

MZES Annual Report 2024

Annual Report 2024

Mannheim 2025

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Introduction

Since its foundation in 1989, the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (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 2024.

The MZES is devoted to the analysis of European societies and European political systems. Research at the MZES is produced through externally funded projects. A table at the end of this introduction gives an overview of all projects that were prepared, ongoing, or completed in 2024. The second part of this report (yellow pages) 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 prepared, ongoing, or completed in 2024. The appendix (grey pages) contains statistics and facts about the structure, activities, performance, and output of the Centre. This introduction (blue pages) outlines its major developments and achievements in 2024 and perspectives for future research at the MZES. Throughout the introduction, we present quotes from some of our in-house and visiting researchers. They provide examples of recent findings from their MZES projects and their experiences at the Centre.



A New Structure for the MZES Research Programme

The current MZES Research Programme divides the institute's research projects into two departments and three research areas per department. Over time, the MZES has made small changes to the names and the structure of these research areas.

The research landscape at the MZES has changed significantly over the past 20 years. To reflect this development, we made fundamental changes to its research programme. After extensive discussions in various forums, from staff meetings to meetings of the Executive Board, the Scientific Advisory Board and the Supervisory Board, with feedback from many MZES researchers and project directors, the MZES adopted a new structure with five research areas (see overview on p. 6). These new research areas represent the diversity and interdisciplinarity of the Institute's changed research landscape. Each project is located in usually one research area and is assigned to one department for administrative purposes only.

The Supervisory Board has formally adopted this new structure for the MZES Research Programme in autumn 2024. As next step in this process, the Executive Board will submit a proposal

Research Projects

57

Thereof
34 in Dept. A and
23 in Dept. B

Active Projects at the End of 2024

(see appendix 1.1)

to the Supervisory Board for the allocation of the individual projects to the new research areas. Since the process of reorganizing the research programme is not yet complete, this report introduces the new research areas, but still presents the projects in the current structure.

These are the five new research areas:

Coming Research Areas

The Future Structure of the MZES Research Programme as Adopted in Autumn 2024

- Migration and Integration
- Social Inequality
- Citizens and Democracy
- Communication and Digitalisation
- Social Data and Methods

Research Activities

During 2024, the MZES researchers worked on 67 projects—which is close to the number of the previous year (69). 10 projects were completed in 2024 (11 in 2023), and 57 projects were still active at the end of the year (see appendix 1.1). 26 projects were in a preparatory stage (four more than last year), with many of them benefitting from MZES seed funding to develop proposals for external funding. These figures suggest a promising development in the coming years. Eleven projects successfully acquired external funding during 2024 (six in 2023). At the end of the reporting period, most projects at the MZES were externally funded (39 of 67). The MZES proudly notes that 31 of its ongoing projects in 2024 were initiated and/or (co-)directed by early career researchers (see the project table following the introduction).

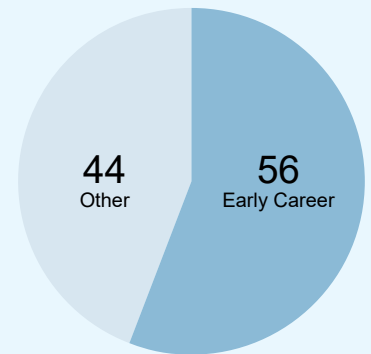
In 2024, the two largest new grants came from the German Research Foundation (DFG). Close to 900,000 euros were awarded to Nan Zhang for the second phase of his project 'Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities'. Within the framework of Nan's Emmy Noether Junior Research Group, the project aims to understand the conditions under which diversity may undermine, or promote, cooperation.

The second largest grant (over 700,000 euros) went to Thomas Gschwend for his project 'Election Forecasts for the German Federal Election 2025'. Together with partners at the University of Witten/Herdecke and Hertie School Berlin, the project generates new methodologies and new data and makes a valuable contribution to the public debate in the run-up to the Bundestag elections with its website zweitstimme.org.

In total, the projects generated over 3.6 million euros new external funding in 2024. This is considerably more than last year (2.3 million euros) and close to the annual average since 2001 (3.4 million euros). It is remarkable and gratifying that 39 percent of new external funding in 2024 was acquired by early career researchers. Across the years 2022-2024, this rate is even more impressive at 56 percent. These figures underline how successful young researchers are at the MZES and how important they are for the future success of the Centre.

Two phenomena have shaped the development of the MZES grant income for many years (see appendix 1.2): an overall increase and considerable fluctuation. This fluctuation is partly due to variations in particularly large grant proposals being successful in certain years, while the focus is on working on these projects, or acquiring smaller grants, in other years. The typical DFG project receives grant funding for three years, but large projects run for six or more years. We record the year and amount when full proposals are approved, not financial spending, hence the large fluctuations between the years.

External Funding 2022-2024 by Status



56 percent of new external funding 2022-2024 was acquired by early career researchers.



Project report:

please see p. 47

Key publication:

Heyne, Stefanie, Jana Kuhlemann and Irena Kogan (2025): Partnership preferences in modern migration societies: religious homophily among young muslims and christians in Germany. *European Journal of Population = Revue Européenne de Démographie*, 41, issue 1 (article no. 4).

Exemplary Finding Project A3.1819

Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)

“Young Christians and Muslims in Germany prefer partners of their own religion. This is particularly true for partnerships with a stronger commitment and, except for Muslim women, less so for casual partnerships.”

Stefanie Heyne

Postdoc researcher

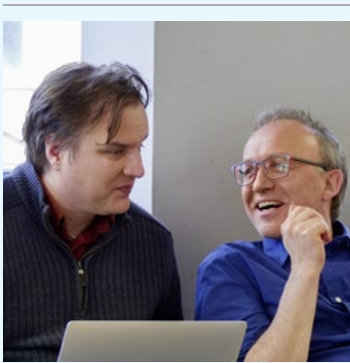
Several projects that were developed by larger groups of researchers during the past years were directed by the MZES or conducted with significant participation of MZES researchers. In Research Department A, they include the formerly NORFACE-financed and now DFG-financed 'Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries' (CILS4EU), the 'German Center for Integration and Migration Research' (DeZIM), and the DFG Research Group 'Reconfiguration and Internalization of Social Structure' (RISS). In Research Department B, the DFG-financed 'German Longitudinal Election Study' (GLES) is such a larger project, now hosted at GESIS but still coordinated by four Co-PIs, two of whom are part of the MZES.

It is a strength of the MZES that the Centre's funding comes from various funding bodies. This means that the Centre's third-party funding rests on several pillars. While EU funding (ERC) played a significant role in previous years, the largest grants in 2024 came from the German Research Foundation (DFG).

The reason that the MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects through external grants is not just to increase its budget. The Centre values the peer-reviewed external evaluation conducted by the funding agencies. The MZES routinely carries out internal quality control after individual projects are reviewed by its Scientific Advisory Board to include them in its research programme. A substantial share of external grants obtained by the MZES is provided by German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG) and several private foundations, in particular the Volkswagen Foundation and the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. In 2024, most projects were funded by the DFG (88 percent), with the EU (5 percent) and the Federal Government (5 percent) making up a smaller share of funding at the MZES. Over the period from 2022 to 2024, DFG contributed the largest share (43 percent), ahead of the EU (26 percent) (see appendix 1.3).

As output, publications are among the most important indicators of research productivity. Since the pandemic, the number of conference presentations has remained below the level of earlier years. The pandemic might have contributed to an unusually high number of journal articles in 2020, which has partially carried into the subsequent years, with numbers higher than in the pre-pandemic years (see table). The number of articles in journals that are referenced in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) remains very high and reached 77 percent of all journal articles in 2024. These articles are especially prestigious, as they appear in high-ranking national and international outlets. 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 bar graph (p. 11), which gives more detailed information about the quality of journals referenced in the SSCI that MZES researchers publish in. The SSCI categorises journals according 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 in 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 is below the respective indicator from earlier years. With the achievements in 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 Global Ranking of Academic Subjects (Shanghai ranking), the CHE ranking, the QS ranking, and the DFG ranking (DFG-Förderatlas).

Apart from grants and publications, the MZES recognises and appreciates other forms of scientific output, which are 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. MZES projects have

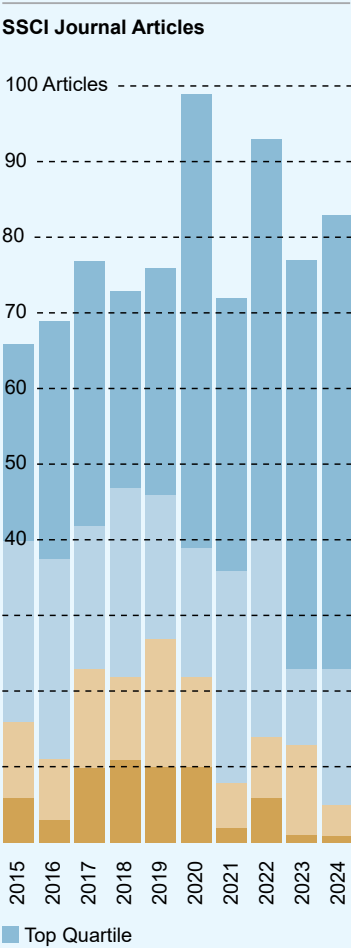
	2020 All	2021 All	2022 All	2023 All	2024 All	2024 English
Books	8	11	3	1	2	1
Monographs	4	3	1	1	1	1
Edited volumes	4	8	2	0	1	0
Journal articles	142	117	123	91	108	105
SSCI citation index	99	78	93	71	83	81
Other scientific	43	39	30	20	25	24
Chapters in edited vols.	31	33	21	18	25	24
In English language	20	23	16	12	24	24
In other language	11	11	5	6	1	-
Working papers etc.	31	21	5	6	9	6
MZES	0	3	0	0	0	0
Others	31	18	5	6	9	6
Conference presentations	98	143	105	108	129	120



contributed significantly to some of the nationally—and partly also internationally—most important social science data infrastructures.

In the past year, MZES researchers were extraordinary successful in disseminating their research to the general public: The coverage in wide-ranging and prestigious news sources, such as Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (FAZ), Süddeutsche Zeitung (SZ), Die Zeit, Phoenix TV, ARD Tagesthemen, ARD Tagesschau, Deutschlandfunk, Welt, Der Standard, The Economist, dpa, AFP and Reuters, was exceptionally high in 2024. A quantitative documentation of MZES-related media coverage can be found in the appendix (see appendix 1.7). This documentation only contains the reporting known to us and does not reflect all media pieces which MZES researchers contributed to. The numbers do not include social media activities, which many MZES researchers often use to communicate their work to a wider public. The MZES also does not document publicly relevant activities of MZES researchers as representatives in other institutional capacities. For example, this applies to the commitment of Frank Kalter, who, as co-director of the German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM Institute), presented the annual integration report of the German government together with Reem Alabali-Radovan, the Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration. It also includes the commitment of Marc Helbling, who, as a member of the German Expert Council on Integration and Migration, played a key role in the ‘Integrationsbarometer 2024’. He also presented his work at the Berlin Federal Press Conference. There are many more examples demonstrating that social science research in Mannheim not only fulfils the highest academic standards, but also provides valuable input for stakeholders in politics, the economy and civil society.

Despite these achievements, we are aware that research from women and non-binary people is still underrepresented in the public image of social science research at the University of Mannheim. The handling of media enquiries within the MZES has taken this fact into account for quite some time. The MZES particularly encourages young non-male researchers to accept interview requests etc. that lie within their scope of research, if time permits in view of numerous other commitments.



Articles in Top Journals

Cited in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), which categorises journals according to their subject and then ranks the journals based on the relative number of citations (Journal Impact Factor), since 2023 reported in the variant normalised across categories (Journal Citation Indicator).

Project report:
please see p. 73

Key publication:
Erfort, Cornelius, Lukas F. Stoetzer,
Thomas Gschwend, Elias Koch,
Simon Munzert, and Hannah Rajski
(2025): The Zweitstimme Forecast
for the German Federal Election
2025: Coalition Majorities and Vacant
Districts. *PS: Political Science &
Politics*, pp. 1–12.

Exemplary Finding Project B1.2305

Election Forecasts for the German Federal Election 2025

“In the 2025 federal election in Germany new rules meant that for the first time some candidates have won their constituency, but no seat in parliament. Our prediction models allowed to forecast such vacant constituencies.”

Hannah Rajski
Researcher

Personnel Development

Despite a growing trend towards diversity and the above-mentioned importance of early career researchers, the bulk of MZES research is still shaped and directed by professors from the School of Social Sciences. In 2024, they continued to support the MZES, and almost all professors of sociology and political science were active at the Centre as project directors. 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 remains high (28 compared to 32 in 2023; see appendix 1.5). This highlights the integrating role and capacity of the MZES within and well beyond the University of Mannheim's School of Social Sciences.

But the major strength of the MZES is that its research projects are not exclusively developed and led by professorial staff. More than one third of all projects in 2024 are led by early career researchers (see table on page 16 f). This substantial enrichment of the research programme is primarily driven by the MZES Fellows, who regularly contribute promising research initiatives. External postdocs and scientists employed in the MZES infrastructure also provide valuable project initiatives.

In 2024, the composition of the Centre's Executive Board remained unchanged. The director of the MZES, Sabine Carey, the head of Research Department A, Marc Helbling, and the head of Research Department B, Thomas Bräuninger, led the MZES through the year 2024. 32 researchers at the MZES were financed by external funds. 24 of the Centre's employed scientists were financed by internal funds. This includes four full-time positions in the Data and Methods Unit (DMU), plus several temporary fellowships and MZES grants for project preparations.

We were delighted to welcome five new fellows in 2024: Oliver Rittmann, Alexander Schilin, Mary Shiraef, Keonhi Son, and Constantin Wurthmann. In 2024, the MZES advertised again several visiting fellowships. This time, the programme addressed Post-Docs with a focus on international scholars. They had the chance to spend two to four weeks at the MZES, receiving financial compensation for their visit. Visiting fellowships were awarded to Philipp Darius (Hertie School Berlin), Sergi Ferrer (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona), Omar Hammoud-Gallego, (The London School of Economics and Political Science), Tabea Naujoks (Universität Rostock), Leire Rincón García, (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona), and Juliana Tappe Ortiz (German Institute for Global and Area Studies, Hamburg). Sergi Ferrer and Juliana Tappe Ortiz provided us with quotes about their visits at the MZES.

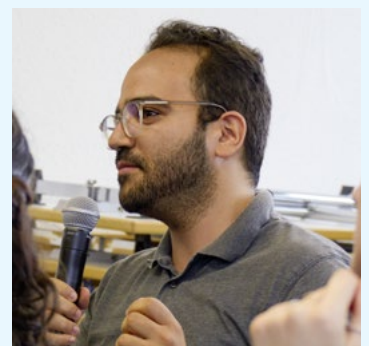
Marlene Wormer, who was hired as a librarian at the MZES in 1991 joined the university library on 1 July 2024. Her long-term work in the MZES library and the secretariat team of the Lorenz von Stein Foundation will be remembered with warm thoughts and gratefulness.

Research Staff

84

Researchers at the End of 2024

(see appendix 1.4)



September-October 2024



“My time as a visiting fellow at the MZES was a great opportunity to present a research project, attend a workshop on DFG grants, and to network with other peace and conflict scholars at the University.”

Juliana Tappe Ortiz

German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA), Hamburg

April-May 2024

“Mannheim is a lively community that any social scientist would enjoy. My time at the MZES was incredibly enriching. I particularly valued the engaging formal seminars and the informal chats with fellow researchers, which helped me enhance my work and opened doors for future collaborations.”

Sergi Ferrer

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona





Outlook and Acknowledgements

The MZES can look into the near future with confidence and optimism. This is driven by the high number of new or renewed grants, several promising projects being prepared, and excellent research output. It is reassuring that—like in previous years—new colleagues could be integrated quickly and smoothly into the Centre and that maintaining the intellectual community at the Centre rests on many shoulders. While the MZES project directors have continued to be successful in winning grants, these accomplishments are situated in an increasingly competitive environment. This trend is likely to continue. The MZES will have to find creative and flexible responses to changing challenges in the future in order to maintain and expand its competitiveness. A task force has continued to work on improving working conditions and wellbeing at the MZES based on the results of the 2022 Employee Survey. One important project is the planned ‘Open Research Lab’ to further facilitate and foster scientific exchange and networking. The MZES Employee Survey will be repeated in 2025, and preparations are already underway.

The areas MZES researchers have traditionally focussed on provide an optimal starting point for attracting research grants in the future. Topics such as the future of European integration in times of war in Ukraine and Israel and the transformation of the transatlantic relationship, migration, integration and political representation, as well as the success of populist parties and movements, are likely to remain at the top of the public agenda in the coming years.

As in previous years, the MZES Executive Board would like to thank the many institutions and individuals without whom the Centre’s achievements 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 of Mannheim’s School of Social Sciences and its dean; the Lorenz von Stein Foundation for its continuing generous support of the Centre; the project directors who constantly mobilise creativity, time, and energy to contribute to the research programme and 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 the Centre would not be able to thrive. Last, but by no means least, we would like to express the Centre’s gratitude to all members of its international Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and very helpful guidance.



Exemplary Finding Project B2.1846

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

“Attacking coalition parties leads to an increase in voter support—but only in the four weeks before election day.”

Marc Debus
Project director

Project report:
please see p. 77

Key publication:
Debus, Marc, and Or Tuttnauer (2024):
Negative campaign statements,
coalition heterogeneity, and the support
for government parties. *Electoral
Studies*, 87 (article no. 102738).

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
A1.1902 Möhring, Naumann, Sommerfeld Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State	# ■ A2.1809 Bauer TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)	A3.1811 Kalter, Kogan, Kroneberg et al. Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
A1.1905 Müller, Sajons Aspiring Migrant Entrepreneurs in Germany	# ■ A2.1810 Krapf Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families	A3.1816 Mata UNICON—Understanding Nutrition Inequalities in Context: Momentary and Persistent Processes
► A1.2401 Bach, Kreuter Norms and Normative Expectations in Algorithmic Decision-Support Systems	A2.1906 Frölich Education, Poverty and Inequality in South Asia	A3.1819 Kogan Partnership Formation in the Context of Migration
# ► A1.2403 Gereke, Zhang How Ethnic Framing Affects Political Support for Welfare Policies	A2.1908 Stuckenschmidt, Kreuter, Bach, Kern CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making	# A3.1820 Brandt, Hillmann, Kuhnle Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations
► A1.2409 Ebbinghaus Changing Work and Retirement Inequalities in an Ageing Europe	■ A2.2009 Kogan Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities in Europe (PIONEERED)	# A3.1909 Gereke, Schunck The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness
# ► A1.2411 Plavgo, Pollak Inequality Formation Through Parenthood Transition and Family Policy Constellations in Europe	A2.2016 Bless, Wänke, Wolbring Objective and Subjectively Experienced Financial Inequalities	■ A3.2010 Kogan Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns
	A2.2106 Traunmüller RISS CoRE—Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research	A3.2012 Helbling Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining
	# A2.2112 Keusch, Wenz Understanding, Measuring, and Alleviating Inequalities in Digital Technology Use	# A3.2015 Gereke Perceptions, Prevalence and Consequences of Everyday Discrimination
	A2.2205 Gebauer ACT: Why are the Big Two of Agency and Communion so Fundamental?	A3.2025 Helbling Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network
	A2.2206 Kern, Gummer, Weiß Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys	A3.2105 Zhang Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion
	# ► A2.2207 Gebauer, Berkessel Does (National) Religiosity Ease the Psychological Burden of Lower SES?	# A3.2202 Auer Regional Variation of Anti-Muslim Racism in the German Labour Market
	A2.2208 Gummer, Keusch, Wolf Utilizing the Potentials of Twin Studies	# ■ A3.2203 Kleinewiese, Kalter Causes and Mechanisms of Cyber-discrimination
	A2.2209 Keusch, Kreuter Integrating Data Donation in Survey Infrastructure	# A3.2210 Morgenstern I Do(n't) Have a Choice: Gender and Migration Decision Making
	► A2.2308 Mata, Stuckenschmidt, Keusch Advancing New Methodological Approaches to Measure Social Decisions	A3.2216 Kogan The Knowledge Network on Racism Research (WinRa)
► Project has reached the status 'in preparation' or 'ongoing' in 2024.	# ► A2.2413 Wenz, El-Kayed Spatial Inequalities Beyond the Residential Neighbourhood	# A3.2306 Morgenstern Human Trafficking in East Africa
■ Project was completed in 2024.		# ► A3.2307 Gutfleisch Gender Discrimination in Hiring
# Project directed/initiated by early career researcher(s).		# A3.2311 Gereke Beyond (In-)Group Solidarity
		# ► A3.2410 Lindemann Misperceptions of Immigration Policies

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	# B2.1833 Bernauer Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour	► B3.2213 Carey, Steinert The Chinese Belt and Road Initiative and European Attitudes towards Human Rights
■ B1.1823 Schoen (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	■ B2.1846 Debus et al. Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about Ideological Positions of Political Parties	
B1.1824 Schmitt-Beck The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	B2.2002 Debus, Stecker et al. Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration	
■ B1.2005 Traunmüller, Helbling Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation: New Immigrants, Policy Decisions and Citizens' Responses	# B2.2004 Kurella Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems	
B1.2018 Carey, Johns, Paula Security Threats and Fragile Commitments: Stress-Testing Public Support for Human Rights Across Europe	■ B2.2021 Gschwend, Engst Get the Word Out. The Formation and Political Impact of Judicial Opinion-Writing	
# B1.2019 Cohen Political Reactions to Local Housing Market Dynamics	# B2.2022 Lehrer Causes and Consequences of Prime Ministerial Change	
B1.2107 Traunmüller The Impact of Social Structure, Discrimination and Violence on the German Muslim Community	■ B2.2023 Mühlböck, Debus RISKOPA: Coping With Uncertainty in Representative Democracy	
# B1.2201 Lehrer Party Policy Ambiguity and its Consequences for Political Representation and Satisfaction with Democracy	# B2.2212 Debus, Wagner Challenges of Radical Left and Left-wing Populist Parties for Party Competition and Coalition Politics	
B1.2204 Wessler, Chan, Müller Implicit and Explicit Racism in News and Social Media	# B2.2214 Tuttnauer Dynamics of Government–Opposition Parliamentary Relations and Public Attitudes	
# B1.2211 Bach Political Identities in an Era of Alternative News	# B2.2310 Huber Social Group Appeals: Prevalence, Functions, and Consequences	
# B1.2301 Wenz Acceptance of Smartphone Technologies for Social Science Data Collection	# ► B2.2408 Kurella Exploring the Potential of the Borda Score for Systems of Proportional Representation	
B1.2304 Wessler, Chan Responsible Terrorism Coverage - Part 2 (ResTeCo-2)		
B1.2305 Gschwend, Stötzer, Munzert Election Forecasts for the German Federal Election 2025		
# B1.2309 Cohen, Auer, Morgenstern Politicised Wokeness, Residential Mobility, and Spatial Polarisation		
# ► B1.2406 Tuttnauer The Electoral Advantages of Being a Prime Minister Candidates' Party		
# ► B1.2412 Wenz Leveraging Large Language Models for Survey Research		

Project report:
please see p. 34

Key publication:
Karaçay, İrem, Audrey Boussein,
Robin Benz, Merike Darmody
and Emer Smyth (2024, in press):
Inequality in participation in shadow
education in mathematics in Europe:
An intersectional perspective.
*European Educational Research
Journal*.

Exemplary Finding Project A2.2009

**Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities in Europe
(PIONEERED)**

“Contrary to popular assumptions private tutoring is not always more common among children from advantaged backgrounds. At the primary school level, it is most likely among girls with migration background and low-educated parents, and least likely among boys without a migration background and with highly educated parents.”

İrem Karaçay
Researcher

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. A total of 84 scholars are currently working at the MZES.

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 and contributes to theoretical developments and substantial knowledge. It adopts cross-national comparative and multilevel integration approaches and combines perspectives from sociology and 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

In 2024, the MZES started the development of a new organisational structure. A detailed explanation can be found in the introduction.

Governance

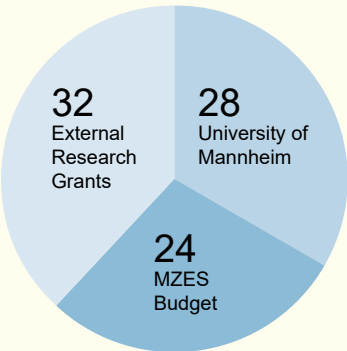
The **MZES Executive Board (*Vorstand*)** consists of three professors of the University's School of Social Sciences, who are elected for three years:

- MZES Director: Prof. Sabine Carey, Ph.D.,
- Head of Department A: Prof. Dr. Marc Helbling, and
- Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Thomas Bräuninger.

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

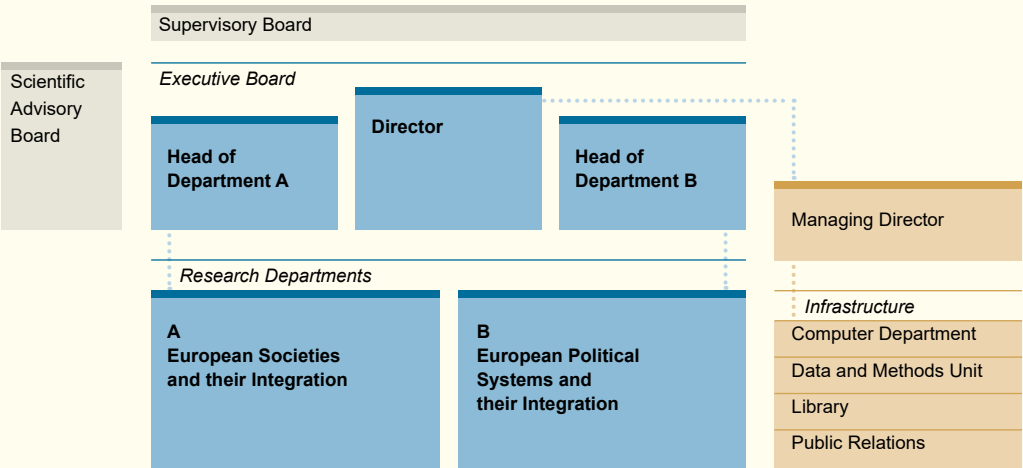
The **Supervisory Board (*Kollegium*)** comprises all tenured professors of sociology and political science from the School of Social Sciences, a number of other professors from the University of Mannheim, and representatives of the MZES staff. It elects the Executive Board, adopts changes to the research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

Research Staff by Source of Funds
Numbers, December 2024



(see appendix 1.4)

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 members for the year 2024 are:

- Prof. Dr. Klarita Gërxhani (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam),
- Prof. Karen Phalet, Ph.D. (KU Leuven),
- Prof. Jason Reifler, Ph.D. (University of Exeter),
- Prof. Dr. Stefani Scherer (University of Trento), 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. The Supervisory Board decides on the inclusion of a project in the MZES Research Programme based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Board. MZES projects therefore need to pass two rounds of quality control—first by the Scientific Advisory Board and 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. Six out of ten 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

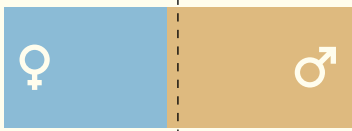
About one third of the researchers and project directors are professors and teaching assistants from the university's School of Social Sciences. Other projects at the MZES are directed by professors and postdocs from the School of Humanities, the Department of Economics, the

Research Staff by Gender, December 2024

24 Budget-Financed MZES Researchers



32 Grant-Financed MZES Researchers



28 University Researchers active at the MZES

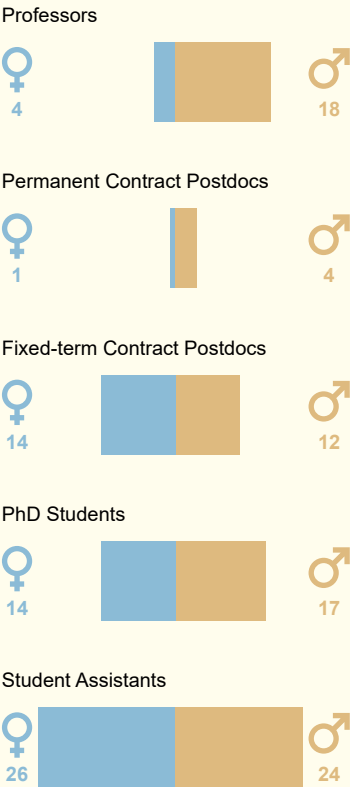


(see appendix 1.4)

Note:
While the MZES acknowledges that not all its staff are binary, we rely on official university statistics which do not capture this fact. In the non-representative 2022 MZES Employee Survey (with a participation rate of 47 percent), four percent of respondents reported being non-binary or genderqueer.

This graph does not include Student Assistants.

Research Staff by Status and Gender, December 2024



(see appendix 1.4)

Note:
While the MZES acknowledges that not all its staff are binary, we rely on official university statistics which do not capture this fact. In the non-representative 2022 MZES Employee Survey (with a participation rate of 47 percent), four percent of respondents reported being non-binary or genderqueer.

Business School, and the School of Business Informatics and Mathematics. Less than half of the researchers (postdocs, Ph.D. students, and researchers from the institutes' Data and Methods Unit, and the Computer Department) are financed from the regular budget of the MZES. 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, almost half of all grant-financed and budget-financed MZES researchers are women; among university researchers active at the MZES, the share is about one out of four. 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 2024, the fellows at the MZES were Dr. Daniel Auer, Dr. Jana Berkessel, Dr. Johanna Gereke, Dr. Korinna Lindemann, Dr. Mary Shiraef, and Dr. Keonhi Son in Research Department A and Dr. Lena Maria Huber, Dr. Anna-Sophie Kurella, Dr. Roni Lehrer, Dr. Oliver Rittmann, Dr. Alexander Schilin, Dr. Or Tuttnauer, and Dr. Constantin Wurthmann in Research Department B. In addition, the MZES regularly invites applications for international conferences organised by postdoc researchers.

Supporting Research: the Centre's Infrastructure and Administration

The infrastructure and administration departments are crucial resources for the efficient operation of the centre. The Data and Methods Unit (DMU) offers specialised expertise on various methods and data of particular relevance for the MZES. The members of the DMU are Dr. Ruben Bach (computational social science), Dr. Alexander Wenz (survey methodology and data protection), Dr. Nadia Granato (European as well as national survey and panel data), and Dr. Denis Cohen (data on elections as well as parties in Europe). From October 2024, Andreas Küpfer has temporarily taken over the duties of Dr. Denis Cohen. The Europe Library is located in the immediate vicinity of the social sciences branch of the university library. It holds almost 45,000 media units and 47 scientific journals and is managed by Brigitte Reiss, Sabine Weiß, and Marlene Wormer. With its own computer department (Dr. Julian Bernauer, Valentin Kalaev, and Anna Wohlmann), the MZES provides its researchers and staff with dedicated IT support that is tailored to their specific needs. The centre's public relations officer Nikolaus Hollermeier, who is currently supported by Jan Dillhöfer, acts as the interface between the MZES researchers and the broader public. The secretaries of the directorate (Susanne Frey and Nicola Gerngroß) handle the general administration of the centre, while the secretaries of the departments (Hannah Laumann and Beate Rossi for Department A, Constanze Nickel and Christine Stegmann for Department B) administer the externally funded projects. The managing director (Dr. Philipp Heldmann) supports the director and oversees the MZES infrastructure and 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 focuses 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.

Our 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. They also acknowledge the long-term challenges of globalization and European integration, 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 difference.

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 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 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 process of welfare state reform. 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 2024

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.

Director(s)/
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Elias Naumann,
Katrin Sommerfeld
Researcher(s)/
Marvin Marcus Brinkmann
Funding/
BMAS Fördernetzwerk FIS
Duration/
2019 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

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: After more than five years of funding, the FIS-BMAS junior research group is coming to an end on 31 January 2025. Several papers using factorial survey experiments to examine welfare chauvinist attitudes have been published or are currently under review. Our latest publication in the Journal for European Social Policy investigates whether pensioners with a foreign ethnic background are perceived as less deserving to receive a pension than native pensioners. Our results show that welfare chauvinist attitudes are prevalent in the German population: in the experiment, native respondents granted lower pensions to pensioners with perceived migration background than to other pensioners, even if both had the same income, contribution years, and number of children. In two other papers, we use similar experimental designs and show that such discriminatory attitudes are also found in the perception of fair wages, social assistance, unemployment benefits and sanctions on the unemployed.

In a paper based on IMES data, we examine misperceptions among natives regarding the number and integration of migrants. We show that these misperceptions vary depending on the context. The perceptions are more accurate at the local level and influenced by migrants' country of origin, which emphasises the need for context-specific approaches in understanding and addressing these misperceptions. The project organised a final workshop (October 24–25, 2024), which covered a wide range of topics, including migration and political polarisation, cultural and legal integration, refugee dynamics, labour market discrimination, and societal attitudes. Featuring five thematic sessions, two keynote lectures, and one poster session, it brought together interdisciplinary researchers to explore the multifaceted impact of migration on society, policy, and integration outcomes.

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

Director(s)/
Bettina Müller,
Christoph Sajons
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2019 to 2025
Status/
in preparation

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 2024, we mainly continued to work on the systematic review of articles on possible differences in the treatment of individuals and entrepreneurs by financial institutions. We finished double coding about 130 relevant papers and are now in the drafting and revision phase of the report on our results. Additionally, we are preparing a field experiment on how banks in Germany react to enquiries of aspiring entrepreneurs depending on their gender and migration background/ethnicity. For this part of the project, we are preparing a submission as registered report to follow best-practice principles in open science.

Director(s)/
Ruben L. Bach,
Frauke Kreuter
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2024 to 2027
Status/
in preperation

A1.2401 Norms and Normative Expectations in Algorithmic Decision-Support Systems

Research question/goal: This project examines the role of social norms in the use and acceptance of algorithmic decision support systems (ADSS) in the workplace. Our focus is on issues of fairness and authority that arise from using algorithms in decision-making processes, such as in personnel selection or wage determination. Given that these technologies are embedded in sociocultural contexts, we analyse the normative expectations of employees and employers. Using surveys and experiments, we explore how normative structures within organizations influence responses to and acceptance of ADSS and reactions to norm violations. By integrating insights from computer science and the social sciences, we aim to fill a gap in existing research and foster an interdisciplinary understanding of the societal impact and acceptance of AI-driven decision systems.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Johanna Gereke,
Nan Zhang
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Diligentia Stiftung
Duration/
2024 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

A1.2403 How Ethnic Framing Affects Political Support for Welfare Policies: A Field Experiment in Greater Copenhagen

Research question/goal: Strong welfare states backed by broad public consensus are a hallmark of European societies. However, recent years have seen growing concerns regarding a decline in public support for generous social policies, attributed to increased ethnic diversity.

Specifically, there are arguments suggesting that, because ethno-racial minorities are often perceived as “undeserving” welfare beneficiaries, growing diversity may undermine public backing for social welfare spending and/or spur efforts to exclude minorities from welfare programs (i.e., “welfare chauvinism”). Yet, social science research on this topic has so far yielded no clear conclusions. Previous research has predominantly relied on correlational analyses of welfare attitudes as captured in survey data. Importantly, scholars increasingly recognise (i) the inability of these methods to identify the causal effects of diversity, and (ii) the sensitivity of published results to researchers’ analytical choices. To tackle these limitations, we propose a novel field experiment on welfare support in Denmark.

In cooperation with Merlin Schaeffer (University of Copenhagen).

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

A1.2409 Changing Work and Retirement Inequalities in an Ageing Europe

Research question/goal: In Europe’s ageing societies, working life and retirement are affected by major social changes and re-form processes. Flexibilisation of work affects the retirement timing and pension of older people today and in the future. Ongoing reforms delay retirement and make pensions more dependent upon previous employment, contributions, and savings. A pilot study explores gender-specific retirement patterns and inequalities in old age in Germany. The cross-national project studies the evolution of employment until retirement and its consequences in a life-course perspective. It focusses on the consequences of working life flexibilization on retirement patterns and pension income in old age. It analyses combinations of social risks (gender, partnership, disability, and migrant status) besides education and socioeconomic status. The project combines event history and sequence analyses, compiles social policy trackers on reforms, and conducts cross-national surveys to follow transitions to retirement and map old age income. It seeks to identify evidence-based policies that reconcile flexibility and security in working life and retirement across Europe.

In cooperation with Katja Möhring (Bamberg).

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Bernhard Ebbinghaus
Researcher(s)/
Daria Frost
Duration/
2024 to 2027
Status/
in preparation

Director(s)/
Ilze Plavgo,
Reinhard Pollak
Researcher(s)/
Sebastian Schongen
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2024 to 2027
Status/
in preparation

A1.2411 Inequality Formation Through Parenthood Transition and Family Policy Constellations in Europe

Research question/goal: Addressing socioeconomic inequalities in employment–parenthood reconciliation is a key challenge in Europe. While European societies increasingly experience demographic pressures and skill shortages, working-age adults with children—especially women—are exposed to increased risks, such as skill downgrading, (partial) withdrawal from the labour market, and income loss. When exposure to these risks affects social groups unequally, transition into parenthood can lead to further exacerbation of pre-existing inequalities. Scholars have found that family policies can mitigate some of the negative childbirth effects on employment chances, but it is unclear whether family policies have equalising or stratifying consequences. The objective of this project is twofold. First, it seeks to understand the effect of childbirth on inequality dynamics across social classes in European societies. Second, it aims to assess the role of family policies in mitigating (or reinforcing) the post-childbirth inequality formation dynamics. Our analyses draw on longitudinal micro-level cross-national survey data combined with social policy data as well as three to four country cases.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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

Research Area A2 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.

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 2024

A2.1809 TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)

Results: The project explored different methodological innovations to evaluate trust measures as well as to explain why some people's trust is lower than others. We investigated both measures of social and political trust. Landesvatter & Bauer (2024a) compared the validity of older and newer social trust measures using open-ended probing questions. One of the main insights of this study is that more refined and precise questions may not necessarily lead to measurements that better reflect generalised social trust (defined as trust in strangers). Landesvatter et al. (2024b) explored the accuracy of different transcription algorithms for open-ended audio data and showed that Whisper (OpenAI) is the most performant one. Landesvatter and Bauer (2023) investigated whether the amount of information people provide in open-ended questions is higher in text response formats or in voice response formats. We found that spoken answers tend to be longer and slightly more informative than written responses. Landesvatter and Bauer (2024c) explored to what extent political trust judgments are based on emotions. In this study we aimed to measure emotions in an innovative way by analysing the textual content of open-ended audio responses and trying to directly pick up emotional cues in the audio recording using machine learning techniques.

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

Results: In this project, we analysed the impact of parental separation and stepfamily formation on various aspects of child well-being, including psychosocial well-being, stress (measured via a biological stress marker), and school performance. To assess these outcomes, we utilised a range of longitudinal data sources, such as survey data, medical records, and registry data. This comprehensive data allowed us to employ robust longitudinal analysis techniques, such as fixed effects regressions.

Our results confirm that children's well-being generally declines after parental separation, which manifests itself in diminished psychosocial well-being, lower school performance, and increased stress levels. Specifically, our findings show that children's math and reading scores begin to decline already in the years preceding parental separation, underscoring that the negative impact

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DFG
Duration/
2018 to 2024
Status/
completed

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Pauline Kleinschlömer
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2018 to 2024
Status/
completed

is not confined to the year of separation. However, despite these patterns, the effect sizes of parental separation on children's well-being are relatively small. By controlling for unobserved heterogeneity and selection effects, our project provides insights that extend beyond cross-sectional analyses. The impact of stepfamily formation on children's well-being, however, remains ambiguous and requires further investigation. While children in stepfamilies are more likely to experience reduced psychosocial health, they do not show elevated stress responses.

Importantly, our project also aimed to identify factors that may buffer the negative effects of family transitions. We found that a strong parent-child relationship and a higher socioeconomic status can mitigate these adverse effects. This nuanced understanding provides a foundation for developing tailored interventions to support the well-being of children in post-separation families.

A2.1906 Education, Poverty and Inequality in South Asia

Research question/goal: South Asia is affected by high levels of poverty and inequality with high levels of exclusion from the education system particularly of girls. While primary enrolment of girls has seen large increases, many girls drop out of education not only because of poverty but also because of child marriage and corresponding social norms. Education of girls that dropped out of the regular education system is thus of particular concern. The research project is looking into possible approaches that could foster education of these children.

Current stage: Using randomized controlled trials (RCT) as the most reliable methodology for causal attribution, this project aims to empirically analyse the impact of interventions to reduce poverty and inequality in South Asia. For such research projects additional funding for primary data collection is required. A project application for Digital education in India was developed and submitted to the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) for funding for primary data collection. The funding decision was negative, though. Alternative funding options are currently being explored.

Director(s)/
Markus Frölich
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2019 to 2025
Status/
in preparation

Director(s)/

Heiner Stuckenschmidt,
Frauke Kreuter,
Ruben L. Bach,
Christoph Kern

Researcher(s)/

Frederic Marcus Gerdon
Daria Szafran,
João Areal

Funding/

Volkswagen Foundation

Duration/

2019 to 2025

Status/

ongoing

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: The project has developed an agent-based simulation that models parking in Mannheim, where a smart (AI) system influences parking opportunities. Simultaneously, the project examined the influence of the smart system on social inequality in urban areas. The results of the study have been published. Currently, the project team is developing a generalisable simulation model to assess the unintended side effects of AI systems.

Director(s)/

Irena Kogan

Researcher(s)/

Irem Karacay

Funding/

EU Horizon2020

Duration/

2020 to 2024

Status/

completed

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

Results: Led by the University of Luxembourg, the PIONEERED project brought together a team of researchers from across Europe to delve into the complexities of educational (in-)equality across various contexts. This collaborative effort aimed to understand the factors shaping access to and participation in education, while acknowledging the multifaceted nature of inequalities and the need for tailored solutions.

The partner institutions, including the MZES, followed a multi-phase approach, reviewing existing research, analysing policies, and assessing educational inequality across the participating countries. Through several work packages, they identified effective policies and practices based on evidence from policy reports, research publications, and key stakeholders involved in the policy or practice implementation. This work culminated in a comprehensive database of educational policies, a valuable resource for future research and policy development.

In one work package, we examined how educational inequalities vary across stages of the education system (primary, secondary, and tertiary) and between countries. Focussing on intersectional inequalities by migration background, gender, and socioeconomic status (SES) in reading and mathematics, we analysed data from PIRLS 2016, TIMSS 2019, and PISA 2015 and 2018. Our findings revealed significant intersectional disparities that vary by country and increase at the secondary level. In mathematics, intersectional inequalities are more linked to gender, while in reading, having a migration background plays a larger role. Using a two-step multilevel approach, we found greater scholastic gaps at the secondary level that are linked to tracking, nuanced effects of government spending on high-SES immigrant students at the primary level, and better performance among migrants in countries with a high proportion of high-SES immigrants.

Our team also examined the often-overlooked aspect of participation in shadow education (SE). Using TIMSS 2019 and PISA 2012 data from European countries, we explored how social background, gender, and migration status influence participation in mathematics SE. The findings reveal that at the primary level, migrant girls from socioeconomically disadvantaged families are most likely to participate in SE, while native boys from advantaged backgrounds are least likely. At the secondary level, migrant girls show the highest SE participation rates across all socioeconomic backgrounds. Our research challenges the view that SE is primarily driven by high socioeconomic status, highlighting unique participation patterns among migrant girls.

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

Director(s)/
Herbert Bless,
Michaela Wänke,
Tobias Wolbring (Erlangen-Nürnberg)
Researcher(s)/
Melvin John
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2020 to 2026
Status/
ongoing

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 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: In a series of four studies, we have demonstrated that individuals' belief in a just world influences how they perceive the distribution of financial inequality. The results of our experimental studies and the analyses of survey data (including cross-country comparisons) indicate that individuals with a strong just world belief tend to perceive the distributions of income and wealth as more equal. Our experimental study thus supports the assumption of the causal influence of just world beliefs.

A2.2106 RISS CoRE—Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research

Research question/goal: This project has a special role within the research unit "Reconfiguration and Internalization of Social Structure" (RISS). Based on the key objectives articulated in its main proposal, the research unit will elaborate a conceptual framework that links the different RISS subprojects. At the same time, it will establish the key theoretical concepts and mechanisms for analysing the reconfiguring social structure and its effects on individuals' social identities within a state-of-the-art empirical foundation. Against this background, the project's objectives are three.

The first objective is to further develop and expand the multidimensional perspective on the reconfiguration and internalization of social structure. To this purpose, it conducts a theoretical-conceptual analysis that aims to integrate status inconsistency and cross-cutting cleavages into a common multidimensional macro-meso-micro framework of social structure using the concept of social identity. The theoretical implications of this framework for the social identification with society and specific societal subgroups will then be examined with a simulation study.

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2021 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

The second objective is to coordinate and manage the data collection efforts related to the RISS Reconfiguration Data Set and the RISS Internalization Survey. These data sets are designed to study the reconfiguration and internalization of social structure from a multidimensional perspective. The RISS Reconfiguration Data Set will extract and pool information from secondary data on the multidimensional macrolevel reconfiguration of the German social structure in the period 1980–2020. The RISS Internalization Survey's main aim is to study individuals' internalization of the reconfigured social structure. It will collect cross-sectional data on a statistically representative sample of the German population and on selected oversamples of theoretically interesting target groups. Besides conventional questions on the socioeconomic position, the survey will focus on innovative instruments for the measurement of social identity.

The third objective is to address the key substantive issues raised in the main proposal of RISS using the collected data. Whereas the other individual RISS projects will bring depth and validity to the general RISS framework by applying it to particular societal topics or domains, this project will examine the RISS propositions from an overarching perspective. Using the RISS Reconfiguration Data Set, it will describe and explore multidimensional macrolevel transformations of the German social structure. To test the key internalization processes, it will analyse results from a conjoint experiment implemented in the RISS Internalization Survey.

Current stage: We completed the data collection of the RISS Internalization Survey and the related data cleaning, preparation, and documentation. Based on these data, we have implemented a Bayesian hierarchical modelling approach to produce novel measures of multidimensional social identification, which will be provided to and used in several subprojects of the joint research group. A working paper describing this new measurement methodology is currently being revised and prepared for submission to an international peer-reviewed journal.

A2.2112 Understanding, Measuring, and Alleviating Inequalities in Digital Technology Use

Research question/goal: Research question/goal: Digital technologies, such as smartphones and tablets, are increasingly integrated into people's everyday lives. Social scientists have also started to use these technologies for data collection, such as through apps and sensors embedded in smartphones and wearable devices. Despite the increasing device penetration in the general population, inequalities in the access to and use of digital technologies persist, reflecting existing social inequalities. Digital exclusion additionally becomes a methodological issue if the digitally disadvantaged population subgroups are not well represented in social studies.

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The proposed project investigates digital inequalities in Europe and the United States by focusing on three aims: 1) studying the correlates and mechanisms of digital technology acceptance, 2) improving the measurement of digital skills and technology use, and 3) identifying effective interventions to reduce inequalities in digital technology use.

Current stage: The project's scope has been refined to focus on the development of novel measurement instruments of smartphone skills and use based on survey and digital behavioural data. The project proposal is currently being revised for resubmission. Pilot work for the project has been presented at international conferences and workshops. An article about the measurement of smartphone use based on survey and digital behavioural data has been published in *Social Science Computer Review*.

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A2.2205 ACT: Why are the Big Two of Agency and Communion so Fundamental to Human Psychology?

Research question/goal: Agency (influence, resourcefulness, authority) and communion (benevolence, prosociality, honesty) are fundamental dimensions of human social cognition, the self-concept, and personality. These 'Big Two' must serve a tremendously important function for humans, otherwise they would not be that fundamental. Yet, what is this function? State-of-the-art answers explain the function of the Big Two either in social cognition or the self-concept or personality, and these answers contradict each other in critical ways. Here, I propose the first all-encompassing answer to the question of what function the Big Two have in social cognition and the self-concept and personality. It comes in the form of a novel theory: Agency-Communion Theory (ACT). ACT's new perspective on the Big Two entails a wide variety of previously unforeseen behavioural consequences, including a novel conceptualization of social influence. Current theories assume that people have an innate tendency to conform to majority norms. ACT questions the existence of such an innate tendency and offers an alternative with far-reaching implications for many theories across the social sciences and urgent societal challenges in the sphere of social influence. My interdisciplinary team will empirically test ACT and its novel concept of social influence. We will use new, tailor-made methodology in laboratory experiments, formal evolutionary models, Big Data, and panel studies.

Current stage: The project now comprises five methodologically different work packages: experiments, agent-based models, panel data, Big Data, and an experience sampling study. We are now in the second year of this 5–6-year project. We have spent most time so far to set up and pretest the studies for all five work packages and to refine the theory (based on the pretest results). Data collection for all five work packages will start shortly.

A2.2206 Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys

Research question/goal: Despite its promising potential to reduce attrition and biases, the use of adaptive survey designs in panel studies is lacking in two critical areas: (1) in predicting non-response and thus creating appropriate strata and (2) in the treatments that are administered in practice. This project will pair the implementation and testing of innovative prediction methodology from the field of machine learning with innovative treatments that can be assigned to likely nonrespondents. Prediction models will be trained and evaluated in a longitudinal framework that is tailored to identify panellists at risk of nonparticipation in a given (new) panel wave. The predicted risk scores of the most accurate model allow us to test the effectiveness of different treatments. Specifically, this project will compare the usage of innovative treatments in adaptive survey designs that aim to increase survey enjoyment to the more common differential incentives approach. Testing these strategies on a common ground will add to previous research on adaptive designs, which has been inconclusive about which approach is best suited to stimulate respondents' participation and engagement. Furthermore, the treatments will be compared and evaluated not only with respect to their effects on participation but also with regard to other, potentially unintended consequences for data quality in the long run. In addition, the transferability of the developed methodology to other panel studies will be investigated.

Current stage: In the second year of the project, a survey experiment for the GESIS Panel was developed and implemented. A key focus of the current work is to analyse the experimental results and combine them with outputs of predictive models to simulate prediction-based adaptive designs. A paper that looks at the generalisability of panel non-response prediction across different panel designs is currently under review.

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A2.2207 Does (National) Religiosity Ease the Psychological Burden of Lower SES?

Research question/goal: Lower socioeconomic status (SES; here: lower income, education, and job prestige) is a burden on people's psychological well-being. For long, this burden was assumed to vanish with the nations' increasing economic development. Recent findings, however, suggest that economic development does not alleviate the burden; in fact, lower SES predicts lower well-being more strongly in economically developed nations than in economically less developed ones. Our preliminary research (Berkessel et al., 2021) found that national religiosity may explain this effect: economically developed nations are less religious and therefore lack religious

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norms that buffer the negative consequences of lower SES and cast a bad light on higher SES. The proposed project examines what conditions need to be met for national religiosity to lower the psychological burden of lower SES (WP1), what religious and emotional processes underlie this effect (WP2), and how the strength of this effect develops over time in the face of a dynamically changing religious landscape (WP3).

Current stage: We are currently preparing a funding proposal for this project, which aims to examine the effect of national religiosity on the link between socioeconomic status and well-being. The project will comprise three work packages, which will apply different methods (experiments, longitudinal modeling, machine learning) and use various data sources (large-scale cross-cultural surveys, experimental data, big data).

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A2.2208 Utilizing the Potentials of Twin Studies to Improve Our Understanding of Satisficing Response Behaviour in Surveys

Research question/goal: When answering survey questions, respondents may engage in satisficing response behaviour. Satisficing means not properly progressing through all steps of the cognitive response process. The proposed project extends the existing satisficing theory to include stable and dynamic characteristics of the respondent, situation, instrument, and culture and context of a survey. To disentangle the interactions in the relationship between these factors and response behaviour, the project utilizes the potentials of different international longitudinal twin studies. Building on the theoretical contributions and empirical findings of the project, solutions to improve survey questions are developed in order to mitigate satisficing.

Current stage: The project team has started to systematically review survey methodological and psychological literature on satisficing and response styles to better understand survey response behaviour. In addition, the project's grant proposal is currently being revised for resubmission to the German Research Foundation (DFG).

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A2.2209 Integrating Data Donation in Survey Infrastructure: Quantifying, Explaining, and Addressing Errors in Representation and Measurement

Research question/goal: The widespread use of smartphones creates an enormous amount of digital trace data from log files about smartphone activities (e.g. calls and text messages, app usage) and from smartphone built-in sensors about their everyday behaviours (e.g. mobility, physical activity). Detailed behavioural measures open the possibility for a modernised assessment of social integration, social networks, and stress at the workplace. A sample of 4,293 participants of a nationally representative large-scale panel survey were asked to install a research app (IAB-SMART) on their smartphones, which passively collected novel data for social science research. Beginning in January 2018, 687 (15.9 percent) participants installed the app and contributed data on geolocation, physical activity, app usage, call and SMS logs, and phonebook contacts over the course of half a year. This project builds on and expands preliminary methodological work to improve population inference from the data and to provide access to such data for other research groups. The three objectives of this project are to (1) develop weights that adjust for coverage and nonparticipation error in order to produce unbiased population estimates on the measured constructs such as social integration, social networks, and work-related stress, (2) evaluate sources of measurement error for the different types of sensors and log file data and compare the passively measured data to self-reports, and (3) evaluate ways to anonymise the passively collected smartphone data of the project and make them available to the research community.

Current stage: The DFG-funded project has been running since June 2024. Our project team is currently designing the first data donation study and will soon launch the first phase of data collection (WP1). In this initial work package, various approaches will be tested to increase people's willingness to donate their data from platforms such as Instagram, LinkedIn, and YouTube while ensuring that the donation process is as smooth as possible for participants. Following this first stage, the experimentally tested measures will be evaluated and implemented in a large panel study (WP2). Subsequently, representation (WP3) and measurement error (WP4) will be assessed.

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A2.2308 Advancing New Methodological Approaches to Measure Social Decisions: The Case of Eating in a Family Context

Research question/goal: Social inequalities in health are a key challenge and can be largely traced back to social differences in health behaviours, such as food decisions. Food decisions are one of the key behaviours to preserve health and prevent chronic degenerative diseases, which are the major cause of death in Western countries. Yet surprisingly little is known about how, when, where, and by whom these food decisions are made. The goal of the proposed research project is to further develop and apply a multi-method approach that combines methods from informatics, sociology, and psychology to better understand everyday social decisions, using the example of family food decisions. Developing such externally valid methods that take the social context into account is central to better understand the inequalities in nutrition and health.

Current stage: We are currently conducting first pilot studies to measure social decisions with new methods. We collect sensing data to detect speech, identify speakers, and measure speaking times in eating situations. Upcoming studies will test audio cues to determine meal start and end times and evaluate the emotional valence of a meal conversation. We are also assessing user acceptance of these technologies for daily measurements of meals. Next steps involve validating these measures, refining algorithms as needed, and developing study protocols for both lab settings and real-world applications.

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A2.2413 Spatial Inequalities Beyond the Residential Neighbourhood: A Smartphone-Based Assessment of Activity Spaces, Social Support, and Intergroup Contact

Research question/goal: Research on spatial segregation has mainly focussed on the unequal distribution of population subgroups across residential neighbourhoods and the implications of these spatial patterns for social inequality. Recent approaches, however, have increasingly strived to incorporate individuals' activity spaces, encompassing the various geographic locations that individuals visit as part of their everyday activities. Most research on activity spaces has focussed on the description of segregation patterns but has only rarely investigated how these patterns are related to different dimensions of social inequality. This project leverages smartphone-based data collection for measuring disparities in everyday activity spaces in German cities and their association with social support and intergroup contact. We address the following research questions: (1)

To what extent do activity spaces vary by individuals' sociodemographic characteristics? (2) How are disparities in activity spaces related to access to social support and intergroup contact? (3) How suitable are smartphone data for measuring activity spaces?

In cooperation with: Nihad El-Kayed (Berlin).

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 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. At the same time, immigration and migrant integration leads to both negative and positive reactions among the host society that vary across time and 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, attitudes towards immigrants, 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, 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. Moreover, the causes of xenophobic attitudes are investigated, often by means of survey and field experiments. Apart from analysing publicly available large-scale quantitative data, many projects in this area collect and analyse their own data.

Active projects in 2024

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 activities in 2024 included fieldwork for the tenth wave of CILS4EU and preparing the follow-up proposal for the fifth and final funding period (2025–2026) within the DFG's long-term programme. Additionally, we expanded our data harmonization project, which combines data from CILS4EU and NEPS Starting Cohort 4 to create new research opportunities. A reference article for this new data product was published, and we initiated the linkage of CILS4EU data with administrative data from the IAB to further broaden new research perspectives. Complementing these project activities, exemplary research focussed on the challenges of social integration resulting from the 2015 refugee crisis, particularly on youth attitudes towards partnerships with recent refugees.

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A3.1816 UNICON—Understanding Nutrition Inequalities in Context: Momentary and Persistent Processes

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.

In cooperation with: Benjamin Schütz (Bremen).

Current stage: We are currently systematically screening panel data on nutrition behaviour. We are currently identifying panel data on nutrition behaviour as a basis for coordinated individual-level meta-analyses to identify the key mechanisms of social inequality in nutrition behaviour. These analyses, together with a tailored data collection using experience sampling and a purpose-built cross-sectional survey via an internet access panel, will lay the groundwork for the subsequent work packages.

A3.1819 Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent 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 2024, the first and the second wave of the PARFORM data collection were completed and the fieldwork for the third wave was started. Furthermore, the project team has begun to prepare the scientific use file and compile additional data at regional level, which will be merged with the data from the respondents.

The results from the different data collections (PARFORM wave 1, CILS4EU-DE, GIP) have been presented at several international conferences and prepared for publication. Several papers are currently under review or have been accepted for publication in scientific journals. Furthermore, the team has initiated international and national collaborations and organised a workshop with colleagues from the Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) at the MZES.

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2018 to 2027
Status/
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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

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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: We have narrowed the focus of the project to measuring work trajectories within organisations and their impact on job changes between companies. A comprehensive modelling procedure has revealed benefits for German employees, while non-German employees benefit in the long term but face serious risks in the short term. These results met with great interest at the ECSR conference. Our analyses have also shown that the effects differ between labour market segments and nationalities. The project will investigate these differences further.

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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: We nearly completed our data collection in the past year and finished fieldwork for two factorial surveys and three survey experiments. We are about to complete data collection for our correspondence test, and we will gain access to DeZIM.panel survey data about grooming practices in early 2025. One new manuscript from the project has been published at Scientific Reports, and one manuscript has been conditionally accepted at the European Sociological Review. Two manuscripts are in the review process, and we are currently preparing several more manuscripts based on the results of our newly collected data. We have also presented preliminary results from the correspondence test at several international conferences.

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

Results: The project investigated patterns of STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) performance at school, determinants of STEM enrolment in higher education, and labour market returns to STEM qualifications. Specifically, it focussed on the dimensions of gender, migration background, and ethnic origin as well as interactions between them, synthesising theoretical ideas related to economic incentives, sociocultural factors, and contextual influences at the level of the country of origin.

We used Germany-wide individual data sources, including the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), the National Assessment Study conducted by the Institute for Educational Quality Improvement (IQB), the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), and the German Microcensus, enriched with contextual data on immigrants' countries of origin.

Our findings show that immigrants who entered Germany with STEM qualifications achieve better labour market outcomes than those without, thus narrowing the gap between them and natives. Male immigrants, particularly from Eastern Europe, benefit most from STEM capital. Among women, those with STEM qualifications who come from Turkey or MENA countries are the most successful, albeit still less successful than men. Unexpectedly, characteristics of immigrants' country of origin (e.g., share of female STEM graduates) contribute little to explaining these differences.

As for the factor of socioeconomic status, we found that immigrant parents pass on their STEM capital just as effectively as native families but that their children still underperform compared to native children. Especially among students of Turkish origin, girls perform worse than boys in standardised tests in mathematics in school. Yet, at similar competence levels, boys of Turkish origin and both girls and boys of MENA origin achieve better math grades than their native peers. Net of school performance and parental education, immigrant women, particularly from Turkey and MENA countries, are more likely to choose gender-atypical STEM fields in higher education.

In sum, STEM qualifications facilitate upward social mobility for immigrants. The gender gap in STEM participation at the tertiary level tends to be smaller for immigrant women than for native-born women. Furthermore, lower performance in STEM is not an obstacle for studying STEM, neither for girls nor for immigrants.

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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 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: In the last year, we published an article that presents one of our main products of the project, namely the newly validated scales for measuring left-wing, right-wing, and general (anti-democratic) extremist attitudes. Moreover, we conducted the second large survey in Germany, France, Hungary, and Greece, which allows us, among other things, to examine the extent to which extremists divide society and create tensions between them and non-extremists. We are currently building a harmonised dataset with data from the two main surveys and the pretests, which will be made available to the research community. Based on data from both surveys, we have finally submitted a paper that provides the first large-scale, cross-national comparison of left- and right-wing radicalism, extremism, and religious fundamentalism in Europe, examining their shared and distinct sociodemographic and sociopsychological drivers. Moreover, it looks at commonalities and key differences in how these groups justify political violence.

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: The short proposal "Confronting Everyday Discrimination: Perspective-Taking for Enhancing Wellbeing in a Diverse Europe" for a NORFACE/CHANSE grant, developed together with partners from France, the UK, Austria, Switzerland, and Germany, was not successful. Currently, a proposal on the topic is being prepared to apply for an ERC Starting Grant in 2025.

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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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Andrea Chagas López
Funding/
BMFSFJ
Duration/
2020 to 2026
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: The DeZIM Networking Project successfully concluded its first funding period (2020–2023) and has been extended until 2026. In 2024, we continued and expanded the networking efforts initiated in the previous funding period. Currently, we are developing several initiatives to strengthen the network community and facilitate collaboration across the institutes. These initiatives include the DeZIM-Cowork—a travel funding scheme designed to support collaborative projects across institutions—and the DeZIM Mentoring Program. A major highlight of the year 2024 was the DeZIM Conference in Mannheim, which welcomed approximately 150 researchers, policymakers, and social stakeholders. Additionally, the network's knowledge transfer efforts have been solidified through the newsletters, various publication formats, and a speaker series (FG Wednesdays).

Director(s)/
Nan Zhang
Researcher(s)/
Alexandra Kommol,
Leonard Wendering,
Nicole Schwitter
Funding/
Emmy Noether Junior Research Group
(DGF)
Duration/
2021 to 2027
Status/
ongoing

A3.2105 Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities

Research question/goal: Recent trends in global migration have raised public concerns about the potentially negative consequences of ethnic diversity for social solidarity in Western societies. Few studies to date however have sought to explain how trust and cooperation can conversely be sustained in diverse settings. Against this backdrop, the proposed research aims to create novel behavioural indicators of social cohesion across multiethnic German neighbourhoods in order to analyse the emergence of positive community relations. In contrast to existing studies which predominately privilege comparisons between ethnically-homogenous and heterogeneous areas, a key contribution of the proposed research is to focus explicitly on important unexamined differences between highly-diverse contexts in order to understand the conditions under which diversity may undermine or, conversely, promote cooperation.

Using innovative field experimental methods, this research will develop a sophisticated set of behavioural indicators to map variation in "prosocial" behaviour across diverse urban areas. Further, this new data will be used to (i) systematically test novel theories about how different features of diverse neighbourhoods contribute to local cooperation, (ii) disentangle the individual-level mechanisms—other-regarding preferences, social norms enforcement, and intergroup contact—underlying social cohesion in multiethnic settings, and (iii) develop a richer understanding of social relations that takes both natives' and minorities' experiences into account. Overall, results from this research will open up new scientific perspectives on cooperation in diverse communities

and generate critical policy knowledge about how to "make diversity work" in an era of rapid demographic change.

Current stage: In the third year of the project, several studies were completed and substantial progress was made towards several others. A first study involving a lost letter experiment in 13 German cities has been published, while a second study analysing native–refugee contact using geolocated SOEP data is currently in the second round of revision and resubmission. Data collection is complete on a field experiment studying microaggressions and national identification, while ongoing data collection efforts involve (1) language tandem partnerships between refugees and natives, (2) intergroup contact in vocational schools, (3) trust in religious Muslims, and (4) perceptions of criminal culpability across ethnic backgrounds. Finally, we have produced a working paper on the long-term effects of immigrant–native contact using historical US census data.

A3.2202 Seeing your Religion—Regional Variation of Anti-Muslim Racism in the German Labour Market

Research question/goal: Muslim immigrants in Germany and other European countries face disadvantages in the labour market. These include lower labour market participation and a higher risk of unemployment (Auer et al. 2018). But even those who succeed in gaining access to the labour market face a number of disadvantages, e.g. in occupational positioning or income, compared to the majority population (e.g. Auer et al. 2017, Schieckoff & Sprengholz 2021). In principle, these disadvantages are more pronounced among Muslim women than among Muslim men (e.g. Salikutluk et al. 2020). The gender difference is particularly evident among newly arrived refugees: after five years of residence in Germany, about 60 percent of refugee men have entered the labour market, whereas only about 30 percent of refugee women have managed to do so (Kosyakova et al. 2021). Interestingly, obvious reasons such as trauma and educational interruptions due to flight as well as legal uncertainties seem to play only a minor role in this (Hunkler & Khoureshed 2020, Hunkler et al. 2021, Kosyakova & Brenzel 2020). To date, however, there are few studies that address intersectional inequality (multiple discrimination) based on flight, gender, and religion in the labour market context (e.g. Kosyakova et al. 2021, Salikutluk & Menke 2021). In this project, we focus on the side of employers and the role of regional factors in the structural discrimination of Muslim immigrants, especially Muslim women. To do so, our analyses will examine the labour market situation of both established migrant groups and newly arrived refugees.

Current stage: In 2024, the research team, consisting of members of the MZES, the HU Berlin, and the IAB Nuremberg, successfully completed the data collection. Around 20,000 people living in Germany and around 5,000 companies (represented by their employees with hiring

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Yuliya Kosyakova (Nuremberg)
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BMFSFJ
Duration/
2022 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

responsibility) took part in the surveys. Standardised survey experiments will allow the researchers to draw detailed conclusions about the connection between discrimination based on religious affiliation, origin and/or gender within the population and discrimination by so-called gatekeepers. In addition, the influence of local economic factors, such as local labour shortages, will be investigated. The research team expects the first publications in renowned journals in 2025.

Director(s)/
Julia Kleinewiese,
Frank Kalter
Funding/
BMFSFJ
Duration/
2022 to 2024
Status/
completed

A3.2203 "(Not) Welcome to Digital Germany"? Causes and Mechanisms of Cyber-Discrimination

Results: People today spend a significant amount of their time online, engaging in social interactions and navigating various mechanisms of human connection. As such, it is assumed that online users exhibit similar behavioural tendencies as they do in offline interactions when it comes to marginalising or denigrating others. This project investigated whether situational circumstances can explain differences between online and offline environments and how these mechanisms contribute to everyday discrimination on the internet. Funded by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) as part of the Research Network on Discrimination and Racism (FoDiRa), the project aimed to develop a research strategy to explain the situational causes of cyber-discrimination.

Specifically, the project built on key mechanisms from situational action theory (SAT) to explore how situational factors such as perceived threats or fairness norms shape discriminatory behaviour in digital spaces. It also examined the role of ingroup and outgroup categorisations in driving online discrimination. The project was based on the assumption that discrimination occurs not only between ethnic majorities and minorities but also among minority groups. By analysing these mechanisms, the project aimed to explain how digital environments both reflect and diverge from offline spaces in terms of discriminatory behaviour.

Throughout the project, the research team conducted a series of survey experiments, sampling online users from Facebook, Instagram, and Reddit. Before the main study, the team developed and pretested realistic yet generalisable scenarios and created a survey instrument to capture harmless but discriminatory behaviour. This instrument was implemented in both repeated and one-time surveys, reaching over 1,300 participants. In December 2022 and July 2023, the responses were collected through the advertising tools by Meta and Reddit, a widely accepted method within the research community. The results of the pretest were presented at several workshops and summarised in a paper for the in-house publication series 'MZES Fokus' under the title "Wer wird auf sozialen Medien diskriminiert und aus welchen Gründen? Diskriminierung auf Facebook, Instagram und Reddit".

One of the key methodological findings is that using the 2nd person perspective in factorial surveys is generally better suited to reduce social desirability bias and unintended priming than using the 3rd person perspective. This is because the 2nd person perspective creates a more immersive experience for respondents, thus encouraging more truthful and less biased answers. However, for sensitive topics, the 3rd person perspective may be preferable, as it helps reduce unintended priming effects and potentially minimises social desirability bias.

A3.2210 I Do(n't) Have a Choice: Gender and Migration Decision Making in a Quantitative Micro-perspective

Research question/goal: This research project will investigate what determines the shift in gender imbalances in migration at the micro level. More specifically, the overall research question is: how do unequal contextual factors in origin and destination alter gender (im)balances in migration decision making? The project is divided into three work packages. The first work package follows the idea that the various operationalizations of migration decision making measure different nuances of the concept and argues that these are linked to gender. I re-examine existing evidence with a meta-analysis and a Probing Experiment and put shed a new light on it. The second work package takes an origin country perspective and investigates how gendered social norms are linked to migration decision making. The third work package focusses on the influence of the potential destination country. It studies to what extent and by what means gendered labour demand and ungendered migration policies of the destination country shape migration decision making in origin. To study the second and third work package, I apply survey experiments and combine the results with structural factors. All experiments are implemented in three countries from the different key geographic areas of the 'European Neighbourhood' (North Africa, South-Eastern Balkans, Eastern Europe).

Current stage: The project proposal was revised following the feedback from the Scientific Advisory Board and is currently under review. With the assistance of a research assistant, I am compiling a comprehensive overview of the current state of research on the operationalization of migration decisions in survey studies. A paper using survey data on migration decision-making from another project explores the theoretical argument for the first time and is currently under review.

Director(s)/
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Duration/
2022 to 2026
Funding/
MZES
Status/
in preparation

Director(s)/
Irena Kogan
Researcher(s)/
Jule Schabinger
Funding/
BMBF
Duration/
2022 to 2028
Status/
ongoing

A3.2216 The Knowledge Network on Racism Research— Exchange and Further Development of Racism Research. Subproject: Regional Network South (WinRa)

Research question/goal: The Knowledge Network on Racism Research (WinRa) aims to connect and strategically strengthen existing racism research in Germany through a research-led, interdisciplinary exchange. Furthermore, WinRa aims at regional strengthening and profile building of interdisciplinary research and teaching contexts for new impulses at the universities and the respective disciplines as well as strengthening and integrating the promotion of young researchers. Finally, exchange between research on right-wing extremism and anti-Semitism and research on integration, migration, and flight is encouraged. Together with the University of Bayreuth, the MZES is responsible for the regional network south and racism research in social science.

Current stage: The project team is currently analysing the data collected in 2023-24, which encompasses a list and a description of projects from the fields of sociology, economics, and geography that focus on racism. A detailed report is being prepared for each of these research areas. Additionally, we are developing an online survey to be conducted at universities to gather information on courses that address racism. The goal is to provide a comprehensive overview of academic offerings on racism education in the various fields of study. Furthermore, the annual conference of the Regional Network South, jointly organised by the University of Bayreuth and the University of Mannheim, took place in Bayreuth in autumn 2024 under the title “Behind the data: quantitative approaches to interdisciplinary racism research”.

Director(s)/
Sandra Morgenstern
Duration/
2023 to 2026
Status/
in preparation

A3.2306 Human Trafficking in East Africa: Victims, Perpetuators, and the Impact of the Setting

Research question/goal: Human trafficking (HT) is an under-researched area, particularly from a quantitative research perspective. In our project, we are studying HT by undertaking field work in Tanzania, East Africa, an environment in which sex trafficking and forced labour are prevalent dangers—particularly for women and children. The project consists of two phases. First, we applied established theories from criminology to generate evidence on the mechanisms of HT in a factorial survey experiment. For this purpose, we collected initial causal evidence on the antecedents that increase or decrease the likelihood of becoming a victim or a perpetrator, i.e. a henchman in the HT business, in two different vignette experiments in a lab-in-the-field survey experimental research design. We investigate the different causes of HT and their interaction, especially in relation to the setting. Combined with qualitative evidence, the results from this study

will feed into the research design of the second phase of fieldwork in 2024. In this second part, we will conduct a randomized controlled trial (RCT) of an HT prevention intervention targeting bystanders, i.e. the capable guardians in the prestudy. The results will contribute to academic discussions on information provision and change through policy interventions and will have practical implications for the local community.

Current stage: In 2024, the first phase of the project was concluded. Julia Kleinewiese and Sandra Morgenstern have compiled the first causal findings on the antecedents that increase or decrease the probability of becoming a victim or a perpetrator. Based on these insights, two papers have been prepared and are currently undergoing peer review.

To start the second phase of the project, Sandra Morgenstern was awarded funding from the Innovations for Poverty Action's Human Trafficking Research Initiative (IPA-HTRI). The research team is currently preparing for the field work of the RCT-Study which is scheduled to take place in early 2025.

A3.2307 Gender Discrimination in Hiring: An Examination of Mechanisms at the Intersection of Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Occupational Status

Director(s)/
Tamara Gutfleisch
Duration/
2023 to 2026
Status/
in preparation

Research question/goal: Employers play a crucial role in how individuals are sorted into jobs. While there is an abundant literature on gender discrimination in hiring, most studies have primarily focussed on women's entrance into previously male-dominated fields (e.g. engineering). Desegregation of labour markets (and a potential reduction in gender inequalities) requires that both men and women enter gender-atypical fields. Gender stereotypes that associate men and women with certain occupations are seen as a key driver of gender discrimination in hiring. However, recent studies suggest that such stereotypes might apply differently to members of the racial/ethnic majority and minority. Overall, we know little about whether the patterns and particularly the underlying mechanisms of gender discrimination in hiring are the same for men and women of the ethnic majority and minority. Moreover, occupational status has often been confounded with sex composition, masking potential explanations for the variation of gender discrimination within male- and female-dominated occupations. The objective of this project is to gain a better understanding of the mechanisms underlying gender discrimination in hiring at the intersection of gender, race/ethnicity, and occupational status with a focus on the role of stereotypes. The analytical focus is on Germany—an example for a highly sex-segregated labour market with strong occupational hierarchies. The project will use data from field and survey experiments, in which real recruiters provide evaluations of experimentally manipulated applicant profiles.

Current stage: The project is currently preparing a comprehensive grant proposal. To date, we have conducted an extensive literature review and collected and reviewed instruments to measure math-related gender stereotypes. These activities have helped refine the research questions, develop the theoretical framework, and identify approaches to effectively capture STEM-related stereotypes among gatekeepers and job seekers.

Director(s)/
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MZES
Duration/
2023 to 2029
Status/
in preparation

A3.2311 Beyond (In-)Group Solidarity: Minority-Minority Relationships and Boundary Processes in the Context of Contemporary Immigration and Increasing Diversity (MIMI)

Research question/goal: Rising immigration to Europe has fuelled an intense debate across the social sciences over the impact of ethnic diversity on social cohesion. To date, this debate has focussed primarily on the reactions of a dominant 'native' majority group to the growing presence of ethnic minorities. In contrast, the interactions between members of different minority groups are frequently overlooked. Addressing this oversight is important because minority-minority encounters constitute a substantial and increasing share of social interactions in diversifying societies. Thus, the study of minority-minority relations is key to understanding the potential for group cooperation and conflict in local, national, and institutional contexts. Against this backdrop, MIMI aims to extend our existing theoretical framework for the analysis of minority-minority relations. Combining innovative survey and experimental methods, MIMI will provide rigorous empirical evidence to describe and analyse the attitudes and behaviours of minorities towards other minorities (as well as 'majority members') and the increasing ethnoracial and religious diversity in Germany.

Current stage: The project was submitted to the DFG for funding as an Emmy-Noether project in July 2024 and is currently under review.

Director(s)/
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Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2024 to 2027
Status/
in preparation

A3.2410 Misperceptions of Immigration Policies: Bias, Information, and Implications

Research question/goal: In today's political landscape, misperceptions concerning political matters are pervasive. If citizens base their political decisions on such misperceptions, their behaviour may not align with what it would be if they had accurate knowledge. With the rise of right-wing populist parties, the issue of immigration is especially vulnerable to misinformation, potentially resulting in the average citizen misperceiving the status quo of immigration policies. But how strong are these misperceptions, and can they be countered with correct information? This research

project first explores how the extent of misperceptions varies across different issues of immigration and integration policies. Secondly, the project investigates the effect of accurate information on immigration policies, considering different agents of information and focusing on migrant heterogeneity. More specifically, the project asks if accurate information can lead to a change in inclusive attitudes and behaviours and affect political behaviour more broadly. This project holds implications for the academic literature and policymakers alike.

Current stage: [This project started only recently].

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

The study of democracy in Europe is at the core of the research conducted in Department B. The coherence of the Department's research activities is rooted in a common interest in European democratic governance and the emphasis on theory-driven, comparative empirical research in this area.

The projects in the Department focus on the issue of democracy in Europe, with a particular focus on the conditions and contextual factors of democratic governance. These projects approach the subject from different perspectives, which organises the research in three areas. Together, these three research areas investigate complementary and interrelated aspects of democratic politics in European countries and in the European multilevel system of governance. Projects in Research Area B1 investigate the conditions of democratic governance in terms of the behaviour and orientations of citizens; projects in Research Area B2 focus on the institutional contexts of democratic governance; projects in Research Area B3 explore political behaviour and political decision-making in regions impacted by European states or the European Union. Several projects are part of international research networks and many aim to generate open data and open materials as public goods for the scientific community.

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

The orientations, expectations, and interests of individual citizens form the foundation of democratic governance in modern democracies. Due to persistent societal processes of modernisation, such as increasing levels of education, individualisation and fragmentation, citizens have become increasingly reluctant to follow traditional norms or authorities. Continued immigration raises questions about how migrants adapt to and interact with the political landscape and how these dynamics influence citizens' attitudes and behaviour. At the same time, 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 how social media such as Twitter or Facebook are reshaping political campaigns and affect the way political protests are organised.

Projects within Research Area B1 tackle these questions concerning changes in behaviour, orientation, and political engagement of individuals with innovative data collection methods. Similarities and differences in these dimensions provide distinct opportunities for good governance—which seem to evolve differently in different countries. A key challenge for research in this area lies in developing 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 2024

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: In 2024, the project team was primarily concerned with the completion and submission of manuscripts and journal articles. Among other things, the team conducted research on

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2009 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

everyday political conversations, social polarisation in Germany, belief in conspiracy theories in society, and their consequences for the perceived integrity of democratic elections. Furthermore, the effects of everyday contacts across party lines on affective polarisation are being investigated as part of a dissertation project. The GLES is now permanently anchored as an institutionalized election study at GESIS. All the latest news can be found at <https://gles.eu/>.

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Lukas Isermann,
Klara Müller,
Leonie Rettig
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2009 to 2024
Status/
completed

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

Results: This project investigated the short- and long-term dynamics of voting behaviour in German federal elections. In addition to studying these dynamics separately, it attempted to link short-term dynamics within election campaigns to long-term dynamics during a legislative period and beyond. In theoretical terms, the project was based on the idea that short- and long-term dynamics can be accounted for by the interplay of voter characteristics and situation-specific factors.

The complex and multi-faceted research design of the GLES was successfully applied for the first time during the 2009 Bundestag elections. Shortly after the election, the project provided all interested researchers with an unprecedented pool of high-quality data sets. In addition, the 2009 federal election and electoral change in Germany were analysed from various perspectives in numerous publications using the data collected. In the second project phase, the proven design was continued and applied to the 2013 federal election.

Against this backdrop, German citizens eligible to vote were surveyed repeatedly again during the legislative period and the election campaign preceding the 2017 election as well as after this election and government formation. The sample comprised both citizens who had already been surveyed during the election campaign preceding the 2013 federal election and citizens who were surveyed in fall 2016 for the first time.

The results of our research indicate that when making up their minds in the run-up to federal elections, voters respond to campaign communications, though not all in the same way. Whereas for some voters, campaigns primarily serve as a means to confirm their political preferences, others respond to the campaign by changing their partisan preferences and make their decision late. Looking at the decision-making in subsequent elections, voters who had made up their minds long before the first election were not necessarily among the early deciders in the next election. Likewise, late deciding in one election predicted late deciding to some extent in the following election, but far from perfectly. Linking short- and long-term dynamics, in some cases, short-term campaign dynamics caused inter-election vote switching. In others, changes of voting intentions between election campaigns were neutralised by campaign dynamics that lead voters back to the party they had voted for in the preceding election. In a sizable number of cases, however,

inter-election switching was due to changes of voting intention between campaigns, whereas voters did not change their voting intention during the campaign anymore. Inter-election differences in the time and substance of decision-making as well as the interplay of short- and long-term dynamics appear to be linked to the exposure to elite communication and other contextual features whose effects are conditioned by voter characteristics.

The German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) has been permanently anchored as an institutionalised election study at GESIS. All the latest news can be found at <https://gles.eu/>

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?

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Researcher(s)/
Manuel Neumann,
Christian Schnaudt
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2008 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

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: Der Fokus des letzten Jahres bestand darin, die finale Phase des Projekts einzuleiten. Wissenschaftliche Artikel zu den verbleibenden Kernfragen des Projekts, wie bspw. zur Ausprägung deliberativer Einstellungen von Bürger*innen, sind bei internationalen, peer-reviewed Journals zur Veröffentlichung eingereicht. Zudem kam das Dissertationsprojekt mit einem Fokus auf Geschlechterunterschiede in verschiedenen Dimensionen politischer Alltagsgespräche weiter voran. Konzepte und Ergebnisse aus diesem Kontext mündeten in Beiträge zu internationalen Konferenzen. Nach Ende der DFG-Förderung steht nun auch die finale Veröffentlichung der erhobenen Daten an. Zur Förderung der öffentlichen Wahrnehmung der Forschungsergebnisse wurde zudem ein Artikel im Rahmen der Reihe MZES Fokus veröffentlicht.

Director(s)/
Richard Traunmüller,
Marc Helbling
Researcher(s)/
Ulrich Müller
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2020 to 2024
Status/
completed

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

Results: While it is commonly argued and shown that immigration is one of the most divisive issues in Western Europe and that people have strong opinions either in favour or against immigration, the aim of this project was to investigate whether preferences and commitment to immigration policy are more nuanced than often assumed. We went beyond previous studies that examine general attitudes towards immigration policy and, based on a series of survey experiments in Germany and to some extent in the UK and the US, explored the extent to which people's attitudes vary in the interrelated areas of immigration, integration, and naturalisation policy. Finally, we also wanted to find out to what extent the commitment of immigration supporters and opponents differs.

Based on the assumption that immigration is a complex issue and involves many specific policy choices, we first examined whether individuals' attitudes towards a range of immigration policy criteria are consistently restrictive or permissive. Our results suggest that attitudes towards immigration, integration, and naturalization policies are not uniformly open or closed. Overall, the public tends to be open on some aspects of immigration policy and closed on others. Moreover,

population groups that are either “pro” or “anti” immigration in general have the same preferences for an open or closed stance on certain immigration policies.

In a second step, we distinguished between three dimensions of immigration policy. Most studies are concerned with the number of people who are admitted to the country. However, immigration policy must also address who is admitted to the country and what rights they may have. We found that attitudes towards immigration policy depend on the criteria for entry and the migrant rights. Respondents who are generally against immigration are willing to compromise and allow more immigration if the admission criteria become more selective. Respondents who are in favour of immigration are willing to compromise and accept less immigration if rights become more generous.

In a third step, we went beyond most studies, which have so far focussed on attitudes, and examined how committed people's behaviours are when it comes to immigration issues. A key finding of our study is that people with positive attitudes towards immigration are more civically engaged in supporting immigration. However, we also find that people with anti-immigration attitudes are more likely to support politicians based on their immigration proposals. In addition, people with anti-immigrant attitudes are more likely to support politicians who agree with them on immigration but violate democratic norms. These differences in electoral prioritisation can largely be explained by ideological extremes.

Our findings have implications for understanding differences of opinion on immigration and for policy debates in general. The study promotes a more detailed approach to the study of immigration preferences. In doing so, we show how future studies can refine expectations about when policy preferences are more permissive or restrictive and how policy compromises can be achieved.

B1.2018 Security Threats and Fragile Commitments: Stress-Testing Public Support for Human Rights at Home and Abroad

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 of human rights. Second, with a detailed experimental investigation in two major European

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Duration/
2020 to 2026
Status/
ongoing

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.

Current stage: We completed the first wave of our survey of the German public (N=8,000) and have started to analyse the data. Initial basic descriptive statistics suggest that whether people recognise and favour support for human rights depends on the characteristics of the right holder. For a conference paper, we are currently preparing a first overview of how group membership affects attitudes towards police violence.

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Duration/
2020 to 2025
Status/
in preparation

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

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: The project has made significant progress in generating research output and laying the groundwork for a funding proposal. A book chapter on housing and voting in the 2021 German Bundestag election has been published, and a peer-reviewed journal article introducing the novel concept of rental market risk as a driver of support for radical right parties is forthcoming. A pilot study fielded in Germany in Fall 2024 provides a first test of the proposed methods for measuring voters' positions and salience attributions regarding multi-dimensional housing policy.

B1.2107 The Impact of Social Structure, Discrimination and Violence on the German Muslim Community

Research question/goal: The religiosity and religious identity of Western European Muslims has received increasing attention in academic research and public discourse. Yet, despite extensive research over the past decade, Muslims' strong preservation of religious traditions remains an unsolved pattern in Western European immigration societies. A dominant explanation for this is the discrimination or exclusion of Muslim immigrants by the majority population. However, beyond the often individually experienced discrimination in everyday situations, Muslim individuals are subject to a more severe and increasingly visible form of xenophobia: violence and acts of terror, which explicitly target Muslims indiscriminately. Moreover, radical Islamic terror organizations try to fuel this vicious cycle. Caught between a faction of radicalized Muslims and hostile, Islamophobic elements of the majority population, secular segments of the Muslim population are in an awkward position, in which they feel resentment and pressure from different sides.

Surprisingly, however, we have very little empirical research on how this two-pronged threat of violence affects Muslims in Germany. The proposed research project addresses core questions within this research gap: How does religiously motivated violence alter religious identity? How does identity, discrimination, and violence affect civic or political behaviour? And how do these reactions vary with the social position that individuals occupy? After all, social mobility has fundamentally altered and diversified the German society, including the largest Muslim-origin immigrant group, the so-called guest workers of Turkish origin and their descendants. Today, many Muslim-origin immigrants of all generations hold a wide range of positions in politics, economy,

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and society, with the result that religion cross-cuts many other dimensions that are potentially relevant to individuals' social identity.

We build on the theoretical framework of the overarching research unit "Reconfiguration and Internalization of Social Structure" (RISS) and expand it by illuminating how exogenous events, such as Islamist and anti-Muslim violence, perturb the association between social structure, identity, and behaviour. The proposed project examines these questions using an original survey of German Muslims, which we will collect as part of the RISS Internalization Survey. We apply an innovative measurement strategy using a conjoint experiment to estimate the importance of religion within individuals' multidimensional social identity. Furthermore, our proposed empirical analysis employs an experimental design to evaluate how social identity as well as political preferences and behaviour are linked to perceptions of violence and discrimination.

Current stage: In 2024, we completed the data collection for the Turkish origin subsample of the RISS Internalization Survey. After data cleaning, preparation, and documentation, we started the analysis and produced a paper on extremist violence, discrimination, and Muslim religious identification. The study leverages survey experiments and novel model-based measures of social identification. We find that perceived Islamist violence causes individuals to distance themselves from other Muslims, but this negative effect disappears when individuals also perceive discrimination against Muslims. The paper is currently under review at the American Journal of Political Science.

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B1.2201 Party Policy Ambiguity and its Consequences for Political Representation and Satisfaction with Democracy

Research question/goal: Political parties often take ambiguous policy stances. This project investigates how citizens respond to them with respect to three central questions: Under what circumstance do citizens realize that a party's policy stances are ambiguous? To what extent does this affect citizens' vote choices? And do citizens feel more or less represented by ambiguous parties? To answer these questions, we conduct survey experiments and comparative surveys in several European democracies.

Our results promise to contribute to our understanding of how democracies can generate democratic representation. In particular, we aim to provide novel insights into whether elections, i.e. the key mechanism to ensure that democracies represent their citizens well, are actually able to foster democratic representation in the context of party policy ambiguity. At the same time, we

explore whether the use of ambiguous policy stances takes a toll on citizens' satisfaction with democracy.

Current stage: Having finished two pretests, we are currently preparing the final survey experiments to be fielded in multiple countries. The pretest results look very promising such that we did not need to make major changes. We expect the final data collection endeavour to start soon.

B1.2204 Implicit and Explicit Racism in News and Social Media

Research question/goal: This project investigates implicit and explicit racism in the mediated public sphere (established news media, alternative media, social networks) in Germany and its effects on racist stereotypes in the population. We build on a shorter project that was funded with in the first round of the DeZIM racism monitor, in which we successfully developed instruments for the automated measurement of explicit and implicit group-related stigmatization in the news coverage of select key media outlets. Based on this research, we will now capture a broader picture of the larger mediated public sphere in Germany. We will investigate the following questions:

1. Which ethnical, cultural, or religious groups are portrayed with positive or negative connotations in which areas of the mediated public sphere?
2. What are the differences between the implicit and explicit emotional tonality of news coverage of different groups within established media, alternative media, and social media?
3. In which thematic context do we find a significantly larger share of explicit or implicit negative connotations relating to specific groups?
4. How does the degree of implicit and explicit negative associations in the mediated public sphere affect implicit and explicit racist stereotypes in the population?

We draw upon established theories from social psychology and communication research related to group attribution and stigmatization, starting with Social Identity Theory and Social Categorization Theory, which capture the centrality of group membership in how people perceive themselves and others. Mediated discourses play an important role in the reproduction of such group schemes, especially concerning the attitudes towards outgroups ("Mediated Intergroup Contact").

To analyse the entirety of these influences, we investigate negative as well as positive attributions within the mediated public sphere. Furthermore, we account for manifest as well as latent messages media content can contain, corresponding to findings that people hold both explicit

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and implicit negative or positive attributes towards social groups. Therefore, we measure both explicit group evaluations and implicitly value-laden statements within the German mediated public sphere. This will include traditional journalistic media, regional media, alternative online media, and relevant political social media accounts. Through continuous data collection over the whole project period, we will capture a longitudinal image of the degree of explicit and implicit racist stigmatization within the German mediated public sphere.

In a second project module, we will investigate the effects of explicit and implicit group-related stigmatization on explicit and implicit group-related attitudes. We will employ a large-scale experimental design using the rich-stimulus sampling strategy, which allows us to model the independent factor (degree of stigmatization within media content) as a continuous variable.

Current stage: In both project pillars—content analysis and effects experiment—all data have been collected and initial analyses have been completed. Two journal publications based on these analyses are currently being prepared and will be submitted shortly. At the same time, we are revising two publications (theory paper & validation study) for journal publication. At the end of 2024, we also completed the data archiving and preparation of our content analysis model as a web app, which can be used by media practitioners to assess the degree of group stigmatisation within their texts.

B1.2211 Political Identities in an Era of Alternative News

Research question/goal: The increasing spread of information from untrustworthy sources on the internet and on social media is linked to problematic forms of societal protest and negative changes in democratic culture. At the same time, political life seems to be increasingly determined by voters' rejection of 'the other side' rather than a sense of identification or attachment to any clearly defined 'us'. Against this backdrop, this project investigates the interplay of populist alternative news and political identities among citizens in Germany. Through existing web-tracking data and newly collected survey data, this project explores (1) how the content of untrustworthy articles and the profile of its consumers changed across time, (2) the effect of both positive and negative partisanship on belief in misinformation, and (3) the effect of believing misinformation on attitudes towards political actors and whether it persists even after corrective information.

Current stage: We have successfully prepared a proposal for submission to the DFG by the end of 2024. The proposal will be submitted in the first weeks of 2025.

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B1.2301 Acceptance of Smartphone Technologies for Social Science Data Collection

Research question/goal: The rising spread of smartphones among the general population offers empirical social research new opportunities for collecting data about attitudes and behaviours. Smartphones can be used to administer surveys and, at the same time, to collect detailed behavioural data through the built-in sensors. However, a major challenge of smartphone-based data collection is the low willingness of the population to participate. Selective participation by certain subgroups of the population can lead to biased results.

This project will develop and test a theoretical framework of the social acceptance of smartphones as a data collection tool in empirical social research with the aim to improve the representativeness of smartphone-based studies. The main questions are what social psychological factors explain the willingness to participate and what measures can be used to increase this willingness. The theoretical framework will be developed on the basis of a systematic review of technology acceptance theories and qualitative in-depth interviews with smartphone users. The results will subsequently be tested in the context of a smartphone data collection.

Current stage: The results from a systematic review of the determinants of participation in smartphone-based data collection have been presented at international conferences and workshops. An article about the systematic review is about to be submitted to a peer-reviewed journal. Furthermore, the project team is preparing qualitative in-depth interviews with smartphone users about potential participation barriers in smartphone-based studies.

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B1.2304 Responsible Terrorism Coverage—Part 2 (ResTeCo-2)

Research question/goal: In the first phase of the project, we developed a set of normative criteria for responsible terrorism coverage and analysed textual reporting on terrorism comparatively and over time. The ResTeCo-2 project directly builds on these results and pursues four interconnected aims. First, we will adapt the existing criteria for responsible terrorism coverage to multimodal media content (text, images, and video). Second, multimodal coverage of terrorism in both legacy and alternative news media in Germany will be analysed over a period of ten years (2013–2022) to ascertain how well the coverage matches the responsible quality criteria. Third, we will compare the effects of responsible and irresponsible terrorism coverage on media users. In doing so, we will focus on emotional reactions to terrorism coverage, on perceptions of the

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legitimacy and prestige of the perpetrators, and on attitudes towards societal outgroups in danger of being framed as 'suspect communities'. Finally, we will identify and empirically test communicative mitigation strategies. Such strategies are designed to help policymakers and security agencies mitigate the negative effects of irresponsible coverage by inserting messages that tone down emotions and differentiate perpetrators from potential 'suspect communities'. The project combines automated multimodal content analysis with two large-scale survey experiments. It advances communication research by systematically applying normative quality criteria to multimodal terrorism coverage and by generating empirical evidence on the real-life effects of responsible coverage and mitigating messages for the first time.

Current stage: In the content-analytical part of the project, we have completed the selection of terror events over the past 10 years and are currently finalising the collection of multimodal coverage (text and images) from a diverse sample of German mainstream and fringe media outlets. Two survey experiments on media effects have been conducted in Germany—one on Islamist terrorism, the other on right-wing terrorism. We found that responsible terrorism coverage reduces anger in media users in the case of Islamist terrorism, whereas it increases their fear and anger in the case of right-wing terrorism. These results suggest that alignment between the perpetrator's ideology and media users' social identity significantly shapes reactions to terrorism coverage.

B1.2305 Election Forecasts for the German Federal Election 2025

Research question/goal: In this research project, we devise a forecasting endeavour for the 2025 German Federal Election, which provides three main contributions. First, it advances the dynamic scientific forecasting of elections in multiparty systems by developing and applying new methods that account for uncertainty over time and efficiently pool information from various sources and levels. Second, it collects primary and secondary polling data, which will inform local and national level forecasts as well as research on the consequences of election forecasting exposure. These data will be made available to the scientific community for further analyses. Third, it will provide observational and experimental evidence on the consequences of election forecasts on the attitudes and behaviours of citizens and elites.

Current stage: We collected survey data ahead of the Saxon state election in September 2024 and gathered structural data from previous state elections. Additionally, we adapted our forecasting model for state elections and utilized the collected data to create forecasts for Brandenburg, Thuringia, and Saxony. The forecasts and their evaluations can be viewed at zweitstimme.org. A paper based on this work has been submitted. Furthermore, we presented our research at various conferences, including the German Political Science Association's (DVPW) conference, where we organized an election forecasting panel. Currently, we are preparing our data collection for the 2025 German federal election.

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B1.2309 Politicised Wokeness, Residential Mobility, and Spatial Polarisation

Research question/goal: Within a remarkably short time, “wokeness” has developed into one of the most salient and polarising labels in contemporary politics. Given the increased salience and affective capacity of (anti-)wokeness in present-day political conflict, this project sets out to study the politicisation of wokeness and its downstream consequences for the political geography of Germany. We argue that the politicisation of wokeness has distinct qualities that set it apart from the politicisation of other contested issues. Whereas positional policy preferences surrounding woke issues likely align with the sociocultural dimension of political conflict, the politicisation of wokeness is new in ways that transcend mere positional–attitudinal disagreement in the political space. Salient policy preferences relating to (anti-)woke issues serve as vehicles to activate and mobilise antagonistic sociopolitical identities. We test hypotheses that link this concept of politicised (anti-)wokeness to the much-debated phenomenon of geographical political polarisation in

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Germany. Given the increasing mobilisation of (anti-)woke identities, the misfit between individual dispositions towards woke issues and the local opinion climate in the individuals' residential environment prompts the prevalence and intensity of everyday political conflict. As a result, feelings of social distance to the surrounding residents emerge. We hypothesise that such a mismatch constitutes an important and independent source of affective attachment to one's place of residence which, in turn, determines patterns of residential mobility. These geographic selection processes, in turn, may reinforce political polarisation along geographical fault lines. We test these arguments using an innovative mix of observational and experimental data, embedded in a large and representative georeferenced survey of the German residential population.

Current stage: The project has made significant progress in the production of research output and preliminary work for a funding proposal. A two-wave pilot study titled "Residential Attachment in Germany", fielded before and after the East German state elections between August and November of 2024, offers an initial application of the proposed measurement and design strategies and a first empirical test of the central hypotheses. The results from these analyses will be presented over the course of the 2025 conference season. s project started only recently.

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B1.2406 The Electoral Advantages of Being a Prime Minister Candidates' Party

Research question/goal: Based on the hypothesis that voters prefer parties with a good chance of forming a government, this project explores whether parties gain votes beyond their ideological appeal if they are potential candidates to be the next prime minister's party. To investigate the impact of the label "prime minister candidate's party" on parties' electoral performance, the project analyses election results, dedicated surveys, and experimental data at the level of the German federal states as well as cross-nationally. Additionally, the project seeks to propose a functional definition of the "prime minister candidate's party" based on its projected electoral performance, reputation, and media coverage.

Current Stage: [This project started only recently].

B1.2412 Leveraging Large Language Models for Survey Research

Research question/goal: The recent advances and availability of large language models (LLMs) have created new opportunities for research in the social and behavioural sciences. This project investigates to what extent LLMs can be used to facilitate two aspects of survey data collection: (1) questionnaire development and evaluation and (2) survey interviewing. First, we examine to what extent LLMs can identify potential problems in survey questions compared to existing evaluation methods. Second, we assess to what extent an LLM-based chatbot can collect high quality survey data compared to a standard web survey. Third, we investigate whether the LLMs' performance can be improved with prompt-engineering and fine-tuning.

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 shaping 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) the changing roles of parties and their representatives in parliaments and governments in Western and Eastern Europe. Contexts for democratic governance are also affected by courts and their decisions. Projects in this area consider collective actors not merely as unitary actors; instead, they investigate internal processes within these bodies to obtain more general explanations for the impact of contextual structures on democratic governance.

Active projects in 2024

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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: In 2024, we drafted a DFG grant proposal in collaboration with internal partners at the MZES (project B1.2111), which will be submitted to the DFG after internal review. Further preparatory steps include migrating the existing Political Documents Archive (polidoc.net) to a sustainably available Shiny App. Hosted at the MZES, this app will allow us to include party

manifestos as one of the project's text data sources. A paper titled "Measuring Populism from Party Manifestos with Multilingual Context-Sensitive BERT" has been accepted for presentation at the Annual Congress of the Swiss Political Science Association in January 2025. The paper focusses on the coding of populist statements using recently developed annotation scheme and the training and evaluation of context- and language-sensitive machine learning models.

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

Results: The aim of the project was to analyse what effects the signals sent out by the parties and their representatives in the media in the last four weeks before the election have on party competition in general and on voters' perception of the parties in particular. One basic assumption was that with increasing diversity of the statements of party representatives before elections, the programmatic profile of the parties becomes less clear and more inconsistent, so that voters decide less on the basis of their ideological-programmatic distance between them and the party, but on the basis of other factors. In a second step, the question of how parties react to the political mood over the course of the legislative period was investigated. To this end, the press releases of the parties in two of the ten European countries studied in the project were collected and analysed.

During the two project phases, extensive data was collected and analysed, allowing us to observe the multi-layered effects of the signals that parties send out during the election campaign and the whole legislative period on party competition and on the perception of the parties and their positions. The many facets of party communication have been and continue to be analysed in numerous articles. While the Covid-19 pandemic hampered work in the second phase of the project, a comprehensive media dataset was nevertheless compiled and press releases in two countries were collected and analysed. A workshop held in the second phase of the project brought together researchers from several countries. A planned anthology will examine the causes and consequences of negative campaigning in detail.

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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 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: In the final full year of the "MigRep"-project, numerous findings were published across various academic journals. Additionally, we have shared the project outcomes with a broader audience, for example at the DeZIM conference in Mannheim and at international conferences. A key research focus was exploring the different operationalisations of the statistical category "migration background" and examining how these variations in measurement affect statistical analyses and results. To conclude the project, the publication of a comprehensive anthology summarising these findings is planned.

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: In 2024, we focussed on analysing the role of issue salience in European party systems from both a formal and an empirical perspective. Three manuscripts were finalised, two of which have already been accepted for publication. We also analysed the structure of West European public opinion using data we had gathered and combined in the first years of the project. The results have been summarised in a manuscript, which we are currently revising for publication. To analyse issue evolution in environmental policy more closely, we hand-coded German parties' manifestos with a newly developed scheme.

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

Results: How do courts exercise political power through opinion writing? To understand the influence of courts, most research focuses on judicial decisions' outcomes—whether a plaintiff's referral is upheld or dismissed. This project adopts a broader perspective by examining how the substance and style of opinion writing influence public perception. Judicial opinions can vary significantly in accessibility; some use plain, content-related language, while others rely on technical jargon, making them more difficult for the public to process. Easily accessible opinions are likely to attract broader media coverage, while complex ones may be overlooked. This implies that judges can shape media attention and, consequently, the degree of public awareness of judicial decisions. Public engagement with judicial opinions occurs not only through traditional media but also in discussions on social media.

The goal of this project was to apply both established and novel automated text analysis techniques to map content-related aspects of judicial decisions and link them to public perception. We

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intended to analyse decisions from the German Federal Constitutional Court, the U.S. Supreme Court, and the French Conseil Constitutionnel. These courts differ in structure, politicization, and decision-making scope, allowing us to compare judicial opinion formation across varied judicial systems.

While we were unable to secure funding to conduct the full project, we carried out two preparatory studies, which were published as separate papers. The first study used citation networks to scale judgments of German lower courts, with a focus on forum shopping (litigants trying to have their case heard in a court that is expected to provide a favourable judgment) and forum selling (a court's attempt to attract lawsuits). The second study applied manifesto scores of brief authors to place court judgments and political actors within a common policy space. This method was showcased in two quantitative case studies using judgments from the European Court of Justice and the German Federal Constitutional Court.

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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: The project is currently in the stage of data collection. In particular, we collect data on prime ministers leaving office to study how different factors increase or decrease their survival in office. Furthermore, we are currently developing more specific empirical methods that will allow us to distinguish between those prime ministers that leave office voluntarily and those who are pushed out of office by intra-party competition.

B2.2023 RISKOPIA: Coping With Uncertainty in Representative Democracy

Results: As it is never entirely certain what the consequences of political decisions will be, both citizens and politicians need to deal with risk. How does this affect decision-making and accountability of voters and elected representatives in representative democracies? To answer this question, the project investigated the role of risk perceptions, risk preferences, and risk behaviour of representatives and citizens/voters in the political delegation process. Specifically, the project tested 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.

To test basic assumptions about the role of risk preferences in the delegation process, several rounds of online experiments were conducted. Specifically, the experiments focused on exploring the existence of a potential "outcome bias" among voters when judging representatives based on their decisions made under uncertainty. More precisely, we examined whether risk preferences affect voting decisions in an incentivized online experiment. Subjects assigned the role of politicians decide for the voters how much to invest in a risky policy, whereas subjects assigned the role of voters learn about the risk profiles of the politicians and decide whether to re-elect the incumbent or to elect the challenger. We found that voters are significantly more likely to elect politicians who propose policies that are in line with the voters' risk preferences and that politicians adapt to the assumed risk preferences of the voters. If a voter learns that the politician's decision led to a negative outcome, despite a low probability of such an outcome, she is less likely to re-elect this politician. Furthermore, the results suggest an incumbency advantage independent of institutional advantages.

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B2.2212 Challenges of Radical Left and Left-wing Populist Parties for Party Competition and Coalition Politics in Western Europe

Research question/goal: The prominence of radical and populist parties has increased in Western European party systems over the past few decades. Though we have seen a substantial increase in academic literature on the radical right party family, we have yet to understand the role of radical left parties in a systematic cross-sectional approach. The more polarised political

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systems become, the more important it is to carefully disentangle the influence radical parties can have on the individual and party level. This research proposes studying radical left parties on both the national and the subnational level in selected Western European countries—Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden—to analyse their influence on the programmatic strategies of competing parties and on coalition politics. This project collects and evaluates party manifestos and social media data to analyse internal conflicts of radical left parties and their influence on party competition and coalition politics.

Current stage: The project is currently focussing on data generation and theory development. We have updated the dataset on the policy positions of German parties on the state and federal level. Based on this, we have estimated the policy positions of the new party “Bündnis Sarah Wagenknecht” (BSW) and studied the effects of its entry on the government formation processes in Germany. Furthermore, we have created a dataset to examine the impact of left-wing party strength on policy outcomes at the local level.

B2.2214 Dynamics of Government–Opposition Parliamentary Relations and Public Attitudes

Research question/goal: This project investigates the trade-offs between conflict and cooperation from both the parties’ and the voters’ perspectives. I will first study how changes in public opinion inputs—through polls and subnational electoral results—affect parties’ interactions in parliament. I will then turn to the effects of said interactions on voters’ attitudes toward the opposition parties as well as the democratic system as a whole.

I will create a broad comparative dataset combining information from official sources and existing datasets on legislative votes, parliamentary speeches, electoral results, and polling data for all parties in the studied parliaments. This dataset will be combined with CSES, ESS, and Eurobarometer survey data. Finally, a cross-national survey experiment will be conducted to identify the micro-mechanisms underlying voters’ responses to party activity.

Current stage: The project’s primary data collection and harmonisation has been finalised with a 12-country dataset that combines parliamentary votes and election polls. We are now working on a sentiment analysis of these countries’ parliamentary speeches. Additionally, we are compiling a dataset of the media coverage of government–opposition interactions in those countries. In terms of output, four working papers are at different stages of preparation for submission.

Director(s)/
Or Tuttnauer
Researcher(s)/
Lukas Warode
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2022 to 2026
Status/
ongoing

B2.2310 Social Group Appeals: Prevalence, Functions, and Consequences

Research question/goal: The project provides a new perspective on political communication and party competition by focussing on an important aspect that has been relatively neglected in the previous literature: parties' appeals to social groups. The first goal of the project is to collect new comparative data on the prevalence of group appeals and describe and explain the variation of appeals to distinct group categories across time, over different countries, and for various party types. The second goal of the project is to develop and test potential explanations of how parties use specific types of appeals to associate themselves with specific social groups, to influence how the public perceives their policy proposals, and to discredit other rival parties. The third and final goal of the proposed project is to investigate the effect and consequences of group appeals on voters' perception of representation, their electoral choices, and their opinions about policies.

The project will examine party manifestos from 1970 to 2020 in ten European countries. This novel dataset will be merged with existing information on parties' issue salience and policy positions and on voters' policy preferences and group attitudes. Additionally, voters' reactions to group appeals will be investigated using survey experiments.

Current stage: The project proposal with the title "Group Appeals in Parliamentary and Electoral Debates (GAPED)" was finalised and submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) at the beginning of October 2024. The project is planned as a collaboration with Hauke Licht from the University of Innsbruck as part of the DFG's WEAVE lead agency process.

Director(s)/
Lena Maria Huber
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2023 to 2026
Status/
in preparation

B2.2408 Countering Polarization: Exploring the Potential of the Borda Score for Systems of Proportional Representation

Research question/goal: Systems of proportional representation (PR) are known to produce centrifugal incentives that encourage especially small parties to take extreme policy positions. This research project investigates the political forces that provoke such polarising tendencies and explores the potential of the Borda score to allocate seats under a system of proportional representation with the aim of countering party system polarisation. Borda voting is a choice rule from the class of preferential voting systems that takes the complete preference ordering of voters into account. It is known to be immune against many voting paradoxes and beneficial for consensus-seeking candidates. Relying on formal theory, computational methods, survey experiments, and

Director(s)/
Anna-Sophie Kurella
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2024 to 2030
Status/
in preparation

empirical analyses, the project will analyse the properties and incentives that arise in PR systems if seats are allocated in proportion to the Borda score rather than in proportion to first ranks. Based on the results generated by the project, it will be possible to evaluate whether a Borda-based PR rule is better equipped to counter polarising party strategies while maintaining many of the positive aspects of proportional electoral systems.

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 is not restricted to the EU; vertical relationships can also be found in many other political systems, for example in federalised or decentralised countries.

Analytical units under scrutiny in this area are individual, corporate, and collective actors in regional, national, and EU arenas, which shape the outcome of democratic decision-making processes. The research area includes projects that analyse how citizens perceive political decisions within the context 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 thus focus on the impact of European integration on the behaviour of citizens and institutional actors such as parties or national governments. They address processes of political decision-making at the EU level and ask how these affect decision-making processes of political authorities at the national, regional, or local level of EU member and non-member states.

Active projects in 2024

B3.2213 The Chinese Belt and Road Initiative and European Attitudes towards Human Rights

Research question/goal: Democracies constantly need to weigh up how and to what extent human rights conditions in other countries should shape their interactions with these foreign partners. Large-scale investments by autocratic states in democracies can increase economic dependence, which in turn might constrain the desire and ability of democratic leaders to push autocrats on their human rights records. Salient projects might also shape citizens' attitudes towards the autocratic state.

We investigate whether and to what extent China is able to change the preferences of European voters with its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), addressing two related questions: First, do European voters in areas in which the BRI is of great salience have different attitudes towards China? Second, do European voters in regions in which the BRI is salient have different attitudes towards human rights? To answer these questions, we analyse the impact of the BRI on attitudes of EU

Director(s)/
Sabine Carey,
Christoph Steinert
Researcher(s)/
Muhammad Muhammad
Duration/
2022 to 2026
Status/
in preparation

citizens (1) towards China, (2) towards potential trade-offs between human rights concerns and economic preferences, and (3) towards the salience of human rights in general. Greater economic interactions with an autocratic regime might shape preferences towards human rights due to economic considerations, normative concerns, or a combination of both.

We investigate these questions with survey experiments in European regions that are part of the BRI and compare them to similar regions without these projects.

Current stage: Based on the feedback from the MZES Scientific Advisory Board, we have revised the focus of the project. Following an extensive literature review, we have broadened the focus from the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative to a more comprehensive investigation of attitudes towards human right in European foreign policy. We aim to address the following key question: What shapes attitudes towards human rights in European foreign policy? We will investigate potential trade-offs between trade relationships and supporting human right abroad, how populist attitudes affect support for human rights in foreign policy, and how support for a human rights-centred European foreign policy can be strengthened. We plan to submit the grant proposal in February 2025.

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1 Summary Statistics

1.1 Research Projects 2024 (and 2023)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	16	10	26
Ongoing projects (31 externally funded)	18	13	31
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) at the end of 2024	34	23	57
Projects completed in 2024 (8 externally funded)	5	5	10
Projects continued elsewhere	0	0	0
Total of all projects (active, completed, and continued elsewhere) (39 externally funded)	39	28	67
Total of all projects 2023	40	29	69

1.2 New Grants 2012–2024, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

In 1,000 €	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	4,031	6,284	4,710	2,995	4,298	2,658	3,124	3,213	3,659	5,140	5,439	2,291	3,573
3-year mean	3,928	4,278	5,008	4,663	4,001	3,317	3,360	2,999	3,332	4,004	4,746	4,290	3,768

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2019–2024

In %	2019–21	2022–24	2024
DFG	53.7	42.7	87.7
Foundations	12.0	12.8	1.4
German Federal Government	12.1	15.9	5.1
Baden-Württemberg	3.5	2.6	0.0
EU & European Consortia	18.4	25.7	5.3
Others	0.3	0.4	0.5

1.4 Researchers by Gender, December 31, 2024 (and 2023)

	Source of funds	Status	Total	Male	Female	
						%
		Student Assistants c)	50	24	26	52.0
Researchers in Research Departments and Infrastructure a)	MZES	PhD Students	6	3	3	50.0
		Fixed-term Postdocs	15	8	7	46.7
		Permanent Postdocs	3	2	1	33.3
	Research Grants	PhD Students	24	14	10	41.7
		Fixed-term Postdocs	8	3	5	62.5
Total at Centre b)			56	30	26	46.4
School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	University of Mannheim	PhD Students	1	0	1	100.0
		Fixed-term Postdocs	3	1	2	66.7
		Permanent Postdocs	2	2	0	0.0
		Professors	22	18	4	18.2
Overall 2024			84	51	33	39.3
Overall 2023			90	55	35	38.9

a) excluding three part-time employees with full-time positions at other institutions and including four researchers in the Data and Methods Unit (one female) and one in the Computer Department; b) excluding Student Assistants; c) includes Student Assistants who are either financed from the MZES budget or Research Grants

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds
(FTE and Persons), December 31, 2024 (and 2023)

	MZES budget		External research grants		School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	
	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE* (n.a.)	Persons
Researchers and project directors in research departments	15.80 a)	18 c)	19.66 a)	32		28
Academic staff in MZES infrastructure	6.78 b)	9				
Non-academic staff	7.20	9				
Total 2024	29.78	36 d)	19.66	32 d)		28
Total 2023	24.38	34	23.5	38		32

End of December of respective year; *FTE: full-time equivalent positions; a) fixed-term contracts; b) three staff members with fixed-term contracts; c) excluding three part-time employees with full-time positions at other institutions

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2024 (and 2023)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing		Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates		Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim	5	5	2	12	Retirement				
Other German university	2	3		1	Other			1	
Other foreign university	3				Total 2024 ¹⁾	10	8	3	15
Public sector				1	Total 2024	5	10	12	9
Private sector				1	1) including one temporary staff personnel.				

1.7 MZES in the Public

	Newspapers (incl. weeklies)		Online only	News agencies	Radio	TV	Other	Total
	National	Regional						
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
2021	30	31	61	9	24	10	14	179
2022	12	43	65	3	12	4	16	155
2023	20	28	50	2	10	8	13	131
2024	25	43	42	7	7	25	26	175

2 Documentation

2.1 List of Staff

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Adendorf , Anna*	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies; Where Is My Party?
Areal , João	B	CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies
Arnold , Lena	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Auer , Daniel, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow “Migration and Integration” and Project Director, Research Area A3
Bach , Ruben L., Dr.	A, B, C	Data and Methods Unit and Project Director, Research Area A2 and B1
Berkessel , Jana, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area A2
Bernauer , Julian, Dr.	B, C	Computer Department and Project Director, Research Area B2
Bless , Herbert, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Bräuninger , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department B and Project Director
Brinkmann , Marvin Marcus	A	Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State
Carey , Sabine C., Prof. Ph.D.	B	Director MZES and Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3
Chagas López , Andrea, Dr.	A	DEZIM Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network
Cohen , Denis, Dr.	B	Data and Methods Unit and Project Director, Research Area B1

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Collins , John James	A	Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys
Debus , Marc, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2
Dieing , Thilo*	B	Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration
Dillhöfer , Jan	C	Public Relations
Dollmann , Jörg, Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Ebbinghaus , Bernhard, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director
Elbarbary , Amina	A	RISS CoRE—Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research
Ellerbrock , Simon*	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion
Emmer , Christine, Dr.	A	UNICON—Understanding Nutrition Inequalities in Context: Momentary and Persistent Processes
Freudenthaler , Rainer, Dr.	B	Implicit and Explicit Racism in News and Social Media: Extent and Effects
Frey , Susanne	C	Secretary
Frölich , Markus, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Frost , Daria	A	Changing Work and Retirement Inequalities in an Ageing Europe
Gebauer , Jochen E., Prof. Dr.	A	Heisenberg-Professor, Project Director, Research Area A2
Gordon , Frederic Markus, Dr.	A	CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies
Gereke , Johanna, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area A3

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Gerngroß , Nicola	C	Secretary
Granato , Nadia, Dr.	C	Data and Methods Unit
Grundmanns , David*	B	Get the Word Out. The Formation and Political Impact of Judicial Opinion-Writing
Gschwend , Thomas, Prof. Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2
Gutfleisch , Tamara, Dr.*	A	Project Director A3
Helbling , Marc, Prof. Dr.	A	Head of Department A and Project Director, Research Area A3 and B1
Heldmann , Philipp, Dr.	C	Managing Director
Hellyer , Joshua	A	Pretty Integrated? The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness on Integration Outcomes
Heyne , Stefanie, Dr.	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)
Hillmann , Henning, Prof. Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3
Himmelrath , Noam*	B	Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration
Hollermeier , Nikolaus	C	Public Relations
Huber , Lena Maria, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area B2
Isermann , Lukas*	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies
Jäger , Felix*	B	Party Policy Ambiguity and its Consequences for Political Representation and Satisfaction with Democracy
John , Melvin	A	Objective and Subjectively Experienced Financial Inequalities in Income and Wealth and Their Consequences

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Kalaev , Valentin	C	Computer Department
Kalter , Frank, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3
Kappes , Marcel	A	Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations
Karaçay , İrem*	A	Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities in Europe (PIONEERED)
Kern , Christoph, Dr.	A	Project Director (LMU München), Research Area A2
Keusch , Florian, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3
Kleinewiese , Julia, Dr.*	A	"(Not) Welcome to Digital Germany"? Causes and Mechanisms of Cyber-Discrimination
Kleinschlömer , Pauline*	A	Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families
Kogan , Irena, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3
Kommel , Alexandra	A	Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities
König , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director
Kuhlemann , Jana	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)
Küpfer , Andreas	C	Data and Methods Unit
Kurella , Anna-Sophie, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2
Landesvatter , Camille Marie*	A	Researcher TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)
Lang , Valentin, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Laumann, Hannah	A	Secretary
Leanza, Dario	A	Advancing New Methodological Approaches to Measure Social Decisions: The Case of Eating in a Family Context
Lehrer, Roni, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2
Lindemann, Korinna, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow "Migration and Integration", Project Director Research Area A3
Ludwig, Katharina	B	Implicit and Explicit Racism in News and Social Media: Extent and Effects
Mata, Jutta, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3
Morgenstern, Sandra, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3 and B1
Müller, Bettina, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1
Müller, Klara*	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies
Müller, Philipp, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1
Müller, Ulrich*	A	Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation: New Immigrants, Policy Decisions, and Citizens' Responses
Muhammad, Muhammad*, Dr.	A, B	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (Parform), The Chinese Belt and Road Initiative and European Attitudes towards Human Rights
Neumann, Manuel	B	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System
Nickel, Constanze	B	Secretary
Osenbrügge, Nina	A	Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining Explicit and Implicit Attitudes
Palomo Lario, Carlos, Ph.D.	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Piesch , Sophia*	A	Utilizing the Potentials of Twin Studies to Improve Our Understanding of Satisficing Response Behaviour in Surveys
Plavgo , Ilze, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director (Université Catholique de Lille), Research Area A1
Pshizova , Susanna, Dr.	A	RISS CoRE—Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research
Rajski , Hannah	B	Election Forecasts for the German Federal Election 2025
Rapp , Milena*	B	Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems
Ratkovic , Marc, Prof. Ph.D.	B	Project Director
Reiss , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)
Rettig , Leonie*	B	GLÉS Long- and Short-term Panel Studies
Rettig , Tobias, Dr.*	A	German Internet Panel (GIP)
Rittmann , Oliver, Dr.	B	Lorenz-von-Stein Research Fellow
Rodewald , Frieder	A	Integrating Data Donation in Survey Infrastructure: Quantifying, Explaining, and Addressing Errors in Representation and Measurement
Rossi , Beate	A	Secretary
Sajons , Christoph, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1 and A2
Schabinger , Jule	A	The Knowledge Network on Racism Research—Exchange and Further Development of Racism Research. Subproject: Regional Network South (WinRa)
Schilin , Alexander, Dr.	B	Lorenz-von-Stein Research Fellow
Schmitt-Beck , Rüdiger, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Schnaudt , Christian, Dr.	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion, The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System
Schoen , Harald, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3
Schwitzer , Nicole, PhD	A	Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities
Shiraef , Mary, Dr.	A	Lorenz-von-Stein Research Fellow
Siefken , Leon	B	Causes and Consequences of Prime Ministerial Change
Soiné , Hannah	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Son , Keonhi, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow
Stecker , Christian, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director (TU Darmstadt), Research Area B2
Stegmann , Christine	B	Secretary
Stuckenschmidt , Heiner, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Sytkina , Kateryna	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)
Szafran , Daria	A	CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies
Traunmüller , Richard, Prof. Dr.	A, B	Project Director, Research Area A2 and B1
Tung , Wai Tak	B	Acceptance of Smartphone Technologies for Social Science Data Collection
Tuttnauer , Or, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2
Wänke , Michaela, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Warode , Lukas	B	Dynamics of Government–Opposition Parliamentary Relations and Public Attitudes
Weiß , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)
Weißmann , Markus	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Wendering , Leonard David	A	Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities
Wenz , Alexander, Dr.	B, C	Data and Methods Unit, Project Director, Research Area B1
Wessler , Hartmut, Prof. Dr.	A, B	Project Director, Research Area B1
Wohlmann , Anna	C	Computer Department
Wolf , Christof, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3
Wormer , Marlene*	C	Librarian (Europe Library)
Wurthmann , Constantin, Dr.	B	Lorenz-von-Stein Research Fellow
Zhang , Nan, Prof. Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Emmy Noether Junior Research Group, Research Area A1 und A3

* Left the MZES in 2024 or at the end of 2024

A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

Researchers from other institutions who make an important contribution to the MZES research programme.

Bauer , Paul, Dr.	Ludwigs-Maximilians-Universität München	Paula , Katrin, Prof. Dr.	Technische Universität München
Brandt , Philipp, Prof., Ph.D.	Sciences Po, Paris, France	Sältzer , Marius, Prof. Dr.	Universität Oldenburg
Chan , Chung-hong, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim	Steinert , Christoph Dr.	Universität St. Gallen
Engst , Benjamin, G., Dr.	Universität Konstanz	Stötzer , Lukas F., Prof. Dr.	Universität Witten/Herdecke
Gathmann , Christina, Prof., Ph.D.	LISER's Labour Market Department, Luxemburg		
Johns , Robert, Prof. Dr.	University of Southampton, UK		
Krapf , Sandra, Dr.	Staatsinstitut für Familienforschung an der Universität Bamberg		
Kreuter , Frauke, Prof. Dr.	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München		
Kroneberg , Clemens, Prof. Dr.	Universität zu Köln		
Kuhnle , Jeremy Jesse, Dr.	University of Lausanne, Switzerland		
Mader , Matthias, Dr.	Universität Konstanz		
Müller , Wolfgang, C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria		
Munzert , Simon, Prof. Dr.	Hertie School Berlin		
Naumann , Elias, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Köln		
O'Shea , Nadine, Dr.	Technische Universität München		

2.3 Guest Researchers

Researchers who were invited by the MZES Executive Board at the suggestion of staff for research visits at the MZES.

Barbaro , Salvatore	Universität Mainz	November 2024
El-Kayed , Nihad	HU Berlin	April 2024
Krause , Werner	Universität Potsdam	September 2024
Licht , Hauke	Universität zu Köln	Juni 2024
Tichelbaecker , Thomas	Princeton University, USA	February 2024-January 2025
Ullrich , Simon	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	April-May 2024

2.4 Visiting Fellows

Researchers who successfully applied to visit the MZES for up to four weeks.

Darius , Philipp	Hertie School Berlin	February-March 2024
Ferrer , Sergi	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	April-May 2024
Hammoud-Gallego , Omar	The London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom	May 2024
Naujoks , Tabea	Universität Rostock	February-March 2024
Rincón García , Leire	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	March-April 2024
Tappe Ortiz , Juliana	German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA), Hamburg	September-October 2024

2.5 Honorary Fellows

Former project directors who contributed significantly to the MZES research programme and remain associated with the MZES.

■ Hartmut Esser

■ Beate Kohler-Koch

■ Walter Müller

■ Franz Urban Pappi

■ Hermann Schmitt

■ Jan W. van Deth

2.6 Project Funding Granted 2021–2024

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2021 in €	2022 in €	2023 in €	2024 in €
Department A						
A1.1801	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States (Thomas Bahle, Claus Wendt)	DFG	28,319			
A1.1902	Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State (Katja Möhring)	BMAS ¹		189,270		
A1.2401	Norms and Normative Expectations in Algorithmic Decision-Support Systems (Ruben L. Bach)	DFG				275,569
A1.2403	How Ethnic Framing Affects Political Support for Welfare Policies (Johanna Gereke)	Diligentia ¹				49,575
A2.1808	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements (Frauke Kreuter)	DFG	13,625			
A2.2016	Objective and Subjectively Experienced Financial Inequalities in Income and Wealth (Herbert Bless)	DFG	280,220			
A2.2101	Significance of the Institutional Context for Drop-Out and Long-Term Studies (Julian Bernauer)	BMBF ¹	53,547			
A2.2102	Integration Research 2.0—Harnessing the Power of New Data Sources to Advance Knowledge on Behaviour and Attitudes of Migrants and Natives (Florian Keusch)	Thyssen ¹	95,000			
A2.2103	Social Status and Pandemic Spread (Jochen Gebauer)	DFG	115,120			
A2.2104	Demographic, Societal, and Economic Consequences of East-West Migration in Europe (EUMIG) (Daniel Auer, Christoph Sajons)	BMBF ¹	40,414			

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2021 in €	2022 in €	2023 in €	2024 in €
A2.2106	RISS CoRE—Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research (Richard Traunmüller)	DFG	253,845	241,100		
A2.2205	ACT: Why are the Big Two of Agency and Community so Fundamental to Human Psychology? (Jochen Gebauer)	ERC		1,215,004		
A2.2206	Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys (Christoph Kern)	DFG		210,772		
A2.2209	Integrating Data Donation in Survey Infrastructure (Florian Keusch)	DFG				251,572
A2.2215	The Development of Fertility Intentions in Partnerships prior to Parenthood (Sebastian Pink)	DFG		131,667		
A2.2302	Personality Homophily in Residential Choice (Tobias Ebert)	DFG		231,589		
A 3.1811	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) (Frank Kalter)	DFG				361,989
A 3.1811	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) (Irena Kogan)	DFG				331,367
A 3.1816	UNICON—Understanding Nutrition Inequalities in Context: Momentary and Persistent Processes (Jutta Mata)	DFG				310,576
A3.1819	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM) (Irena Kogan)	ERC ¹	1,999,998			
A3.1820	Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations (Henning Hillmann)	DFG	205,524			
A3.2008	Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT) (Frank Kalter)	BMFSFJ ¹		59,711		

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2021 in €	2022 in €	2023 in €	2024 in €
A3.2010	Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns Among Ethnic Minority Women and Men in Germany (STEMobile) (Irena Kogan)	Thyssen ¹			95,000	
A3.2025	Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network (Marc Helbling)	BMFSFJ ¹	135,284	70,745		164,279
A3.2026	Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere (Alejandro Ecker, Philipp Müller, Hartmut Wessler)					
A3.2105	Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities (Nan Zhang)	DFG	1,423,406			864,330
A3.2202	Seeing your Religion—Regional Variation of Anti-Muslim Racism in the German Labour Market (Daniel Auer)	BMFSFJ ¹		241,458		1,670
A3.2203	"(Not) Welcome to Digital Germany"? Causes and Mechanisms of Cyber-Discrimination (Frank Kalter, Julia Kleinewiese)	BMFSFJ ¹		95,877		15,561
A3.2216	The Knowledge Network on Racism Research—Exchange and Further Development of Racism Research. Subproject: Regional Network South (WinRa) (Irena Kogan)	BMBF ¹		266,970		
A3.2303	The Interplay of Children's and Parents' Networks in Shaping Each Other's Social Worlds (ChiParNet) (Lars Leszczensky)	ERC ¹			1,496,538	
	Harmonization and Merging of Data from the NEPS Starting Cohort 4 with Data from CILS4EU (Jörg Dollmann)	Konsort SWD ¹	14,213			
	CILS4NEPS-E – Harmonisierte Daten der Startkohorte 4 (SC4) von NEPS und CILS4EU - Erweiterung (Jörg Dollmann, Lena Arnold)	Konsort SWD ¹				18,779

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2021 in €	2022 in €	2023 in €	2024 in €
	Growing up with Super Diversity: The Importance of School Experiences in the Development of Youth's Inter-ethnic Attitudes (Liliia Korol)	EU - MSCA ¹				189,687
	Indirect Wealth Transmission (Malgorzata Mikucka)	VW ¹		10,300		
	Do Migrants in Europe Age Well? A Mixed Methods and Intervention Study in Four Countries (MIG-AGE) (Katja Möhring)	VW ¹		1,193,200		
	Contact and Intersectional Ties of Prejudice (Sandra Morgenstern)	ADL – CAR ¹			23,236	
Department B						
B1.1825	Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo)—Part II (Hartmut Wessler)	DFG			39,108	
B1.2018	Security Threats and Fragile Commitments: Stress-Testing Public Support for Human Rights at Home and Abroad (Sabine Carey)	DFG			80,566	
B1.2022	Causes and Consequences of Prime Ministerial Change (Roni Lehrer)	DFG			406,263	
B1.2107	The Impact of Social Structure, Discrimination and Violence on the German Muslim Community (Richard Traunmüller)	DFG	28,140			
B1.2108	Pressure to Conform, Self-Censorship, and the Concealment of Discriminatory Attitudes in the Everyday Life of Authorities (Richard Traunmüller)	BMI ¹		86,109		
B1.2201	Party Policy Ambiguity and its Consequences for Political Representation and Satisfaction with Democracy (Roni Lehrer)	BWSt. ¹		135,000		

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2021 in €	2022 in €	2023 in €	2024 in €
B1.2204	Implicit and Explicit Racism in News and Social Media: Extent and Effects (Hartmut Wessler)	BMFSFJ ¹		370,753		
B1.2301	Acceptance of Smartphone Technologies for Social Science Data Collection (Alexander Wenz)	BWSt. ¹			149,990	
B1.2305	Election Forecasts for the German Federal Election 2025 (Thomas Gschwend)	DFG				738,405
B2.2002	Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration (Marc Debus)	BMFSFJ ¹	172,190	231,931		
B2.2214	Dynamics of Government–Opposition Parliamentary Relations and Public Attitudes (Or Tuttnauer)	DFG		353,585		
B3.1838	'Illiberal Democrats'/ProConEU (Hermann Schmitt)	BMBF ¹	168,305			
B3.1839	Fighting Together, Moving Apart? (Harald Schoen)	VW ¹	113,200	98,600		
	News Media Consumption in Times of Changing Political Identities (Ruben Bach)	BWSt. ¹		4,899		
	Total Department A		4,658,516	4,157,664	1,614,774	2,834,954
	Total Department B		481,835	1,280,877	675,927	738,405
	Grand total MZES		5,140,351	5,438,541	2,290,701	3,573,359

¹ ADL – CAR Anti-Defamation League – Center for Antisemitism Research
 BMAS Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
 BMBF Federal Ministry of Education and Research
 BMFSFJ Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
 BMI Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community
 BWSt. Baden-Württemberg Stiftung

Diligentia	Diligentia Foundation
ERC	European Research Council
EU - MSCA	Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions – European Union
KonsortSWD	Consortium for the Social, Behavioral, Educational, and Economic Sciences
Thyssen	Fritz Thyssen Foundation
VW	Volkswagen Foundation

2.7 List of MZES National and International Networks

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
National				
2009–2025	<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</i> (<i>Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung</i>) Local coordinator: Helbling	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.
Since 2020	<i>Forschungszentrum Gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt (FGZ)</i> Member: Traunmüller	Researchers from a large number of different disciplines will use empirical studies, conceptual groundwork and large-scale comparisons to develop practical approaches that contribute to meeting current social challenges.	11 institutes all over Germany, more than 100 researchers	BMBF
Since 2021	<i>Cluster project ConTrust: Trust in Conflict. Political Coexistence under Conditions of Uncertainty</i> Member: Traunmüller	The aim is to diagnose the dynamics of trust and mistrust in conflict situations.	23 PIs and several dozen researchers, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main and Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF)	HMWK
Since 2021	<i>Research Unit „Reconfiguration and Internalization of Social Structure“ (RISS)</i> Co-spokesperson: Traunmüller	The RISS research unit brings together scholars of social structure with political sociologists to establish a multidimensional conceptualization of social-structural change and develop innovative empirical strategies to capture this complexity	8 PIs and several researchers at Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main	DFG
Since 2022	<i>The Knowledge Network on Racism Research (WinRa)</i> Local project director: Irena Kogan	WinRa is developing a network of researchers with a focus on racism research to connect knowledge.	18 research institutes all over Germany	BMBF

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
International				
2009–2025	<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
2018–2024	<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

2.8 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Location	Name of institution
Australia	Perth	Murdoch University
Austria	Innsbruck	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Innsbruck
	Klagenfurt	Institut für Medien- und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Universität Klagenfurt
	Wien	Institut für Staatswissenschaft, Universität Wien
Belgium	Brussels	Statistics Belgium
	Brussels	Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Canada	Victoria	University of Victoria
	Waterloo	Department of Statistics and Actuarial Science, University of Waterloo
China	Hangzhou	Zhejiang University
Denmark	Aarhus	Department of Political Science, Aarhus University
	Copenhagen	Department of Political Science, University of Copenhagen
	Copenhagen	University of Copenhagen
France	Paris	Sciences Po
Germany	Bamberg	Fakultät Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg
	Berlin	Hertie School
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Berlin	Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung e.V. (DeZIM)
	Berlin	Berliner Institut für empirische Integrations- und Migrationsforschung, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
	Berlin	Charité
	Berlin	Institute for European Politics
	Berlin	Max Planck Institute for Human Development
	Berlin	Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW)
	Berlin	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
	Bielefeld	Fakultät für Soziologie, Universität Bielefeld
	Bielefeld	Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt und Gewaltforschung, Universität Bielefeld
	Bochum	Max Planck Institute for Security and Privacy (MPI-SP)
	Bochum	Universität Bochum
	Bremen	Universität Bremen
	Bremen	Universität Bremen
	Darmstadt	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, TU Darmstadt
	Duisburg	Interdisziplinäres Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung, Universität Duisburg-Essen

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Duisburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Düsseldorf	Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf
	Düsseldorf	Institut für Sozialwissenschaft- ten, Heinrich-Heine- Universität Düsseldorf
	Hamburg	Institut für Journalistik und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Universität Hamburg
	Hannover	Deutsches Zentrum für Hoch- schul- und Wissenschafts- forschung (DZHW)
	Hannover	Leibniz Universität Hannover
	Heidelberg	Universität Heidelberg
	Hildesheim	Universität Hildesheim
	Hohen- heim	Universität Hohenheim
	Karlsruhe	Institut für Information- swirtschaft und Marketing, Karlsruhe Institut für Technologie (KIT)
	Karlsruhe	Karlsruher Institut für Technologie (KIT)
	Karlsruhe	Werkraum
	Kiel	Institut für Sozialwissenschaft- ten im Fachbereich Politikwissenschaft, Christian- Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel
	Köln	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften - Standort Köln

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Konstanz	Fachbereich Politik- und Verwaltungswissenschaft, Universität Konstanz
	Landau	University of Kaiserslautern-Landau
	Leipzig	Universität Leipzig
	Lüneburg	Leuphana, Universität Lüneburg
	Mainz	Institut für Publizistik, Johannes Gutenberg- Universität Mainz
	Magde- burg	Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg
	Marburg	Philipps-Universität Marburg
	Mannheim	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften - Standort Mannheim
	Mannheim	Hochschule Mannheim
	München	Deutsches Jugendinstitut
	München	Institut für Statistik, LMU München
	München	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, LMU München
	München	Institut für Kommunikati- onswissenschaft und Medien- forschung, LMU München
	München	Chair for Statistics and Data Science in Social Sciences and the Humanities (SODA), LMU München
	Nürnberg	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Osnabrück	Institut für Migrations- forschung und Interkulturelle Studien, Universität Osnabrück
	Potsdam	Universität Potsdam
	Saarbrück- en	Universität des Saarlandes
	Tübingen	Hector-Institut für Empirische Bildungsforschung, Universität Tübingen
	Tübingen	Universität Tübingen
	Wiesbaden	Statistisches Bundesamt
	Witten	Department für Philosophie, Politik und Ökonomik, Universität Witten/Herdecke
	Witten	Universität Witten/Herdecke
Greece	Thessa- loniki	Public Opinion Research Unit, University of Macedonia
Iceland	Reykjavik	University of Iceland
Israel	Be'er Sheva	Department of Software and Information Systems Engineering, Ben Gurion University of the Negev
	Haifa	School of Political Science, University of Haifa
	Jerusalem	Department of Political Sci- ence, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
	Ramat Gan	Department of Sociology, Political Science and Communication, The Open University of Israel
Italy	Florence	European University Institute

Country	Location	Name of institution
Italy (continued)	Florence	Department of Political Sci- ence, European University Institute
	Milan	University of Milan
	Rome	Italian National Institute of Statistics
	Turin	University of Turin
Japan	Hokkaido	Hokkaido University
Luxembourg	Esch-sur- Alzette	Luxembourg Institute of Socio- Economic Research (LISER)
Netherlands	Amster- dam	Department of Communication Science, Free University of Amsterdam
	Leiden	Leiden University
	The Hague	Statistics Netherlands
	Utrecht	Department of Sociology, Utrecht University
	Utrecht	Department Methodology and Statistics, Utrecht University
	Wagenin- gen	Strategic Communication Group, Wageningen University & Research
Norway	Agder	University of Agder
	Oslo	Statistics Norway
	Trondheim	Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Portugal	Lisbon	University of Lisbon
	Lisbon	Department of Political Science and Public Policy, University of Lisbon

Country	Location	Name of institution
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
South Korea	Seoul	Kyung Hee University
Sweden	Stockholm	Swedish Institute for Social Research
	Stockholm	Institute for Future Studies
Switzerland	Bern	University of Bern
	Lausanne	University of Lausanne
	Lausanne	Faculty of Law, Criminal Justice and Public Administration, University of Lausanne
	St. Gallen	University of St. Gallen
	Zurich	Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
	Birmingham	University of Birmingham
	Brighton	University of Sussex
	Cambridge	University of Cambridge
	Colchester	Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Essex
	Colchester	Department of Government, University of Essex
	Leeds	School of Politics and International Relations, University of Leeds
	London	European Institute, London School of Economics and Political Science
	Manchester	Department of Social Statistics, University of Manchester

Country	Location	Name of institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Manchester	School of Social Sciences, University of Manchester
	Nottingham	University of Nottingham
	Oxford	Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), University of Oxford
USA	Ann Arbor, MI	Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
	Ann Arbor, MI	University of Michigan
	East Lansing, MI	Michigan State University
	Boston, MA	Northeastern University
	Cambridge, MA	Harvard Center for Research on Computation and Society, Harvard University
	Chicago, IL	University of Chicago
	Clemson, SC	Department of Political Science, Clemson University
	College Park, MD	College of Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of Maryland
	College Park, MD	Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland
	Irvine, CA	MIND Research Institute
	Ithaca, NY	Department of Computer Science, Cornell University
	Iowa City, IA	Department of Political Science, University of Iowa

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	Los Angeles, CA	Center for Economic and Social Research, University of Southern California
	Los Angeles, CA	University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)
	Los Angeles, CA	USC Marshall School of Business, University of Southern California
	New York, NY	The New School for Social Research
	New York, NY	Columbia University
	Princeton, NJ	Princeton University
	Stanford, CA	Stanford University
	Stanford, CA	Department of Political Science, Stanford University
	St. Louis, MO	Washington University
	Urbana-Champaign, IL	Cline Center for Advanced Social Research

2.9 Lectures, Conferences, Workshops

2.9.1 Lectures Given by Invited Guests and MZES Researchers

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

13/02/24	Prof. Christopher Wratil University of Vienna	Citizens' Preferences for Multidimensional Representation
20/02/24	Prof. Josh Pasek University of Michigan	Building Bridges: Toward a Paradigm for Making Collective Sense of Diverse Data Streams
20/02/24	Prof. Orit Kedar The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Geographic Representation
20/02/24	Prof. Gundula Zoch Universität Oldenburg	Political Trust and Myths During the Covid-19 Pandemic—Longitudinal Evidence from Germany
21/02/24	Prof. Asya Magazinnik Hertie School	Models All the Way Down
27/02/24	Prof. Peter Thisted Dinesen University of Copenhagen	Attitudes toward Identity Politics: Principles, Policies, and Episodes
27/02/24	Prof. Jasper Tjaden Universität Potsdam	Can Facebook Be (Mis-)Used to Estimate Irregular Migration?
05/03/24	Prof. Hanna Bäck Lund University	Threatened Identities and Affective Polarization in Multiparty System
12/03/24	Prof. Marius Sältzer Universität Oldenburg	Second-Order Saliency Theory—A Theory of Issue Misclassification for Text Scaling
13/03/24	Dr. Lydia Repke GESIS	Survey Mastery: A Deep Dive into SQP 3.0 to Enhance Questionnaire Development
26/03/24	Dr. Theresia Ell GESIS	Using the GESIS Panel to Collect Egocentric Network Data
09/04/24	Prof. Bram Lancee University of Amsterdam	The Ethnic Hierarchy in Hiring Discrimination. Evidence From a Harmonized Field Experiment in Six Countries
16/04/24	Dr. Jan Karem Höhne DZHW, Leibniz Universität Hannover	Merits and Limits of Open Voice Answers from Smartphone Surveys
16/04/24	Prof. Ronja Sczepanski Sciences Po Paris	Group Identities and Social Norms across the Left-Right Divide Evidence from the Illegal Pushback of Refugees
16/04/24	Prof. Emanuel Deutschmann Universität Flensburg	Visa Appointment Waiting Times in Global Comparison

17/04/24	Olga Kononykhina LMU München	Using AI Tools for Research
23/04/24	Prof. Evelyne Hübscher Central European University Vienna	What Do Voters Expect from Populist Parties?
23/04/24	Prof. Friedolin Merhout University of Copenhagen	Immigration and Public Support for Social Policy: Accounting for the Gender Composition of Immigrant Populations
24/04/24	Dr. Carla Rowold University of Oxford	An Accumulation of Gender Inequalities in Old Age? Exploring Life Course- And Gender-Sensitive Approaches for Analysing Gender Pension Gaps
30/04/24	Prof. Eszter Hargittai Universität Zürich	Older Adults and Digital Media, a Misunderstood Relationship
07/05/24	Prof. Claudia Diehl Universität Konstanz	'Contented Female Worker' or '(Gender) Discrimination' Paradox? How Women and Men Perceive the Fairness of Their Own Wages
14/05/24	Prof. Kai Arzheimer Universität Mainz	Identification with an Anti-System Party Undermines Diffuse Support for the Political System: The Case of Alternative for Germany and Trust in the Federal Constitutional Court
05/14/24	Prof. Jacob Habinek Linköping University	Social and Cultural Closure in Awarding the Nobel Prize in Physics
05/15/24	Prof. Jan O. Jonsson University of Oxford and Stockholm University	Ability Grouping in English and Swedish Comprehensive Schools: No Efficiency Gain, no Inequality Loss
21/05/24	Dr. Omar Hammoud-Gallego LSE School of Public Policy	Visa Policies and Porous Borders: Quasi-Experimental Evidence on Their Short and Long-Term Effects From Peru
21/05/24	Prof. Ilze Plavgo Universität Mannheim	Transition into Parenthood, National Family Policies and Between-Class Inequality: Do Middle Classes Take it All?
28/05/24	Matthias Penker University of Graz	Going Online! Analyses of the New Push-to-Web Approach of the Social Survey Austria
28/05/24	Dr. Dan Miodownik The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Spontaneous Contact and Social Resilience Following Eruption of Interethnic Violence in Ethnically Mixed Settings
28/05/24	Prof. Nils Weidmann University of Konstanz	Activist Disciplines: Universities in Autocracies and Political Protest
10/09/24	Dr. Pablo Christmann GESIS	Optimizing Retention in Self-Administered Mixed-Mode Panel Studies: Experimental Insights into Tailored Incentive Strategies

17/09/24	Prof. Sarah Engler Leuphana Universität Lüneburg	The Electoral Appeal of Symbolic Class Signalling
24/09/24	Prof. Zac Greene University of Strathclyde	Bringing Diversity to Parliament? How Gender and Candidate Quotas impact the Content of Parliamentary Speech
24/09/24	Prof. Malte Reichelt FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg	Terrorism and the Employment of Middle Eastern Men: A Relational Approach to Event-Based Labor Market Effects
08/10/24	Dr. Juliana Tappe Ortiz GIGA Hamburg	Gender in Elections: The Consequences of Killing Women Activists on Election Outcomes
08/10/24	Prof. Céline Teney Freie Universität Berlin	Educational Strategies of Displaced Ukrainians in Berlin and Warsaw: The Role of Transnational Opportunity Structure
15/10/24	Prof. Sophia Hunger Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin (WZB)	Global solidarity? A Mapping of the United Nations General Debates since 1946
22/10/24	Dr. Ala Alrababah Bocconi University	Return Intentions and Behavior: A Panel Study of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
25/10/24	Prof. Sara B. Hobolt London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)	Public Service Decline and Support for the Populist Right
29/10/24	Dr. Carina Cornesse GESIS	Surveying Panel Participants' Network Members—A New Data Space for the Social Sciences?
29/10/24	Dr. Liran Harsgor University of Haifa	Generational Gaps in Political Behavior in Israel
29/10/24	Dr. Mine Kühn Tilburg University	The Interplay of Family Dynamics, Social Position, and Health Inequalities
05/11/24	Prof. Olga Maslovskaya University of Southampton	The Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) in the UK: Lessons Learnt from Fielding and Collecting Data for a Long and Complex Online-Only Survey
05/11/24	Prof. Fabian Pfeffer LMU München	Wealth Inequality and Redistribution
05/11/24	Dr. Krzysztof Krakowski King's College London	Settlement Structure and Social Cohesion
12/11/24	Dr. Endre Borbath Universität Heidelberg	The Effect of Politicization on Protest Participation in Non-Democracies: The Case of Hungary
19/11/24	Prof. Salvatore Barbaro Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz	Laboratory Experiments or Opportunistic Behavior: State Governments Strategies in Times of Pandemic

19/11/24	Prof. Merlin Schaeffer University of Copenhagen	The Sociology of Misperceived Discrimination
26/11/24	Prof. Karsten Hank Universität Köln	Intergenerational Family Relations
03/12/24	Prof. Mathilde Emeriau Sciences Po Paris	In or Out? Xenophobic Violence and Foreigner Integration. Evidence From 19th Century France
10/12/24	Dr. Bernd Weiß GESIS	Comparing Probability- and Nonprobability-Based Recruitment for Survey and Digital Behavioral Data Collections: Establishing the New GESIS Panel.dbd Digital Behavioral Data Sample
10/12/24	Prof. Phillip Ayoub University College London	The Double-Helix Entanglements of Transnational Advocacy: LGBTI Rights Revolutions and the Moral Conservative Oppositions

2.9.2 Conferences and Workshops

Conferences and workshops organized in 2024 by MZES staff members and/or with MZES support.

01-02 February	The Politics of Residential Mobility: Causes and Consequences Denis Cohen, Sandra Morgenstern	25-27 September	5th International CILS4EU User Conference Lena Arnold, Hannah Soiné, Markus Weißmann
08-09 February	Current Perspectives on Party Competition Lena Maria Huber, Anna-Sophie Kurella	09-11 October	DeZIM-Tagung 2024: Migration – Konflikt – Solidarität. Im Spannungsfeld zwischen Politik und Forschung Frank Kalter, Andrea Chagas López
14-15 March	Experimental Research on Ethnic Diversity, Discrimination, and Pro-Sociality in European Societies Tamara Gutfleisch, Johanna Gereke	09 & 23 October	Grant Proposal Writing Workshop Anna-Sophie Kurella
11-12 April	Fragile Commitments: Stress-Testing Support for Human Rights Sabine Carey	22 November	Union Formation in the Context of Forced Migration Irena Kogan
18 April	Equal Opportunity Event "It's not that grey— Recognizing patterns of sexual harassment with the Red Flag System" Lena Maria Huber, Denis Cohen		

2.10 Teaching of MZES Staff at the University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Spring		
Areal, João	Exemplary Empirical Studies	Exercise
Arnold, Lena	Spezielle Soziologie: Religion und gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt	Exercise
Bach, Ruben	Dissertation Tutorial	Kolloquium
Bahle, Thomas	Spezielle Themen des internationalen Vergleichs: Pflegesysteme und Pflegepolitik in Europa	Seminar
Bahle, Thomas	Abschlussarbeit Europäische Gesellschaften	Kolloquium
Bahle, Thomas	Europäische Gesellschaften: Wohlfahrtsstaaten im internationalen Vergleich	Lecture
Berkessel, Jana	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Sozialpsychologie	Kolloquium
Dollmann, Jörg	Dissertation Tutorial	Kolloquium
Dollmann, Jörg	HS Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Integration der Einwanderer und ethnische Ungleichheit	Seminar
Dollmann, Jörg	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie	Kolloquium
Dollmann, Jörg	Thesis Colloquium Sociology	Kolloquium
Dollmann, Jörg	VL Allgemeine Soziologie: Einführung in die Migrationssoziologie	Lecture
Heyne, Stefanie	Abschlussarbeit Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie	Kolloquium
Huber, Lena	Ausgewählte Themen der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Soziale Gruppen und ihre Relevanz im politischen Prozess	Seminar
Isermann, Lukas	Ausgewählte Themen der Politischen Soziologie: The Politics of Climate Change	Seminar
John, Melvin	Sozialpsychologie I: Ausgewählte Themenbereiche	Exercise
Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Einführung in die Vergleichende Regierungslehre: Issue Voting and Party Competition	Seminar
Lindemann, Korinna	Spezielle Soziologie: Leben in (Post-) Autokratien	Exercise
Müller, Klara	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Replication, replication – Quantitative Analyseverfahren mit R	Exercise
Müller, Philipp	Forschungskolloquium	Kolloquium

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Müller, Philipp	Computational Analysis of Communication	Exercise
Müller, Philipp	Mediale Öffentlichkeit	Seminar
Müller, Philipp	Computational Methods für die Kommunikationsforschung	Exercise
Müller, Philipp	Statistik und Datenanalyse	Lecture
Müller, Ulrich	Ausgewählte Probleme der Klinischen Psychologie und Psychotherapie: Angststörungen und klinische Forschungsmethoden	Seminar
Münchow, Felix	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Ideologische und Affektive Polarisierung	Exercise
Rettig, Leonie	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Hinter den Kulissen der BTW'21: Erforschung von Wähler*innen und politischen Einstellungen	Exercise
Sajons, Christoph	Advances in Entrepreneurship and Management Research	Lecture
Szafran, Daria	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung (Soziologie)	Kolloquium
Tuttnauer, Or	Comparative Government: Political Institutions and the Political Process	Lecture
Tuttnauer, Or	Datenauswertung	Workshop
Fall		
Arnold, Lena	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Bach, Ruben	Machine Learning for Social Scientists	Seminar
Bahle, Thomas	Spezielle Themen des internationalen Vergleichs: Familienpolitik im internationalen Vergleich	Seminar
Bahle, Thomas	Proseminar Soziologie: Soziale Ungleichheit	Seminar
Berkessel, Jana	Sozialpsychologie: "The irrational mind: How biases and heuristics shape our social life"	Seminar
Chagas López, Andrea	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Exercise
Emmer, Christine	BC2 (auch AC1): Forschungs- und Anwendungstechniken 2: Systematisches Review und meta-analytische Methoden	Seminar
Gerdon, Frederic Markus	Datenerhebung	Exercise
Gereke, Johanna	Datenerhebung	Exercise
Gutfleisch, Tamara	Dissertation Tutorial	Kolloquium

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Gutfleisch , Tamara	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Geschlecht, Bildung und Arbeit	Seminar
Gutfleisch , Tamara	K Colloquium	Kolloquium
Gutfleisch , Tamara	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Gutfleisch , Tamara	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Lecture
Heyne , Stefanie	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Huber , Lena Maria	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Politische Kommunikation und Parteienwettbewerb	Seminar
Isermann , Lukas	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Statistische Analysen in Raum und Zeit	Exercise
Karacay , Irem	Proseminar Soziologie: Language in Migration Research	Seminar
Kommol , Alexandra	Einführung in die Internationalen Beziehungen: International Forced Migration	Seminar
Kuhlemann , Jana	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Leanza , Dario	Gesundheitsverhalten und psychische Störungen/CD2: Vertiefungsthemen psychische und somatische Gesundheit	Seminar
Lehrer , Ron David	Methoden der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Beyond linearity	Exercise
Lindemann , Korinna	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Migration und politisches Verhalten	Seminar
Morgenstern , Sandra	Cross Sectional Data Analysis	Exercise
Morgenstern , Sandra	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Gender Inequality & Migration: Europe and the European Neighbourhood	Seminar
Müller , Bettina	Creativity and Entrepreneurship Exercises	Exercise
Müller , Bettina	Creativity and Entrepreneurship Exercises	Lecture
Müller , Klara	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Moving in ideological space: How ideology, ideologies and belief systems shape political behaviour	Seminar
Müller , Philipp	Forschungskolloquium	Kolloquium
Müller , Philipp	Schwerpunktthema II: Demokratiefeindliche Influencer:innen im Wahlkampf	Seminar
Müller , Philipp	Mediale Öffentlichkeit	Lecture
Müller , Philipp	Digitale Kommunikation erforschen: Methoden, Tools, Designs	Exercise
Müller , Philipp	Digitale Kommunikation - Forschungsfelder & Theorien	Lecture

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Müller , Philipp	Einführung in die MKW	Lecture
Münchow , Felix	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Ideologische und Affektive Polarisierung	Exercise
Piesch , Sophia	ÜK Datenerhebung	Exercise
Rettig , Leonie	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Identity and Politics	Seminar
Schabinger , Jule	ÜK Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Son , Keonhi	Spezielle Themen des internationalen Vergleichs: Women in the welfare states	Seminar
Szafran , Daria	Empirisches Forschungspraktikum II	Exercise
Tuttnauer , Or	Ausgewählte Themen der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Political Opposition in Modern Democracies	Seminar
Wendering , Leonard	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Zwischen virtuellen Welten und realen Interaktionen: Wie Intergruppenbeziehungen die Gesellschaft prägen	Seminar

2.11 Other Professional Activities and Awards

2.11.1. 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;
- 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), the European research network "Transitions in Youth (TIY)", and the German Expert Council on Integration and Migration;
- Henriette Herz-Scout from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation;
- 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
- 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.

2.11.2. 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, Hartmut Esser)
- Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Walter Müller)
- European Academy of Sociology (Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan)
- Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz (Thomas Bräuninger; committee member, Class of Humanities and Social Sciences)
- Junge Akademie an der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Nationalen Akademie der Wissenschaften Leopoldina (Johanna Gereke)

2.11.3. 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

König, Thomas (2024): *The dynamics of European integration: causes and consequences of institutional choices*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press.

Schoen, Harald, and Bernhard Weißels (Eds.) (2024): *Wahlen und Wähler. Analysen zur Bundestagswahl 2021*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

Arnold, Christian, Luka Biedebach, Andreas Küpfer, and Marcel Neunhoeffer (2024): The role of hyperparameters in machine learning models and how to tune them. *Political Science Research and Methods*, 12, issue 4, pp. 841–848.

Auer, Daniel, and Didier Ruedin (2024): Experimental evidence on how implicit racial bias affects risk preferences. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 50, issue 20, pp. 5250–5269.

Auer, Daniel, and Max Schaub (2024): Mass Emigration and the Erosion of Liberal Democracy. *International Studies Quarterly*, 68, issue 2, (article no. sqae026), pp.1–14.

Auer, Daniel, and Lilia Götz (2024): Refugee migration, labor demand and local employment. *Socio-Economic Review*, 22, issue 2, pp. 573–601.

Bach, Ruben L. (2024): Book Review: Applied Statistical Learning—With Case Studies in Stata. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A, Statistics in Society*, 187, issue 3, pp. 854–855.

Bach, Ruben L., Carina Cornesse, and Jessica Daikeler (2024): Equipping the Offline Population with Internet Access

in an Online Panel. Does It Make a Difference?. *Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology*, 12, issue 1, pp. 80–93.

Bäck, Hanna, Marc Debus, and Michael Imre (2024): Populist Radical Parties, Pariahs, and Coalition Bargaining Delays. *Party Politics*, 30, issue 1, pp. 96–107.

Behrens, Lion, Dominic Nyhuis, and Thomas Gschwend (2024): Political ambition and opposition legislative review: Bill scrutiny as an intra-party signalling device. *European Journal of Political Research*, 63, issue 1, pp. 66–88.

Berger, Valentin T. Z., and Felix Jäger (2024): Do electoral candidates reflect or select campaign issues? The influence of electoral manifestos on online communication. *Party Politics*, 30, issue 6, pp. 1088–1099.

Berkessel, Jana, Tobias Ebert, Jochen E. Gebauer, and Peter Rentfrow (2024): On the Unequal Burden of Obesity: Obesity's Adverse Consequences are Contingent on Regional Obesity Prevalence. *Psychological Science*, 35, issue 11, pp. 1260–1277.

Bohr, Jeanette, and Nadia Granato (2024): Gender inequality in leadership positions: The role of part-time employment in seven European countries. *Soziale Welt*, 75, issue 1, pp. 78 – 112.

Burgdorf, Katharina, and Henning **Hillmann** (2024): Identity from Symbolic Networks: The Rise of New Hollywood. *Sociological Science*, 11, pp. 297–339.

Chan, Chung-hong, Hartmut **Wessler**, Marc **Jungblut**, Kasper **Welbers**, Scott **Althaus**, Joseph **Bajjalieh**, and Wouter **van Atteveldt** (2024): Challenging the Global Cultural Conflict Narrative: An Automated Content Analysis on How Perpetrator Identity Shapes Worldwide News Coverage of Islamist and Right-Wing Terror Attacks. *International Journal of Press-Politics*, 29, issue 4, pp. 1064–1089.

Classe, Franz, and Christoph **Kern** (2024): Detecting Differential Item Functioning in Multidimensional Graded Response Models with Recursive Partitioning. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 48, issue 3, pp. 83–103.

Classe, Franz, and Christoph **Kern** (2024): Latent Variable Forests for Latent Variable Score Estimation. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 84, issue 6, pp. 1138–1172.

Cohen, Denis, Werner **Krause**, and Tarik **Abou-Chadi** (2024): Comparative vote switching: A new framework for studying dynamic multi-party competition. *The Journal of Politics*, 86, issue 2, pp. 597–607.

Cohen, Denis, and Chris **Hanretty** (2024): Simulating Party Shares. *Political Analysis*, 32, issue 1, pp. 140–147.

Däubler, Thomas, Marc **Debus**, and Alejandro **Ecker** (2024): Party campaign statements and portfolio allocation in coalition governments. *West European Politics*, 47, issue 1, pp. 216–227.

Debus, Marc (2024): Book Review: Rationality of Irrationality: Political Determinants and Effects of Party Position Blurring. *Party Politics*, 30, issue 1, pp. 200–201.

Debus, Marc, Noam **Himmelrath**, and Christian **Stecker** (2024): How a history of migration affects individuals' political attitudes. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 50, issue 8, pp. 1886–1903.

Debus, Marc, and Felix **Schulte** (2024): How party competition shapes ethnic parties' positions on migration and immigration. *Party Politics*, 30, issue 1, pp. 126–138.

Debus, Marc, and Constantin **Wurthmann** (2024): LGB+ identity and its implications for the policy positions of parliamentary candidates. *European Political Science Review*, 16, issue 4, pp. 483–502.

Debus, Marc, Johannes **Lattmann**, and Sarah **Wagner** (2024): Mode of candidacy, electoral prospects, and the ideological deviation of candidacy-seeking politicians from their party leadership. *Electoral Studies*, 89, (article no. 102798), pp.1–6.

Debus, Marc, and Or **Tuttnauer** (2024): Negative campaign statements, coalition heterogeneity, and the support for government parties. *Electoral Studies*, 87, (article no. 102738), pp. 1–7.

Debus, Marc, and Noam **Himmelrath** (2024): Who runs in the end? New evidence on the effects of gender, ethnicity and intersectionality on candidate selection. *Political Studies Review*, 22, issue 4, pp. 1000–1021.

Dollmann, Jörg, Irena **Kogan**, and Markus **Weißmann** (2024): When your accent betrays you: the role of foreign accents in school-to-work transition of ethnic minority youth in Germany. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 50, issue 12, pp. 2943–2986.

Ehrlich, Ulrike, Nadiya **Kelle**, Daniela **Klaus**, and Katja **Möhring** (2024): How did the COVID-19 pandemic impact the wellbeing of family care-givers? A longitudinal study of older adults in Germany. *Ageing and Society*, 44, issue 7, pp. 1533–1550.

Emmer, Christine, Julia **Dorn**, and Jutta **Mata** (2024): The immediate effect of discrimination on mental health: A meta-analytic review of the causal evidence. *Psychological Bulletin*, 150, issue 3, pp. 215–252.

- Fischer-Abaigar**, Unai, Christoph **Kern**, Noam **Barda**, and Frauke **Kreuter** (2024): Bridging the gap: Towards an expanded toolkit for AI-driven decision-making in the public sector. *Government Information Quarterly*, 41, issue 4, (article no.101976), pp. 1–22.
- Gereke**, Johanna, Delia **Baldassarri**, and Max **Schaub** (2024): Prosociality Beyond In-Group Boundaries: A Lab-in-the-Field Experiment on Selection and Intergroup Interactions in a Multiethnic European Metropolis. *Sociological Science*, 11, pp. 815–853.
- González**, Belén, and Richard **Traunmüller** (2024): The political consequences of wartime sexual violence: Evidence from a list experiment. *Journal of Peace Research*, 61, issue 6, pp. 1035–1050.
- Hahm**, Hyeonho, David **Hilpert**, and Thomas **König** (2024): Divided We Unite: The Nature of Partyism and the Role of Coalition Partnership in Europe. *American Political Science Review*, 118, issue 1, pp. 69–87.
- Helbling**, Marc, Rahsaan **Maxwell**, and Richard **Traunmüller** (2024): Numbers, Selectivity and Generosity. The Conditional Nature of Immigration Policy Preferences. *Comparative Political Studies*, 57, issue 2, pp. 187–381.
- Hellyer**, Joshua, and Johanna **Gereke** (2024): The shadow of fear: hate crime victimization and stress after Charlottesville. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 15, (article no. 1384470), pp. 1–12.
- Huber**, Lena Maria, Thomas M. **Meyer**, and Markus **Wagner** (2024): Social group appeals in party rhetoric: Effects on policy support and polarization. *The Journal of Politics*, 86, issue 4, pp. 1304–1318.
- Isermann**, Lukas, Lea **Gärtner**, and Harald **Schoen** (2024): Committed Democrats? How Trade-off Specific Cues Affect Expressions of Support for Liberal and Democratic Principles. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 65, issue 3, pp. 553–568.
- Ivarsflaten**, Elisabeth, Marc **Helbling**, Paul **Sniderman**, and Richard **Traunmüller** (2024): Value Conflicts Revisited: Muslims, Gender Equality and Gestures of Respect. *British Journal of Political Science*, 54, issue 3, pp. 836–850.
- Jäckle**, Annette, Carina **Cornesse**, Alexander **Wenz**, and Mick P. **Couper** (2024): Measuring expenditure with a mobile app: Do probability-based and nonprobability panels differ? *Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology*, 12, issue 5, pp. 1224–1253.
- Jakob**, Julia, Chung-hong **Chan**, Timo **Dobbrick**, and Hartmut **Wessler** (2024): Discourse integration in positional online news reader comments: Patterns of responsiveness across types of democracy, digital platforms, and perspective camps. *New Media & Society*, 26, issue 11, pp. 6796–6814.
- John**, Melvin, Lucia L.-A. **Boileau**, and Herbert **Bless** (2024): Effect of social class on personal control beliefs. *Journal of Personality*, 92, issue 4, pp. 1086–1099.
- Jungkunz**, Sebastian, Marc **Helbling**, and Mujtaba **Isani** (2024): Measuring Implicit Political Extremism through Implicit Association Tests. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 88, issue 1, pp. 175–192.
- Kadel**, Philipp, Ira E. **Herwig**, and Jutta **Mata** (2024): Deliberate ignorance – a barrier for information interventions targeting reduced meat consumption? *Psychology & Health*, 39, issue 11, pp. 1656–1673.
- Kalter**, Frank, and Naika **Foroutan** (2024): Outgroup mobility threat – how much intergenerational integration is wanted? *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 50, issue 1, pp. 149–172.
- Keusch**, Florian, Paulina K. **Pankowska**, Alexandru **Cernat**, and Ruben L. **Bach** (2024): Do You Have Two Minutes to Talk about Your Data? Willingness to Participate and Nonparticipation Bias in Facebook Data Donation. *Field Methods*, 36, issue 4, pp. 279–293.

Kleinschlömer, Pauline, Mine **Kühn**, Lara **Bister**, Tobias C. **Vogt**, and Sandra **Krapf** (2024): Analyzing the Impact of Family Structure Changes on Children's Stress Levels Using a Stress Biomarker. *Journal of Health and Social Behaviour*, 65, issue 3, pp. 449–465.

Kretschmer, David, Kathrin **Lämmermann**, and Lars **Leszczensky** (2024): How gendered religious norms contribute to the emerging gender gap in Muslim youths' interreligious friendships. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 98, (article no. 101919), pp. 1–20.

Kuhlemann, Jana (2024): Linking refugees' time perceptions and their time use. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 50, issue 18, pp. 4621–4641.

Küpfer, Andreas (2024): Nonrandom Tweet Mortality and Data Access Restrictions: Compromising the Replication of Sensitive Twitter Studies. *Political Analysis*, 32, issue 4, pp. 493–506.

Kurella, Anna-Sophie, and Milena **Rapp** (2024): Combining voter preferences with party position estimates from different sources for studying voting behavior and representation. *Electoral Studies*, 87, (article no. 102734), pp. 1–12.

Kurella, Anna-Sophie, Nathalie **Giger**, and Jan **Rosset** (2024): Is unequal representation the consequence of different voting behavior across income groups?. *Electoral Studies*, 89, (article no. 102790), pp. 1–11.

Lee, Melissa, Nan **Zhang**, and Tilmann **Herchenröder** (2024): From Pluribus to Unum? The Civil War and Imagined Sovereignty in Nineteenth-Century America. *American Political Science Review*, 118, issue 1, pp. 127–143.

Löb, Charlotte, Eike Mark **Rinke**, Carina **Weinmann**, and Hartmut **Wessler** (2024): Unpacking the determinants of outrage and recognition in public discourse: Insights across socio-cultural divides, political systems, and media types.

International Journal of Press/Politics, 29, issue 1, pp. 273–294.

Lorenz, Georg, Irena **Kogan**, Sarah **Gentrup**, and Cornelia **Kristen** (2024): Non-native Accents among School Beginners and Teacher Expectations for Future Student Achievements. *Sociology of Education*, 97, issue 1, pp. 1–96.

Mader, Matthias, Moritz **Neubert**, Felix **Münchow**, Stephanie **Hofmann**, Harald **Schoen**, and Konstantin **Gavras** (2024): Crumbling in the face of cost? How cost considerations affect public support for European security and defence cooperation. *European Union Politics*, 25, issue 3, pp. 483–503.

Mader, Matthias, Konstantin **Gavras**, Stephanie **Hofmann**, Jason **Reifler**, Harald **Schoen**, and Catarina **Thomson** (2024): International threats and support for European security and defence integration: Evidence from 25 countries. *European Journal of Political Research*, 63, issue 2, pp. 433–454.

Matthies, Ellen, Gerhard **Reese**, Jutta **Mata**, Immo **Fritsche**, Wilhelm **Hofmann**, Sonja **Geiger**, and et al. (2024): Wie kann die Psychologie zur Bewältigung der Klimakrise beitragen? *Psychologische Rundschau*, 75, issue 2, pp. 177–181.

Mayer, Sabrina J., Jörg **Dollmann**, Jannes **Jacobsen**, and Lisa **Walter** (2024): Armed conflict as a threat to social cohesion: Large-scale displacement and its short- and long-term effects on in-group perceptions. *Research & Politics*, 11, issue 2, (e-only).

Morgenstern, Sandra, and Oliver **Strijbis** (2024): Forecasting migration movements using prediction markets. *Comparative Migration Studies*, 12, (article no. 45), pp. 1–18.

Naumann, Elias, Marvin Marcus **Brinkmann**, and Katja **Möhring** (2024): The ethnic penalty in welfare deservingness: A factorial survey experiment on welfare chauvinism in pension attitudes in Germany. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 34, issue 2, pp. 190–202.

- Palomo-Lario**, Carlos, and Luis **Ortiz-Gervasi** (2024): Inequality at the top. Educational expansion, financial constraints and opportunities of university graduation by social origin. *European Societies*, 26, issue 5, pp. 1472–1509.
- Plavgo**, Ilze, and Fabricio **Bernardi** (2024): Trends and determinants of intergenerational educational inequality in sub-Saharan Africa for birth cohorts 1974 to 2003. *Sociology of Education*, 97, issue 2, pp. 193–217.
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- Rittmann**, Oliver (2024): Legislators' Emotional Engagement with Women's Issues: Gendered Patterns of Vocal Pitch in the German Bundestag. *British Journal of Political Science*, 54, issue 3, pp. 937–945.
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- Schilin**, Alexander (2024): EU or Euro Area Crisis? Studying Differentiated Integration as an Idea Structuring Elite Perceptions of the Sovereign Debt and the COVID-19 Crisis. *Journal of European Integration*, 46, issue 1, pp. 47–68.
- Schilin**, Alexander (2024): Only if You Play by the Norms! Insider Norms and Outsider Involvement in Eurogroup and Eurogroup Working Group Interaction During the Sovereign Debt Crisis. *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 62, issue 1, pp. 108–126.
- Schnaudt**, Christian (2024): Conspiracy Beliefs and Perceptions of Electoral Integrity: Cross-National Evidence from 29 Countries. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 88, issue SI, pp. 814–827.
- Schwitter**, Nicole (2024): How offline meetings affect online activities: the case of Wikipedia. *EPJ Data Science*, 13, (article no.67), pp. 1–22.
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- Solano**, Giacomo, Samuel D. **Schmid**, and Marc **Helbling** (2024): Extending Migrants' Rights but Limiting Long-Term Settlement: Migrant Integration Policy Trends in EU and OECD Countries Between 2010 and 2019. *International Migration Review*, 58, issue 3, pp. 1568–1591.
- Son**, Keonhi (2024): Ship of Theseus: from ILO Standards to Outcome of Maternity Protection Policy. *Journal of Social Policy*, 53, issue 1, pp. 189–217.
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- Steiner**, Nils D., Matthias **Mader**, and Harald **Schoen** (2024): Subjective losers of globalization. *European Journal of Political Research*, 63, issue 1, pp. 326–347.
- Stoetzer**, Lukas, Lucas **Leemann**, and Richard **Trautmüller** (2024): Learning from Polls During Electoral Campaigns. *Political Behavior*, 46, issue 1, pp. 543–564.
- Tuttnauer**, Or, and Reuven Y. **Hazan** (2024): Government–Opposition Relations and the Vote of No Confidence. *Political Studies*, 72, issue 3, pp. 984–1004.
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Ukrainian refugees and displaced persons in Europe. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 37, issue 1, pp. 72–96.

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Zhang, Nan, and Maria **Abascal** (2024): Cultural Adaptation and Demographic Change: Evidence from Mexican-American Naming Patterns During the California Gold Rush. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 50, issue 1, pp. 132–148.

Zhang, Nan, and Alexandra **Kommol** (2024): Ethnic diversity and cooperation: evidence from a lost letter experiment. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 50, issue 18, pp. 4600–4620.

In other scientific journals

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3.4 Further Publications

Debus, Marc, Julius **Kölzer**, and Christian **Stecker** (2024): *Rekorde im Westen – welche Faktoren erklären die Zugewinne der AfD in Hessen und Bayern?* In: DVPW-Blog. Berlin: Deutsche Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft.

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von der Heyde, Leah, Anna-Carolina **Haensch**, and Alexander **Wenz** (2024): *Vox Populi, vox AI? Using language models to estimate German public opinion*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University. arXiv preprint; no. 72.

3.5 Doctoral Dissertations

Adendorf, Anna (2024): *First things first or the more the merrier? Topic order as an indicator of issue emphasis in election manifestos*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Emmer, Christine (2024): *Addressing Health Inequalities: Mental Health and Health Behaviors in the Face of Discrimination*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Gordon, Frederic (2024): *Challenges of Data-Driven Technologies for Social Inequality and privacy: Empirical Research on Context and Public Perceptions*. University Mannheim, Mannheim.

Imre, Michael (2024): *What's in the (Black) Box? Four Articles on Heterogeneity within Parties and Coalition Governments*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Kleinschlömer, Pauline (2024): *Child Well-Being in Post-Separation Families*. University Mannheim, Mannheim.

Kunz, Verena (2024): *Navigating Competing Demands: Computational Analyses of Defection and Speechmaking in the European Parliament*. University Mannheim, Mannheim.

3.6 Seminar and Conference Presentations

Abou-Chadi, Tarik, Denis **Cohen**, and Thomas **Kurer**: *Rental market risk and radical right support*, [14th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Köln, 4–6 July 2024].

Arnold, Christian, and Andreas **Küpfer**: *Structuring quantitative image analysis with object prominence*, [6th Annual COMPTExT Conference 2024, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2–4 May 2024].

Arnold, Christian, and Andreas **Küpfer**: *Structuring quantitative image analysis with object prominence*, [120th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Philadelphia, United States, 5–8 September 2024].

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Conference of the European Political Science Association, Köln, 4–6 July 2024].

Arnold, Lena, and Jörg **Dollmann**: *Protected by faith? Religion and COVID-19 vaccination among immigrant and native young adults in Germany*, [5th International CILS4EU User Conference, Mannheim, 26–27 September 2024].

Arnold, Lena, and Richard **Trautmüller**: *Religious bridging and bonding in social networks. New evidence from a cross-national comparison*, [ECSR Annual Conference, Barcelona, Spain, 12–14 September 2024].

Bäck, Hanna, Marc **Debus**, and Michael **Imre**: *Incumbency advantages, prime minister replacements and government formation*, [ECPR General Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 12–15 August 2024].

Berkessel, Jana, Mona **Salwender**, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, Dagmar **Stahlberg**, Wiebke **Bleidorn**, Peter **Rentfrow**, Jeff **Potter**, and Samuel D. **Gosling**: *Gender Differences in Agency and Communion across 137 Nations: A Competitive Test of Five Hypotheses*, [21st European Conference on Personality, Berlin, 6–9 August 2024].

Berkessel, Jana: *On the Effect of National Religiosity on the Well-Being Detriments of Lower SES*, [Post-Doc Workshop of the Social Psychology Sub-Division of the German Psychological Society, Hagen, 25–27 September 2024].

Berkessel, Jana, Tobias **Ebert**, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, and Peter **Rentfrow**: *On the Unequal Burden of Obesity: Obesity's Adverse Consequences Are Contingent on Regional Obesity Prevalence*, [53rd DGPs Congress/15th ÖGP Conference, Vienna, Austria, 16–19 September 2024].

Berkessel, Jana, and Tobias **Ebert**: *Person-culture match: Is living among similar others beneficial?* [Research colloquium at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, 31 January 2024].

Berkessel, Jana, and Tobias **Ebert**: *Person-culture match: Is living among similar others beneficial?* ["Tupperware" research colloquium at McGill University, Montréal, (virtual colloquium), Canada, 25 October 2024].

Berkessel, Jana: *Personal determinants of well-being across sociocultural contexts*, [53rd DGPs Congress (Heinz-Heckhausen dissertation award), Vienna, Austria, 16–19 September 2024].

Berkessel, Jana: *What makes us happy and healthy depends on where we live*, [Social psychology colloquium at the University of Saarbrücken, Saarbrücken, 6 June 2024].

Berkessel, Jana: *What makes us happy and healthy depends on where we live*, [Social psychology colloquium at the Leuphana University, Lüneburg, 30 April 2024].

Bernauer, Julian: *Möglichkeiten und Grenzen von Machine-Learning-Verfahren zur Vermessung des*

institutionellen Kontexts des Studierens an deutschen Hochschulen, [Studienabbrüche verstehen: Die Auswirkungen institutioneller Faktoren auf Studienverläufe, (virtual), 29 April 2024].

Berz, Jan, and Constantin **Wurthmann**: *No laughing matter? How damaging are inappropriate emotional displays by political leaders?* [Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Köln, 4–6 July 2024].

Birkenmaier, Lukas, Constantin **Wurthmann**, and Marius **Sältzer**: *The distance divide - geographic representation on social media in a mixed member system*, [14th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Köln, 4–6 July 2024].

Carey, Sabine C., Eline **Løvlien**, and Marie-Therese **Meye**: *How conflict legacy shapes attitudes towards the police*, [58th North American Meeting of the Peace Science Society (International), Ann Arbor, United States, 7–9 September 2024].

Cohen, Denis, Daniel **Auer**, Stefan **Jünger**, and Sandra **Morgenstern**: *Issue-based affective polarisation, residential sorting, and spatial polarisation*, [Workshop "The Politics of Residential Mobility", Mannheim, 1–2 February 2024].

Debus, Marc, Noam **Himmelrath**, and David **Schweizer**: *Climate crisis or business as usual? Examining parliamentary discourse on climate change over time*, [29. Wissenschaftlicher Kongress der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, Göttingen, 24–27 September 2024].

Debus, Marc: *Repräsentationslücken und programmatisches Angebot der Parteien im deutschen Parteiensystem*, [Workshop "Gesellschaft und Parteien in der Transformation", Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, Cadenabbia, Italy, 24–26 May 2024].

Debus, Marc: *Vance vs. Walz – Die Nummer zwei im U.S. Wahlkampf. Determinanten der Auswahl von Vizepräsidentenskandidaten von Demokraten und*

Republikanern in den Präsidentschaftswahlkämpfen, [The Future of U.S. Democracy. Vortragsreihe des Heidelberg Centre for American Studies, Heidelberg, 24 October 2024].

Dolinsky, Alona O., Lena Maria **Huber**, and Mariken **van der Velden**: *Representation of social groups and voters' reactions: A survey experiment*, [14th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Köln, 4–6 July 2024].

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El-Kayed, Nihad, and Alexander **Wenz**: *Everyday mobility in German cities: A smartphone-based assessment of activity spaces and their effect on social inequalities*, [Workshop "The Power of Where: Spatial Insights from Survey Data", Cottbus, 29 February–1 March 2024].

Engst, Benjamin G., and Thomas **Gschwend**: *Citizens' commitment to judicial independence: A discrete choice experiment in nine European countries*, [14th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Köln, 4–6 July 2024].

Freudenthaler, Rainer, Philipp **Müller**, Katharina **Ludwig**, and Chung-hong **Chan**: *Mapping patterns of ethnic group coverage in German news media and social media to detect traces of racial prejudice and political alliance-building*, [21st IMISCOE Annual Conference, Lissabon, Spain, 2–5 July 2024].

Freudenthaler, Rainer, Katharina **Ludwig**, Philipp **Müller**, and Hartmut **Wessler**: *Medienvermittelter Rassismus: Theoretische Konzeptualisierung, ein Vorschlag zur Messbarmachung und mögliche Gegenmaßnahmen*, [69. Jahrestagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Publizistik- und

Kommunikationswissenschaft (DGPK), Erfurt, 13–15 March 2024].

Freudenthaler, Rainer, Philipp **Müller**, Katharina **Ludwig**, and Chung-hong **Chan**: *Muster der Berichterstattung über ethnische Gruppen in deutschen Nachrichtenmedien und sozialen Medien*, [DeZIM-Tagung, Mannheim, 9–11 October 2024].

Gordon, Frederic: *How are public preferences relevant to the ethical use of AI? Theoretical considerations and empirical findings*, [15. Wissenschaftliche Tagung des ADM, der ASI und des Statistischen Bundesamtes, Wiesbaden, 20–21 June 2024].

Gordon, Frederic, Ruben L. **Bach**, Christoph **Kern**, and Frauke **Kreuter**: *Research Avenues for Studying Effects of Algorithmic Decision-Making Systems on Social Inequality*, [Digital Inequalities Symposium for Early-Career Researchers, Paris, France, 19 December 2024].

Gross, Martin, and Constantin **Wurthmann**: *Wählerinnen und Wählern auf den Mund schauen: Dialekte als eine Dimension von Repräsentation?* [29. Wissenschaftlicher Kongress der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, Göttingen, 24–27 September 2024].

Gschwend, Thomas, and Michael **Meffert**: *Party preferences precede coalition preferences: A response time analysis*, [14th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Köln, 4–6 July 2024].

Gutfleisch, Tamara: *Choosing STEM: Parental Occupation and Intersectional Patterns by Gender and Ethnic Origin in Germany*, [Network Gender & STEM conference 2024, Heidelberg, 18–20 July 2024].

Haensch, Anna-Carolina, Leah **von der Heyde**, and Alexander **Wenz**: *Can large language models predict how people vote? Evidence from Germany*, [10th International Conference on Computational Social Science (IC2S2), Philadelphia, PA, United States, 17–20 July 2024].

Hagemann, Daniel, Henrik Domansky, Stefan Marschall, and Constantin Wurthmann: *A Better Way of Mapping Political Landscapes? Estimating Party Positions by Using Voting Advice Application Data*, [ECPR General Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 12–15 August 2024].

Hellyer, Joshua, Johanna Gereke, Reinhard Schunck, Emily Hellriegel, Eva Zschirnt, and Susanne Veit: *Pretty hireable? The causal effects of physical attractiveness and migration background on hiring discrimination in Germany*, [Seminar on Analytical Sociology: Theory and Empirical Applications, Venice, Italy, 18–21 November 2024].

Hellyer, Joshua, Yavar Asghari, Johanna Gereke, and Nan Zhang: *Religiosity and trust across ethnic boundaries*, Jahrestreffen des Netzwerks für empirisch-analytische Sozialforschung zu Muslim:innen (NAFS) "New Frontiers in Muslim Studies", Berlin, 16–17 September 2024.

Heyne, Stefanie, Jana Kuhlemann, and Irena Kogan: *Are male Muslim immigrants perceived as a particular threat in Western countries? Evidence from a factorial survey experiment in Germany*, ["Ungleichheit und Zusammenhalt", Gemeinsame Tagung der DGS-Sektion "Soziale Ungleichheit und Sozialstrukturanalyse" und des Cluster 2 des Forschungsinstituts Gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt (FGZ), Bremen, 5–7 March 2024].

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Huber, Lena Maria, and Martin Haselmayer: *Strategic alienation: The dynamics of group appeals in negative campaigning*, [Workshop on Party Politics and Government Coalitions, Aarhus, Denmark, 10 October 2024].

Kalter, Frank: *Breaking out of the academic bubble: Challenges and experiences from research on migration, integration and racism*, [Open Science Day 2024, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, 24 September 2024].

Kalter, Frank: *Some recent impulses for migration research from analytical sociology, advances in methods and the German research infrastructure*, [Seminar, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain, 13 May 2024].

Karacay, Irem: *Don't you dare speaking this language outside, sweetheart: Silence across generations?* [Interdisciplinary Workshop on Language and Trauma, (virtual), 18–22 March 2024].

Karacay, Irem: *Minority within minority: How and why should linguistic diversity inside migrant communities be explored? The case of Arab- and Kurdish-origin Turkish nationals and their descendants in Germany* [DeZIM-Tagung, Mannheim, 9–11 October 2024].

Karacay, Irem: *Minority within minority: How and why should linguistic diversity inside migrant communities be explored? The case of Arab- and Kurdish-origin Turkish nationals and their descendants in Germany*, [Mercator International

Conference, Leeuwarden , Netherlands, 7–8 November 2024].

Karacay, Irem: *Speaking the Unspoken: Utilizing Controversial Content in Online Sampling*, [3rd Annual Meth@Mig Workshop: Participant Recruitment Strategies and Sampling Methods in Migration Research, Mannheim, 25–26 April 2024].

Keusch, Florian, and Bella **Struminskaya**: *Measurement of physical activity in older adults through data donation*, [NIMLAS Annual Plenary, Ann Arbor, MI, United States, 26 January 2024].

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Kogan, Irena, Stefanie **Heyne**, and Jana **Kuhlemann**: *Partnership formation in the context of refugee migration: What role do partner preferences among refugees and the German population play?* [Sociology Seminary, Nuffield College, Oxford, (online), 6 March 2024].

Kogan, Irena, Stefanie **Heyne**, and Jana **Kuhlemann**: *Partnership formation in the context of refugee migration: What role do partner preferences among refugees and the German population play?* [Migration Observatory 8th Annual Conference, Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano and Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto, Turin, Italy, 22 March 2024].

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Kurella, Anna-Sophie: *Condorcet winners in the real world: Electoral systems and their impact on majority selection*, [Jahrestagung AK Analytische Politische Theorie der DVPW, Bamberg, 17–18 October 2024].

Kurella, Anna-Sophie: *On the polarization premium for radical parties in PR electoral systems*, [APSA Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, United States, 5–8 September 2024].

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Morgenstern, Sandra: *Experimental evidence on the international human trafficking vulnerability of wo(men) in Tanzania*, [DeZIM-Tagung, Mannheim, 9–11 October 2024].

Morgenstern, Sandra, and Carlos **Vargas-Silva**: *Gender differences in migration decision making*, [New knowledge on migration, development and policy, Oxford, United Kingdom, 24–26 June 2024].

Morgenstern, Sandra: *Social inequality and super-diversity: The impact of minority-contact on political preferences. A field experiment with text-as-data insights*, [DeZIM Tagung, Mannheim, 9–11 October 2024].

Müller, Klara: *Understanding Survey Cooperativeness in Dynamic Political Environments: An Agent-Based Approach*, [74th Annual International Conference of the Political Studies Association, Glasgow, United Kingdom, 25–27 March 2024].

Müller, Klara, and Milena **Rapp**: *Why Perceived Policy (In)congruence Matters for Durable Voter Attachment. The Case of the German Greens Under a New Wave of Environmental Politicisation*, [74th Annual International Conference of the Political Studies Association, Glasgow, United Kingdom, 25–27 March 2024].

Müller, Philipp, Rainer **Freudenthaler**, Katharina **Ludwig**, and Chung-hong **Chan**: *An experimental survey approach for the semantic validation of word embedding biases*, [74th Annual ICA Conference, Gold Coast, Australia, Australia - Oceania, 20–24 June 2024].

Neumann, Manuel: *Keeping It Inside the Family – Explaining Differences in Men's and Women's Participation in Public, Semi-Public, and Private Discursive Spheres*, [5th Annual Meeting of the German Political Psychology Network, Vienna, Austria, 19–20 September 2024].

Palomo-Lario, Carlos, Irena **Kogan**, Stefanie **Heyne**, and Jana **Kuhlemann**: *It takes two to court: Partnership formation in the context of forced migration*, [RC28 Summer Meeting, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, United States, 6–8 August 2024].

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Pankowska, Paulina, Ruben **Bach**, Florian **Keusch**, and Alexandru **Cernat**: *Measuring Facebook use: The accuracy of self-reported data vs. digital trace data*, [Web Data Opp Workshop, Barcelona, Spain, 18–19 March 2024].

Plavgo, Ilze: *How National investments in childcare mitigate skills shortages and social inequalities in Europe*, [Workshop at the University of St. Gallen, School of Economics and Political Science, St. Gallen, Switzerland, 28–29 October 2024].

Plavgo, Ilze: *Policy effects on employment & poverty: Evidence from policy complementarity assessments*, [Informal Working Group on Social Investment launched by the Belgian presidency of the EU, gathering EU 27 Member states representatives, the Council ECOFIN EPSCO committees (EMCO SPC EPC EFC), the European Commission and the European Parliament, Brüssel, Belgium, 9 January 2024].

Plavgo, Ilze: *The role of social investments in childcare in dealing with skills shortage and socioeconomic inequalities in Europe: Do middle classes take it all?* [30th International Conference of Europeanists, Lyon, France, 3–5 July 2024].

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Rajski, Hannah: *The effect of individual and contextual characteristics on citizen forecasts' accuracy – a meta-analysis*, [ECPR General Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 12–15 August 2024].

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Rapp, Milena: *Ignorance, contagion or pro-European backlash? Europhile parties' strategies in times of politicization*, [14th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Köln, 4–6 July 2024].

Rettig, Leonie: *Young policy opinions and their Impact: Evidence on the substantive representation of age groups*,

[14th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Köln, 4–6 July 2024].

Rittmann, Oliver: *A measurement framework for computationally analyzing politicians' body language*, [LOOPS Image-as-Data Workshop, Berlin, 30 September–1 October 2024].

Rittmann, Oliver: *Analyzing politicians' body language during political speech based on videos*, [Annual Meeting of the DVPW Section Methods of Political Science, Bamberg, 26–27 April 2024].

Rittmann, Oliver: *Computationally analyzing politicians' body language using pose estimation*, [MZES Social Science Data Lab, Mannheim, 16 October 2024].

Rittmann, Oliver, Tilko **Swalve**, Dominic **Nyhuys**, and Tobias **Ringwald**: *Dilemmas of parliamentary deliberation: Insights from an automated analysis of plenary video recordings*, [14th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Köln, 4–6 July 2024].

Rodewald, Frieder, Florian **Keusch**, Daria **Szafran**, and Ruben L. **Bach**: *Measuring Privacy Behavior with Donated Data*, [Data Donation Symposium 2024, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 30–31 May 2024].

Schilin, Alexander: *Blurring the borders between insiders and outsiders: Studying modes of partial (dis-)integration and their consequences on differentiated integration in the Eurozone and Schengen crises*, [12th Biennial Conference of the ECPR Standing Group on the European Union, Lissabon, Europe, 19–21 June 2024].

Schilin, Alexander: *The impact of the populist radical right at European level*, [Annual Conference of the Institute for European Politics, Berlin, 19–20 September 2024].

Schilin, Alexander: *Withstanding the bullies: The EU's resilience against UN politics during the COVID-19 crisis*, [12th Biennial Conference of the ECPR Standing Group on the European Union, Lissabon, Spain, 19–20 June 2024].

Schnaudt, Christian: *Do citizens disobey the law when they feel that elections are rigged? Evidence from Germany*, [8th GESIS Political Science Research Roundtable, Mannheim, 23 October 2024].

Schwitter, Nicole: *Assessing ambiguous crime scenarios: A vignette experiment using AI-generated images*, [4th Workshop on Experimental Sociology, (virtual conference), 11–12 September 2024].

Schwitter, Nicole: *Knowing your research data in the age of ubiquitous data: Are we even measuring what we think we are measuring?* [Computational Sociology: Methodologische Herausforderungen für Forschung und Lehre, Bremen, 9–11 October 2024].

Schwitter, Nicole, and Nan **Zhang**: *The impact of migration background salience on national belonging: Evidence from a field experiment during the European Football Championship*, [Analytical Sociology: Theory and Empirical Applications, Venice, Italy, 18–21 November 2024].

Schwitter, Nicole: *The role of face-to-face ties in voting behaviour in requests for adminship*, [Wiki Workshop, (virtual conference), 20 June 2024].

Schwitter, Nicole: *Voting on Wikipedia: Do offline ties matter?* [10th International Conference on Computational Social Science (IC2S2), Philadelphia, USA, United States, 17–20 July 2024].

Struminskaya, Bella, and Florian **Keusch**: *Measurement of physical activity in older adults through data donation*, [Data Donation Symposium 2024, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 30–31 May 2024].

Struminskaya, Bella, Florian **Keusch**, Joris **Mulder**, Stein **Jongerius**, and Adrienne **Mendrik**: *Measurement of physical activity in older adults through data donation of smartphone health data and Google Location History*, [5th MASS Workshop, Washington, DC, United States, 6–7 March 2024].

Szafran, Daria, Ruben **Bach**, Frieder **Rodewald**, and Florian **Keusch**: *Measuring the effect of a seven-day Instagram abstinence on users' body image by combining survey and donated data*, [Data Donation Symposium 2024, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 30–31 May 2024].

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Tuttnauer, Or, Lukas **Warode**, and Tom **Louwerse**: *The dynamics of parliamentary conflict in response to electoral information*, [14th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Köln, 4–6 July 2024].

von der Heyde, Leah, Anna-Carolina **Haensch**, and Alexander **Wenz**: *Can large language models estimate how people vote? Evidence from Germany*, [29. Wissenschaftlicher Kongress der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, Göttingen, 24–27 September 2024].

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Wagner, Sarah, and Constantin **Wurthmann**: *Sahra Wagenknecht, the Left and a Left-Authoritarian Party for Germany*, [120th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Philadelphia, PA, United States, 5–8 September 2024].

Wagner, Sarah, and Constantin **Wurthmann**: *Strategy or Vacuum – Sahra Wagenknecht, The Left and a Left-Authoritarian Party for Germany*, [ECPR General Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 12–15 August 2024].

Wänke, Michaela, Lucia **Boileau**, Adrian **Heinze**, and Fabienne **Unkelbach**: *Election Posters of Right and Left Candidates Emphasize Different Personal Traits*, [24 Hours of Political Psychology Conference (5th Annual Meeting of the German Political Psychology Network), Wien, Austria, 19–20 September 2024].

Wänke, Michaela, and Monika **Undorf**: *The Divided Tribes of Fluency or: What is Fluency Anyway?* [53rd DGPs Congress/15th ÖGP Conference, Wien, Austria, 16–19 September 2024].

Warode, Lukas, Or **Tuttnauer**, and Julian **Bernauer**: *Government-Opposition Affective Polarisation: A New Measure*, [29. Wissenschaftlicher Kongress der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, Göttingen, 24–27 September 2024].

Weißmann, Markus: *Better off without trying? School-to-work transition outcomes of different education trajectories of young majority and minority adults*, [5th International CILS4EU User Conference, MZES, Mannheim, 26–27 September 2024].

Weißmann, Markus, and Tobias **Roth**: *Conflict and support during apprenticeship training in Germany: Consequences for apprenticeship success and further employment in the company*, [31st Annual Workshop Transitions in Youth (TiY), University of Warsaw, Poland, 4–6 September 2024].

Weißmann, Markus: *Ethnische Unterschiede in der elterlichen Unterstützung beim Übergang in eine Berufsausbildung in Deutschland*, [BIBB-Kolloquium

zur Berufsbildungsforschung, Bundesinstitut für Berufsforschung, Bonn, 18 January 2024].

Wendering, Leonard: *Crafting cohesion: Interethnic contact and prejudice reduction in vocational training*, [Sixth Annual Conference of Experimental Sociology (ACES), Turin, Italy, 28–30 August 2024].

Wendering, Leonard, Nan **Zhang**, and Kerstin **Ostermann**: *The girl next door? Childhood cross-group exposure and inter-ethnic marriage*, [Eighth International Meeting on Experimental and Behavioral Social Sciences (IMEBESS), Riga, Latvia, 23–25 May 2024].

Wenz, Alexander, and Anna-Carolina **Haensch**: *Using large language models for evaluating and improving survey questions*, [General Online Research (GOR 24), Cologne, 21–23 February 2024].

Wurthmann, Constantin, and Marius **Sältzer**: *Issue Responsiveness in Time and Space*, [29. Wissenschaftlicher Kongress der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, Göttingen, 24–27 September 2024].

Wurthmann, Constantin, Daniel **Hagemann**, and Stefan **Marschall**: *Low education, high effects? The impact of Voting Advice Applications on an underexposed segment of users*, [ECPR General Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 12–15 August 2024].

Wurthmann, Constantin, and Sigrid **Roßteutscher**: *Solidarity among the marginalised?* [29. Wissenschaftlicher Kongress der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, Göttingen, 24–27 September 2024].

Zhang, Nan, and Alexandra **Kommel**: *Ethnische Diversität und prosoziales Verhalten in deutschen Städten*, [DeZIM Lunch Briefing, Berlin, 4 June 2024].

3.7 Data & Software

Providing MZES project and/or unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
A3.1811 (CILS4EU) Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries	Data sets of three waves of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)	Available for all interested researchers (in English version) at the GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences (GESIS archive no. ZA5353 and ZA5656; https://doi:10.4232/cils4eu.5353.3.3.0 and https://doi:10.4232/cils4eu.5656.3.3.0). For more details see project website http://www.cils4.eu	Frank Kalter, Anthony Heath, Miles Hewstone, Jan O Jonsson, Matthijs Kalmijn, Irena Kogan, Frank van Tubergen
A3.1811 (CILS4EU-DE) Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries—Germany	Data sets of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth wave as well as the Covid-19 supplement of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries—Germany (CILS4EU-DE)	Available for all interested researchers (in English version) at the GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences (GESIS archive no. ZA6655 and ZA6656; https://doi:10.4232/cils4eu-de.6655.7.0.0 and https://doi:10.4232/cils4eu-de.6656.7.0.0). For more details see project website http://www.cils4.eu	Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Jörg Dollmann,
A3.1811 (CILS4EU-DE) Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries—Germany	Campus Use File. Data sets of the first, second and third wave in Germany	Available for teaching purposes at the GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences (GESIS archive no. ZA5994 ; https://doi.org/10.4232/cils4eu.5994.1.0.0 For more details see project website http://www.cils4.eu	Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Jörg Dollmann
A3.1811 (CILS4EU-DE) Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries—Germany	CILS4NEPS—A Harmonised Dataset Based on CILS4EU and NEPS SC4. Data sets of three waves of CILS4EU harmonized with data from the National Educational Panel Study NEPS	Available for all interested researchers at the Research Data Centre of the LfBi at Bamberg. https://doi.org/10.5157/CILS4NEPS:SUF:1.0 For more details see project website http://www.cils4.eu	Jörg Dollmann, Andreas Horr, Lena Arnold, Victoria Kerzner, Regine Schmidt, Florian Weber, Markus Weißmann
B2.1846 Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties	The Comparative Campaign Dynamics dataset	https://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/d7/en/datasets/comparative-campaign-dynamics-dataset and https://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/d7/en/datasets/comparative-campaign-dynamics-dataset-second-wave	Marc Debus, Margit Tavits, Zeynep Somer-Topcu

Providing MZES project and/or unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
B2.2310 Social Group Appeals: Prevalence, Functions, and Consequences	ManifestoVault V1.0: Annotated full-text general election manifestos at the natural-sentence level of three European countries 1970-2021	https://doi.org/10.34894/VKQSPO	Alona O Dolinsky, Lena Maria Huber, Will Horne
	GEPARTEE—German Parties before the European Elections 2024	https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/7PBJS9	J. Philipp Thomeczek, L. Constantin Wurthmann, Christian Stecker
Computer Department	Migration of Political Docu- ments Archive polidoc.net to a Shiny App hosted at the MZES	https://shiny.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/ polidoc/ or polidoc.net	Anna Wohlmann, Julian Bernauer, Thomas Bräuninger, Marc Debus