MZES
Annual Report
2022

mzes
mannheimer zentrum
für europäische sozialforschung

UNIVERSITÄT
MANNHEIM

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Introduction

Since its foundation in 1989, the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES) has evolved into an internationally leading interdisciplinary research institute for European societies and politics. This annual report provides an overview of the activities at the MZES in 2022.

The MZES is devoted to the analysis of European societies and European political systems. As a rule, research at the MZES comes in the form of externally funded projects, which are organized in two research departments (A and B), each consisting of three more specific research areas. A table at the end of this introduction gives an overview of all projects that were in preparation, ongoing, or completed in 2022. The second part (yellow pages) of this report provides basic information about the structure of the MZES. The main part (white pages) gives details about the research departments, the research areas, and the individual projects that were in preparation, ongoing, or completed in 2022. The appendix (grey pages) contains statistics and facts about the structure, activities, performance, and output of the institute. This introduction (blue pages) outlines some of its major developments and achievements in 2022 as well as perspectives for future research at the MZES. For the first time, this introduction is lightened up with quotations from some of our researchers. In these, they provide examples of the results of current research projects in a very concise and reader-friendly form.

Research Activities

During 2022, MZES researchers worked on altogether 70 projects—which is less than in 2021 (76). 13 projects were completed in 2022 (nine in 2021), and 57 projects were still active at the end of the year (compared to 63 at the end of the previous year; see appendix 1.1). Another 17 projects were in a preparatory stage (two less than last year), with many of them benefitting from MZES seed funding to develop proposals for external funding. While these figures alone suggest a promising development in the coming years, it is even more gratifying that 15 projects successfully acquired external funding during 2022 (17 in 2021), 10 of which are part of Department A and five of Department B. Consequently, more than two thirds of the active projects (40 out of 57) were externally funded at the end of the reporting period. The MZES welcomes the fact that 22 of its active projects in 2022 were initiated and directed by early-career researchers (see the project table following the introduction).

In 2022, the largest grant in Department A was awarded to Jochen Gebauer for his project titled "Why are the Big Two of Agency and Communion so Fundamental to Human Psychology? An
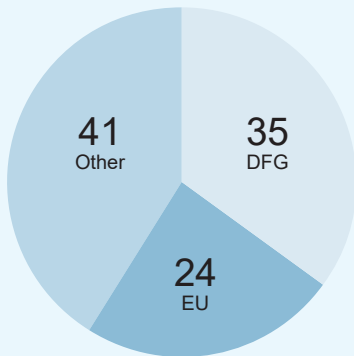
Research Projects

57

Thereof
35 in Dept. A and
22 in Dept. B

Active Projects at the End of 2022

(see appendix 1.1)

**Sources of External Funding
2020-2022 in Percent**
(see appendix 1.3)

Agency-Communion Theory (ACT) of Social Learning and Cultural Activity and Its Novel Account of Social Influence". The EU's European Research Council (ERC) awarded about 2 million euros for the research, of which 1.2 million are used to fund research carried out at the MZES. The project centres on the following question: Why do people assess themselves and others primarily on the two personality trait dimensions of agency and communion? In other words, what evolutionary advantage do people gain from evaluating themselves and others primarily on the basis of these so-called "Big Two meta-traits"?

In Department B, the largest grant went to Or Tuttnauer for his project on "Dynamics of Government–Opposition Parliamentary Relations and Public Attitudes". The DFG awarded more than 350,000 euros for the project investigating the trade-offs between conflict and cooperation from both the parties' and the voters' perspectives. It studies how changes in public opinion inputs—through polls and subnational electoral results—affect parties' interactions in parliament.

Including the many other successful projects, the total sum of external funding received in 2022 amounts to more than 5.4 million euros. This is the best results in recent years and considerably above the annual average since 2001 (3.4 million euros). It is also an increase compared to the very strong year 2021 (5.1 million euros). The newly acquired grants account for more than 75 million euros in total since 2001.

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

Projects of this scale require levels of third-party grant income which certainly surpass customary social science standards and fluctuate considerably at the same time. However, the sustainability of such a development could be called into question if the grant income was composed of few

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

"A key finding is that the processes behind religious friend-ship segregation are gendered. Muslim girls tend to self-seg-regate, even though non-Muslims are open to be friends with them. By contrast, Muslim boys are willing to befriend non-Muslims, but non-Muslims are hesitant to become friends with them."

Lars Leszczensky
MZES Fellow and project director
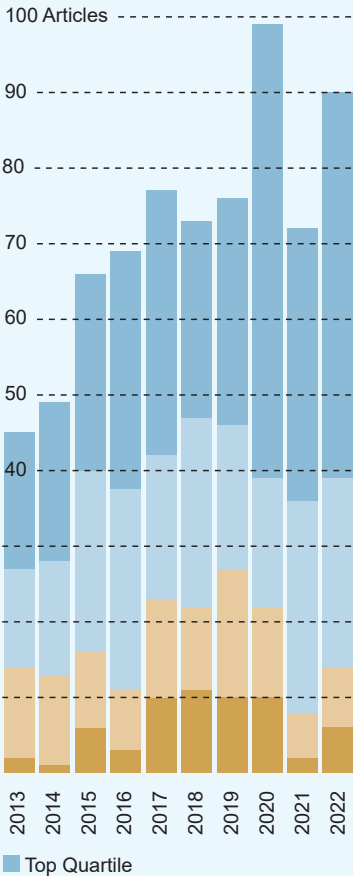
Key publication:
Kretschmer, D. and Leszczensky, L. (2022). In-group bias or out-group reluctance? The interplay of gender and religion in creating religious friendship segregation among Muslim youth. Social Forces, 100 (3), pp. 1307-1332.

SSCI Journal Articles

Articles in Top Journals

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

very large grants, and thus depended only on a small number of projects. It is therefore a very healthy development that the total funding amount in 2022, as in the years before, is composed of many individual project grants from various funding agencies, meaning that the centre's external funding rests on many pillars, with an increasingly stable role of EU (ERC) funds. As in the last year, the largest grant is from this source.

The reason that the MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects through external grants is not just to increase its budget. Rather, the institute values the peer-reviewed external evaluation conducted by the funding agencies. The centre thus routinely secures another round of quality control after the initial review of the individual projects by its Scientific Advisory Board and the subsequent decision of the Supervisory Board to include them in the research programme. A substantial share of the external grants received by the MZES is provided by German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG) and several private foundations, in particular the Volkswagen and Fritz Thyssen foundations. In 2022, a remarkably balanced pattern emerged with the DFG (22 percent), the European Union (22 percent), other foundations (24 percent), and the Federal Government (with a record-high share of 30 percent) almost equally contributing to the project funding at the MZES. Considering the total period from 2020 to 2022, the DFG's share remains dominant, amounting to 35 percent (see appendix 1.3), followed by EU funding (a stable 24 percent).

On the output side, publications are certainly 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 2021 and 2022 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 at a high level and in 2022 reached exactly 75 percent of all journal articles. These articles are especially prestigious for scholars, as they appear in high-ranking national and especially international outlets. Even more: we are particularly delighted to see that—even by the high standards set by the SSCI—articles by MZES authors appear in journals that are cited relatively often and thus belong to the group of journals with a high impact factor. This is illustrated by the bar graph, which also gives more detailed information about the quality of journals referenced in the SSCI. The SSCI categorizes journals with regard to their subject and then ranks the journals of every category according to their impact factor and number of citations. In this graph, the dark blue part of the columns represents articles by MZES authors in journals that rank among the top 25 percent of their respective category.

	2018 All	2019 All	2020 All	2021 All	2022 All	2022 English
Books	**7**	**7**	**8**	**11**	**3**	**1**
Monographs	2	5	4	3	1	0
Edited volumes	5	2	4	8	2	1
Journal articles	**93**	**91**	**142**	**117**	**120**	**113**
SSCI citation index	73	76	99	78	90	85
Other scientific	20	15	43	39	30	28
Chapters in edited vols.	**37**	**35**	**31**	**33**	**21**	**16**
In English language	27	15	20	23	16	
In other language	10	20	11	11	5	
Working papers etc.	**13**	**13**	**31**	**21**	**5**	**4**
MZES	3	1	0	3	0	-
Others	10	12	31	18	5	4
Conference presentations	**160**	**162**	**98**	**143**	**105**	**98**

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. On the basis of the achievements in terms of grant money acquisition and publications, the MZES contributes to the excellent position of the social sciences at the University of Mannheim in national and international rankings, such as the Times Higher Education ranking, the Shanghai ranking, the CHE ranking, the QS ranking, and the DFG ranking (DFG-Förderatlas).

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

Exemplary Finding Project A3.1821
Tools to Detect Fabricated Interviews

"We developed statistical methods to effectively identify falsification of survey interviews. We encourage the research community to include (and flag) known falsification into their published data, to allow model improvement and automated detection early on in the data collection process."

Frauke Kreuter
External Fellow and project director

Researchers at the MZES were also very active in 2022 in making their research known to the public (see appendix 1.7). Their expertise was much sought after because it covered a variety of highly discussed issues such as the advance of the radical right in many European countries and migration topics. For instance, Denis Cohen and colleagues disseminated findings from their study "Does accommodation work? Mainstream party strategies and the success of radical right parties" (eventually published in Political Science Research and Methods in 2023) very successfully through various channels. The MZES press release on this study was picked up by Deutsche Presseagentur (dpa) and reproduced by numerous national and international media. Sandra Morgenstern published a bilingual issue of the policy paper series "MZES Fokus" based on her dissertation. The paper with the English title "How information campaigns (can) influence migration decisions. Findings from several studies in Nigeria." was also picked up by dpa and thus reached a wide audience beyond academia.

Personnel Development

Despite a growing trend towards disciplinary diversity, the bulk of MZES research is still shaped and directed by the active professors from the School of Social Sciences. In 2022, 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 on a very high level (33 instead of 34 in 2021; see appendix 1.5). This is evidence of the integrating role and capacity of the MZES within and well beyond the University of Mannheim's School of Social Sciences.

However, it is a major strength of the MZES that it is not exclusively professors who develop and lead research projects. About one third of all projects active in 2022 are research projects by early career researchers (see table on page 16 f). This substantial enrichment of the research programme is due in particular to the MZES Fellows, who regularly contribute promising research initiatives. In addition, external postdocs and scientists employed in the MZES infrastructure are also represented with valuable project initiatives. In 2022, the composition of the centre's Executive Board remained unchanged. The director of the MZES, Irena Kogan, the head of Research Department A, Marc Helbling, and the head of Research Department B, Sabine Carey, led the MZES through the whole year 2022. In its autumn session, the Supervisory Board elected Sabine Carey as successor to Irena Kogan as MZES director and Thomas Bräuninger as new head of Department B starting February 2023.

Research Staff

99

Researchers at the End of 2022

(see appendix 1.4)

The number of researchers at the MZES who were paid through external funds in 2022 was 45, maintaining a high level. Only 14 of the centre's employed scientists were financed by internal funds. This includes currently four full-time positions in the Data and Methods Unit (DMU) plus several temporary fellowships and MZES grants for project preparation. The recently revised concept for the DMU now allows the advertisement of positions as temporary with the potential conversion into permanent employment. This preserves the option to adapt to the centre's changing needs in terms of methods and to promote young researchers in the post-Ph.D. phase while introducing more flexible career paths and the opportunity to keep proven staff after a formal evaluation.

Year 2022 was marked by some fluctuation in the MZES Fellow positions. Stefano Balietti left the MZES and joined the Chair of Data Science (Prof. Strohmeier) at the University of Mannheim. Chung-hong Chan transferred to GESIS in autumn 2022. Daniel Auer left for the University of Bern but remained affiliated with the MZES on a part-time basis. Notably, Theres Matthieß has accepted the position of a Junior Professor for Empirical Democracy Research at the University of Trier, and Alexander Wuttke has attained a Junior Professorship for Digitalisation and Political Behavior at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University in Munich.

In the MZES administration and infrastructure, Susanne Frey joined Nicola Gerngroß to complete the secretarial team of the MZES Directorate, succeeding Sibylle Eberle, who generously stayed on a part-time basis to pass on her experience. Jan Dillhöfer joined the Public Relations office. Ruben Bach and Alexander Wenz have been welcomed as new members of the DMU.

Outlook and Acknowledgements

The year 2022 has seen a gradual return to pre-pandemic practices such as in-person meetings of the Supervisory Board and the Scientific Advisory Board. At the same time, the pandemic has still affected everyday life at the institute, individually with cases of the disease, and institutionally with the continuation of newly acquired practices such as hybrid events.

Owing to a high number of new or renewed grants, several promising projects in preparation, and an excellent publication performance, the MZES can look into the near future with self-confidence and optimism. It is also reassuring that—like in previous years—new colleagues could be integrated quickly and smoothly into the centre's structure and logic, and that the task of keeping the centre alive and vivid keeps resting on many shoulders. While the MZES project directors have continued to be successful in winning grants, these accomplishments will have to be made in an increasingly competitive environment, and this trend is likely to continue. The MZES will also have to find creative and flexible responses to the changing funding infrastructure and logic that

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

"We show that liberal policy which grants political rights to immigrants leads to polarization: tolerant citizens become more sympathetic, intolerant citizens become more critical of immigrants. This notion of opinion backlash to policy decisions adds a new perspective to the literature on immigration attitudes which has either assumed a congruence between public opinion and policy or ignored political sources of anti-immigrant sentiment altogether."

Richard Traunmüller
Project director

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

"We show that care coordination in the health care sector requires cross-sectoral thinking and action. Some institutional features that facilitate coordination are local organization, a profession with the exclusive responsibility to coordinate between health care sectors, academically trained nurses, earmarked financing and effective electronic communication tools."

Katharina Koch
Researcher

challenges some of the centre's traditional competitive advantages. New initiatives have been established, such as the MZES Employee Survey. A task force was created to contribute to the preservation and development of an environment enabling the continuation of excellent grant-financed research at the MZES. The Supervisory Board has voted to regularly repeat the survey, organized by the staff representatives, to make sure that researchers can share their experienced and voice their grievances, for instance regarding working conditions or diversity-related issues.

The areas MZES researchers have traditionally focused on provide an optimal starting point for attracting research grants in the future. Topics such as the consequences of the pandemic, the future of European integration in times of war in Ukraine, migration, integration, and political representation as well as the success of populist parties and movements are likely to remain on the top of the public agenda in the next years, so that a core task for empirical social science is to focus on these issues.

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

Department A: European Societies and their Integration

A1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States	A2 Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities	A3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities
■ **A1.1801 Bahle, Wendt** Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States	**A2.1805 Arránz Becker, Wolf** Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities.	**A3.1811 Kalter, Kogan, Kroneberg et al.** Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
■ **A1.1803 Möhring** Women's Late Careers in Europe and the USA	**A2.1807 Blom, Wolf, Bruch** Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys	■ **A3.1813 Kalter et al.** Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course
A1.1902 Möhring, Naumann, Sommerfeld Attitudes Towards the Welfare State	# **A2.1809 Bauer** TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)	■ **A3.1815 Hillmann, Gathmann** Occupational Licensing
A1.1905 Bettina Müller, Sajons Aspiring Migrant Entrepreneurs in Germany	# **A2.1810 Krapf, Raab** Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families	**A3.1816 Mata, Kalter** Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants
	A2.1908 Stuckenschmidt, Kreuter CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making	# **A3.1817 Leszczensky** Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth
	■ **A2.2007 Blom, Möhring** Employment in the Early Phase of the Corona Crisis in Germany	**A3.1819 Kogan** Partnership Formation in the Context of Migration
	A2.2009 Kogan Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities	**A3.1820 Brandt, Hillmann** Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations
	A2.2011 Kreuter, Bach, Kern Fairness in Automated Decision-Making—FairADM	■ **A3.1821 Kreuter, Keusch, Wolf, Sakshaug** Tools to Detect Fabricated Interviews
	# **A2.2013 Krapf** Family Values and Family Behaviours of the Descendants of Turkish Migrants	# **A3.1909 Gereke, Schunck** The Causes and Con-sequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness
	A2.2016 Bless, Wänke, Wolbring Objective and Subjectively Experienced Financial Inequalities	# **A3.2001 Leszczensky et al.** Ethnic Composition, School Ideology, and Boundaries
	# ■ **A2.2101 Bernauer** Significance of the Institutional Context for Drop-Out and Long-Term Studies	■ **A3.2008 Kalter** Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT)
	A2.2102 Keusch, Sajons Integration Research 2.0	**A3.2010 Kogan** Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns
	A2.2103 Gebauer Social Status and Pandemic Spread	**A3.2012 Helbling** Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining
	# ■ **A2.2104 Auer, Sajons** Consequences of East-West Migration in Europe (EUMIG)	# **A3.2014 Gereke** Group Boundaries in the Making
	A2.2106 Traunmüller RISS CoRE—Conceptu-alizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research	# **A3.2015 Gereke** Perceptions, Prevalence and Consequences of Everyday Discrimination
	# **A2.2111 Voßemer** The Crossover Effects of Job Losses and Unemployment (METAWELL)	**A3.2025 Helbling** Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network
	A2.2112 Keusch Understanding, Measuring, and Alleviating Inequalities in Digital Technology Use	■ **A3.2026 Ecker, Philipp Müller, Wessler** Experiences of Everyday Racism
	▶ **A2.2205 Gebauer** ACT: Why are the Big Two of Agency and Communion so Fundamental?	# **A3.2105 Zhang** Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion
	# ▶ **A2.2206 Kern, Gummer, Weiß** Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys	# ▶ **A3.2202 Auer** Regional Variation of Anti-Muslim Racism in the German Labour Market
	# ▶ **A2.2215 Pink** The Development of Fertility Intentions in Partnerships prior to Parenthood	▶ **A3.2203 Kleinewiese, Kalter** Causes and Mechanisms of Cyber-discrimination
		▶ **A3.2216 Kogan** The Knowledge Network on Racism Research (WinRa)

▶ Project has reached the status 'in preparation' or 'ongoing' in 2022.
■ Project was completed in 2022.
Project directed/initiated by early career researcher(s).

Core projects are highlighted in grey.

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

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens	B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions	B3 Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization
B1.1822 Schmitt-Beck (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	■ **B2.1828 Wessler** Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	**B3.1838 Schmitt, Schoen** 'Illiberal Democrats'/ProConEU
B1.1823 Schoen (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	# **B2.1833 Bernauer** Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour	**B3.1839 Schoen, Mader** Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump
B1.1824 Schmitt-Beck The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	**B2.1846 Debus et al.** Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about Ideological Positions of Political Parties	**B3.1853 Marinov, Bräuninger, Schoen** The Hybrid Wars of Information
■ **B1.1904 Debus, Schoen** digilog@bw—Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation	**B2.2002 Debus, Stecker et al.** Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration	■ **B3.1901 König** The Evolution of Party Competition in the European Union
B1.2005 Traunmüller, Helbling Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation: New Immigrants, Policy Decisions and Citizens' Responses	# **B2.2004 Kurella** Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems	
B1.2018 Carey 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	
# **B1.2024 Bach** Filter Bubbles, Alternative News and Political Polarization	**B2.2023 Mühlböck, Debus** RISKOPIA: Coping With Uncertainty in Representative Democracy	
B1.2107 Traunmüller The Impact of Social Structure, Discrimination and Violence on the German Muslim Community	# ► **B2.2214 Tuttnauer** Dynamics of Government–Opposition Parliamentary Relations and Public Attitudes	
B1.2108 Traunmüller Pressure to Conform, Self-Censorship, and the Concealment of Discriminatory Attitudes in the Everyday Life of Authorities		
# ► **B1.2201 Lehrer** Party Policy Ambiguity and its Consequences for Political Representation and Satisfaction with Democracy		
► **B1.2204 Wessler, Chan, Müller** Implicit and Explicit Racism in News and Social Media		

Key publication:
Jakob, J., Dobbrick, T., Freudenthaler, R., Haffner, P. & Wessler, H. (2022). Is constructive engagement online a lost cause? Toxic outrage in online user comments across democratic political systems and discussion arenas. Communication Research, pp. 1–24.

Exemplary Finding Project B2.1828
Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

"Citizen-generated discussions in openly accessible online arenas are often compromised by toxic outrage. In our large-scale comparison we find that civil discourse flourishes best in consensus rather than majoritarian democracies, in online arenas focused on more like-minded discussion rather than mere confrontation with opposing opinions as well as arenas that tend to separate public debate from purely social conversation."

Hartmut Wessler
Project director

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. About 100 MZES scholars explore European social and political developments.

Mission

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

Organisation

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

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

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

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

Governance

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

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

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

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

MZES organizational chart

Supervisory Board

Scientific Advisory Board	Executive Board
	Director
	Head of Department A
	Head of Department B
	Managing Director

Research Departments

A European Societies and their Integration	B European Political Systems and their Integration

Infrastructure
- Computer Department
- Data and Methods Unit
- Library
- Public Relations
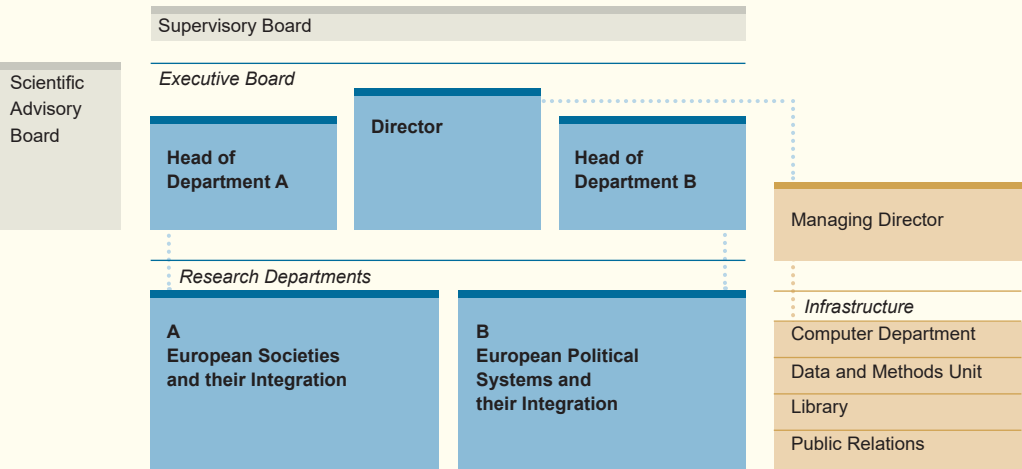
The **Scientific Advisory Board (Wissenschaftlicher Beirat)** is composed of internationally renowned scholars. It reviews the MZES Research Programme and gives advice on individual projects as well as on the centre's development. Its present members are:

- Prof. Jan O. Jonsson, Ph.D. (Stockholm University, University of Oxford),
- Prof. Dr. Bernhard Kittel (University of Vienna),
- Prof. Karen Phalet, Ph.D. (KU Leuven),
- Prof. Jason Reifler, Ph.D. (University of Exeter), and
- Prof. Dr. Petra Schleiter (University of Oxford).

Projects, the Research Programme, and Research Funding

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

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

The MZES Research Programme distinguishes between several types of projects. The main projects are classified as "core" projects and qualify for start-up finance from the MZES. Usually, this is done in the form of funding awarded to a researcher who assists the project director (more often than not a professor from the School of Social Sciences or a postdoc researcher from the MZES, sometimes a professor from one of the University of Mannheim's other schools) in preparing an application for external funding. The centre's success in attracting grants attests to the advantages of this model. Three out of four 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. Also, professors and postdocs from the School of Humanities, the Department of Economics, the Business School, and the School of Business

Research Staff by Source of Funds
Numbers, December 2022

33 University of Mannheim

45 External Research Grants

21 MZES Budget
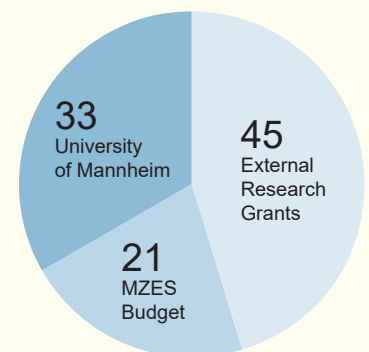
(see appendix 1.4)

Research Staff by Gender, December 2022

21 Budget-Financed MZES Researchers

45 Grant-Financed MZES Researchers

33 University Researchers active at the MZES

50%

(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.

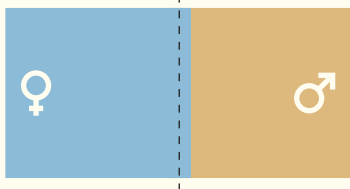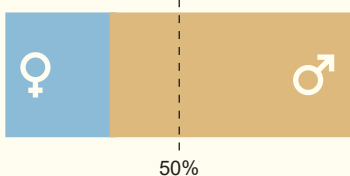Informatics and Mathematics direct projects at the MZES. Only one out of five researchers (post-docs, Ph.D. students, and researchers from the Centre's Data and Methods Unit, and the Computer Department) are financed from the MZES' regular budget. All other researchers, many of them Ph.D. students, are financed through external grants. The share of female researchers has shown little fluctuation over the last few years. At present, almost half of all grant-financed MZES researchers are women; among budget-financed MZES researchers and university researchers active at the MZES, the share is about one out of four in both cases. 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 2022, the fellows were Dr. Daniel Auer, Stefano Balietti, Ph.D., Dr. Paul C. Bauer, Dr. Johanna Gereke, Dr. Lars Leszczensky, and Dr. Jonas Voßemer in Research Department A, and Dr. Chung-hong Chan, Dr. Anna-Sophie Kurella, Dr. Roni Lehrer, Dr. Theres Matthieß, Dr. Jennifer Shore, and Dr. Alexander Wuttke in Research Department B. In addition, the MZES regularly invites applications for international conferences organized by postdoc researchers.

Supporting Research: the Centre's Infrastructure and Administration

Infrastructure and administration are crucial resources for efficient work at the centre. The Data and Methods Unit (DMU) offers specialized expertise on various methods and data of particular relevance for the MZES. Dr Ruben Bach (computational social science) and Dr. Alexander Wenz (survey methodology and data protection) completed the DMU in 2022. They joined 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). The Europe Library is located in the immediate vicinity of the university library's social science branch. It holds almost 45,000 media units and 47 scientific journals. With its own computer department (Dr. Julian Bernauer and Valentin Kalaev), 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) was joined by Jan Dillhöfer in 2022. Together they serve as an interface between the MZES researchers and the broader public. The secretaries of the directorate handle the general administration of the institute, while the secretaries of the departments administer externally funded projects. The managing director (Dr. Philipp Heldmann) supports the director and oversees the MZES infrastructure as well as administration.

Department A: European Societies and their Integration

European societies face global challenges and socio-demographic changes that threaten their integration and cohesion. To deepen our understanding of these challenges and changes, Department A's research 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 2022

Director(s)/
Thomas Bahle,
Claus Wendt
Researcher(s)/
Mareike Ariaans,
Katharina Koch
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2015 to 2022
Status/
completed

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

Results: The project investigated the coordination of healthcare (HC) and long-term care (LTC) services for the elderly in four European welfare states with different HC and LTC systems: Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland. The coordination of these services is a challenge in all mature welfare states due to demographic ageing and staff shortages in health and social services. Building on institutional and organizational theories, we assumed that the country-specific institutional, professional, and organizational structures positively or negatively affect coordination between the two sectors. At the same time, we expected the problems to be similar in all countries due to a general lack of staff and financing.

To identify the main coordination problems and possible solutions at the systemic, professional, and organizational level, we conducted 10–15 expert interviews per country with major stakeholder organizations in HC and LTC, each lasting about 45–60 minutes. Most interviews were held in person, but due to the Corona-pandemic, some were held digitally. The interviews were transcribed and analysed by qualitative content analysis with MaxQDA software.

The results show that most coordination problems occur at the system level. Deficits at this level cannot be fully compensated at the professional or organizational level, which is due to general

staff shortages, a mismatch between professional education and work competencies, a lack of communication, and high competition between the service providers. We also identified a set of institutional features that facilitate coordination in different institutional contexts: local organization, academically trained nurses, earmarked financing, effective electronic communication tools, gatekeeping in HC, and a limited competition in LTC. Sweden and the Netherlands were found to provide overall better institutional conditions for effective coordination. However, these tools could also be implemented in the other institutional contexts.

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

Results: This project explored the nexus of labour market sequences and transitions between work, family care, and retirement of women in the late career stage in international comparison. During the last decades, a sharp increase in employment rates of older women can be observed in almost all industrialized societies. However, research on women's careers concentrates on the reconciliation of work and family in midlife, while detailed analyses on the late careers of women and respective gender differences are scarce. The project addressed this research gap and examined the interplay of individual, couple/family, workplace, and institutional factors in women's late careers. Thematically, the project was divided into three subprojects. Utilizing international panel data (SHARE/SHARELIFE, SOEP), the first subproject applied a mainly comparative perspective on the shaping role of life course regimes, care-related penalties on women's employment careers and retirement incomes, couples' joint accumulation of poverty risks across the life course, and the implications of birth timing on later life health. The second subproject, funded by the Research Network on Pensions (FNA), focussed on couples' linked life courses and gender inequality in pension incomes in Germany. Combining longitudinal administrative and survey data (SHARE-RV), we have unfolded mechanisms underlying the gendered nature of couples' careers and their impact on later-life inequality within and between households. In 2022, the FNA approved funding for a follow-up project exploring the accumulation of pension rights and wealth over the life course. As part of a third subproject, we analysed the well-being of family caregivers during the Corona pandemic in collaboration with researchers from the German Centre of Gerontology (DZA) and the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin) using data from the German Internet Panel (GIP) and German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP).

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

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

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

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

Current stage: The project enters its fourth year of funding in 2023 and has recently been granted an extension of funding for two additional years. Currently, we are analysing the survey data collected in the second year, focussing on two questions: (1) Has the German public a biased perception of the integration of different migrant groups? (2) Do these perceptions affect the preferences of the German population regarding migrants' access to social benefits? One paper on migrants' access to pension benefits is currently under review; two other working papers on the legitimacy of the migrant wage gap and on migrants' access to social assistance will be submitted in 2023. Furthermore, one paper on attitudes towards affirmative action policies was published in 2022 and another on this topic is under review.

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

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

Current stage: In 2022, work in the project focussed on two areas: First, we prepared the technical details for a field experiment that examines the factors influencing whether entrepreneurs and banks start a business relationship. Second, we started conducting a systematic review and analysis of existing literature on the potential differential treatment of various groups of individuals and entrepreneurs in lending processes from banks and other financial institutions. Both activities are preparatory to a funding proposal, which we plan to submit to the DFG or Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung in 2023.

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 2022

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

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

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

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

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

Director(s)/
Oliver Arránz Becker,
Christof Wolf
Researcher(s)/
Malgorzata Mikucka
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2014 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

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

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

Current stage: In 2022, we completed the second part of the project, which investigated the health effects of precarious employment. Our article based on the findings is the first to show that the negative health consequences of work precarity accumulate over time; it is also one of the few analyses to consider multiple dimensions of work precarity. We presented the paper at two conferences and received reviews after a journal submission; submission to another journal is scheduled for early 2023. We have started working on the third part of the project, which takes a dyadic approach to analysing the health consequences of life course transitions.

Director(s)/
Annelies G. Blom,
Christof Wolf,
Christian Bruch
Researcher(s)/
Julian Beat Axenfeld
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2017 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

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

In the first phase of the project, data sets of the waves of the German Internet Panel are used to evaluate the approaches. In the second phase, we will analyse and impute datasets from modular questionnaire designs, implemented in the European Value Survey. Resulting data sets are imputed and analysed regarding the aim of the project.

Current stage: In 2022, we extended our simulation studies of planned missing data from modular questionnaire designs by additional missing data from item nonresponse among the survey participants. A paper on these simulations is being prepared and will be submitted to a journal in 2023. Moreover, two papers on previous findings from the project have been published in the Journal for Survey Statistics and Methodology and Statistics Surveys. Key findings from the project were also presented at the 2022 conference of the "Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft Statistik" (DAGStat) and at the symposium of the "High Performance Computing, Data Intensive Computing and Large Scale Scientific Data Management in Baden-Württemberg" initiative (bwHPC).

A2.1809 TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)

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

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

Current stage: In the second year of the funding period, we processed and evaluated the data collected in the previous year. The focus was on comparing different question formats for measuring generalised trust with regard to their measurement equivalence. Furthermore, we applied and compared analysis methods for open text answers from the field of machine learning. A paper on

the central results is currently under review for publication. Furthermore, we conducted a pretest (N=100) to compare text and audio data. This pretest will be repeated in a revised version in a main study.

Director(s)/
Sandra Krapf
Researcher(s)/
Pauline Kleinschlömer
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2018 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

Current stage: One focus of our project was to examine whether changes in family structure are associated with an increase in children's stress levels. To this end, we used a biomarker, measured in children's blood, as an objective stress indicator, which is included in the KiGGS data of the German Robert Koch Institute. We analysed both the transition to a single-parent family and the transition to a stepfamily. The work has been presented at conferences and is currently under review for publication. In a new paper project, we focus on children's school grades after the transition to a new family structure using Norwegian register data. In the analysis, we also consider children living in joint physical custody, i.e. children who live with each parent for at least 30 percent of the time. The study is being prepared for publication.

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 team is currently preparing the data collection to obtain the parameters for an agent-based simulation of a parking model in the city of Mannheim, in which parking opportunities are influenced by a smart (AI) system. The next steps involve collecting the data and analysing individual preferences and utility functions to assess the social impact of AI-based smart city systems through social simulations.

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

Results: In March 2020, the Corona crisis changed life in Germany suddenly and massively. The fear of the virus and the measures taken to contain the pandemic have deeply affected individuals' lives. The project examined the influence of the Corona crisis on the working population in Germany. Over a ten-week period (from 1st May to 10th July), a population-representative sample of persons living in private households was surveyed daily to collect data about their lives in times of Corona as part of the German Internet Panel (GIP). On this basis, the project analysed the weekly employment situation in Germany, integrating various social policy issues such as

changes in work location and working from home, reconcilement of child care and employment, fear of unemployment, satisfaction with work and family life, working hours (short-time work), and infection protection at the work place. A detailed final report can be found on the pages of the Funding Network for Interdisciplinary Social Policy Research (FIS): https://www.fis-netzwerk.de/gefoerderte-projekte/forschungsprojekte/mannheimercoronastudie (in German).

Director(s)/
Irena Kogan
Researcher(s)/
Irem Karacay
Funding/
EU Horizon2020
Duration/
2020 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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

Research question/goal: PIONEERED looks at educational inequalities with a view to reduce them. The project aims to propose research-informed policy measures and to identify pioneering policies and practices to enhance access to, uptake and completion of education. PIONEERED relies on a multilevel framework that considers mechanisms and innovations related to the macro level (e.g. educational and social policies on country or sub-levels), meso level (e.g. school institutional settings, transition procedures) and micro level (e.g. teachers, students, parents). This comprises a special focus on how policies intentionally or unintentionally shape educational settings – including formal (e.g. schools) and informal (e.g. family and peer groups) environments – and how the interplay between institutional conditions and individual characteristics and actions of the children and young adults becomes a source of advantages and disadvantages at transition points and trajectories. The MZES is actively involved in the work package, which aims to carry out a cross-national comparative study of the emergence and reproduction of intersectional disadvantages/advantages in educational trajectories and transitions across all stages in formal and informal educational settings. We focus on the intersectionality of gender and migration.

Current stage: In 2022, we conducted original cross-national analyses of intersectional inequalities in educational outcomes along the dimensions of migration background, gender, and social origin and across various educational stages. In November, we presented our findings at the conference of the Luxembourg Educational Research Association (LuxERA) and summarized them in a report that is submitted to the EU Commission. Within the same work package, we further contributed to a scientific paper that explores intersectional inequalities in participation in shadow education. In another work package, we conducted in-depth interviews and focus groups with stakeholders working in the area of educational inequality.

A2.2011 Fairness in Automated Decision-Making— FairADM

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

Current stage: A recent focus of our research has been the implementation of algorithmic profiling systems using German administrative data and the analysis of their fairness implications. This included prediction performance and fairness audits under consideration of different modelling decisions. The results of these analyses were presented at various conferences and workshops and have been submitted for publication.

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

Research question/goal: This project investigates the fertility behaviour, partnership trajectories, and attitudes towards the family among descendants of Turkish immigrants in Germany. We distinguish between the so-called 1.5 generation (i.e., those who migrated as children) and the second generation (those who were born to Turkish migrants in Germany) and compare them to native Germans. Studying integration processes in this migrant group is particularly interesting for a number of reasons. First, this group is now reaching ages of 40 years and older (i.e., the end of the reproductive phase), and it is thus the first time that permanent childlessness and higher-order fertility can be analysed (while previous research had to focus mainly on first and second births). Second, with more than 2.5 million residents in Germany, it is the largest group of persons

with foreign-born parents from a single origin country. Third, fertility levels, partnership behaviours, and family values in Turkey differ significantly from those in Germany – which is a precondition to analyse potential adaptation processes of migrant groups. For the empirical analyses, we use data from the German microcensus (waves 2005, 2009, 2013, and 2017), the Turkish oversample in the German Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), and the German sample of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU-DE).

Current stage: In a first step, we compared the share of married and unmarried individuals of the so-called first and second generation of Turkish immigrants with Ethnic German immigrants and native Germans using data from the German microcensus. Following this, we focus on the fertility behaviour of the descendants of Turkish immigrants in Germany. Two papers resulting from these analyses have been presented at online conferences, and one paper has been published.

Director(s)/
Herbert Bless,
Michaela Wänke,
Tobias Wolbring (Erlangen-Nürnberg)
Researcher(s)/
Melvin John
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2020 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

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

Research question/goal: Social inequality is a major theme in the current societal and political discourse. In particular financial inequality – the gap between the rich and the poor – has drawn substantive interest in research and public debates alike. A host of research linked financial inequality to various social problems and negative outcomes. The dominant methodological approach in this research is to look at correlations between an objective measure of financial inequality, such as the Gini index, and outcomes across countries or regions. Despite abundant research theorizing and let alone actual data about the underlying mediators are rare. Relatedly it is unclear how objective levels of inequality that correlate with negative outcomes across societies are represented individually. After all, both from a social psychological and a sociological perspective it is usually not the objective situation that influences individuals but how the objective situation is subjectively represented. The proposed research aims to fill this gap by investigating a) whether and how subjective representations of inequality relate to the various mediators 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: We have conducted several studies in which we assessed individuals' subjective perception of how income is distributed in Germany. Our studies demonstrate that this subjective perception is related to life satisfaction. Importantly, this relation remains stable, even when individuals' beliefs about fairness are controlled for. A manuscript based on these findings (and findings from additional studies) has been submitted to an international journal.

A2.2101 Significance of the Institutional Context for Drop-Out and Long-Term Studies

Results: Significance of the Institutional Context for Drop-Out and Long-Term Studies is a collaborative project funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) in the research field of "prevention and intervention measures in higher education to reduce drop-out". Cooperation partners are the German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW), whose scientific director Prof. Monika Jungbauer-Gans coordinates the project, and the University of Hanover, represented by the project directors Prof. Christoph Hönnige (Political Science) and Prof. Volker Epping (Law; President of the University of Hanover). The subproject Institutional Context at the State and University Level was carried out at the MZES between 2021 and 2022.

The joint project investigates the effect of the study-related institutional context on the course of study, intention to drop out, long-term study, and drop-out. The substudies Institutional Context, Duration of Studies and Drop-Out, and Intention to Drop Out examine the aforementioned effects on the basis of data from official statistics and surveys. The characteristics of the institutional context at three levels (state, university, degree programme) are determined by the partners at the University of Hanover and the MZES. Our substudy has used quantitative text analysis to measure the contextual feature space on a common theoretical basis.

To this end, the Mannheim subproject team has developed an elaborate coding scheme to capture the level of flexibility in examination regulations. The manual coding is used to train machine learning algorithms (especially Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers, short BERT) to measure the character of other texts. A Shiny Server application has been set up on a virtual machine at the MZES to make the corpus, the coding, and the results of the machine learning available (see shiny.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/bik). Two publications on the data or "BiK-Korpus" and the machine learning methods used are in preparation as direct outcomes of the Mannheim subproject. The director of the subproject based at the MZES will continue to be associated with the collaborative project until its conclusion.

A2.2102 Integration Research 2.0—Harnessing the Power of New Data Sources to Advance Knowledge on Behaviour and Attitudes of Migrants and Natives

Research question/goal: For decades, social scientists have mainly relied on self-reported data from surveys to study integration efforts of refugees and migrants. The same approach is used to analyse natives' attitudes on immigrants and immigration policies. Together with administrative records (e.g., from asylum registration centres, welfare agencies, and employment offices), these data are an important resource for decision-makers on every federal level to manage integration tasks and design integration policies. However, the collection of these data can be slow and expensive (e.g., with regard to conducting large-scale surveys or obtaining access to administrative data), and they are susceptible to socially desirable responding (e.g., when measuring sensitive attitudes and behaviours through self-reports). Consequently, the resulting findings are often only available after a long time and potentially biased.

With the financial support of the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, this project aims at overcoming these issues. In particular, we draw on our past work and propose to study three new forms of data and novel approaches to data collection that promise faster, more frequent, and potentially also more accurate information for social science research in general and studies on immigration and integration in particular: (1) passively collected data from smartphone sensors and apps, (2) aggregated internet search queries, and (3) responses obtained from voting advice applications such as the German Wahl-O-Mat. Each of these approaches has its limitations, but they could make a significant contribution by complementing traditional data collection and overcoming some of its shortcomings.

The results from this project will inform methodological best practices in using these new data sources as supplements to traditional ones, especially when examining integration-related topics. The findings will thus help advance the field of integration research and the social sciences in general by adapting new technological possibilities that will enable researchers to answer existing research questions better and to investigate completely new issues.

Current stage: In 2022, we conducted a systematic literature review on the use of Google Trends data in the social sciences, and we are working on a focused review on their use in immigration and integration research. Data collection for a validation study on this topic is in preparation. Additionally, we are working on a systematic literature review on the use of voting advice applications (VAA) for research purposes. Finally, we have run an online experiment with 2,000 native

and migrant participants to test whether including personalized feedback a la VAA at the end of a survey leads to more honest answers to sensitive questions.

A2.2103 Social Status and Pandemic Spread

Research question/goal: A prevailing opinion in the social sciences is that pandemics spread primarily among people of lower social status. In this project, we challenge this view and argue that this only holds true in the later phases of pandemics. In the critical early phases, by contrast, people of higher social status should drive the pandemic spread.

Our phase-sensitive model of status-dependent pandemic spread states the following: in later pandemic phases, people of lower social status drive the spread because infection prevention measures are already in place and people of higher social status can adhere to them much more consistently than people of lower social status (e.g. because the nature of lower-status jobs often makes physical distancing difficult). In earlier pandemic phases, people of higher social status drive the spread, because infection prevention measures are not yet in place during these phases, and people of higher social status possess more diverse social networks, which put them at particular risk of catching and spreading novel viruses. In a preliminary study on two pandemics (COVID-19, 1918/19 Spanish Flu) and three nations (U.S., England, Germany), we found evidence for our phase-sensitive model. Yet, more research is needed to gain a deeper theoretical understanding of our model and to derive reliable policy recommendations. The project addresses three research questions in particular: (RQ1) The preliminary evidence is based on regional-level COVID-19 data only. Can this evidence be generalized to the individual level? (RQ2) The preliminary study uses data from nations with a comparatively early pandemic onset only. Can the findings be generalized to nations with later onsets—that is, nations that had more time to prepare for the pandemic? (RQ3) The preliminary evidence is based on data from the first wave of COVID-19 only. Can this evidence be generalized to later waves—that is, waves in which the virus is no longer new to any societal stratum?

Current stage: The project officially started in April 2022. Currently, we are collecting the necessary data from different sources (panel data, regional archival data, web-scraped data) and preregistering the study designs to answer the different research questions. Once data collection and preregistration are completed, we will conduct analyses, whose results will be presented at an international conference in 2023.

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Duration/
2021 to 2022
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completed

A2.2104 Demographic, Societal, and Economic Consequences of East-West Migration in Europe (EUMIG)

Results: Migration from Eastern to Western Europe is an ongoing mass phenomenon. With some 10 million people having migrated in this direction in the past 20 years, Eastern Europe was the number one source of migration during that time. In consequence, about 10 percent of the total Central and Eastern European population currently lives in Western Europe. However, in the shadow of the successive crises of recent years, little attention has been paid to this issue. As a result, our knowledge of the potential political, social, and economic challenges and opportunities it presents is limited. This makes it difficult for policy makers to design and implement forward-looking and sustainable policies.

EUMIG aimed to take a rigorous empirical approach to studying East–West migration in Europe and to produce concrete policy recommendations and best practices to help policymakers deal with this issue effectively. Furthermore, EUMIG aimed to address all major aspects of societal change: the demographic, the political, and the economic dimensions.

EUMIG gathered scholars and practitioners from the following institutions: University of Mannheim (DE), ZEW Mannheim (DE), DeZIM Berlin (DE), EURICE (DE), Netzwerk Morgen (DE), Institute for Structural Research Warsaw (PL), Silesian Voivodeship (PL), University of Sibiu (RO), New Bulgarian University (BG), Institute of Economic Sciences (RS), University College Dublin (IE), University of Bath (UK), University of Antwerp (BE), Institute for Advanced Studies Vienna (AT), University of Vienna (AT), City of Vienna (AT).

In April 2022, the joint application for funding of the project "EUMIG - Demographic, Societal, and Economic Consequences of East-West Migration in Europe" was submitted to the European Commission within the framework of "Horizon Europe". The project met the scoring threshold required for funding but was not successful enough to stand out from the competition and was therefore not awarded the grant. However, the partner institutions are still in contact and interested in a possible future cooperation.

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 re-configuration 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.

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: Three papers are currently being prepared in the context of this research project. A first paper develops a new experimental method for measuring social identification. A second

paper uses microcensus data and multidimensional correlation measures to document the socio-structural reconfiguration in Germany from 1980 to 2020. A third paper simulates the implications of a formal identity model to generate theoretical predictions of the internalisation of sociostructural change in Germany 1980–2020.

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Duration/
2021 to 2025
Status/
in preparation

A2.2111 The Crossover Effects of Job Losses and Unemployment on the Health and Well-Being of Family Members: An Investigation Using Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (METAWELL)

Research question/goal: Job losses and unemployment entail significant economic and social consequences, not only for those affected but also for their family members. As a result, a steadily growing number of studies are investigating whether they also have a negative impact on the health and well-being of partners and children. Although this literature now includes more than 90 studies, no attempt has yet been made to systematically describe, integrate, and evaluate the empirical evidence for these crossover effects. Both individual studies and initial literature reviews have been unable to resolve the inconsistencies in empirical findings. Thus, even basic research questions such as the average magnitude of crossover effects, the empirical evidence for different theoretical mechanisms, or the question of differences by gender and social context lack clear answers.

Therefore, the goal of this project is to conduct a comprehensive literature review on crossover effects on partner and child health and well-being, using systematic methods of evidence synthesis. The first objective is to survey the state of research using evidence mapping methods and to classify and describe all empirical studies from the last four decades according to substantive and methodological study characteristics. This will allow us to identify knowledge clusters and gaps in terms of both the number and the quality of studies, which will provide the basis for a cumulative research approach. Building on this, the second goal is to integrate the empirical evidence from comparable studies using qualitative systematic reviews and quantitative meta-analyses. In contrast to previous literature reviews, we will consider all studies and systematically explain different empirical findings by substantive and methodological study characteristics. In this way, hypotheses about the average magnitude of crossover effects, theoretical mechanisms, and gender differences can be tested more reliably. In addition, a new approach is used for cross-national comparisons of crossover effects. By adding characteristics of the societal context, such as the level of welfare state support, from external sources, comparative hypotheses can be examined using a much broader and more variable range of countries than has been possible before.

In this way, the project will improve our theoretical and empirical understanding of crossover effects, their mechanisms, and conditions. This sets the stage for evidence-based policy and practice aimed at reducing health inequalities that arise within families.

Current stage: The project is currently being revised to apply for external funding. To this end, we are improving and expanding the initial conceptualization of the studies to be synthesized with systematic reviews and meta-analyses. We also (re-)classify the studies found so far as well as new ones. Special attention is paid to the coding of the concept and the measurement of the dependent variables mental and physical health and well-being in order to demonstrate the comparability of the studies and thus the applicability of systematic reviews and meta-analyses.

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.

The proposed project investigates digital inequalities in Europe and the United States by focussing 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 scope has been refined by focussing on the development of novel measures of smartphone skills and use based on survey data 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 accepted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal.

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Duration/
2022 to 2028
Status/
in preparation

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: [This project started only recently.]

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Duration/
2022 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

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 nonresponse 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: [This project started only recently.]

A2.2215 The Development of Fertility Intentions in Partnerships prior to Parenthood

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Duration/
2022 to 2025
Status/
in preparation

Research question/goal: It is known that people who strongly intend to have their first child become parents sooner. How these strong intentions came about, however, remains unclear. Based on the German family panel Pairfam, the project examines the dynamics of fertility intentions among women and men in partnerships before their first child is born. The project will make three contributions. First, it will test whether the strong fertility intentions of partnered women and men in the last year before they become parents are in fact due to them having had strong intentions already before they entered a relationship. Second, it will investigate to what extent the intention to have a first child grows over the years prior to parenthood and whether this differs between women and men. Third, the project will examine whether partners influence each other's fertility intentions and identify which partner's intention is more important for the decision to become a parent. Taken together, these contributions will improve our understanding of the dynamics in decision-making about parenthood.

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. Apart from analysing publicly available large-scale quantitative data, many projects in this area collect and analyse their own data.

Active projects in 2022

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: Our main task in 2022 was to collect the data for the ninth wave of CILS4EU. Furthermore, we have published a Campus Use File of the CILS4EU data for teaching purposes. Besides these project-related activities, the project team's exemplary research focussed on the question of whether immigrant optimism, i.e. the tendency of students with an immigrant background to pursue ambitious educational pathways despite their on average lower achievement level than that of peers without an immigrant background, is responsible for the higher dropout rates of these students. Furthermore, using CILS4EU data on the strength of foreign accents, we investigated whether these language markers are an obstacle to labour market entry.

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DFG
Duration/
2009 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

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

Results: This project was embedded in the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) and contributed expertise, survey instruments, and research for the long-term panels of seven NEPS starting cohorts, which comprised target populations starting at birth, kindergarten, lower secondary school, upper secondary school, higher education, and adulthood. For younger respondents, additional surveys were conducted with parents, educators, teachers, and school headmasters. The project contributed to the domains of ethnic identity, social capital, perceived discrimination, migration-specific learning environments, religion, and other aspects of integration.

Analyses over six age cohorts demonstrate that respondents from the former Soviet Union show a higher identification with their country of origin than those with a Polish or a Turkish background in almost all age cohorts. Overall, respondents with a migration background identify less with others from their country of origin than with ethnic majority members. This is least pronounced among respondents with a Turkish background. Analyses based on NEPS Starting Cohort 4 additionally reveal pronounced group differences in whether native friends are negatively or positively related to identification with people from the sending or host country.

Analyses of data before and during the Covid-19 pandemic show that pre-pandemic, political trust is higher among adult first-generation migrants than among second-generation migrants and natives. During the early phase of the pandemic, political trust increased only among natives and second-generation migrants, but not among first-generation migrants. Later in the pandemic, political trust was higher than before the pandemic in all groups. Neither vulnerabilities nor sociodemographic background can explain these group differences.

Migrants from Turkey and their descendants report higher overall levels of perceived ethnic discrimination than other groups, particularly of discrimination against themselves. Respondents from the former Soviet Union perceive less discrimination on a societal level. In all groups, these relationships are influenced by educational background. While higher educational backgrounds decrease perceived personal discrimination, it raises the awareness for discrimination on a societal level.

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

Results: The interdisciplinary collaboration between sociologists and economists aimed to understand the consequences of the liberalisation in the crafts and trades sector in 2004. Traditionally, the crafts and trades sector in Germany has been heavily regulated with strict entry and licensing requirements. In 2004, following a ruling of the European Court of Justice, these requirements were reduced for 53 out of the 94 trades, in which the degree of a Master craftsman was no longer a prerequisite to operate a business. In the remaining 41 trades, the Master craftsman diploma remained the obligatory entry requirement. Prior work investigated the consequences of the 2004 reform in the German labour market. Using German social security records, the econometric analysis found no effects of the liberalisation on average wages or on average employment. This result is surprising because liberalisation should encourage entry into the deregulated trades, which in turn should put a downward pressure on wages. The absence of an average effect masks, however, some heterogeneity: we also find that the skill premium for a Master increases while the employment of Masters decreases relative to employees without a Master in the liberalised professions. Both sets of findings suggest that the deregulation triggered other adjustment processes. There could have been a sizeable increase on the demand side when the licensing requirements were lifted (offsetting the downward pressure on wages), or there could have been changes in the production or organisational structure of firms operating in the crafts and trades. The project investigated some of these margins using firm-level data and matched employer–employee data based on social security records and survey data. At the time of the official end of the project, the results are not yet finalized, and thereforee are not included in this final report.

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Duration/
2014 to 2022
Status/
completed

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

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

Well-being is an important aspect of migrants' integration into host societies, and has received increasing attention in integration research. Observational field studies and experimental laboratory studies have shown that health behaviours, such as physical exercise, improve physical and

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MZES
Duration/
2018 to 2023
Status/
in preparation

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

Current stage: In 2022, we wrote a manuscript on the association between cultural identity and health behaviour using the CILS4EU data and submitted it for publication. Furthermore, we conducted a major meta-analysis examining the causal relation between discrimination and well-being; this manuscript has been invited for resubmission. We also ran two ecological momentary assessment studies to investigate how (through which mechanism) physical activity can promote well-being and cultural identity in the face of daily migration-specific stress. Based on the findings, we have submitted a funding proposal to the German Research Foundation (DFG).

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Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2018 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

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

Current stage: The cleaning of the data collected in an online survey experiment among young adults has been completed. We are currently analysing the data from the online survey experiment and from secondary data sources. The results of the survey experiment have been presented at national and international conferences. One article is under review and further articles are in preparation for submission.

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: The project is currently in the stage of collecting the first wave of data on the partnership formation processes of refugees. To this end, the infas Institute for Applied Social Sciences is conducting interviews with refugees from Syria and Afghanistan in Germany. Furthermore, first analyses were conducted on data collected within PARFORM modules in the German Internet Panel and the CILS4EU-DE survey. We presented the results at the 2nd IMES 'Workshop on Immigration, Integration, and Attitudes' at the ZEW in Mannheim, the '41st Congress of the German Sociological Association' (DGS) in Bielefeld, the seminar at Research Master in Sociology and Demography at the University Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, and the workshop 'Analytical Sociology: Theory and Empirical Applications' in Venice. The results were also prepared for journal articles and further presentations at international conferences. A paper based on the data from in-depth interviews has been submitted to a journal.

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DFG
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ongoing

A3.1820 Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations

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

Current stage: The project has recently implemented a series of innovative measures for work trajectories and organizational structures in the LIAB dataset. Whereas the first steps focussed on smaller subsets, we have now scaled the implementation to cover the full dataset. We have also designed data structures to test different hypotheses about the economic outcomes of immigrants' careers according to current standards. Upon completion of this step, we will model the underlying processes.

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University of Mannheim
Duration/
2018 to 2022
Status/
completed

A3.1821 Tools to Detect Fabricated Interviews

Research question/goal: The project investigated the performance of different tools to detect fabricated survey interviews. Using a large-scale refugee survey in Germany with known fabricated interviews, we evaluated and compared different statistical methods and falsification indicators. In addition to the evaluation of known methods, the findings contributed to developing new and enhancing old quality control systems. Hence, the project was able to address the challenges practitioners face when deciding on an appropriate detection strategy and contributed to the

broader discussion of "best practices" for detecting and preventing interviewer fraud in survey research.

The first wave of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in Germany, which includes around 600 verified falsifications—fabricated by three interviewers—for person-level and household-level interviews, served as the data basis for the study. In total, this wave included 3,554 responding households and 4,816 respondents.

First, we tested various multivariate detection strategies, including cluster analysis, as well as a newly developed detection method termed "meta-indicator". Using various accuracy measures, we assessed the performance of these detection tools. Second, we introduced some new falsification indicators. Third, we compared the explanatory power of single indicators and tested their assumed directional implications pointing to suspicious interviewer behaviour.

Consistent with the literature, the results indicate that the different multivariate detection methods utilizing various indicators are highly effective in identifying all three confirmed falsifiers: Most falsification indicators used are successful in measuring differences between falsifiers and honest interviewers, with some newly proposed falsification indicators outperforming some existing indicators. Furthermore, the different multivariate detection methods perform similarly well in detecting the falsifiers.

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: In 2022, we presented the research results of our secondary data analyses using data from the German Family Panel (pairfam) at several international conferences (RC28, ECSR,

Analytical Sociology Workshop Venice). Two manuscripts on the effect of beauty on labour market outcomes in Germany are currently being prepared for submission as journal articles. The project is currently in the stage of data collection (two factorial surveys and one correspondence test), and we are also preparing a manuscript evaluating different scales to measure attractiveness in surveys.

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Duration/
2020 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

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

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

Current stage: Since the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic continued to impede the data collection in schools, the project has shifted its attention from schools to universities and other higher education institutions. After successfully recruiting cohorts of first-year students in different fields of study, the project is currently in the stage of data collection. The collection of the first wave of data started at the end of the year 2022. The second wave will be surveyed in early summer 2023 and the third in the fall of 2023.

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Researcher(s)/
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BMFSFJ
Duration/
2020 to 2022
Status/
completed

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

Results: The data collected in the Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (TRANSMIT) project include both (potential) migrants and the non-migrant population in countries of origin and transit as well as in Germany, thus enabling comprehensive cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses of the interaction of migration and integration processes.

The data have been used by the many researchers involved in TRANSMIT to address a variety of different research questions and topics. At the MZES, we are mainly interested in questions related to discrimination (e.g. based on ethnicity, gender, or religion) and social transnational

networks (including social cohesion). In this context, we have also investigated the determinants (and their dynamics) of the migration intentions of Syrians and Lebanese. Methodologically, we are primarily interested in testing innovative survey methods that allow us to survey the same individuals (as well as members of these individuals' networks) repeatedly along a migration route.

So far, we have conducted waves of surveys in Lebanon and Turkey—both among the local population and among Syrian migrants. At the MZES, we have taken the lead in conducting a "forward sampling" among Syrians as a methodological test. The data sets have already been processed, and analyses are being carried out.

Central results of the TRANSMIT project at the MZES show how social cohesion and discrimination influence the migration intentions of Syrians and Lebanese in Lebanon. The following aspects should be mentioned: (I.) The higher the social cohesion, the higher the probability that immigrants will stay in the country. (II) If immigrants experience ethnic discrimination, they are more likely to want to leave a country. High social cohesion reinforces this effect. (III.) The effect of social cohesion on migration is ambivalent. This is because social cohesion can reinforce exclusionary mechanisms such as discrimination. Furthermore, forward sampling analyses show exciting results, for example that a large proportion of the Syrians surveyed migrated from Lebanon back to Syria (and not further "forward", e.g. to Europe). This shows that this method of data collection is capable of mapping important (and sometimes unexpected) developments in migration movements.

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

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

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

Current stage: In the first year of the funding period, the project focussed on analysing students' STEM competencies at different educational stages and the labour market returns to STEM qualifications by gender, migrant generation status, and ethnic origin. The results of our research have been presented at international conferences and published in peer-reviewed journals. Currently, we use country of origin characteristics as explanatory variables in the analysis of intersectional patterns in labour market returns. The project also examines the choice of STEM majors by gender and ethnicity, using both origin effects and individual-level effects as potential explanations.

Director(s)/
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DFG
Duration/
2020 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

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 2022, we have conducted our first main survey in Germany, the Netherlands, and Great Britain. The main objective of the survey was to test new survey instruments to measure explicit and implicit extremist attitudes. We have finished a first research paper, in which we develop an Implicit Association Test (IAT) to measure general implicit extremist attitudes. We find that implicit extremist attitudes are positively but weakly correlated with existing explicit measures. This indicates that implicit measures capture different parts of the population, i.e. those who either do not want to state their attitudes or those who do not know their attitudes. At the same time, we have started to validate new survey instruments to measure explicit forms of extremist attitudes. One of the aims of these analyses is to find the commonalities and differences between right-, left-wing and religious extremism.

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

Director(s)/
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Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2020 to 2026
Status/
in preparation

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

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

Current stage: The project proposal is currently being reviewed as part of a larger ERC project and revised for submission as an Emmy Noether project at the German Research Foundation (DFG). We are currently collecting experimental survey data with an online access panel in Germany to examine demographic change, Muslim immigration and shifting group boundaries together with Marc Helbling and students of the MA/PhD seminar "A Hands-On Introduction to Survey Experiments" at the University of Mannheim. A prior seminar in 2021 and data collection in collaboration with the students of a replication and reproduction seminar has resulted in a joint publication in Sociological Science with the title "Demographic change and shifting group boundaries in Germany: The effect of group threat on perceptions of who has a migration background".

Director(s)/
Johanna Gereke
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MZES
Duration/
2020 to 2023
Status/
in preparation

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 application for a Freigeist Fellowship at the VW Foundation was not successful. The project proposal is currently being revised, and part of it will be submitted to the Thyssen Foundation or the DFG in 2023. The primary aim of the proposed research is to develop novel survey and field experimental indicators of everyday discrimination. These indicators will be used to identify the most problematic forms of microaggressions against different minority groups in Germany and to causally assess the impact of discrimination on sociopolitical and life course outcomes across a broad range of minority groups.

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 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: In 2022, the project team continued to focus on actively promoting collaboration between the institutes of the DeZIM Research Community, especially through the organisation of several cooperation projects (such as Forschungsverbund Diskriminierung und Rassismus, FoDiRa). The MZES was centrally involved in the call for proposals, selection, and implementation of the DeZIM Workshop Series. In April 2022, a DeZIM workshop on human trafficking was held at the MZES in digital form. Both national and international, renowned scientists as well as junior scientists of the DeZIM Research Community attended the workshop. In addition to the regular tasks, the MZES was involved in the meeting of the research networking centres in Berlin and in the foundation of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Wissenstransfer.

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BMFSFJ
Duration/
2020 to 2022
Status/
completed

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

Results: The project investigated deeper less researched experiences of the complex issue of everyday racism, which have so far been neglected in discrimination research because the perspective of those affected is rarely addressed. For this purpose, an in-house population survey was conducted among people with an immigrant background recruited through a survey company, with N=1,791 realized questionnaires.

Respondents reported significantly more experiences with discrimination than is found with a classic   instrument of the European Social Survey. The affected respondents also stated that their most common way of dealing with discrimination was to ignore it. Respondents reported racism in online contexts rather less frequently . The younger the respondents were, the more likely they were to feel discriminated against.

Overall, the survey reveals a very heterogeneous picture of perceived discrimination, particularly by country of origin. In contrast to other groups, people with a Turkish migration background report discrimination particularly frequently and more often if they are upwardly mobile in education or belong to the second migrant generation. However, breaking down the group of people with migration background reveals important inequalities and that migration background can by no means considered uniform ly. Future studies on discrimination that build on these findings should therefore increasingly include migration background. Nevertheless, experiences of racism and other forms of discrimination should be taken seriously, regardless of country of origin and other characteristics of migration history.

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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 its first year, the project has made progress on three studies. Study 1 consisted of a lost letter experiment, which was conducted in Berlin, Mannheim/Ludwigshafen, and the Frankfurt area. Another data collection is planned in the Ruhr area in 2023. Study 2 involved an analysis of geolocated SOEP data on refugees in Germany. A working paper is in preparation. For Study 3, we are designing a field experiment in the Mannheim area on contact between refugees and natives, with fieldwork planned for spring 2023.

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

Director(s)/
Daniel Auer
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BMFSFJ
Duration/
2022 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

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 & Khourshed 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.

In cooperation with: Zerrin Salikutluk, Christian Hunkler, Yuliya Kosyakova.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Jan Dillhöfer
Funding/
BMFSFJ
Duration/
2022 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

A3.2203 "(Not) welcome to digital Germany"?

Research question/goal: As a concomitant symptom of the Corona pandemic, the digital arena has rapidly expanded as a venue for social interactions—both in Germany and worldwide. Hand in hand with this development, questions about digital discrimination are gaining relevance, both socially and scientifically. To date, however, there is hardly any research on (I) the situational causes of cyber-discrimination and (II) the situational mechanisms that lead to everyday discriminatory actions on the internet (e.g. based on ethnicity but also religion and/or gender).

With the project "(Not) Welcome to Digital Germany"? Causes and Mechanisms of Cyber-discrimination, we address these central research topics. Specifically, this project answers the following research questions: (1) What situational causes—for example, threats or fairness norms—and mechanisms influence discrimination in the digital space? (2) What role do ingroup and outgroup categorizations play in such processes? (3) Who discriminates against whom? (Ethnic) majorities against the minorities? Or also minorities against other minorities? (4) Beyond cause and effect, how do everyday discrimination mechanisms play out in the digital space? (5) In what ways are the circumstances of discrimination in digital and 'real' social spaces similar or different to each other?

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
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Funding/
BMBF
Duration/
2022 to 2028
Status/
ongoing

Associated Projects Department A

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

SFB: Welfare State Reform Support from Below: Linking Individual Attitudes and Organised Interests in Europe

Director(s)/
Katja Möhring,
Bernhard Ebbinghaus,
J. Timo Weishaupt

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

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

The projects in this Department focus on the issue of democracy in Europe, with particular attention to the conditions and contextual factors of democratic governance. They do so from different perspectives, which organises the research in three areas. 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 give special attention to the conditions of democratic governance in terms of the behaviour and orientations of citizens; projects in Research Area B2 concentrate on the institutional contexts of democratic governance; projects in Research Area B3 focus on political behaviour and political decision-making in regions that are influenced by European states or the European Union. Several projects are part of international research networks and many aim to generate data sets as public goods for the scientific community.

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

Orientations, expectations, and interests of individual citizens form the basis of democratic governance in modern democracies. Due to persistent societal processes of modernization, 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 changes shape citizens' attitudes and behaviour. Simultaneously, 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 facilitate political campaigning and the organisation of political protests.

Projects in this area tackle these questions of changing 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. One challenge of research in this area is to develop more general explanations in situations in which differences are apparent on the individual level and to identify specific effects of contextual features.

Active projects in 2022

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Christian Schnaudt
Funding/
MZES,
DFG
Duration/
2009 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

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 2022, the project team focussed on preparing and submitting manuscripts, journal articles, and conference papers. Among other things, the team conducted research on affective polarization and political discussion networks, on questions of perceived electoral integrity, on media effects during election campaigns, on democratic consequences of electoral defeats,

and on the consequences of cross-partisan everyday conversations in Germany (as part of an dissertation project). In addition, after many years of work, the third edited volume in English was published in spring 2022, comprising central results from three DFG funding periods and including numerous contributions from current and former project members. GLES is now permanently anchored as an institutionalized election study at GESIS. All news about it can be found at https://gles.eu/.

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

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

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

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

compared to 2009. Beginning in 2014, annual re-interviews will be introduced to this online-panel to add a longitudinal perspective to this component.

With data from both panel studies, findings about the specific constellations and the short-term dynamics of a given election or electoral campaign can be integrated into a long-term perspective in search of broader generalizations or structural developments. Beginning in 2014, the annual re-interviews will be synchronized between both panels in terms of questionnaires and field times in order to further enhance such comparative analyses.

Current stage: In the reporting period, two new waves (spring and autumn) of the GLES panel study—covering respondents from different subsamples—were conducted in cooperation with GESIS using CAWI to capture the dynamics of attitudes and behaviour in the year after the federal election. The results of our research were presented at conferences and published in several articles.

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Manuel Neumann,
Christian Schnaudt
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2008 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

motivations as well as on opportunities and constraints that result from their embeddedness in socio-spatial and situational contexts. (RQ3) Does the deliberativeness of citizens' everyday talk about politics lead to the beneficial consequences for democratic politics assumed by deliberative theory?

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

Current stage: Over the past year, the focus was on addressing the project's guiding questions. Specifically, this involved inequalities in political talk, attitudes toward political talk, and the deliberative sphere of public political talk with strangers. The results were published in several peer-reviewed journals and presented at the American Political Science Association conference in Montréal. Furthermore, as part of a dissertation study within the project, gender differences were examined with respect to a wide range of dimensions of political conversation. Interim results of this study havae been presented at internal colloquia.

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

Results: This project studied the effects of online behaviour on political attitudes and participation. While the initial aims of the project included the analysis of bottom-up and top-down relationships in the process of agenda setting, these had to be re-adapted due to the Covid-19 pandemic being the main political and social concern during two of the three years of the project. Thus, the project investigated the extent to which online behaviour moderates the impact of external shocks such as a pandemic or the war in Ukraine on political preferences. In this respect, this research also approached the question of how an information diets affect attitudes towards vaccination and disinformation.

Between November 2020 and October 2021, we ran a 3-wave panel survey with more than 3,200 respondents and more than 1,000 final participants. In May/June 2022, we launched our cross-section survey in which we included, among others, questions about sexism, climate change, the

war in Ukraine, and the experience of remote work. Around 1,800 persons participated in this study. Finally, in November/December 2022, we ran an online survey experiment with around 3,000 participants. All these datasets are publicly available at the GESIS archive.

Our results highlight the importance of disinformation and information diet in shaping political preferences and attitudes. Several papers using these data are in preparation or have been submitted to scientific journals. Results were presented at the Digilog colloquiums, the EPSA Conference, and at the DVPW Congress. Researchers of the project also wrote blog articles and disseminated preliminary results of the project to the public by participating in events of the digilog@bw consortium.

Director(s)/
Richard Traunmüller,
Marc Helbling
Researcher(s)/
Felix Jäger
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2020 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

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

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

Current stage: We have revised and resubmitted an article on the trade-offs in preferences for immigration, integration, and naturalization policies. Currently we are drafting a manuscript that investigates the trade-offs between immigration policy and other policy areas as well as the trade-off between immigration policy preferences and democratic norms. A final round of surveys on citizens' immigration policy preferences is also in preparation.

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

Director(s)/
Sabine C. Carey
Funding/
University of Mannheim
Duration/
2020 to 2023
Status/
in preparation

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

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

Current stage: We re-submitted a revised proposal to the DFG in October 2022. This revised version extends our focus to attitudes towards human rights in German foreign policy, in addition to attitudes towards human rights within Germany. In the changed international context due to Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine, we aim to investigate attitudes towards human rights abroad and the costs people are willing to bear to help protect the basic right to life and self-determination outside their own country. We have complemented our types of threat used in the survey experiment with the potential threat of international war and have continued to develop our theoretical framework.

Director(s)/
Denis Cohen
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2020 to 2023
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 progressed in the production of initial research output to substantiate the funding proposal. A first peer-reviewed study on housing policy preferences in Germany has been published. Another study, which is based on an analysis of georeferenced restricted access data and investigates the effects of local housing markets on voting behaviour in Germany, has been finalised. Furthermore, we have developed a novel text-based estimation framework for legislator-level salience and position scores and applied it to a pilot study of German legislators' housing policy supply on Twitter. This study has been presented at multiple conferences and is currently being finalised for submission.

B1.2024 Filter Bubbles, Alternative News and Political Polarization

Research question/goal: Many fear that selective exposure on social media and algorithmically personalized news diets promote the creation of so-called filter bubbles and echo chambers, with serious consequences for democratic societies and the functioning of political institutions and processes. In addition, researchers suspect that alternative media platforms increasingly disseminate factually dubious content. However, only few empirical studies have tackled these questions with adequate data. Against this background, this project will study whether social media and search engines result in the creation of homogeneous news diets, how, and where citizens are exposed to alternative media and factually dubious content. Moreover, it will analyse the consequences of homogeneous news use and alternative media for citizens' trust in democracy, political institutions, and the media. The data basis will be a combination of survey data and web-tracking data that allow for the unfiltered observation of users' news exposure on a fine-grained level.

Current stage: We are currently studying the consumption of news from alternative media. News articles have been scraped and aggregated to the respondent level. We have performed a topical analysis of the articles and are currently evaluating topic-specific news consumption as a predictor of attitudes towards the topics.

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, 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: The project team has completed an extensive literature review and is currently pretesting the questionnaire design and the planned survey experiments on Muslim identity and violent threat perception. In addition, we are finalizing the documents for ethical review and preparing a preregistered analysis plan.

Director(s)/
Richard Traunmüller
Researcher(s)/
Felix Jäger,
Clara Husson
Funding/
BMI
Duration/
2021 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

B1.2108 Pressure to Conform, Self-Censorship, and the Concealment of Discriminatory Attitudes in the Everyday Life of Authorities

Research question/goal: A central challenge both in empirical research and in the practical fight against ethnic and racial discrimination lies in the problem of social desirability. First, this poses a methodological problem: because there is a normative expectation not to discriminate or make racist remarks, respondents have a strong incentive to conform to norms, to self-censor, and to conceal any discriminatory attitudes. Conventional survey-based instruments thus risk underestimating the actual extent of discriminatory attitudes in everyday life in public authorities and only reflect them in a biased way. However, conformity pressure, self-censorship, and the

concealment of discriminatory attitudes in public authorities are also an important substantive problem, because they perpetuate undesirable social conditions (e.g. ethnic discrimination), distort necessary knowledge about critical issues (e.g. difficulties with certain population groups), and create unintended problems (e.g. in the effectiveness of anti-discriminatory measures).

The aim of the project is to provide new experimental evidence on the nature and extent of conformity pressure, self-censorship, and the concealment of discriminatory attitudes in customer-facing public agencies, and to explain these with reference to specific structures and cultures of agencies. Two central questions are at the heart of analytical interest: (1) To what extent do public employees face social pressure (e.g. from colleagues or superiors) to remain silent about existing grievances such as discriminatory or racist practices in public agencies? What groups of public agency employees are most affected by this and what are their specific grievances? (2) Conversely, to what extent does a widespread culture of anti-discrimination in government contribute to the fact that government employees do not speak out about actual challenges in the multicultural everyday life of government agencies for fear of being called "racist"? What groups of public employees are most affected by this and what specific problems are therefore not addressed?

Current stage: The project team is currently pretesting the questionnaire used to survey employees of federal authorities. Next to securing the field access to all planned federal agencies (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Federal Employment Agency, Customs and Federal Police), we are currently finalizing the analysis plans to be preregistered before the actual data collection starts.

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: Last year, we secured funding for the project from the Baden-Württemberg Stiftung to study the relationship between voter perceptions of party ambiguity and political representation and satisfaction with democracy in detail. We have started to prepare an international survey including survey experiments and intend to field it soon.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Hartmut Wessler.
Chung-hong Chan,
Philipp Müller
Researcher(s)/
Rainer Freudenthaler,
Katharina Ludwig
Funding/
BMFSFJ
Duration/
2022 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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 within 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 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: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions

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

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

Active projects in 2022

Director(s)/
Hartmut Wessler
Researcher(s)/
Victor Khroul
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2012 to 2022
Status/
completed

B2.1828 Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

Results: The project aimed to elucidate the macro-social and media-related conditions of mediated contestation. To this end, media debates of issues related to the public role of religion were compared in six countries (USA, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, and Lebanon). The project covered both professional journalistic discourse (in daily newspapers, online news sites, and political bogs) and user-generated online debates (in the comment sections of news providers and in Facebook groups of partisan actors and alternative media, and on Twitter).

Journalistic items were analysed with standardised manual content analysis (N = ca. 1,700 articles, out of a proprietary database of about 2 million news items). Citizen-generated debates were captured with (semi-)automated computational content analysis (N = approx. 1.3 million user posts). The qualities of mediated contestation studied comprised

•   inclusiveness of actors and ideas voiced in a debate

•   civility

•   justification of opinions and argumentative complexity

- discursive integration through mutual referencing between actors

The analyses have shown that journalistic discourse in majoritarian democracies (USA, AUS) is more inclusive and heavier on justifications than in consensus systems (Germany, Switzerland), but also less oriented to the common good. Contrary to popular prejudice, journalistic discourse in majoritarian countries is also more civil on average. However, citizen-generated debates online and on social media are less civil and less argumentatively complex in majoritarian systems. Such seemingly contradictory results suggest that different types of democracy foster different discursive profiles. Basic democratic functions such as broad inclusion, justification, and civility in journalism are more pronounced in majoritarian systems, while more far-reaching deliberative qualities such as justifications oriented to the common good and civility and complexity in citizen-generated debate flourish better in consensus democracies.

In addition, the project was able to show that online user posts are more argumentatively complex but at the same time less civil when they appear in online arenas geared towards plural, issue-driven debate (such as the comment section of news providers) than in arenas that are more prone to preference-driven debate among the like-minded (such as partisan Facebook groups and Twitter). Meeting opposing positions online seems to provoke stronger justification efforts but also more verbal confrontation among the dissenters.

Apart from these (and other) substantive insights, the project also developed two novel methodological procedures: (a) a semi-automated approach to classifying texts from previously unknown country contexts, the so-called Expert-Informed Topic Modeling (EITM); and (b) a computational approach to classifying large social media datasets by combining theory-informed dictionaries and 'glass-box' machine learning.

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

Director(s)/
Julian Bernauer
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2018 to 2023
Status/
in preparation

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: The project has found internal partners at the MZES and thus gained momentum. The planned research can be divided into three work packages: 1) the acquisition of comprehensive relevant text data (party manifestos, parliamentary speeches, news articles, and social media data) for a selection of countries over time, 2) the annotation of the data and the development and training of a multilingual machine learning model for the detection of populism across text sources, and 3) the analysis of interactions between political and media actors regarding their populist rhetoric. The submission of a jointly developed DFG grant proposal is scheduled for 2023.

Director(s)/
Marc Debus,
Zeynep Somer-Topcu,
Margit Tavits (St. Louis)
Researcher(s)/
Anna Adendorf
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2015 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

The project examines party communication as both a dependent variable and a factor that influences party performance in polls and elections. More specifically, we seek to study (a) under which conditions parties shift their positions compared to those expressed during their pre-electoral campaign and (b) how voters react to such shifts. In addressing these questions, we

consider two types of conditioning factors: differences across policy dimensions and government/ opposition status.

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

Current stage: In the past year, the newspaper articles collected and coded by the country teams in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom were cleaned and the final dataset was created. As an addition to the coded newspaper articles, we are currently collecting press releases published by parties.

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: Last year, the project focussed on two main areas. First, we analysed the collected data with regard to the salience of migration-specific topics in parliamentary debates in the Bundestag and the relation between a migration background and personal attitudes towards

highly politized issues. The results were presented at conferences and prepared for publication in journals. Second, we designed and implemented a second survey. To this end, the existing questionnaire was adapted; the survey was then conducted in the second half of the year.

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Milena Rapp
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2020 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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: We have measured party positions and voter preferences in common policy spaces for many West European countries based on data from the European Values Study (EVS) and the manifesto project. The results of these analyses are summarized in two working papers, which we presented at the EPSA and ECPR conferences and submitted thereafter. The first focusses on opportunity structures for green and right parties in West European policy spaces and is currently being revised for resubmission. The second working paper is on the combination of voter preferences and party positions from different sources and is currently under review. Our next steps are to develop a formal model of political competition, in which parties compete for salience and policy, and to test its implications empirically. This paper will be presented at the MPSA conference in 2023.

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

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

The goal of this project is to use established and novel methods of automated text analysis to map content-related aspects of judicial decisions and relate them to public perception. For example, access to judicial opinions may be easy or difficult, depending on the use of either simple, content-related words or technical jargon specific to a field. Easily accessible opinions are noticed by a larger audience compared to complex opinions that are difficult to process in the media. This implies that judges can influence media coverage through opinion-writing, and this determines to which extent judicial decisions receive public attention. Public attention should not only be observed in traditional media outlets, but also in the way citizens talk about judicial decisions in social media.

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

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

Current stage: The German Research Foundation has invited us to revise and resubmit the funding proposal for this project. Currently, we are exploiting the feedback from the reviewers to improve and update the original proposal. In particular, we incorporate recent developments and results. We intend to resubmit the improved proposal soon.

Director(s)/
Roni Lehrer
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2020 to 2024
Status/
in preparation

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: Following an intensive review of various branches of literature, we developed more specific research questions. We further advanced our work on approaches to solve remaining puzzles. We also wrote up a grant proposal which we submitted to the German Research Foundation.

Director(s)/
Monika Mühlböck,
Marc Debus
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2020 to 2024
Status/
in preparation

B2.2023 RISKOPIA: Coping With Uncertainty in Representative Democracy

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

Current stage: To test basic assumptions about the role of risk preferences in the delegation process, several rounds of online experiments have been conducted. Specifically, the experiments focussed on exploring the existence of a potential "outcome bias" among voters when judging

representatives based on their decisions made under uncertainty. The results of the experiments have been presented at different scientific conferences and workshops and prepared for submission to scientific journals.

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: [This project started only recently.]

Director(s)/
Or Tuttnauer
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2022 to 2026
Status/
in preparation

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, since vertical relationships can be found in many other political systems as well—for example in federalized or decentralized countries.

Analytical units under scrutiny in Research Area B3 are individual, corporate, and collective actors in regional, national, and EU arenas, which shape the outcome of democratic decision-making processes. Research Area B3 includes projects that analyse citizens' perceptions of political decisions, induced by different aspects of multilevel governance. The latter is of key importance, since we need more information on the degree of democratic legitimacy in times when a significant share of citizens consider processes of political decision-making to be in crisis at all levels of the political system. Projects in Area B3 thus focus 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 in third states and/or that of other political authorities from the national, regional, or local level of EU member states.

Active projects in 2022

Director(s)/
Hermann Schmitt,
Harald Schoen,
Daniela Braun
Researcher(s)/
Giuseppe Carteny
Funding/
BMBF
Duration/
2018 to 2023
Status/
ongoing

B3.1838 'Illiberal Democrats'/ProConEU

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

The aim of the project 'Illiberal Democrats' (ILLDEM) is to fill this gap in the literature by examining the antecedents, dimensions, and consequences of 'illiberal democratic' attitudes for the future of European democracies and European integration. Specifically, ILLDEM focuses on answering four research questions:

a. What are the patterns and predictors of support for different components of liberal democracy across European countries?

b. What is the role of (social) media in providing a forum for contents relating to illiberal attitudes

c. What are the mechanisms that translate 'illiberal democratic' attitudes into electoral support for populist parties?

d. What are the implications of the increasing support for 'illiberal democratic' parties for the support for European integration?

Current stage: In 2022, the ProConEU presented a total of eight working papers at the 2022 MPSA, EUSA, EPSA, CES, and EPOP conferences. Four of these works are currently under review in top-level international journals. The ProConEU team started a joint book project, and contacts with international publishers were established. In terms of data-related tasks, the Euromanifesto 2019 data was completed; in terms of social media data, 100,000 tweets in 10 countries across 9 languages were coded, and supervised machine learning methods were applied to classify the remaining data. The 2019 EES voter study stacked data matrix was published on GESIS.

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

Research question/goal: The project aims to examine the dynamic relationship between elites and masses in policy-making about common defence in the multi-level European system. Two overarching questions are at the heart of the project: What and how do elites and European mass publics think about greater (European) defence, security, and military integration? More specifically, the project seeks to achieve the following seven objectives: (1) studying what mass publics and security elites understand by "common defence"; (2) estimating the level of public support for or opposition to a vast array of possible forms of defence integration across Europe, including support for some form of European military; (3) exploring differences in citizen perceptions and preferences across regions within the EU; (4) identifying individual-level values, predispositions,

attitudes, and demographic factors that shape support for or opposition to defence integration; (5) examining how elite cues, social cues, and real-world events affect defence integration attitudes; (6) analysing the interplay of media content, individual media exposure, and mass opinion toward European defence and security integration; and (7) evaluating how (and how accurately) elites perceive mass opinion toward European defence and security integration, and vice versa.

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

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

Current stage: The data collection on political elites and media coverage has been completed. Owing to additional funds raised, we were able to conduct an additional survey in ten countries on the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. In addition, we continued to analyse the data collected thus far and, on this basis, presented several working papers in an internal workshop. These will also be presented at international conferences and submitted to leading academic journals.

Director(s)/
Nikolay Marinov (Houston),
Thomas Bräuninger,
Harald Schoen
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2016 to 2023
Status/
in preparation

B3.1853 The Hybrid Wars of Information

Research question/goal: The war for hearts and minds among the great powers is at least as important as conflict fought with conventional weapons. One of its most recent incarnations is the hybrid propaganda war, levied by Moscow against the West. This is a sophisticated, well-funded and multipronged attempt to bring domestic publics in the West around to the Russian regime's viewpoint. Prior research identified and described attempts at hybrid propaganda war. In this project, we seek to analyse the prevalence and the effectiveness of these attempts in Western societies. We build on theories of international relations, public opinion formation, and psychology to examine which strategic use of (mis)information from abroad is effective and which is not. The project will also explore conditioning factors at the individual and contextual level. In terms of methodology, it relies—among others—on experiments included in surveys, which will be fielded in several Western countries.

Current stage: In 2022, we continued our work on a theoretical paper in which we developed a model of how political elites use disinformation strategies. Moreover, we examined the link between authoritarian predispositions and political mobilisation in democracies. We published three papers on autocrats' disinformation strategies, disinformation interventions in German election campaigns, and effects of specific messages on citizens' attitudes

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

Results: The project contributes to the enormous progress in the digitization of political documents by collecting an extensive data set that covers the turning points in the (parliamentary) history of European integration. While current data covers the period since 1999, the European Parliament gained important powers in the 1980s and 1990s, which cannot be studied with existing data. Accordingly, data collection efforts are made to cover the period from the first European election in 1979 to 1999. With this extended coverage, it is possible to investigate how the strengthening of the European Parliament translated into party competition, and how party competition changed through internal and external factors. The data itself consists of three data sources, which the project attempts to combine systematically. First, it contains the documents of plenary speeches. For that, the project recovered scanned plenary debates from the archives of the European Parliament in Luxembourg and made them machine readable by using optical character recognition (OCR) software. This dataset on plenary speeches also informs about the date, topic, and speaker of political statements. Overall, it covers around 190,000 speech contributions, i.e. about 50,000 from EP1 (1979 till 1984), 40,000 from EP2 (1984 till 1989), 48,000 from EP3 (1989 till 1994), and 52,000 from EP4 (1994 till 1999). This dataset can be combined with data about members of the European Parliament to provide further insights into speech-making. Another possibility is to combine it with existing data on legislative proposals, which are drafted by the European Commission. This data source also provides information about the policy-making process and the type of proposals, including documents about scope and scale. Finally, the dataset also offers the opportunity to connect it with data on roll call votes and early agreements, which have become the "standard" in policy-making. Thanks to the MZES Data and Methods unit, we also set up the basic infrastructure for an SQL database that allows to query for specific portions of that data.

Associated Projects Department B

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

Director(s)/
Thomas König

SFB: The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

Director(s)/
Thomas König

SFB: Legislative Reforms and Party Competition

Director(s)/
Thomas Bräuninger,
Marc Debus

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

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

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

Director(s)/
Thomas Gschwend

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

Appendix

1   Summary Statistics

1.1 Research Projects 2022 (and 2021)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	9	8	17
Ongoing projects (40 externally funded)	26	14	40
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) **at the end of 2022**	**35**	**22**	**57**
Projects completed in 2022 (11 externally funded)	10	3	13
Projects continued elsewhere	0	0	0
Total of all projects (active and completed) (51 externally funded)	**45**	**25**	**70**
Total of all projects 2021	44	32	76

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

1.2 New Grants 2010–2022, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

In 1,000 €	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	5,233	2,519	4,031	6,284	4,710	2,995	4,298	2,658	3,124	3,213	3,659	5,140	5,439
3-year mean	4,520	4,199	3,928	4,278	5,008	4,663	4,001	3,317	3,360	2,999	3,332	4,004	4,746

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2017–2022

In %	2017–19	2020–22	2022
DFG	74.9	35.3	21.5
Foundations	9.6	17.5	23.9
German Federal Government	7.4	19.7	29.7
Baden-Württemberg	2.3	3.2	2.6
EU & European Consortia	0.0	24.1	22.3
Others	5.8	0.2	0.0

1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2022 (and 2021)

	Source of funds	Total	Male		Female
					%
Researchers in Research Departments and Infrastructure*	MZES	21	14	7	33.3
	Research grants	45	21	24	53.3
Total at Centre		**66**	**35**	**31**	**47.0**
School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	University of Mannheim	33	23	10	30.3
Overall 2022		**99**	**58**	**41**	**41.4**
Overall 2021		95	60	35	36.8

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

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2022 (and 2021)

	MZES budget		External research grants [a]		School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	
	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE* (n.a.)	Persons
Researchers and project directors in research departments	11.08 [b]	16	28.18 [b]	45		33
Academic staff in MZES infrastructure	6.66 [c]	8				
Non-academic staff	7.78	11				
Total 2022	**25.52**	**35**	**28.18**	**45**		**33**
Total 2021	22.00	27	28.35	46		34

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

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2022 (and 2021)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Grad-uates	Post-docs	Grad-uates
University of Mannheim	3	7	4	1
Other German university		3	4	3
Other foreign university	1	1	1	
Public sector			3	2
Private sector		1	3	2

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Grad-uates	Post-docs	Grad-uates
Retirement			1	
Other				1
Total 2022 [1]	**4**	**12**	**16**	**9**
Total 2021	7	11	6	11

[1] including four temporary staff personnel.

1.7 MZES in the Public

	Newspapers (incl. weeklies)		Online only	News agencies	Radio	TV	Other	Total
	National	Regional						
2014	8	49	24	3	13	7	11	**115**
2015	13	36	32	5	12	8	18	**124**
2016	20	50	38	9	16	17	28	**178**
2017	28	78	69	15	29	11	20	**250**
2018	17	45	46	5	15	6	11	**145**
2019	16	49	24	3	9	4	8	**113**
2020	19	52	36	14	20	4	12	**157**
2021	30	31	61	9	24	10	14	**179**
2022	12	43	65	3	12	4	16	**155**

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2022	Increase since 2021
Country studies (focus of collection a))	17,798	99
General, social, economic history	1,303	2
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,255	6
Education, science, research	984	3
Labour market, classes, professions, status groups	1,280	4
Family, household, kinship	1,218	3
Reference books	783	2
Churches, culture, tourism	312	2
Mass media, communication	127	2
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	818	7
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	3,311	42
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,604	10
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,601	6
Environmental policy	95	0
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	514	5
Trade unions, employers' organisations	547	2
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	1,046	3

Classifications	Holding 2022	Increase since 2021
Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,587	12
European integration group (E.A.)	5,144	36
Theory (THEO)	1,411	15
Methods (MET)	844	9
Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	137	0
General group (ALLG)	3,646	36
Working papers (online papers included since 2011)	11,293	3
Total	**44,860**	**210**

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

2   Documentation

2.1 List of Staff

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Abdul-Rida, Chadi, Dr.	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)
Adendorf, Anna	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies; Where Is My Party?
Areal, João	B	Filter Bubbles, Alternative News and Political Polarization
Ariaans, Mareike*	A	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States
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 A2
Axenfeld, Julian Beat	A	Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys
Bach, Ruben L., Dr.	A, C	Project Director, Research Area A2
Bahle, Thomas, PD Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1
Bahnsen, Oke*	B	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies
Balietti, Stefano, Ph.D.*	A	MZES Fellow
Bauer, Paul C., Dr.	A	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area A2
Berkessel, Jana	A	Social Status and Pandemic Spread

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Bernauer, Julian, Dr.	A, B, C	Computer Department and Project Director, Research Area A2 and B2
Bless, Herbert, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Blom, Annelies G., Prof. Ph.D.*	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and B1
Bräuninger, Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3
Brinkmann, Marvin Marcus	A	Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State; Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere; Project Director, Research Area A3
Carey, Sabine C., Prof. Ph.D.	B	Head of Department B and Project Director, Research Area B1
Carteny, Giuseppe, Ph.D.	B	'Illiberal Democrats'/ProConEU
Chan, Chung-hong, Dr.*	B	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area A3
Cohen, Denis, Dr.	B, C	Data and Methods Unit and Project Director, Research Area B1
Collins, John James	A	Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys
Cornesse, Carina, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1
Debus, Marc, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2
Dillhöfer, Jan	A, C	Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network, (Not) welcome to digital Germany, Public Relations, Computer Department
Dobbrick, Timo*	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective; Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo)
Dollmann, Jörg, Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Eberle, Sibylle	C	Secretary
Ebert, Tobias, Dr.*	A	Social Status and Pandemic Spread
Eck, Jennifer, Dr.*	A	Why Does Person-Culture Fit Benefit Psychological Health?
Elbarbary, Amina	A	RISS CoRE–Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research
Ellerbrock, Simon	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion
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
Gavras, Konstantin, Dr.*	B	Fighting Together, Moving Apart?
Gebauer, Jochen E., Prof. Dr.	A	Heisenberg-Professor, Project Director, Research Area A2
Gerdon, Frederic Markus	A	Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere
Gereke, Johanna, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area A3
Gerngroß, Nicola	C	Secretary
Granato, Nadia, Dr.	C	Data and Methods Unit
Groß-Hardt, Louisa*	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course
Grundmanns, David	B	Get the Word Out. The Formation and Political Impact of Judicial Opinion-Writing

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Gschwend, Thomas, Prof. Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2
Gutfleisch, Tamara, Dr.	A	Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns Among Ethnic Minority Women and Men in Germany (STEMobile)
Hartmann, Carina*	A	Demographic, Societal, and Economic Consequences of East-West Migration in Europe (EUMIG)
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?
Heyne, Stefanie, Dr.	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)
Hillmann, Henning, Prof. Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1 and A3
Himmelrath, Noam	B	Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration
Hollermeier, Nikolaus	C	Public Relations
Husson, Clara	B	Pressure to Conform, Self-Censorship, and the Concealment of Discriminatory Attitudes
Isani, Mujtaba, Dr.*	A	Political and Religious Extremism
Isermann, Lukas	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies
Jäger, Felix	A	Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation; Pressure to Conform, Self-Censorship, and the Concealment of Discriminatory Attitudes in the Everyday Life of Authorities
Jakob, Julia*	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective
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
Karacay, Irem	A	Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities in Europe (PIO-NEERED)
Kerzner, Victoria*	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Keusch, Florian, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3
Khroul, Victor, Prof. Dr.*	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective
Kleinewiese, Julia, Dr.	A	Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT); Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network; Project Director, Research Area A3
Kleinschlömer, Pauline	A	Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families
Koch, Katharina*	A	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States
Kogan, Irena, Prof. Dr.	A	Director MZES and Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3
Kohler-Koch, Beate, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult.	B	Department B
Kommol, Alexandra	A	Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities
König, Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3
Kretschmer, David	A	Friendship and Identity in School; Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth
Kriegel, Leonie*	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Kuhlemann, Jana	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)
Kurella, Anna-Sophie, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area B2
Lämmermann, Kathrin	A	Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth
Landesvatter, Camille Marie	A	TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)
Lattmann, Johannes	B	Challenges of Radical Left and Left-wing Populist Parties for Party Competition and Coalition Politics in Western Europe
Laumann, Hannah	A	Secretary
Lehrer, Roni, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area B2
Leszczensky, Lars, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow and 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 A3
Matthieß, Theres, Dr.*	B	MZES Fellow
Mehltretter, Johanna	A	Integration Research 2.0 – Harnessing the Power of New Data Sources to Advance Knowledge on Behavior and Attitudes of Migrants and Natives
Mikucka, Malgorzata, Ph.D.	A	Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities
Möhring, Katja, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1 and A2
Morgenstern, Sandra, Dr.	A	DeZIM
Müller, Bettina, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Müller, Klara	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies
Müller, Philipp, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3
Müller, Walter, Prof. Dr. Dres. h.c.	A	Department A
Münchow, Felix	B	Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump
Naumann, Elias, Dr.*	A	Project Director, Research Area A1
Navarrete, Rosa M., Dr.*	B	digilog@bw—Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation
Neubert, Moritz	B	Fighting Together, Moving Apart?
Neumann, Manuel	B	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System
Nickel, Constanze	B	Secretary
Pappi, Franz Urban, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Department B
Petriashvili, Nino*	A	Demographic, Societal, and Economic Consequences of East-West Migration in Europe (EUMIG)
Rapp, Milena	B	Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems
Reiss, Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)
Rettig, Leonie	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies
Rettig, Tobias	A	GIP
Rossi, Beate	A	Secretary

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Rost, Carlos Francisco*	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course
Sajons, Christoph, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1 and A2
Schmitt, Hermann, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3
Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1
Schoen, Harald, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3
Shore, Jennifer, Dr.*	B	MZES Fellow
Soiné, Hannah	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Somer-Topcu, Zeynep, Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2
Sommerfeld, Katrin, Dr.	A	Project Director (ZEW), Research Area A1
Sprengholz, Maximilian*	A	Seeing your Religion—Regional Variation of Anti-Muslim Racism in the German Labour Market
Springer, Angelina*	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course
Stegmann, Christine	B	Secretary
Steinert, Christoph, Dr.	B	Project Director, A3
Stuckenschmidt, Heiner, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Traunmüller, Richard, Prof. Dr.	A,B	Project Director, Research Area A2 and B1
Tinkl, Lisa Ann*	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Vogel, Vera	A	PhD Student
Voßemer, Jonas, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area A2
Wagner, Sarah, Dr.	B	Project Director, B2
Wänke, Michaela, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Weiß, Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)
Weißmann, Markus	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Wenz, Alexander, Dr.	A, C	Project Director, Research Area A2
Wessler, Hartmut, Prof. Dr.	A, B	Project Director, Research Area A3, B1 and B2
Wolf, Christof, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3
Wormer, Marlene	C	Librarian (Europe Library)
Wuttke, Alexander, Dr.*	B	MZES Fellow
Zhang, Nan, Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Emmy Noether Junior Research Group, Research Area A3
Zittlau, Steffen, Dr.*	A	Significance of the Institutional Context for Drop-Out and Long-Term Studies

* Left the MZES in 2022 or at the end of 2022
A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

Arránz Becker, Oliver, Prof. Dr.	Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
Bäck, Hanna, Prof. Dr.	Lund University, Sweden
Brandt, Philipp, Prof., Ph.D.	Sciences Po Paris, France
Braun, Daniela, Prof. Dr.	Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken
Bruch, Christian, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim
Chan, Chung-hong, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim
Däubler, Thomas, Dr. Prof.	University College Dublin, Ireland
Engst, Benjamin, G., Dr.	Universität Konstanz
Gathmann, Christina, Prof., Ph.D.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg
Hangartner, Dominik, Prof. Dr.	ETH Zurich, Switzerland LSE, United Kingdom
Kern, Christoph, Prof. Dr.	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München
Krapf, Sandra, Dr.	Staatsinstitut für Familien-forschung 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 Trento, Italy
Mader, Matthias, Dr.	Universität Konstanz
Mühlböck, Monika, Dr.	Central European University, Austria
Müller, Wolfgang, C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria
Naumann, Elias, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Köln
Sältzer, Marius, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Köln
Shen, Jing, Ph.D.	Statistics Canada, Canada
Stecker, Christian, Prof. Dr.	Technische Universität Darmstadt
Stötzer, Lukas F., Prof. Dr.	Universität Witten/Herdecke

2.3 Guest Researchers

Cordero, Guillermo, Prof. Ph.D.	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	May–July 2022
Gracia, Pablo, Ass. Prof. Dr.	Trinity College Dublin, Ireland	October–November 2022
Meuleman, Bart, Prof. Dr.	KU Leuven, Belgium	January–August 2022
Tuttnauer, Or, Ph.D.	Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel	January–December 2022
Tichelbaecker, Thomas	Princeton University	June–December 2022

2.4 Project Funding Granted 2019–2022

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2019 in €	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 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]	263,382			189,270
A2.1808	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements (Frauke Kreuter)	DFG			13,625	
A2.1809	TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (Paul Bauer)	DFG		297,941		
A2.1810	Post-Separation Family Conflicts and Child Well-Being (Sandra Krapf)	DFG	240,079			
A2.1903	Geographical Personality Differences and Economic Success (Jochen Gebauer)	Vest. FS [1]	49,300			
A2.1908	CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies (Ruben Bach, Christoph Kern, Frauke Kreuter)	VW [1]		786,000		
A2.2007	Employment in the Early Phase of the Corona Crisis in Germany Annelies Blom, Katja Möhring	BMAS [1]		113,555		
A2.2009	Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities in Europe (PIONEERED) (Irena Kogan)	EU Horizon 2020		215,000		
A2.2011	Fairness in Automated Decision-Making—FairADM (Frauke Kreuter)	BWSt. [1]		171,250		

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2019 in €	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 in €
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	
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 Communion so Fundamental to Human Psychology? An Agency-Communion Theory (ACT) and its Novel Account of Social Influence (Jochen Gebauer)	ERC [1]				1,215,004
A2.2206	Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys (Christoph Kern)	DFG				210,772
A2.2215	The Development of Fertility Intentions in Partnerships prior to Parenthood (Sebastian Pink)	DFG				131,667
A3.1811	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) (Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan)	DFG	1,385,625			

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institu- tion	2019 in €	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 in €
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	
A3.1909	The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness on Integration Outcomes (Johanna Gereke)	DFG		259,744		
A3.2001	Ethnic Composition, School Ideology, and Boundaries Between Arabs and Jewish Students (Lars Leszczensky)	DFG	493,895			
A3.2008	Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT) (Frank Kalter)	BMFSFJ [1]		372,844		59,711
A3.2010	Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Compe- tences, Participation and Returns Among Ethnic Minority Women and Men in Germany (STEMobile) (Irena Kogan)	Thyssen [1]		180,000		
A3.2012	Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining Explicit and Implicit Attitudes (Marc Helbling)	DFG		453,572		
A3.2025 A3.2026	Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network (Marc Helbling, Hartmut Wessler) Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media- Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere (Alejandro Ecker, Philipp Müller, Hartmut Wessler)	BMFSFJ [1]		135,284	135,284	70.745
A3.2105	Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities (Nan Zhang)	DFG			1,423,406	
A3.2202	Seeing your Religion—Regional Variation of Anti- Muslim Racism in the German Labour Market (Daniel Auer)	BMFSFJ [1]				241,458

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institu- tion	2019 in €	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 in €
A3.2203	"(Not) Welcome to Digital Germany"? Causes and Mechanisms of Cyber-Discrimination (Frank Kalter, Julia Kleinewiese)	BMFSFJ [1]				95,877
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
	Replication and Reproduction in the Social Sciences (Johanna Gereke)	BWSt. [1]	15,000			
	Persönlichkeitsadaptive Interview-Bots in der Anforderungserhebung (Jana Berkessel, Jochen Gebauer)	KIT [1]		5,036		
	Entwicklung, Validierung und Anwendung eines freizugänglichen Persönlichkeitslexikons auf Basis von TV-Serientranskripten (Tobias Ebert)	KIT [1]		2,460		
	Spring 2020 Small Conference Grant (Tobias Ebert)	SPSP [1]		8,565		
	Harmonization and merging of data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) Starting Cohort 4 with data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) (Jörg Dollmann)	Konsort SWD [1]			14,213	
	Persönlichkeits-Homophilie bei der Wohnortwahl (Tobias Ebert)	DFG				231,589
	Do Migrants in Europe Age Well? A Mixed Methods and Intervention Study in Four Countries (MIG-AGE) (Katja Möhring)	VW [1]				1,193,200
	"Indirect Wealth Transmission (Malgorzata Mikucka)	VW [1]				10,300

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2019 in €	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 in €
Department B						
B1.1904	digilog@bw—Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation (Marc Debus, Harald Schoen)	MWK [1]	93,300			
B1.2005	Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation: New Immigrants, Policy Decisions and Citizens' Responses (Richard Traunmüller, Marc Helbling)	DFG		269,579		
B1.2024	Filter Bubbles, Alternative News and Political Polarization (Ruben Bach)	BWSt. [1]		139,000		
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
B1.2204	Implicit and Explicit Racism in News and Social Media: Extent and Effects (Hartmut Wessler)	BMFSFJ [1]				370,753
B2.1846	Where Is My Party? (Marc Debus)	DFG	467,010			
B2.2002	Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration (Marc Debus)	BMFSFJ [1]			172,190	231,931
B2.2004	Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems (Anna-Sophie Kurella)	DFG		234,682		

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institu-tion	2019 in €	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 in €
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
	Conference: The Politics of Legislative Debate around the World (Marc Debus)	Thyssen [1]	15,000			
	Post-election Survey European Election 2019 (Hermann Schmitt, Harald Schoen)	VW [1]	190,400			
	Humboldt Research Fellowship: Or Tuttnauer (Marc Debus)	Humboldt [1]		12,000		
	Concept grant for developing oolong, a set of standardized validation tests for common automated content analytic methods (Chung-hong Chan)	SAGE Publ.		2,216		
	News Media Consumption in Times of Changing Political Identities (Ruben Bach)	BWSt. [1]				4,899
	Total Department A		2,447,281	3,001,251	4,658,516	4,157,664
	Total Department B		765,710	657,478	481,835	1,280,877
	Grand total MZES		**3,212,991**	**3,658,729**	**5,140,351**	**5,438,541**

[1] 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
    ERC   European Research Council
    GESIS   GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

Humboldt   Alexander von Humboldt Foundation
KIT   Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
KonsortSWD Consortium for the Social, Behavioral, Educational, and Economic Sciences
MWK   Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts Baden-Württemberg
SPSP   Society for Personality and Social Psychology
Thyssen   Fritz Thyssen Foundation
Vest. FS   Vestische Forschungsstiftung
VW   Volkswagen Foundation

2.5 List of MZES National and International Networks

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
National				
2006–2022	*German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)* Membership: Kalter	Conducting a National Educational Panel Study in Germany and providing data for analysing inequality in educational opportunity over the lifecourse	14 German research centres, involving 36 signed network partners	BMBF, LIfBi
2009–2023	*GLES: German Longitudinal Election Study* (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	*DeZIM-Gemeinschaft (Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrations-forschung)* Local coordinator: Kalter	Building a national network of integration and migration research in order to identify research gaps, to develop new and innovative research perspectives, and to establish a sustainable research infrastructure in cooperation with the DeZIM institute	7 German research institutes (founding members) and several dozen researchers	BMFSFJ, BWSt.
Since 2020	*Forschungzentrum Gesell-schaftlicher Zusammenhalt (FGZ)* 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	*Cluster project ConTrust: Trust in Conflict. Political Coexist-ence under Conditions of Uncertainty* Member: Traunmüller	The aim is to diagnose the dynamics of trust and mistrust in conflict situations.	23 PIs and and sever-al dozen researchers, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main and Peace Research Insti-tute Frankfurt (PRIF)	HMWK
Since 2021	*Research Unit „Reconfigura-tion and Internalization of Social Structure" (RISS)* Co-spokesperson: Traunmüller	The RISS research unit brings together scholars of social structure with political sociologists to establish a multidimensional conceptualiza-tion of social-structural change and develop innovative empirical strategies to capture this complexity	8 PIs and several re-searchers at Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main	DFG

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
International				
2009–2023	*Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)* 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	NOR-FACE, DFG
2018–2022	*Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump* Local project directors: Schoen, Mader	The project aims to examine the dynamic relationship between elites and masses in policy-making about common defence in the multi-level European system.	12 research institutes in 8 European countries	VW

2.6 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Location	Name of institution
Australia	Melbourne	Monash Business School
	Melbourne	School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne
Austria	Salzburg	Abteilung Politikwissenschaft, University of Salzburg
	Vienna	Austrian National Election Study (AUTNES)
	Vienna	Department of Government, University of Vienna
	Vienna	Institut für Soziologie, Universität Wien
	Vienna	Institute for Higher Studies (IHS)
Belgium	Antwerp	Faculty of Business and Economics, University of Antwerp
	Bruxelles	Département de Science politique, Université libre de Bruxelles
	Bruxelles	Migration Policy Group (MPG)
Bulgaria	Sofia	Center for European Refugees, Migration and Ethnic Studies (CERMES)
Canada	Vancouver	Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
Denmark	Copenhagen	Department of Political Science, University of Copenhagen
	Copenhagen	The Human Library

Country	Location	Name of institution
France	Paris	Centre de Sociologie des Organisations (CSO), Sciences Po
	Paris	CEVIPOF, Sciences Po
Germany	Bamberg	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg
	Berlin	Berlin Institute for Integration and Migration Research (BIM), HU Berlin
Germany	Berlin	Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung e.V. (DeZIM)
	Berlin	Hertie School of Governance
	Berlin	Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, HU Berlin
	Berlin	Otto-Suhr-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, FU Berlin
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
	Bielefeld	Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt- und Gewaltforschung (IKG), Universität Bielefeld
	Bonn	Statistisches Bundesamt – Standort Bonn
	Bonn	Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods
	Darmstadt	Institute of Political Science, TU Darmstadt

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Duisburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Frankfurt	Fachbereich Gesellschaftswis-senschaften, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
	Friedrichs-hafen	Political and Social Sciences, Zeppelin University, Friedrichshafen
	Greifswald	Institut für Politik- und Kom-munikationswissenschaft, Universität Greifswald
	Hamburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Helmut-Schmidt-Universität Hamburg
	Hannover	Deutsches Zentrum für Hochschul- und Wissen-schaftsforschung (DZHW)
	Hannover	Leibniz Universität Hannover
	Heidelberg	Heidelberg Center for Ibero-American Studies, University of Heidelberg
	Heidelberg	Institut für Politische Wissen-schaft, Universität Heidelberg
	Karlsruhe	Department of Informatics, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)
	Konstanz	Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Konstanz
	Landau	Institute for Social Sciences, University of Koblenz-Landau
	Mainz	Department of Political Sci-ence, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Mannheim	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sci-ences, Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Mannheim	Institut für Mittelstands-forschung (ifm), Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	ZEW – Leibniz-Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschafts-forschung
	Munich	Chair for Statistics and Data Science in Social Sciences and the Humanities (SODA), LMU München
	Munich	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, LMU München
	Nuremberg	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)
	Nuremberg	Kompetenzzentrum Empirische Methoden, Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)
	Wiesbaden	Statistisches Bundesamt
Hungary	Budapest	Department of Political Science, Central European University
Ireland	Dublin	School of Politics and International Relations, University College Dublin
Israel	Jerusalem	Department of Political Sci-ence, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Country	Location	Name of institution
Italy	Trento	Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento
Luxembourg	Esch-sur-Alzette	Labour Market Department, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER)
Netherlands	Utrecht	Department of Sociology, Utrecht University
	Utrecht	Methodology and Statistics, Utrecht University
Norway	Bergen	Department of Administration and Organization Theory, University of Bergen
Poland	Warsaw	Institute for Structural Research (IBS)
Portugal	Lisbon	Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon
Romania	Sibiu	Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Sibiu
Serbia	Belgrade	University of Belgrade
Spain	Barcelona	Department of Political Science and Public Law, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Sweden	Gothenburg	Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg
	Lund	Department of Political Science, Lund University
Switzerland	Basel	Faculty of Business and Economics, University of Basel
	Bern	Institute of Political Science, University of Bern

Country	Location	Name of institution
Switzerland (continued)	Lausanne	Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lausanne
	Lausanne	FORS, University of Lausanne
	Lucerne	University of Lucerne
	Neuchâtel	University of Neuchâtel
	Sierre	Forschungsinstitut Soziale Arbeit, HES-SO Valais-Wallis
	Zurich	Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
Tanzania	Arusha	Centre for Women and Children Development (CWCD)
United Kongdom	Bath	University of Bath
	Cambridge	University of Cambridge
	Colchester	Department of Government, University of Essex
	Colchester	Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Essex
	Glasgow	School of Government and Public Policy, University of Strathclyde (k)
	Glasgow	School of Social & Political Sciences, University of Glasgow
	Leeds	School of Politics and International Studies, University of Leeds
	London	Department of Politics, International Relations and Philosophy, Royal Holloway, University of London

Country	Location	Name of institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Manchester	Social Statistics, University of Manchester
	Newcastle	Department of Politics, University of Newcastle
	Oxford	Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford
	Oxford	Sociology Group, Nuffield College
USA	Ann Arbor, MI	Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
	Austin, TX	University of Texas at Austin
	Berkeley, CA	University of California
	Chapel Hill, NC	Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
	College Park, MD	Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland
	College Park, MD	Social Data Science Center (SoDa), University of Maryland
	Durham, NC	Department of Political Science, Duke University
	Nashville, TN	Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University
	New York, NY	Anti-Defamation League (ADL) (ä)
	New York, NY	Department of Sociology, New York University
	Palo Alto, CA	Department of Political Science, Stanford University

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	Princeton, NJ	Princeton University
	Riverside, CA	Department of Political Science, University of California, Riverside
	St. Louis, MO	Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis

2.7 Lectures, Conferences, Workshops

2.7.1 Lectures Given by Invited Guests and MZES Researchers
Lectures are given by invitation of the director or department head.

Many lectures were online/hybrid due to the pandemic.

2/21/22	**Dr. Lukas Stötzer** Humboldt-Universität Berlin	Are Coalition-directed Voters Risk-averse?
2/28/22	**Dr. Roni Lehrer** Universität Mannheim	Perceptions of Party Policy Ambiguity and their Electoral Consequences
3/07/22	**Dr. Kamil Marcinkiewicz** Universität Hamburg	The Transformation of Religious Cleavages in European Democracies: A Compara-tive Analysis
3/15/22	**Ass. Prof. Daniel Auer** University of Torino	Social Assistance and Crime
3/21/22	**Dr. Chung-Hong Chan** Universität Mannheim	Differential Racism in the News: Using Semi-Supervised Machine Learning to Distinguish Explicit and Implicit Stigmatization of Ethnic and Religious Groups in Journalistic Discourse
3/22/22	**Prof. Klarita Gërxhani** European University Institute	Competition and Gender Inequality: A Comprehensive Analysis of Effects and Mechanisms
3/28/22	**Dr. Or Tuttnauer** Universität Mannheim	Satisfaction with Democracy and Parliamentary Conflict
4/04/22	**Dr. Edda Humprecht** Universität Zürich	Resilience in Times of Crisis: Comparative Perspectives on Countering Disinformation
4/05/22	**Dr. Christoph Sajons** Universität Mannheim	On Using the VAA Feedback Mechanism to Improve Self-Reported Information about Social Attitudes and Political Positions of Migrants
4/25/22	**Dr. Constanza Sanhueza Petrarca** Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin (WZB)	The Political Process´Impact on Attitudes Towards Covid-19 Containment Measures: Experimental Evidence from 11 European Countries
4/26/22	**Dr. Lars Leszczensky, David Kretschmer & Kathrin Lämmermann** Universität Mannheim	The Interplay of Gender and Religion in Creating Religious Friendship Segregation among Muslim Youth
5/02/22	**Ass. Prof. Guillermo Cordero** Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Cultural Threat or Fiscal Burden? Migrant Unemployment and Class-based Support for Populist Radical Right Parties
5/03/22	**Ass. Prof. Melissa Sands** London School of Economics	The Policy Adjacent: How Affordable Housing Generates Policy Feedback Among Neighboring Residents

5/09/22	**Prof. Rune Stubager** Aarhus University	Social Group Perceptions and Party Choice
5/10/22	**Ass. Prof. Frida Rudolphi** Umeå University	Educational Choices of Sons and Daughters of Immigrants in Sweden
5/16/22	**Prof. Ben Ansell** Nuffield College Oxford	Wealth Inequality and Policy Preferences: What Can We Learn from Surveys?
5/23/22	**Dr. Denis Cohen** Universität Mannheim	The Housing Crisis on Social Media: Housing Markets and the Subnational Diversification of Policy Supply
5/24/22	**Prof. Yasemin Soysal** Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin (WZB)	The Reach and Limits of Cosmopolitan Liberal Citizenship
5/30/22	**Prof. Kristine Eck** Uppsala University	Police Attitudes to Misconduct Oversight: A Survey Experiment on US Police Officers
9/21/22	**Camille Landesvatter, Dr. Paul Bauer, Lion Behrens, Dr. Chung-hong Chan, Marie-Lou Sohnius, Domantas Undzėnas, Lukas Isermann** Universität Mannheim	Application Programming Interfaces for Social Scientists: A Collaborative Review
9/26/22	**Dr. Ryan Bakker** University of Essex	Immigration as the Key Structuring Issue of Party Politics in Europe
10/04/22	**Prof. Marita Jacob** Universität Köln	Who Benefits From Guidance Counseling? Lessons From an Intersectional Perspec-tive Considering Native and Immigrant Students From Low Social Origins
10/05/22	**Ass. Prof. Erik Wang** Australian National University	Matching Methods for Causal Inference with Time-Series Cross-Sectional Data
10/10/22	**Ass. Prof. Roi Zur** University of Essex	What this Election is About: Issue-Emphasis Strategies in an Uncertain Electoral Environment
10/17/22	**Dr. Denise Laroze** Universidad de Santiago de Chile	Trust in my Fake News, Scepticism about yours: Experimental Evidence on how Ideological Congruence and Echo Chambers alter Beliefs in Fake News
10/18/22	**Dr. Arun Frey** University of Oxford	Learning Loss due to School Closures during the COVID-19 Pandemic
10/24/22	**Dr. Anna Kurella** Universität Mannheim	Political Entrepreneurs on New Cultural Issues: Green and Right Party Success in West European Policy Spaces
10/25/22	**Ass. Prof. Paulina Pankowska** Utrecht University	Benchmarking in the Social Sciences: Predicting Precarious Employment Using Dutch Administrative Data

10/26/22	**Eva Achterhold** SAP Labs France	Investigating Fairness in Data-Driven Allocation of Public Resources
10/31/22	**Dr. Alexandra Scacco** Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin (WZB)	Intergroup Avoidance: Observational and Experimental Evidence from Israel
11/07/22	**Prof. Allison Carnegie** Columbia University	The Populist Problem for Global Governance: How International Organizations Fight Back
11/08/22	**Ass. Prof. Pablo Gracia** Trinity College Dublin	Digital Divides and Adolescent Well-Being
11/14/22	**Prof. Elias Dinas** European University Institute Florenz	Horizontal Transmission? Regional Norms and Migrant Acculturation
11/15/22	**Ass. Prof. Giorgio Cutuli** University of Trento	In-Work Poverty in Europe: Levels and Determinants From a Longitudinal Perspective
11/16/22	**Oke Bahnsen, Malte Grönemann** Universität Mannheim	Agent-Based Modeling for Social Scientists
11/21/22	**Ass. Prof. Valentin Lang** Universität Mannheim	Immigration and Nationalism in the Long Run: Evidence from a Natural Experiment
11/22/22	**Prof. Felix Elwert** University of Wisconsin-Madison	Rearranging the Desk Chairs: A Large Randomized Field Experiment on the Ef-fects of Close Contact on Interethnic Rela-tions
11/29/22	**Prof. Heiko Rauhut** Universität Zürich	Social Preferences Are Learned and Adapt to the Social Environment
12/01/22	**Prof. Matthias Schonlau** University of Waterloo	Automated Classification for Open-Ended Questions with BERT
12/05/22	**Prof. Katerina Tertytchnaya** University College London	Preventive Repression and Public Opinion in Electoral Autocracies
12/07/22	**Ass. Prof. Theresa Gessler** European University Viadrina	Measuring Group Appeals in Political Text

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

Conferences and workshops organized in 2021 by MZES staff members and/or with MZES support.

30 March	Ethnic Diversity Spring Workshop Johanna Gereke	**26-27 April**	"Behind the scenes" of human trafficking: Causes and processes involved in the criminal trade of humans. (DeZIM-FG Workshop Series) Julia Kleinewiese, Sandra Morgenstern
21-23 April	ProConEU Project Colloquium Hermann Schmitt, Giuseppe Carteny	**5 December**	Migrants' aging well in Europe Katja Möhring

2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at the University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Spring		
Abdul-Rida, Chadi	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Arnold, Lena	Spezielle Soziologie: Religion und gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt	Exercise
Auer, Daniel	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung (Soziologie)	Colloquium
Balietti, Stefano	Elective Seminar: Blockchain Economics and Radical Markets	Seminar
Bauer, Paul	Seminar in Research Methods: Computational Social Science: Theory Application	Seminar
Berkessel, Jana	Ausgewählte Probleme der Differentiellen Psychologie: Happiness and well-being	Seminar
Ebert, Tobias	Ausgewählte Probleme der Differentiellen Psychologie: Happiness and well-being	Seminar
Eck, Jennifer	Sozialpsychologie I: Ausgewählte Themenbereiche / Selected Topics	Exercise
Ellerbrock, Simon	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Die Wahl rechtspopulistischer Parteien	Exercise
Freudenthaler, Rainer	Statistik & Datenanalyse mit R (Kurs I) / Statistics and Data Analysis with R	Exercise
Freudenthaler, Rainer	"Und bitte" - Moderieren im Fernsehen – Ein journalistisches Praxisseminar / Live in 3, 2, 1… Being a TV anchorman - a journalistic practical seminar	Exercise
Freudenthaler, Rainer	Einführung in die politische Kommunikationsforschung / Introduction to political communication research	Seminar
Gerdon, Frederic	Longitudinal Data Analysis (Tutorial)	Exercise
Gereke, Johanna	Elective Seminar: Conducting a Field Experiment: A Hands-On Introduction	Seminar
Heyne, Stefanie	Aktuelle Forschungsthemen: Geschlechterungleichheiten in Arbeit und Familie	Exercise
Isermann, Lukas	Methoden der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Hierarchisch strukturierte Daten und Mehrebenenanalysen in der Politikwissenschaft	Exercise
Jakob, Julia	Research Workshop I: Projektmanagement / Research Workshop I: Project Management	Exercise
John, Melvin	Experimentalpsychologisches Praktikum: Sozialkognitive Effekte von Einkommensungleichheit und sozialer Klasse	Seminar
Kappes, Marcel	Allgemeine Soziologie: Organizational Theory	Lecture

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Kern, Christoph	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung (Soziologie)	Colloquium
Kleinschlömer, Pauline	Datenanalyse	Exercise
Kretschmer, David	Spezielle Soziologie: Diskriminierungsforschung: Theorie und Empirie	Exercise
Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Einführung in die Vergleichende Regierungslehre: Demokratie aus Perspektive der Political Economy	Seminar
Morgenstern, Sandra	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Field Research on Emigration in Developing Countries	Seminar
Morgenstern, Sandra	Elective Seminar: Experimental Designs in the Social Sciences	Seminar
Neumann, Manuel	Datenauswertung	Workshop
Rettig, Leonie	Datenauswertung	Workshop
Vogel, Vera	Diagnostisches Praktikum II	Exercise
Voßemer, Jonas	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Beschäftigungsflexibilisierung im europäischen Vergleich	Seminar
Wuttke, Alexander	Ausgewählte Themen der Politischen Soziologie: The End of the Democratic Age? Current Issues in Empirical Democracy Research	Seminar
Fall		
Abdul-Rida, Chadi	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Arnold, Lena	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Bach, Ruben	Research Design	Lecture
Bauer, Paul	Research Design	Lecture
Berkessel, Jana	Denken und Verhalten im sozialen Kontext: Sozioökologische Einflüsse in Theorie und Anwendung	Seminar
Dillhöfer, Jan	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Exercise
Eck, Jennifer	Ausgewählte Probleme der Sozialpsychologie I/II: Sozialpsychologische Theorien in der Anwendung	Seminar
Eck, Jennifer	Sozialpsychologische Theorien in der Anwendung	Seminar
Elbarbary, Amina	Tutorial Game Theory	Seminar

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Ellerbrock, Simon	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Divided We Stand?! Political Polarization and Political Communication	Seminar
Ellerbrock, Simon	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Quantitative Verfahren der angewandten Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung	Exercise
Gereke, Johanna	Elective Seminar: A Hands-On Introduction to Survey Experiments: Collecting Original Data on Demographic Change, Muslim Immigration and Shifting Group Boundaries	Seminar
Gereke, Johanna	Datenerhebung	Übung
Heyne, Stefanie	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Husson, Clara	Einführung in die Internationalen Beziehungen: Gender Studies and Queer Rights in International Relations	Seminar
Isermann, Lukas	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Hierarchisch strukturierte Daten und Mehrebenenanalysen in der Politikwissenschaft	Exercise
Kappes, Marcel	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Exercise
Kleinschlömer, Pauline	Datenerhebung	Exercise
Kommol, Alexandra	Selected Topics in General and Specific Sociology: Ethnic Diversity and Social Cohesion	Seminar
Kretschmer, David	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Exercise
Kuhlemann, Jana	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Methoden der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Regression Designs for Comparative Research	Exercise
Leszczensky, Lars	Foundations of Sociological Theory	Exercise
Ludwig, Katharina	„Rassismus in (sozialen) Medien": Quantitative Inhaltsanalyse / „Racism in (social) media": Quantitative content analysis	Exercise
Mehltretter, Johanna	Datenerhebung	Exercise
Morgenstern, Sandra	Cross Sectional Data Analysis	Exercise
Morgenstern, Sandra	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Field Research on Emigration in Developing Countries	Seminar
Müller, Klara	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Welche Rolle spielen Ideologien im politischen Denken und Handeln?	Seminar

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Neumann, Manuel	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Citizens' Political Talk in De-mocracies	Seminar
Neumann, Manuel	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Rechtspopulismus in Europa	Seminar
Rettig, Leonie	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Identity and politics – how political attitudes, behaviour, and context is shaped?	Seminar
Soiné, Hannah	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Tuttnauer, Or	Ausgewählte Themen der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Advancements in Legislative Studies	Seminar
Vogel, Vera	Diagnostisches Praktikum I	Seminar
Voßemer, Jonas	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Geschlechterungleichheiten im Arbeitsmarkt	Seminar
Wenz, Alexander	Empirisches Forschungspraktikum II	Exercise
Zhang, Nan	Selected Topics in General and Specific Sociology: Ethnic Diversity and Social Cohesion	Seminar

2.9 Other Professional Activities and Awards

2.9.1. Professional Services in the Research Community

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

- board members of academic/professional associations and consortia;

- 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;

- members of the board of trustees (Kuratorium) of GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften;

- referees of various national, EU and international foundations;

- evaluators of research institutions and university departments;

- external members of selection boards for university professorships;

- members of the scientific boards of large-scale surveys, such as the National Educational Panel Study;

- editors or advisory board members of national and international academic journals and book series;

- reviewers for many peer-reviewed journals and major publishing houses nationally and internationally.

2.9.2. Membership of National and International Academies

- Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften (Beate Kohler-Koch)

- Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina – Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften (Thomas König, Walter Müller, Franz Urban Pappi)

- Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Walter Müller)

- European Academy of Sociology (Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan)

- Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz (Thomas Bräuninger; Vice-President, Class of Humanities and Social Sciences)

- Junge Akademie an der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Nationalen Akademie der Wissenschaften Leopoldina (Johanna Gereke)

- The Arab-German Young Academy of Sciences and Humanities (Mujtaba Isani)

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

- Hermann Schmitt (University of Thessaloniki 2018)

- Beate Kohler-Koch (Maastricht University 2011)

- Franz Urban Pappi (University of Konstanz 2010)

- Beate Kohler-Koch (University of Oslo 2008)

- Walter Müller (University of Bern, 2006)

- Walter Müller (Stockholm University 2004)

3 Publications and Other Output

3.1 Books

Kohler-Koch, Beate, Sebastian **Fuchs**, and David A. **Friedrich** (2022): *Verbände mit Zukunft? Die Re-Organisation industrieller Interessen in Deutschland.* Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Sauermann, Jan, Markus **Tepe**, and Marc **Debus** (Eds.) (2022): *Jahrbuch für Handlungs- und Entscheidungstheorie Band 12.* Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger, Sigrid **Roßteutscher**, Harald **Schoen**, Bernhard **Weßels**, and Christof **Wolf** (Eds.) (2022): *The Changing German Voter.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

Abou-Chadi, Tarik, Denis **Cohen**, and Markus **Wagner** (2022): The centre-right versus the radical right: the role of migration issues and economic grievances. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*: Special Issue: Centre-right Parties and Immigration in an Era of Politicization, 48, issue 2, pp. 366–384.

Axenfeld, Julian B., **Annelies** G. Blom, Christian **Bruch**, and Christof **Wolf** (2022): Split Questionnaire Designs for Online Surveys: The Impact of Module Construction on Imputation Quality. *Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology*, 10, issue 5, pp. 1236–1262.

Bach, Ruben L., Christoph Kern, Denis Bonnay, and Luc Kalaora (2022): Understanding political news media consumption with digital trace data and natural language processing. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A, Statistics in Society*, 185, issue S2, pp. S246–S269.

Bähr, Sebastian, Georg-Christoph **Haas**, Florian **Keusch**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Mark **Trappmann** (2022): Missing Data and Other Measurement Quality Issues in Mobile Geolocation Sensor Data. *Social Science Computer Review*, 40, issue 1, pp. 212–235.

Bauer, Paul C., Frederic **Gerdon**, Florian **Keusch**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and David **Vannette** (2022): Did the GDPR Increase Trust in Data Collectors? Evidence from Observational and Experimental Data. *Information, Communication & Society*, 25, issue 14, pp. 2101–2121.

Behrens, Lion, Dominic **Nyhuis**, and Thomas **Gschwend** (2022): Constructive and destructive legislative review: The government-opposition divide in parliamentary oversight. *Journal of Politics*, 85, issue 1, pp. 223–239.

Berkessel, Jana, Tobias **Ebert**, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, Thorsteinn **Jonsson**, and Shigehiro **Oishi** (2022): Pandemics Initially Spread Among People of Higher (Not Lower) Social Status: Evidence From COVID-19 and the Spanish Flu. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 13, issue 3, pp. 722–733.

Biegert, Thomas, and Bernhard **Ebbinghaus** (2022): Accumulation or absorption? Changing disparities of household non-employment in Europe during the Great Recession. *Socio-Economic Review*, 20, issue 1, pp. 141–168.

Böhmelt, Tobias, Lawrence **Ezrow**, and Roni **Lehrer** (2022): Populism and intra-party democracy. *European Journal of Political Research*, 61, issue 4, pp. 1143–1154.

Boileau, Lucia L.-A., Herbert **Bless**, and Jochen **Gebauer** (2022): The "Mixed Bag" of Segregation – On Positive and Negative Associations with Migrants' Acculturation. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 52, issue 3, pp. 457–471.

Bräuninger, Thomas, Thomas **Däubler**, Robert **Huber**, and Lukas **Rudolph** (2022): How Open Lists Undermine the Electoral Support of Cohesive Parties. *British Journal of Political Science*, 52, issue 4, pp. 1931–1943.

Bräuninger, Thomas, and Nikolay **Marinov** (2022): Political Elites and the `War on Truth'. *Journal of Public Economics*, 206, issue February 2022, (article no. 104585).

Carey, Sabine C., Belén **González**, and Christian **Gläßel** (2022): Divergent Perceptions of Peace in Post-Conflict Societies: Insights from Sri Lanka. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 66, issue 9, pp. 1589–1618.

Carey, Sabine C., Neil J. **Mitchell**, and Katrin **Paula** (2022): The Life, Death, and Diversity of Pro-Government Militias: The Fully Revised Pro-Government Militias Database Version 2.0. *Research and Politics*, 9, issue 1, pp. 1–9.

Cernat, Alexandru, and Florian **Keusch** (2022): Do surveys change behaviour? Insights from digital trace data. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 25, issue 1, pp. 79–90.

Chan, Chung-hong, and Christiane **Grill** (2022): The Highs in Communication Research: Research Topics With High Supply, High Popularity, and High Prestige in High-Impact Journals. *Communication Research*, 49, issue 5, pp. 599–626.

Cornesse, Carina, Ulrich **Krieger**, Marie-Lou **Sohnius**, Marina **Fikel**, Sabine **Friedel**, Tobias **Rettig**, Alexander **Wenz**, Sebastian **Juhl**, Roni **Lehrer**, Katja **Möhring**, Elias **Naumann**, Maximiliane **Reifenscheid**, and Annelies G. **Blom** (2022): From German Internet Panel to Mannheim Corona Study: Adaptable probability-based online panel infrastructures during the pandemic. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A, Statistics in Society*, 185, issue 3, pp. 773–797.

Cornesse, Carina, Barbara **Felderer**, Marina **Fikel**, Ulrich **Krieger**, and Annelies G. **Blom** (2022): Recruiting a Probability-Based Online Panel via Postal Mail: Experimental Evidence. *Social Science Computer Review*, 40, issue 5, pp. 1259–1284.

Daikeler, Jessica, Ruben L. **Bach**, Stephanie **Eckman**, and Henning **Silber** (2022): Motivated Misreporting in Smartphone Surveys. *Social Science Computer Review*, 40, issue 1, pp. 95–107.

Debus, Marc (2022): Parteienwettbewerb und Wahrscheinlichkeit verschiedener Koalitionsoptionen bei der Bundestagswahl 2021. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 73, issue 1, pp. 73–88.

Debus, Marc, and Christoffer **Florczak** (2022): Using party press releases and Wikipedia page view data to analyse developments and determinants of parties' issue prevalence: Evidence for the right-wing populist 'Alternative for Germany'. *Research & Politics*, 9, issue 3, pp. 1–7 (e–only).

Dobbrick, Timo, Julia **Jakob**, Chung-hong **Chan**, and Hartmut **Wessler** (2022): Enhancing Theory-Informed Dictionary Approaches with "Glass-box" Machine Learning: The Case of Integrative Complexity in Social Media Comments. *Communication Methods and Measures*, 16, issue 4, pp. 303–320.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, and Lukas **Lehner** (2022): Cui bono – business or labour? Job retention policies during the

Covid-19 pandemic in Europe. Transfer: *European Review of Labour and Research*, 28, issue 1, pp. 47–64.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, and J. Timo **Weishaupt** (2022): Re-adjusting unemployment protection in Europe: how crises re-shape varieties of labour market regimes. Tranfer: *European Review of Labour and Research*, 28, issue 2, pp. 181–194.

Ebert, Tobias, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, Thomas **Brenner**, Wiebke **Bleidorn**, Samuel D. **Gosling**, Jeff **Potter**, and Peter Jason **Rentfrow** (2022): Are Regional Differences in Psychological Characteristics and their Correlates Robust? Applying Spatial Analysis Techniques to Examine Regional Variation in Personality. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 17, issue 2, pp. 407–441.

Ebert, Tobias, Lars **Mewes**, Friedrich M. **Götz**, and Thomas **Brenner** (2022): Effective maps, easily done: visualizing geo-psychological differences using distance weights. *Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science*, 5, issue 3, pp. 1–12.

Eck, Jennifer, and Jochen E. **Gebauer** (2022): A sociocultural norm perspective on Big Five prediction. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 122, issue 3, pp. 554–575.

Ecker, Alejandro, Marcelo **Jenny**, Wolfgang C. **Müller**, and Katrin **Praprotnik** (2022): How and why party position estimates from manifestos, expert, and party elite surveys diverge: a comparative analysis of the 'left–right'and the 'European integration' dimensions. *Party Politics*, 28, issue 3, pp. 528–540.

Elshehawy, Ashrakat, Konstantin **Gavras**, Nikolay **Marinov**, Federico **Nanni**, and Harald **Schoen** (2022): Illiberal Communication and Election Intervention during the Refugee Crisis in Germany. *Perspectives on Politics*, 20, issue 3, pp. 860–878.

Felderer, Barbara, and Annelies G. **Blom** (2022): Acceptance of the Automated Online Collection of Geographical Information. *Sociological Methods and Research*, 51, issue 2, pp. 866–886.

Freudenthaler, Rainer, and Hartmut **Wessler** (2022): Mapping emerging and legacy outlets online by their democratic functions – agonistic, deliberative or corrosive?. *The International Journal of Press/Politics*, 27, issue 2, pp. 417–438.

Garwe, Christoph, Benjamin G. **Engst**, Yannick **Stawicki**, and Christoph **Hönnige** (2022): Temporal Strategies. Governments Alter the Pace of Legislation in Bicameralism Depending on Electoral Expectations. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 47, issue 1, pp. 127–156.

Gavras, Konstantin, Matthias **Mader**, and Harald **Schoen** (2022): Convergence of European security and defense preferences? A quantitative text analysis of strategy papers, 1994-2018. *European Union Politics*, 23, issue 4, pp. 662–679.

Gavras, Konstantin, and Jan Karem **Höhne** (2022): Evaluating political parties: criterion validity of open questions with requests for text and voice answers. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 25, issue 2, pp. 135–141.

Gavras, Konstantin, Jan Karem **Höhne**, Annelies G. **Blom**, and Harald **Schoen** (2022): Innovating the collection of open-ended answers: The linguistic and content characteristics of written and oral answers to political attitude questions. *Journal of Royal Statistical Society: Series A, Statistics in Society*, 185, issue 3, pp. 872–890.

Gerdon, Frederic, Ruben L. **Bach**, Christoph **Kern**, and Frauke **Kreuter** (2022): Social impacts of algorithmic decision-making: A research agenda for the social sciences. *Big Data & Society*, pp. 1–13 (e–only).

Gereke, Johanna, Joshua **Hellyer**, Jan **Behnert**, Saskia **Exner**, Alexander **Herbel**, Felix **Jäger**, Dean **Lajic**, Štěpán **Mezenský**, Vu **Anh**, Tymoteusz **Ogłaza**, Jule **Schabinger**, Anna **Sokolova**, Daria **Szafran**, Noah **Tirolf**, Susanne **Veit**, and Nan **Zhang** (2022): Demographic change and group

boundaries in Germany: The effect of projected demographic decline on perceptions of who has a migration background. *Sociological Science*, 9, issue May, pp. 206–220.

Gereke, Johanna, Max **Schaub**, and Delia **Baldassarri** (2022): Immigration, integration and cooperation: experimental evidence from a public goods game in Italy. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 48, issue 15, pp. 3761–3788.

Gschwend, Thomas, Klara **Müller**, Simon **Munzert**, Marcel **Neunhoeffer**, and Lukas **Stoetzer** (2022): The Zweitstimme Model: A Dynamic Forecast of the 2021 German Federal Election. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 55, issue 1, pp. 85–90.

Gutfleisch, Tamara (2022): Hiring discrimination against foreigners in multi-ethnic labour markets: Does recruiter nationality matter? Evidence from a factorial survey experiment in Luxembourg. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 77, issue February, (article no. 100672).

Gutfleisch, Tamara, and Irena **Kogan** (2022): Parental occupation and students' STEM achievements by gender and ethnic origin: Evidence from Germany. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 82, pp. 1–12, (article no. 100735).

Haas, Georg-Christoph, Florian **Keusch**, and Markus **Frölich** (2022): Comparing single-sitting versus modular text message surveys in Egypt. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 34, issue 3, (article no. edac023), pp.1–11.

Helbing, Marc, Felix **Jäger**, and Richard **Traunmüller** (2022): Muslim Bias or Fear of Fundamentalism? A Survey Experiment in Five Western European Democracies. *Research & Politics*, 9, issue 1, (e–only).

Helbling, Marc, and Daniel **Meierrieks** (2022): Terrorism and Migration: An Overview. *British Journal of Political Science*, 22, issue 2, pp. 977–996.

Helbling, Marc, Rahsaan **Maxwell**, Simon **Munzert**, and Richard **Traunmüller** (2022): The importance of citizenship for deserving COVID-19 treatment. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 9, (article no. 302) e–only.

Hobolt, Sarah B., Sebastian Adrian **Popa**, Wouter van der Brug, and Hermann Schmitt (2022): The Brexit deterrent? How member state exit shapes public support for the European Union. *European Union Politics*, 23, issue 1, pp. 100–119.

Höhne, Jan Karem, Dagmar **Krebs**, and Steffen-M. **Kühnel** (2022): Measuring Income (In)equality: Comparing Survey Questions With Unipolar and Bipolar Scales in a Probability-Based Online Panel. *Social Science Computer Review*, 40, issue 1, pp. 108–123.

Jäckle, Annette, Alexander **Wenz**, Jonathan **Burton**, and Mick P. **Couper** (2022): Increasing participation in a mobile app study: The effects of a sequential mixed-mode design and in-interview invitation. *Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology*, 10, issue 4, pp. 898–922.

Jakob, Julia (2022): Supporting Digital Discourse? The Deliberative Function of Links on Twitter. *New Media & Society*, 24, issue 5, pp. 1196–1215.

Jankowski, Michael, Anna-Sophie **Kurella**, Christian **Stecker**, Andreas **Blätte**, Thomas **Bräuninger**, Marc **Debus**, Jochen **Müller**, and Susanne **Pickel** (2022): Die Positionen der Parteien zur Bundestagswahl 2021: Ergebnisse des Open Expert Surveys. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift/German Political Science Quarterly*, 63, pp. 53–72.

Jung, Jae-Hee, and Zeynep **Somer-Topcu** (2022): United we stand, divided we fall? The effects of parties' Brexit rhetoric on voters' perceptions of party positions. *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties*, 32, issue 3, pp. 596–614.

Kalleitner, Fabian, Monika **Mühlböck**, and Bernhard **Kittel** (2022): What's the Benefit of a Video? The Effect of Nonmaterial Incentives on Response Rate and Bias in Web Surveys. *Social Science Computer Review*, 40, issue 3, pp. 700–716.

Keusch, Florian, Alexander **Wenz**, and Frederick G. **Conrad** (2022): Do you have your smartphone with you? Behavioral

barriers for measuring everyday activities with smartphone sensors. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 127, issue February 2022, (article no. 107054).

Keusch, Florian, Sebastian **Bähr**, Georg-Christoph **Haas**, Frauke **Kreuter**, Mark **Trappmann**, and Stephanie **Eckman** (2022): Non-participation in smartphone data collection using research apps. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A, Statistics in Society*, 185, issue S2, pp. S225–S245.

Keusch, Florian, and Frederick G. **Conrad** (2022): Using smartphones to capture and combine self-reports and passively measured behavior in social research. *Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology*, 10, issue 4, pp. 863–885.

Khalil, Samir, and Elias **Naumann** (2022): Does Contact with Foreigners Reduce Worries about Immigration? A Longitudinal Analysis in Germany. *European Sociological Review*, 38, issue 2, pp. 189–201.

Kleinewiese, Julia (2022): Good people commit bad deeds together: A factorial survey on the moral antecedents of situational deviance in peer groups. *Deviant Behavior*, 43, issue 11, pp. 1420–1431.

Kleinewiese, Julia (2022): Situational Action Theory and the particular case of settings including a group. *European Journal of Criminology*, 19, issue 5, pp. 1188–1204.

Krapf, Sandra, Clara H. **Mulder**, and Michael **Wagner** (2022): The Transition to a Coresidential Partnership: Who Moves and Who Has the Partner Move In?. *Population Research and Policy Review*, 41, pp. 757–779.

Kretschmer, David, and Lars **Leszczensky** (2022): In-Group Bias or Out-Group Reluctance? The Interplay of Gender and Religion in Creating Religious Friendship Segregation among Muslim Youth. *Social Forces*, 100, issue 3, pp. 1307–1332.

Kuhlemann, Jana, and Sandra **Krapf** (2022): Parental repartnering and child well-being: What role does coresidence play?. *Journal of Family Research*, 34, issue 2, pp. 823–846.

Lenzner, Timo, and Jan Karem **Höhne** (2022): Measuring subjective social stratification: How does the graphical layout of rating scales affect response distributions, response effort, and criterion validity in web surveys?. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 25, issue 2, pp. 269–275.

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3.4 Further Publications

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3.5 Doctoral Dissertations

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Schulz, Benjamin (2022): *Ethnic networks, access to social capital and the labor market Integration of immigrants in Germany*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

3.6 Seminar and Conference Presentations

Adendorf, Anna: *Topic Order in Election Manifestos. How the Order of Policy Issues Affects Voters' Perceptions of Parties' Key Issues*, [European Politics Online Workshop, (virtual workshop), 12 April 2022].

Alam, Mehwish, Andreea **Iana**, Alexander **Grote**, Katharina **Ludwig**, Philipp **Müller**, and Heiko **Paulheim**: *Towards Analyzing the Bias of News Recommender Systems Using Sentiment and Stance Detection*, [2nd International Workshop on Knowledge Graphs for Online Discourse Analysis (BeyondFacts'22), Lyon, France, 25–29 April 2022].

Arnold, Lena, and Jörg **Dollmann**: Protected by Faith? *Religion and COVID-19 Vaccination among Immigrant and Native Young Adults in Germany*, [SSSR+RRA 2022 Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, United States, 11–13 November 2022].

Axenfeld, Julian B., Christian **Bruch**, and Christof **Wolf**: *General-purpose imputation of planned missing data in social surveys: different strategies and their effect on correlations*, [DAGStat 2022, Hamburg, Germany, 28 March–1 April 2022].

Axenfeld, Julian B.: *Planned Missing Data in Social Surveys: Evaluating Strategies Regarding Their Design and Imputation*, [8th bwHPC Symposium, virtual conference, 28 November 2022].

Bäck, Hanna, and Marc **Debus**: *Political Polarization and Bargaining Delays: Evidence from the German Federal States*, [Paneltagung: Jetzt wird regiert - Aktuelle Herausforderungen der deutschen Koalitionsdemokratie, (virtual conference), 30–31 March 2022].

Carteny, Giuseppe, and Hermann **Schmitt**: *Expressive voting and the 2019 EP Elections*, [Elections, Public Opinion and Parties (EPOP) Annual Conference, Newcastle, United Kingdom, 2–4 September 2022].

Carteny, Giuseppe: *Rally around my flag: Partisan dynamics of institutional confidence during the Covid-19 pandemic*, [Italian Political Science Association (SISP) Conference, Rome, Italy, 8–10 September 2022].

Carteny, Giuseppe, and Hermann **Schmitt**: *The electoral geography of Euroscepticism*, [79th Annual Midwest Political Science Association (MPSA) Conference, Chicago, IL, United States, 7–10 April 2022].

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Chan, Chung-hong: *An R Package for Detecting Biases in Word Embeddings*, [72nd Annual International Communication Association Conference, Paris, France, 26–30 May 2022].

Chan, Chung-hong: *Bayesian (Comparative) Journalism Studies*, [72nd Annual International Communication Association Conference, Paris, France, 26–30 May 2022].

Cohen, Denis, Werner **Krause**, and Tarik **Abou-Chadi**: *Getting the most out of comparative vote-switching data. A new framework for studying dynamic multi-party competition*, [PolMeth Europe 2022, Hamburg, 11–12 June 2022].

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Cohen, Denis, Tim **Allinger**, and Andreas **Küpfer**: *The Housing Crisis on Social Media: Housing Markets and the Subnational Diversification of Policy Supply*, [Tagung des DVPW-Arbeitskreises "Wahlen und politische Einstellungen", Berlin, 19–20 May 2022].

Cohen, Denis, Tim **Allinger**, and Andreas **Küpfer**: *The Housing Crisis on Social Media: Housing Markets and the Subnational Diversification of Policy Supply*, [2nd Humboldt Political Behavior Workshop, Berlin, 8–9 September 2022].

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Müller, Philipp, Katharina **Ludwig**, Chung-hong **Chan**, Rainer **Freudenthaler**, and Hartmut **Wessler**: *Gruppenbezogener Rassismus im politischen Journalismus? Eine automatisierte Analyse expliziter und impliziter Stigmatisierungen ethnischer und religiöser Gruppen in der medialen Öffentlichkeit Deutschlands*, [Jahrestagung der DGPuK-Fachgruppen "Journalistik/Journalismusforschung" und "Kommunikation und Politik", Trier, 29–30 September 2022].

Neubert, Moritz: *Interinstitutional dynamics in the European Union: How the intersecting positions of decision-makers shape the Spitzenkandidaten process*, [2022 EUSA 17th Biennial Conference, Miami, United States, 19–21 May 2022].

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Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger, and Christian **Schnaudt**: *The Missing Link in the Deliberative System: Everyday Political Talk with Strangers*, [118th Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Montréal, Canada, 15–18 September 2022].

Silber, Henning, Frederic **Gerdon**, Ruben **Bach**, Christoph **Kern**, Florian **Keusch**, and Frauke **Kreuter**: *In which situations are people likely to share their health data? A vignette experiment on willingness to donate three different types of health data*, [Frühjahrstagung der Sektion Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie (DGS), (virtual conference), 25–26 March 2022].

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Wenz, Alexander, and Florian **Keusch**: *The second-level smartphone divide: A typology of smartphone usage based on frequency of use, skills, and types of activities*, [ICA Postconference on Media Sociology, (virtual conference), 1 June 2022].

Wenz, Alexander, and Florian **Keusch**: *Wie lässt sich die Akzeptanz von Smartphone-Datenerhebungen erhöhen?*, [Frühjahrstagung der Sektion Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie (DGS), (virtual conference), 25–26 March 2022].

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3.8 Data

Providing MZES project and/or unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
A3.1811 (CILS4EU-DE) Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries	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
B1.1904 digilog@bw—Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation	Dataset of 3-wave Panel Survey (2020-2021): Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see https://doi.org/10.7802/2390	Rosa M. Navarrete, Christina Eder, Marc Debus, Harald Schoen, Chung-hong Chan, Christof Wolf
B1.1904 digilog@bw—Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation	Cross-section study May/June 2022. Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation. The study collected data on the use of digital media, misinformation, political trust and political behaviour in Germany	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see https://doi.org/10.7802/2459	Rosa M. Navarrete, Christina Eder, Marc Debus, Harald Schoen, Chung-hong Chan
B2.1846 Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties	Comparative Campaign Dynamics Dataset	Available for all interested researchers. Details see https://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/d7/en/datasets/comparative-campaign-dynamics-dataset-second-wave	Anna Adendorf, Marc Debus, Christoffer Florczak, Zeynep Somer-Topcu, Margit Tavits
B3.1838 'Illiberal Democrats'/ProConEU/	2019 European Election Studies (EES) Stacked Data Matrix	Available for all interested researchers (in German and English version). Details see https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13967 (archive no. ZA7890)	Giuseppe Carteny, Hermann Schmitt, Wilhelmine Häußling, Julian Leiser, Matthias Körnig