staff members with fixed-term contracts.

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2020 (and 2019)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing		Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates		Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim	2	9	1	4	Retirement			2	1
Other German university	3	6	5	3	Other				3
Other foreign university	2	2	1		Total 2020	7	18	11	14
Public sector		1	2		Total 2019	2	14	7	9
Private sector				3					

1.7 MZES in the Public

	Newspapers (incl. weeklies)		Online only	News agencies	Radio	TV	Other	Total
	National	Regional						
2014	8	49	24	3	13	7	11	115
2015	13	36	32	5	12	8	18	124
2016	20	50	38	9	16	17	28	178
2017	28	78	69	15	29	11	20	250
2018	17	45	46	5	15	6	11	145
2019	16	49	24	3	9	4	8	113
2020	19	52	36	14	20	4	12	157

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2020	Increase since 2019	Classifications	Holding 2020	Increase since 2019
Country studies (focus of collection ^{a)})	17,586	123	Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,556	28
General, social, economic history	1,298	3	European integration group (E.A.)	5,074	42
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,244	6	Theory (THEO)	1,382	17
Education, science, research	976	5	Methods (MET)	822	8
Labour market, classes, profes- sions, status groups	1,271	5	Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	137	0
Family, household, kinship	1,212	12	General group (ALLG)	3,560	41
Reference books	778	7	Working papers (online papers included since 2011)	11,285	24
Churches, culture, tourism	308	0	Total	44,402	283
Mass media, communication	123	0			
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	808	2			
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	3,228	55			
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,571	8			
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,581	8			
Environmental policy	95	0			
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	508	9			
Trade unions, employers' organisations	544	2			
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	1,041	1			

a) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

2 Documentation

2.1 List of Staff

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Adendorf , Anna	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	DFG, Scholarship
Alle , Marlene *	C	Computer Department	MZES
Ariaans , Mareike	A	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States	DFG
Arnold , Lena	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Axenfeld , Julian Beat	A	Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys	DFG
Bach , Ruben, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Bahle , Thomas, PD Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	School of Social Sciences
Bahnsen , Oke	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	DFG, Scholarship
Balietti , Stefano, Ph.D.	A	MZES Fellow	MZES
Bauer , Paul C., Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A2	MZES
Berkessel , Jana	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	Scholarship, MWK
Bernauer , Julian, Dr.	B, C	Computer Department; Project Director, Research Area B2	MZES
Bless , Herbert, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Blom , Annelies G., Prof., Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and B1	School of Social Sciences
Bräuninger , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Brinkmann , Marvin Sven Marcus	A	Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State; Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere	BMAS Fördernetzwerk FIS, BMFSFJ
Burgdorf , Katharina	A	Origins of Bureaucratic Organization	School of Social Sciences
Burgstaller , Lilith	A	Aspiring Migrant Entrepreneurs in Germany	MZES
Carey , Sabine C., Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Chan , Chung-hong, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow	MZES
Cohen , Denis, Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Research Area B1, Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Debus , Marc, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1, B2 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Dobbrick , Timo	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective; Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo)	DFG
Dollmann , Jörg, Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU); German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project	DFG
Eberle , Sibylle	C	Secretary	MZES
Ebert , Tobias, Dr. *	A	Geographical Personality Differences and Economic Success	Vestische Forschungsstiftung
Eck , Jennifer, Dr.	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality; Why Does Person-Culture Fit Benefit Psychological Health?	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Ecker , Alejandro, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A3 and B2	MZES
Ellerbrock , Simon	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	DFG
Emmer , Christine	A	Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants	MZES, University of Mannheim
Engst , Benjamin G., Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	DFG (SFB 884)
Florczak , Christoffer, Dr.	B	Where Is My Party?	DFG
Friedrich , David *	B	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations	EU, MZES
Frölich , Markus, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	Department of Economics
Gärtner , Lea, née Manger *	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Gavras , Konstantin	B	Fighting Together, Moving Apart?	Volkswagen Foundation
Gebauer , Jochen E., Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	DFG
Gordon , Frederic Markus	A	Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere	BMFSFJ
Gereke , Johanna, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A3	MZES
Gerngroß , Nicola	A	Secretary	MZES
Granato , Nadia, Dr.	C	Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Grundmanns , David M.	B	Get the Word Out. The Formation and Political Impact of Judicial Opinion-Writing	MZES
Gschwend , Thomas, Prof., Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Haffner , Patrik *	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG, School of Humanities
Helbling , Marc, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3 and B1	MWK (DeZIM research professorship)
Heldmann , Philipp, Dr.	C	Managing Director	MZES
Hellyer , Joshua	A	Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families	University of Mannheim
Henninger , Felix	A	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements	DFG
Hillmann , Henning, Prof., Ph.D.	A	Head of Department, Project Director, Research Area A1 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Hilpert , David Dominik *	B	The Evolution of Party Competition in the European Union	MZES
Himmelrath , Noam	B	Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration	MZES
Höhne , Jan Karem, Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	MZES
Hollermeier , Nikolaus	C	Public Relations	MZES
Horr , Andreas *	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course; Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
Imre , Michael	B, A	Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments; Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere	DFG, BMFSFJ
Isani , Mujtaba, Dr.	A	Political and Religious Extremism	DFG
Isermann , Lukas	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG
Jacob , Konstanze *	A	German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project	DFG, BMFSFJ

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Jäger , Felix	A	Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation	DFG
Jäger , Kai, Dr. *	B	Individual Responses to International Democratizing Action (IRIDA)	DFG
Jakob , Julia	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	DFG
Kalaev , Valentin	C	Computer Department	MZES
Kalter , Frank, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences
Kern , Christoph, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Keusch , Florian, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Kieslich , Pascal J. *	A	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements	DFG
Kleinewiese , Julia, Dr.	A	Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT); Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network	BMFSFJ, MZES
Kleinschlömer , Pauline	A	Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families	DFG
Koch , Katharina	A	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States	DFG
Kogan , Irena, Prof. Dr.	A	Director MZES, Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Kohler , Beate, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
König , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	School of Social Sciences
Krapf , Sandra, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A2	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Kretschmer , David	A	Friendship and Identity in School; Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth	DFG
Kreuter , Frauke, Prof. Dr. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3	School of Social Sciences
Kriegel , Leonie	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Kuhnle , Jeremy Jesse *	A	Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration; Immigration Policies and Pathways of Migration	DFG, School of Social Sciences
Kunz , Verena *	B	The Evolution of Party Competition in the European Union	MZES
Kurella , Anna-Sophie, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	MZES
Lämmermann , Kathrin	A	Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth	DFG
Landesvatter , Camille Marie	A	TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)	DFG
Laumann , Hannah	A, C	Secretary, Public Relations	MZES, University of Mannheim
Lehrer , Roni, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B2	MZES
Leszczensky , Lars, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A3	MZES
Ludwig , Katharina	A	Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere	BMFSFJ
Maddox , Amrei, Dr. *	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Mader , Matthias, Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Mata , Jutta, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Matthieß , Theres, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow	MZES
Melbeck , Christian, Dr.	C	Computer Department	MZES
Meyer , Cosima	C	Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Möhring , Katja, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1 and A2	School of Social Sciences
Morgenstern , Sandra	A	DeZIM	MWK (DeZIM research professorship)
Mühlböck , Monika, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	School of Social Sciences
Müller , Bettina, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	IfM (University of Mannheim)
Müller , Philipp, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	School of Humanities
Müller , Samuel David	A	Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere	BMFSFJ, MZES
Müller , Walter, Prof. Dr. Dres. h.c.	A	Department A	School of Social Sciences
Naumann , Elias, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	MZES, SFB 884
Navarrete , Rosa M., Dr.	B	digilog@bw—Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation	Land Baden-Württemberg
Neubert , Moritz	B	Fighting Together, Moving Apart?	Volkswagen Foundation
Neumann , Manuel	B	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	DFG
Nickel , Constanze	B	Secretary	MZES
Paasch , Jana, Dr. *	B	Patterns of Law-making in Germany's Multilevel System	University of Mannheim

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Pappi , Franz Urban, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Pesthy , Maria *	B	Citizens' Multidimensional National Identities and Foreign Policy Attitudes in Different Contexts	MZES
Pink , Sebastian, Dr. *	A	Friendship and Identity in School	DFG
Popa , Sebastian Adrian, Dr.	B	'Illiberal Democrats'	MZES
Preißinger , Maria *	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies;	DFG
Raab , Marcel, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Reiss , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Rosebrock , Antje Marlene *	A	New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	DFG
Rossi , Beate	A	Secretary	MZES
Roth , Tobias, Dr. *	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	DFG
Rothenbacher , Franz, Dr. *	A, C	Data and Methods Unit, Project Director, Research Area A1	MZES
Sajons , Christoph, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	IfM (University of Mannheim)
Sältzer , Marius	B	Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany; Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere	Land Baden-Württemberg
Sarracino-Mikucka , Malgorzata, Ph.D.	A	Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities	DFG
Schmitt , Hermann, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3	MZES

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
Schmitt-Beck , Rüdiger, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Schoen , Harald, Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department, Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3	School of Social Sciences
Schwaninger , Manuel	B	RISKOPIA: Coping With Uncertainty in Representative Democracy	MZES
Shen , Jing, Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3	MZES, School of Social Sciences
Shore , Jennifer, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B1	MZES
Soiné , Hannah	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	DFG
Somer-Topcu , Zeynep, Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2	DFG
Sommerfeld , Katrin, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1	ZEW
Springer , Angelina	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course	Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
Stecker , Christian, PD Dr.	B, C	Project Director, Research Area B2 and B3, Data and Methods Unit	MZES
Stegmann , Christine	B	Secretary	MZES
Stuckenschmidt , Heiner, Prof. Dr..	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Business Informatics and Mathematics
Talebi , Nader, Dr. *	A	German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project	BMFSFJ
Theil , Christoph Kilian	A	CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies	MZES, DFG
Trautmüller , Richard, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project	Funding
van Deth , Jan W., Prof. Dr. *	B	Project Director, Research Area B1	School of Social Sciences
Vogel , Vera	A	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality	Scholarship
Voßemer , Jonas, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow	MZES
Wänke , Michaela, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2	School of Social Sciences
Weiß , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Weiß , Tobias	B	The Populist Challenge in Parliament	DFG
Weißmann , Markus	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU); Social Networks and the Transition from Education to Work	DFG
Wessler , Hartmut, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2	School of Humanities
Wolf , Christof, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3	GESIS, School of Social Sciences
Wormer , Marlene	C	Librarian (Europe Library)	MZES
Wozniak , Helena	C	Secretary	MZES
Wuttke , Alexander	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	DFG, School of Social Sciences

* Left the MZES in 2020 or at the end of 2020

A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

Arránz Becker , Oliver, Prof. Dr.	Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg	Kreuter , Frauke, Prof. Dr.	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München
Bäck , Hanna, Prof. Dr.	Lund University, Sweden	Kroneberg , Clemens, Prof. Dr.	Universität zu Köln
Bender , Benedikt, Dr.	Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main	Mader , Matthias, Dr.	Universität Konstanz
Brandt , Philipp, Prof., Ph.D.	Sciences Po Paris, France	Müller , Jochen, Prof. Dr.	Universität Greifswald
Braun , Daniela, Dr.	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Müller , Wolfgang, C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria
Bruch , Christian, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim	Rinke , Eike, Mark, Dr.	University of Leeds, United Kingdom
Däubler , Thomas, Dr.	University College Dublin, Ireland	Roth , Tobias, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim
Ebbinghaus , Bernhard, Prof. Dr.	University of Oxford, United Kingdom	Stötzer , Lukas F., Dr.	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Ebert , Tobias, Dr.	Universität Marburg	Stuart , Elizabeth A., Prof., Ph.D.	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA
Faas , Thorsten, Prof. Dr.	Freie Universität Berlin	Tosun , Jale, Prof. Dr.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg
Gathmann , Christina, Prof., Ph.D.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg	Weishaupt , J. Timo, Prof., Ph.D.	Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Hangartner , Dominik, Prof. Dr.	ETH Zurich, Switzerland LSE, United Kingdom	Wendt , Claus, Prof. Dr.	Universität Siegen
Hönnige , Christoph, Prof. Dr.	Universität Hannover	Winzen , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	University of Essex, United Kingdom
Huber , Sascha, Prof. Dr.	Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz		

2.3 Guest Researchers

Thiébaud , Cyrille, Dr.	CEVIPOF, Sciences Po, Paris, France	February 2020
Tuttnauer , Or, Ph. D.	Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel	January–December 2020

2.4 Project Funding Granted 2017–2020

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2017 in €	2018 in €	2019 in €	2020 in €
Department A						
A1.1801	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States (Thomas Bahle, Claus Wendt)	DFG	424,788			
A1.1803	Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA (Katja Möhring)	FNA ¹	106,747			
A1.1902	Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State (Katja Möhring)	BMAS ¹			263,382	
A2.1806	A Sociocultural Motives Perspective on Self-Concept and Personality (Jochen E. Gebauer)	DFG	31,462			
A2.1807	Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys (Annelies Blom, Christof Wolf, Christian Bruch)	DFG		208,794		
A2.1808	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements (Frauke Kreuter)	DFG		204,419		
A2.1809	TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (Paul Bauer)	DFG				297,941
A2.1810	Post-Separation Family Conflicts and Child Well-Being (Sandra Krapf)	DFG			240,079	
A2.1903	Geographical Personality Differences and Economic Success (Jochen Gebauer)	Vest. FS ¹			49,300	
A2.1908	CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies (Ruben Bach, Christoph Kern, Frauke Kreuter)	VW ¹				786,000
A2.2007	Employment in the Early Phase of the Corona Crisis in Germany (Annelies Blom, Katja Möhring)	BMAS ¹				113,555

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2017 in €	2018 in €	2019 in €	2020 in €
A2.2009	Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities in Europe (PIONEERED) (Irena Kogan)	EU Horizon 2020				215,000
A2.2011	Fairness in Automated Decision-Making—FairADM (Frauke Kreuter)	BWSt. ¹				171,250
A3.1811	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) (Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan)	DFG			1,385,625	
A3.1813	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course (Frank Kalter)	LifBi ¹	362,923			
A3.1815	Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration (Henning Hillmann, Christina Gathmann)	Thyssen ¹ DFG	48,000 109,100			
A3.1817	Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth (Lars Leszczensky)	DFG		455,934		
A3.1818	German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project (Frank Kalter)	BMFSFJ ¹		402,164		
A3.1909	The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness on Integration Outcomes Johanna Gereke	DFG				259,744
A3.2001	Ethnic Composition, School Ideology, and Boundaries Between Arabs and Jewish Students (Lars Leszczensky)	DFG			493,895	
A3.2008	Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT) (Frank Kalter)	BMFSFJ ¹				372,844
A3.2010	Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns Among Ethnic Minority Women and Men in Germany (STEMobile) (Irena Kogan)	Thyssen ¹				180,000

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2017 in €	2018 in €	2019 in €	2020 in €
A3.2012	Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining Explicit and Implicit Attitudes (Marc Helbling)	DFG				453,572
A3.2025	Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network (Marc Helbling, Hartmut Wessler)	BMFSFJ ¹				135,284
A3.2026	Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere (Alejandro Ecker, Philipp Müller, Hartmut Wessler)					
	Heisenberg Professorship (Jochen Gebauer)	DFG	375,450			
	Replication and Reproduction in the Social Sciences (Johanna Gereke)	BWSt. ¹			15,000	
	Persönlichkeitsadaptive Interview-Bots in der Anforderungserhebung (Jana Berkessel, Jochen Gebauer)	KIT ¹				5,036
	Entwicklung, Validierung und Anwendung eines freizugänglichen Persönlichkeitslexikons auf Basis von TV-Serientranskripten (Tobias Ebert)	KIT ¹				2,460
	Spring 2020 Small Conference Grant (Tobias Ebert)	SPSP ¹				8,565
Department B						
B1.1822	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion (Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck)	DFG GESIS ¹		376,670 26,154		
B1.1823	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies (Harald Schoen)	DFG GESIS ¹	8,828	338,970 14,336		
B1.1825	Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo) (Hartmut Wessler)	DFG	319,350			

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2017 in €	2018 in €	2019 in €	2020 in €
B1.1904	digilog@bw—Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation (Marc Debus, Harald Schoen)	MWK ¹			93,300	
B1.2005	Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation: New Immigrants, Policy Decisions and Citizens' Responses (Richard Traunmüller, Marc Helbling)	DFG				269,579
B1.2024	Filter Bubbles, Alternative News and Political Polarization (Ruben Bach)	BWSt. ¹				139,000
B2.1828	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective (Hartmut Wessler)	DFG	505,390			
B2.1830	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies (Thomas Gschwend, Lukas Stötzer)	DFG	366,340			
B2.1831	Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments (Alejandro Ecker)	DFG		243,376		
B2.1832	The Populist Challenge in Parliament (Christian Stecker)	DFG		189,781		
B2.1834	Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany (Christian Stecker)	BWSt. ¹		101,000		
B2.1846	Where Is My Party? (Marc Debus)	DFG			467,010	
B2.2004	Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems (Anna-Sophie Kurella)	DFG				234,682
B3.1839	Fighting Together, Moving Apart? (Harald Schoen)	VW ¹		537,800		
B3.1850	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations (Beate Kohler-Koch)	Thyssen ¹		25,000		

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2017 in €	2018 in €	2019 in €	2020 in €
	Conference: The Politics of Legislative Debate around the World (Marc Debus)	Thyssen ¹			15,000	
	Post-election Survey European Election 2019 (Hermann Schmitt, Harald Schoen)	VW ¹			190,400	
	Humboldt Research Fellowship: Or Tuttnauer (Marc Debus)	Humboldt ¹				12,000
	Concept grant for developing oolong, a set of standardized validation tests for common automated content analytic methods (Chung-hong Chan)	SAGE Publ.				2,216
	Total Department A		1,458,470	1,271,311	2,447,281	3,001,251
	Total Department B		1,199,908	1,853,087	765,710	657,478
	Grand total MZES		2,658,378	3,124,398	3,212,991	3,658,729

- ¹ BMAS Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
 BMFSFJ Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
 BWSt. Baden-Württemberg Stiftung
 FNA Research Network on Pensions
 GESIS GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences
 Humboldt Alexander von Humboldt Foundation
 KIT Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
 LIfBi Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories
 MWK Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts Baden-Württemberg
 SPSP Society for Personality and Social Psychology
 Thyssen Fritz Thyssen Foundation
 Vest. FS Vestische Forschungsstiftung
 VW Volkswagen Foundation

2.5 List of MZES National and International Networks

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
National				
2006–2022	<i>German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)</i> Membership: Kalter	Conducting a National Educational Panel Study in Germany and providing data for analysing inequality in educational opportunity over the lifecourse	14 German research centres, involving 36 signed network partners	BMBF, LfBi
2009–2023	<i>GLÉS: German Longitudinal Election Study</i> (Coordination: German Society for Electoral Research) Coordinator/project directors: Schmitt-Beck, Schoen	Analyses the changing behaviour of German voters over three successive national elections (2009, 2013, 2017) and produces election data (surveys and media content analyses) as a public good	3 Co-PIs and several dozen researchers at German universities, WZB, and GESIS	DFG
Since 2017	<i>DeZIM-Gemeinschaft (Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung)</i> Local coordinator: Kalter	Building a national network of integration and migration research in order to identify research gaps, to develop new and innovative research perspectives, and to establish a sustainable research infrastructure in cooperation with the DeZIM institute	7 German research institutes (founding members) and several dozen researchers	BMFSFJ, BWSt.
International				
2009–2023	<i>Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)</i> Coordinator: Kalter Project directors: Kalter, Kogan	Studies the structural, social and cultural integration of immigrants' children in a four country comparison	5 research institutes and universities in 4 European countries	NORFACE, DFG
2018–2022	<i>Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump</i> Local project directors: Schoen, Mader	The project aims to examine the dynamic relationship between elites and masses in policy-making about common defence in the multi-level European system.	12 research institutes in 8 European countries	VW

2.6 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Location	Name of institution	Country	Location	Name of institution
Australia	Brisbane	Australian Center for Entrepreneurship Research	Canada	Montreal	Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal
Austria	Salzburg	Abteilung Politikwissenschaft, University of Salzburg		Montreal	Microsoft Research Lab – Montréal
	Vienna	Austrian National Election Study (AUTNES)		Ottawa	School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa
	Vienna	Department of Government, University of Vienna		St. John's	Department of Political Science, Memorial University of Newfoundland
	Vienna	Institut für Klinische und Gesundheitspsychologie, University of Vienna		Toronto	University of Toronto
	Vienna	Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft		Vancouver	Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
Belgium	Bruxelles	Département de Science politique, Université libre de Bruxelles	Denmark	Copenhagen	Department of Political Science, University of Copenhagen
	Bruxelles	Migration Policy Group (MPG)	Finland	Helsinki	Finnish Centre for Pensions
	Leuven	Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, KU Leuven		Helsinki	Finnish Population Research Institute Väestöliitto
	Leuven	Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven	France	Bordeaux	Centre Emile Durkheim, Sciences Po Bordeaux
	Louvain-la-Neuve	Center for Demographic Research, Université catholique de Louvain		Grenoble	Institut d'études politiques de Grenoble (IEP Grenoble), Université Grenoble Alpes
	Louvain-la-Neuve	School of Political and Social Sciences, Université catholique de Louvain		Montpellier	Université de Montpellier
Canada	Abbotsford	Department of Psychology, University of the Fraser Valley		Paris	Centre de Sociologie des Organisations (CSO), Sciences Po
	Edmonton	Political Science Department, University of Alberta		Paris	CEVIPOF, Sciences Po
			Germany	Bamberg	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Bamberg	Staatsinstitut für Familienforschung an der Universität Bamberg (ifb)
	Berlin	Berlin Institute for Integration and Migration Research (BIM), HU Berlin
	Berlin	Deutsches Zentrum für Altersfragen (DZA)
	Berlin	Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung e.V. (DeZIM)
	Berlin	Division of Health Psychology, FU Berlin
	Berlin	Hertie School of Governance
	Berlin	Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, HU Berlin
	Berlin	Max-Planck Institute for Human Development
	Berlin	Otto-Suhr-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, FU Berlin
	Berlin	School of Business and Economics, HU Berlin
	Berlin	Sozio-oekonomisches Panel (SOEP), Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW Berlin)
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
	Berlin	Zentrum Technik und Gesellschaft (ZTG), TU Berlin
	Bielefeld	Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt- und Gewaltforschung (IKG), Universität Bielefeld

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Bochum	Ruhr-Universität Bochum
	Bonn	Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods
	Bremen	Department of Prevention and Health Promotion, IPP, University of Bremen
	Bremen	SOCIUM Forschungszentrum Ungleichheit und Sozialpolitik, University of Bremen
	Bremen	Zentrum für Medien-, Kommunikations- und Informationsforschung (ZeMKI), Universität Bremen
	Cologne	Cologne Center for Comparative Politics (CCCP), Universität zu Köln
	Cologne	Institut für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, Universität zu Köln
	Dresden	Faculty of Social Psychology, TU Dresden
	Duisburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Frankfurt	Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
	Frankfurt	Research Institute Social Cohesion (RISC)
	Friedrichshafen	Political and Social Sciences, Zeppelin University, Friedrichshafen
	Göttingen	Institut für Soziologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Greifswald	Institut für Politik- und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Universität Greifswald
	Halle	Abteilung Sprechwissenschaft und Phonetik, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Halle	Institut für Soziologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Hamburg	Fakultät für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Hamburg
	Hamburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Helmut-Schmidt-Universität Hamburg
	Hannover	Deutsches Zentrum für Hochschul- und Wissenschaftsforschung (DZHW)
	Hannover	Leibniz Universität Hannover
	Heidelberg	Alfred-Weber-Institut für Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Heidelberg
	Heidelberg	Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität Heidelberg
	Karlsruhe	Institute of Information Systems and Marketing, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
	Konstanz	Department of Psychology, University of Konstanz
	Landau	Institute for Social Sciences, University of Koblenz-Landau
	Mainz	Department of Political Science, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Mannheim	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Mannheim	Institut für Mittelstandsforschung (ifm), Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	Mannheimer Institut für Public Health, Sozial- und Präventivmedizin (MIPH), Universität Heidelberg
	Mannheim	ZEW – Leibniz-Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung
	Marburg	Philipps-Universität Marburg
	Munich	Department of Sociology, LMU München
	Munich	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, LMU München
	Münster	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster
	Nuremberg	Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)
	Nuremberg	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)
	Potsdam	Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
	Siegen	Lehrstuhl für Soziologie der Gesundheit und des Gesundheitssystems, Universität Siegen

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Stuttgart	Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Abteilung für politische Systeme und politische Soziologie, Universität Stuttgart
	Trier	Leibniz Institute for Psychology (ZPID)
	Wiesbaden	Statistisches Bundesamt
	Wuppertal	Soziologie & Sozialwissenschaften, Bergische Universität Wuppertal
	Würzburg	Department of Economics, Universität Würzburg
Hungary	Budapest	Department of Political Science, Central European University
Iceland	Reykjavik	University of Iceland
Ireland	Dublin	School of Politics and International Relations, University College Dublin
Israel	Beersheba	Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
	Tel Aviv	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Tel Aviv University
Italy	Florence	Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute
	Florence	Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute
	Milan	Bocconi University

Country	Location	Name of institution
Italy (continued)	Milan	Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milan
	Rome	Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche, LUISS Guido Carli
	Siena	Department of Political and International Sciences, University of Siena
Luxembourg	Esch-sur-Alzette	Labour Market Department, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER)
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam
	Amsterdam	Faculty of Social Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
	Groningen	Department of Demography, University of Groningen
	Groningen	Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences, University of Groningen
	Rotterdam	Department of Business Economics, Erasmus University Rotterdam
	Utrecht	Department of Sociology, Utrecht University
	Utrecht	Methodology and Statistics, Utrecht University
	Utrecht	Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research (NIVEL)
Norway	Oslo	Faculty of Law, University of Oslo
Peru	Lima	Departamento Académico de Ciencias Sociales, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

Country	Location	Name of institution	Country	Location	Name of institution
Poland	Warsaw	Institute of Labour and Social Studies (IPiSS)	Spain (continued)	Madrid	Departamento de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internacionales, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
	Warsaw	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences		Madrid	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
Portugal	Lisbon	Department of Health and Sport Sciences, Faculty of Human Kinetics, University of Lisbon	Sweden	Gothenburg	Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg
	Lisbon	Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon		Lund	Department of Political Science, Lund University
	Lisbon	University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE)		Stockholm	Institute for Futures Studies
Republic of China (Taiwan)	Taipei	Institute of Political Science, Academia Sinica.		Stockholm	Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI)
Romania	Cluj	Faculty of Political, Administrative and Communication Sciences, Babeş-Bolyai University		Umeå	Centre for Demographic and Ageing Research (CEDAR), Umeå University
Serbia	Belgrade	Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade,		Umeå	Department of Social Work, Umeå University
Singapore	Singapore	Centre for University Core (CUC), Singapore University of Social Sciences		Umeå	Department of Sociology, Umeå University
Spain	Barcelona	Department of Political and Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona	Switzerland	Basel	Faculty of Business and Economics, University of Basel
	Barcelona	Department of Political Science and Public Law, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona		Bern	Institute of Political Science, University of Bern
	Barcelona	University of Barcelona		Bern	Institute of Psychology, University of Bern
	Leioa / Lejona	Department of Sociology, University of the Basque Country		Dübendorf	Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (Eawag)
				Geneva	The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

Country	Location	Name of institution
Switzerland (continued)	Lausanne	Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
	Lausanne	FORS, University of Lausanne
	Zurich	Departement Geistes-, Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, ETH Zurich
	Zurich	Department of Communication and Media Research, University of Zurich
	Zurich	Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
	Zurich	Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich
United Kingdom	Cambridge	University of Cambridge
	Cardiff	Centre for Legal and Political Analytics, Cardiff University
	Colchester	Department of Government, University of Essex
	Colchester	Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Essex
	Coventry	Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Warwick
	Exeter	Department of Politics, University of Exeter
	Glasgow	School of Government and Public Policy, University of Strathclyde
	Glasgow	School of Social & Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

Country	Location	Name of institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Leeds	School of Media and Communication, University of Leeds
	Leeds	School of Politics and International Studies, University of Leeds
	London	Department of Government, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
	London	Department of Methodology, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
	London	Department of Political Economy, King's College
	London	Department of Political Economy, King's College
	London	University College London
	Manchester	Social Statistics, University of Manchester
	Newcastle	Department of Politics, University of Newcastle
	Oxford	Department of Economics, University of Oxford
	Oxford	Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford
	Oxford	Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford
	Oxford	Oxford School of Global and Area Studies, University of Oxford

Country	Location	Name of institution	Country	Location	Name of institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Oxford	Sociology Group, Nuffield College	USA (continued)	Davis, CA	Department of Psychology, University of California at Davis
	Southampton	Geography and Environmental Science, University of Southampton		Durham, NC	Center for Survey Methodology, RTI International
Uruguay	Montevideo	Faculty of Economics and Administration, Universidad de la República de Uruguay		Durham, NC	Department of Political Science, Duke University
USA	Ann Arbor, MI	Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan		Houston, TX	Department of Political Science, University of Houston
	Austin, TX	Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin		Lawrence, KS	Political Science, University of Kansas
	Baltimore, MD	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health		Madison, WI	School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Wisconsin–Madison
	Berkeley, CA	Simons Institute for the Theory of Computing, University of California, Berkeley		Menlo Park, CA	Demography and Social Science, Facebook Inc.
	Boston, MA	Northeastern University		Nashville, TN	Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University
	Cambridge, MA	Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, Harvard University		New York, NY	Coleridge Initiative
	Chapel Hill, NC	Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill		New York, NY	Columbia Business School, Columbia University
	Charlottesville, VA	Darden School of Business, University of Virginia		New York, NY	Department of Sociology, New York University
	College Park, MD	College of Information Studies, University of Maryland		New York, NY	Information Science, Cornell Tech
	College Park, MD	Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland		New York, NY	Microsoft Research Lab – New York City
	Columbus, OH	Department of Political Science, Ohio State University		New York, NY	Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, New York University
				Stanford, CA	Stanford School of Engineering, Stanford University

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	Philadelphia, PA	University of Pennsylvania
	Pittsburgh, PA	Heinz College of Information Systems and Public Policy, Carnegie Mellon University
	Pittsburgh, PA	Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University
	Riverside, CA	Department of Political Science, University of California, Riverside
	Santa Cruz, CA	University of California, Santa Cruz
	St. Louis, MO	Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	Stanford, CA	Department of Communication, Stanford University
	Tuscaloosa, AL	Department of Journalism and Creative Media, University of Alabama
	Urbana-Champaign, IL	Cline Center for Advanced Social Research, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign
	Washington, D.C.	Department of Government, School of Public Affairs, American University
	Washington, D.C.	Pew Research Center
	Washington, D.C.	World Bank

2.7 Lectures, Conferences, Workshops

2.7.1 Lectures Given by Invited Guests and MZES Researchers

Lectures are given by invitation of the director or department head.

Starting from 10/05/20 all lectures were online only due to the pandemic.

2/13/20	Prof. Martin Diewald Universität Bielefeld	What Can Behavioral Genetic Approaches Teach Us on Social Inequality and Educational Attainment? Examples from the German TwinLife Study
2/17/20	Prof. Corinna Kröber Universität Greifswald	How Women in the Executive Influence Government Stability
2/20/20	Prof. Camille Roth Centre Marc Bloch, Berlin	Fragmentation in Online Communities—a Joint Interactional and Informational Perspective
2/27/20	Prof. Michael Mäs University of Groningen	Does Internet Communication Contribute to Opinion Polarization?
3/02/20	Prof. Markus Wagner Universität Wien	Does Austerity Cause Political Polarisation and Fragmentation?

3/05/20	Dr. Paul Bauer MZES	Building Trust in Fake Sources: an Experiment
10/05/20	Prof. Chitrlekha Basu Universität zu Köln	Democratizing from Within: British Elites and the Expansion of the Franchise
10/20/20	Dr. Ariane Bertogg Universität Konstanz	Needs or Obligations? The Role of Childcare Infrastructure and Regional Norms for Reconciling Grandchild Care and Employment
10/26/20	Prof. Kathrin Ackermann Universität Heidelberg	The Activation of Norms—Revisiting the Link between Citizenship Norms and Participation
11/02/20	Prof. Melike Wulfgramm University of Southern Denmark	Inequality in Healthcare Access Across Europe: Patterns and Determinants
11/10/20	Prof. Maria Abascal Columbia University	The Meanings of Neighborhood Diversity: Evidence from a National Experiment and a Survey of Chicago Residents
11/17/20	Prof. Thomas Paster Roskilde University	State Support for Multi-Employer Collective Bargaining: Why Do Some Countries Use Statutory Coverage Extensions More Frequently than Others?
11/23/20	Prof. Sergi Pardos-Prado University of Glasgow	Border Walls, Refugees and Terrorism
11/24/20	Prof. Tod Van Gunten University of Edinburgh	Where Does Power Come from? Elite Networks and the Presidential Succession in Mexico, 1940–2000
11/30/20	Dr. Svenja Krauss University of Essex	Take the Streets or Take the Parliament? Political Participation Choices for Radical Left (Non-)Voters
12/07/20	Prof. Carolina Plescia Universität Wien	Compromising for Worldly Rewards? The Short-term Consequences of Coalition Agreements on Voters
12/08/20	Prof. Etienne Ollion CNRS/CREST, Paris	Living in Politics. Careers and Powers after the Second Moment of Political Professionalization

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

Conferences and workshops organized in 2020 by MZES staff members and/or with MZES support.

13-14 February	Treffen der DeZIM Forschungsgemeinschaft Frank Kalter, Konstanze Jacob	24-25 September	Teaching Replication in the Social Sciences Johanna Gereke, Hannah Soiné
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2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at the University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Spring		
Bauer , Paul	Applied Causal Analysis	Seminar
Burgdorf , Katharina	Introduction to Organizational Theory	Exercise
Eck , Jennifer	Belonginess	Seminar
Emmer , Christine	Theory and application of Health Psychological Research	Seminar
Emmer , Christine	Change of Health Behaviour	Seminar
Gärtner , Lea	The Voter- The Unknown Entity	Exercise
Gärtner , Lea	Political Psychology	Colloquium
Gavras , Konstantin	Political Psychology	Colloquium
Gebauer , Jochen E.	Interindividual Differences in Social Motives	Seminar
Gebauer , Jochen E.	Self-concept	Seminar
Gereke , Johanna	Experimental Methods in Sociology and the Social Sciences	Seminar
Jacob , Konstanze	Specific Sociology	Colloquium
Kieslich , Pascal	Decision Research	Seminar
Kriegel , Leonie	Specific Sociology	Exercise
Kunz , Verena	Quantitative Methods in International Relations	Exercise
Kurella , Anna-Sophie	Comparative Political Representation	Seminar
Lehrer , Roni	Government Formation and Government Termination: Who gets what, when, and why?	Seminar
Pink , Sebastian	Specific Sociology	Exercise
Sältzer , Marius	Studying Political Elites using Web Sources	Exercise
Shen , Jing	Work and Labor Market Inequality	Seminar
Shore , Jennifer	The Causes an Consequences of Political Inequality	Seminar
Shore , Jennifer	Youth and Politics	Seminar
Theil , Christoph	Social Simulation	Seminar
Wuttke , Alexander	Disenchantment with Democracy and Populism	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Fall		
Arnold, Lena	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Baliotti, Stefano	Design and Implementation of Online Behavioral Experiments	Seminar
Bauer, Paul	Research Design	Lecture
Bender, Benedikt	Special Topics in Comparative European Societies	Seminar
Burgdorf, Katharina	Sociology of Culture	Seminar
Cohen, Denis	Multivariate Analyses	Lecture
Eck, Jennifer	Sozialpsychologische Theorien in der Anwendung	Seminar
Gavras, Konstantin	Classic and Modern Approaches on Elections in the 21st Century	Seminar
Gereke, Johanna	Selected Topics in General and Specific Sociology	Seminar
Isermann, Lukas	Introduction to Political Sociology	Seminar
Jakob, Julia	Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Methods	Exercise
Kieslich, Pascal	Creating experiments with Open Sesame	Seminar
Krapf, Sandra	Data Collection	Exercise
Kretschmer, David	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Kriegel, Leonie	Introduction to Sociology	Exercise
Lehrer, Roni	Methoden der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre	Exercise
Matthieß, Theres	Academic Research and Writing	Exercise
Morgenstern, Sandra	Cross Sectional Data Analysis	Exercise
Morgenstern, Sandra	Multivariate Verfahren	Exercise
Sältzer, Marius	Automated Text Classification for Political Text	Exercise
Wuttke, Alexander	Voting and Political Attitude	Exercise

2.9 Other Professional Activities and Awards

2.9.1. Professional Services in the Research Community

MZES project directors and researchers have continued to be involved in various professional services in the national and international research community, for example as:

- board members of academic/professional associations and consortia, such as the European Consortium for Social Research (ECSR), the European Political Economy Consortium (EPEC), and the German Political Science Association (DVPW);
- members of the governing boards and scientific committees of national and international research networks and institutes, such as the German Society of Electoral Research (DGfW), and the European research network "Transitions in Youth (TIY)", and the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP);
- members of the board of trustees (Kuratorium) of GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften;
- referees of various national, EU and international foundations;
- evaluators of research institutions and university departments;
- external members of selection boards for university professorships;
- members of the scientific boards of large-scale surveys, such as the National Educational Panel Study, the Comparative Candidate Survey, and the European Election Study;
- editors or advisory board members of national and international academic journals and book series;
- reviewers for many peer-reviewed journals and major publishing houses nationally and internationally.

2.9.2. Membership of National and International Academies

- Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften (Beate Kohler-Koch)
- Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina – Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften (Thomas König, Walter Müller, Franz Urban Pappi)
- Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Walter Müller)
- European Academy of Sociology (Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan)
- Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (Jan W. van Deth)
- Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz (Thomas Bräuninger; Vice-President, Class of Humanities and Social Sciences)

2.9.3. Doctor Honoris Causa Degrees Held by MZES Researchers and Project Directors

- Hermann Schmitt (University of Thessaloniki 2018)
- Beate Kohler-Koch (Maastricht University 2011)
- Franz Urban Pappi (University of Konstanz 2010)
- Beate Kohler-Koch (University of Oslo 2008)
- Walter Müller (University of Bern, 2006)
- Walter Müller (Stockholm University 2004)

3 Publications and Other Output

3.1 Books

Bender, Benedikt (2020): *Politisch-ökonomische Konfliktlinien im sich wandelnden Wohlfahrtsstaat. Positionierung deutscher Interessenverbände von 2000 bis 2014*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Bräuninger, Thomas, Marc **Debus**, Jochen **Müller**, and Christian **Stecker** (2020): *Parteienwettbewerb in den deutschen Bundesländern*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Breen, Richard, and Walter **Müller** (Eds.) (2020): *Education and Intergenerational Social Mobility in Europe and the United States*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. (Studies in Social Inequality).

Fieldhouse, Ed, Jane **Green**, Geoffrey **Evans**, Jonathan **Mellon**, Christopher **Prosser**, Hermann **Schmitt**, and Cees **van der Eijk** (2020): *Electoral Shocks. Volatile Voters in a Turbulent World*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Horn, Christof, and Frauke **Kreuter** (2020): *Die digitale Herausforderung: Tipping Points, die Ihr Unternehmen verändern werden*. Freiburg, München, Stuttgart: Haufe-Lexware.

Kalter, Frank, and Irena **Kogan** (Eds.) (2020): *Refugee Reception and First Steps Towards Integration in Germany: A Special Case of General Mechanisms?* Baden-Baden: Nomos. (Soziale Welt 71(1-2), Special Issue).

Mays, Anja, André **Dingelstedt**, Verena **Hambauer**, Stephan **Schlosser**, Florian **Berens**, Jürgen **Leibold**, and Jan Karem **Höhne** (Eds.) (2020): *Grundlagen - Methoden - Anwendungen in den Sozialwissenschaften: Festschrift für Steffen M. Kühnel*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Olson, Kristen, Jolene **Smyth**, Jennifer **Dykema**, Allyson **Holbrook**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Brady T. **West** (Eds.) (2020): *Interviewer Effects from a Total Survey Error Perspective*. Boca Raton: Chapman and Hall/CRC. (Chapman and Hall/CRC Statistics in Social and Behavioral Sciences).

3.2 Articles in Journals

In journals, reviewed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

Bach, Ruben L., and Stephanie **Eckman** (2020): Rotation Group Bias in Reporting of Household Purchases in the U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey. *Economics Letters*, 187, issue February 2020, (article no. 108889).

Bäck, Hanna, and Marc **Debus** (2020): Personalized versus partisan representation in the speeches of migrant members

of parliament in the German Bundestag. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 43, issue 9, pp. 1673–1691.

Bahnsen, Oke, Thomas **Gschwend**, and Lukas F. **Stötzer** (2020): How do coalition signals shape voting behavior? Revealing the mediating role of coalition expectations. *Electoral Studies*, 66, issue August 2020, (article no. 102166).

Blom, Annelies G., Carina **Cornesse**, Sabine **Friedel**, Ulrich **Krieger**, Marina **Fikel**, Tobias **Rettig**, Alexander **Wenz**, Sebastian **Juhl**, Roni **Lehrer**, Katja **Möhring**, Elias **Naumann**,

- and Maximiliane **Reifenscheid** (2020): High-Frequency and High-Quality Survey Data Collection: The Mannheim Corona Study. *Survey Research Methods*, 14, issue 2, pp. 171–178.
- Bowler**, Shaun, Thomas **Gschwend**, and Indridi H. **Indridason** (2020): Coalition Policy Perceptions. *The Journal of Politics*, 82, issue 4, pp. 1458–1473.
- Bräuninger**, Thomas, Franz Urban **Pappi**, and Anna-Sophie **Kurella** (2020): Ja. Die Mehrheitswahlkomponente sollte gestärkt werden. Eine Replik. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 61, issue 1, pp. 1–14.
- Chan**, Chung-hong, Hartmut **Wessler**, Eike Mark **Rinke**, Kasper **Welbers**, Wouter **van Atteveldt**, and Scott **Althaus** (2020): How Combining Terrorism, Muslim, and Refugee Topics Drives Emotional Tone in Online News: A Six-Country Cross-Cultural Sentiment Analysis. *International Journal of Communication*, 14, pp. 3569–3594.
- Chan**, Chung-hong, Jing **Zeng**, Hartmut **Wessler**, Marc **Jungblut**, Kasper **Welbers**, Joseph **Bajjalieh**, Wouter **van Atteveldt**, and Scott **Althaus** (2020): Reproducible Extraction of Cross-lingual Topics (rectr). *Communication Methods and Measures*, 14, issue 4, pp. 285–305.
- Claassen**, Christopher, and Richard **Traunmüller** (2020): Improving and Validating Survey Estimates of Religious Demography Using Bayesian Multilevel Models with Poststratification. *Sociological Methods & Research*, 49, issue 3, pp. 603–636.
- Cohen**, Denis (2020): Between strategy and protest: how policy demand, political dissatisfaction and strategic incentives matter for far-right voting. *Political Science Research and Methods*, 8, issue 4, pp. 662–676.
- Crabtree**, Charles, Matt **Golder**, Thomas **Gschwend**, and Indridi H. **Indridason** (2020): It Is Not Only What You Say, It Is Also How You Say It: The Strategic Use of Campaign Sentiment. *The Journal of Politics*, 82, issue 3, pp. 1044–1060.
- Däubler**, Thomas, and Lukas **Rudolph** (2020): Cue-Taking, Satisficing, or Both? Quasi-experimental Evidence for Ballot Position Effects. *Political Behavior*, 42, issue 2, pp. 625–652.
- Däubler**, Thomas (2020): Do more flexible lists increase the take-up of preference voting? *Electoral Studies*, 68, issue December 2020, (article no. 102232).
- Däubler**, Thomas (2020): National policy for local reasons: how MPs represent party and geographical constituency through initiatives on social security. *Acta Politica*, 55, issue 3, pp. 472–491.
- Debus**, Marc, and Rosa M. **Navarrete** (2020): Do regional party primaries affect the ideological cohesion of political parties in multi-level systems? Evidence from Spain. *Party Politics*, 26, issue 6, pp. 770–782.
- Dollmann**, Jörg, and Frida **Rudolphi** (2020): Classroom composition and language skills: the role of school class and friend characteristics. *British Journal of Sociology of Education*, 41, issue 8, pp. 1200–1217.
- Dollmann**, Jörg, Irena **Kogan**, and Markus **Weißmann** (2020): Speaking Accent-Free in L2 Beyond the Critical Period: The Compensatory Role of Individual Abilities and Opportunity Structures. *Applied Linguistics*, 41, issue 5, pp. 787–809.
- Dollmann**, Jörg, and Markus **Weißmann** (2020): The Story after Immigrants' Ambitious Educational Choices: Real Improvement or Back to Square One? *European Sociological Review*, 36, issue 1, pp. 32–47.
- Ebert**, Tobias, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, Jildou **Talman**, and Peter Jason **Rentfrow** (2020): Religious people only live longer in religious cultural contexts: A gravestone analysis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 119, issue 1, pp. 1–6.
- Eck**, Jennifer, Christiane **Schoel**, Marc-André **Reinhard**, and Rainer **Greifeneder** (2020): When and why being ostracized affects veracity judgments. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 46, issue 3, pp. 454–468.

Ecker, Alejandro, and Thomas M. **Meyer** (2020): Coalition bargaining duration in multiparty democracies. *British Journal of Political Science*, 50, issue 1, pp. 261–280.

Ecker, Alejandro, Laurenz **Ennser-Jedenastik**, and Martin **Haselmayer** (2020): Gender Bias in Asylum Adjudications: Evidence for Leniency toward Token Women. *Sex Roles: a Journal of Research*, 82, issue 1, pp. 117–126.

Ehrlich, Ulrike, Katja **Möhring**, and Sonja **Drobnič** (2020): What Comes after Caring? The Impact of Family Care on Women's Employment. *Journal of Family Issues*, 41, issue 9, pp. 1387–1419.

Ellerbrock, Simon (2020): Book Review: Populism, nativism, and economic uncertainty. Playing the blame game in the 2017 British, French, and German Elections. *Democratization*, 27, issue 3, pp. 502–504.

Engst, Benjamin G., Thomas **Gschwend**, and Sebastian **Sternberg** (2020): Die Besetzung des Bundesverfassungsgerichts. Ein Spiegelbild gesellschaftlicher Präferenzen. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 61, issue 1, pp. 39–60.

Florczak, Christoffer, Steven **Ludeke**, Robert **Klemmensen**, Asbjørn Sonne **Nørgaard**, and Camilla Voigt **Arends** (2020): Do birds of a feather flock together? The personality traits of politicians and bureaucrats in decentralized government. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 163, issue 1, (article no: 110065).

Gärtner, Lea, Konstantin **Gavras**, and Harald **Schoen** (2020): What tips the scales? Disentangling the mechanisms underlying post-electoral gains and losses in democratic support. *Electoral Studies*, 67, issue October, (article: 102210).

Gebauer, Jochen E., Jennifer **Eck**, Theresa **Entringer**, Wiebke **Bleidorn**, Peter **Rentfrow**, Jeff **Potter**, and Samuel D. **Gosling** (2020): The well-being benefits of person-culture match are contingent on basic personality traits. *Psychological Science*, 31, issue 10, pp. 1283–1293.

Gentrup, Sarah, Georg **Lorenz**, Cornelia **Kristen**, and Irena **Kogan** (2020): Self-fulfilling Prophecies in the Classroom: Teacher Expectations, Teacher Feedback and Student Achievement. *Learning and Instruction*, 6, (article no. 101296) e-only.

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Helbling, Marc, Stephan **Simon**, and Samuel D. **Schmid** (2020): Restricting immigration to foster migrant integration? A comparative study across 22 European countries. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 46, issue 13, pp. 2603–2624.

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Höhne, Jan Karem, and Ting **Yan** (2020): Investigating the impact of violations of the “left and top means first” heuristic

on response behavior and data quality. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 23, issue 3, pp. 347–353.

Höhne, Jan Karem, Melanie **Revilla**, and Stephan **Schlosser** (2020): Motion instructions in surveys: Compliance, acceleration, and response quality. *International Journal of Market Research*, 62, issue 1, pp. 43–57.

Höhne, Jan Karem, Stephan **Schlosser**, Mick P. **Couper**, and Annelies G. **Blom** (2020): Switching away: Exploring on-device media multitasking in web surveys. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 111, issue October 2020, (article no. 106417).

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Jacob, Konstanze (2020): Intergenerational Transmission in Religiosity in Immigrant and Native Families: The Role of Transmission Opportunities and Perceived Transmission Benefits. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 46, issue 9, pp. 1921–1940.

Jäger, Kai (2020): When Do Campaign Effects Persist for Years? Evidence from a Natural Experiment. *American Journal of Political Science*, 64, issue 4, pp. 836–851.

Joshanloo, Mohsen, and Jochen E. **Gebauer** (2020): Religiosity's nomological network and temporal change: Introducing an extensive country-level religiosity index based on Gallup World Poll Data. *European Psychologist*, 25, issue 1, pp. 26–40.

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Jugert, Philipp, Lars **Leszczensky**, and Sebastian **Pink** (2020): Differential Influence of Same- and Cross-Ethnic Friends on Ethnic-Racial Identity Development in Early Adolescence. *Child Development*, 91, issue 3, pp. 949–963.

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globalisation and their electoral consequences. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 27, issue 10, pp. 1526–1545.

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3.5 Doctoral Dissertations

Jacob, Konstanze (2020): *Between Secularization and Migration: Religiosity of Minority Youth in Western Europe*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Leonard, Mariel McKone (2020): *Honor Violence, Crimes d'honneur, Ehrenmorde. Improving the Identification, Risk Assessment, and Estimation of Honor Crimes Internationally*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Morgenstern, Sandra (2020): *Political Information & Migration*. University of Konstanz, Konstanz.

Paasch, Jana (2020): *Multi-level policy implementation in the European Union*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Wuttke, Alexander (2020): *Political Motivation. Why some citizens engage with politics and others do not*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

3.6 Seminar and Conference Presentations

Abou-Chadi, Tarik, Denis **Cohen**, and Thomas **Kurer**: *The Political Economy of Rental Housing*, [Social Status Workshop, (virtual), 1–2 October 2020].

Adendorf, Anna: *Talk Dirty to Me: Coalition Signals throughout the Electoral Cycle*, [Workshop “Party Competition in the Electoral Cycle”, (virtual), 4 December 2020].

Adendorf, Anna, and Martin **Gross**: *Under Pressure: Dominant Parties’ Reactions to Euroskeptical Challenger Parties in European Regions*, [ECPR General Conference, (virtual conference), 24–28 August 2020].

Althaus, Scott, Joseph **Bajjalieh**, Marc **Jungblut**, Dan **Shalmon**, Wouter **van Atteveldt**, Kasper **Welbers**, and Hartmut **Wessler**: *Is It Easier to Scare Us or Piss Us Off? The Impact of Terrorist Attacks on News Discourse Across 74 Years of New York Times Reporting*, [70th Annual International Communication Association Conference, (virtual conference), 20–26 May 2020].

Bahnsen, Oke: *Coalition Signals - Cheap Talk for Voters?*, [ECPR General Conference, (virtual conference), 24–28 August 2020].

Bähr, Sebastian, Georg-Christoph **Haas**, Florian **Keusch**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Mark **Trappmann**: *Social Networks on*

Smartphones - Congruency of Online and Offline Networks and Their Effect on Labor Market Outcomes, [32nd Annual SASE Meeting, (virtual conference), 18–21 July 2020].

Bender, Benedikt: *Business Interest in a changing welfare state*, [Business in Politics and Society in Europe (CES) - Online Panel, (virtual), 28 August 2020].

Brinkmann, Marvin, and Elias **Naumann**: *Explaining Support for Welfare Chauvinism – How Immigrants’ Status and Citizenship Affect Natives’ Preferences to Exclude Immigrants from Access to Social Assistance and Unemployment Benefits*, [18th Annual ESPAnet Conference, (virtual conference), 2–4 September 2020].

Cernat, Alexandru, and Florian **Keusch**: *Do surveys change behavior? Insights from digital trace data*, [6th International Conference on Computational Social Science, (virtual conference), 17–20 July 2020].

Chan, Chung-hong, Hartmut **Wessler**, Wouter **van Atteveldt**, and Scott **Althaus**: *Are Right-Wing Attackers Also Terrorists? An Automated Content Analysis on How Perpetrator Identity Shapes Worldwide English-Language News Coverage of Islamist and Right-Wing Attacks*, [70th Annual

International Communication Association Conference, (virtual conference), 20–26 May 2020].

Chan, Chung-hong, Jing **Zeng**, Hartmut **Wessler**, Marc **Jungblut**, Kasper **Welbers**, Joseph **Bajjalieh**, Wouter **van Atteveldt**, and Scott **Althaus**: *Reproducible Extraction of Cross-Lingual Topics Using R*, [70th Annual International Communication Association Conference, (virtual conference), 20–26 May 2020].

Cohen, Denis, Werner **Krause**, and Tarik **Abou-Chadi**: *Getting the most out of comparative vote-switching data. A new framework for studying dynamic multi-party competition*, [ECPR General Conference, (virtual conference), 24–28 August 2020].

Cohen, Denis, Werner **Krause**, and Tarik **Abou-Chadi**: *Getting the most out of comparative vote-switching data. A new framework for studying dynamic multi-party competition*, [LSE Political Behaviour Seminar (Invited Talk), (virtual), 26 November 2020].

Cohen, Denis, and Jochen **Rehmer**: *Public Support for Gender Equality and the Nomination of Female Candidates: Evidence from the UK, 1992-2017*, [ECPR General Conference, (virtual conference), 24–28 August 2020].

Dollmann, Jörg, and Irena **Kogan**: *COVID-19 associated discrimination in Germany: Realistic and symbolic threats*, [COVID-19 Work in Progress Conference, (virtual conference), 29–30 October 2020].

Ebert, Tobias: *The Legacy of the Dead: Gravestones and Biographies Reveal Cross-Cultural Variation in the Link between Religiosity and Longevity*, [2020 SPSP Convention, New Orleans, LA, United States, 27–29 February 2020].

Emmer, Christine, Frank **Kalter**, and Jutta **Mata**: *Resilience in the face of migration: How exercise protects against perceived discrimination and fosters well-being*, [ISBNPA XChange Initiative of the International Society for Behavioral Nutrition & Physical Activity, (virtual), 15–25 June 2020].

Engst, Benjamin G., and Thomas **Gschwend**: *Attitudes on Judicial Independence: A Discrete Choice Experiment in Four EU Member States*, [10th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, (virtual conference), 18–20 June 2020].

Fernández-Fontelo, Amanda, Felix **Henninger**, Pascal J. **Kieslich**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Sonja **Greven**: *Detecting difficulty in computer-assisted surveys through mouse movement trajectories: A new model for functional data classification*, [BigSurv20, (virtual conference), 6 November–4 December 2020].

Gärtner, Lea, Konstantin **Gavras**, and Harald **Schoen**: *Up and Down With Voters' Democratic Support: Disentangling the Causal Mechanisms of Winner-Loser Effects in a Multi-Party System*, [Jahrestagung des DVPW-Arbeitskreises „Wahlen und politische Einstellungen“, (virtual conference), 12–13 November 2020].

Gavras, Konstantin, Matthias **Mader**, Tom **Scotto**, Stephanie **Hoffmann**, Jason **Reifler**, Catarina **Thomson**, and Harald **Schoen**: *Neue Bedrohungen, neue Sicherheitsarchitektur? Individuelle Bedrohungswahrnehmungen und Einstellungen zur internationalen Sicherheitsarchitektur in Deutschland, Frankreich, Großbritannien und Italien*, [Jahrestagung des DVPW-Arbeitskreises „Wahlen und politische Einstellungen“, (virtual conference), 12–13 November 2020].

Gavras, Konstantin, Jan Karem **Höhne**, Harald **Schoen**, and Annelies G. **Blom**: *New Avenues in Survey Data Collection. Investigating Linguistic and Content Characteristics of Text and Voice Answers to Political Attitude Questions*, [MaSIR Talk, (virtual), 27 October 2020].

Gavras, Konstantin: *Politicizing Issues in Times of European Integration: A QTA Approach on Political Communication in an Ever Closer Union*, [Online COMPTXT Conference, (virtual conference), 14 May 2020].

Gordon, Frederic Markus: *Data Sharing for the Public Good? A Factorial Survey Experiment on Contextual Privacy Norms*, [22nd General Online Research Conference, (virtual conference), 11 September 2020].

Gordon, Frederic Markus, Christoph Kilian **Theil**, Christoph **Kern**, Ruben L. **Bach**, Frauke **Kreuter**, Heiner **Stuckenschmidt**, and Kai **Eckert**: *Exploring Impacts of Artificial Intelligence on Urban Societies with Social Simulations*, [40. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, (virtual conference), 14–24 September 2020].

Greven, Sonja, Amanda **Fernández-Fontelo**, Felix **Henninger**, Pascal J. **Kieslich**, and Frauke **Kreuter**: *An ensemble method for multivariate functional data classification, with application to mouse movement trajectories*, [CMStatistics 2020, (virtual conference), 19–21 December 2020].

Haas, Georg-Christoph, Mark **Trappmann**, Florian **Keusch**, Sebastian **Bähr**, and Frauke **Kreuter**: *Using geofences to trigger surveys in an app*, [22nd General Online Research Conference, (virtual conference), 11 September 2020].

Henninger, Felix, and Benjamin E. **Hilbig**: *Easy Online Experimentation with lab.js*, [Annual Meeting of the Psychonomic Society, (virtual conference), 19–22 November 2020].

Henninger, Felix, Pascal J. **Kieslich**, and Frauke **Kreuter**: *Mousetrap-web: An open, flexible survey paradata collection tool*, [BigSurv20, (virtual conference), 6 November–4 December 2020].

Henninger, Felix, and Alexander **Hart**: *Open toolmakers' birds of a feather session*, [Annual Meeting of the Society of Improving Psychological Science, (virtual conference), 22–23 June 2020].

Hofmann, Elias, and Sandra **Krapf**: *Homogamy in personality traits and union dissolution*, [18th Meeting of the European Network for the Sociological and Demographic Study of Divorce, (virtual conference), 14–16 October 2020].

Höhne, Jan Karem, Annelies G. **Blom**, Konstantin **Gavras**, Melanie **Revilla**, and Leonie **Rettig**: *Open Question Formats: Comparing the Suitability of Requests for Text and Voice Answers in Smartphone Surveys*, [BigSurv20, (virtual conference), 6 November 2020].

Imre, Michael, and Alejandro **Ecker**: *Measuring policy positions using 280 characters (or less) – Introducing a new data set on intra-party preference heterogeneity*, [10th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, (virtual conference), 18–19 June 2020].

Jakob, Julia, Timo **Dobbrick**, Patrik **Haffner**, and Hartmut **Wessler**: *What Facilitates Constructive Engagement? A Dictionary-Based Comparison of Outrage and Recognition Across Online Platforms*, [70th Annual International Communication Association Conference, (virtual conference), 20–26 May 2020].

Kapousouz, Evgenia, Christoph **Beuthner**, Florian **Keusch**, Henning **Silber**, Bernd **Weiß**, and Timothy **Johnson**: *The combination of survey and health app data: Sharing behavior, quality assessment, and validation of survey-based health indicators*, [BigSurv20, (virtual conference), 6 November–4 December 2020].

Keusch, Florian, Sebastian **Bähr**, Georg-Christoph **Haas**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Mark **Trappmann**: *Combining self-reports with passive mobile data collection: New forms of data collection lead to new forms of nonresponse*, [International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, (virtual), 25–28 August 2020].

Keusch, Florian, Sebastian **Bähr**, Georg-Christoph **Haas**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Mark **Trappmann**: *Participation rates and bias in a smartphone study collecting self-reports and passive mobile measurements using a research app*, [AAPOR 75th Annual Conference, (virtual conference), 11–12 June 2020].

- Keusch**, Florian, Ruben L. **Bach**, and Alexandru **Cernat**: *Social desirability in digital trace data collection*, [BigSurv20, (virtual conference), 6 November–4 December 2020].
- Keusch**, Florian, Sebastian **Bähr**, Georg-Christoph **Haas**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Mark **Trappmann**: *Social Networks on Smartphones. Congruence of Online and Offline Networks and Their Effect on Labor Market Outcomes*, [6th International Conference on Computational Social Science, (virtual conference), 17–20 July 2020].
- Kleinewiese**, Julia: *Putting D-efficiency under the microscope: Impacts of design resolution on aliasing and sample size in factorial surveys*, [40th Congress of the German Sociological Association, (virtual conference), 14–24 September 2020].
- Krapf**, Sandra, and Marcel **Raab**: *Children's Well-Being in Stepfamilies: The Importance of Financial Resources and Parent-Child Relationship Quality*, [18th Meeting of the European Network for the Sociological and Demographic Study of Divorce, (virtual conference), 14–16 October 2020].
- Krapf**, Sandra: *Fertility Patterns of the Descendants of Turkish Immigrants in Germany*, [40. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, (virtual conference), 14–24 September 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *Akzeptanz App-basierter Kontaktnachverfolgung von Covid-19*, [Seminar Series, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, (virtual), 22 April 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *Combining Data Sources*, [Women in Data Science (WIDS Bonn 2020), (virtual conference), 25 September 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *Data Collection in the Area of Digitalization: Understanding Data Generating Processes*, [Herausforderung Datenqualität: Forschung im digitalen Wandel, Hannover, 27–28 February 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *Datenschätze und wie man sich davon blenden lässt*, [KI Lab Rhein-Neckar, (virtual), 24 July 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke, and Christoph **Horn**: *Die digitale Herausforderung: Tipping Points, die ihr Unternehmen verändern werden*, [KI Lab Rhein-Neckar, (virtual), 2 July 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *Discussion - Time Series Modelling to Produce Economic Indicators in (near) Real-time*, [Statistics Canada, (virtual), 6 June 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *Facebook COVID-19 Symptom Survey Partnerships*, [Workshop “Data Collection in a time of multiple crises”, Australian National University, (virtual), 21 May 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *FairADM - Fairness in Automated Decision-Making*, [Kick-Off Event AI Research, BW Stiftung, (virtual), 13 July 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *Implications of Data Privacy Concerns for Empirical Social Science*, [Summer Institute 2020 Methods Lectures: Differential Privacy for Economists, (virtual), 17 July 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *Modern Methods for Social Science Research*, [Joint Statistical Meetings, ASA, (virtual conference), 2–6 August 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke, and Christoph **Horn**: *Neues aus der digitalen Welt*, [Society Disrupted '20, (virtual conference), 23–24 June 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *NFDI for Business, Economic and Related Data*, [NFDI-Konferenz 2020, DFG, (virtual conference), 8–9 July 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *Privacy Concerns*, [11th Conference on Health Survey Research Methods (HSRMC), Williamsburg, VA, United States, 4–7 March 2020].
- Kreuter**, Frauke: *Registerdaten - Big Data - Forschungslücken*, [8. Konferenz für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsdaten, Berlin, 2–3 March 2020].

Kreuter, Frauke: *Social Networks on Smartphones. Congruency of Online and Offline Networks and Their Effect on Labor Market Outcomes*, [BigSurv20, (virtual conference), 6 November–4 December 2020].

Kreuter, Frauke: *Using Paradata to Evaluate Online Performance*, [Beyond results: Paving the way for the use of process data, International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, (virtual conference), 17–19 June 2020].

Kreuter, Frauke: *Will Differential Privacy Affect Social Science Research Workflow*, [Joint Statistical Meetings, ASA, (virtual conference), 2–6 August 2020].

Leszczensky, Lars: *Gendered Religious Friendship Segregation*, [Migration, Integration, and Social Networks, (virtual conference), 30 September–1 October 2020].

Leszczensky, Lars, and David Kretschmer: *Religious Friendship Segregation in German Schools: Bright Boundaries Everywhere or Contingent on Local Religious Composition?*, [43rd Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP), (virtual conference), 14–16 July 2020].

Leszczensky, Lars, and David Kretschmer: *Religious Friendship Segregation in German Schools: Bright Boundaries Everywhere or Contingent on Local Religious Composition?*, [Content Meets Structure - Integrating Different Perspectives on Social Networks Conference, (virtual conference), 28–30 September 2020].

Matthieß, Theres, and Fraser McMillan: *Punished for Pledge Fulfilment? Opposition Parties and Retrospective Pledge Voting*, [ECPR General Conference, (virtual conference), 24–28 August 2020].

Meyer, Cosima, and Dennis Hammerschmidt: *A pledged community? Using community detection to analyze autocratic cooperation in UN co-sponsorship networks?*, [CoMeS 2020, (virtual conference), 28–30 September 2021].

Meyer, Cosima, and Dennis Hammerschmidt: *A pledged community? Using community detection to analyze autocratic cooperation in UN co-sponsorship networks?*, [Complex Networks 2020, (virtual conference), 1–3 December 2020].

Meyer, Cosima, and Dennis Hammerschmidt: *A Video is Worth a Thousand Words — Enriching the Understanding of Foreign Policy Preferences Using Computer Vision*, [PaCSS & PolNet 2020, (virtual conference), 10–14 August 2020].

Meyer, Cosima: *Out of office, out of order? The effect of leadership turnover on the recurrence of violence*, [Annual Workshop of the German Association for Peace and Conflict Studies (AFK), (virtual conference), 21–22 September 2020].

Meyer, Cosima: *Taking text data to the next level - Using supervised and unsupervised approaches in natural language processing*, [R-Ladies Bergen, (virtual), 8 December 2020].

Meyer, Cosima: *Talking Shiny - Creating interactive and accessible dashboards in R*, [CorrelCon 2020, (virtual conference), 6–8 November 2020].

Meyer, Cosima, and Katrin Paula: *Write your own R package*, [Summer School for Women in Political Methodology - Mini conference, (virtual conference), 27–28 November 2020].

Möhring, Katja: *Inequality in employment trajectories during the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic in Germany*, [Virtual ISA-RC28 conference on Social Stratification under the Coronavirus Pandemic, (virtual conference), 18 August 2020].

Morgenstern, Sandra: *Does Credibility Beat Anxiety When Influencing Irregular Migration? Evidence From a Field Experiment*, [2020 Harvard Experimental Political Science Conference, (virtual conference), 23–24 April 2020].

Morgenstern, Sandra: *Influencing the migration-decision through Information Campaigns. Evidence from a Field Experiment*, [43rd Annual Scientific Meeting of the International

Society of Political Psychology (ISPP), (virtual conference), 14–16 July 2020].

Mühlböck, Monika, Fabian **Kalleitner**, Nadia **Steiber**, and Bernhard **Kittel**: *Information, reflection, and successful job search: A labour market policy experiment*, [Experiments in Education and Labor Market Research Online Workshop, (virtual), 3–4 December 2020].

Mühlböck, Monika: *Lacking a national position? Abstentions in the Council of the European Union*, [7th Political Science Day, (virtual conference), 27 November 2020].

Mühlböck, Monika: *Risky decisions? Conceptualizing electoral behavior in terms of uncertainty management*, [ECPR General Conference, (virtual conference), 24–28 August 2020].

Mühlböck, Monika: *Risky decisions? Conceptualizing electoral behavior in terms of uncertainty management*, [7th Political Science Day, (virtual conference), 27 November 2020].

Müller, Ulrich, Oke **Bahnsen**, and Georg **Alpers**: *Anxiety Politics - Evidence from a Pre-Registered Experiment on the Impact of Threat of Shock on Political Attitudes*, [43rd Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP), (virtual conference), 14–16 July 2020].

Naumann, Elias: *COVID-19 policies in Germany and their social, political, and psychological consequences*, [A review of public policy responses to COVID-19 in different parts of Europe, Harvard University, Cambridge, United States, 15 May 2020].

Naumann, Elias, and Samir **Khalil**: *Does Contact with Migrants Reduce Worries about Immigration? A Longitudinal Analysis of Public Attitudes towards Migration in Germany*, [Visiting Scholars Seminar at Harvard University: New Research on Europe, (virtual), 3 April 2020].

Naumann, Elias, and Marvin **Brinkmann**: *Explaining support for welfare chauvinism: how immigrants' status and citizenship affect natives' preference to exclude immigrants from*

access to social assistance and unemployment benefits, [ECPR General Conference, (virtual conference), 24–28 August 2020].

Naumann, Elias: *The Political Consequences of the COVID-19-Pandemic in Germany: A Longitudinal Analysis of Social Policy and Redistribution Preferences*, [CIS Colloquium at ETH Zurich and University of Zurich, (virtual), 17 December 2020].

Neubert, Moritz: *European Contributions to Crisis Management Operations: Decision-Making Dynamics in a Nested Regime Complex*, [2. Jahrestagung & Nachwuchstagung des Arbeitskreises Europa- und Regionalismusforschung (AKER) der DVPW, (virtual conference), 12–13 November 2020].

Neubert, Moritz: *Unpacking decision-making dynamics in the European Union: How intersecting roles shape the Spitzenkandidaten process*, [The European Elections and Beyond, (virtual conference), 17–18 December 2020].

Neumann, Manuel: *The Gender Gap in Everyday Political Talk: The Result of Social and Economic Status, Opportunities, or Parental Socialization?*, [116th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, (virtual conference), 10–13 September 2020].

Sajons, Christoph, Mariel **Leonard**, and Omar **Flayyih**: *Attitudes and political positions of migrants from the Middle East and the "Conservatism paradox"*, [International Workshop on Immigration, Integration and Attitudes, Mannheim, 22–23 September 2020].

Sajons, Christoph: *Auswirkungen der Corona-Pandemie auf Gründungen. Selbstständige und Unternehmen mit Migrationshintergrund*, [MEGA - Migrant Entrepreneurship Growth Agenda National Meeting Germany, (virtual), 10 November 2020].

Shen, Jing: *Gender inequality in childcare and mental well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic: Empirical evidence from the UK*, [I-Scientist-Conference, (virtual conference), 16–19 September 2020].

Shen, Jing, and Irena Kogan: *How Do Host- and Home-Country Labour Market Contexts Matter? Unemployed Immigrant Men's Life Satisfaction in Europe*, [115th ASA Annual Meeting, (virtual conference), 8–11 August 2020].

Silber, Henning, Johannes Breuer, Christoph Beuthner, Pascal Siegers, Bernd Weiß, Sebastian Stier, Florian Keusch, and Tobias Gummer: *Linking surveys and digital trace data: Experiences from two pilot studies on factors influencing informed consent*, [BigSurv20, (virtual conference), 6 November–4 December 2020].

Springer, Angelina: *Sending the right signal: An experimental analysis. Formal recognition of foreign skills and labour market chances of immigrants in Germany*, [ECSR 2020 Annual Conference for Early Career Researchers, (virtual conference), 2 July 2020].

Voßemer, Jonas, and Anna Baranowska-Rataj: *What explains the negative effects of unemployment on the well-being of partners?*, [ECSR 2020 Annual Conference for Early Career Researchers, (virtual conference), 2 July 2020].

Weiland, Andreas: *Couples' careers and women's financial well-being in later life across Europe*, [ESPAnet online PhD seminar, (virtual), 4 September 2020].

Weishaupt, J. Timo: *Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis? Explaining Social Concertation in Crisis-ridden*, [32nd Annual SASE Meeting, (virtual conference), 18–21 July 2020].

Welbers, Kasper, Wouter van Atteveldt, Scott Althaus, Hartmut Wessler, Joseph Bajjalieh, Chung-hong Chan, and Marc Jungblut: *Media Portrayal of Terrorist Events: Using Computational Text Analysis to Link News Items to the Global Terrorism Database*, [70th Annual International Communication Association Conference, (virtual conference), 20–26 May 2020].

Welbers, Kasper, Wouter van Atteveldt, Chung-hong Chan, Hartmut Wessler, and Scott Althaus: *Suspect by*

Association: Untangling Semantic Relations Between Muslim Communities and Terrorism in the News, [70th Annual International Communication Association Conference, (virtual conference), 20–26 May 2020].

3.7 Data

Providing MZES project and/or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
A3.1812 Friendship and Identity in School	Data set of a school-based survey of students' friendships and ethnic and national identification	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see http://dx.doi.org/10.34882/dezim.fis.c.1.0.0	Leszczensky, Lars; Pink, Sebastian; Kretschmer, David; Kalter, Frank
B1.1855 Spatial Models of Party Competition Applied	Parteienpositionen in den deutschen Bundesländern (Party positions in the German Länder)	Downloadable from https://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/projekte/polidoc_net/docu/pwib2020_final.dta	Bräuninger, Thomas; Debus, Marc; Müller, Jochen; Stecker, Christian
B3.1856 Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems			

3.8 Software

Providing MZES project or service unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
Research Department A	nodeGame: Online Real-Time Synchronous Experiments v5. Versions: v5.6.2, v5.6.3, v5.6.4, v5.7.0, v5.8.0, v5.8.1, 5.9.0, 5.10.1, 5.11.0	https://nodegame.org	Balietti, Stefano
Research Department A	nodeGame: Online Real-Time Synchronous Experiments v6. Versions: v6.0.1, 6.0.2, 6.0.3	https://nodegame.org	Balietti, Stefano
Research Department B	oolong, a set of standardized validation tests for common automated content analytic methods	https://github.com/chainsawriot/oolong	Chan, Chung-hong; Sältzer, Marius
Data and Methods Unit	overviewR: R package to easily extract information of the data (detailed vignette here: https://cosimameyer.github.io/overviewR/)	Downloadable from CRAN (https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/overviewR/index.html) or GitHub (development version; https://github.com/cosimameyer/overviewR)	Meyer, Cosima; Hammerschmidt, Dennis

