



MZES

Annual Report

2021



mannheimer zentrum
für europäische sozialforschung



UNIVERSITÄT
MANNHEIM

MZES Annual Report 2021

Annual Report 2021

Mannheim 2022

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Contents

Introduction	5
Research Activities	5
Personnel Development	9
Outlook and Acknowledgements	10
List of Projects	12

The MZES—an Overview	15
Mission	15
Organisation	15
Governance	15
Projects, the Research Programme, and Research Funding	17
Researchers	17
Supporting Research: the Centre’s Infrastructure and Administration	18

Department A: European Societies and their Integration	19
Research Area A1: Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States	19
Research Area A2: Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities	25
Research Area A3: Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities	43
Associated Projects Department A	60

Department B: European Political Systems and their
Integration61

Research Area B1: Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens	61
Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions	74
Research Area B3: Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization	86
Associated Projects Department B	93

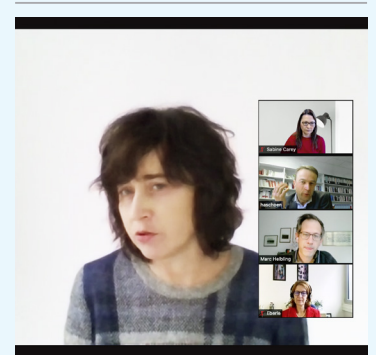
Appendix94

1	Summary Statistics	95
2	Documentation	100
3	Publications and Other Output	132

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 2021.

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 2021. 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 2021. 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 2021 as well as perspectives for future research at the MZES.

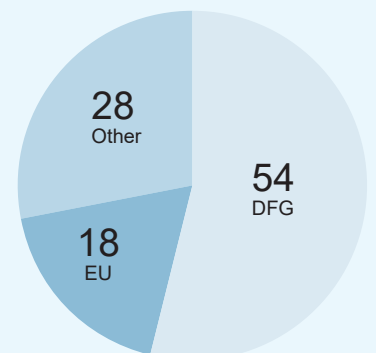


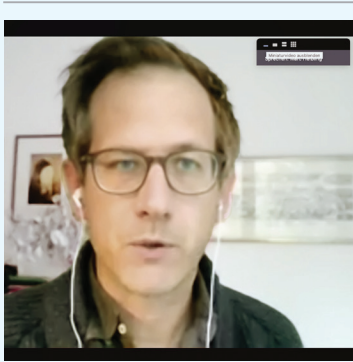
Research Activities

During 2021, MZES researchers worked on altogether 76 projects—which is less than in 2020 (81). Nine projects were completed in 2021 (compared to 15 in 2020), and 63 projects were still active at the end of the year (compared to 65 at the end of the previous year; see appendix 1.1). Another 20 projects were in a preparatory stage (nine 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 17 projects successfully acquired external funding during 2021, more than in the previous years (eight in 2019, 13 in 2020), 13 of which are part of Department A and four of Department B. Consequently, more than two thirds of the active projects (43 out of 63) were externally funded at the end of the reporting period.

In 2021, the largest grant was awarded to Irena Kogan for her project on “Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)”. The EU is funding this endeavour with two million euros within the framework of the European Research Council (ERC). The project focuses on the male refugee immigrants arriving in 2014-2018, who are culturally and socially distant from the mainstream population in Germany. In this context, this project looks at the

**Sources of External Funding
2019-2021 in Percent**
(see appendix 1.3)





refugees' partnership formation, taking the perspectives both of immigrants and of the majority population into account.

The second largest grant of more than 1.4 million euros was awarded by the DFG to Nan Zhang for his Emmy Noether Junior Research Group "Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities". The project 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 predominantly 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.

Herbert Bless was awarded the third largest grant in the year 2021. He received 280,000 euros from the DFG for his project "Objective and Subjectively Experienced Financial Inequalities in Income and Wealth and Their Consequences". Social inequality is a major theme in the current societal and political discourse. In particular financial inequality has drawn substantive interest in research and public debates alike. The project aims to investigate a) whether and how subjective representations of inequality relate to the various mediators proposed in previous research (e.g. trust, status competition, perceived fairness), and b) the causal role of subjective as well as objective levels of inequality.

Including the many other successful projects, the total sum of external funding received in 2021 amounts to more than five million euros. This is the best result since 2013 and considerably above the annual average since 2001 (3.3 million euros). It is also a remarkable increase compared to 2020 (3.7 million euros), which was already a good year. The newly acquired grants account for more than 70 million euros in this period.



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

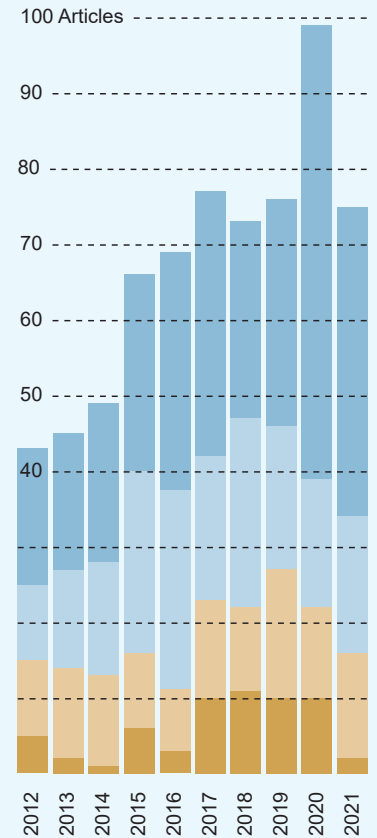
Integration and Migration Research" (DeZIM), and the DFG Research Group "Reconfiguration and Internalization of Social Structure" (RISS). In Research Department B, this is currently the DFG-financed "German Longitudinal Election Study" (GLES)—which is now hosted at GESIS but still directed by four Co-PIs, 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 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 2021, 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 increasing role of EU (ERC) funds.

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 2021, the DFG again contributed the lion's share of funding (46 percent) but was followed closely by the European Union with 39 percent. Accordingly, considering the total period from 2019 to 2021, the DFG's share was higher, amounting to 54 percent (see appendix 1.3). Another important source of project funding in recent years has been the Federal Government, with a share of slightly above 10 percent starting from 2019.

On the output side, publications are certainly among the most important indicators of research productivity. As in 2020, the pandemic showed in a low number of conference presentations, but there are signs of recovery. As in the year before, researchers who had to look after their children while schools and childcare institutions were struggling or even closed were certainly under pressure. The pandemic might have contributed to an unusually high number of journal articles already in 2020. In 2021, the number is somewhat lower but still higher than in the pre-pandemic years (see the following table). Also, the number of articles in journals that are referenced in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) is lower than in the record-breaking year 2020, but is very much in line with the years before the pandemic. 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


SSCI Journal Articles





■ Top Quartile

Articles in Top Journals

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





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by MZES authors appear in journals that are cited relatively often and thus belong to the group of journals with a high impact factor. This is illustrated by the graph on the previous page, 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.

	2017 All	2018 All	2019 All	2020 All	2021 All	2021 English
Books	13	7	7	8	10	8
Monographs	7	2	5	4	3	2
Edited volumes	6	5	2	4	7	6
Journal articles	99	93	91	142	112	104
SSCI citation index	77	73	76	99	75	73
Other scientific	22	20	15	43	37	31
Chapters in edited vols.	53	37	35	31	31	20
In English language	30	27	15	20	20	20
In other language	23	10	20	11	11	-
Working papers etc.	14	13	13	31	20	16
MZES	3	3	1	0	3	3
Others	11	10	12	31	17	13
Conference presentations	151	160	162	98	139	124

In line with a long-term development that reflects the ever-growing importance of journal articles, the number of books published by MZES researchers remained by and large at the same level as in 2020 and 2019, and somewhat below the respective indicator from earlier years. On the basis of the achievements in terms of grant money acquisition and publications, the MZES contributes to the excellent position of the social sciences at the University of Mannheim in national and international rankings, such as the Times Higher Education ranking, the Shanghai ranking, the CHE ranking, the QS ranking, and the DFG ranking (DFG-Förderatlas).

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

Researchers at the MZES were also very active in 2021 in making their research known to the public (see appendix 1.7). Their expertise was much sought after because it covered highly discussed issues. Examples include the Covid-19 pandemic with all its social, political, and economic consequences as well as the German federal election. Especially Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck gave an impressive number of interviews, not only for German but also for foreign and international media. Since October 2021 the MZES reactivated its own twitter account in order to support its researchers in sharing their scientific expertise with the broader public.

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 2021, 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 (34 compared to 35 in 2020; 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.

In 2021, there were major changes in the composition of the centre's Executive Board. Henning Hillmann was elected the university's Vice President for Research and Early-Stage Researchers in May. He was succeeded by Marc Helbling as head of Research Department A in autumn. In its autumn session the Supervisory Board also elected Sabine Carey to succeed Harald Schoen at his own request as head of Research Department B.

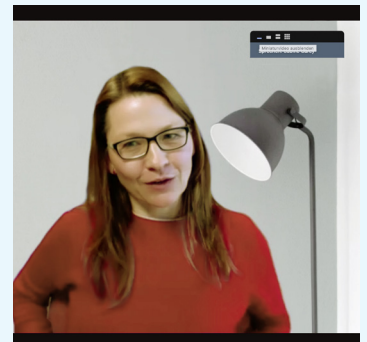
The number of researchers at the MZES who were paid through external funds in 2021 was 46, considerably more than in the previous years. Only 15 of the centre's employed scientists were financed by internal funds. This includes currently two full-time positions in the Data and Methods Unit (DMU) plus several temporary fellowships and MZES grants for project preparation. Since

Research Staff

95

Researchers at the End of 2021

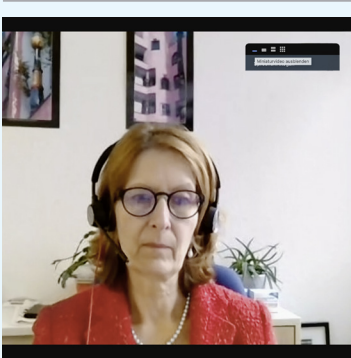
(see appendix 1.4)



2016 new DMU positions are advertised as temporary, which allows to adapt to the centre's changing needs in terms of methods and to promote young researchers in the post-Ph.D. phase. In 2021, a new concept for the DMU was developed, introducing more flexible career paths to be advertised during future hirings.

In 2021 there was moderate fluctuation in terms of the MZES Fellow positions. Alejandro Ecker left the MZES for a junior professorship at the University of Heidelberg and Sandra Krapf accepted a position as a research fellow at the Federal Institute for Population Research, Wiesbaden. Daniel Auer joined the MZES as a Fellow in January 2021, coming from the WZB Berlin Social Science Center, where he kept his ties as a senior researcher. Alexander Wuttke transferred from the School of Social Sciences of the University of Mannheim in February 2021.

In the MZES infrastructure, Nicola Gerngroß joined the MZES Directorate as a secretary, a role she has previously filled at Department A. Helena Wozniak retired, and Sibylle Eberle, her colleague at the Directorate, will follow in 2022. Both have been working at the MZES for many years and will be remembered with warm thoughts and gratefulness.



Outlook and Acknowledgements

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

Owing to a high number of new or renewed grants, several promising projects in preparation, and an excellent publication performance, the MZES can look into the near future with self-confidence and optimism. It is also reassuring that—like in previous years—new colleagues 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 challenges some of the centre's traditional competitive advantages. The areas MZES researchers have traditionally focused on provide an optimal starting point for attracting research grants in the future. Topics such as the consequences of the pandemic, the future of European integration in times of the "Brexit" aftermath, migration, integration, and political representation as well as the success of populist parties and movements are likely to remain on the top of the public agenda in the next years, so that a core task for empirical social science is to focus on these issues.

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

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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
■ A1.1804 Brandt, Hillmann Origins of Bureaucratic Organization: A Comparative Study of Political Careers and Elite Reproduction	■ A2.1808 Kreuter, Greven Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements to Model Measurement Error and Improve Data Quality in Web Surveys	A3.1815 Hillmann, Gathmann Occupational Licensing—Between Professional Closure and Labour Market Integration
A1.1902 Möhring, Naumann, Sommerfeld Attitudes Towards the Welfare State	A2.1809 Bauer TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)	A3.1816 Mata, Kalter Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants
A1.1905 Bettina Müller, Sajons Aspiring Migrant Entrepreneurs in Germany	A2.1810 Krapf, Raab Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families	A3.1817 Leszczensky Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth
	■ A2.1847 Kreuter New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification	► A3.1819 Kogan Partnership Formation in the Context of Migration
	► A2.1908 Stuckenschmidt, Kreuter CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making	A3.1820 Brandt, Hillmann Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations
	A2.2006 Gebauer Why Does Person-Culture Fit Benefit Psychological Health?	► A3.1909 Gereke, Schunck The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness
	A2.2007 Blom, Möhring Employment in the Early Phase of the Corona Crisis in Germany	▲ A3.1911 Shen, Kogan Immigrants' Social Networks at the Workplace
	► A2.2009 Kogan Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities	A3.2001 Leszczensky et al. Ethnic Composition, School Ideology, and Boundaries
	A2.2011 Kreuter, Bach, Kern Fairness in Automated Decision-Making—FairADM	A3.2008 Kalter Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT)
	A2.2013 Krapf Family Values and Family Behaviours of the Descendants of Turkish Migrants	► A3.1821 Kreuter, Keusch, Wolf, Sakshaug Tools to Detect Fabricated Interviews
	► A2.2016 Bless, Wänke, Wolbring Objective and Subjectively Experienced Financial Inequalities	► A3.2010 Kogan Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns
	► A2.2101 Bernauer Significance of the Institutional Context for Drop-Out and Long-Term Studies	A3.2012 Helbling Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining
	► A2.2102 Keusch, Sajons Integration Research 2.0	A3.2014 Gereke Group Boundaries in the Making
	► A2.2103 Gebauer Social Status and Pandemic Spread	A3.2015 Gereke Perceptions, Prevalence and Consequences of Everyday Discrimination
	► A2.2104 Auer, Sajons Consequences of East-West Migration in Europe (EUMIG)	A3.2025 Helbling, Wessler Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network
	► A2.2106 Traunmüller RISS CoRE—Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research	A3.2026 Ecker, Philipp Müller, Wessler Experiences of Everyday Racism
	► A2.2111 Voßemer The Crossover Effects of Job Losses and Unemployment (METAWELL)	► A3.2105 Zhang Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion
	► A2.2112 Keusch Understanding, Measuring, and Alleviating Inequalities in Digital Technology Use	

► Project has reached the status 'in preparation' or 'ongoing' in 2021.

▲ Project is continued elsewhere.

■ Project was completed in 2021.

Core projects are highlighted in grey.

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

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens	B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions	B3 Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization
B1.1822 Schmitt-Beck (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	B2.1828 Wessler Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective	■ B3.1837 Winzen Participation and Policy Positions in Global Internet Governance
B1.1823 Schoen (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	■ B2.1830 Gschwend, Stötzer Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	► B3.1838 Schmitt, Schoen 'Illiberal Democrats'/ProConEU
B1.1824 Schmitt-Beck The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	▲ B2.1831 Ecker Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments	B3.1839 Schoen, Mader Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump
■ B1.1825 Wessler et al. Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo). A Global Comparative Analysis of News Coverage About Terrorism from 1945 to the Present	▲ B2.1832 Stecker, Jochen Müller et. al. The Populist Challenge in Parliament	B3.1853 Marinov, Bräuninger, Schoen The Hybrid Wars of Information
■ B1.1826 Mader, Schoen Citizens' Multidimensional National Identities and Foreign Policy Attitudes in Different Contexts	B2.1833 Bernauer Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour	■ B3.1856 Debus, Jochen Müller Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems
B1.1904 Debus, Schoen digilog@bw— Dynamics of Participation in the Era of Digitalisation	■ B2.1834 Stecker Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany	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	B2.1846 Debus et al. Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about Ideological Positions of Political Parties	
B1.2018 Carey Security Threats and Fragile Commitments: Stress-Testing Public Support for Human Rights Across Europe	▲ B2.1913 Ecker The Consequences of Bargaining Deadlock During Government Formation	
B1.2019 Cohen Political Reactions to Local Housing Market Dynamics	B2.2002 Debus, Stecker et al. Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration	
B1.2020 Shore The Origins and Development of Political Efficacy	B2.2004 Kurella Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems	
► B1.2024 Bach Filter Bubbles, Alternative News and Political Polarization	B2.2021 Gschwend, Engst Get the Word Out. The Formation and Political Impact of Judicial Opinion-Writing	
► B1.2107 Traunmüller The Impact of Social Structure, Discrimination and Violence on the German Muslim Community	B2.2022 Lehrer Causes and Consequences of Prime Ministerial Change	
► B1.2108 Traunmüller Pressure to Conform, Self-Censorship, and the Concealment of Discriminatory Attitudes in the Everyday Life of Authorities	B2.2023 Mühlböck, Debus RISKOPIA: Coping With Uncertainty in Representative Democracy	

The MZES—an Overview

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

Mission

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

Organisation

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

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

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

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

Governance

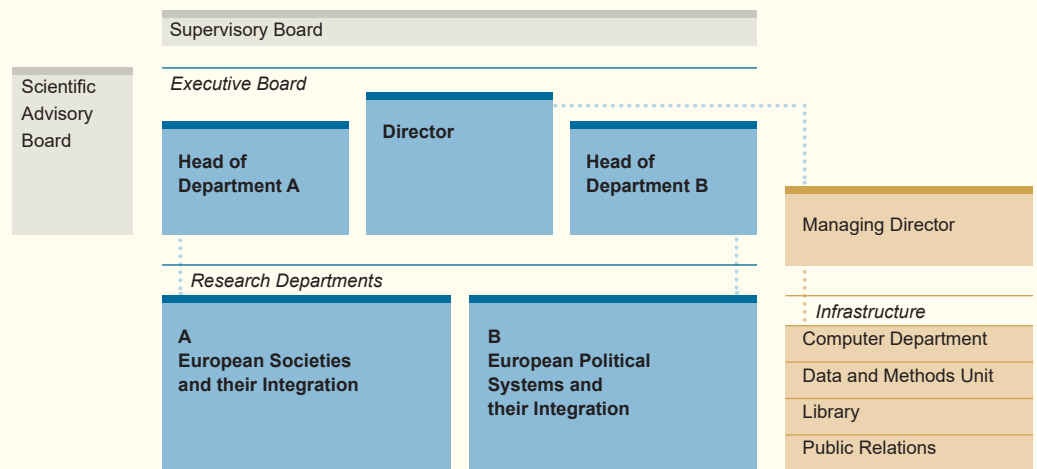
The **MZES Executive Board (Vorstand)** consists of three professors of the University's School of Social Sciences, who are elected for three years:

- MZES Director: Prof. Dr. Irena Kogan,
- Head of Department A: Prof. Henning Hillmann, Ph.D. (until the end of November 2021), Prof. Dr. Marc Helbling (from December 2021), and
- Head of Department B: Prof. Dr. Harald Schoen.

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

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

MZES organizational chart



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

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

Projects, the Research Programme, and Research Funding

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

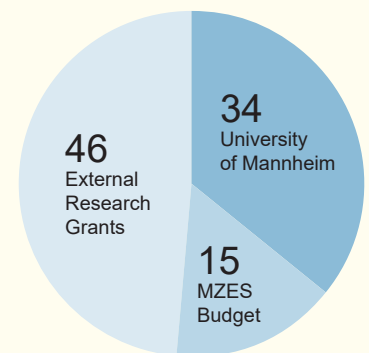
Research at the MZES takes the form of projects which are funded by external grants. They need to be included in the research programme by the Supervisory Board on the basis of advice from the Scientific Advisory Board. MZES projects thus need to pass two rounds of quality control—first by the Scientific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

The MZES Research Programme distinguishes between several types of projects. The main projects are classified as “core” projects and qualify for start-up finance from the MZES. Usually, this is done in the form of funding awarded to a researcher who assists the project director (more often than not a professor from the School of Social Sciences or a postdoc researcher from the MZES, sometimes a professor from one of the University of Mannheim's other schools) in preparing an application for external funding. The centre's success in attracting grants attests to the advantages of this model. Three out of 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 2021**



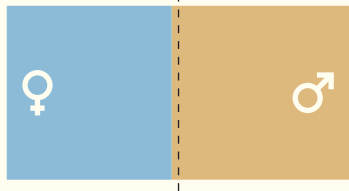
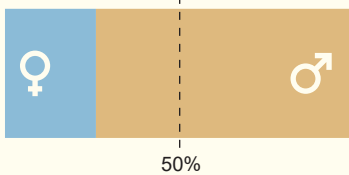
(see appendix 1.4)

**Research Staff by Gender,
December 2021**

15 Budget-Financed MZES Researchers



46 Grant-Financed MZES Researchers

34 University Researchers
active at the MZES

Informatics and Mathematics direct projects at the MZES. Only one out of four 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 2021, the fellows were Dr. Daniel Auer, Stefano Ballesti, Ph.D., Dr. Paul C. Bauer, Dr. Johanna Gereke, Dr. Sandra Krapf, Dr. Lars Leszczensky, and Dr. Jonas Voßmer in Research Department A, and Dr. Chung-hong Chan, Dr. Alejandro Ecker, 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: Currently, this is European as well as national survey and panel data (Dr. Nadia Granato) and data on elections as well as parties in Europe (Dr. Denis Cohen). At the end of 2021, two DMU positions remain vacant and are to be filled in the first half of 2022 (One position specialising on surveys and one specialising on computational social science). The Europe Library is located in the immediate vicinity of the university library's social science branch. It holds more than 45,000 media units and 40 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) serves as an interface between the MZES researchers and the broader public. The secretaries of the directorate handle the general administration of the institute, while the secretaries of the departments administer externally funded projects. The managing director (Dr. Philipp Heldmann) supports the director and oversees the MZES infrastructure as well as administration.

Department A: European Societies and their Integration

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

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 2021

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

Research question/goal: The elderly population is often in need of both healthcare and long-term care (LTC) services. Confronted with an ageing population, European welfare states are struggling with coordinating and integrating services at the interfaces of the two systems. In recent decades, marketization policies in both healthcare and LTC systems have further aggravated coordination problems. Inadequate coordination results in higher costs and lower quality. While various coordinative tools have been implemented in all countries, it is still unclear how far and why welfare states vary systematically in this respect. We expect that the way countries have responded to these challenges depends on the respective institutional settings in healthcare and LTC as well as on trajectories of marketization policies and organizational structures in the field. By systematically taking into account cross-national variations of these dimensions, we are able to provide new evidence and new explanations for cross-national differences in coping with this major challenge among European welfare states. In doing so, the project aims to 1) identify the main cross-national institutional differences in the links between healthcare and LTC systems (institutional settings), 2) analyse the impact of marketization policies on coordination problems at the interfaces between the two systems (policies & problem constellations), and 3) explore the role of organizations in providing tools for a solution of these coordination problems (organizational action). The project studies five institutionally diverse country cases in depth: Sweden,

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Duration/
2015 to 2022
Status/
ongoing

Germany, Poland, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. We mainly rely on own primary data consisting of semi-structured interviews with organizational actors in all five countries, but we will also use national and international comparative secondary data.

Current stage: Despite a delay due to the pandemic, most of the interviews with stakeholders in long-term and health-care services for elderly people were completed in 2021. For most countries, data were coded and analysed. First drafts of the Dutch and Swedish country chapters and of the theory and methods chapters for the project monograph have been prepared. Furthermore, we published a new long-term care typology, which includes most OECD countries.

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

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

Current stage: In 2021, we submitted a follow-up research proposal for the subproject on couples' linked life courses and gender inequality in pension income, funded by the Research Network on Pensions (FNA). In collaboration with researchers from the German Centre of Gerontology (DZA) and the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), we are currently working on analyses of gender inequality in employment and care during the Corona pandemic using data from the German Internet Panel (GIP) and German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) in cooperation with researchers from the German Centre of Gerontology and the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin).

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(FNA)
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2016 to 2022
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MZES
Duration/
2017 to 2021
Status/
completed

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

Results: This project developed conceptual and analytic approaches to study the organizational side of parliamentary politics. When it comes to politicians, such as in the German Bundestag, we tend to think of elections first, in particular who will win an election. Yet, politicians continue their careers as legislators once they are elected to office, where they work under a unique arrangement of organizational opportunities and constraints. The subsequent careers are variable rather than scripted, taking turns and changing direction, from one legislative position to another. They challenge existing organizational perspectives, exposing gaps in the understanding of law-making's organizational side.

The conceptual and empirical approach of the project focused on three aspects: (i) individual-level career strategies of representatives, (ii) organizational-level mobility mechanisms, and (iii) the legislative process as information processing. The analysis drew on existing records of parliamentary work and careers but required a variety of analytic techniques to generate social scientific insights. The Bundestag offers comprehensive records of all parliamentarians, including their educational background, occupation, and prior political activities. The project's conceptual lens relied in particular on complete information on the Bundestag offices parliamentarians have held as well as their voting records, speeches, interruptions, and inquiries. The project proposed an innovative analytical approach that combines modern text and sequence analytic tools with micro-econometric methods for studying mobility in organizations, including multi-level modelling to examine how variation in careers and mobility mechanisms shapes the legislative process.

The project identified several possible strategies through which parliamentarians can use the political stage to advance their careers. For example, they belittle opposing opinions or ideologies, avoid engaging with them, or insist on formalities to disturb parliamentary procedures. These strategies enable parliamentarians to draw attention to their political projects, positioning themselves for more influential positions and offices.

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 is in its second year of project funding. The repeat survey was conducted in spring 2021. Of those surveyed in December 2020, 2,380 respondents (out of just over 3,000 respondents from wave 1) participated. With the second wave, we finished our data collection in this project. Our research with this data has focused on two questions: (1) How does the population in Germany perceive different migrant groups (i.e., both their numbers and how well they are integrated)? (2) Does the German population perceive it as fair that migrants earn less for the same work (migrant wage gap)? Two working papers based on these results are in preparation and were presented at conferences and workshops in 2021.

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2019 to 2023
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in preparation

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

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

Current stage: Work in the project currently focuses on preparing a funding proposal for two separate studies examining different aspects of start-up funding in Germany. In preparation of this, we have interviewed bankers and founders, asked for approval from the Ethics Committee of the University of Mannheim, presented the study design in various seminars and workshops, and are currently negotiating with a commercial bank on the possibility to run a survey among its employees.

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

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

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

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

Active projects in 2021

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Duration/

2014 to 2022

Status/

ongoing

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current stage: In 2021, the article "Revisiting marital health protection" was published in the Journal of Marriage and Family. We are currently working on the second part of the project, in which we investigate the health effects of precarious employment. We identified a research gap: empirical research on the effects of cumulative and multidimensional forms of work precarity is very scarce, despite a solid theoretical basis. We have performed preliminary analyses in this regard and are currently working on the draft of an article.

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.

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Status/
ongoing

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 2021, we focused on investigating the suitability of different strategies for imputing data from modular questionnaire designs based on simulation studies with data from the German Internet Panel using high-performance clusters of the state of Baden-Württemberg. The research results have been written up in two papers and have been submitted to survey methodology journals. Furthermore, the findings from the project were presented in the GESIS Lecture Series and in a session on modular questionnaire designs, co-organized by the project team, at the ESRA conference.

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

Results: Our project investigated the use of mouse cursor movements in online surveys as an indicator of participant difficulty and as a proxy for data quality. Based on the consistent finding in the cognitive sciences that mouse movements reflect uncertainty and conflict in decision experiments, and the association of similar paradata measures in surveys on perceived difficulty, we hypothesized that mouse trajectories also predict features of the response process.

In collaboration with Sonja Greven and Amanda Fernández-Fontelo from HU Berlin, we pursued a multipronged approach: In a field experiment embedded in a survey, we demonstrated that artificially creating difficulty by deviating from survey design best practices manifested itself in indices of mouse movements. Based on these results, we designed and applied functional analysis approaches to independently assign participants to the experimental conditions, showing that this is possible with substantial accuracy. With regard to the practical application as an indicator of structural issues within the survey or of individual difficulty on part of the participants, we further demonstrated that different issues are reflected in different features of mouse movements, albeit not in a strictly separable way. We finally tackled issues of privacy and consent, showing that participants are reluctant to consent to mouse movement data collection, and provided recommendations for assessing consent when implementing this method of paradata collection.

In sum, our results indicate that mouse-tracking is indicative of difficulty in surveys, but care must be taken to account for individual and contextual variability. It is likely that mouse trajectories

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contain further information about the specific origins of participants' problems. However, it remains to be tested whether the findings can be generalized across surveys and whether mouse tracking can be widely implemented in a manner that is readily usable by practitioners and acceptable to participants.

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 first year of the project, we first performed an extensive literature review to determine the current state of research. We then planned and conducted a first data collection (pre-test n=320 in April 2021; main survey n=1,500 in July 2021). We have already analysed the data and presented the results at various international conferences. We are currently preparing a first publication on how different question formats for measuring generalised and situational trust perform in terms of measurement equivalence. Another focus (with potential further publications emerging from it) in 2021 was on the adequate analysis of text as well as audio data that was collected in the survey and the comparison of different automated methods for analysing text.

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2018 to 2022
Status/
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A2.1810 Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families

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

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

Current stage: One focus of our research was to examine the moderating role of family relationships and economic resources on children's well-being in post-separation families using data from the German family panel (pairfam) and the British Millennium Cohort Study. In the next step, we focus on the impact of family transitions on child stress, measured with biomarkers collected by the German Robert Koch Institute. All papers have been presented at online conferences and two are currently under review.

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Duration/
2014 to 2021
Status/
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A2.1847 New Methods for Job and Occupation Classification

Results: Currently, most surveys use open-ended questions to ask participants about their occupation. The verbatim responses are coded afterwards into a classification with hundreds of categories and thousands of jobs, which is an error-prone, time-consuming, and costly task. When textual answers have a low level of detail, accurate coding may be impossible.

The project aimed to improve the measurement process using a novel instrument: during the survey, respondents were asked to answer a closed question about their occupations, directly after they answered an initial open-ended question. A supervised machine learning algorithm was

trained to suggest a short list of candidate job categories, from which respondents could select the most appropriate one. Owing to the careful design of the instrument's layout, the interaction between interviewers and respondents, and the job descriptions that are used for communication, high usability standards can be ensured.

The new instrument has been tested in different population surveys, and it has been shown that interviewers and respondents feel comfortable using the instrument. We argue that data quality improves when respondents can self-select the most appropriate occupational category. However, a detailed analysis of data quality turned out to be complex and is left for future research.

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 has reviewed the potential of sociological research on the consequences of smart systems based on artificial intelligence in urban contexts. At the same time, we developed an agent-based simulation for modelling parking in the city of Mannheim, where parking opportunities are influenced by a smart (AI) system. For example, an intelligent system can influence parking behaviour by means of adapted pricing. Next steps involve the design and collection of data on individual preferences and utility functions to develop a more detailed

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Status/
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simulation model, which may also serve as a framework for evaluating future systems regarding unintended consequences.

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Researcher(s)/
Jennifer Eck
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2020 to 2024
Status/
in preparation

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

Research question/goal: Person-culture (PC) fit is the match or similarity between a person and their culture. PC fit benefits psychological health according to much research in psychology and sociology. It is utterly unclear, however, why PC fit confers those benefits. Stated otherwise, research is lacking on the psychological mechanisms that drive the effect of PC fit on psychological health. This project provides a much-needed empirical test of those psychological mechanisms. To this end, the project utilizes experiments, experience sampling, and cross-cultural panel studies. The project is timely because it furthers the basic understanding of PC fit – a key concept in psychology and sociology alike. The project is also timely because it carries implications for pressing societal challenges—namely, pursuing PC fit/escaping PC misfit is a major source of migration.

Current stage: The project has only started recently, and the project team is currently preparing a grant proposal for the German Research Foundation (DFG). The next steps are to conduct additional literature reviews to refine the theoretical assumptions and to specify the methodological setup of the planned studies. Following this, the writing of the grant proposal will be finalised.

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BMAS
Duration/
2020 to 2022
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

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

Current stage: In 2021, we continued the survey of questions on the social consequences of the corona pandemic in the German Internet Panel (GIP). The project team has produced several publications; others are under review and in preparation.

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 2021, the Mannheim team contributed to the state of research report on the most vulnerable groups and the extent, causes of, and measures against educational inequalities. Currently, the project team is compiling information on the international datasets and data harmonisation for a paper, which will explore intersectional inequalities along dimensions of migration background, gender, and socioeconomic status (SES) in educational outcomes at different stages of the educational career from a cross-national perspective. Additionally, we are exploring the possibilities of contributing to the study of the consequences of school segregation on achievement and attainment, and the interplay between formal and informal/shadow education and intersectional inequalities.

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2020 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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Duration/

2020 to 2022

Status/

ongoing

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: One focus of our research so far has been to investigate the potentials of a sociological perspective on fairness in automated decision-making, particularly from a distributive justice perspective. Results of this research have been presented at various conferences and submitted for publication. We are currently in the process of detecting and correcting for biases in an empirical application of algorithmic profiling, which will be complemented by stakeholder interviews.

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MZES

Duration/

2020 to 2023

Status/

in preparation

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.

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.

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Status/
ongoing

Current stage: Our first step was to investigate the role of subjective financial inequality in a cross-national study. The results clearly indicate that, over and above objective inequality, subjective inequality is systematically related to life satisfaction. Moreover, we have successfully conducted two experimental studies that address this causal relation. Currently, we are finalising a manuscript for submission to an international journal.

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

Research question/goal: As part of the joint project "Significance of the Institutional Context for Drop-Out and Long-Term Studies", the sub-project "Institutional Context at the State and University Level" is being carried out at the MZES. 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 joint project is 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".

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 sub-studies "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 for three levels (state, university, degree programme) are determined by the partners at the University of Hanover and the MZES. Our sub-study uses a quantitative text analysis to measure the contextual feature space on a common theoretical basis. This allows for scaling, reproducing and validating the institutional context.

The focal questions in the project are: (1) Does the institutional context, i.e. the state laws regulating higher education and the general examination regulations of higher education institutions that are relevant to the course of study, have an effect on the frequency of dropping out? (2) Do these regulations correlate with the occurrence of long-term students—as a group at risk of dropping out?

Current stage: The Mannheim subproject team has developed an elaborate coding scheme to capture the level of flexibility in examination regulations. The manual coding is underway and will be used for algorithms to measure the character of other texts. We are currently also setting up a

“Shiny Server” application on a virtual machine at the MZES to make the corpus, the coding, and the results of the machine learning available.

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 the first half year of this newly started project, our work focused on two activities: First, we conducted a systematic literature review on the use of Google Trends data in the social sciences, particularly in studies on immigration and integration. The learnings from this

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2021 to 2023
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ongoing

review will inform the design of our own data collection in 2022. Second, we have prepared an experiment with which we will test whether including personalized feedback at the end of a survey on political attitudes and positions causes natives and migrants to answer sensitive questions more honestly.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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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 will officially start in April 2022, but preparatory steps are currently being undertaken. Specifically, data access is being secured, secondary data collected, and analysis scripts prepared. First analyses will be conducted (and, thus, first results obtained) once the project and the corresponding funding period have officially begun.

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

Research question/goal: Migration from Eastern to Western Europe is an ongoing mass phenomenon. With about 10 million individuals having moved in that direction over the last 20 years, more than from any other region of the world, roughly 10% of the total Central and Eastern European population currently lives in Western Europe (c.f. Auer & Schaub, 2021, The Political Consequences of Mass Emigration). On the one hand, this development should be considered positive, as it helps to mitigate differences in standards of living, reduces imbalances on the labour market, and thus increases the social welfare of EU member countries. On the other hand, this mass migration may cause certain issues and problems in both sending and receiving countries. Examples include the integration of the many newcomers in Western European states and brain drain, labour shortage, political radicalization, and the ascension of nationalistic and authoritarian parties in the Eastern ones.

However, overshadowed by the back-to-back crises during the last years (world financial crisis, Euro crisis, refugee crisis, Corona crisis), little attention has been paid to this issue, neither in public debates nor by researchers or in the media. In consequence, we do not know much about the extent of this phenomenon, nor about some of the possible political, social, and economic risks and opportunities that may arise from it. This makes it difficult for policymakers to design and implement forward-looking and sustainable measures and rules to optimize the benefits of this type of migration and simultaneously address its negative side effects.

In this project, we aim to thoroughly examine East-West migration in Europe to provide comprehensive and detailed information about the phenomenon, its potential, and the associated risks and issues in the main countries involved. Furthermore, we want to develop concrete policy recommendations and best practice examples to help decision-makers deal with this topic effectively. In doing so, we will address all major aspects of societal change: the demographic, the political, and the economic dimension.

Current stage: EUMIG brings together scholars and practitioners from different European countries to provide cutting-edge experimental and quasi-experimental research on the implications of inner-European East-West migration and to translate these findings into timely policy recommendations. To this end, the consortium has gathered 19 experts in the field from 11 countries, who are currently working on a proposal for the European Commission's Horizon Europe call HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-02.

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2021 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

A2.2106 RISS CoRE—Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research

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

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

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: The project has started in October 2021, and we were successful in recruiting a PhD student. We have started the data preparation of the German Micro Census 1980–2016 and

produced the first descriptive analyses of multidimensional socio-structural change in Germany. The results have been presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Sociology. Currently, we are compiling a systematic review of multidimensional concepts of social structure in the social sciences and designing a novel experimental approach to measuring social identification.

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)

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2021 to 2025
Status/
in preparation

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: [This project started only recently.]

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2021 to 2025
Status/
in preparation

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

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 focusing on three aims: 1) studying the correlates and mechanisms of digital technology acceptance, 2) improving the measurement of digital skills and technology use, and 3) identifying effective interventions to reduce inequalities in digital technology use.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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

Immigrants and their descendants represent a growing share of the population in Europe. Their social integration into increasingly heterogeneous societies is seen as a major societal challenge. There is much evidence that the integration of immigrants and their descendants is lagging behind, with structural disadvantages, social segmentation and cultural differences being the major restraining forces. However, there are also patterns of success among some ethnic groups in some countries. 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 2021

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NORFACE,
DFG

Duration/

2009 to 2023

Status/

ongoing

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

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

Current stage: The main tasks in 2021 comprised the preparation of the data from the eighth wave and the additional Covid-19 wave and their publication in the GESIS Data Archive. Furthermore, we developed the questionnaire for the ninth wave, which will be fielded in 2022. Besides these project-related tasks, exemplary research by the project team focused on the role of educational systems for educational decision-making processes and on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. More precisely, we investigated whether the degree of immigrants' ambitious choices differ between choice-driven and selective educational systems. Furthermore, we also investigated the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic on the psychological well-being of young adults.

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

Research question/goal: As part of Pillar 4 “Education Acquisition with Migration Background in the Life Course”, the project is a core component of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). Problems of ethnic penalties and their (causal) linkage to general mechanisms of educational inequality are emphasized in addition to other main foci of NEPS. Prior research has shown that pupils with a migration background show lower school competencies, end up in less advantageous educational tracks, and receive lower returns than peers without a migration background. Some hypotheses and mechanisms have been tested in recent analyses. Conflicting theoretical explanations of these inequalities have been proposed. But appropriate data for severe tests of these mechanisms are missing to date—at least in the case of Germany. Helping to close that gap is one central aim of this project within NEPS. To this end, the working group at the MZES designs and further develops instruments to measure ethnic resources and cultural orientations, especially social capital, segmented assimilation, identity, acculturation, religion, perceived discrimination, and transnationalism. These instruments are applied in several NEPS studies from kindergarten to lifelong learning.

Current stage: The project continued to contribute expertise and survey instruments for all seven starting cohorts of the current NEPS surveys in the areas of national and ethnic identity, religion, social capital, migration-specific learning environments, and other aspects of integration. In 2021, we focused primarily on the preparation of the new starting cohort 8.

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Duration/
2008 to 2022

Status/
ongoing

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

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

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Status/
ongoing

careers and incomes in trades that were liberalized in 2004 to similar trades in which entry barriers remained in place even after 2004.

Current stage: In the first phase of the project, we examined the effect of opportunity expansion on immigrant self-employment. Using microcensus data and a difference-in-differences approach, we found that occupational deregulation (2004 German crafts reform) increased the probability of self-employment among male immigrants with more host country-specific capital. We also found that self-employed women with more occupation-specific human capital increased their earnings, and immigrant women married to co-ethnic partners were less likely to be solo self-employed after deregulation. Papers based on these three studies will be submitted to scientific journals. In the second stage, we will examine the effect of occupational deregulation on firms' occupational diversification using longitudinal firm-level data.

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MZES
Duration/
2018 to 2022
Status/
in preparation

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

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

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

Current stage: In 2021, we examined the association between cultural identity and health behaviour using the CILS4EU data. The results have been presented at international conferences and will be submitted for publication. We also ran two ecological momentary assessment studies

to (a) investigate whether physical activity can promote well-being and cultural identity in the face of daily migration-specific stress, and (b) explore the underlying mechanisms. Building on the findings, we are currently preparing a funding proposal for submission to the German Research Foundation (DFG).

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

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

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

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

Current stage: In summer and fall of the third year of the project (2021), we conducted a survey experiment, the data of which we will evaluate in 2022. Furthermore, we presented secondary data analyses at several conferences (INAS, Academy for Sociology, ECSR). Social Forces and Social Networks have accepted two articles based on secondary data analyses for publication. Further articles are in preparation.

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

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

Current stage: In 2021, the project team carried out qualitative interviews with 20 young refugee men of Syrian and Afghan origin about their partner search strategies. These interviews were complemented by 5 interviews with individuals with a migration background, who were either born or have been living in Germany for a long time. The interviews were audio recorded and transcribed and are currently being analysed using qualitative data analysis tools. Building on the experience from the qualitative interviews, the project team has been developing and pre-testing the questionnaire for the first wave of a quantitative panel survey to be carried out in 2022. Moreover, the project team has acquired contact information from male refugees aged 18–30 in 14 German municipalities to draw a sample for the quantitative panel survey.

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2019 to 2022
Status/
in preparation

A3.1820 Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations

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

of individual-level traits such as education, age, gender, and prior working experience along with firm-level traits such as firm age, industry, size, and structure, asking how each of these affects migrants' work trajectories. This project has implications for the integration of immigrants, organizational strategies, and the larger economy.

Current stage: In 2021, the project team prepared a grant proposal, in the course of which the project gained conceptual and empirical precision. This preparation involved extensive exploratory analyses and the adaption of novel measurement techniques for career patterns and workplace transitions in the LIAB dataset. The resulting proposal was recently approved by the German Research Foundation (DFG) for three years of funding, and a doctoral researcher has joined the project team.

A3.1821 Tools to Detect Fabricated Interviews

Research question/goal: This project will use a recent case study that allows retrospective identification of faked interviews in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Survey and test various fraud detection tools, which will facilitate a prospective strategy for identifying possible interviewer fraud in empirical surveys. Furthermore, other case studies will be added. The knowledge gained from this empirical study will be particularly useful to survey sponsors and survey organizations who may not have the time or resources to conduct their own evaluation study. Moreover, the project will contribute to the broader discussion of "best practices" for detecting and possibly preventing interviewer fraud in survey research.

Current Stage: The major aim of the project was to retrospectively identify fraudulent interviews in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in Germany and evaluate various fraud detection tools. The results were presented at several international conferences and will soon be published. The project will be continued to further investigate the innovative use of machine learning tools in this field of research.

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

Research question/goal: The project investigates the causes and consequences of perceptions of physical attractiveness in the context of immigrant integration. Physical attractiveness has been shown to be a key determinant of life chances in various domains, as attractive people

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are generally treated more favourably. But everyday perceptions of physical attractiveness may themselves be shaped by cultural distance, ethnic boundaries, and interaction frequency, thus affecting how attractive members of different groups perceive one another. Given that physical attractiveness on the one hand may be a determinant of integration mechanisms but on the other hand is itself subject to social construction, this project examines the link between immigrants' perceived physical attractiveness and their economic integration.

Current stage: The project funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) officially started on 1 September 2021. Joshua Hellyer has joined the project as PhD student at the MZES. A first kick-off workshop presenting the research agenda and planned data collection took place at the MZES in October 2021. Currently, preliminary work is being done in the form of a literature review and the data collection is being prepared.

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2019 to 2021
Status/
continued elsewhere

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

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

pathways of upward mobility in the host country are contextually constrained and to which they can be shaped by individuals' strategic networking behaviour.

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

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

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: The central part of the project is the collection of longitudinal data in Israeli schools. After developing the questionnaire and selecting schools, we contacted the schools and conducted a pretest during the summer and fall 2021. Considering the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and related uncertainties and problems with data collection in schools, we decided to postpone the data collection until 2022.

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

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

Current stage: In 2021, two waves of surveys were conducted in Lebanon and a first survey in Turkey—both among the local population and Syrian migrants. Further survey waves are being planned. In addition, a so-called “forward-sampling” survey has been carried out among Syrians as a methodological test. The data sets have already been processed, and initial analyses are being carried out. The surveys will be continued (longitudinally) in Lebanon and Turkey.

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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: The project is currently in the stage of preparation and analysis of selected data (e.g., PISA, German Microcensus). At this stage, one focus is on examining students' STEM competences at the intersection of gender and ethnicity at different educational levels. Another objective is to study the differences in labour market returns to STEM education by gender and ethnicity. The next step is to use characteristics of the origin countries as explanatory variables. To this end, we are currently collecting and processing extensive data from various sources. We plan to present our results at national and international conferences in 2022.

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

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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 2021, we collected our first set of pre-test data using an online panel in Germany. The survey instrument included an Implicit Association Test (IAT) as well as list and endorsement experiments to measure extremism. The preliminary results of our study were presented at the German Political Science Association (DVPW) annual conference and at a conference organized by the Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz (German domestic intelligence services). We are currently conducting another pilot study and working on the implementation of our main survey, in which we will collect data from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Furthermore, we are preparing a journal article based on our preliminary study.

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

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

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

Current stage: The project proposal is currently being revised for submission at the German Research Foundation (DFG). Currently experimental survey data is collected with an online access

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2020 to 2022
Status/
in preparation

panel in Germany to examine "Demographic change and shifting group boundaries in Germany: The effect of group threat on perceptions of who has a migration background" as part of the "Replication and reproduction in experimental social science" MA/PhD seminar at the University of Mannheim.

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 grant application is currently under review with the Volkswagen Foundation for a "Freigeist" Fellowship . If successful, the project is to start as soon as possible. The primary aim of the proposed research is to develop novel survey and field experimental indicators of everyday discrimination in Germany. These indicators will be used to identify the most problematic forms of microaggressions and assess the impact of discrimination on sociopolitical and life outcomes among a broad range of minority groups.

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Status/
in preparation

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Duration/
2020 to 2022
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ongoing

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: As part of the short studies "National Discrimination and Racism Monitor (NaDiRa)", the projects "Open and hidden racism in the political and media public sphere", "TRANSMIT module on transnational racism and its (trans)formations in Germany" and "'Where do you actually come from?'—Exploration of under-researched experiences of everyday racism offline and online" completed the data analysis, and first results were presented at the conference on racism research of the German Center for Integration and Migration Research on 28 January 2021. Furthermore, the research coordinator at the MZES has increased networking with the other DeZIM Research Community institutes, especially through the exchange event of the Research Community collaborative projects, and coordinated the integration of the TRANSMIT project. Our team also participated in the development of new formats for the presentation of scientific findings, such as the DeZIMinutes. Together with the DeZIM Institute, the WZB, and the IAB, the MZES has taken over the coordination of the DeZIM-Workshop-Series, which serves to promote junior scientists* of the DeZIM Research Community and DeZIM Institute. In addition, the increase of the DeZIM Research Community projects as well as the new projects until 2024 was coordinated.

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

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

The questions each address one dimension:

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

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

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

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

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

The following methodological approach is used to answer these research questions:

The extent and target groups of attacks are measured by combining named entity recognition, sentence structure analysis, and semantic analysis. A dictionary is created to detect racist language.

The measurement of racial bias uses word embeddings (Stanford GLoVE Word Embeddings), which reconstruct the meaning of individual words or phrases through their co-occurrence with other words in the text.

The emotionality of intergroup relationships is also analysed using named entity recognition as well as contextually validated dictionaries for positive and negative emotions.

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2020 to 2022
Status/
ongoing

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

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

Current stage: The project is composed of two sub-projects. The first sub-project examines the extent to which members of the German Bundestag are confronted with racism on Twitter and how this is influenced by various factors. The second sub-project investigates the occurrence of explicit and implicit racist group stigmatizations in German media reporting. The results of these two sub-projects were presented at various conferences and each was summarized in a short report intended for the public, which are currently being revised. Both project teams plan to present further results at international congresses and to submit additional manuscripts.

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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" behavior 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: This project is proceeding along several fronts. In particular, we are mapping and analysing administrative data on urban neighbourhoods in preparation for selecting field sites for our field experiments to be carried out in 2022. This neighbourhood data will also be eventually merged to geolocated-SOEP data at the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), where additional analyses will be conducted in order to provide an "attitudinal" complement to the field experimental results. We have therefore also already begun to develop our procedures for cleaning and analysing the SOEP data in anticipation of our visit to the DIW.

Associated Projects Department A

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

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

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

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

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

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

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

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

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

Active projects in 2021

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2009 to 2023
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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 2021, the team's focus was on the preparation and submission of manuscripts, journal articles, and conference papers. Among other things, the team conducted research on affective polarization and political discussion networks, electoral support for populist radical right parties, and questions regarding perceptions of electoral integrity. In addition, the team published first analyses on electoral behaviour in the 2021 Bundestag elections. The collection of survey

data for the federal elections were coordinated by GESIS, and all news in this regard can be found at <https://gles.eu/>. Due to delays in the publishing process, the third English edited volume that covers central findings from three DFG funding periods will be published in spring 2022.

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

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

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

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

With data from both panel studies, findings about the specific constellations and the short-term dynamics of a given election or electoral campaign can be integrated into a long-term perspective

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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 2021, we conducted ix new waves of the GLES panel study in cooperation with GESIS using CAWI (computer-assisted web interviewing) to capture the dynamics of attitudes and behaviour throughout the election year. Moreover, we carried out three control cross-section surveys in parallel to three panel waves, also using CAWI. Results of our research were presented at conferences and published in four articles.

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

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

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

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

Current stage: In the past year, the focus was on answering the project's guiding questions. To this end, in several manuscripts, everyday political conversations were examined with regard to the standards of deliberative democracy. As of the end of 2021, several manuscripts are being peer-reviewed or are about to be submitted to scientific journals. In addition, one working paper has been published in the MZES series. Findings from a dissertation project on gender differences in political conversations were presented at the virtual conferences of the Midwestern Political Science Association, the European Political Science Association, and the American Political Science Association.

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

Results: The ResTeCo project aimed to develop new knowledge, theories, tools, and data to empower a broad range of innovative research on the relationship between news coverage and terrorist activities around the world. It is a joint effort of three groups of researchers at the University of Illinois, the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, and the University of Mannheim. The Mannheim team worked on the following three areas: 1) studying the normative aspects of responsible terrorism coverage, 2) investigating how coverage given to terrorist attacks changes with respect to characteristics of the attack, and 3) developing new text-analytic methods for analysing terrorism coverage.

For area 1), we developed a multiperspectival normative assessment framework to clarify appropriate normative expectations towards terrorism coverage (Wessler et al., 2021). In this paper for the journal *Communication Theory*, we also provided concrete recommendations for journalists and social media users on how to communicate about terrorist attacks responsibly.

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For area 2), two automated content-analytic studies of international coverage of terrorist attacks were undertaken. In the first study, which appeared in the *International Journal of Communication* (Chan et al., 2020), we disentangled how the emotional tone of terrorism coverage changes when it is combined with the topics of refugees and Islam, respectively, in a particular news item. We found, for example, that only in Christian-majority countries the emotion fear in terrorism coverage is heightened when the topic is mixed with Islam (but not refugees). In the second study, presented at the 70th annual conference of the International Communication Association (Chan et al., 2020), we disentangled how attacks perpetrated by Islamist and right-wing extremists were reported differently around the globe. We identified a consistent trend of overreporting Islamist attacks as terrorist attacks in Western media outlets but also in public diplomacy outlets from China and Russia (e.g. Sputnik, China Daily). This trend was not observed in other non-Western media outlets. Both studies point to significant cultural and structural determinants of terrorism coverage that have not been systematically studied before.

For area 3), in an article published in *Communication Methods and Measures*, we developed a new technique to extract cross-lingual topics in multilingual corpora (Chan et al., 2020). We also established best practices for measuring news sentiment, published in *Computational Communication Research* (Chan et al., 2021).

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

Results: The project investigated the multi-dimensional nature of national identities and their implications for political attitudes and political behaviour. Because globalization processes have made borders increasingly porous, a special focus lay on foreign policy broadly conceived, including traditional foreign policy issues as well as issues related to foreigners and foreignness. The main theoretical idea was that different national identity dimensions might not only have distinct effects, as prior research indicated, but that the configuration of national identity components as well as the context in which individuals are positioned matter for national identity effects on attitude formation and behaviour.

With this in mind, the project compiled relevant existing survey data and collected original data by including tailored measurement instruments in on-going survey projects. For example, measures of self-categorization, commitment, and identity content were included in a large-scale comparative survey on foreign policy issues that polled citizens in the USA (N=2,330), the UK (N=2,339), and Germany (N=2,476).

The project findings were published in several peer-reviewed articles in international and national outlets. Our results confirm that national identities at the public level are multidimensional phenomena. Furthermore, many citizens combine idea elements in ways that diverge from ideal typical configurations prior research tried to capture with dichotomies such as ethnic/civic and nationalism/patriotism. Our data analysis suggests that more than one in three citizens in Germany subscribes to both ethnocultural and civic criteria of nationhood. What is more, members of this 'mixed-type' category exhibit distinct effects of ambivalence when evaluating policy issues such as asylum and immigration policies in certain contexts. Additional project findings include that national identity dimensions are associated with political behaviour—turnout and vote choice—in predictable, context-dependent ways. Reflecting differences in the AfD's radicalness in East and West Germany, the association at the individual level between ethnoculturalism and vote choice for this party is stronger in the East than the West of Germany.

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

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

Current stage: In June 2021, we launched the second wave of our panel survey, which comprised ~1,600 respondents. This wave included a survey experiment on how the source of information affects satisfaction with democracy. The third wave of the panel survey was conducted between 8 and 10 October, i.e. just two weeks after the German federal election. Around 1,200 persons participated in this last wave. In addition to questions about online behaviour, questions about coalition preferences, modern sexism, attitudes towards vaccination, and environmental policies were included. Several papers using these data are in preparation, some of which have already been presented at the Digilog colloquiums, the EPSA Conference, and at the DVPW

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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.

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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 conducted a survey on citizens' attitudes towards different dimensions of immigration policy (immigration, integration and naturalization). The results were presented at the American Political Science Association (APSA) annual conference and have been written up in a paper, which was subsequently submitted. We are currently preparing a second survey to further investigate what implications the identified preferences of citizens have for their behaviour.

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

Research question/goal: One bulwark against democratic backsliding is a strong citizen commitment to defending human rights. But how strong is that commitment among European publics?

This project offers a detailed two-part answer. First, it maps public attitudes to human rights across the continent with a novel cross-national survey in 25 European countries, exploring the depth and strength of these attitudes as well as broader public understandings and expectations 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: The project proposal has been submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) mid-November 2021. We have and will continue to research and assess the relevant literature. We have evaluated related surveys and standard measures that capture concepts that we intend to include in our survey as controls. We have identified sources and batteries of questions to measure personality characteristics and general predisposition towards human rights.

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.

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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 currently focuses on preliminary work for data collection and on the production of initial research output to support the application for third-party funding. The project director has collected small-area housing market statistics in Germany and analysed it in conjunction with georeferenced survey data. The research results were presented at international conferences and have since been submitted to peer-reviewed journals. To initiate the estimation of party policy supply at the level of electoral districts, the project director has crawled, annotated, and processed Tweets from the available Twitter profiles of legislators in Germany and the UK.

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B1.2020 The Origins and Development of Political Efficacy

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

Current stage: The project's funding proposal is currently under review with the German Research Foundation (DFG). The proposal was submitted at the end of May, 2021. Pilot work for the project, which has already been published, will be continued.

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: The collection of survey and web tracking data in the run-up to and after the German federal election in September 2021 has been completed. The project team is currently gathering additional data on the news media consumption of the survey participants derived from the web tracking data. The next step is to weight the data using socio-demographic characteristics of the participants such that the sample reflects the German electorate. Furthermore, exposure and content of news from factually dubious sources will be analysed.

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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

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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: This project has just started and has successfully recruited a PhD student. The next steps will involve the construction of several survey experiments to elicit reactions to discrimination and violence. In addition, we will develop a Bayesian statistical model to impute religious identity in the German micro census using large scale survey data.

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 has just been approved for funding and is still in the development phase. We are currently looking for a suitable PhD student and coordinating with the other project partners. Next steps involve the design of list experiments of discriminatory attitudes and organizational practices in selected authorities.

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Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions

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

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

Active projects in 2021

B2.1828 Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective

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

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

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

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

Current stage: The first project phase has largely been completed—several research publications on methodological and substantive issues have been published or are currently being finalized. The second project phase is progressing successfully: we conducted analyses on the (in)civility and integrative complexity of user-generated mediated contestation using social media data from Australia, Germany, Switzerland, and the USA. The results have been presented at international conferences and published in renowned journals. A methodological paper on the automated measurement tool for integrated complexity has also been published in a high-ranking journal. Currently, we are studying the integration and polarization of user-generated debates.

B2.1830 Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies

Results: In multi-party systems, parties often announce their coalition preferences during the electoral campaign. Our project focused on two aspects. The first was to understand how pre-electoral coalition signals influence voting behaviour. The second was to investigate under which conditions parties are willing to send coalition signals during election campaigns.

To explore how coalition signals shape voting behaviour, we conducted four different survey experiments during the 2018 Swedish general election, the 2020 Irish general election, the 2020 New Zealand general election, and the 2021 German federal election. To test when parties signal their preferred coalitions, we set up a comprehensive cross-country database of electoral

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coalitions in 398 legislative elections in 22 advanced industrialized democratic countries from 1946 to 2014. Furthermore, we collected pre-electoral coalition signals from newspaper articles in 17 elections in five countries. Using this extensive data set, we worked together with computer scientists from the University of Mannheim to train a classifier that automatically detects coalition signals from newspaper articles.

Our results provide central insights into the influence of coalition signals on voting decisions. First, coalition signals affect voting decisions by changing voters' expectations about which coalitions are likely to form after the election. Second, voters are risk-averse with respect to coalition-directed voting. Third, breaking coalition promises reduces the propensity of voters to vote for the inconsistent parties. Fourth, motivation, information, and capabilities are preconditions for strategic voting. With respect to parties' pre-electoral coalition strategies, parties prefer to form pre-electoral coalitions with partners who are on the same side of the ideological spectrum.

B2.1831 Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments

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

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

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alternative estimates retrieved from various other sources including parliamentary speeches, roll call votes, and survey data (among party elites and their rank and file).

Current stage: The data collection for the project was completed in 2021. The main focus was on continuing existing manuscripts and exploring the effects of intraparty heterogeneity on party behaviour and voter perceptions of political parties. One manuscript was submitted to an international journal; other manuscripts were presented at the EPSA and the DVPW virtual conferences. Since the project director left the MZES, the project will be continued at the Heidelberg Center for Ibero-American Studies at the University of Heidelberg.

B2.1832 The Populist Challenge in Parliament

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

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

Current stage: [The project has been discontinued at the MZES.]

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Duration/
2018 to 2021
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MZES
Duration/
2018 to 2022
Status/
in preparation

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

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

Current stage: Machine learning and natural language processing tools are currently being tested to identify practical methods for measuring populism using texts. In doing so, we focus on the annotation of text to obtain informed machine learning algorithms for classification and scaling, and the construction of a TEMPOP database with a web application interface in the form of a "Shiny-App". The aim remains submitting a grant proposal to the DFG.

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Baden-Württemberg Stiftung
Duration/
2018 to 2021
Status/
completed

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

Results: Germany's party system has become increasingly fragmented. As a consequence, politicians find it increasingly difficult to form majority coalitions. When traditional block coalitions (e.g. CDU/CSU and FDP or SPD and Greens) fail to reach a parliamentary majority, complex and ideologically stretched three-party alliances (e.g. so-called Kenya-coalitions) are required. Against this background, the project, funded by the Baden-Württemberg-Stiftung, assessed the political and normative disadvantages of majority coalitions and explored alternatives such as flexible majorities.

Germany's party system has become more and more fragmented. As a consequence, politicians find it increasingly difficult to form majority coalitions. When traditional block coalitions (e.g. CDU/CSU and FDP or SPD and Greens) fail to reach a parliamentary majority, complex and ideologically stretched three-party alliances (e.g. so-called Kenya coalition) seem to be unavoidable.

Against this background, the project, funded by the Baden-Württemberg Stiftung, assessed the political and normative disadvantages of majority coalitions and explored alternatives such as flexible majorities.

To understand the disadvantages of majority coalitions, we analysed data on legislation, party positions, and seat allocation with regard to the prevalence of minority rule in specific issues. We also analysed to what extent party profiles are diluted by rigid coalition discipline. We explored various innovative instruments of majority formation as an alternative to majority coalitions (e.g. agree-to-disagree clauses or confidence-and-supply agreements). These instruments are used in Scandinavia and New Zealand and could be adapted to the German context. We interviewed various actors from the media and politics to understand their perspective on majority formation. Finally, we investigated the attitudes of voters towards minority government and flexible majority formation in an online-survey.

The results highlight that the disadvantages of majority coalitions are exacerbated by the increasing fragmentation of the party system (e. g. issue-specific minority rule, brand dilution of parties). Our interviews suggest that flexible majorities are considered a possibility, but also a stark detour from a long tradition that is likely to be taken only in situations of crises. Our survey shows that—in contrast to political elites—voters are surprisingly open towards alternatives to rigid majority coalitions (e.g. minority governments).

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2015 to 2022
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 2021, our country teams in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom completed the data collection. The project is currently in the stage of data preparation: the newspaper articles that have been collected and coded by the country teams are being cleaned and compiled into a final dataset.

B2.1913 The Consequences of Bargaining Deadlock During Government Formation

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

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

Exploring these questions is crucial also beyond the immediate phenomenon of bargaining deadlock. For instance, how citizens perceive and evaluate prolonged government formation periods may indeed be the missing piece to many persistent empirical puzzles in research on multiparty governments. To the extent that citizens blame political parties for failed government formation talks, parties are likely to internalize the electoral costs of leaving the bargaining table, which, in turn, may explain why they sometimes accept seemingly disadvantageous coalition deals. In addition, exploring these questions has important implications for democratic governance. Indeed, bargaining failure, increased electoral support for anti-system/extremist parties, and the resulting fragmentation of the party system may jointly constitute a vicious circle, which effectively erodes popular support for parliamentary democracies. Finally, the insights generated by this project will guide and inform the communication strategies political parties adopt in order to mitigate the

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potentially harmful consequences of bargaining deadlock. As such, the project provides a solid empirical foundation to derive recommendations for action.

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

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ongoing

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: The project completed the data collection, which comprised a representative survey among German citizens with and without a migration background. Currently, we are working on papers analysing the newly collected data in close cooperation with the "Interdisciplinary Center for Integration and Migration Research" (InZentIM) at the University of Duisburg. First results have been presented at several conferences.

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 are currently focusing on the measurement of policy spaces for West European electorates to determine the number and content of relevant issue dimensions. The results show that the number and content of these dimensions varies over time and between countries. Furthermore, we are developing and validating a method to combine voters' policy preferences from survey data with party positions from expert surveys to model individual level voting behaviour. Two conference papers are being prepared to be submitted for presentation at the 2022 EPSA conference.

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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

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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 project is currently in the stage of data collection and first analysis. To this end, we are scraping and annotating decisions of highest courts for comparative analysis. Currently, we are doing this for the French court. Subsequently, we will make use of existing sources of decision data, e.g. for the Supreme Court of the U.S., and collect media data to study the effects of opinion writing on judicial transparency. In this regard, we presented a first working paper at international conferences to show how highest courts can manage the transparency surrounding their decision through opinion and press release writing.

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B2.2022 Causes and Consequences of Prime Ministerial Change

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

the project employs survey experiments to learn how PM change affects what voters think about parties and governments.

Current stage: 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.

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: A first round of online experiments served to test the basic propositions regarding the role of risk preferences in the delegation process. The results of the experiments have been presented at several scientific conferences. A second round of online experiments took place in December 2021.

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Research Area B3: Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization

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

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

Active projects in 2021

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2017 to 2021
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completed

B3.1837 Participation and Policy Positions in Global Internet Governance

Results: This study investigated the evolution of participation by private and public actors in global internet governance. We focused on standards development organizations (SDOs) such as the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), in which companies, academics, civil society actors, and government agencies negotiate and agree on fundamental technical standards for the internet. The roots of internet standards development can be found in US-based academic and governmental networks of the 1960s. Yet, how has participation in SDOs such as the IETF evolved since then? To what extent and how, has it been affected by the commercialization of the internet and its development into a global communication infrastructure? Do political changes such as the rise of China influence standards development? Is there any evidence to substantiate

concerns raised in recent political debates that the internet could fragment into multiple, technically disconnected networks?

To answer these questions, the project assembled original, fine-grained data on five decades of participation (1968–2018) in the IETF. These data reveal which actors participate in the IETF’s regular meetings, (co-)authored new internet standards and other important publications that constitute the IETF’s key outputs, and assume organizational leadership roles. Employing a variety of analytical techniques including network analysis and generalized synthetic controls, we examined the changing contours and drivers of IETF participation.

Key results include that participation in internet standards development has intensified and expanded steadily. It has also changed strongly from being sustained by academic and governmental actors before 1990 to being predominantly run by private companies following the commercialization of the internet in the 1990s and after. We found evidence not only of an expansion and privatisation of participation but also of a quickly increasing concentration of decision-making processes and leadership positions around a small number of mostly, but not exclusively, US-based companies. We did not observe evidence of fragmentation such as declining willingness of actors to co-author standards or the dependence of co-authorship on political characteristics of the countries of origin of IETF participants. We further identified a rapid increase of participation by private Chinese actors, which, according to our analyses, is not simply a reflection of economic development but of a shift in the Chinese government’s foreign and technology policy. However, the influx of Chinese actors has so far not resulted in visible problems in standards development—rather, we find considerable and growing collaboration between private actors from China, Europe, and the USA.

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

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2018 to 2023
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ongoing

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: The project has come to a close with the publication of three articles (one each in Politics, European Union Politics, and the Journal of Democracy) and of the full European Election Study 2019 (including the variables that had previously been embargoed). The associated project ProConEU started in 2021. The project team has developed publication plans and submitted proposals for presentation at conferences in 2022. An online stakeholder conference and an online workshop on the benefits of and approach to stacked data matrices were held in May and June, respectively. Besides developing a project website, we started the coding of the 2019 manifestos in October, following a thorough review of the Euromanifesto database codebook, and the human coding of social media data in the run-up to the 2019 EP election in November. In December, we convened a video conference to take stock of the project and present preliminary versions of the conference papers for 2022.

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 project team has successfully concluded the data collection and is currently preparing the data for detailed analyses. We have conducted a three-wave panel survey in France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, a pan-European survey in 25 European countries, and over 110 interviews with decision-makers in several European governments and international organisations. Furthermore, we have collected newspaper articles and tweets from 2016 onward. The project team members are currently analysing the collected data and preparing

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Volkswagen Foundation

Duration/

2018 to 2022

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ongoing

several manuscripts for presentation at international conferences and submission to international journals.

Director(s)/
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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 2021, we worked on a theoretical paper in which we developed a model for the use of disinformation strategies by political elites. Moreover, we examined the link between authoritarian predispositions and political mobilisation in democracies. Two other papers, which address disinformation interventions in German election campaigns and effects of specific messages on citizens' attitudes, are in preparation. Three papers have been published/accepted for publication in political science and economics journals.

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2011 to 2021
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completed

B3.1856 Party Competition and Policy Outcomes in Multilevel Systems

Results: The aim of the project was to first study the programmatic profile of political parties competing for votes at the regional level of European political systems. In a second step, the data was used to explain decision-making processes in the political process. This data included the determinants of the programmatic profile of parties at the regional level as well as the patterns of government formation, especially in the context of European integration and European regional funding. The starting point for this project was the growing importance of regions in modern democracies, which is evident in numerous studies on globalization and the advancing European integration process.

On the basis of theoretical models that take into account the institutional characteristics of the political systems and assume a political–economic, social–structural perspective, we derived expectations on the decision-making process of regional political parties in the European multilevel system. These expectations were empirically tested using newly created data sets, building on a body of preliminary work to measure the policy positions of parties and coalition governments at the national and the regional level. The multilevel systems examined comprised Western and Eastern European countries, whose sub-national units have different degrees of authority to influence the political process and policy outputs. Specifically, we collected the election manifestos and coalition agreements at the regional level for Austria, Belgium, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, and the Czech Republic over a longer time. These were subsequently analysed with computerised methods of content analysis.

The analysis showed that parties at the regional level include the specific characteristics of the regional electorate when formulating their election manifestos. Furthermore, the positions that the regional parties take in their election manifestos play a crucial role in the process of government formation. In addition, the more the regions under study have received funding from the EU and its regional development programmes, the more likely they are to take a positive stance on European integration in their manifestos. With these findings, we closed a gap in the comparative analysis of governance in multilevel systems and thus in the subnational units. Moreover, due to the creation of data sets that provide information on the policy area–specific preferences of regional parties, we provide important empirical material for further research projects interested in the political and economic development of European regions. The full texts of the election manifestos of regional parties as well as the generated data sets are freely available at www.polidoc.net.

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

Research question/goal: Although public debates and scholarly literature attribute an extraordinary role to the European Parliament in providing legitimacy for European integration, there are few systematic studies on the question whether party competition in the European Parliament promotes “conflictive” or “bipolar” pluralism and how it developed over time and across policy areas. The main reasons for this deficit are conceptual (i.e. unitary actor assumption, one-shot perspective) and empirical limitations (i.e. time and stage-selection bias) of existing research. This project addresses these shortcomings by analysing the three stages of pluralist party competition in the European Parliament (i.e. programmatic statements, speeches and votes), beginning with the initial days of the European Communities up to the most recent developments

Director(s)/
Thomas König
Researcher(s)/
Verena Kunz,
David Dominik Hilpert
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2019 to 2022
Status/
in preparation

of the European Union (EU). Drawing on recent advances in textual analysis, it explores the substantive dimensions of party competition (simple vs. complex, moderate vs. extreme, national vs. European) over time and across policy areas, their dynamics (one/multiple rounds, one/two/three stages), and their effects on public support via a cross-country (mixed) panel (experimental) survey.

Current stage: After collecting and digitising all parliamentary debates for the period from 1973 to 1999 from the archives of the European Parliament, we have successfully extracted a dataset of machine-readable files for the majority of the corpus, from which we have gained first explorative insights. We are currently working on building a database architecture that will allow for efficient data management and access.

Associated Projects Department B

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

SFB: The Domestic Foundation of Governmental Preferences Over European Politics

Director(s)/
Thomas König

SFB: Legislative Reforms and Party Competition

Director(s)/
Thomas König

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

Director(s)/
Thomas Bräuninger,
Marc Debus

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

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

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

Director(s)/
Thomas Gschwend

Appendix

1	Summary Statistics	95
1.1	Research Projects 2021 (and 2020)	95
1.2	New Grants 2009–2021, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean	96
1.3	New Grants by Source, 2016–2021	96
1.4	Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2021 (and 2020)	96
1.5	MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2021 (and 2020)	97
1.6	Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2021 (and 2020)	98
1.7	MZES in the Public	98
1.8	Library Statistics	99
2	Documentation	100
2.1	List of Staff	100
2.2	MZES External Fellows	109
2.3	Guest Researchers	110
2.4	Project Funding Granted 2018–2021	111
2.5	List of MZES National and International Networks	117
2.6	MZES Cooperation Partners	119
2.7	Lectures, Conferences, Workshops	125
2.8	Teaching of MZES Staff at the University of Mannheim	127
2.9	Other Professional Activities and Awards	130
3	Publications and Other Output	132
3.1	Books	132
3.2	Articles in Journals	132
3.3	Chapters in Books	140
3.4	Further Publications	143
3.5	MZES Working Papers	144
3.6	Doctoral Dissertations	144
3.7	Seminar and Conference Presentations	144
3.8	Data	155
3.9	Software	156

1 Summary Statistics

1.1 Research Projects 2021 (and 2020)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	11	9	20
Ongoing projects (43 externally funded)	29	14	43
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) at the end of 2021	40	23	63
Projects completed in 2021 (6 externally funded)	3	6	9
Projects continued elsewhere (2 externally funded)	1	3	4
Total of all projects (active and completed) (51 externally funded)	44	32	76
Total of all projects 2020	44	37	81

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 2009–2021, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

In 1,000 €	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	4,843	5,233	2,519	4,031	6,284	4,710	2,995	4,298	2,658	3,124	3,213	3,659	5,140
3-year mean	3,261	4,520	4,199	3,928	4,278	5,008	4,663	4,001	3,317	3,360	2,999	3,332	4,004

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2016–2021

In %	2016–18	2019–21	2021
DFG	75.0	53.7	45.7
Foundations	10.4	12.0	4.1
German Federal Government	4.0	12.1	11.1
Baden-Württemberg	2.3	3.5	0.0
EU & European Consortia	2.0	18.4	38.9
Others	6.2	0.3	0.3

1.4 Scientific Staff by Gender, December 31, 2021 (and 2020)

	Source of funds	Total	Male	Female %	
Researchers in Research Departments and Infrastructure*	MZES	15	11	4	26.7
	Research grants	46	24	22	47.8
Total at Centre		61	35	26	42.6
School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	University of Mannheim	34	25	9	26.5
Overall 2021		95	60	35	36.8
Overall 2020		102	64	38	37.3

* 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, 2021 (and 2020)

	MZES budget		External research grants a)		School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	
	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons
Researchers and project directors in research departments	9.57 b)	12	28.35 b)	46	34.00	34
Academic staff in MZES infrastructure	5.75 c)	6				
Non-academic staff	6.68	9				
Total 2021	22.00	27	28.35	46	34.00	34
Total 2020	30.65	42	24.31	40	32.05	35

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

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2021 (and 2020)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
University of Mannheim		5		4
Other German university	1	2	2	3
Other foreign university	2	3	2	
Public sector	2	1	2	3
Private sector	2			1

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Graduates	Post-docs	Graduates
Retirement				
Other				
Total 2021	7	11	6	11
Total 2020	7	18	11	14

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

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2021	Increase since 2020
Country studies (focus of collection ^{a)})	17,699	113
General, social, economic history	1,301	3
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,249	5
Education, science, research	981	5
Labour market, classes, profes- sions, status groups	1,276	5
Family, household, kinship	1,215	3
Reference books	781	3
Churches, culture, tourism	310	2
Mass media, communication	125	2
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	811	3
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	3,269	41
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,594	23
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,595	14
Environmental policy	95	0
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	509	1
Trade unions, employers' organisations	545	1
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	1,043	2

Classifications	Holding 2021	Increase since 2020
Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,575	19
European integration group (E.A.)	5,108	34
Theory (THEO)	1,396	14
Methods (MET)	835	13
Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	137	0
General group (ALLG)	3,610	50
Working papers (online papers included since 2011)	11,290	5
Total	44,650	248

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”, Project Director, Research Area A2
Axenfeld , Julian Beat	A	Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys
Bach , Ruben L., Dr.	A	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, Project Director, Research Area A2
Bernauer , Julian, Dr.	A, B, C	Computer Department and Project Director, Research Area A2 and B2

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
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	Project Director, Research Area A3
Burgdorf , Katharina*	A	Origins of Bureaucratic Organization
Burgstaller , Lilith*	A	Aspiring Migrant Entrepreneurs in Germany
Carey , Sabine C., Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1
Carteny , Giuseppe Ph.D.	B	'Illiberal Democrats'/ProConEU
Chan , Chung-hong, Dr.	A, B	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A3
Cohen , Denis, Dr.	B, C	Data and Methods Unit and Project Director, Research Area B1
Cornesse , Carina, Dr.*	B	Project Director, Research Area B1
Debus , Marc, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1, B2 and B3
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)
Eberle , Sibylle	C	Secretary
Ebert , Tobias, Dr.	A	Postdoctoral Researcher

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Eck , Jennifer, Dr.	A	Why Does Person-Culture Fit Benefit Psychological Health?
Ecker , Alejandro, Dr.*	B	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A3 and B2
Elbarbary , Amina	A	RISS CoRE–Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research
Ellerbrock , Simon	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion
Emmer , Christine*	A	Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants
Engst , Benjamin G., Dr.*	B	Project Director, Research Area B2
Florczak , Christoffer, Dr.*	B	Where Is My Party?
Frölich , Markus, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Gavras , Konstantin	B	Fighting Together, Moving Apart?
Gebauer , Jochen E., Prof. Dr.	A	Heisenberg-Professor, Project Director, Research Area A2
Gordon , Frederic Markus	A	Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere; CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies
Gereke , Johanna, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A3
Gerngroß , Nicola	C	Secretary
Granato , Nadia, Dr.	C	Data and Methods Unit
Grundmanns , David M.*	B	Get the Word Out. The Formation and Political Impact of Judicial Opinion-Writing
Gschwend , Thomas, Prof. Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Gutfleisch , Tamara, Dr.	A	Upwardly Mobile Through STEM?
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?
Henninger , Felix*	A	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements
Heyne , Stefanie, Dr.	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)
Hillmann , Henning, Prof. Ph.D.	A	Head of Department A and 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
Imre , Michael*	A, B	Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments; Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere
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
Jakob , Julia	B	Mediated Contestation in Comparative Perspective
John , Melvin	A	Objective and Subjectively Experienced Financial Inequalities in Income and Wealth and Their Consequences
Kalaev , Valentin	C	Computer Department

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Kalter , Frank, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3
Karacay , Irem	A	Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities in Europe (PIONEERED)
Kern , Christoph, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
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
Kleinewiese , Julia, Dr.	A	Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT); Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network
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 Multi-ethnic Communities
König , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3
Krapf , Sandra, Dr.*	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A2
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)
Kuhlemann , Jana	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Kurella , Anna-Sophie, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow, 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)
Laumann , Hannah	A, C	Secretary, Public Relations
Lehrer , Roni, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B2
Leszczensky , Lars, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A3
Mata, Jutta , Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3
Matthieß , Theres, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow
Mehltretter , Johanna	A	Integration Research 2.0
Melbeck , Christian, Dr.*	C	Computer Department
Meyer , Cosima*	C	Data and Methods Unit
Möhring , Katja, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1 and A2
Morgenstern , Sandra, Dr.	A	Postdoctoral Researcher, DeZIM
Mühlböck , Monika, Dr.*	B	Project Director, Research Area B2
Müller , Bettina, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1
Müller , Klara	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Müller , Philipp, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3
Müller , Samuel*	A	Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere
Müller , Walter, Prof. Dr. Dres. h.c.	A	Department A
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)
Popa , Sebastian Adrian, Dr.*	B	'Illiberal Democrats'
Raab , Marcel, Prof. Dr.*	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Rapp , Milena	B	Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems
Reiss , Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)
Rossi , Beate	A	Secretary
Sajons , Christoph, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1 and A2

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Sältzer , Marius, Dr.*	B	Project Director Research Area A3
Sarracino-Mikucka , Malgorzata, Ph.D.	A	Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities
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	Head of Department B and Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3
Schwaninger , Manuel*	B	RISKOPIA: Coping With Uncertainty in Representative Democracy
Shen , Jing, Ph.D.*	A	Project Director, Research Area A3
Shore , Jennifer, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area B1
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
Springer , Angelina	A	Education Acquisition with a Migration Background in the Life Course
Stecker , Christian, Dr.*	B, C	Project Director, Research Area B2 and B3, Data and Methods Unit
Stegmann , Christine	B	Secretary
Stuckenschmidt , Heiner, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Theil , Christoph Kilian*	A	CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Traunmüller , Richard, Prof. Dr.	A, B	Project Director, Research Area A2 and B1
Voßemer , Jonas, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow, Project Director, Research Area A2
Wänke , Michaela, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Weiß , Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)
Weiß , Tobias*	B	The Populist Challenge in Parliament
Weißmann , Markus	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Wenz , Alexander, Dr.	A	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)
Wozniak , Helena*	C	Secretary
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 2021 or at the end of 2021

A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

Arránz Becker , Oliver, Prof. Dr.	Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg	Müller , Jochen, Prof. Dr.	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Bäck , Hanna, Prof. Dr.	Lund University, Sweden	Müller , Wolfgang, C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria
Brandt , Philipp, Prof., Ph.D.	Sciences Po Paris, France	Rinke , Eike Mark, Dr.	University of Leeds, United Kingdom
Braun , Daniela, Dr.	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Roth , Tobias, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim
Bruch , Christian, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim	Sältzer , Marius	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Köln
Däubler , Thomas, Dr.	University College Dublin, Ireland	Shen , Jing, Ph.D.	Statistics Canada, Canada
Engst , Benjamin, G., Dr.	Universität Konstanz	Stecker , Christian, Prof. Dr.	Technische Universität Darmstadt
Faas , Thorsten, Prof. Dr.	Freie Universität Berlin	Stötzer , Lukas F., Dr.	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Gathmann , Christina, Prof., Ph.D.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg	Stuart , Elizabeth A., Prof., Ph.D.	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA
Hangartner , Dominik, Prof. Dr.	ETH Zurich, Switzerland LSE, United Kingdom	Tosun , Jale, Prof. Dr.	Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg
Hönnige , Christoph, Prof. Dr.	Universität Hannover	Weishaupt , J. Timo, Prof., Ph.D.	Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Krapf , Sandra, Dr.	Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, Wiesbaden	Wendt , Claus, Prof. Dr.	Universität Siegen
Kreuter , Frauke, Prof. Dr.	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Winzen , Thomas, Prof. Dr.	Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf
Kroneberg , Clemens, Prof. Dr.	Universität zu Köln		
Mader , Matthias, Dr.	Universität Konstanz		
Mühlböck , Monika, Dr.	Central European University, Austria		

2.3 Guest Researchers

Meuleman , Bart, Prof. Dr.	KU Leuven, Belgium	July–December 2021
Portmann , Lea, Dr.	University of Lucerne, Switzerland	November 2021
Stubager , Rune, Prof. Ph. D.	Aarhus University, Denmark	September–December 2021
Tuttnauer , Or, Ph. D.	Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel	January–December 2021

2.4 Project Funding Granted 2018–2021

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2018 in €	2019 in €	2020 in €	2021 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		
A2.1807	Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys (Annelies Blom, Christof Wolf, Christian Bruch)	DFG	208,794			
A2.1808	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements (Frauke Kreuter)	DFG	204,419			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	2018 in €	2019 in €	2020 in €	2021 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
A3.1811	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) (Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan)	DFG		1,385,625		
A3.1817	Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth (Lars Leszczensky)	DFG	455,934			
A3.1818	German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM)—Start-up Project (Frank Kalter)	BMFSFJ ¹	402,164			
A3.1819	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

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2018 in €	2019 in €	2020 in €	2021 in €
A3.1909	The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness on Integration Outcomes (Johanna Gereke)	DFG			259,744	
A3.2001	Ethnic Composition, School Ideology, and Boundaries Between Arabs and Jewish Students (Lars Leszczensky)	DFG		493,895		
A3.2008	Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT) (Frank Kalter)	BMFSFJ ¹			372,844	
A3.2010	Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns Among Ethnic Minority Women and Men in Germany (STEMobile) (Irena Kogan)	Thyssen ¹			180,000	
A3.2012	Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining Explicit and Implicit Attitudes (Marc Helbling)	DFG			453,572	
A3.2025	Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network (Marc Helbling, Hartmut Wessler)	BMFSFJ ¹			135,284	135,284
A3.2026	Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere (Alejandro Ecker, Philipp Müller, Hartmut Wessler)					
A3.2105	Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities (Nan Zhang)	DFG				1,423,406
	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	

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2018 in €	2019 in €	2020 in €	2021 in €
	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
Department B						
B1.1822	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion (Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck)	DFG GESIS ¹	376,670 26,154			
B1.1823	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies (Harald Schoen)	DFG GESIS ¹	338,970 14,336			
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
B2.1831	Intra-Party Politics and European Multiparty Governments (Alejandro Ecker)	DFG	243,376			
B2.1832	The Populist Challenge in Parliament (Christian Stecker)	DFG	189,781			

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2018 in €	2019 in €	2020 in €	2021 in €
B2.1834	Flexible Majorities as an Alternative to Rigid Majority Coalitions in Germany (Christian Stecker)	BWSt. ¹	101,000			
B2.1846	Where Is My Party? (Marc Debus)	DFG		467,010		
B2.2002	Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration (Marc Debus)	BMFSFJ ¹				172,190
B2.2004	Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems (Anna-Sophie Kurella)	DFG			234,682	
B3.1838	'Illiberal Democrats'/ProConEU (Hermann Schmitt)	BMBF ¹				168,305
B3.1839	Fighting Together, Moving Apart? (Harald Schoen)	VW ¹	537,800			113,200
B3.1850	Coping with Change: The Re-Organisation of German Business Associations (Beate Kohler-Koch)	Thyssen ¹	25,000			
	Conference: The Politics of Legislative Debate around the World (Marc Debus)	Thyssen ¹		15,000		
	Post-election Survey European Election 2019 (Hermann Schmitt, Harald Schoen)	VW ¹		190,400		
	Humboldt Research Fellowship: Or Tuttnauer (Marc Debus)	Humboldt ¹			12,000	
	Concept grant for developing oolong, a set of standardized validation tests for common automated content analytic methods (Chung-hong Chan)	SAGE Publ.			2,216	
	Total Department A		1,271,311	2,447,281	3,001,251	4,658,516
	Total Department B		1,853,087	765,710	657,478	481,835
	Grand total MZES		3,124,398	3,212,991	3,658,729	5,140,351

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
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	<i>German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)</i> Membership: Kalter	Conducting a National Educational Panel Study in Germany and providing data for analysing inequality in educational opportunity over the lifecourse	14 German research centres, involving 36 signed network partners	BMBF, LfBi
2009–2023	<i>GLÉS: German Longitudinal Election Study</i> (Coordination: German Society for Electoral Research) Coordinator/project directors: Schmitt-Beck, Schoen	Analyses the changing behaviour of German voters over three successive national elections (2009, 2013, 2017) and produces election data (surveys and media content analyses) as a public good	3 Co-PIs and several dozen researchers at German universities, WZB, and GESIS	DFG
Since 2017	<i>DeZIM-Gemeinschaft (Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung)</i> Local coordinator: Kalter	Building a national network of integration and migration research in order to identify research gaps, to develop new and innovative research perspectives, and to establish a sustainable research infrastructure in cooperation with the DeZIM institute	7 German research institutes (founding members) and several dozen researchers	BMFSFJ, BWSt.
Since 2020	<i>Forschungszentrum Gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt (FGZ)</i> Member: Traunmüller	Researchers from a large number of different disciplines will use empirical studies, conceptual groundwork and large-scale comparisons to develop practical approaches that contribute to meeting current social challenges.	11 institutes all over Germany, more than 100 researchers	BMBF
Since 2021	<i>Cluster project ConTrust: Trust in Conflict. Political Coexistence under Conditions of Uncertainty</i> Member: Traunmüller	The aim is to diagnose the dynamics of trust and mistrust in conflict situations.	23 PIs and several dozen researchers, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main and Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF)	HMWK
Since 2021	<i>Research Unit „Reconfiguration and Internalization of Social Structure“ (RISS)</i> Co-spokesperson: Traunmüller	The RISS research unit brings together scholars of social structure with political sociologists to establish a multidimensional conceptualization of social-structural change and develop innovative empirical strategies to capture this complexity	8 PIs and several researchers at Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main	DFG

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
International				
2009–2023	<i>Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)</i> Coordinator: Kalter Project directors: Kalter, Kogan	Studies the structural, social and cultural integration of immigrants' children in a four country comparison	5 research institutes and universities in 4 European countries	NORFACE, DFG
2018–2022	<i>Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump</i> Local project directors: Schoen, Mader	The project aims to examine the dynamic relationship between elites and masses in policy-making about common defence in the multi-level European system.	12 research institutes in 8 European countries	VW

2.6 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Location	Name of institution
Australia	Brisbane	Australian Centre for Entrepreneurship Research
	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 Klinische und Gesundheitspsychologie, 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)
	Leuven	Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, KU Leuven
	Leuven	Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven

Country	Location	Name of institution
Bulgaria	Sofia	Center for European Refugees, Migration and Ethnic Studies (CERMES)
Canada	Vancouver	Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
	Vancouver	Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia
Denmark	Copenhagen	Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, Technical University of Denmark
France	Bordeaux	Centre Emile Durkheim, Sciences Po Bordeaux
	Montpellier	Université de Montpellier
	Paris	Center for Research in Economics and Statistics (CREST)
	Paris	Centre de Sociologie des Organisations (CSO), Sciences Po
	Paris	CEVIPOF, Sciences Po
	Paris	Observatoire Sociologique du Changement (OSC), Sciences Po Paris
Germany	Bamberg	Fakultät für Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Bamberg
	Berlin	Berlin Institute for Integration and Migration Research (BIM), HU Berlin

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	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	Sozio-oekonomische Panel (SOEP), Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW Berlin)
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB)
	Bochum	Ruhr-Universität Bochum
	Bonn	Institut für Mittelstandsforschung Bonn
	Bonn	Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods
	Cologne	Cologne Center for Comparative Politics (CCCP), Universität zu Köln
	Cologne	Institut für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, Universität zu Köln
	Cologne	Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIfG)
	Darmstadt	Institute of Political Science, TU Darmstadt
	Dortmund	Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development (ILS)

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Duisburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Frankfurt	Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
	Friedrichshafen	Political and Social Sciences, Zeppelin University, Friedrichshafen
	Halle	Abteilung Sprechwissenschaft und Phonetik, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
	Hamburg	Fakultät für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Hamburg
	Hamburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Helmut-Schmidt-Universität Hamburg
	Hannover	Deutsches Zentrum für Hochschul- und Wissenschaftsforschung (DZHW)
	Hannover	Leibniz Universität Hannover
	Heidelberg	Alfred-Weber-Institut für Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Heidelberg
	Heidelberg	Heidelberg Center for Ibero-American Studies, University of Heidelberg
	Karlsruhe	Department of Informatics, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)
	Konstanz	Cluster of Excellence "The Politics of Inequality", University of Konstanz

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Konstanz	Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Konstanz
	Landau	Institute for Social Sciences, University of Koblenz-Landau
	Mainz	Department of Political Science, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz
	Mannheim	Center for Doctoral Studies in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
	Mannheim	Institut für Mittelstandsforschung (ifm), Universität Mannheim
	Mannheim	ZEW – Leibniz-Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung
	Marburg	Philipps-Universität Marburg
	Munich	Chair for Statistics and Data Science in Social Sciences and the Humanities (SODA), LMU München
	Munich	Department of Sociology, LMU München
	Munich	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, LMU München
	Munich	Hochschule für Politik, Technische Universität München
	Münster	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Nuremberg	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)
	Nuremberg	Kompetenzzentrum Empirische Methoden, Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)
	Potsdam	Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
	Tübingen	Max Planck Institute for Intelligent Systems
	Würzburg	Department of Economics, Universität Würzburg
Greece	Thessaloniki	Department of Political Science, Aristotle University
Hungary	Budapest	Department of Political Science, Central European University
Ireland	Dublin	School of Economics, University College Dublin
	Dublin	School of Politics and International Relations, University College Dublin
Italy	Florence	Department of Political and Social Sciences, European University Institute
	Milan	Department of Social and Political Studies, University of Milan
	Milan	Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano-Bicocca
	Siena	Department of Political and International Sciences, University of Siena

Country	Location	Name of institution	Country	Location	Name of institution
Italy (continued)	Trento	Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento	Serbia	Belgrade	Faculty of Economics, University of Belgrade
Luxembourg	Esch-sur-Alzette	Department of Social Sciences, University of Luxembourg		Belgrade	Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade,
	Esch-sur-Alzette	Labour Market Department, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER)	Spain	Barcelona	Department of Applied Economics, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam		Madrid	Departamento de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internacionales, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid
	Amsterdam	Faculty of Social Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam		Madrid	School of Human Sciences & Technology, IE University
	The Hague	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)		Madrid	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
	Utrecht	Methodology and Statistics, Utrecht University		Seville	Department of Sociology, Universidad Pablo de Olavide
Norway	Bergen	Department of Administration and Organization Theory, University of Bergen	Sweden	Lund	Department of Political Science, Lund University
Peru	Lima	Departamento Académico de Ciencias Sociales, Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru		Stockholm	Institute for Futures Studies
Poland	Warsaw	Institute for Structural Research (IBS)		Stockholm	Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI)
Portugal	Lisbon	Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon		Umeå	Centre for Demographic and Ageing Research (CEDAR), Umeå University
Romania	Cluj	Faculty of Political, Administrative and Communication Sciences, Babeş-Bolyai University		Umeå	Department of Social Work, Umeå University
	Sibiu	Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Sibiu	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)	Geneva	The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
	Lausanne	Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lausanne
	Lausanne	FORS, University of Lausanne
	Lucerne	Department of Political Science, University of Lucerne
	Neuchâtel	Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies, University of Neuchâtel
	Sierre	Forschungsinstitut Soziale Arbeit, HES-SO Valais-Wallis
	Zurich	Departement Geistes-, Sozial- und Staatswissenschaften, ETH Zurich
	Zurich	Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
United Kingdom	Bath	Department of Economics, University of Bath
	Cambridge	University of Cambridge
	Cardiff	Centre for Legal and Political Analytics, Cardiff University
	Cardiff	School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University
	Colchester	Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Essex
	Exeter	Department of Politics, University of Exeter
	Glasgow	School of Social & Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

Country	Location	Name of institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Leeds	School of Politics and International Studies, University of Leeds
	London	Department of Government, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
	London	NatCen Social Research
	Manchester	Social Statistics, University of Manchester
	Newcastle	Department of Politics, University of Newcastle
	Oxford	Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford
	Oxford	Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford
	Oxford	Sociology Group, Nuffield College
USA	Ann Arbor, MI	Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
	Austin, TX	Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin
	Austin, TX	Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Austin
	Berkeley, CA	Department of Economics, University of California
	Cambridge, MA	Institute for Data, System, and Society (ISS), MIT
	Chapel Hill, NC	Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
	Charlottesville, VA	Darden School of Business, University of Virginia

Country	Location	Name of institution	Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	College Park, MD	Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland	USA (continued)	Riverside, CA	Department of Psychology, University of California, Riverside
	College Park, MD	Social Data Science Center (SoDa), University of Maryland		Santa Cruz, CA	University of California, Santa Cruz
	Columbus, OH	Department of Political Science, Ohio State University		St. Louis, MO	Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis
	Durham, NC	Department of Political Science, Duke University		Urbana-Champaign, IL	Cline Center for Advanced Social Research, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign
	Evanston, IL	School of Communication, Northwestern University		Washington, D.C.	World Bank
	Houston, TX	Department of Political Science, University of Houston			
	Nashville, TN	Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University			
	New York, NY	Columbia Business School, Columbia University			
	New York, NY	Department of Computer Science, New York University			
	New York, NY	Department of Sociology, New York University			
	New York, NY	Microsoft Research Lab – New York City			
	Palo Alto, CA	Department of Political Science, Stanford University			
	Philadelphia, PA	University of Pennsylvania			
	Princeton, NJ	Department of Politics, Princeton University			
	Riverside, CA	Department of Political Science, University of California, Riverside			

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.

All lectures were online/hybrid due to the pandemic.

3/02/21	Prof. Letian Zhang Harvard Business School	Language Rules: The Effect of Language on Entrepreneurship
3/16/21	Dr. Tobias Ebert & Jana Berkessel Universität Mannheim	A Peek into Cross-Cultural Psychology: The Relevance of Cultural Religiosity for Well-being and Longevity
4/12/21	Prof. Jennifer Oser Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Protest as One Political Act in Individuals' Participation Repertoire: Latent Class Analysis and Political Participant Types
4/13/21	Prof. Seth Frey UC Davis	How People Design Self-Governing Institutions: A Computational Social Science Approach
4/19/21	Prof. Phillip Ayoub Occidental College, Los Angeles	When States Come Out: Transnational Movements and the Diffusion of LGBTI Rights in Europe
4/26/21	Prof. Zac Greene University of Strathclyde, Glasgow	Screening Out Disagreement? Candidate Selection Criteria and Preference Diversity in Parliamentary Debate
4/27/21	Prof. Moris Triventi University of Trento	The Classroom as a Sorting Machine: The Effect of Student Rank on Educational Outcomes
5/04/21	Prof. Flavia Fossati UNIL Université de Lausanne	Deservingness Perceptions during Times of Crisis: Evidence from Survey Experiments in Switzerland
5/10/21	Prof. Eva Anduiza Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	Gender Backlash and Far Right Vote
5/11/21	Prof. Leslie McCall CUNY, The Graduate Center	The Events of 2020 and American Attitudes Toward Inequality
5/25/21	Dr. Nan Zhang MPI for Collective Goods, Bonn	From Pluribus to Unum: Statebuilding and the Imagined Community in 19th Century America
5/31/21	Dr. Sarah Engler Universität Zürich	Change or Perish. Centrist Anti-establishment Parties and their Struggle for Survival
6/14/21	Prof. Henrik Oscarsson Universität Göteborg	Stability and Change in Electoral Behavior: The Case of Sweden
9/14/21	Prof. Peter Thisted Dinesen University of Copenhagen	Local Exposure to Poverty and Support for Redistribution

9/20/21	Ass. Prof. Troels Bøggild Aarhus University	The Legislative Cost of Ruling: Voter Punishment of Governing Parties Fuels Legislator Party Dissent
9/27/21	Dr. Nils Steiner Universität Mainz	The Shifting Issue Content of Left–Right Identification: Cohort Differences in Western Europe
10/05/21	Prof. Thomas Leopold Universität Köln	A New Look at the Separation Surge: Contrasting Adult and Child Perspectives
10/18/21	Prof. Carolin Hjort Rapp University of Copenhagen	The Glue that Binds or Drives us apart? The Link between Nationalism and Redistributive Solidarity
10/19/21	Prof. Valentina Di Stasio Utrecht University; WZB	Stereotyping and Discrimination of Muslims in Germany, Spain and the Netherlands: Evidence from Field and Survey Experiments
10/25/21	Dr. Max Grömping Griffith University Australia	Local Dynamics of Electoral Manipulation in Cambodia
11/16/21	Prof. Maureen Eger Umeå University	The Polarizing Effect of Anti-immigrant Violence on Radical Right Sympathies
11/22/21	Valerie Hase University of Zurich	The “Computational Turn” in Journalism Studies: A Review of “Text as Data” Approaches
11/29/21	Prof. Silja Häusermann University of Zurich	Identity Formation between Structure and Agency – How ‘Us’ and ‘Them’ Relates to Voting Behavior in Contexts of Electoral Realignment
11/30/21	Prof. Natascha Nisic Universität Mainz	Quality or Equity? Experimental Evidence on Preferences and Willingness-to-Pay for Domestic Services
12/07/21	Prof. Thomas Grund University College Dublin	Dynamics of Denunciation and the Limits of Scandals

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

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

6-7 May	Meet the Data Workshop: The Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) Lena Arnold, Leonie Kriegel, Hannah Soiné, Markus Weißmann Jörg Dollmann	6 October	Ethnic Diversity Project Kick-Off Workshop Johanna Gereke
27-28 September	4th International CILS4EU User Conference Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Jörg Dollmann	3-4 December	ProConEU Project Colloquium Hermann Schmitt

2.8 Teaching of MZES Staff at the University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Spring		
Adendorf, Anna	Einführung in die Vergleichende Regierungslehre: Gender & Politics	Seminar
Arnold, Lena	Spezielle Soziologie: Religion und gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt	Exercise
Auer, Daniel	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung (Soziologie)	Colloquium
Bauer, Paul	Seminar in Research Methods: Computational Social Science: Theory Application	Seminar
Balietti, Stefano	Elective Seminar: Blockchain Economics and Radical Markets	Seminar
Eck, Jennifer	Ausgewählte Probleme der Sozialpsychologie: Auslöser, Prozesse und Konsequenzen	Seminar
Ellerbrock, Simon	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Quantitative Methoden der Einstellungs- und Wahlforschung	Exercise
Florczak, Christoffer	Methoden der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Applied Text Analysis for Comparative Politics	Exercise
Grundmanns, David	Datenauswertung	Workshop
Heyne, Stefanie	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie (Soziologie)	Colloquium
Imre, Michael	Comparative Government: Political Institutions and the Political Process	Lecture
Imre, Michael	Einführung in die Vergleichende Regierungslehre: Coalition Governments	Seminar
Imre, Michael	Ausgewählte Themen der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Entscheidungsprozesse in Parteien, Parlamenten und Regierungen moderner Demokratien	Lecture
Isermann, Lukas	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Hierarchisch strukturierte Daten und Mehrebenenanalysen in der Politikwissenschaft	Exercise
Jakob, Julia	Research Workshop I: Projektmanagement / Research Workshop I: Project Management	Exercise
Krapf, Sandra	Datenanalyse	Exercise
Krapf, Sandra	Datenanalyse (Mitverantw. Dozentin)	Lecture
Kretschmer, David	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie (Soziologie)	Colloquium

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Kretschmer, David	Spezielle Soziologie: Diskriminierungsforschung: Theorie und Empirie	Exercise
Kriegel, Leonie	Spezielle Soziologie: Dimensionen der Integration	Exercise
Lehrer, Ron David	Ausgewählte Themen der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: What moves parties?	Seminar
Leszczensky, Lars	Elective Seminar: Group Identities and Intergroup Relations	Seminar
Matthieß, Theres	Methoden der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Measuring party preferences: from electoral programmes to positions	Exercise
Morgenstern, Sandra	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Field Research on Emigration in Developing Countries	Seminar
Morgenstern, Sandra	Aktuelle Forschungsthemen: Migrationsmanagement in Europa seit der 'Krise'	Exercise
Neumann, Manuel	Datenauswertung	Workshop
Shore, Jennifer	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Politische Soziologie (Politikwissenschaft)	Colloquium
Tuttnauer, Or	Einführung in die Vergleichende Regierungslehre: Politicians at work: Between parliaments and elections	Seminar
Voßemer, Jonas	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Beschäftigungsflexibilisierung im europäischen Vergleich	Seminar
Wuttke, Alexander	Ausgewählte Themen der Politischen Soziologie: The Societal Prerequisites of Democracy: When Will Democracies Emerge and Thrive?	Seminar
Fall		
Abdul-Rida, Chadi	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Arnold, Lena	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Auer, Daniel	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung (Soziologie)	Colloquium
Bauer, Paul	Research Design	Lecture
Bauer, Paul	Research Design	Exercise
Balietti, Stefano	Research Project: Design and Implementation of Online Behavioral Research	Seminar
Brinkmann, Marvin	Proseminar Soziologie: Migration und gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt	Seminar
Cohen, Denis	Theory Building and Causal Inference	Workshop
Eck, Jennifer	Sozialpsychologie: "Sozialpsychologische Theorien in der Anwendung"	Seminar

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Ellerbrock, Simon	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Divided We Stand?! Political Polarization and Political Communication	Seminar
Gavras, Konstantin	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Das Vermächtnis der klassischen Wahl- und Einstellungsforschung: Implikationen und Relevanz für die Bundestagswahl 2021	Seminar
Gereke, Johanna	Elective Seminar: Replication and Reproduction of Experimental Social Science Research	Seminar
Heyne, Stefanie	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Isermann, Lukas	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Warum wir uns beteiligen: Politische Partizipation im Wandel der Zeit	Seminar
Kleinschlömer, Pauline	Datenerhebung	Exercise
Kretschmer, David	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Exercise
Kriegel, Leonie	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Exercise
Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Methoden der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Regression Designs for Comparative Research	Exercise
Landesvatter, Camille	Multivariate Verfahren	Exercise
Lehrer, Ron David	Ausgewählte Themen der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Beyond Rationality: How Heuristics Shape Politics in Modern Democracies	Seminar
Leszczensky, Lars	Foundations of Sociological Theory	Lecture
Leszczensky, Lars	Foundations of Sociological Theory	Exercise
Matthieß, Theres	Ausgewählte Themen der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Politische Partizipation im Wandel? Herausforderung und Chancen für die repräsentative Demokratie	Seminar
Morgenstern, Sandra	Cross Sectional Data Analysis	Exercise
Morgenstern, Sandra	Spezielle Themen des internationalen Vergleichs: Migration Management in Europe	Seminar
Neumann, Manuel	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Talking Politics	Seminar
Pink, Sebastian	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Exercise
Soiné, Hannah	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Vogel, Vera	Diagnostisches Praktikum I	Seminar
Wuttke, Alexander	Ausgewählte Themen der Politischen Soziologie: The Societal Prerequisites of Democracy: When Will Democracies Emerge and Thrive?	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, such as the European Consortium for Social Research (ECSR) and the European Political Economy Consortium (EPEC);
- 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)", the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP), 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

Bäck, Hanna, Marc **Debus**, and Jorge M. **Fernandes** (Eds.) (2021): *The politics of legislative debates*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (The Oxford Politics of Institutions).

De Winter, Lieven, Rune **Karlsen**, and Hermann **Schmitt** (Eds.) (2021): *Parliamentary Candidates between Voters and Parties. A Comparative Perspective*. London: Routledge. (Routledge Research on Social and Political Elites).

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard, and J. Timo **Weishaupt** (Eds.) (2021): *The Role of Social Partners in Managing Europe's Great Recession: Crisis Corporatism or Corporatism in Crisis?*. London and New York: Routledge. (Routledge Studies in the Political Economy of the Welfare State).

Engst, Benjamin G. (2021): *The Two Faces of Judicial Power. Dynamics of Judicial-Political Bargaining*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.

Foster, Ian, Rayid **Ghani**, Ron S. **Jarmin**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Julia **Lane** (Eds.) (2021): *Big Data and Social Science: Data Science Methods and Tools for Research and Practice*. Boca Raton: Chapman and Hall/CRC. (CRC Statistics in Social and Behavioral Sciences).

Hillmann, Henning (2021): *The Corsairs of Saint-Malo: Network Organization of a Merchant Elite Under the Ancien Régime*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Kuitto, Kati, Susan **Kuivalainen**, and Katja **Möhring** (Eds.) (2021): *Inequalities in pension and retirement: Life-courses and pension systems in comparative perspective*. Oxford: Wiley. (Social Policy and Administration 55(3), Special Issue).

Pappi, Franz Urban, Anna-Sophie **Kurella**, and Thomas **Bräuninger** (2021): *Parteienwettbewerb und Wählerverhalten im deutschen Mischwahlsystem*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS. (Wahlen und politische Einstellungen).

Schmitt, Hermann, Paolo **Segatti**, and Cees **van der Eijk** (Eds.) (2021): *Consequences of Context. How the Social, Political and Economic Environment Affects Voting*. London: Rowman & Littlefield / ECPR Press.

Weßels, Bernhard, and Harald **Schoen** (Eds.) (2021): *Wahlen und Wähler. Analysen aus Anlass der Bundestagswahl 2017*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

Amaya, Ashley, Ruben L. **Bach**, Florian **Keusch**, and Frauke **Kreuter** (2021): New Data Sources in Social Science Research: Things to Know Before Working With Reddit Data. *Social Science Computer Review*, 39, issue 4, pp. 943–960.

Ariaans, Mareike, Philipp **Linden**, and Claus **Wendt** (2021): Worlds of long-term care: A typology of OECD countries. *Health Policy*, 125, issue 5, pp. 609–617.

Auer, Daniel, and Daniel **Meierrieks** (2021): Merchants of death: Arms imports and terrorism. *European Economic Review*, 137, (article no. 103813).

- Bach**, Ruben L., Christoph **Kern**, Ashley **Amaya**, Florian **Keusch**, Frauke **Kreuter**, Jan **Hecht**, and Jonathan **Heinemann** (2021): Predicting voting behavior using digital trace data. *Social Science Computer Review*, 39, issue 5, pp. 862–883.
- Baghal**, Tarek, Alexander **Wenz**, Luke **Sloan**, and Curtis **Jessop** (2021): Linking Twitter and survey data: Asymmetry in quantity and its impact. *EPJ Data Science*, 10, (article no. 32).
- Balietti**, Stefano, and Christoph **Riedl** (2021): Incentives, Competition, and Inequality in Markets for Creative Production. *Research Policy*, 50, issue 4, (article no. 104212).
- Balietti**, Stefano, Brennan **Klein**, and Christoph **Riedl** (2021): Optimal design of experiments to identify latent behavioral types. *Experimental Economics*, 24, issue 3, pp. 772–799.
- Bauer**, Paul C., and Bernhard **Clemm von Hohenberg** (2021): Believing and Sharing Information by Fake Sources: An Experiment. *Political Communication*, 38, issue 6, pp. 647–671.
- Baumann**, Markus, Marc **Debus**, and Martin **Gross** (2021): Strategic issue emphasis in parties' election campaign statements. *Party Politics*, 27, issue 3, pp. 515–527.
- Bol**, Damien, Thomas **Gschwend**, Thomas **Zittel**, and Stefan **Zittlau** (2021): The Importance of Personal Vote Intentions for the Responsiveness of Legislators: A Field Experiment. *European Journal of Political Research*, 60, issue 2, pp. 455–473.
- Bücker**, Susanne, Tobias **Ebert**, Friedrich **Götz**, Theresa **Entringer**, and Maike **Luhmann** (2021): In a Lonely Place: Investigating Regional Differences in Loneliness. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 12, issue 2, pp. 147–155.
- Carey**, Sabine C., and Belén **González** (2021): The legacy of war: The effect of militias on postwar repression. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 38, issue 3, pp. 247–269.
- Carey**, Sabine C., and Anita R. **Gohdes** (2021): Understanding journalist killings. *The Journal of Politics*, 83, issue 4, pp. 1216–1228.
- Chan**, Chung-hong, and Jing **Zeng** (2021): A cross-national diagnosis of infodemics: comparing the topical and temporal features of misinformation around COVID-19 in China, India, the US, Germany and France. *Online Information Review*, 45, issue 4, pp. 709–728.
- Conrad**, Frederick G., Florian **Keusch**, and Michael **Schober** (2021): New data in social and behavioral research. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 85, issue S1, pp. 253–263.
- Cornesse**, Carina, and Ines **Schaurer** (2021): The Long-Term Impact of Different Offline Population Inclusion Strategies in Probability-Based Online Panels: Evidence From the German Internet Panel and the GESIS Panel. *Social Science Computer Review*, 39, issue 4, pp. 687–704.
- Debus**, Marc, and Jale **Tosun** (2021): Political ideology and vaccination willingness: implications for policy design. *Policy Sciences*, 54, issue 3, pp. 477–491.
- Debus**, Marc, and Jale **Tosun** (2021): The manifestation of the green agenda: a comparative analysis of parliamentary debates. *Environmental Politics*, 30, issue 6, pp. 918–937.
- Dentler**, Klara, Thomas **Gschwend**, and David **Hünlich** (2021): A swing vote from the ethnic backstage: The role of German American isolationist tradition for Trump's 2016 victory. *Electoral Studies*, 71, (article no. 102309).
- Dollmann**, Jörg, and Irena **Kogan** (2021): COVID-19–associated discrimination in Germany. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 74, (article no. 100631).
- Ebbinghaus**, Bernhard (2021): Inequalities and poverty risks in old age across Europe: The double-edged income effect of pension systems. *Social Policy and Administration*, 55, issue 3, pp. 440–455.

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- Entringer**, Theresa, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, Jennifer **Eck**, Wiebke **Bleidorn**, Peter **Rentfrow**, Jeff **Potter**, and Samuel D. **Gosling** (2021): Big Five facets and religiosity: Three large-scale, cross-cultural, theory-driven, and process-attentive tests. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 120, issue 6, pp. 1662–1695.
- Erlinghagen**, Marcel, Christoph **Kern**, and Petra **Stein** (2021): Migration, Social Stratification and Dynamic Effects on Subjective Well Being. *Advances in Life Course Research*, 48, issue June 2021, (article no. 100393).
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- Fernandes**, Jorge M., Marc **Debus**, and Hanna **Bäck** (2021): Unpacking the politics of legislative debates. *European Journal of Political Research*, 60, issue 4, pp. 1032–1045.
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- Hellyer**, Joshua (2021): Homophobia and the home search: Rental market discrimination against same-sex couples in rural and urban housing markets. *Journal of Housing Economics*, 51, issue March 2021, (article no. 101744).
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Jurado, Ignacio, and Rosa M. **Navarrete** (2021): The Europeanization of national elections. The role of country characteristics in shaping EU issue voting. *Electoral Studies*, 71, issue June 2021, (article no. 102286).

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Kern, Christoph, Yan **Li**, and Lingxiao **Wang** (2021): Boosted Kernel Weighting - Using Statistical Learning to Improve Inference From Nonprobability Samples. *Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology*, 9, issue 5, pp. 1088–1113.

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Plenty, Stephanie, Chloe **Bracegirdle**, Jörg **Dollmann**, and Olivia **Spiegler** (2021): Changes in young adults' mental well-being before and during the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic: disparities between ethnic groups in Germany. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health*, 15, (article no. 69).

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3.4 Further Publications

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3.5 MZES Working Papers

Beck, Paul A., Thorsten **Faas**, Richard **Gunther**, Anthony **Mughan**, Erik **Nisbet**, Rüdiger **Schmitt-Beck**, and Paolo **Segatti** (2021): *Populism, Nativism and Vote Choices in Five Western Democracies*. Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung: Arbeitspapiere, no. 177. Mannheim.

Grill, Christiane (2021): *Personality Traits and Citizens' Conversations about Politics: An Integrative Approach to*

the Study on How Citizens Discuss Politics. Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung: Arbeitspapiere, no. 176. Mannheim.

Kohler-Koch, Beate (2021): *Not Just a Matter of Resources: Stability and Change in the German System of Business Interest Representation*. Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung: Arbeitspapiere, no. 175. Mannheim.

3.6 Doctoral Dissertations

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Kratz, Agatha (2021): *Der Einfluss der Risikotoleranz auf die Beurteilung von Politikvorschlägen*. Universität Mannheim, Mannheim.

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Reform of the German Crafts Code as a Quasi-Experiment. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Meyer, Cosima (2021): *Power Struggle and Spark of Hope - The Political Elite and Post-Civil War Politics*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

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3.7 Seminar and Conference Presentations

Abou-Chadi, Tarik, Denis **Cohen**, and Thomas **Kurer**: *The Political Economy of Rental Housing*, [Departmental Seminar Series, Department of Political Science, Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Invited Talk), (virtual conference), 7 April 2021].

Adendorf, Anna, Markus **Baumann**, and Rosa M. **Navarrete**: *Tweeting Out Loud. Coalition Signals in Social Media*, [11th Annual Meeting of the European Political Science Association, (virtual conference), 24–25 June 2021].

Adendorf, Anna, Ines **Rehbein**, Oke **Bahnsen**, Thomas **Gschwend**, Simone Paolo **Ponzetto**, and Lukas F. **Stötzer**: *Who wants to go with whom? Identifying coalition signals in newspaper articles using transfer learning*, [28. Wissenschaftlicher Kongress der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, (virtual conference), 14–16 September 2021].

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Areal, João: *"Them" Without "Us": Negative Identities and Affective Polarisation in Brazil*, [ECPR Joint Sessions, (virtual workshops), 17–18 May 2021].

Ariaans, Mareike, and Nadine **Reibling**: *Die Medikalisierung des deutschen Armutsdiskurses*, [DGMP/DGMS Kongress 2021: Psychosoziale Medizin in Zeiten des Umbruchs, (virtual conference), 16–17 September 2021].

Auer, Daniel, and Johannes **Kunz**: *Communication Barriers and Infant Health: Causal Evidence from the Swiss Language Roulette*, [10th ifo Dresden Workshop on Labor Economics and Social Policy, (virtual workshop), 6–7 May 2021].

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Auer, Daniel, and Johannes **Kunz**: *Communication Barriers and Infant Health: Causal Evidence from the Swiss Language Roulette*, [SSES Annual Congress 2021, (virtual conference), 10–11 June 2021].

Auer, Daniel, and Johannes **Kunz**: *Communication Barriers and Infant Health: Causal Evidence from the Swiss Language Roulette*, [Workshop on Immigration, Health and Wellbeing, (virtual conference), 21–22 June 2021].

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Auer, Daniel, and Johannes **Kunz**: *Communication barriers and infant health: intergenerational effects of randomly allocating refugees across language regions*, [13th International Scientific Conference: Applied Economics Conference: Labour, Health, Education And Welfare, (virtual conference), 28–29 October 2021].

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Zhang, Nan, and Maria Abascal: *Cultural Adaptation and Demographic Change: Evidence from Mexican-American Naming Patterns During the California Gold Rush*, [Annual Conference of Experimental Sociology (ACES) 2021, Ascona, Switzerland, 15–17 September 2021].

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	Data sets of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eight wave as well as the Covid-19 supplement of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries – Germany (CILS4EU-DE)	Available for all interested researchers (in English). Archive no. ZA6655 and ZA6656; doi:10.4232/cils4eu-de.6655.6.0.0 and doi:10.4232/cils4eu-de.6656.6.0.0. Details see http://www.cils4.eu	Kalter, Frank; Kogan, Irena; Dollmann, Jörg
Research Department B	The True European Voter. A recoded, restructured and merged database of most European post-election surveys of the 20th century. 2009-2014 COST Action „The True European Voter“	Data file version 1.0.0 available for all interested Researchers. Details see doi: 10.4232/1.13601 (archive no. ZA5054)	Schmitt, Hermann; Önüdottir, Eva H. et al.

3.9 Software

Providing MZES project and/or unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
A3.2026 Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere	sehrnett: An R interface to Princeton's WordNet	https://github.com/chainsawriot/sehrnett https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/sehrnett/index.html	Chan, Chung-hong
A3.2026 Experiences of Everyday Racism and Media-Mediated Racism in the (Political) Public Sphere	sweater: A software suite for evaluating biases in word embeddings	https://github.com/chainsawriot/sweater https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/sweater/index.html	Chan, Chung-hong
Research Department B	nodeGame: Online Real-Time Synchronous Experiments v6 Versions: v6.1.1, v6.2.0, v6.3.0	https://nodegame.org	Balietti, Stefano
Research Department B	nodeGame: Online Real-Time Synchronous Experiments v7 Versions: v7.0.4, v7.1.0	https://nodegame.org	Balietti, Stefano
B3.1839 'Illiberal Democrats'/ ProConEU	SurveyVoice (SVoice): A comprehensive guide for recording voice answers in surveys	https://github.com/KostaGav/SVoice	Höhne, Jan Karem; Gavras, Konstantin; Qureshi, Danish Daniel
B3.1839 'Illiberal Democrats'/ ProConEU	SurveyImage (SImage): A comprehensive guide for collecting images in surveys	https://github.com/KostaGav/SImage	Höhne, Jan Karem; Qureshi, Danish Daniel; Gavras, Konstantin