MZES
Annual Report
2023

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Introduction

Since its foundation in 1989, the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung MZES) has evolved into an internationally leading interdisciplinary research institute for European societies and politics. This annual report provides an overview of the activities at the MZES in 2023.

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 organised in two research departments (A and B), each consisting of three 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 2023. The second part of this report (yellow pages) provides basic information about the structure of the MZES. The main part (white pages) gives details about the research departments, the research areas, and the individual projects that were in preparation, ongoing, or completed in 2023. The appendix (grey pages) contains statistics and facts about the structure, activities, performance, and output of the centre. This introduction (blue pages) outlines some of its major developments and achievements in 2023 as well as perspectives for future research at the MZES. Throughout the introduction, readers are presented with quotations from some of our researchers and visiting fellows. They provide concise examples of recent findings from their MZES projects and their experiences at the centre.

Towards a More Inclusive Working Environment

In 2023, the MZES Executive Board, MZES staff representatives, and the equal opportunity officers continued to hold regular meetings to convert the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Board and the results from the 2022 MZES Employee Survey into concrete measures to develop an attractive and inclusive working environment at the MZES. The overarching goals include developing structures that support early career researchers, strengthening the internationalisation of the centre, and promoting equal opportunities among the diverse workforce at the MZES. Our aim is to create and refine framework conditions that favour excellent research.

For example, the most recent measures that were implemented or prepared in 2023 include a diversity concept supplementing the guidelines of the University of Mannheim and a comprehensive mentoring programme for the early career phase, which is scheduled to be launched in early 2024. The mentoring programme was initiated with support from the Lorenz von Stein foundation. These specific programmes and concepts complement the existing structures that
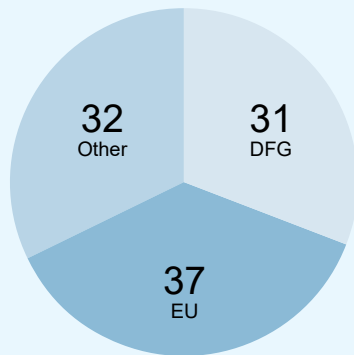
Research Projects

55
Thereof
31 in Dept. A and
24 in Dept. B

Active Projects
at the End of 2023

(see appendix 1.1)

**Sources of External Funding
2021-2023 in Percent**
(see appendix 1.3)

contribute to the training of young social scientists as a core competence of the MZES, such as the involvement in research projects and colloquia as well as the participation in workshops and conferences.

Research Activities

During 2023, the MZES researchers worked on a total of 69 projects—which is close to the number of 2022 (70). Eleven projects were completed in 2023 (13 in 2022), three continued elsewhere, and 55 projects were still active at the end of the year (which is comparable to the previous year; see appendix 1.1). 22 projects were in a preparatory stage (five more than last year), with many of them benefitting from MZES seed funding to develop proposals for external funding. These figures suggest a promising development in the coming years. Furthermore, six projects successfully acquired external funding during 2023 (15 in 2022), two of which are part of Department A and four of Department B. At the end of the reporting period, most active projects at the MZES were externally funded (35 of 56). The MZES proudly notes that 25 of its active projects in 2023 were initiated and directed by early career researchers (see the project table following the introduction).

In 2023, the largest grant in Department A and at the MZES in general—close to 1.5 million euros from the European Research Council—was awarded to Lars Leszczensky, who subsequently obtained a position as Professor of Sociology with a focus on network research at the Goethe University Frankfurt. The five-year-project is titled 'The Interplay of Children's and Parent's Networks in Shaping Each Other's Social Worlds (ChiParNet)'. It investigates how children and parents influence each other's social contacts.

In Department B, the largest grant went to Roni Lehrer for his project 'Causes and Consequences of Prime Ministerial Change'. The DFG awarded more than 400,000 euros to the MZES Fellow for his research on when and why prime ministerial change takes place and what consequences such change has on voters, parties, governments, and political representation in parliamentary democracies in general.

Including all successful projects, the total sum of external funding received in 2023 amounts to over 2.3 million euros. This is considerably less than in the previous two, exceptionally successful years (5.1 million euros in 2021 and 5.4 million euros in 2022) and below the annual average since 2001 (3.4 million euros). The newly acquired grants account for more than 78 million euros in total since 2001.

Exemplary Finding Project A3.2010

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

"Our study shows that immigrant parents who have a background in STEM fields, i.e. science, technology, engineering and mathematics, are similarly effective in transferring their skills to their children as native parents who have a background in STEM fields once the structural inequalities between native and immigrant families are taken into account. However, this is not enough to close the achievement gap to native students in STEM subjects."
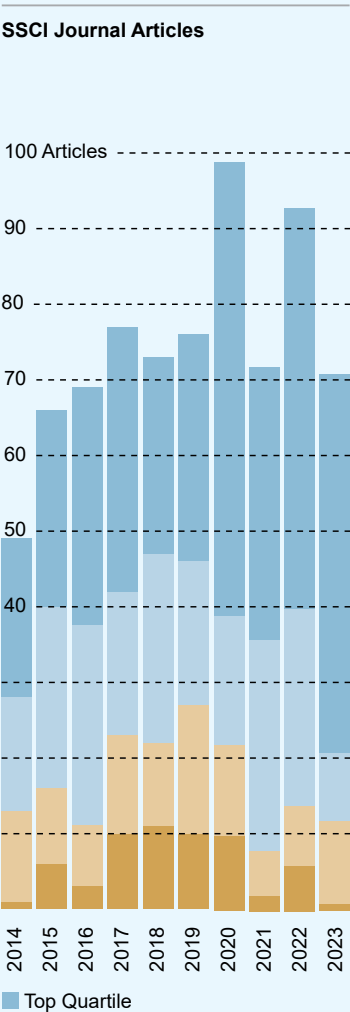
Tamara Gutfleisch
Researcher

SSCI Journal Articles

100 Articles

90

80

70

60

50

40

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

■ Top Quartile

Articles in Top Journals

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

Two phenomena 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. In Research Department A, they include the formerly NORFACE-financed and now DFG-financed 'Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries' (CILS4EU), the 'German Center for Integration and Migration Research' (DeZIM), and the DFG Research Group 'Reconfiguration and Internalization of Social Structure' (RISS). In Research Department B, 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 that surpass customary social science standards and fluctuate considerably over time. But 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 healthy development that the total funding amount in 2023, as in the years before, is composed of individual project grants from various funding agencies, which means that the centre's external funding rests on many pillars, with an increasingly stable role of EU (ERC) funds. As in the previous years, the largest grant is from this source.

The reason that the MZES is strongly committed to funding its research projects through external grants is not just to increase its budget. Rather, the centre values the peer-reviewed external evaluation conducted by the funding agencies. The centre thus routinely secures another round of internal 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 external grants obtained by the MZES is provided by German sources that finance basic research, notably the German Research Foundation (DFG) and several private foundations, in particular the Volkswagen Foundation and the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. In 2023, the DFG remained a stable source of grants (23 percent), while the European Union dominated (65 percent), with other foundations (4 percent) and the state of Baden-Württemberg (7 percent) also contributing to project funding at the MZES. Considering the period from 2021 to 2023, EU funding (37 percent) has now overtaken the DFG's share of 31 percent (see appendix 1.3).

	2019 All	2020 All	2021 All	2022 All	2023 All	2023 English
Books	**7**	**8**	**11**	**3**	**1**	**1**
Monographs	5	4	3	1	1	1
Edited volumes	2	4	8	2	0	0
Journal articles	**91**	**142**	**117**	**123**	**91**	**88**
SSCI citation index	76	99	78	93	71	71
Other scientific	15	43	39	30	20	17
Chapters in edited vols.	**35**	**31**	**33**	**21**	**18**	**12**
In English language	15	20	23	16	12	12
In other language	20	11	11	5	6	-
Working papers etc.	**13**	**31**	**21**	**5**	**6**	**2**
MZES	1	0	3	0	0	0
Others	12	31	18	5	6	2
Conference presentations	**162**	**98**	**143**	**105**	**108**	**100**

On the output side, publications are among the most important indicators of research productivity. Since the pandemic, the number of conference presentations has remained below the level of earlier years. The pandemic might have contributed to an unusually high number of journal articles in 2020, which has partially carried into 2022 and 2023, with numbers higher than in the pre-pandemic years (see table). The number of articles in journals that are referenced in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) remains very high and in 2023 reached 77 percent of all journal articles. These articles are especially prestigious for scholars, as they appear in high-ranking national and especially international outlets. We are particularly delighted to see that—even by the high standards set by the SSCI—articles by MZES authors appear in journals that are cited relatively often and thus belong to the group of journals with a high impact factor. This is illustrated by the bar graph, which gives more detailed information about the quality of journals referenced in the SSCI. The SSCI categorises journals according to their subject and then ranks the journals based on the relative number of citations (Journal Impact Factor), since 2023 reported in the variant normalised across categories (Journal Citation Indicator). In this graph, the dark blue part of the columns represents articles by MZES authors in journals that rank among the top 25 percent in their respective category. In line with a long-term development that reflects the ever-growing

Project report:
please see p. 86

Key publication:
Mader, M., Gavras, K., Hofmann, S. C., Reifler, J., Schoen, H., and Thomson, C. (2023, in press). International threats and support for European security and defence integration: Evidence from 25 countries. *European Journal of Political Research*.

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

"Perceptions of external threats are associated with more favourable views on European integration in the security and defence domain. This result even holds for Eurosceptics, who temporarily accept integration in this domain when they perceive external threats."

Harald Schoen
Project director

importance of journal articles, the number of books published by MZES researchers is below the respective indicator from earlier years.

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

Apart from grants and publications, the MZES recognises and appreciates other forms of scientific output, whose production is 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, the 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 very active in 2023 in making their research known to the public (see appendix 1.7). Their expertise was much sought after because it covered a variety of highly salient issues, such as the advance of the radical right in many European countries and migration topics. One important event for German politics this year was the creation of the political party 'Bündnis Sahra Wagenknecht', which was prominently covered by Sarah Wagner and Marc Debus. In their research project at the MZES, they projected that the party is likely to attract many AfD voters in upcoming regional elections in Germany. Given their timely results, this story was widely reported in national and international news outlets. Additionally, many researchers at the MZES analysed political events from the Rhine-Neckar region, for example the mayoral elections in Mannheim or the partition of Ludwigshafen's sitting mayor, Jutta Steinruck, with the SPD. During the past year, the MZES released two new editions of their policy paper series 'MZES Fokus' on topics of online discrimination and media-driven stigmatisation.

Personnel Development

Despite a growing trend towards diversity, the bulk of MZES research is still shaped and directed by professors from the School of Social Sciences. In 2023, 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 very high

Research Staff

90

Researchers at the End of 2023

(see appendix 1.4)

(32 compared to 33 in 2022; 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.

But the major strength of the MZES is that its research projects are not exclusively developed and led by professorial staff. Early career researchers lead more than one third of all projects active in 2023 (see table on page 18 f). It is mainly MZES Fellows who are driving this substantial enrichment of the research programme. They regularly contribute promising research initiatives. External postdocs and scientists employed in the MZES infrastructure also provide valuable project initiatives.

In 2023, a new MZES Executive Board started its term. Sabine Carey took office as Irena Kogan's successor as MZES director and Thomas Bräuninger as the new head of Department B in February 2023. The MZES Executive Board is composed of Sabine Carey (Director), Marc Helbling (head of Department A), and Thomas Bräuninger (head of Department B).

With 39, the number of researchers at the MZES who were financed by external funds in 2023 remained at a high level. Only 19 of the centre's employed scientists were financed by internal funds. This includes four full-time positions in the Data and Methods Unit (DMU) plus several temporary fellowships and MZES grants for project preparations. The concept for the DMU allows the advertisement of positions as temporary with the potential conversion into permanent positions. This gives the centre the option to adapt to its changing needs in terms of methods and to promote young researchers in the post-Ph.D. phase, while introducing more flexible career paths and the opportunity to keep valuable staff after a formal evaluation.

2023 was marked by some fluctuation in the MZES Fellow positions. We are delighted to welcome Lena Huber, Or Tuttnauer, Jana Berkessel, and Korinna Lindemann as fellows at the MZES. Paul Bauer has left the MZES for positions at the LMU Munich and the University of Freiburg. As mentioned above, Lars Leszczensky secured an ERC fund and became Professor of Sociology at the Goethe University Frankfurt. Tobias Ebert obtained an Assistant Professorship of Behavioral Science & Technology at the University of St. Gallen, Switzerland. In the MZES administration and infrastructure, Jan Dillhöfer temporarily took over more responsibilities in the Public Relations office.

In 2023, the MZES advertised several visiting fellowships for the first time. The program addressed early career researchers with a focus on international scholars. Those who were accepted had the chance to spend two to four weeks at the MZES, receiving financial compensation for their visit. Visiting fellowships were awarded to Jihed Ncib (UCD, Dublin), Oguzan Alkan (University of Texas), Amr Abdelwahed (Cairo University), and Xinyi Zhao (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock). Jihed Ncib and Xinyi Zhao provided us with quotes about their visits at the MZES.

Exemplary Finding Project A3.1909

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

"In a year in which 'pretty privilege' was trending on social media, our analysis of household panel data finds that this privilege does not apply to everyone. While highly attractive majority group native Germans indeed earn more than their less attractive peers, we find only inconsistent evidence for such a premium among highly attractive people with a migration background."

Johanna Gereke
MZES Fellow and project director

May 2023

"My time as a visiting fellow at the MZES was a great opportunity to network, receive feedback on my doctoral dissertation, as well as attend workshops and seminars. It was also very rewarding as I was invited by an MZES colleague to contribute to a case study in his book on Quantitative Text Analysis."

Jihed Ncib
University College Dublin

September 2023

"I feel so lucky to have the opportunity to visit MZES. Thanks a lot for hosting me. I want to express my heartfelt appreciation for all your kindness and help. I really enjoyed every day in MZES and I will definitely miss everything about this place, and the people here. Thank you for everything!"

Xinyi Zhao
Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Project report:
please see p. 83

Key publication:
Tuttnauer, O., and Hazan, R. Y. (2023, in press): Government–Opposition Relations and the Vote of No Confidence. Political Studies.

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

"The vote of no-confidence in parliamentary democracies is not just a tool to keep the government in check but also influences how the opposition behaves. Our comparative study shows that greater restrictions on the use of the vote of no confidence correlate with less conflictual forms of opposition behaviour in parliament."

Or Tuttnauer
MZES Fellow and project director

Outlook and Acknowledgements

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 confidence and optimism. It is 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 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. To achieve this, the Executive Board, staff representatives, and the equal opportunity officers continue working on initiatives to promote an inclusive working environment. Further activities in the following years are exemplified by an 'Open Research Lab', which is intended to offer more opportunities for collaboration and exchange. The MZES Employee Survey will be repeated in 2025, and preparations are already underway.

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

As in previous years, the MZES Executive Board would like to thank the many institutions and individuals without whom the many achievements of the centre would not have been possible: the state of Baden-Württemberg, especially the Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts; the University of Mannheim, especially its president, vice presidents, and administration; the University of Mannheim's School of Social Sciences and its dean; the Lorenz von Stein Foundation for its continuing generous support of the centre; the project directors who constantly mobilise creativity, time, and energy to contribute to the research programme 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 they devote to the common enterprise; our staff representatives and the equal opportunity officers striving for a more inclusive working environment; and the infrastructural, managerial, and administrative staff of the MZES, without whose continuous effort the centre would not be able to thrive. Last, but by no means least, we would like to express the centre's gratitude to all members of its international Scientific Advisory Board for their critical feedback and very helpful guidance, in particular to its outgoing member Bernhard Kittel.

Department A: European Societies and their Integration

A1 Institutions of Societal Integration: Market Economies, Organisations, and Welfare States	A2 Dimensions of Societal Integration: Social Stratification and Social Inequalities	A3 Focus Groups of Societal Integration: Migration and Ethnic Minorities
A1.1902 Möhring, Naumann, Sommerfeld Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State	■ **A2.1805 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)
A1.1905 Bettina Müller, Sajons Aspiring Migrant Entrepreneurs in Germany	■ **A2.1807 Blom, Wolf, Bruch** Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys	**A3.1816 Mata, Kalter** Social Integration, Health Behaviour and Well-Being Among Immigrants
	# **A2.1809 Bauer** TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)	# ■ **A3.1817 Leszczensky** Religion, Religiosity, and the Integration of Muslim Youth
	# **A2.1810 Krapf** Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families	**A3.1819 Kogan** Partnership Formation in the Context of Migration
	▶ **A2.1906 Frölich** Education, Poverty and Inequality in South Asia	# **A3.1820 Brandt, Hillmann, Kuhnle** Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations
	A2.1908 Stuckenschmidt, Kreuter CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making	# **A3.1909 Gereke, Schunck** The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness
	A2.2009 Kogan Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities in Europe (PIONEERED)	# ▲ **A3.2001 Leszczensky et al.** Ethnic Composition, School Ideology, and Boundaries Between Arab and Jewish Students
	# ■ **A2.2011 Kreuter, Bach, Kern** Fairness in Automated Decision-Making—FairADM	**A3.2010 Kogan** Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns
	A2.2016 Bless, Wänke, Wolbring Objective and Subjectively Experienced Financial Inequalities	**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
	A2.2106 Traunmüller RISS CoRE—Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research	**A3.2025 Helbling** Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network
	# **A2.2112 Keusch, Wenz** Understanding, Measuring, and Alleviating Inequalities in Digital Technology Use	# **A3.2105 Zhang** Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion
	A2.2205 Gebauer ACT: Why are the Big Two of Agency and Communion so Fundamental?	# **A3.2202 Auer** Regional Variation of Anti-Muslim Racism in the German Labour Market
	# **A2.2206 Kern, Gummer, Weiß** Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys	# **A3.2203 Kleinewiese, Kalter** Causes and Mechanisms of Cyber-discrimination
	▶ **A2.2208 Gummer, Keusch, Wolf** Utilizing the Potentials of Twin Studies	# ▶ **A3.2210 Morgenstern** I Do(n't) Have a Choice: Gender and Migration Decision Making
	▶ **A2.2209 Keusch, Kreuter** Improving Inference from Passively Collected Smartphone Data	**A3.2216 Kogan** The Knowledge Network on Racism Research (WinRa)
	# ▲ **A2.2302 Ebert** Personality Homophily in Residential Choice	# ▲ **A3.2303 Leszczensky** The Interplay of Children's and Parents' Networks
		# ▶ **A3.2306 Morgenstern, Kleinewiese** Human Trafficking in East Africa
		# ▶ **A3.2311 Gereke** Beyond (In-)Group Solidarity

▶ Project has reached the status 'in preparation' or 'ongoing' in 2023.
▲ Project is continued elsewhere.
■ Project was completed in 2023.
Project directed/initiated by early career researcher(s).

Core projects are highlighted in grey.

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

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

B1 Conditions of Democratic Governance: Behaviour and Orientations of Citizens	B2 Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions	B3 Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization
B1.1822 Schmitt-Beck (GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion	# **B2.1833 Bernauer** Textual Measures of Populism (TEMPOP) for the Analysis of Party Competition and Political Behaviour	■ **B3.1838 Schoen, Braun** 'Illiberal Democrats'/ ProConEU
B1.1823 Schoen (GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies	**B2.1846 Debus et al.** Where Is My Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about Ideological Positions of Political Parties	■ **B3.1839 Schoen, Mader** Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump
B1.1824 Schmitt-Beck The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System	**B2.2002 Debus, Stecker et al.** Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration	■ **B3.1853 Marinov, Bräuninger, Schoen** The Hybrid Wars of Information
B1.2005 Traunmüller, Helbling Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation: New Immigrants, Policy Decisions and Citizens' Responses	# **B2.2004 Kurella** Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems	
► **B1.2018 Carey** Security Threats and Fragile Commitments: Stress-Testing Public Support for Human Rights Across Europe	**B2.2021 Gschwend, Engst** Get the Word Out. The Formation and Political Impact of Judicial Opinion-Writing	
# **B1.2019 Cohen** Political Reactions to Local Housing Market Dynamics	# **B2.2022 Lehrer** Causes and Consequences of Prime Ministerial Change	
# ■ **B1.2024 Bach** Filter Bubbles, Alternative News and Political Polarization	**B2.2023 Mühlböck, Debus** RISKOPIA: Coping With Uncertainty in Representative Democracy	
B1.2107 Traunmüller The Impact of Social Structure, Discrimination and Violence on the German Muslim Community	# **B2.2212 Debus, Wagner** Challenges of Radical Left and Left-wing Populist Parties for Party Competition and Coalition Politics in Western Europe	
■ **B1.2108 Traunmüller** Pressure to Conform, Self-Censorship, and the Concealment of Discriminatory Attitudes in the Everyday Life of Authorities	# **B2.2214 Tuttnauer** Dynamics of Government– Opposition Parliamentary Relations and Public Attitudes	
# **B1.2201 Lehrer** Party Policy Ambiguity and its Consequences for Political Representation and Satisfaction with Democracy	# ► **B2.2310 Huber** Social Group Appeals: Prevalence, Functions, and Consequences	
B1.2204 Wessler, Chan, Müller Implicit and Explicit Racism in News and Social Media		
# ► **B1.2211 Bach** Political Identities in an Era of Alternative News		
# ► **B1.2301 Wenz** Acceptance of Smartphone Technologies for Social Science Data Collection		
► **B1.2304 Wessler, Chan** Responsible Terrorism Coverage - Part 2 (ResTeCo-2)		
► **B1.2305 Gschwend** Election forecasts for the German federal election 2025		
# ► **B1.2309 Cohen, Auer, Morgenstern** Politicised Wokeness, Residential Mobility, and Spatial Polarisation		

The MZES—an Overview

The Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, MZES) was founded in 1989 as an interdisciplinary institute of the University of Mannheim. It is the largest university-based research institute in the German social sciences, steadily building its international leading position. A total of 90 scholars are currently working at the MZES.

Mission

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

Organisation

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

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

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

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

Governance

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

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

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

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

Research Staff by Source of Funds
Numbers, December 2023

19 — MZES Budget
32 — University of Mannheim
39 — External Research Grants
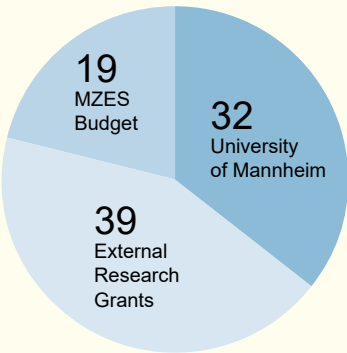
(see appendix 1.4)

MZES organizational chart

Supervisory Board

Scientific Advisory Board

Executive Board

Head of Department A

Director

Head of Department B

Managing Director

Research Departments

A
European Societies and their Integration

B
European Political Systems and their Integration

Infrastructure
Computer Department
Data and Methods Unit
Library
Public Relations
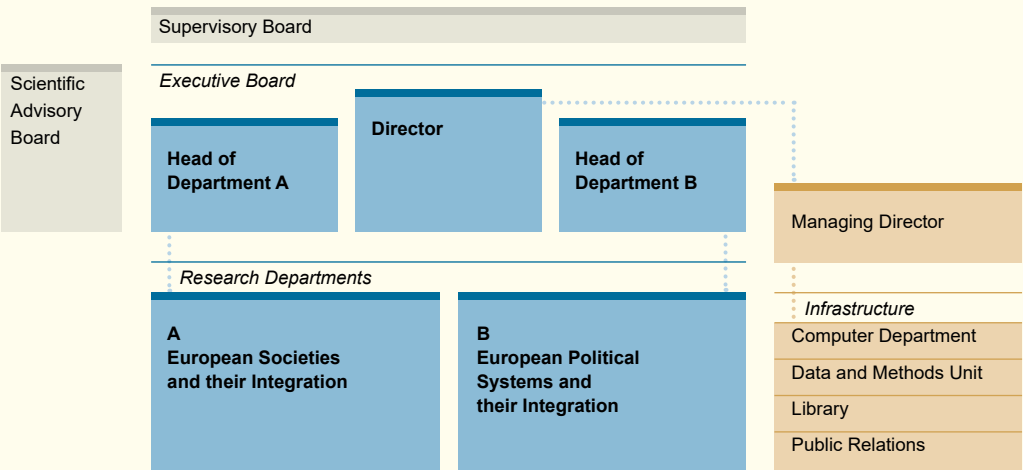
The **Scientific Advisory Board (*Wissenschaftlicher Beirat*)** is composed of internationally renowned scholars. It reviews the MZES Research Programme and gives advice on individual projects as well as on the centre's development. Its members for the year 2023 are:

- Prof. Dr. Bernhard Kittel (University of Vienna),
- Prof. Karen Phalet, Ph.D. (KU Leuven),
- Prof. Jason Reifler, Ph.D. (University of Exeter),
- Prof. Dr. Stefani Scherer (University of Trento), and
- Prof. Dr. Petra Schleiter (University of Oxford).

Projects, the Research Programme, and Research Funding

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

Research at the MZES takes the form of projects which are funded by external grants. The Supervisory Board decides on the inclusion of a project in the MZES Research Programme based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Board. MZES projects therefore need to pass two rounds of quality control—first by the Scientific Advisory Board and second by national and international funding agencies.

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

Researchers

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

Research Staff by Gender, December 2023

19 Budget-Financed MZES Researchers
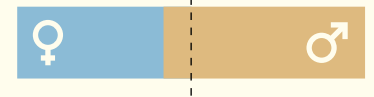
39 Grant-Financed MZES Researchers
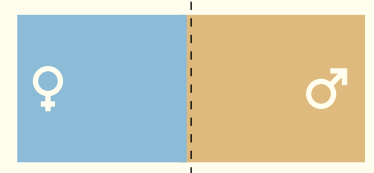
32 University Researchers active at the MZES
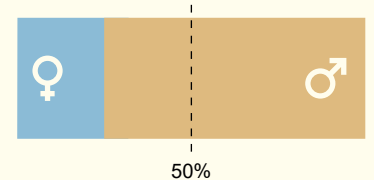
50%

(see appendix 1.4)

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

This graph does not include Student Assistants.

Research Staff by Status and Gender, December 2023

Professors

♀ 4   ♂ 20

Permanent Contract Postdocs

♀ 1   ♂ 5

Fixed-term Contract Postdocs

♀ 14   ♂ 10

PhD students

♀ 16   ♂ 20

Student Assistants

♀ 18   ♂ 19

(see appendix 1.4)

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

professors and postdocs from the School of Humanities, the Department of Economics, the Business School, and the School of Business Informatics and Mathematics. Only one third of the researchers (postdocs, Ph.D. students, and researchers from the centre's Data and Methods Unit, and the Computer Department) are financed from the regular budget of the MZES. All other researchers, many of them Ph.D. students, are financed through external grants. The share of female researchers has shown little fluctuation over the last few years. At present, almost half of all grant-financed 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 2023, the fellows at the MZES were Dr. Daniel Auer, Dr. Jana Berkessel, Dr. Paul C. Bauer, Dr. Johanna Gereke, Dr. Lars Leszczensky, Dr. Korinna Lindemann, and Dr. Jonas Voßemer in Research Department A and Dr. Lena Maria Huber, Dr. Anna-Sophie Kurella, Dr. Roni Lehrer, and Dr. Or Tuttnauer in Research Department B. In addition, the MZES regularly invites applications for international conferences organised by postdoc researchers.

Supporting Research: the Centre's Infrastructure and Administration

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

Department A: European Societies and their Integration

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

Our current research projects continue the comparative analysis of living conditions and life chances in Europe, including socio-psychological and economic perspectives alongside purely sociological ones. They also acknowledge the long-term challenges of globalization and European integration, which have not only altered individual societal risks but also accelerated pressures on institutions to reform. Within this scope, Department A conducts in-depth research to investigate the consequences of international migration, demographic changes and an increasingly heterogeneous population, combining the sociological understanding of long-term processes and cross-national institutional diversity with the analysis of current socio-demographic challenges to the integration of European societies. Analytically and empirically, research in Department A aims to integrate macro-level institutional and micro-level actor-centred perspectives as well as to detect the social processes and mechanisms underlying cross-national, time-related, and social group difference.

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

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

The nexus between market and non-market institutions as well as between production and protection systems is at the heart of this research area's analytical interest. The theoretical starting point is that social action is embedded in specific social and institutional contexts, which structure opportunities and constraints. Coordination, information, and influence capacities are shaped by networks, which relate individual and corporate actors. Furthermore, the institutional change of market economies and welfare states is dependent on societal support by collective actors and

individuals on the one hand and affects their social relations and conditions on the other hand. These institutional differences and changes in welfare states and market economies finally entail immediate and long-term consequences for the life chances of individuals, social groups and families.

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

Active projects in 2023

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

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: After four years of funding, the FIS-BMAS junior research group is now focussing on publishing the results. One study (accepted for publication) investigates whether pensioners with a foreign ethnic background are perceived as less deserving to receive a pension than native pensioners. A factorial survey experiment finds support for welfare chauvinist attitudes: native respondents grant lower pensions to pensioners with perceived non-German ancestry than to other pensioners, even if both have the same income, contribution years, and number of children. In two other papers, we use similar designs and show that such discriminatory attitudes are also found in the perception of fair wages, of social assistance, of unemployment benefits and of the sanctioning of the unemployed.

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

Director(s)/
Bettina Müller,
Christoph Sajons
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2019 to 2024
Status/
in preparation

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

Current stage: In 2023, we mainly worked on a systematic review of articles on possible differences in the treatment of individuals and entrepreneurs by financial institutions of all kinds. In the review of about 130 relevant papers, we saw evidence of possible discrimination against minorities, migrants, and female entrepreneurs in many places. Another result of the literature review is that authors have mainly used survey and qualitative data, so that in many cases it remains unclear whether discrimination really takes place. After finishing the literature review, we will therefore examine the lending and borrowing practices of German financial institutions with (field) experiments.

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

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

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

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

Active projects in 2023

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

Results: Our project explored the lifelong development of social health inequalities with two primary goals: understanding how life events tied to family and work affect individual health and examining their influence on the health of others in the household. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel for a long-term perspective, we gained insights into the enduring health effects of events such as marriage, divorce, and precarious employment.

In work package 1, we examined the health effects of marriage and divorce. We demonstrated that the long-term health advantages of marriage were less significant than anticipated. Divorce predominantly influenced short-term mental health, with exceptions for specific groups such as childless women and those with young children, who encountered enduring mental health challenges.

In the second work package, we examined the impact of precarious employment—unstable, physically or mentally demanding, or low-paying—on people's health. We documented both immediate and long-term effects on physical and mental health. Even after leaving precarious jobs, the negative health consequences could persist.

In work package 3, we used cutting-edge analytical methods to explore how one partner's job affected the health of both partners in couples living together. We found substantial gender differences: when women had partners who faced unemployment or job insecurity for a long time, their health suffered—whereas men were not affected by their partner's long-term precarious employment. This was more common in couples with lower education levels, suggesting that lower economic security or traditional gender roles may increase the health risks in couples.

Our project showed that prolonged job insecurity and adverse employment conditions are a serious threat to people's health and their families. In contrast, getting married didn't always lead to better health. Certain groups, such as unmarried men, lower-educated couples, and childless women, were more vulnerable to health challenges during life transitions. Our research produced new insights into how social inequalities in health can worsen due to unequal opportunities in family and work.

Director(s)/
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2014 to 2023
Status/
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Christian Bruch
Researcher(s)/
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DFG
Duration/
2017 to 2023
Status/
completed

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

Results: The project examined the usefulness of procedures for imputing planned missing values resulting from modular questionnaire designs (MQDs). The aim of the imputations was to obtain a complete data set ready for secondary data analysis. Our research focussed on the application of MQDs in social science surveys, which underlie typical conditions such as relatively small sample sizes, large numbers of variables, low variable/item correlations, and categorical levels of measurement.

To achieve our research aims, we ran Monte Carlo simulations on datasets of the German Internet Panel (GIP) using high-performance computers of the federal state of Baden-Wuerttemberg (bwHPC).

Our research project produced several key results: First, the allocation of items of the same topic to the same module (assuming a high correlation of these items) led to worse imputation-based estimates than a random allocation or an allocation of items of the same topic to different modules. Due to the large number of small correlations in our data, we observed only few differences between the last two strategies. Second, we compared the performance of a series of different imputation methods regarding their ability to produce complete datasets that allow for estimates with acceptable quality when applying MQDs. For small samples and large numbers of variables, which are typical for social science surveys, we obtained good results with imputation methods that simplify the imputation models. Examples are procedures that reduce the number of predictors.

Third, we examined item nonresponse, which can occur in addition to the planned missing values in MQDs. We showed that serious problems arise when the proportion of nonresponse from the sum of both sources is too large and when item nonresponse is missing not at random (MNAR). Thus, we recommend reducing the number of planned missing values for items that are expected to produce high levels of item nonresponse.

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 third year of the project, the data for study 2 of the project was collected, in which we compare text and audio data. Study 2 is currently in the review process. Based on the promising results, we have conducted an additional study (Study 3) in which we specialize in political trust. The data for Study 3 has already been collected and aims to provide a detailed and high-quality survey of factors influencing general and political trust. We are currently investigating how trust judgments are made and whether they are only rational or also affective.

Director(s)/
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Researcher(s)/
Camille Marie Landesvatter
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2018 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

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

Current stage: We have enhanced our analysis of German survey datasets with a new sub-project that leverages Norwegian registry data. This extensive dataset enables us to examine adaptation processes over time with increased statistical power. In a first study, we investigate the timing of parental separation and stepfamily formation, along with their impacts on children's academic performance. In the second paper based on Norwegian registry data concentrates on predicting children's cognitive abilities in the years preceding parental separation. Both studies have been presented at international conferences and are in the final stages of preparation for publication in international journals.

Director(s)/
Markus Frölich
Researcher(s)/
Asmus Zoch
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MZES
Duration/
2019 to 2024
Status/
in preparation

A2.1906 Education, Poverty and Inequality in South Asia

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

Current stage: The project aims to empirically analyse the impact of interventions to reduce poverty and inequality in South Asia, using randomized controlled trials (RCT) as the most reliable method for causal attribution. The implementation of the project requires additional funding for the collection of primary data, for which a research proposal on digital education in India has been submitted to the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL). The funding decision is pending.

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

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

Current stage: The project has collected survey data to obtain the parameters for an agent-based simulation for modelling parking in the city of Mannheim, in which parking opportunities are influenced by a smart (AI) system. The next steps involve analysing the data and feeding individual preferences and utility functions to assess the social impact of AI-based smart city systems into the social simulations.

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Ruben L. Bach,
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Researcher(s)/
Christoph Kilian Theil,
Frederic Marcus Gerdon
Daria Szafran
Funding/
Volkswagen Foundation
Duration/
2019 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

Current stage: In 2023, we co-authored three papers that explore, from a cross-national perspective, the intersectional inequalities in students' sense of belonging to school, academic achievement, and participation in shadow education at various stages of the educational path to be submitted to academic journals. In June, we presented our findings on intersectional inequalities in academic achievement at the ECSR thematic conference 'Effort and Social Inequality' in Madrid. We further contributed to the final project report by providing an analysis of promising practices to tackle ethnic, social, and gender inequality in education.

Director(s)/
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Baden-Württemberg Stiftung
Duration/
2020 to 2023
Status/
completed

A2.2011 Fairness in Automated Decision-Making— FairADM

Results: In the rapidly evolving landscape of algorithmic decision-making (ADM), questions surrounding its potential reinforcement of social inequality have gained considerable attention. The project investigated critical aspects of ADM, focussing on its profound implications for the social sciences and the broader societal landscape.

Our main goal was to address the relationship between ADM and social inequality, algorithmic fairness, and distributive justice. In a first paper, we demonstrated the potential of the social

sciences to enrich the discourse on ADM by emphasising the importance of uncovering and mitigating biases in training data, understanding data processing and analysis, and exploring the social contexts in which algorithms operate. In a second paper, we introduced a crucial distinction between algorithmic fairness and distributive justice in data-driven decision-making, fostering a systematic investigation of their interplay. We proposed the concept of 'error fairness' as a new measure of algorithmic fairness and provided arguments for the explicit inclusion of distributive justice principles in allocation decisions. In a third paper, we evaluated the practical application of ADM in public employment services, with a focus on predicting jobseekers' risk of long-term unemployment. We emphasised the significance of transparent modelling decisions and systematic evaluations in the implementation of statistical profiling techniques.

Collectively, these papers highlight the crucial role of the social sciences in mitigating the unintended consequences of ADM. They argue for a holistic understanding of fairness and justice in algorithms that goes beyond mere predictive accuracy. 'Error fairness' offers a novel perspective on evaluating fairness in algorithms, emphasising that prediction errors should not systematically differ across individuals.

In conclusion, our project shows ways for the social sciences to contribute to a more fairer use of ADM. By addressing biases, understanding the interplay of fairness and justice, and emphasizing transparency, we provide valuable insights to gain a comprehensive understanding of the social impacts of algorithmic decision-making.

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

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

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

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

Current stage: Previous work in this project showed that individuals' subjective perceptions of financial inequality substantially influence life satisfaction. Subsequent studies in the reporting period demonstrated that subjective perceptions of inequality depend on individuals' beliefs in a just world. Moreover, in another line of research studies, we showed that subjective perceptions of financial inequality have a lower impact on subjective well-being when individuals hold hierarchy-legitimizing ideologies.

Director(s)/
Florian Keusch,
Christoph Sajons
Researcher(s)/
Johanna Mehltretter
Funding/
Fritz Thyssen Foundation
Duration/
2021 to 2023
Status/
completed

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

Results: To overcome the limitations of traditional survey data, social scientists have recently turned to new forms of data and novel approaches to data collection that promise faster, more frequent, and potentially more accurate information for social science research in general and studies on immigration and integration in particular. This project, supported by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, examined three examples of new data sources: (1) passively collected data from smartphone sensors and apps, (2) aggregated internet search queries, and (3) responses obtained from voting advice applications (VAAs).

For each of the three approaches, we conducted systematic reviews of the existing literature, discussed their benefits and limitations, identified issues that need further clarification, and provided best-practice examples and user guidelines for future research in these areas. We identified 41 studies using smartphones for data collection in the context of migration and integration research. The review revealed concerns about passive data collection regarding privacy and data security as the main obstacle, leading to low participation rates and missing data. For Google Trends, we coded 360 social science studies published between 2010 and 2021. The results show that the large majority fails to assess the internal validity of their Google Trends measure, does not consider whether the data are reliable across samples, and does not discuss the (lack

of) generalisability. Similarly, we examined 175 VAA studies and identified several open fields for future research, e.g., in the area of political information of immigrants. We also found important methodological issues limiting the external validity of the existing findings due to the reliance on volunteer samples in VAA studies.

Additionally, we worked on two of the open issues identified in the systematic reviews. We developed a systematic approach to selecting and validating keywords from Google Trends to measure xenophobic attitudes. The results for Germany show that when initially selecting a long list of potential keywords, only very few terms pass the steps of internal validation. Thus, our findings make us skeptical about the measurement of attitudes in general and anti-immigrant attitudes in particular with Google Trends data. We also conducted an experiment to measure the effect of providing feedback in a VAA on participants' answers compared to a traditional survey. The outcome suggests that the feedback mechanism does not change the answers themselves but leaves open the possibility that it changes the composition of the sample.

A2.2103 Social Status and Pandemic Spread

Director(s)/
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DFG
Duration/
2021 to 2023
Status/
completed

Results: Research on pandemics usually suggests that pandemics hit people of lower social status particularly strongly. Challenging this suggestion, we hypothesise that this only applies to the later phases of pandemics and that in the critical early phases, pandemics spread primarily among people of higher social status. In a preliminary study, we found evidence for our phase-sensitive model in two pandemics (COVID-19 and the 1918/19 Spanish Flu) and three nations (US, England, Germany). To gain a deeper theoretical understanding of our model, we addressed three main research questions: (RQ1) The preliminary evidence for our model was based on regional COVID-19 data. Does that evidence generalise to the individual level? We used web-scraped US mortality data from the COVID-19 pandemic and found that our model also holds on the individual level. (RQ2) The preliminary evidence for our model was based on data from nations with an early pandemic onset. Does that evidence generalise to nations with later onsets—nations that had more time to prepare? We used regional COVID-19 data from 24 European nations and 50 US states and found that our model only holds in nations and states with an early pandemic onset. In nations and states that had a later onset and more time to prepare, poorer regions were always more affected. (RQ3) The preliminary evidence for our model is based on data from the first pandemic wave of COVID-19. Does that evidence generalise to the second wave, in which the virus was no longer novel to any societal stratum? We expanded our data from RQ2 to include the second wave. We found that our model holds in the second pandemic wave—but only in Europe, where the pandemic was almost completely contained between the waves. Overall, we found that pandemics initially spread among people and regions of higher

social status. We refined our theoretical understanding by pointing to two boundary conditions: Our model only holds if nations or states are hit without time to prepare, and it only holds in the second pandemic wave if the pandemic is contained between waves.

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Duration/
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 focus of this project was the implementation of the data collection and field work for our RISS Internalization Survey, a large-scale probability-based survey on social identities and political attitudes. In addition to the general German population, Turkish immigrants and German youth still in school were oversampled. The data will be available for analysis in early February 2024.

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

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Duration/
2021 to 2025
Status/
in preparation

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

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

Current stage: The project scope has been refined by focusing on the development of novel measures of smartphone skills and use based on survey data and digital behavioural data. The project proposal was revised and submitted for review to the German Research Foundation (DFG). Pilot work for the project has been presented at international conferences and workshops. An article about smartphone-specific digital inequalities has been published in a peer-reviewed journal; a second article about the measurement of smartphone use based on survey and digital behavioural data is currently under review.

Director(s)/
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EU (ERC)
Duration/
2022 to 2028
Status/
in preparation

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

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

Current stage: The project comprises four different work packages: experiments, agent-based models, panel data, and Big Data. We are still in the first year of this five-year project, and we have already started working on the first three of those four work packages. Among other things, we are designing the experiments, have started to acquire the necessary skills for agent-based modelling, and are about to pilot the questionnaire for our panel data collection in Denmark.

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Duration/
2022 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

A2.2206 Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys

Research question/goal: Despite its promising potential to reduce attrition and biases, the use of adaptive survey designs in panel studies is lacking in two critical areas: (1) in predicting nonresponse and thus creating appropriate strata and (2) in the treatments that are administered in practice. This project will pair the implementation and testing of innovative prediction methodology from the field of machine learning with innovative treatments that can be assigned to likely nonrespondents. Prediction models will be trained and evaluated in a longitudinal framework that is tailored to identify panellists at risk of nonparticipation in a given (new) panel wave. The

predicted risk scores of the most accurate model allow us to test the effectiveness of different treatments. Specifically, this project will compare the usage of innovative treatments in adaptive survey designs that aim to increase survey enjoyment to the more common differential incentives approach. Testing these strategies on a common ground will add to previous research on adaptive designs, which has been inconclusive about which approach is best suited to stimulate respondents' participation and engagement. Furthermore, the treatments will be compared and evaluated not only with respect to their effects on participation but also with regard to other, potentially unintended consequences for data quality in the long run. In addition, the transferability of the developed methodology to other panel studies will be investigated.

Current stage: During the first year of the project, we developed and implemented the prediction models that form the basis for the adaptive design of the GESIS Panel. One focus was on the comparison of standard machine learning approaches and prediction techniques that take the time series nature of panel data into account. A paper that summarises these model comparisons has been submitted for publication and is currently under review.

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

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Duration/
2022 to 2026
Status/
in preparation

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

Current stage: The project is currently in the phase of proposal development. We are conducting a further review of the literature from various strands of research, both in the area of survey methodology with a focus on satisficing and in other areas with a focus on response styles. The project funding proposal is about to be submitted to the DFG.

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Duration/
2022 to 2025
Status/
in preparation

A2.2209 Improving Inference from Passively Collected Smartphone Data (Smart Inference)

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

Current stage: We refined the focus of the project towards the donation of smartphone data. This involves methodological questions regarding representation and measurement. A proposal for funding was submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in September 2023.

A2.2302 Personality Homophily in Residential Choice

Research question/goal: The project examines whether individuals show personality homophily in residential choice, that is, whether they select areas in which people with similar personality traits already reside. Specifically, the project will analyse in three work packages whether, when, and why personality homophily occurs. Work package 1 uses large cross-sectional data from the United States to demonstrate for the first time the existence of personality homophily and to determine its spatial universality and temporal stability. Work package 2 combines panel and cross-sectional data from two countries (USA and UK) to determine under which conditions personality homophily occurs (e.g. life events and relocation motivations). Work package 3 uses a self-designed experimental setup to identify the underlying processes of personality homophily in a series of experiments (i.e. whether individuals are attracted to similar structural characteristics or whether they prefer to live with others who share their traits). Overall, all work packages aim to isolate the independent effect of personality homophily on residential location choice and to go beyond the discussion of ethnic and socioeconomic homophily.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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

Immigrants and their descendants represent a growing share of the population in Europe. Their social integration into increasingly heterogeneous societies is seen as a major societal challenge. There is evidence that the integration of immigrants and their descendants is lagging behind, with structural disadvantages, social segmentation and cultural differences being the major restraining forces. However, there are also patterns of success. At the same time, immigration and migrant integration leads to both negative and positive reactions among the host society that vary across time and countries. This variation in group-specific and country-specific outcomes needs explanation; yet, we still lack understanding of the exact mechanisms behind the differentiated processes of intergenerational integration, attitudes towards immigrants, and their complex causal interplay..

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

Projects in Research Area A3 study the conditions and mechanisms of minority ethnic groups' intergenerational integration, focusing on different aspects of integration and on different stages over the life course. Moreover, the causes of xenophobic attitudes are investigated, often by means of survey and field experiments. Apart from analysing publicly available large-scale quantitative data, many projects in this area collect and analyse their own data.

Active projects in 2023

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 2023 included processing the data from the ninth wave and preparing a follow-up proposal for the fourth funding period (2023–2024) within the DFG long-term project. Furthermore, we initiated a data harmonisation project combining data from the CILS4EU survey and the Starting Cohort 4 from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). This creates a new empirical basis and opens up new avenues for future research. Besides this, we have conducted exemplary research on ethnic differences in secondary education and in school-to-work transitions in Germany, focussing particularly on the role of non-standard educational pathways in the generation (or reduction) of ethnic inequalities when entering the labour market. We also examined minorities' experiences of discrimination in school and in encounters with the police.

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NORFACE,
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Duration/
2009 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

Director(s)/
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Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2018 to 2024
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 2023, we finished revising a major meta-analysis examining the causal relation between discrimination and well-being, which was then published in the flagship journal Psychological Bulletin. Furthermore, we have thoroughly revised a manuscript on the association between cultural identity and health behaviour using the CILS4EU data and are currently preparing it for resubmission. We have also analysed two ecological momentary assessment studies on how physical activity promotes well-being and cultural identity in the face of daily migration-specific stress. Based on the findings described in the manuscripts above, we have revised and resubmitted a funding proposal to the German Research Foundation (DFG).

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

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DFG
Duration/
2018 to 2023
Status/
completed

Results: The project examined how religion and religiosity affect the social and emotional integration of Muslim youth in Germany. Our starting point was the established finding that Muslim adolescents have fewer German friends and identify less strongly with Germany than non-Muslim immigrant-origin adolescents. In both academic and public debates, these patterns are often attributed to Muslim religiosity, although there was hardly any solid empirical evidence for this before the project began.

We used three sources of evidence to examine the role of religion and religiosity in the social–emotional integration of Muslim adolescents. First, we comprehensively analysed longitudinal secondary data of adolescents' friendship networks and their identification with Germany. Second, we conducted qualitative group discussions with Muslim and non-Muslim adolescent friendship cliques. Third, we conducted an online survey experiment to test how Muslim and non-Muslim adolescents and young adults evaluate each other according to their religiosity.

Looking at friendship networks, we found evidence that both religion and religiosity contribute to the divide between Muslims and non-Muslims. Our secondary data analyses indicate that religion affects friendship formation more strongly than religiosity does, showing both a tendency of Muslim adolescents to befriend Muslim peers and a reluctance of non-Muslim adolescents to befriend Muslims. However, in both the group discussions and the experiment, religiosity was more decisive than religion. Our main conclusion is that both religion and religiosity are crucial to the social integration of Muslim adolescents, although their relative importance appears to vary.

We also found that Muslim religiosity is relevant, but not decisive, for how strongly young Muslims identify with Germany. While religiosity was negatively associated with national identification, this was true for both Muslim and non-Muslim adolescents of immigrant origin. Moreover, in longitudinal analyses, we found that Muslim religiosity is not related to changes in national identification over time. Taken together, these findings suggest that Muslim religiosity does not necessarily impede Muslim adolescents' identification with Germany.

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European Research Council (ERC)
Duration/
2018 to 2026
Status/
ongoing

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

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

Current stage: The project is currently completing the first wave of data collection and has started the second wave of data collection for the PARFORM panel survey on partnership formation of refugees from Syria and Afghanistan in Germany. The results from the first wave of PARFORM data as well as data from the factorial survey experiments implemented in CILS4EU-DE and the GIP have been analysed, presented at several international conferences, and prepared for publication. First papers have been submitted to scientific journals.

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Duration/
2019 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

A3.1820 Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations

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

migrants' work trajectories. This project has implications for the integration of immigrants, organizational strategies, and the larger economy.

Current stage: The project team has defined innovative measures for work trajectories and organizational structures in the Linked Employer–Employee Dataset of the Institute for Employment Research (LIAB) and is currently evaluating them. Following several rounds of revisions to accommodate the specificities from different segments and dimensions of the German labour market, the current step focusses on a comparative analysis of four areas of work. The preliminary analyses were discussed in several workshops. Taking into account the feedback from those debates, the project will produce the first set of manuscripts.

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

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Duration/
2019 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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

Current stage: In 2023, we presented the research results of our secondary data analyses using data from the German Family Panel (pairfam) at several international conferences. A first article, titled 'Pretty unequal? Immigrant-native differences in returns to physical attractiveness in Germany', was published in the Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization. Also, a handbook chapter on field experiments focussing on discrimination has been submitted for a Handbook of Quantitative Methods in Sociology as part of the Edward Elgar Research Handbooks in Sociology series. A manuscript on the effect of beauty on labour market outcomes in Germany is still under review. The project is currently in the stage of data collection (two factorial surveys and one correspondence test), and we are also preparing a manuscript evaluating different scales to measure attractiveness in surveys.

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

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

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

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

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

Our empirical analyses provide evidence on gaps related to gender and migration background as well as on intersectional patterns in the German context with regard to three dimensions

– academic performance in STEM fields, STEM participation, and labour market returns to STEM qualifications. We consider how multiple contextual factors related to immigrant origin, such as prestige attributed to STEM occupations, labour markets' STEM-related affinity, transferability of skills (above all linguistic and cultural distance), materialistic orientations, religiosity and traditionalism, and gender equality, can explain differences between specific origin groups in closing the gap in STEM participation and STEM-related outcomes.

Current stage: In its third year of funding, the project has focussed on analysing students' decision to study STEM at higher education and on the labour market returns of STEM-qualified immigrants and natives. In both cases, country-of-origin characteristics were used as main explanatory variables in the analysis of intersectional patterns in STEM outcomes with regard to gender and ethnic origin. The project is currently also examining individual-level effects as potential explanations for choosing a STEM major. Preliminary results of our analyses were presented at international conferences.

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

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Duration/
2020 to 2026
Status/
ongoing

Research question/goal: While much research has been done on right-wing populist parties and populist attitudes, there is surprisingly little research on political and religious extremism, which rejects not only the liberal forms of democracy, as populists do, but democracy in general. Such extremist attitudes can be found among the political right and left, but also among religious groups that attach more importance to religious rules than to the constitutions in their countries. The first aim of this project is to develop an innovative survey-based instrument to measure the similarities and differences between the various forms of political and religious extremism. Given the problem of social desirability bias in this field, we also propose to measure implicit extremist attitudes by means of an Implicit Association Test. This will allow us to investigate (1) how extremism can be conceptualised and measured attitudinally and how the potential of left-wing, right-wing, and Christian and Muslim religious extremism among the public can be assessed. The second aim is to compare explanatory factors of extremist views and to analyse how different forms of extremism can be explained by similar or diverging factors. In this way, we can assess (2) how the causes and consequences of these extremisms are interrelated. The third aim is to study the relationship between these extremist groups as well as between extremists and non-extremists. This will allow us to analyse (3) how extremists are perceived by others and to what extent the tensions between political parties are reflected at the individual level and thus constitute social tensions that become relevant in daily life. To test our arguments, two surveys each—with 500

Muslims and 1,500 native non-Muslims—will be conducted in Germany, the Netherlands and Great Britain.

Current stage: In 2023, we published a research article in which we developed the first implicit association test (IAT) to measure general implicit extremist attitudes in Germany, the UK, and the Netherlands. In another article submitted for peer review, we present three new scales for measuring left-wing, right-wing, and general extremist attitudes, which can be applied in all Western European countries. Finally, we have prepared a new survey in which we will collect data on extremist attitudes in Germany, France, Hungary, and Greece. Among other things, this will allow us to examine the extent to which extremists divide society and create tensions between them and non-extremists.

Director(s)/
Johanna Gereke
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2020 to 2024
Status/
in preparation

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 funding proposal for this project is currently being prepared as part of a larger Emmy Noether project and will be submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) at the end of 2023. Together with Marc Helbling and students of the MA/PhD seminar 'A Hands-On

Introduction to Survey Experiments' at the University of Mannheim, we have collected experimental survey data through an online access panel in Germany to examine demographic change, Muslim immigration, and shifting group boundaries. A paper from this project with the title 'The effects of Muslim immigration and demographic change on group boundaries in Germany' is currently still under peer review.

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: We were not successful in attracting a Freigeist Fellowship from the Volkswagen Foundation. The project proposal has therefore been integrated in an application for the NORFACE / CHANCE call for proposals 'Enhancing well-being for the future'. Together with collaborators from France, the UK, Austria, Switzerland and Germany, we submitted a short proposal titled 'Confronting Everyday Discrimination: Perspective-Taking for Enhancing Wellbeing in a Diverse Europe' in September 2023. The project explores how we can foster harmonious coexistence in diverse European societies to enhance individual and community wellbeing for the future. The project is structured in two distinct but interrelated parts:

1. What is the (causal) effect of everyday discrimination on individual wellbeing?

2. How does the adoption of the minority perspective by the majority affect community wellbeing?

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

Director(s)/
Marc Helbling
Researcher(s)/
Jan Dillhöfer
Funding/
BMFSFJ
Duration/
2020 to 2026
Status/
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: In 2023, the project team continued to focus on actively promoting collaboration between the institutes of the DeZIM Research Community, in particular by organising several cooperation projects (such as Research Network on Discrimination and Racism, FoDiRa) or by co-organising the 'FoDiRa Workshop about Discrimination and Racism' at the MZES. In May 2023, a DeZIM workshop on 'Methods of Computational Social Science' was held at the MZES. The MZES team was also significantly involved in the call for proposals, selection, and implementation of the DeZIM Workshop Series and the organisation of the 'DeZIM-Promovierendentagung', held at the WZB in October 2023.

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

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

Research question/goal: Recent trends in global migration have raised public concerns about the potentially negative consequences of ethnic diversity for social solidarity in Western societies. Few studies to date however have sought to explain how trust and cooperation can conversely be sustained in diverse settings. Against this backdrop, the proposed research aims to create novel behavioural indicators of social cohesion across multiethnic German neighbourhoods in order to analyse the emergence of positive community relations. In contrast to existing studies which predominately privilege comparisons between ethnically-homogenous and heterogeneous

areas, a key contribution of the proposed research is to focus explicitly on important unexamined differences between highly-diverse contexts in order to understand the conditions under which diversity may undermine or, conversely, promote cooperation.

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

Current stage: In its second year, the project has made progress in several studies. The first study consisted of a lost letter experiment in 13 German cities. The second involved an analysis of native–refugee contact using geolocated SOEP data. Manuscripts based on the two studies are currently under review at scientific journals. For the third study, we are designing a field experiment on language tandem partnerships between refugees and natives, with fieldwork planned for winter 2023. The fourth study consists of a survey experiment on trust in religious Muslims, which has already been fielded on the German Internet Panel. A complementary field experiment is being planned.

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

Research question/goal: Muslim immigrants in Germany and other European countries face disadvantages in the labour market. These include lower labour market participation and a higher risk of unemployment (Auer et al. 2018). But even those who succeed in gaining access to the labour market face a number of disadvantages, e.g. in occupational positioning or income, compared to the majority population (e.g. Auer et al. 2017, Schieckoff & Sprengholz 2021). In principle, these disadvantages are more pronounced among Muslim women than among Muslim men (e.g. Salikutluk et al. 2020). The gender difference is particularly evident among newly arrived refugees: after five years of residence in Germany, about 60 percent of refugee men have entered the labour market, whereas only about 30 percent of refugee women have managed to do so (Kosyakova et al. 2021). Interestingly, obvious reasons such as trauma and educational interruptions

due to flight as well as legal uncertainties seem to play only a minor role in this (Hunkler & Khourshed 2020, Hunkler et al. 2021, Kosyakova & Brenzel 2020). To date, however, there are few studies that address intersectional inequality (multiple discrimination) based on flight, gender, and religion in the labour market context (e.g. Kosyakova et al. 2021, Salikutluk & Menke 2021). In this project, we focus on the side of employers and the role of regional factors in the structural discrimination of Muslim immigrants, especially Muslim women. To do so, our analyses will examine the labour market situation of both established migrant groups and newly arrived refugees.

Current stage: In 2023, we fielded an online survey with approx.19,000 respondents and a survey experiment among approx. 4,000 companies in Germany. We then used geolocational information to link these data with comprehensive socioeconomic indicators (local unemployment, foreign share, etc.). The first analysis phase involves producing working papers by mid-2024. In addition, the project staff are investigating the possibilities to extend the project for at least one year.

Director(s)/
Julia Kleinewiese,
Frank Kalter
Researcher(s)/
Jan Dillhöfer
Funding/
BMFSFJ
Duration/
2022 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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

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

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

Current stage: In 2023, we carried out a pretest to examine whether our measurement of online discrimination works. Subsequently, we coded, catalogued, and analysed the data. Results

from the pretest have been presented at the MZES Ethnic Diversity Spring Workshop and at the FoDiRa Workshop about Discrimination and Racism. We also published a policy paper on initial descriptive results titled ‚Wer wird auf sozialen Medien diskriminiert und aus welchen Gründen? Diskriminierung auf Facebook, Instagram und Reddit' in the inhouse publication series 'MZES Fokus'. After having received feedback from several sources, the project team discussed and restructured some parts of the final vignette descriptions, which we then presented to previous and new study participants in the final phase of the data collection.

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

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

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

Current stage: Based on the feedback from the scientific advisory board, we revised the project proposal. In addition, with the support of a research assistant, we have compiled a comprehensive overview of the current state of research on the operationalisation of migration decisions in survey studies. The finalised project proposal is currently being reviewed by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

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

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

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

Current stage: We are currently working on a systematic inventory of racism research in southern Germany (Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland) and evaluating curricula and projects at state and private universities. We are also planning a conference, to be hosted by the University of Bayreuth, which will address empirical research on racism in different areas from a multidisciplinary perspective.

Director(s)/
Lars Leszczensky
Funding/
ERC
Duration/
2023 to 2028
Status/
continued elsewhere

A3.2303 The Interplay of Children's and Parents' Networks in Shaping Each Other's Social Worlds

Research question/goal: As our social worlds remain divided by categories such as ethnicity, religion, and social class, attenuating social boundaries is paramount to creating equal opportunities and building cohesive societies. Segregated networks mark boundaries from childhood on and persist through adolescence and beyond. Research stresses parents' influence on children's contacts, but it largely neglects that children also influence their parents' contacts. If we do not account for the interplay of children's and parents' networks, we may draw wrong conclusions about how segregation emerges and under which conditions it persists or diminishes. Since younger generations are ethnically and religiously more diverse, we must understand whether children adopt their parents' network structures or whether diversity in children's social lives also diversifies the social worlds of their parents.

This project aims to advance our knowledge of mutual intergenerational boundary-making by developing and testing a theory of how child–parent networks co-evolve over time in educational settings with varying degrees of diversity. It will collect an innovative panel dataset of children's

and parents' networks for multiple cohorts from kindergarten to secondary school. These unique data will allow us to rigorously examine how the interplay of children's and parents' networks affects boundaries in each other's social worlds and how this varies by children's age and diversity in educational settings.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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

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

Research question/goal: Human trafficking (HT) is an under-researched area, particularly from a quantitative research perspective. In our project, we are studying HT by undertaking field work in Tanzania, East Africa, an environment in which sex trafficking and forced labour are prevalent dangers—particularly for women and children. The project consists of two phases. First, we applied established theories from criminology to generate evidence on the mechanisms of HT in a factorial survey experiment. For this purpose, we collected initial causal evidence on the antecedents that increase or decrease the likelihood of becoming a victim or a perpetrator, i.e. a henchman in the HT business, in two different vignette experiments in a lab-in-the-field survey experimental research design. We investigate the different causes of HT and their interaction, especially in relation to the setting. Combined with qualitative evidence, the results from this study will feed into the research design of the second phase of fieldwork in 2024. In this second part, we will conduct a randomized controlled trial (RCT) of an HT prevention intervention targeting bystanders, i.e. the capable guardians in the prestudy. The results will contribute to academic discussions on information provision and change through policy interventions and will have practical implications for the local community.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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

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

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

Current stage: [This project started only recently.].

Department B: European Political Systems and their Integration

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

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

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

Orientations, expectations, and interests of individual citizens form the basis of democratic governance in modern democracies. Due to persistent societal processes of modernization, such as increasing levels of education, individualisation and fragmentation, citizens have become increasingly reluctant to follow traditional norms or authorities. Continued immigration raises questions about how migrants adapt to and interact with the political landscape and how these changes shape citizens' attitudes and behaviour. Simultaneously, available modes of involvement in democratic decision-making processes have changed rapidly due to the expansion of the repertoire for political participation beyond merely casting a vote. Examples are how social media such as Twitter or Facebook facilitate political campaigning and the organisation of political protests.

Projects in this area tackle these questions of changing behaviour, orientation and political engagement of individuals with innovative data collection methods. Similarities and differences in

these dimensions provide distinct opportunities for good governance—which seem to evolve differently in different countries. One challenge of research in this area is to develop more general explanations in situations in which differences are apparent on the individual level and to identify specific effects of contextual features.

Active projects in 2023

Director(s)/
Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
Researcher(s)/
Simon Ellerbrock,
Christian Schnaudt
Funding/
MZES,
DFG
Duration/
2009 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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

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

Current stage: In 2023, the project team primarily focussed on presenting the research findings at national and international conferences and preparing and submitting journal articles. Among other things, the team conducted research on social norms, the impact of political conversations on social polarisation processes, and questions of perceived electoral integrity among elites and

citizens and the consequences of this perceived integrity for democratic processes. A dissertation project studies the effects of cross-party contacts in Germany on affective polarisation and the underlying mechanisms, with a particular focus on multiparty systems. Furthermore, the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) has been permanently anchored as an institutionalised election study at GESIS. All the latest news can be found at https://gles.eu/.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current stage: In 2023, we conducted two 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 year. Results of our research, among others on the stability of selected attitudes and the process of voter decision-making before the federal election 2021, were presented at conferences and published in five articles.

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

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

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

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

about politics lead to the beneficial consequences for democratic politics assumed by deliberative theory?

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

Current stage: In the past year, work continued on the publication of results based on the data collected. Articles on attitudes towards everyday political conversations, political conversations with strangers, and citizens' orientations in a deliberative democracy have been published in international peer-reviewed journals. Furthermore, book contributions on media and socio-psychological effects have been published in edited volumes. The results and work in progress were also presented at the Midwestern Political Science Association (MPSA) conference in Chicago and in a meeting of the research group in Stuttgart. A monograph on different behaviour of men and women in everyday political conversations based on a dissertation project is in preparation.

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

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

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: Last year, we conducted an original survey of the German population to investigate whether immigration policy preferences across a range of policy dimensions are consistently open or closed. There is a broad consensus in the German public whether to be open or closed regarding specific immigration policies. Our findings promote a more detailed approach to studying immigration preferences, which adds nuance to the idea of immigration as a grand societal conflict.

Director(s)/
Sabine C. Carey,
Robert Johns (Colchester),
Katrin Paula (München)
Funding/
DFG
Duration/
2020 to 2026
Status/
ongoing

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

Research question/goal: One bulwark against democratic backsliding is a strong citizen commitment to defending human rights. But how strong is that commitment among European publics? This project offers a detailed two-part answer. First, it maps public attitudes to human rights across the continent with a novel cross-national survey in 25 European countries, exploring the depth and strength of these attitudes as well as broader public understandings and expectations of human rights. Second, with a detailed experimental investigation in two major European countries (Germany and the UK), we stress-test public support against security threats and explore how commitment to rights can be strengthened. Our experiments are embedded into a major two-wave panel survey. In the first stage of the experiment, we distinguish between a political threat posed by a potential terrorist attack from either a far right or an Islamist group and a non-political threat posed by Covid-19. We vary the source and content of the threat message, testing hypotheses about the role of social media and inflammatory rhetoric in driving threat perceptions. In the second stage, we analyse whether and how this heightened sense of insecurity affects attitudes towards human rights. A further experiment tests whether messages calling either for strengthened security or for a defence of human rights affect support for these rights. We focus on attitudes towards two civil liberties that are key to a lively democracy but have increasingly come under pressure: freedom of the press and right to assembly.

Current stage: After having secured DFG funding, we have hired Nadine O'Shea as postdoctoral researcher, who has taken up the position on 1 November 2023 and is based at the Technical University of Munich (TUM). We are currently developing our survey measures and experiments for threat perceptions, for the policy proposals that are meant to constrain specific certain rights

to tackle the specific threats, and for the normative and instrumental treatments for bolstering human rights support. The research design for this first major part of our project will be presented to international experts on this topic at a workshop in Mannheim in April 2024.

B1.2019 Political Reactions to Local Housing Market Dynamics

Director(s)/
Denis Cohen
Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2020 to 2024
Status/
in preparation

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

Current stage: The project has progressed in the production of research output to strengthen a planned funding proposal. A first peer-reviewed study on housing policy preferences in Germany has been published, and a book chapter on housing and voting in the 2021 German Bundestag election is forthcoming. A longitudinal study on the effects of local housing markets on voting behavior in Germany draws on an analysis of geo-referenced restricted-access data. Lastly, building upon a pilot study of German legislators' housing policy supply on Twitter, we have applied a newly developed text-based estimation framework for legislator-level salience and position scores to a second case: French legislators' Twitter communication.

Director(s)/
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Duration/
2021 to 2023
Status/
completed

B1.2024 Filter Bubbles, Alternative News and Political Polarization

Results: This project addressed the overarching research question of how alternative media and news media influence individuals' political attitudes. In a series of studies, we developed a novel methodology based on contextual word embeddings to get a better understanding of news media content and news media consumption patterns. We then integrated this method with longitudinal data analysis techniques to understand the effects of news media on consumers.

In a first study we developed a methodology to extract interpretable measurements of news media consumption from web browsing data using Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT). This technique offers a practical means for researchers, especially political scientists and communication experts, to assess online news content exposure. Our findings demonstrate that BERT can effectively estimate contextual word embeddings from textual data, facilitating the measurement of news media consumption through digital traces.

In a second study, we conducted a longitudinal analysis during the 2021 German federal election, combining three waves of panel survey data and online behaviour records. We explored the influence of exposure to populist alternative news websites on individuals' political trust, attitudes towards democracy, and key political issues. We found that alternative media outlets often framed environmental news in political terms, although their short-term impact on individual attitudes was limited and mixed.

In a third study, we investigated how alternative media outlets cover environment-related topics during the 2021 German federal election campaign. Our approach included detecting environmental news, identifying latent topics, and assessing the impact of alternative news consumption on individuals' climate attitudes. The analysis revealed that changes in populist alternative news media consumption led to specific attitudinal shifts, notably affecting satisfaction with democracy and environmental protection. Furthermore, individuals with higher alternative news consumption exhibited lower media and political trust and more populist attitudes.

In conclusion, this project advances our understanding of how alternative media and news media collectively influence political attitudes. These insights contribute to our knowledge of media exposure, political behaviour, and their implications for democratic societies.

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 un-solved pattern in Western European immigration societies. A dominant explanation for this is the discrimination or exclusion of Muslim immigrants by the majority population. However, beyond the often individually experienced discrimination in everyday situations, Muslim individuals are subject to a more severe and increasingly visible form of xenophobia: violence and acts of terror, which explicitly target Muslims indiscriminately. Moreover, radical Islamic terror organizations try to fuel this vicious cycle. Caught between a faction of radicalized Muslims and hostile, Islamo-phobic 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 funda-mentally 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 soci-ety, 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, iden-tity, 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 in-novative measurement strategy using a conjoint experiment to estimate the importance of religion within individuals' multidimensional social identity. Furthermore, our proposed empirical analysis employs an experimental design to evaluate how social identity as well as political preferences and behaviour are linked to perceptions of violence and discrimination.

Current stage: The project team has completed an extensive literature review and is currently pretesting the questionnaire design and the planned survey experiments on Muslim identity and

violent threat perception. In addition, we are finalizing the documents for ethical review and preparing a preregistered analysis plan.

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2021 to 2023
Status/
completed

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

Results: The aim of the project was to provide experimental evidence on the nature and extent of pressure to conform, self-censorship, and the concealment of discriminatory attitudes in customer-facing public authorities and to explain these with reference to specific authority structures and cultures. We implemented two list experiments in our own public authority survey to measure the refusal of public authority employees to openly express a) racist views and b) observed racism. This indirect survey method avoids the ubiquitous problem of social desirability bias in sensitive questions. In our analysis, we used list experiments to determine the extent of self-censorship as a substantive variable of interest. The core idea is a systematic comparison of indirect and direct questionnaire items. This enabled us to determine self-censorship behaviour as a central result of the analysis: Self-censoring = true attitude - reported attitude. We refer to the racism shown in the list experiments as the "true" attitude of the public authority employees.

In the direct survey, 7.8 percent of the employees of all four public authorities surveyed—the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, BAMF), the Federal Employment Agency (Bundesagentur für Arbeit, BA), the Federal Police (Bundespolizei, BP), and the German customs—agree with the statement that some ethnic groups are inherently less intelligent. In the indirect survey using a list experiment, this proportion rises to 11.6 percent. This results in a difference of 3.8 percentage points, which points to self-censorship behaviour that is not very pronounced in terms of substance but nevertheless statistically verifiable. When asked about the perception of racism in their own authority, 13.4 percent of authority employees affirm the existence of racist discrimination in a direct survey. In the list experiment, this figure rises to 15.7 percent, which corresponds to a difference of 2.7 percentage points. Self-censorship behaviour can also be detected here, although it is not very pronounced overall. However, there are major differences between the various types of authorities. For example, both racist attitudes and their concealment are more widespread in the federal police than in the other three public authorities. For the federal police, the list experiment yields around twice as high a proportion of racist attitudes as a direct survey. This indicates considerable self-censorship behavior.

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

Research question/goal: Political parties often take ambiguous policy stances. This project investigates how citizens respond to them with respect to three central questions: Under what circumstance do citizens realize that a party's policy stances are ambiguous? To what extent does this affect citizens' vote choices? And do citizens feel more or less represented by ambiguous parties?

To answer these questions, we conduct survey experiments and comparative surveys in several European democracies.

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

Current stage: The project team is currently focussing on the data collection. Specifically, we are developing and programming a questionnaire, which will be validated in pretests in Germany and the UK. Following the pretests, an adjusted version of the questionnaire will be translated into several languages, implemented in specialised survey software, and fielded shortly thereafter.

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2022 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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

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

1. Which ethnical, cultural, or religious groups are portrayed with positive or negative connotations in which areas of the mediated public sphere?

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2022 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

2. What are the differences between the implicit and explicit emotional tonality of news coverage of different groups within established media, alternative media, and social media?

3. In which thematic context do we find a significantly larger share of explicit or implicit negative connotations relating to specific groups?

4. How does the degree of implicit and explicit negative associations in the mediated public sphere affect implicit and explicit racist stereotypes in the population?

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

To analyse the entirety of these influences, we investigate negative as well as positive attributions within the mediated public sphere. Furthermore, we account for manifest as well as latent messages media content can contain, corresponding to findings that people hold both explicit and implicit negative or positive attributes towards social groups. Therefore, we measure both explicit group evaluations and implicitly value-laden statements within the German mediated public sphere. This will include traditional journalistic media, regional media, alternative online media, and relevant political social media accounts. Through continuous data collection over the whole project period, we will capture a longitudinal image of the degree of explicit and implicit racist stigmatization within the German mediated public sphere.

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

Current stage: Data collection and processing is currently underway in both project pillars, content analysis and effects experiment. We have conducted initial content analyses, the findings from which have been published as a paper in the inhouse publication series 'MZES Fokus'. Journal publications will follow. Simultaneously, we are working on (1) advancing our conceptual approach to describe the relationships between racism and the media and (2) the publication of a successful validation of our methodological approach to measuring implicit group stigmatisation in media texts.

B1.2211 Political Identities in an Era of Alternative News

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Duration/
2022 to 2027
Status/
in preparation

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

Current stage: We are currently discussing a joint proposal with internal partners at the MZES to extend the focus of the project beyond populist alternative news towards mainstream news and political text data, such as party manifestos and parliamentary speeches. Thus, we will retain the original project idea but extend the focus to other areas, in which right-wing populist rhetoric and strong political identities are nourished. A proposal for submission to a funding agency is in preparation and will be submitted in 2024.

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

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Duration/
2023 to 2025
Status/
ongoing

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

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

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

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2023 to 2026
Status/
ongoing

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

Research question/goal: In the first phase of the project, we developed a set of normative criteria for responsible terrorism coverage and analysed textual reporting on terrorism comparatively and over time. The ResTeCo-2 project directly builds on these results and pursues four interconnected aims. First, we will adapt the existing criteria for responsible terrorism coverage to multimodal media content (text, images, and video). Second, multimodal coverage of terrorism in both legacy and alternative news media in Germany will be analysed over a period of ten years (2013–2022) to ascertain how well the coverage matches the responsible quality criteria. Third, we will compare the effects of responsible and irresponsible terrorism coverage on media users. In doing so, we will focus on emotional reactions to terrorism coverage, on perceptions of the legitimacy and prestige of the perpetrators, and on attitudes towards societal outgroups in danger of being framed as 'suspect communities'. Finally, we will identify and empirically test communicative mitigation strategies. Such strategies are designed to help policymakers and security agencies mitigate the negative effects of irresponsible coverage by inserting messages that tone down emotions and differentiate perpetrators from potential 'suspect communities'. The project combines automated multimodal content analysis with two large-scale survey experiments. It advances communication research by systematically applying normative quality criteria to multimodal terrorism coverage and by generating empirical evidence on the real-life effects of responsible coverage and mitigating messages for the first time.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

B1.2305 Election Forecasts for the German Federal Election 2025

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

Current stage: In 2023, we submitted a grant proposal for the project to the German Research Foundation (DFG), which was approved at the end of the year. The next step will be to prepare the data collection. We plan to conduct a pretest during the Saxon state election in September 2024. In addition, we have continued to review the literature on election forecasting. We have also attended workshops on science communication because disseminating our forecasts to the wider public and the scientific community is an important goal of our project.

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2023 to 2024
Status/
in preparation

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

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

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Status/
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residential environment prompts the prevalence and intensity of everyday political conflict. As a result, feelings of social distance to the surrounding residents emerge. We hypothesise that such a mismatch constitutes an important and independent source of affective attachment to one's place of residence which, in turn, determines patterns of residential mobility. These geographic selection processes, in turn, may reinforce political polarisation along geographical fault lines. We test these arguments using an innovative mix of observational and experimental data, embedded in a large and representative georeferenced survey of the German residential population.

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area B2: Contexts for Democratic Governance: Political Institutions

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

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

Active projects in 2023

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

Director(s)/
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Funding/
MZES
Duration/
2018 to 2024
Status/
in preparation

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

Current stage: We are preparing the submission of a DFG grant proposal in cooperation with internal partners at the MZES (project B1.2111). The planned research can be divided into three working packages on 1) the acquisition of comprehensive text data (party manifestos, parliamentary speeches, news articles, and social media data) for a selection of mainly European countries over time, 2) annotation of data and development and training of a multi-lingual machine learning

model for the detection of populism across text sources and 3) primarily the analysis of interactions between political and media actors regarding their populist rhetoric.

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Duration/
2015 to 2024
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 2023, we finished collecting the press releases from political parties in Germany and the UK. We cleaned the data and created a final dataset. Additionally, we hosted a workshop with representatives of the country teams, in which manuscripts based on the coded newspaper articles were presented and discussed.

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: After having collected a second wave of data by means of an adapted survey, the joint project is now in the stage of data analysis and publication of the results. Several journal articles were published in the last year or are currently in the revision process, including papers by the Mannheim project staff. Additionally, the results were presented at several international conferences and workshops.

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Duration/
2020 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

B2.2004 Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems

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Duration/
2020 to 2024
Status/
ongoing

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 analysing the patterns of issue salience in European party systems. To do so, we draw on various data sources to estimate voter preferences and party positions on economic, environmental, and immigration issues, which we prepared in 2022. We wrote two paper manuscripts during 2023, which address the relationship between electoral salience, the success of right-wing and green parties, and the multidimensional configuration of party competition. We also developed a formal model of party competition that includes salience in the strategic considerations of political parties. We analyze the model in a manuscript that is currently under review and apply it to empirical data in a working paper that will be submitted in 2024.

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

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2020 to 2024
Status/
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Research question/goal: How do courts exercise political power through opinion-writing? To understand the influence of courts, current research focuses on the result of judicial decisions, namely whether a referral by a plaintiff is justified or not. This project takes a broader perspective on the influence of judicial opinions. Instead of focusing on the general result, it is necessary to account for the substantive variance in opinion-writing.

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

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

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

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

Current stage: The project is presently undergoing revisions following feedback from the German Research Foundation (DFG). Previously, we have advanced our initial findings by collecting new data and refining the key concepts theoretically and empirically. To do so, we have linked content-related aspects of judicial decisions more closely to relevant legal literature. Additionally, we have established two different concepts of readability and tested their applicability to German Federal Constitutional Court decisions. We presented our insights at international conferences to explain what constitutes readability and how different degrees of readability affect the transparency of judicial decisions.

B2.2022 Causes and Consequences of Prime Ministerial Change

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

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: In late 2023, the DFG approved funding for the project. This will allow us to collect data on prime ministers, on the circumstances of their replacements, and their individual characteristics such as education and political careers. Later in the project, we will also collect survey data to study how citizens respond to replacements of prime ministers.

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

B2.2023 RISKOPIA: Coping With Uncertainty in Representative Democracy

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

Current stage: To test basic assumptions about the role of risk preferences in the delegation process, several rounds of online experiments have been conducted. Specifically, the experiments focussed on exploring the existence of a potential "outcome bias" among voters when judging representatives based on their decisions made under uncertainty. The results of the experiments have been presented at different scientific conferences and workshops and prepared for submission to scientific journals.

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

Research question/goal: The prominence of radical and populist parties has increased in Western European party systems over the past few decades. Though we have seen a substantial increase in academic literature on the radical right party family, we have yet to understand the role of radical left parties in a systematic cross-sectional approach. The more polarised political systems become, the more important it is to carefully disentangle the influence radical parties can have on the individual and party level. This research proposes studying radical left parties on both the national and the subnational level in selected Western European countries—Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden—to analyse their influence on the programmatic strategies of competing parties and on coalition politics. This project collects and evaluates party manifestos and social media data to analyse internal conflicts of radical left parties and their influence on party competition and coalition politics.

Current stage: Our analyses currently focus specifically on radical left party responses to radical right success. To this end, three countries have been selected (Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden), whose national, subnational and local level will be analysed. A grant proposal for research specifically on this issue is in preparation. The results of our research were presented at the MPSA conference in Chicago and at the European Political Science Association in Glasgow and have been submitted for publication.

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

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

I will create a broad comparative dataset combining information from official sources and existing datasets on legislative votes, parliamentary speeches, electoral results, and polling data for all parties in the studied parliaments. This dataset will be combined with CSES, ESS, and

Eurobarometer survey data. Finally, a cross-national survey experiment will be conducted to identify the micro-mechanisms underlying voters' responses to party activity.

Current stage: We are currently collecting data on parliamentary votes and speeches and preparing them for analysis. Based on the data on parliamentary votes, which are not yet complete, two manuscripts have been (co-)authored, one on the effect of conflict between the government and the opposition on satisfaction with democracy and another on its effect on turnout. Work has also begun on a third paper, suggesting a new concept: government–opposition affective polarisation.

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

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

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

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

Current stage: [This project started only recently.]

Research Area B3: Democratic Multilevel Governance and Europeanization

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

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

Active projects in 2023

B3.1838 'Illiberal Democrats'/ProConEU

Results: The project comprises two subprojects with different, but linked research foci. The project 'Illiberal Democrats' investigated the antecedents, dimensions, and consequences of 'illiberal democratic' attitudes for the future of European democracies and European integration. In addition, the project 'ProConEU' studied whether a structural cleavage underlies the conflicts between the European Union (EU) and some of its member states. To study these questions, European citizens were surveyed during the 2019 European Parliament Elections, and social media and manifesto data were collected and analysed employing state-of-the-art methodology.

The findings demonstrated that populist attitudes are not as important as expected in being linked to a lack of support for liberal-democratic norms but that incumbency status appears to be of major importance in this context. Support for liberal–democratic norms, in turn, tends to be linked to support for European integration, especially in contexts in which institutions of liberal democracy

are contested. Moreover, the findings indicate that the divide between supporters and opponents of European integration is not rooted in a new sociopolitical cleavage. Instead, it appears to be partisan in nature, as suggested by the increased turnout in the 2019 election. Parties regularly cover European issues in EP election campaigns, and they emphasise national sovereignty in times of crisis and Europe-wide challenges. European issues have become important in affecting vote choice in EP elections, with EU polity issues being increasingly accompanied by European policy issues, such as fighting climate change in Europe. Our results on social media communication demonstrated that before the 2019 election, national differences were of primary importance in shaping the coverage of EU topics. However, as the findings from this election demonstrate, mainstream parties that support European integration have begun to address these topics more consistently on social media such as Twitter and to take a supportive stance.

Director(s)/
Harald Schoen,
Matthias Mader (Konstanz)
Researcher(s)/
Moritz Neubert,
Felix Münchow
Funding/
Volkswagen Foundation
Duration/
2018 to 2023
Status/
completed

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

Results: The project SecEUrity examined the dynamic relationship between elites and masses in policymaking on common defence in the European multilevel system. One overarching question was at the heart of the project: How do elites and European mass publics think about greater (European) defence, security, and military integration?

To answer this question, we collected three types of data. First, we collected online newspaper articles and social media posts from 30 European countries to analyse the public discourse on European security and defence integration. Second, we conducted 110 interviews with policymakers from the European Union (EU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and various EU member states. Third, we collected a vast amount of survey data with embedded experiments to capture the attitudes of the mass public, including a two-wave panel survey in 25 European countries, a four-wave panel survey in France, Germany, Italy, and Great Britain, and a cross-sectional survey in ten European countries after the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Our results show, among other things, that citizens generally support further defence and security integration. However, their policy preferences are shaped by their general predispositions and the informational context. In the cases studied, predispositions proved to be quite stable in the face of Russia's attack on Ukraine in February 2022. Considering the general influence of predispositions as constraints, elites can influence public opinion by framing policy proposals in particular ways. Moreover, elites appear to be aware of their role as opinion leaders and to reflect on the normative implications of this. With regard to the role of public opinion in shaping policymaking,

we found considerable variation between the countries. In some countries, elites and citizens agree that elites, given their expertise, should prioritise autonomous political decision-making while refraining from listening to public preferences. In other countries, however, both citizens and elites believe that elites should act as delegates of public opinion but they also believe that elites actually do not pay enough attention to public opinion.

B3.1853 The Hybrid Wars of Information

Results: The war for hearts and minds among the great powers is at least as important as the war 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 of hybrid propaganda war. In this project, we analysed the prevalence and effectiveness of these attempts in Western societies. We built 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 also explored conditioning factors at the individual and contextual level. Our point of departure was that political elites could strategically push conspiracies when evidence on an issue is against them to prevent policy change in a direction they do not favour. In contrast to misinformation, conspiracies, however, destroy the credibility of all sources of information, which helps explain why they are not always adopted. We developed a base model of the strategic use of conspiracy narratives and collected data on a number of illustrative cases of conspiratorial discourse used by Russia in the West. Moreover, we examined the link between authoritarian predispositions and political mobilisation in democracies. We published journal articles on autocrats' disinformation strategies, disinformation interventions in German election campaigns, and the effects of specific messages on citizens' in political science and economics journals.

Appendix

1 Summary Statistics

1.1 Research Projects 2023 (and 2022)

	Department A	Department B	Total
Projects in preparation	12	10	22
Ongoing projects (33 externally funded)	19	14	33
Active projects (ongoing projects and projects in preparation) **at the end of 2023**	**31**	**24**	**55**
Projects completed in 2023 (10 externally funded)	6	5	11
Projects continued elsewhere (3 externally funded)	3	0	3
Total of all projects (active, completed, and continued elsewhere) (46 externally funded)	**40**	**29**	**69**
Total of all projects 2022	45	25	70

1.2 New Grants 2011–2023, per Year and Rolling 3-Year Mean

In 1,000 €	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	2,519	4,031	6,284	4,710	2,995	4,298	2,658	3,124	3,213	3,659	5,140	5,439	2,291
3-year mean	4,199	3,928	4,278	5,008	4,663	4,001	3,317	3,360	2,999	3,332	4,004	4,746	4,290

1.3 New Grants by Source, 2018–2023

In %	2018–20	2021–23	2023
DFG	61.2	31.4	23.0
Foundations	18.0	12.5	4.1
German Federal Government	12.9	17.0	0.0
Baden-Württemberg	5.2	2.3	6.5
EU & European Consortia	2.2	36.6	65.3
Others	0.6	0.3	1.0

1.4 Researcher by Gender, December 31, 2023 (and 2022)

	Source of funds	Status	Total	Male	Female	%
		Student Assistants [c]	37	19	18	48.6
Researchers in Research Departments and Infrastructure [a]	MZES	PhD Students	6	4	2	33.3
		Fixed-term Postdocs	10	5	5	50.0
		Permanent Postdocs	3	2	1	33.3
	Research Grants	PhD Students	30	16	14	46.7
		Fixed-term Postdocs	9	4	5	62.5
Total at Centre [b]			**58**	**31**	**27**	**46.6**
School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	University of Mannheim	Fixed-term Postdocs	5	1	4	80.0
		Permanent Postdocs	3	3	0	00.0
		Professors	24	20	4	16.7
Overall 2023			**90**	**55**	**35**	**38.9**
Overall 2022			99	58	41	41.4

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

1.5 MZES Staff and Project Directors by Source of Funds (FTE and Persons), December 31, 2023 (and 2022)

	MZES budget		External research grants		School of Social Sciences and other Schools and Departments	
	FTE*	Persons	FTE*	Persons	FTE* (n.a.)	Persons
Researchers and project directors in research departments	11.00 a)	17 c)	23.5 a)	38		32
Academic staff in MZES infrastructure	5.71 b)	7				
Non-academic staff	7.67	10				
Total 2023	**24.38**	**34 d)**	**23.5**	**38 d)**		**32**
Total 2022	25.52	35	28.18	45		32

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

1.6 Incoming and Outgoing MZES Researchers in 2023 (and 2022)

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Grad-uates	Post-docs	Grad-uates
University of Mannheim	1	5	2	6
Other German university	2	4	6	1
Other foreign university	1	1	2	1
Public sector				1
Private sector			2	

Institution	Incoming		Outgoing	
	Post-docs	Grad-uates	Post-docs	Grad-uates
Retirement				
Other	1			
Total 2023 [1]	**5**	**10**	**12**	**9**
Total 2022	4	12	16	9

[1] including one temporary staff personnel.

1.7 MZES in the Public

	Newspapers (incl. weeklies)		Online only	News agencies	Radio	TV	Other	Total
	National	Regional						
2015	13	36	32	5	12	8	18	**124**
2016	20	50	38	9	16	17	28	**178**
2017	28	78	69	15	29	11	20	**250**
2018	17	45	46	5	15	6	11	**145**
2019	16	49	24	3	9	4	8	**113**
2020	19	52	36	14	20	4	12	**157**
2021	30	31	61	9	24	10	14	**179**
2022	12	43	65	3	12	4	16	**155**
2023	20	28	50	2	10	8	13	**131**

1.8 Library Statistics

Classifications	Holding 2023	Increase since 2022
Country studies (focus of collection [a])	17,860	62
General, social, economic history	1,305	2
Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	1,258	3
Education, science, research	987	3
Labour market, classes, professions, status groups	1,281	1
Family, household, kinship	1,218	0
Reference books	786	3
Churches, culture, tourism	312	0
Mass media, communication	128	1
Nationalism, minorities, regionalism	822	4
Political parties, elections, participation, elites	3,341	30
Welfare state, social policy, public health	2,610	6
Constitution, government, administration, law	1,606	5
Environmental policy	95	0
Inequality, mobility, social stratification	516	2
Trade unions, employers' organisations	548	1
Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs	1,047	1

Classifications	Holding 2023	Increase since 2022
Country studies (project related / reference countries)	4,597	10
European integration group (E.A.)	5,159	15
Theory (THEO)	1,424	13
Methods (MET)	856	12
Dictionary, Glossary (DICT, GLOSS)	137	0
General group (ALLG)	3,668	22
Working papers (online papers included since 2011)	11,295	2
Total	**44,996**	**136**

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	Where Is My Party?
Areal, João	B	Filter Bubbles, Alternative News and Political Polarization
Arnold, Lena	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Auer, Daniel, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow "Migration and Integration" and Project Director, Research Area A3 and B1
Axenfeld, Julian Beat*	A	Modular Questionnaire Designs for Social Surveys
Bach, Ruben L., Dr.	A, B, C	Data and Methods Unit and Project Director, Research Area A2 and B1
Bahle, Thomas, PD Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1
Barbosa Gueiros, Carlos*	A	Contact and Intersectional Ties of Prejudice
Bauer, Paul C., Dr.*	A	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area A2
Berkessel, Jana, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area A2
Bernauer, Julian, Dr.	B, C	Computer Department and Project Director, Research Area B2
Bless, Herbert, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Bräuninger, Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Head of Department B and Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3
Brinkmann, Marvin Marcus	A	Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State
Carey, Sabine C., Prof. Ph.D.	B	Director MZES and Project Director, Research Area B1
Carteny, Giuseppe, Ph.D.*	B	'Illiberal Democrats'/ProConEU
Cohen, Denis, Dr.	B, C	Data and Methods Unit and Project Director, Research Area B1
Collins, John James	A	Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys
Cornesse, Carina, Dr.*	B	Project Director, Research Area B1
Debus, Marc, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2
Dillhöfer, Jan	A, C	Research Coordination Within the DeZIM Network, Public Relations
Dollmann, Jörg, Dr.	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Eberle, Sibylle*	C	Secretary
Ebert, Tobias, Dr.*	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Elbarbary, Amina	A	RISS CoRE–Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research
Ellerbrock, Simon	B	(GLES) Campaign Dynamics of Media Coverage and Public Opinion
Freudenthaler, Rainer, Dr.	B	Implicit and Explicit Racism in News and Social Media: Extent and Effects
Frey, Susanne	C	Secretary

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Frölich, Markus, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Gebauer, Jochen E., Prof. Dr.	A	Heisenberg-Professor, Project Director, Research Area A2
Gerdon, Frederic Markus	A	CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies
Gereke, Johanna, Dr.	A	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area A3
Gerngroß, Nicola	C	Secretary
Granato, Nadia, Dr.	C	Data and Methods Unit
Grundmanns, David	B	Get the Word Out. The Formation and Political Impact of Judicial Opinion-Writing
Gschwend, Thomas, Prof. Ph.D.	B	Project Director, Research Area B2
Gutfleisch, Tamara, Dr.	A	Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns Among Ethnic Minority Women and Men in Germany (STEMobile)
Helbling, Marc, Prof. Dr.	A, B	Head of Department A and Project Director, Research Area A3 and B1
Heldmann, Philipp, Dr.	C	Managing Director
Hellyer, Joshua	A	Pretty Integrated? The Causes and Consequences of Immigrant's Physical Attractiveness on Integration Outcomes
Heyne, Stefanie, Dr.	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)
Hillmann, Henning, Prof. Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1 and A3
Himmelrath, Noam	B	Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration
Hollermeier, Nikolaus	C	Public Relations

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Huber, Lena Maria, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area B2
Husson, Clara*	B	Pressure to Conform, Self-Censorship, and the Concealment of Discriminatory Attitudes
Isermann, Lukas	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies
Jäger, Felix	B	Pressure to Conform, Self-Censorship, and the Concealment of Discriminatory Attitudes in the Everyday Life of Authorities; Party Policy Ambiguity and its Consequences for Political Representation and Satisfaction with Democracy
John, Melvin	A	Objective and Subjectively Experienced Financial Inequalities in Income and Wealth and Their Consequences
Kalaev, Valentin	C	Computer Department
Kalter, Frank, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3
Kappes, Marcel	A	Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations
Karacay, Irem	A	Pioneering Policies and Practices Tackling Educational Inequalities in Europe (PIONEERED)
Kern, Christoph, Dr.	A	Project Director (LMU München), Research Area A2
Keusch, Florian, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3
Kleinewiese, Julia, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3
Kleinschlömer, Pauline	A	Family Relationship and Child Wellbeing in Post-Separation Families
Kogan, Irena, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3
Kommol, Alexandra	A	Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
König, Thomas, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B3
Kretschmer, David*	A	Friendship and Identity in School; Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth
Kuhlemann, Jana	A	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM)
Kurella, Anna-Sophie, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area B2
Lämmermann, Kathrin*	A	Religion, Religiosity, and the Social-Emotional Integration of Muslim Youth
Landesvatter, Camille Marie	A	TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (TRUSTME)
Lattmann, Johannes*	B	Challenges of Radical Left and Left-wing Populist Parties for Party Competition and Coalition Politics in Western Europe
Laumann, Hannah	A	Secretary
Lehrer, Roni, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area B2
Leszczensky, Lars, Dr.*	A	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area A3
Lindemann, Korinna	A	MZES Fellow "Migration and Integration"
Ludwig, Katharina	B	Implicit and Explicit Racism in News and Social Media: Extent and Effects
Mata, Jutta, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A3
Mehltretter, Johanna*	A	Integration Research 2.0—Harnessing the Power of New Data Sources to Advance Knowledge on Behaviour and Attitudes of Migrants and Natives
Mikucka, Malgorzata, Ph.D.*	A	Effect of Life Course Transitions on Health Inequalities
Möhring, Katja, Prof. Dr.*	A	Project Director, Research Area A1 and A2

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Morgenstern, Sandra, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area B1
Müller, Bettina, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1
Müller, Klara	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies
Müller, Philipp, Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1
Müller, Ulrich	A	Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation: New Immigrants, Policy Decisions, and Citizens' Responses
Münchow, Felix*	B	Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump
Neubert, Moritz*	B	Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump
Neumann, Manuel	B	The Conversations of Democracy. Citizens' Everyday Communication in the Deliberative System
Nickel, Constanze	B	Secretary
Osenbrügge, Nina	A	Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining Explicit and Implicit Attitudes
Piesch, Sophia	A	Utilizing the Potentials of Twin Studies to Improve Our Understanding of Satisficing Response Behaviour in Surveys
Rajski, Hannah	B	Election Forecasts for the German Federal Election 2025
Rapp, Milena	B	Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems
Reiss, Brigitte	C	Librarian (Europe Library)
Rettig, Leonie	B	(GLES) Long- and Short-term Panel Studies
Rettig, Tobias, Dr.	A	German Internet Panel (GIP)

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Rodewald, Frieder	A	Improving Inference from Passively Collected Smartphone Data (Smart Inference)
Rossi, Beate	A	Secretary
Sajons, Christoph, Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A1 and A2
Schabinger, Jule	A	The Knowledge Network on Racism Research—Exchange and Further Development of Racism Research. Subproject: Regional Network South (WinRa)
Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1
Schoen, Harald, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B3
Schwitter, Nicole, Ph.D.	A	Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities
Soiné, Hannah	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Sommerfeld, Katrin, Dr.	A	Project Director (ZEW), Research Area A1
Stecker, Christian, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director (TU Darmstadt), Research Area B2
Stegmann, Christine	B	Secretary
Stuckenschmidt, Heiner, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Szafran, Daria	A	CAIUS: Consequences of AI-Based Decision Making for Urban Societies
Traunmüller, Richard, Prof. Dr.	A,B	Project Director, Research Area A2 and B1
Tung, Wai Tak	B	Acceptance of Smartphone Technologies for Social Science Data Collection
Tuttnauer, Or, Dr.	B	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area B2

Name	Dept.	Function / Research Project
Vogel, Vera*	A	PhD Student
Voßemer, Jonas, Dr.*	A	MZES Fellow and Project Director, Research Area A2
Wagner, Sarah, Dr.*	B	Project Director, Research Area B2
Wänke, Michaela, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2
Weiß, Sabine	C	Librarian (Europe Library)
Weißmann, Markus	A	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)
Warode, Lukas	B	Dynamics of Government–Opposition Parliamentary Relations and Public Attitudes
Wendering, Leonard David	A	Making Diversity Work: New Behavioural Indicators of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic Communities
Wenz, Alexander, Dr.	A, B, C	Data and Methods Unit and Project Director, Research Area A2 and B1
Wessler, Hartmut, Prof. Dr.	B	Project Director, Research Area B1 and B2
Wolf, Christof, Prof. Dr.	A	Project Director, Research Area A2 and A3
Wormer, Marlene	C	Librarian (Europe Library)
Zhang, Nan, Ph.D.	A	Project Director, Emmy Noether Junior Research Group, Research Area A3
Zoch, Asmus, Dr.*	A	Education, Poverty and Inequality in South Asia

* Left the MZES in 2023 or at the end of 2023
A, B: Research Departments; C: Infrastructure

2.2 MZES External Fellows

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

Bauer, Paul, Dr.	Ludwigs-Maximilians-Universität München
Brandt, Philipp, Prof., Ph.D.	Sciences Po Paris, France
Chan, Chung-hong, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim
Engst, Benjamin, G., Dr.	Universität Konstanz
Johns, Robert, Prof. Dr.	University of Essex, UK
Gathmann, Christina, Prof., Ph.D.	LISER's Labour Market Department, Luxemburg
Krapf, Sandra, Dr.	Staatsinstitut für Familien-forschung an der Universität Bamberg
Kreuter, Frauke, Prof. Dr.	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München
Kroneberg, Clemens, Prof. Dr.	Universität zu Köln
Kuhnle, Jeremy Jesse, Dr.	University of Trento, Italy
Mader, Matthias, Dr.	Universität Konstanz
Müller, Wolfgang, C., Prof. Dr.	University of Vienna, Austria
Munzert, Simon, Prof. Dr.	Hertie School Berlin
Naumann, Elias, Dr.	GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Köln
Paula, Katrin, Prof. Dr.	Technische Universität München
Sältzer, Marius, Prof. Dr.	Universität Oldenburg

Steinert, Christoph Dr.	Universität St. Gallen
Stötzer, Lukas F., Prof. Dr.	Universität Witten/Herdecke

2.3 Guest Researchers

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

Johnston, Richard, Prof. em. Ph.D.	The University of British Columbia, Canada	May 2023
Mariscal de Gante Martín, Álvaro	Instituto de Estudios Sociales Avanzados/ Institute for Advanced Social Studies, Spanish Research Council (IESA-CSIC)	October–November 2022
Meuleman, Bart, Prof. Dr.	KU Leuven, Belgium	February–June 2023
Ortiz Gervasi, Luís, Ass. Prof. Ph.D.	Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain	November–December 2023
Tuttnauer, Or, Ph. D.	Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel	January–February 2023
Tichelbaecker, Thomas	Princeton University, USA	January–July 2023

2.4 Visiting Fellows

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

Abdelwahed, Amr, Ass. Prof. Ph.D.	Cairo University, Egypt	July 2023
Alkan, Oguzhan	University of Texas at Austin, USA	May–June 2023
Ncib, Jihed	University College Dublin, Ireland	April–May 2023
Zhao, Xinyi	Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany	September 2023

2.5 Honorary Fellows

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

- Hartmut Esser

- Beate Kohler-Koch

- Walter Müller

- Franz Urban Pappi

- Hermann Schmitt

- Jan W. van Deth

2.6 Project Funding Granted 2020–2023

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institu-tion	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 in €	2023 in €
	Department A					
A1.1801	Comparing the Coordination of Elderly Care Services in European Welfare States (Thomas Bahle, Claus Wendt)	DFG		28,319		
A1.1902	Integration of Migrants and Attitudes Towards the Welfare State (Katja Möhring)	BMAS [1]			189,270	
A2.1808	Statistical Modeling Using Mouse Movements (Frauke Kreuter)	DFG		13,625		
A2.1809	TRUST: Measurement and Explanation (Paul Bauer)	DFG	297,941			
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			
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		

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institu- tion	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 in €	2023 in €
A2.2102	Integration Research 2.0—Harnessing the Power of New Data Sources to Advance Knowledge on Behaviour and Attitudes of Migrants and Natives (Florian Keusch)	Thyssen [1]		95,000		
A2.2103	Social Status and Pandemic Spread (Jochen Gebauer)	DFG		115,120		
A2.2104	Demographic, Societal, and Economic Consequences of East-West Migration in Europe (EUMIG) (Daniel Auer, Christoph Sajons)	BMBF [1]		40,414		
A2.2106	RISS CoRE—Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research (Richard Traunmüller)	DFG		253,845	241,100	
A2.2205	ACT: Why are the Big Two of Agency and Com- munion so Fundamental to Human Psychology? An Agency-Communion Theory (ACT) and its Novel Account of Social Influence (Jochen Gebauer)	ERC			1,215,004	
A2.2206	Prediction-based Adaptive Designs for Panel Surveys (Christoph Kern)	DFG			210,772	
A2.2215	The Development of Fertility Intentions in Partner- ships prior to Parenthood (Sebastian Pink)	DFG			131,667	
A2.2302	Personality Homophily in Residential Choice (Tobias Ebert)	DFG			231,589	
A3.1819	Partnership Formation in the Context of Recent Refugee Migration (PARFORM) (Irena Kogan)	ERC [1]		1,999,998		
A3.1820	Immigrants' Career Changes in German Organizations (Henning Hillmann)	DFG		205,524		
A3.1909	The Causes and Consequences of Immigrants' Physical Attractiveness on Integration Outcomes (Johanna Gereke)	DFG	259,744			

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 in €	2023 in €
A3.2008	Transnational Perspectives on Migration and Integration (MZES Part TRANSMIT) (Frank Kalter)	BMFSFJ [1]	372,844		59,711	
A3.2010	Upwardly Mobile Through STEM? STEM Competences, Participation and Returns Among Ethnic Minority Women and Men in Germany (STEMobile) (Irena Kogan)	Thyssen [1]	180,000			95,000
A3.2012	Political and Religious Extremism: Measuring and Explaining Explicit and Implicit Attitudes (Marc Helbling)	DFG	453,572			
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)	BMFSFJ [1]	135,284	135,284	70,745	
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		
A3.2202	Seeing your Religion—Regional Variation of Anti-Muslim Racism in the German Labour Market (Daniel Auer)	BMFSFJ [1]			241,458	
A3.2203	"(Not) Welcome to Digital Germany"? Causes and Mechanisms of Cyber-Discrimination (Frank Kalter, Julia Kleinewiese)	BMFSFJ [1]			95,877	
A3.2216	The Knowledge Network on Racism Research—Exchange and Further Development of Racism Research. Subproject: Regional Network South (WinRa) (Irena Kogan)	BMBF [1]			266,970	

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 in €	2023 in €
A3.2303	The Interplay of Children's and Parents' Networks in Shaping Each Other's Social Worlds (ChiParNet) (Lars Leszczensky)	ERC [1]				1,496,538
	Persönlichkeitsadaptive Interview-Bots in der Anforderungserhebung (Jana Berkessel, Jochen Gebauer)	KIT [1]	5,036			
	Entwicklung, Validierung und Anwendung eines freizugänglichen Persönlichkeitslexikons auf Basis von TV-Serientranskripten (Tobias Ebert)	KIT [1]	2,460			
	Spring 2020 Small Conference Grant (Tobias Ebert)	SPSP [1]	8,565			
	Harmonization and Merging of Data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) Starting Cohort 4 with Data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) (Jörg Dollmann)	Konsort SWD [1]		14,213		
	Do Migrants in Europe Age Well? A Mixed Methods and Intervention Study in Four Countries (MIG-AGE) (Katja Möhring)	VW [1]			1,193,200	
	Indirect Wealth Transmission (Malgorzata Mikucka)	VW [1]			10,300	
	Contact and Intersectional Ties of Prejudice (Sandra Morgenstern)	ADL – CAR [1]				23,236
	Department B					
B1.1825	Responsible Terrorism Coverage (ResTeCo)—Part II (Hartmut Wessler)	DFG				39,108
B1.2005	Immigration, Integration, and Naturalisation: New Immigrants, Policy Decisions and Citizens' Responses (Richard Traunmüller, Marc Helbling)	DFG	269,579			

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institution	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 in €	2023 in €
B1.2018	Security Threats and Fragile Commitments: Stress-Testing Public Support for Human Rights at Home and Abroad (Sabine Carey)	DFG				80,566
B1.2022	Causes and Consequences of Prime Ministerial Change (Roni Lehrer)	DFG				406,263
B1.2024	Filter Bubbles, Alternative News and Political Polarization (Ruben Bach)	BWSt. [1]	139,000			
B1.2107	The Impact of Social Structure, Discrimination and Violence on the German Muslim Community (Richard Traunmüller)	DFG		28,140		
B1.2108	Pressure to Conform, Self-Censorship, and the Concealment of Discriminatory Attitudes in the Everyday Life of Authorities (Richard Traunmüller)	BMI [1]			86,109	
B1.2201	Party Policy Ambiguity and its Consequences for Political Representation and Satisfaction with Democracy (Roni Lehrer)	BWSt. [1]			135,000	
B1.2204	Implicit and Explicit Racism in News and Social Media: Extent and Effects (Hartmut Wessler)	BMFSFJ [1]			370,753	
B1.2301	Acceptance of Smartphone Technologies for Social Science Data Collection (Alexander Wenz)	BWSt. [1]				149,990
B2.2002	Social Conflicts and Dynamics of Party Competition in Times of Migration and Integration (Marc Debus)	BMFSFJ [1]		172,190	231,931	
B2.2004	Issue Evolution in Multiparty Systems (Anna-Sophie Kurella)	DFG	234,682			

	Projects receiving external funding	Funding institu-tion	2020 in €	2021 in €	2022 in €	2023 in €
B2.2214	Dynamics of Government–Opposition Parliamen-tary Relations and Public Attitudes (Or Tuttnauer)	DFG			353,585	
B3.1838	'Illiberal Democrats'/ProConEU (Hermann Schmitt)	BMBF [1]		168,305		
B3.1839	Fighting Together, Moving Apart? (Harald Schoen)	VW [1]		113,200	98,600	
	Humboldt Research Fellowship: Or Tuttnauer (Marc Debus)	Hum-boldt [1]	12,000			
	Concept Grant for Developing oolong, a Set of Standardized Validation Tests for Common Automated Content Analytic Methods (Chung-hong Chan)	SAGE Publ.	2,216			
	News Media Consumption in Times of Changing Political Identities (Ruben Bach)	BWSt. [1]			4,899	
	Total Department A		3,001,251	4,658,516	4,157,664	1,614,774
	Total Department B		657,478	481,835	1,280,877	675,927
	Grand total MZES		**3,658,729**	**5,140,351**	**5,438,541**	**2,290,701**

[1] ADL – CAR   Anti-Defamation League – Center for Antisemitism Research
BMAS   Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
BMBF   Federal Ministry of Education and Research
BMFSFJ   Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
BMI   Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community
BWSt.   Baden-Württemberg Stiftung
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
SPSP   Society for Personality and Social Psychology
Thyssen   Fritz Thyssen Foundation
VW   Volkswagen Foundation

2.7 List of MZES National and International Networks

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
National				
2009–2024	*GLES: German Longitudinal Election Study* (Coordination: German Society for Electoral Research) Coordinator/project directors: Schmitt-Beck, Schoen	Analyses the changing behaviour of German voters over three successive national elections (2009, 2013, 2017) and produces election data (surveys and media content analyses) as a public good	3 Co-PIs and several dozen researchers at German universities, WZB, and GESIS	DFG
Since 2017	*DeZIM-Gemeinschaft (Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrations-forschung)* Local coordinator: Helbling	Building a national network of integration and migration research in order to identify research gaps, to develop new and innovative research perspectives, and to establish a sustainable research infrastructure in cooperation with the DeZIM institute	7 German research institutes (founding members) and several dozen researchers	BMFSFJ, BWSt.
Since 2020	*Forschungzentrum Gesell-schaftlicher Zusammenhalt (FGZ)* Member: Traunmüller	Researchers from a large number of different disciplines will use empirical studies, conceptual groundwork and large-scale comparisons to develop practical approaches that contribute to meeting current social challenges.	11 institutes all over Germany, more than 100 researchers	BMBF
Since 2021	*Cluster project ConTrust: Trust in Conflict. Political Coexist-ence under Conditions of Uncertainty* Member: Traunmüller	The aim is to diagnose the dynamics of trust and mistrust in conflict situations.	23 PIs and and sever-al dozen researchers, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main and Peace Research Insti-tute Frankfurt (PRIF)	HMWK
Since 2021	*Research Unit „Reconfigura-tion and Internalization of Social Structure" (RISS)* Co-spokesperson: Traunmüller	The RISS research unit brings together scholars of social structure with political sociologists to establish a multidimensional conceptualiza-tion of social-structural change and develop innovative empirical strategies to capture this complexity	8 PIs and several re-searchers at Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main	DFG
Since 2022	*The Knowledge Network on Racism Research (WinRa)* Local project director: Irena Kogan	WinRa is developing a network of research-ers with a focus on racism research to connect knowledge.	18 research institutes all over Germany	BMBF

Period	Project title / members	Aims	Network	Funding
International				
2009–2023	*Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU)* Coordinator: Kalter Project directors: Kalter, Kogan	Studies the structural, social and cultural integration of immigrants' children in a four country comparison	5 research institutes and universities in 4 European countries	NOR-FACE, DFG
2018–2023	*Fighting Together, Moving Apart? European Common Defence and Shared Security in an Age of Brexit and Trump* Local project directors: Schoen, Mader	The project aims to examine the dynamic relationship between elites and masses in policy-making about common defence in the multi-level European system.	12 research institutes in 8 European countries	VW

2.8 MZES Cooperation Partners

Country	Location	Name of institution
Belgium	Brussel	Statistics Belgium, FOD Economie
	Brussel	Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Canada	Saskatoon	Department of Political Science, University of Saskatchewan
	Waterloo	Department of Statistics and Actuarial Science, University of Waterloo
China	Hangzhou	Zhejiang University
Denmark	Aalborg	Aalborg University
	Aarhus	University of Aarhus
	Copenha-gen	Department of Political Science, University of Copenhagen
	Copenha-gen	University of Copenhagen
	Copenha-gen	Technical University of Denmark
Finland	Helsinki	Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki
France	Bordeaux	Centre Emile Durkheim, Sciences Po Bordeaux
	Montpellier	Le Cepel, University of Montpellier
	Paris	Centre de Sociologie des Organisations, Sciences Po
	Paris	CEVIPOF, Sciences Po
Germany	Berlin	Hertie School of Governance
	Berlin	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Berlin	Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrations-forschung e.V. (DeZIM)
	Berlin	Berliner Institut für empirische Integrations- und Migrations-forschung, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
	Berlin	Charité
	Berlin	Potsdam-Institut für Klimafolgenforschung
	Berlin	Max Planck Institute for Human Development
	Berlin	Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW)
	Berlin	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
	Berlin	Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
	Bielefeld	Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt und Gewaltforschung, Universität Bielefeld
	Bonn	Max-Planck-Institut zur Erforschung von Gemeinschaftsgütern
	Bonn	Institut für Politische Wis-senschaft und Soziologie, Universität Bonn
	Bremen	Institut für Soziologie, Univer-sität Bremen
	Bremen	Institut für Public Health, Universität Bremen

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Chemnitz	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, TU Chemnitz
	Darmstadt	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, TU Darmstadt
	Heidelberg	Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität Heidelberg
	Duisburg	Interdisziplinäres Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung, Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Duisburg	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Duisburg-Essen
	Düsseldorf	Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf
	Frankfurt	Institut für Soziologie, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt
	Friedrichshafen	Fachbereich Staats- & Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Zeppelin Universität
	Freiburg	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg
	Hamburg	Universität Hamburg
	Hannover	Deutsches Zentrum für Hochschul- und Wissenschaftsforschung
	Hannover	Leibniz Universität Hannover
	Heidelberg	Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität Heidelberg
	Karlsruhe	Werkraum
	Köln	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften - Standort Köln

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Konstanz	Fachbereich Politik- und Verwaltungswissenschaft, Universität Konstanz
	Mainz	Institut für Publizistik, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz
	Mainz	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz
	Mannheim	Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung
	Mannheim	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften - Standort Mannheim
	Mannheim	Fakultät für Informatik, Hochschule Mannheim
	München	Institut für Statistik, LMU München
	München	Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft, LMU München
	München	Institut für Kommunikationswissenschaft und Medienforschung, LMU München
	München	Chair for Statistics and Data Science in Social Sciences and the Humanities (SODA), LMU München
	Nürnberg	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung
	Osnabrück	Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien, Universität Osnabrück

Country	Location	Name of institution
Germany (continued)	Potsdam	Universität Potsdam
	Saarbrück-en	Department of European Social Research, Saarland Universität
	Stuttgart	WISS Research Group, HdM Stuttgart
	Tübingen	Institut für Angewandte Wirtschaftsforschung
	Wiesbaden	Statistisches Bundesamt
	Wiesbaden	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
	Witten	Universität Witten/Herdecke
	Wuppertal	Universität Wuppertal
Greece	Thessa-loniki	School of Political Sciences, University of Thessaloniki
Hungary	Budapest	Department of Political Science, Central European University
Ireland	Dublin	University College Dublin
Israel	Jerusalem	Faculty of Law, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Italy	Florence	Department of Political Science, European University Institute
	Florence	European University Institute
	Florence	Department of Law, European University Institute
	Rome	Italian National Institute of Statistics
	Siena	Department of Political Science, University of Siena

Country	Location	Name of institution
Italy (continued)	Trento	Department of Sociology and Social Research, Universita di Trento
	Turin	Collegio Carlo Alberto
Japan	Osaka	Faculty of Human Sciences, Osaka University
	Sapporo	Department of Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University
	Tokyo	Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University
Luxembourg	Esch-sur-Alzette	Labour Market Department, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research
Netherlands	Amster-dam	Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam
	Amster-dam	Department of Communication Science, Free University of Amsterdam
	Amster-dam	University of Amsterdam
	Leiden	Institute of Political Science, Leiden University
	Maastricht	Department of Political Science, Maastricht University
	Nijmegen	Department of Economics and Business Economics, University of Nijmegen
	The Hague	Statistics Netherlands
	Utrecht	Department of Sociology, Utrecht University
	Utrecht	Department Methodology and Statistics, Utrecht University

Country	Location	Name of institution
Norway	Bergen	Department of Comparative Politics, University of Bergen
	Bergen	Department of Government, University of Bergen
	Oslo	Statistics Norway
	Oslo	Center for Fertility and Health in Oslo, Norwegian Institute of Public Health
	Oslo	FAFO Research Foundation
	Oslo	NIFO National Center of Multicultural Education
	Trondheim	Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Pakistan	Islamabad	School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid e Azam University
Poland	Warsaw	University of Warsaw
Romania	Cluj-Napoca	Department of Political Science, Babes-Bolyai University
Serbia	Belgrade	Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Spain	Barcelona	Institut Barcelona Estudis Internacionals
	Madrid	University Carlos III Madrid
Sweden	Gothenburg	Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg
	Lund	Lund University
	Malmö	Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare, Malmö University

Country	Location	Name of institution
Sweden (continued)	Stockholm	Swedish Institute for Social Research
	Stockholm	Institute for Future Studies
Switzerland	Bern	Institute of Educational Science, University of Bern
	Geneva	Université de Genève
	Lausanne	IDHEAP, Université de Lausanne
	Lausanne	FORS, University of Lausanne
	Neuchâtel	University of Neuchâtel
	Luzern	Department of Political Science, University of Luzern
	Siders	Hochschule und Höhere Fachschule für Soziale Arbeit
	St. Gallen	
	Zurich	University of Zurich
	Zurich	Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
	Zurich	Department of Sociology, University of Zurich
Taiwan	Taipeh	Institute of Political Science Academia Sinica
United Kingdom	Cardiff	School of Law and Politics, Cardiff University
	Cambridge	University of Cambridge
	Colchester	Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex
	Exeter	University of Exeter
	Exeter	Department of Political Science, University of Exeter

Country	Location	Name of institution
United Kingdom (continued)	Glasgow	School of Government and Public Policy, University of Strathclyde
	Glasgow	University of Glasgow
	Glasgow	School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow
	Leeds	School of Politics and International Relations, University of Leeds
	London	UCL, Department of Political Science
	London	Royal Halloway, University of London
	Manchester	Department of Social Statistics, University of Manchester
	Manchester	University of Manchester
	Newcastle	School of Geography, Politics and Sociology, University of Newcastle
	Nottingham	Methods and Data Institute, University of Nottingham
	Oxford	Nuffield College, University of Oxford
	Oxford	University of Oxford
	Oxford	Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford
	Southampton	University of Southampton

Country	Location	Name of institution
United Kingdom (continued)	York	Department of Politics and International Relations, University of York
Ukraine	Kiev	Centre for Economic Strategy
USA	Ann Arbor, MI	Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
	Asheville, NC	University of North Carolina at Asheville, Department of Political Science
	Atlanta, GA	Department of Political Science, Emory University
	Austin, TX	Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin
	Austin, TX	University of Texas at Austin
	College Park, MD	Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland
	Durham, NC	Department of Political Science, Duke University
	Evanston, IL	Northwestern University
	Fort Collins, CO	Colorado State University
	Los Angeles, CA	Center for Economic and Social Research, University of Southern California
	New Haven, CT	MacMillan Center, Yale University
	New York, NY	New York University
	New York, NY	Department of Politics, New York University

Country	Location	Name of institution
USA (continued)	New York, NY	Department of Sociology, Columbia University
	Riverside, CA	Department of Political Science, University of California, Riverside
	Stanford, CA	Department of Psychology, Stanford University
	Stanford, CA	Department of Political Science, Stanford University
	St. Louis, MO	Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis
	St. Louis, MO	Washington University in St. Louis
	Stony Brook, NY	Department of Political Science, Stony Brook University
	Urbana-Champaign, IL	Cline Center for Advanced Social Research

2.9 Lectures, Conferences, Workshops

2.9.1 Lectures Given by Invited Guests and MZES Researchers

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

2/14/23	**Prof. Thorsten Meiser** University of Mannheim	Modeling Response Styles in Rating Data
2/20/23	**Dr. Diane Bolet** University of Zürich	Media Platforming and the Normalisation of Extreme Right Views
2/22/23	**Dr. Ruben Bach, Andreas Küpfer** University of Mannheim, Technical University of Darmstadt	Getting started with Python: A How-to Guide for Social Scientists
2/27/23	**Dr. Noam Gidron** The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	The Multiple Two-Dimensional Spaces of Western Electoral Politics in Voters' Own Words
2/28/23	**Prof. Alexander Schmidt-Catran** Goethe University Frankfurt	Immigration, Political Elite Discourse and Public Attitudes Towards Immigrants. What Drives Polarization?
3/06/23	**Prof. Henrik Seeberg** Aarhus University	What Makes Politicians Attend to Societal Problems? Evidence from a Field Experiment and Interviews
3/08/23	**Zaza Zindel** Bielefeld University	Social Media Ads for Web Survey Participant Recruitment
3/13/23	**Prof. Lukas Haffert** University of Zurich	When Group-based Appeals Backfire: the Case of Place-based Appeals
3/21/23	**Prof. Bart Meuleman** University of Leuven	The Two Faces of Activation Attitudes. Explaining Citizens' Diverging Views on Demanding vs. Enabling Activition Policies
3/28/23	**Dr. Barbara Felderer** GESIS	Nonresponse (Bias) in the Recruitment of Self-Administered Panel Surveys
3/29/23	**Christopher Klamm** University of Mannheim	Transformer-based Language Models
4/17/23	**Ass. Prof. Michelle Torres** University of California, Los Angeles	Beyond Prediction: Identifying and Accounting for Latent Treatments in Images
4/20/23	**Prof. Bella Struminskaya** Utrecht University	Digital trace data collection using data donation in surveys
4/24/23	**Dr. Julia Leschke** European University Institute	The Refugee Next Door. Explaining Radical Right Voting Behaviour based on Spatial Inter-group Exposure.

4/25/23	**Prof. Ozan Aksoy** University College London	Hirsute Affairs: Natural Experiments on Politics, Religion, and Norms
4/26/23	**Prof. Reinhard Schunck,** **Nora Huth-Stöckle** University of Wuppertal	Multiverse Analysis
5/02/23	**Dr. Burak Sonmez** University College London	Limits of the Humanitarian: Liminal Legality, Segregation, and Social Exclusion of Asylum Seekers and Refugees
5/08/23	**Prof. Robert A. Johns** University of Essex	How Citizens´Populist Attidudes Depend on their Perceptions of Elite Positions
5/09/23	**Prof. Daniela Grunow** Goethe University Frankfurt	How Polarized is Europe? Empirical Perspectives on Public Opinion Divides
5/10/23	**Prof. Em. Richard Johnston** University of British Columbia	Is Party Identification an Epiphenomenon? Sources of Stability and Change in Party Systems.
5/15/23	**Ass. Prof. Amuitz Garmendia Madariaga** Universidad Carlos III Madrid	Crises, Coordination Failures, and Centralizing Shifts: Comparative Public Opinion Evidence from the COVID-19 Pandemic
5/16/23	**Prof. Sarah Carol** University College Dublin	Pro-Social Attitudes Towards Out-Groups During the COVID-19 Pandemic
5/17/23	**Dr. Hannah Bucher, Dr. Axel Burger,** **Anne Stroppe** GESIS	The GLES Open Science Challenge 2021
5/30/23	**Dr. Esther Ulitzsch** IPN - Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education	Response-time-based mixture models for monitoring and accounting for careless and insufficient effort responding
6/05/23	**Prof. Christina Zuber** University of Konstanz	Policy meets Identity: Why and How Research on Party Competition Should Engage with Group Appeals
9/05/23	**Prof. Alex Cernat** University of Manchester	Investigating the quality of digital trace data and data donation
9/05/23	**Dr. Delia Zollinger** University of Zurich	Cleavage Formation in the 21st Century – How Social Identities Shape Voting Behavior in Contexts of Electoral Realignment
9/12/23	**Dr. Vicente Valentim** University of Oxford	Why Norms Matter: The Normalization of the Radical Right
9/19/23	**Prof. Daniela Braun** Saarland University	How can we Measure, Study and Improve Citizens' Dissatisfaction with Representative Democracy in the EU's Multi-level System?

9/19/23	**Prof. Florian Keusch** University of Mannheim	What Smartphone Sensor Data Can Tell Us About the Consequences of Unemployment
9/20/23	**Ass. Prof. Paulina Pankowska** Utrecht University	Estimating and correcting for measurement error using hidden Markov models
9/26/23	**Dr. Lukas Rudolph** University of Konstanz	Mass Public Preferences on Arms Exports and Military Support for Ukraine. Survey Experimental Evidence from five NATO Countries
10/10/23	**Ass. Prof. Silije Hermansen** University of Copenhagen	Judicious Judging: The Effects of Political Division on Decision Making in the European Court of Justice
10/17/23	**Prof. Katrin Auspurg** University of Munich	Is Social Research Really Not Better Than Alchemy? How a Many-Analyst Study Produced "A Hidden Universe of Uncertainty"
10/18/23	**John James Collins** University of Mannheim	A beginner's guide to neural networks for social scientists
10/24/23	**Prof. Denise Traber** University of Basel	The Effects of Political Arguments on Voting Decisions
10/31/23	**Dr. Theresa Gessler** European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder)	Advocacy Campaigns and Gender Bias in Media Coverage of Elections
11/07/23	**Dr. Sebastian Kohl** FU Berlin	Political Economy of Homeownership and Private Insurance
11/07/23	**Prof. Christina Felfe de Ormeno** University of Konstanz	Diversity and Discrimination in the Classroom
11/14/23	**Dr. Julia Weiß, Jan Marquardt** GESIS	The Automated Coding of 400,000 Open-Ended Answers to the "Most Important Political Problem" Question in the GLES
11/14/23	**Dr. Alona Dolinsky** Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	Parties' Group Appeals Across Space and Time: An Effort Towards an Automated, Large-Scale Analysis of Parties' Election Manifestos
11/14/23	**Prof. Markus Gangl** Goethe University Frankfurt	Where Inequality May Imperil Democracy Is Where Politics Leaves the Market to Itself
11/15/23	**Dr. Irene Schumm, Dr. Ulrich Krieger** University of Mannheim	Finding, accessing, and re-using research data
11/21/23	**Dr. Sebastian Jungkunz** University of Bonn	Economic Conditions and Political Socialization
11/21/23	**Prof. Mario L. Small** Columbia University	Financial Institutions, Neighborhoods, and Racial Inequality

11/28/23	**Dr. Florence So** Lund University	Under the Shadow No More? How Junior Coalition Partners Can Improve Their Electoral Performances
11/28/23	**Prof. Katja Rost** University of Zurich	What Are the Explanations for the Leaky Pipeline?
11/29/23	**Prof. Michaela Kreyenfeld** University College London	Policy Reform and Employment after Divorce: Evidence from the German Maintenance Reform of 2008
12/05/23	**Ass. Prof. Gunnar Otte** Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz	Criteria of Research Quality in Sociology: An Analytical-Empirical Perspective
12/06/23	**Dr. Denis Cohen, Dr. Alexander Wenz** University of Mannheim	Power analysis for social science research
12/12/23	**Dr. Rudolf Debelak** University of Zurich	Violations of Unidimensionality and Differential Item Functioning in Survey Data: Their Practical Meaning and How We Can Detect Them

2.7.2 Conferences and Workshops

Conferences and workshops organized in 2023 by MZES staff members and/or with MZES support.

16-17 February	ProConEU Final Conference Giuseppe Carteny, Hermann Schmitt
23 March	FoDiRa Workshop about Discrimination and Racism Frank Kalter
30 March	MZES Ethnic Diversity Spring Workshop Johanna Gereke, Nan Zhang
27 April	CILS4EU Meet the Data Workshop Lena Arnold, Hannah Soiné, Markus Weißmann

25 Mai	Social Science Meets Digital Data: Methods of Computational Social Science (DeZIM-Workshop Series) Julia Kleinewiese, Jan Dillhöfer
15 Juni	Causes and Consequences of Segregation: Evidence from Research on Intergroup Relations and Social Networks Lars Leszczensky, David Kretschmer, Sebastian Pink
9-10 November	Where is my Party? Determinants of Voter Agreement about the Ideological Positions of Political Parties Anna Adendorf, Marc Debus

2.10 Teaching of MZES Staff at the University of Mannheim

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Spring		
Abdul-Rida, Chadi	Kolloquium Abschlussarbeit Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie	Colloquium
Areal, João	Exemplary Empirical Studies	Exercise
Arnold, Lena	Spezielle Soziologie: Religion und gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt	Exercise
Bahle, Thomas	Spezielle Themen des internationalen Vergleichs: Pflegesysteme und Pflegepolitik in Europa	Seminar
Bahle, Thomas	Abschlussarbeit Europäische Gesellschaften	Kolloquium
Bahle, Thomas	Aktuelle Forschungsthemen: Europäische Wohlfahrtsstaaten im Wandel – Vergleichende Analysen zu Diversität und Konvergenz	Exercise
Barbosa Gueiros, Carlos	Einführung in die Vergleichende Regierungslehre: Introduction to the Political Economy of Development	Seminar
Bauer, Paul	Seminar in Research Methods: AI & Machine Learning for Social Scientists	Seminar
Berkessel, Jana	Ausgewählte Probleme der Differentiellen Psychologie: "Psychische Gesundheit und Wohlbefinden"	Seminar
Berkessel, Jana	Abschlussarbeit Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung	Kolloquium
Berkessel, Jana	Ausgewählte Probleme der Differentiellen Psychologie: "Diagnostik und Relevanz kultureller Persönlichkeitsunterschiede"	Seminar
Berkessel, Jana	Ausgewählte Probleme der Differentiellen Psychologie: "Person-Environment Fit"	Seminar
Ebert, Tobias	Ausgewählte Probleme der Differentiellen Psychologie: "Person-Environment Fit"	Seminar
Ebert, Tobias	Ausgewählte Probleme der Differentiellen Psychologie: Happiness and well-being	Seminar
Ebert, Tobias	Abschlussarbeit Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung	Kolloquium
Ebert, Tobias	Ausgewählte Probleme der Differentiellen Psychologie: "Psychische Gesundheit und Wohlbefinden"	Seminar
Freudenthaler, Rainer	Live in 3, 2, 1… Being a TV anchorman - a journalistic practical seminar	Exercise
Heyne, Stefanie	Abschlussarbeit Allgemeine & Spezielle Soziologie	Kolloquium
Huber, Lena	Datenauswertung	Exercise
Husson, Clara	Einführung in die Vergleichende Regierungslehre: Gender, queer rights, and politics	Seminar

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Isermann, Lukas	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Statistische Analysen in Raum und Zeit	Exercise
John, Melvin	Sozialpsychologie I: Ausgewählte Themenbereiche	Exercise
Kappes, Marcel	Elective Seminar: Action Theory and Explanation in Social Science	Seminar
Kleinschlömer, Pauline	Datenanalyse	Exercise
Kretschmer, David	Diskriminierungsforschung: Theorie und Empirie (Spezielle Soziologie)	Exercise
Lattmann, Johannes	Datenauswertung	Exercise
Mehltretter, Johanna	Empirisches Forschungspraktikum	Exercise
Mikucka, Malgorzata	Datenanalyse	Exercise
Mikucka, Malgorzata	Elective Seminar: Social Determinants of Health	Seminar
Morgenstern, Sandra	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Field Research on Emigration in Developing Countries	Seminar
Morgenstern, Sandra	Elective Seminar: Experimental Designs in the Social Sciences	Seminar
Müller, Klara	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Replication, replication – Quantitative Analyseverfahren mit R	Exercise
Müller, Philipp	Forschungskolloquium	Kolloquium
Müller, Philipp	Theorien des Medienwandels	Seminar
Müller, Philipp	Statistik & Datenanalyse	Tutorium
Müller, Philipp	Automatisierte Inhaltsanalyse	Exercise
Müller, Philipp	Statistik	Vorlesung
Müller, Ulrich	Ausgewählte Probleme der Biopsychologie und Neuropsychologie: Angststörungen aus biopsychologischer Perspektive	Seminar
Rettig, Leonie	Methoden der Politischen Soziologie: Wählen und politische Einstellungen	Exercise
Rettig, Tobias	Abschlussarbeit Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung	Kolloquium
Szafran, Daria	Empirisches Forschungspraktikum I	Exercise
Vogel, Vera	Diagnostisches Praktikum II	Seminar
Zhang, Nan	Elective Seminar: Field Experiments: A Hands-On Introduction	Seminar
Zoch, Asmus	Applied Labour Economics	Lecture

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Fall		
Abdul-Rida, Chadi	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Areal, João	Research Design	Exercise
Arnold, Lena	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Bahle, Thomas	Spezielle Themen des internationalen Vergleichs: Familienpolitik im internationalen Vergleich	Seminar
Bahle, Thomas	Proseminar Soziologie: Armut	Seminar
Berkessel, Jana	Hauptseminar Sozialpsychologie: "Die Wissenschaft des Wohlbefindens: Was macht Menschen und Gesellschaften glücklich?"	Seminar
Brinkmann, Marvin Marcus	Grundlagen der Soziologie	Exercise
Gerdon, Frederic Markus	Datenerhebung	Exercise
Heyne, Stefanie	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Huber, Lena Maria	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Politische Kommunikation und Parteien-wettbewerb	Seminar
Isermann, Lukas	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Why we get involved: Political Participation in Transition	Seminar
Kleinschlömer, Pauline	Datenerhebung	Exercise
Kuhlemann, Jana	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Kurella, Anna-Sophie	Ausgewählte Themen der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Comparative Representation	Seminar
Lindemann, Korinna	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Migration und Politisches Verhalten	Seminar
Lattmann, Johannes	Methoden der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Introduction to Computational Text Analysis and NLP in R	Exercise
Lehrer, Ron David	Methoden der Vergleichenden Regierungslehre: Beyond linearity	Exercise
Leszczensky, Lars	Research Project	Seminar
Morgenstern, Sandra	Cross Sectional Data Analysis	Exercise

Name	Title of lecture	Type
Morgenstern, Sandra	Themen der Allgemeinen & Speziellen Soziologie: Gender Ungleichheit & Migration: Europa und die Europäische Nachbarschaft	Seminar
Müller, Philipp	Forschungskolloquium	Kolloquium
Müller, Philipp	Projektseminar II (B): "Cancel Culture"	Seminar
Müller, Philipp	Fortgeschrittene Datenanalyse	Exercise
Müller, Philipp	Digitale Kommunikation - Forschungsfelder & Theorien	Lecture
Müller, Philipp	Mediale Öffentlichkeiten	Lecture
Müller, Philipp	Einführung in die MKW	Lecture
Rettig, Leonie	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: Identity and Politics	Seminar
Soiné, Hannah	Sozialstruktur Deutschlands im internationalen Vergleich	Exercise
Szafran, Daria	Empirisches Forschungspraktikum II	Exercise
Vogel, Vera	Diagnostisches Praktikum I	Seminar
Zhang, Nan	Einführung in die Politische Soziologie: The Politics of Ethnic Diversity	Seminar
Zhang, Nan	Research Design	Lecture
Zhang, Nan	Selected Topics in General and Specific Sociology: Ethnic Diversity and Social Cohesion	Seminar

2.11 Other Professional Activities and Awards

2.11.1. Professional Services in the Research Community

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

- board members of academic/professional associations and consortia;

- members of the governing boards and scientific committees of national and international research networks and institutes, such as the German Society of Electoral Research (DGfW), the European research network "Transitions in Youth (TIY)", and the German Expert Council on Integration and Migration;

- Henriette Herz-Scout from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation;

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

- referees of various national, EU and international foundations;

- evaluators of research institutions and university departments;

- external members of selection boards for university professorships;

- members of the scientific boards of large-scale surveys

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

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

2.11.2. Membership of National and International Academies

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

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

- Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Walter Müller)

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

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

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

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

- Hermann Schmitt (University of Thessaloniki 2018)

- Beate Kohler-Koch (Maastricht University 2011)

- Franz Urban Pappi (University of Konstanz 2010)

- Beate Kohler-Koch (University of Oslo 2008)

- Walter Müller (University of Bern, 2006)

- Walter Müller (Stockholm University 2004)

3 Publications and Other Output

3.1 Books

Bahle, Thomas, Mareike **Ariaans**, Katharina **Koch**, and Claus **Wendt** (2023): *Healthcare and Elderly Care in Europe: Institutions, Challenges, and Solutions for Better Coordination*. Cheltenham, Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing.

3.2 Articles in Journals

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

Auer, Daniel, and Daniel **Tetlow** (2023): Brexit, uncertainty, and migration decisions. *International Migration*, 61, issue 4, pp. 88–103.

Auer, Daniel, and Didier **Ruedin** (2023): How one gesture curbed ethnic discrimination. *European Journal of Political Research*, 62, issue 3, pp. 945–966.

Auer, Daniel, Didier **Ruedin**, and Eva **van Belle** (2023): No sign of increased ethnic discrimination during a crisis: evidence from the Covid-19 pandemic. *Socio-Economic Review*, 21, issue 3, pp. 1501–1524.

Auer, Daniel, and Max **Schaub** (2023): Returning from greener pastures? How exposure to returnees affects migration plans. *World Development*, 169, (article no. 106291), pp. 1–13.

Bauer, Paul C., Alejandro **Ecker**, Michael **Imre**, Camille **Landesvatter**, and Sonja **Malich** (2023): Who tweets, and how freely? Evidence from an elite survey among German politicians. *Research & Politics*, 10, issue 1, (e–only).

Bleidorn, Wiebke, Madeline R. **Lenhausen**, Ted **Schwaba**, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, and Christopher J. **Hopwood** (2023): Secularization trends obscure developmental changes in religiosity. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 14, issue 2, pp. 249–258.

Bucher, Hannah, Anne-Kathrin **Stroppe**, Axel M. **Burger**, Thorsten **Faas**, Harald **Schoen**, Marc **Debus**, Sigrid **Roßteutscher**, Denis **Cohen**, Robert **Huber**, Michael **Jankowski**, Melvin **John**, Jan **Menzner**, Christian **Schimpf**, Christian **Schnaudt**, Nils D. **Steiner**, Richard **Traunmüller**, Fabienne **Unkelbach**, Vera **Vogel**, Carsten **Wegscheider**, Robert **Welz**, and Alexander **Wuttke** (2023): Special Issue Conclusion: The GLES Open Science Challenge 2021 in Hindsight: Experiences Gained and Lessons Learned. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift: PVS*, 64, issue 1, pp. 207–219.

Bucher, Hannah, Anne-Kathrin **Stroppe**, Axel M. **Burger**, Thorsten **Faas**, Harald **Schoen**, Marc **Debus**, and Sigrid **Roßteutscher** (2023): Special Issue Introduction. The GLES Open Science Challenge 2021: A Pilot Project on the Applicability of Registered Reports in Quantitative Political Science. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 64, pp. 1–17.

Carey, Sabine C., Belén **González**, and Neil J. **Mitchell** (2023): Media freedom and the escalation of state violence. *Political Studies*, 71, issue 2, pp. 440–462.

Cohen, Denis (2023): Preferences for rent control: Between political geography and political economy. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 64, pp. 183–205.

Cornesse, Carina, Annelies G. **Blom**, Marie-Lou **Sohnius**, Marisabel **Gonzalez Ocanto**, Tobias **Rettig**, and Marina **Ungefucht** (2023): Experimental Evidence on Panel Conditioning Effects when Increasing the Surveying Frequency in a Probability-Based Online Panel. *Survey Research Methods*, 17, issue 3, pp. 323–339.

Cornesse, Carina, and Annelies G. **Blom** (2023): Response Quality in Nonprobability and Probability-based Online Panels. *Sociological Methods & Research*, 52, issue 2, pp. 879–908.

Dollmann, Jörg, Jan O. **Jonsson**, Carina **Mood**, and Frida **Rudolphi** (2023): Is 'immigrant optimism' in educational choice a problem? Ethnic gaps in Swedish upper secondary school completion. *European Sociological Review*, 39, issue 3, pp. 384–399.

Ebert, Tobias, Jana **Berkessel**, and Thorsteinn **Jonsson** (2023): Political person–culture match and longevity: The partisanship–mortality link depends on the cultural context. *Psychological Science*, 34, issue 11, pp. 1192–1205.

Entringer, Theresa M., Jochen E. **Gebauer**, and Hannes **Kroeger** (2023): Big Five Personality and religiosity: Bidirectional cross-lagged effects and their moderation by culture. *Journal of Personality*, 91, issue 3, pp. 736–752.

Fernández-Fontelo, Amanda, Pascal J. **Kieslich**, Felix **Henninger**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Sonja **Greven** (2023): Predicting question difficulty in web surveys: A machine learning approach based on mouse movement features. *Social Science Computer Review*, 41, issue 1, pp. 141–162.

Grunow, Daniela, Patrick **Sachweh**, Uwe **Schimank**, and Richard **Traunmüller** (2023): Social Integration: Conceptual Foundations and Open Questions. An Introduction to this Special Issue. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie* , 75, issue Suppl 1 (July 2022), pp. 1–34.

Grunow, Daniela, Patrick **Sachweh**, Uwe **Schimank**, and Richard **Traunmüller** (2023): What We Have Learned About Social Integration: Conclusion. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie* , 75, issue Suppl 1 (July 2022), pp. 415–430.

Gummer, Tobias, Tanja **Kunz**, Tobias **Rettig**, and Jan **Karem Höhne** (2023): How To Detect and Influence Looking Up Answers to Political Knowledge Questions in Web Surveys?. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 87, issue S1, pp. 507–541.

Hahm, Hyeonho, David **Hilpert**, and Thomas **König** (2023): Divided by Europe: affective polarisation in the context of European elections. *West European Politics*, 46, issue 4, pp. 705–731.

Harsgor, Liran, Reut **Itzkovitch-Malka**, and Or **Tuttnauer** (2023): Do coalition and formateur expectations affect vote switching? *European Political Science Review*, 15, issue 1, pp. 96–115.

Hau, Matthias, Marc **Helbling**, Maya **Tudor**, Andreas **Wimmer**, and Daphne **Halikiopoulou** (2023): The Consequences of Nationalism: A scholarly exchange. *Nations and Nationalism*, 29, issue 3, pp. 810–830.

Helbling, Marc, and Daniel **Meierrieks** (2023): Global warming and urbanization. *Journal of Population Economics*, 36, issue 3, pp. 1187–1223.

Helbling, Marc, Daniel **Meierrieks**, and Sergi **Pardos-Prado** (2023): Terrorism and Immigration Policy Preferences. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 34, issue 5, pp. 646–659.

Hellyer, Joshua, Emily **Hellriegel**, Johanna **Gereke**, and Reinhard **Schunck** (2023): Pretty unequal? Immigrant-native differences in returns to physical attractiveness in Germany. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 215, pp. 107–119.

Heyne, Stefanie, and Jonas **Voßemer** (2023): Gender, Unemployment, and Subjective Well-Being: Why Do Women Suffer Less from Unemployment than Men? *European Sociological Review*, 29, issue 2, pp. 301–316.

Jakob, Julia, Timo **Dobbrick**, Rainer **Freudenthaler**, Patrik **Haffner**, and Hartmut **Wessler** (2023): Is Constructive Engagement Online a Lost Cause? Toxic Outrage in Online User Comments Across Democratic Political Systems and Discussion Arenas. *Communication Research*, 50, issue 4, pp. 508–531.

Jakob, Julia, Timo **Dobbrick**, and Hartmut **Wessler** (2023): The Integrative Complexity of Online User Comments Across Different Types of Democracy and Discussion Arenas. *The International Journal of Press/Politics,* 28, issue 3, pp. 580–600.

Kern, Christoph, Bernd **Weiss**, and Jan-Philipp **Kolb** (2023): Predicting Nonresponse in Future Waves of a Probability-Based Mixed-Mode Panel with Machine Learning. *Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology*, 11, issue 1, pp. 100–123.

Keusch, Florian, Sebastian **Bähr**, Georg-Christoph **Haas**, Frauke **Kreuter**, and Mark **Trappmann** (2023): Coverage Error in Data Collection Combining Mobile Surveys with Passive Measurement Using Apps: Data From a German National Survey. *Sociological Methods & Research*, 52, issue 2, pp. 841–878.

Keusch, Florian, Ruben L. **Bach**, and Alexandru **Cernat** (2023): Reactivity in measuring sensitive online behavior. *Internet Research*, 33, issue 3, pp. 1031–1052.

Kleinschlömer, Pauline, and Sandra **Krapf** (2023): Parental separation and children's well-being. Does the quality of parent-child relationships moderate the effect?. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 40, issue 12, pp. 4197–4218.

Knutson, Douglas, M. **Irgens**, K. **Flynn**, Jana **Berkessel**, and et al. (2023): Associations Between Primary Residence and Mental Health in Global Marginalized Populations. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 59, issue 6, pp. 1083–1096.

Kogan, Irena, Stefanie **Heyne**, Jana **Kuhlemann**, and Chadi **Abdul-Rida** (2023): Distinct Boundaries? Preferences of Immigrants' Descendants Regarding Partnerships with Recent Refugees from Syria and Afghanistan in Germany. *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 52, issue 4, pp. 379–390.

Kogan, Irena, and Jule **Schabinger** (2023): Successful due to STEM? Labour market returns to STEM qualifications among skilled immigrants in Germany. *European Societies*, 25, issue 4, pp. 574–605.

König, Thomas, Nick **Lin**, and Thiago N. **Silva** (2023): Government dominance and the role of opposition in parliamentary democracies. *European Journal of Political Research*, 62, issue 2, pp. 594–611.

Krause, Werner, Denis **Cohen**, and Tarik **Abou-Chadi** (2023): Does accommodation work? Mainstream party strategies and the success of radical right parties. *Political Science Research and Methods*, 11, issue 1, pp. 172–179.

Kretschmer, David, Johanna **Gereke**, Fabian **Winter**, and Nan **Zhang** (2023): No Differential Effects of Classroom Ethnic Composition on Native and Immigrant Friendship Segregation: A Comment on Smith et al. 2016. *American Journal of Sociology*, 129, issue 2, pp. 570–585.

Lenhausen, Madeline R., Ted **Schwaba**, Jochen E. **Gebauer**, Theresa M. **Entringer**, and Wiebke **Bleidorn** (2023): Transnational effects between personality and religiosity. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 125, issue 2, pp. 421–436.

Mader, Matthias, and Harald **Schoen** (2023): No Zeitenwende (yet): Early Assessment of German Public Opinion Toward Foreign and Defense Policy After Russia's Invasion of Ukraine. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 64, issue 3, pp. 525–547.

Mader, Matthias, and Harald **Schoen** (2023): Stability of National-Identity Content: Level, Predictors, and Implications. *Political Psychology*, 44, issue 4, pp. 871–891.

Mayer, Sabrina J., Christoph **Nguyen**, Jörg **Dollmann**, and Susanne **Veit** (2023): The hidden majority/minority consensus: Minorities show similar preference patterns of immigrant support as the majority population. *The British Journal of Sociology*, 74, issue 4, pp. 711–716.

Menzner, Jan, and Richard **Traunmüller** (2023): Subjective Freedom of Speech: Why Do Citizens Think They Cannot Speak Freely? *Politische Vierteljahresschrift: PVS*, 64, issue 1, pp. 155–181.

Morgenstern, Sandra, and Marc **Helbling** (2023): Migration aspirations and the perceptions of the political, economic and social environment in Africa. *International Migration*, 61, issue 6, pp. 102–117.

Müller, Philipp, Chung-hong **Chan**, Katharina **Ludwig**, Rainer **Freudenthaler**, and Hartmut **Wessler** (2023): Differential Racism in the News: Using Semi-Supervised Machine Learning to Distinguish Explicit and Implicit Stigmatization of Ethnic and Religious Groups in Journalistic Discourse. *Political Communication*, 40, issue 4, pp. 396–414.

Müller, Philipp, and Ruben L. **Bach** (2023): Populist alternative news use and its role for elections: Web-tracking and survey evidence from two campaign periods. *New Media & Society*, 25, issue 10, pp. 2663–2683.

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3.4 Further Publications

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Kleinewiese, Julia, and Jan **Dillhöfer** (2023): *Wer wird auf sozialen Medien diskriminiert und aus welchen Gründen? Diskriminierung auf Facebook, Instagram und Reddit.* Mannheim: Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES). MZES Fokus; no. 3.

Kretschmer, David, Kathrin **Lämmermann**, and Lars **Leszczensky** (2023): *Dokumentation der Primärdatenerhebung in Form eines Online-Surveyexperiments im Rahmen des Projekts „Religion, Religiosität und die sozial-identifikative Integration muslimischer Jugendlicher".* Mannheim: Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung.

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Morgenstern, Sandra (2023): *Inclusion of videos in seminar design*. Washington, DC: American Political Science Association. APSA Preprints.

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3.5 Doctoral Dissertations

Axenfeld, Julian (2023): *Imputation of Missing Data from Split Questionnaire Designs in Social Surveys*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Bahnsen, Oke (2023): *Post-Electoral Consequences of Pre-Electoral Coalition Politics*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Gärtner, Lea (2023): *Who Builds the Media? Actors' Influence over German Newspaper Coverage of Climate Change*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

John, Melvin (2023): *Subjective Perceptions of Income Inequality: Associated Processes and Effects on Subjective Well-Being*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Kretschmer, David (2023): *Gender(ed) Segregation? Gender, Gender-Related Norms, and the Interreligious and Cross-Gender Friendships of Muslim Youth in Germany*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Landesvatter, Camille (2023): *Methods for the Classification of Data from Open-Ended Questions in Surveys*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

Müller, Ulrich (2023): *Biased Processing of Threat-Related Information: The Role of Perception Biases and the Peak-End Memory Bias in Anxiety*. University of Mannheim, Mannheim.

3.6 Seminar and Conference Presentations

Arnold, Lena, Andreas **Horr**, and Jörg **Dollmann**: *CILS-4NEPS - Ein harmonisierter Datensatz auf Grundlage von CILS4EU & NEPS SC4*, [9. Konferenz für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsdaten, Berlin, 27–28 March 2023].

Arnold, Lena, Jörg **Dollmann**, and Andreas **Horr**: *CILS-4NEPS – A data harmonization project combining the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) and the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) in Germany*, [10th Conference of the European Survey Research Association, Milan, Italy, 17–21 July 2023].

Arnold, Lena: *Hindering/Fostering Integration or vice versa? The Dynamic Role of Religiosity for Three Dimensions of Immigrant Integration in Germany*, [SSSR+RRA 2023 Annual Meeting, Salt Lake City, UT, United States, 20–22 October 2023].

Bach, Ruben L., Henning **Silber**, Matthias **Schonlau**, Jette **Schröder**, Frederic **Gerdon**, and Florian **Keusch**: *To share or not to share – Using open-ended survey questions to understand data sharing decisions*, [10th Conference of the European Survey Research Association, Milan, Italy, 17–21 July 2023].

Behrman, Julia, Emily **Marshall**, and Florian **Keusch**: *Family Size Preferences in the Face of Work and Family Constraints*, [118th ASA Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, United States, 17–21 August 2023].

Bräuninger, Thomas, and Franz Urban **Pappi**: *Contamination effects in vote functions in mixed-member electoral systems*, [13th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Glasgow, United Kingdom, 22–24 June 2023].

Breuer, Johannes, Henning **Silber**, Jessica **Daikeler**, Frederic **Gerdon**, Florian **Keusch**, Patrick **Stammann**, and Bernd **Weiß**: *What Can We Ask for and How Should We Ask? An Experimental Vignette Study on Request and Respondent Characteristics Affecting the Acceptability of and Willingness to Agree to Digital Trace Data Donation*, [Data Donation Symposium, Zurich, Switzerland, 11–12 September 2023].

Carey, Sabine C., Anita R. **Gohdes**, and Neil J. **Mitchell**: *Autocrats and their Auxiliary Forces*, [119th American Political Science Association Annual Meeting & Exhibition, Los Angeles, CA, United States, 31 August–3 September 2023].

Carey, Sabine C., Anita R. **Gohdes**, and Neil J. **Mitchell**: *Autocrats and their Auxiliary Forces*, [13th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Glasgow, United Kingdom, 22–24 June 2023].

Carey, Sabine C., Anita R. **Gohdes**, and Neil J. **Mitchell**: *Explaining the ability of pro-government militias to bolster*

leadership survival, [The Political Economy of Democracy and Dictatorship, Münster, 23–25 February 2023].

Carey, Sabine C., Marcela **Ibanez**, and Eline Drury **Lovlien**: *The long shadow of the past? Conflict legacy and perceived police effectiveness in Northern Ireland*, [13th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Glasgow, United Kingdom, 22–24 June 2023].

Cernat, Alexandru, Florian **Keusch**, Ruben L. **Bach**, and Paulina **Pankowska**: *Estimating measurement quality in digital trace data and surveys using the MultiTrait MultiMethod model*, [10th Conference of the European Survey Research Association, Milan, Italy, 17–21 July 2023].

Cohen, Denis: *Triangular visualizations: Making sense of statistical significance in multi-group comparisons*, [Annual Meeting of the Section "Methods of Political Science" (DVPW), Göttingen, 5–6 May 2023].

Debus, Marc, Johannes **Lattmann**, and Sarah **Wagner**: *Candidate-Party Ideological Congruence, Competitive Electoral Districts, and the Outcomes of Candidate Selection Processes*, [13th Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, Glasgow, United Kingdom, 22–24 June 2023].

Debus, Marc, Johannes **Lattmann**, and Sarah **Wagner**: *Candidate-Party Ideological Congruence, Competitive Electoral Districts, and the Outcomes of Candidate Selection Processes*, [80th Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association (MPSA), Chicago, Il, United States, 13–16 April 2023].

Debus, Marc, and Richard **Traunmüller**: *Former social democratic partisanship, working-class background and support for radical right-wing parties*, [CfP IASGP 2023 Annual Conference – "Shocks to the German system? German politics in 2023", Mannheim, 30 November–1 December 2023].

Debus, Marc, Noam **Himmelrath**, and Christian **Stecker**: *How a history of migration affects citizens' political attitudes*, [29th International Conference of Europeanists, Reykjavik, Iceland, 27–29 June 2023].

Debus, Marc, Christopher **Klamm**, Simone **Ponzetto**, Ines **Rehbein**, and Sarah **Wagner**: *How parties frame the Covid-19 pandemic: an analysis of parties' press releases and parliamentary speeches*, [80th Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association (MPSA), Chicago, IL, United States, 13–16 April 2023].

Debus, Marc, and L. Constantin **Wurthmann**: *Improving Substantive Representation Through Descriptive Representation? The Case of LGBTQ Candidates for Parliament*, [Workshop 'Democratic Citizens and Political Elites: Communication, Interaction and Congruence', Mainz, 9–10 March 2023].

Debus, Marc, and David **Schweizer**: *The differentiated impact of perceived EU regional policy on citizens' position on European integration*, [29th International Conference of Europeanists, Reykjavik, Iceland, 27–29 June 2023].

Debus, Marc: *Wer sind die Transformationsskeptiker und wie kann Vertrauen in demokratische politische Institutionen zurückgewonnen werden?*, [Tagung "Gemeinsam handeln – die Gesellschaft in der Transformation zusammenhalten", Mannheim, 20–21 October 2023].

Debus, Marc, and Noam **Himmelrath**: *Who runs in the end? The effect of gender, ethnic background and electoral district characteristics on candidate selection*, [8th Conference of the Standing Group on Parliaments (ECPR), Wien, Austria, 6–8 July 2023].

Dillhöfer, Jan, and Julia **Kleinewiese**: *The More the Merrier? How Group Size Influences Perceptions of Community Status on Reddit*, [General Online Research 2023, Kassel, 20–22 September 2023].

Dolinsky, Alona O., and Lena Maria **Huber**: *Group Appeals as Representative Claims: A New Perspective on Parties' Efforts to Connect with Voters*, [Zurich Workshop on Political

Representation, Zürich, Switzerland, 30 November–1 December 2023].

Dollmann, Jörg: *Impulsvortrag: Inklusive Datenerhebung*, [Diversity-Tag an der Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart, 23 May 2023].

Dollmann, Jörg, Irena **Kogan**, and Markus **Weißmann**: T*he role of regional accent and dialect in ethnic minorities' youth transitions*, [Approaches to Migration, Language, and Identity (AMLI) , Zürich, Switzerland, 7–8 September 2023].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *Die Resilienz des Sozialstaates als Gegenbewegung in Europas Wirtschaftskrisen*, [Karl-Polanyi Gastvorlesung, Urania, Wien, Austria, 18 January 2023].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *Revisiting the Double Movement: Social Protection versus Market Liberalism in Europe*, [29th International Conference of Europeanists, Reykjavik, Europe, 27–29 June 2023].

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard: *The Future of Social Protection and the Future of the Welfare State in the EU*, [High-Level Group Report Launch Event, Brussels, Belgium, 7 February 2023].

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3.7 Data & Software

Providing MZES project and/or unit	Title / description	Source / way of publication / retrieval	Authorship
Data and Methods Unit	voteswitchR: Data and Methods for Analyzing Comparative Vote Switching Data The voteswitchR package is an open-source R package that offers a suite of functions for processing and analyzing vote switching data. It offers a comprehensive software implementation of the conceptual framework and the various extensions presented in Cohen, Krause, and Abou-Chadi (2023).	https://github.com/denis-cohen/voteswitchR	Denis Cohen (Author, Maintainer) Tim Allinger (Contributor) Nick Baumann (Contributor) Andreas Küpfer (Contributor) Werner Krause (Contributor)