



Toulouse
School of
Economics



IAST

Toulouse Summer School in Quantitative Social Sciences

May 27 - June 21, 2024 - TOULOUSE

May 27/June 7 - Part 1

*The evolution of
human sociality*

June 10/June 21 - Part 2

*Politics, social
identity, and
human welfare*

Economics
+
Social
Sciences

A program in the social and behavioral sciences

In pursuit of the common good

The Toulouse Summer School in Quantitative Social Sciences at Toulouse School of Economics (TSE) and the Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse (IAST) offer an interdisciplinary program in the social and behavioral sciences. The summer school is open to PhD students in economics and other disciplines.

Applicants should provide a CV, a copy of their most advanced degree, proof of student status, and a short cover letter including motivation for applying on the online application form. Applicants should specify if they plan to attend part 1, part 2, or both.

Credits: 3 ECTS credits per part.

Fees: 309€ for the whole program.

Waiver and funding: All students will be provided with on-site university accommodation throughout the length of the program they are registered for. Ph.D. students in other disciplines than economics will further have their registration fees waived and their travel expenses funded.

Application deadline: December 15, 2023

Location: Classes will be in-presence only and located in the TSE building at 1 Esplanade de l'Université, 31000, Toulouse, France.

Program:

PART 1 - May 27 > June 7 - **The evolution of human sociality**

PART 2 - June 10 > June 21 - **Politics, social identity, and human welfare**

Online application platform: www.tse-fr.eu/toulouse-summer-school-quantitative-social-sciences

Contact: summerschool@tse-fr.eu

Organizers: Jorge Peña (jorge.pena@tse-fr.eu) and Jonathan Stieglitz (jonathan.stieglitz@tse-fr.eu)

Part 1 (May 27 ▶ June 7, 2024)

The evolution of human sociality

Overview

Evolutionary theory provides a powerful organizing conceptual framework for understanding human social behavior that spans academic disciplines (anthropology, biology, economics, and psychology), levels of explanation (proximate, ultimate, developmental, and phylogenetic) and levels of social organization (dyads, families, communities, and beyond). In doing so, this framework helps explain variation in human sociality across space and time.

This first part of the summer school will provide an overview of evolutionary approaches to understanding human sociality from an interdisciplinary perspective, incorporating the most recent theoretical and empirical advances. The first week comprises a three-day course by **Jonathan Stieglitz** on human social evolution from an evolutionary anthropological perspective, followed by a one-day course by **Catherine Molho** on the psychological and cultural underpinnings of punishment, and a one-day course by **Maxime Derex** on the effect of human sociality on cumulative cultural evolution. During the second week, students will attend the **11th Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop** held on Monday, June 3, and Tuesday, June 4 (theme: "Inequality in Networks"). Lastly, to finish part one of the summer school, **Jorge Peña** will teach a three-day course on mathematical models of social evolution.

For both weeks of part one, the daily format will consist of morning lectures and student presentations (or exercises) in the afternoons. During the student presentations, discussion will be animated by one of the instructors of this part of the summer school, together with an IAST research fellow. In addition, students will have the opportunity to present their work during the poster session of the Economics and Biology Workshop.

Instructors



Jonathan Stieglitz is Associate Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of IAST. He co-directs the Tsimane Health and Life History Project (<http://tsimane.anth.ucsb.edu/index.html>), a joint health and anthropology project aimed at understanding human life course evolution.

Dr. Stieglitz's research aims to understand how ecological and social factors interact to influence human behavior. Specifically, his research addresses three questions. First, why do families form and function the way they do? Second, how does variability in family functioning affect the well-being of household members? Third, and finally, why and how do social relationships (family and other) interact with local ecology to influence behavior over the course of life?

To address these questions Dr. Stieglitz uses principles from behavioral ecology and life history theory, which attempt to explain modern human variation as an adaptive response to trade-offs between investments in competing demands. Dr. Stieglitz received his Ph.D. in Anthropology (concentration: Human Evolutionary Ecology) in 2009 from the University of New Mexico.

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Catherine Molho is Assistant Professor at the Vrije Universiteit (VU) Amsterdam. Previously, she worked as a research fellow at IAST and as a postdoctoral researcher at the Center for Research in Experimental Economics and Political Decision Making (CREED) of the University of Amsterdam. She received her Ph.D. in Psychology in 2019 from the VU Amsterdam. Her work bridges insights and methods from psychology, behavioral economics, and anthropology to address questions about human cooperation and social norm enforcement.

Her current research addresses questions including: What are the drivers of people's punitive reactions to norm violations? Which ecological and cultural factors shape cross-societal variation in norm enforcement? How do humans design and transmit institutional solutions to collective action problems?

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Maxime Derex is a Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) researcher in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of the IAST. Previously, he worked as a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow at the University of Exeter and as a postdoctoral researcher at Arizona State University. He received his Ph.D. in Evolutionary Biology in 2014 from the University of Montpellier. His work is at the intersection of evolutionary anthropology and psychology and focuses on understanding how culture evolves. His central research theme concerns understanding the psychological and social processes involved in technology production.

Some of the questions he is currently exploring include: How do humans transmit and build on accumulated cultural information? What types of population structures promote the process of collective search? To what extent do pre-existing solutions constrain the evolution of future technologies?

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Jorge Peña is Assistant Professor in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of the IAST. During his sabbatical year (2022-2023) he was also a research fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study at the University of Amsterdam, and a guest researcher at the Department of Human Behavior, Ecology and Culture of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. Previously, he held postdoctoral research positions at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Biology (2013-2016) and at the Faculty of Business and Economics of the University of Basel (2012-2013). He received his Ph.D. in Applied Mathematics in 2012 from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of the University of Lausanne.

Dr. Peña's research focuses on the evolution of cooperation from a theoretical and interdisciplinary perspective at the intersection of evolutionary theory and game theory. His current research interests include the effects of group size and population structure in the evolution of social behaviors, the evolution of reputation-based cooperation, and frequency-dependent cultural evolution.

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Course structure, part 1 / week 1

(Monday, May 27 – Friday, May 31)

Human social evolution (taught by Jonathan Stieglitz)

Human social behavior has been shaped by evolutionary processes. This course reviews the relevant theory and primary approaches for investigating human social behavior from an evolutionary perspective. We will explore universal and variable features of human sociality across time and space, with a primary focus on subsistence-level populations but also including modern post-industrialized economies. Topics to be addressed include cooperation, mating and parenting, life history theory, and inequality and competition.

Punishment and norm enforcement (taught by Catherine Molho)

Punishment has been proposed as a key mechanism supporting human cooperation and the enforcement of social norms. Both across and within societies, punishment takes different forms such as revenge from victims, seemingly altruistic intervention from third parties, or legitimized sanctioning from institutional representatives. This two-lecture course will review research in psychology and behavioral economics shedding light on the various forms and functions of punishment. The first lecture will introduce economic experiments and experience sampling studies examining the drivers of distinct punishment tactics. The second lecture will take a closer look at the role of punishment in social norm enforcement and discuss how social norms about punishment can vary across contexts and cultures.

Cumulative culture and population structure (taught by Maxime Derex)

Our species' ecological success is supported by our ability to selectively learn beneficial social information, resulting in the accumulation of innovations over time. Compared with non-human primates, humans live in large networks of unrelated individuals that might be conducive to the accumulation of cultural innovations. In this course, we

- 1) introduce students to empirical and theoretical studies that highlight how both population size and structure can shape the pool of cultural information that individuals can build upon to innovate,
- 2) review the potential pathways through which humans' unique social structure might promote cumulative cultural evolution,
- 3) discuss whether humans' social networks might partly result from selection pressures linked to our extensive reliance on culturally accumulated knowledge.

Course structure, part 1 / week 2

(Monday, June 3 – Friday, June 7)

Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop

During this week students will have the opportunity to attend the **11th Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop** (theme: "*Inequality in networks*") held on Monday, June 3 and Friday, June 4. A poster session will be held in the afternoon on Monday, June 3, during which students have the opportunity to present their work.

Please note that presenting a poster is **not** a requirement of participation in the summer school (it is optional). The deadline for poster submission will be in late winter or early spring (likely February or March 2024). Students submitting a poster title/abstract will subsequently be notified whether the submission was accepted by the workshop co-organizers.

Mathematical models of social evolution (taught by Jorge Peña)

Social evolution is concerned with the evolution (be it genetic or cultural) of social behaviors, that is, behaviors having (genetic or cultural) fitness consequences for individuals other than the actor. Although most evolutionary (human) science research is empirical, predictions and intuitions are often derived from mathematical models combining evolutionary theory and game theory. This course will introduce students to ideas and models used in social evolution theory and apply them to the general question of the evolution of human cooperation.

week 1

	Monday, May 27 Jonathan Stieglitz	Tuesday, May 28 Jonathan Stieglitz	Wednesday, May 29 Jonathan Stieglitz	Thursday, May 30 Catherine Molho	Friday, May 31 Maxime Derex
9:00 - 10:30	Overview of human evolutionary social sciences	Life history theory I	The evolution of human cooperation	Direct versus indirect punishment in lab and field settings	The effects of population size and structure on cumulative cultural evolution
10:30 - 11:00	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
11:00 - 12:30	Social contract theory in light of evolutionary social science	Life history Theory II	Complementarity in human families	Cultural variability in norms and meta-norms	Are human population structures especially conducive to cumulative cultural evolution?
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14:00 - 17:00	Student presentations	Student presentations	Student presentations	Student presentations	Student presentations

week 2

	Monday, June 3	Tuesday, June 4	Wednesday, June 5 Jorge Peña	Thursday, June 6 Jorge Peña	Friday, June 7 Jorge Peña
9:00 - 10:30	Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop	Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop	Selection and covariance I	Game theory and evolution I	Adaptive dynamics I
10:30 - 11:00			Break	Break	Break
11:00 - 12:30			Selection and covariance II	Game theory and evolution II	Adaptive dynamics II
12:30 - 14:00			Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14:00 - 17:00			Exercises	Exercises	Exercises

Evaluation

Students will be evaluated based on written assignments (which may be composed of material from the lectures, readings and/or from the two-day workshop on Economics and Biology), class presentations, and overall participation.

Selected References

Overview of human evolutionary social sciences

- Gurven, M., (2012). Human survival and life history in evolutionary perspective, in *The evolution of primate societies*, J.C. Mitani, et al., Editors., University of Chicago Press. p. 293-314.

Social contract theory in the light of evolutionary social science

- Seabright, P., J. Stieglitz, and K. Van der Straeten, (2021). Evaluating social contract theory in the light of evolutionary social science. *Evolutionary Human Sciences*, 2021. 3: p. e20.

Life history theory

- Hawkes K., O'Connell, J. F., Jones, N. B., Alvarez, H., & Charnov, E. L. (1998). Grandmothering, Menopause, and the Evolution of Human Life Histories. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 95(3), 1336–1339.
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Human cooperation and families

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- Wood, B. M., & Marlowe, F. W. (2013). Household and Kin Provisioning by Hadza Men. *Human Nature*, 24(3), 280–317.

Punishment and norm enforcement

- Bicchieri, C. (2005). *The grammar of society: The nature and dynamics of social norms*. Cambridge University Press.
- Eriksson, K., Strimling, P., Gelfand, M., Wu, J., Abernathy, J., Akotia, C. S., ... & Van Lange, P. A. (2021). Perceptions of the appropriate response to norm violation in 57 societies. *Nature Communications*, 12(1), 1481.
- Fehr, E., & Gächter, S. (2002). Altruistic punishment in humans. *Nature*, 415(6868), 137-140.
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Cumulative culture and population structure

- Derex, M. & Mesoudi, A. (2020). Cumulative Cultural Evolution within Evolving Population Structures. *Trends Cogn. Sci.* 24, 654-667.
- Hill, K. R., Wood, B. M., Baggio, J., Hurtado, A. M. & Boyd, R. T. (2014). Hunter-Gatherer Inter-Band Interaction Rates: Implications for Cumulative Culture. *PLoS One* 9, e102806.
- Migliano, A. B. et al. (2020). Hunter-gatherer multilevel sociality accelerates cumulative cultural evolution. *Science Advances* 6, eaax5913.
- Smolla, M. & Akçay, E. (2019). Cultural selection shapes network structure. *Science Advances* 5, eaaw0609.

Mathematical models of social evolution

- Broom, M. & Rychtář, J. (2022). *Game-Theoretical Models in Biology*. CRC Press.
- Frank, S. (1998). *Foundations of Social Evolution*. Princeton University Press.
- McElreath, R. and Boyd, R., (2008). *Mathematical models of social evolution: A guide for the perplexed*. University of Chicago Press.
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Part 2 *(June 10 ▶ June 21, 2024)*

Politics, social identity, and human welfare

Overview

Individuals' welfare is shaped by interactions with other individuals, as well as the political institutions and policy-making environments under which these encounters take place. Importantly, the existence of social identity groups, which are multiple and fluid, interplays with political institutions and policy-making processes — ultimately affecting individual welfare. Not only do social identities influence politics (e.g., electoral violence, clientelism), but politics also influence social identities (e.g., creating new identities, rigidifying group boundaries). Worryingly, intergroup inequalities in welfare or access to policymaking can result. This course examines the links between politics, social identity, and citizens' welfare across diverse domains. It takes a policy-oriented approach by highlighting state-of-the-art research examining the consequences of past and existing institutions and policies, or devising interventions to address hard-pressing issues, especially in the Global South.

In the first week of this part of the summer school, we will discuss how politics shapes social identities and intergroup tensions. First, we will discuss the role of state institutions (e.g., the colonial state, censuses, official language designations) and policies (e.g., schooling, nation-building, indoctrination) in defining how citizens engage with politics and how societal groups interact. Next, we will delve into concepts of representation and institutional efforts to improve the inclusion of historically marginalized groups in state decision-making. Intergroup tensions surrounding clientelism and electoral politics will then be covered, followed by efforts to ameliorate intergroup tensions and empower the marginalized. In the second week, we will focus for three days on currently "hot" topics in politics and intergroup relations, namely: immigration, media, and police-society relations.

The first eight days of this part of the summer school will be structured as follows. Students will attend morning lectures in two 90-minute blocks led by Kristin Michelitch or Ahmed E. Mohamed. In the afternoons, students will present original research (two 90-minute blocks). Instructors will be joined by other IAST faculty or fellows to give feedback on the student presentations. In the final two mornings, four IAST researchers (two 90-minute blocks) will present ongoing projects, giving special attention to the methods they employ to collect and analyze data. In the afternoons on these days, we will have group discussions around how to better incorporate interdisciplinary perspectives or methods into the study of politics and intergroup relations, as well as brainstorm and identify new research questions and agendas (two 90-minute blocks).

Course structure, part 2

(Monday, June 10 – Friday, June 21)

Politics, social identity, and human welfare

Instructors



Kristin Michelitch is Associate Professor in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of IAST. Dr. Michelitch received her Ph.D. in 2013 from New York University in Political Science, and she has been a Research Fellow at the Kellogg Institute.

Her research investigates sources of, and solutions to, intergroup tensions and poorly functioning democratic processes. She has focused on the effects of political competition (e.g., electoral cycle effects, coups), political information (e.g., civil society and mass-media interventions), and intergroup inequality (e.g., ethnic, gender, immigration status, partisan) on these outcomes. Dr. Michelitch's goals as a scholar are to advance our knowledge of social science and learn which policy programs are most effective in improving the well-being of citizens. To this end, she often partners with NGOs and donors to investigate policy programming through randomized controlled trials.

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Ahmed Ezzeldin Mohamed is Assistant Professor in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences of TSE and a member of IAST. Previously, he was a research fellow at Harvard Kennedy School and Stanford's Center on Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law. He received his Ph.D. in 2022 from Columbia University in Political Science.

His research focuses on the role of religion in the political and economic development of less democratic societies, with a special focus on the Middle East and the Muslim World. His book project examines how religious norms influence distributive politics in the Muslim World to understand better how policy responsiveness and political accountability might be attained in non-democratic settings. Dr. Mohamed's work integrates insights from different social sciences and uses multiple quantitative and qualitative tools for data collection and analysis.

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Course structure, part 2 / week 1

(Monday, June 10 – Friday, June 14)

Program

State institutions effects on social identity

(taught by Kristin Michelitch)

How does the state shape social identities? We will discuss major ways that states have influenced group creation, elimination, change, and salience by drawing geographical boundaries, designating group identities for colonial exploitation, holding censuses, and promoting official languages.

Effects of education and indoctrination policies

(taught by Ahmed E. Mohamed)

How do state educational and indoctrination policies affect citizens' political attitudes and behavior? We will examine how state institutions tasked with educating the public and installing certain ideological orientations in citizens' collective imagination achieve these goals, and what unintended consequences they might create.

Police brutality

(taught by Kristin Michelitch)

Given the rise in tensions over police brutality and discrimination, what interventions might work to improve police-society relations and bring about equity across social groups in interactions with the police?

Clientelism and electoral politics

(taught by Kristin Michelitch)

What is the logic of social identity-based clientelism - the quid pro quo exchange of government resources for electoral support? Under what conditions does such clientelism occur? What might erode such clientelism? What are the consequences of such clientelism for everyday behavior between citizens?

Marginalization and intergroup cooperation

(taught by Ahmed E. Mohamed)

What policy interventions can empower marginalized groups (e.g., women) in the private and public domains? When can interventions ameliorate intergroup tensions in divided and post-conflict societies? With a particular focus on the Global South, we will examine creative means to promote minorities' social and political rights in conservative societies and to rebuild paths to coexistence in divided societies.

Course structure, part 2 / week 2

(Monday, June 17 – Friday, June 21)

Program

Immigration

(taught by Kristin Michelitch)

How do host populations react to immigrants? What are the underlying sources of xenophobia, especially in the Global South where most immigration occurs? What might mitigate negative attitudes?

Media

(taught by Ahmed E. Mohamed)

Although social media could play a positive role in politically empowering citizens, it might also present threats to democratic governance, social stability, and citizens' freedoms. What are the political effects of social media in polarized societies? What strategies can help to counter online misinformation? How do authoritarian regimes control the online domain? What are the implications of their manipulations on political freedoms?

Representation and affirmative action in institutions

(taught by Kristin Michelitch)

Why might inclusion in representative government be important for historically marginalized social groups to achieve better policy provision? How might historically marginalized groups gain such inclusion through suffrage extension or affirmative action institutions? Does such institutional change lead to better outcomes for the historically marginalized group?

Research Presentations I

Giacomo Lemoli, IAST research fellow, will present his recent project involving the digitization of archival data from Nigeria to provide insights on methods of data collection for studying questions of historical political economy.

Ali Seyhun Saral, IAST postdoctoral researcher, will present his recent work on the evolution of reciprocity, using game theory and computer simulations.

Research Presentations II

Anne Degrave, IAST research fellow, will discuss her recent project on the influence of immigration on social policy during the Great Depression to illustrate the research methods of historical political economy.

Jordanna Matlon, Associate Professor of Sociology at the American University, will discuss her recent book, "A Man Among Other Men: The Crisis of Black Masculinity in Racial Capitalism," and provide a closer look at the research methods employed in her work.

week 1

	Monday, June 10 Kristin Michelitch	Tuesday, June 11 Ahmed E. Mohamed	Wednesday, June 12 Kristin Michelitch	Thursday, June 13 Kristin Michelitch	Friday, June 14 Ahmed E. Mohamed
9:00 - 10:30	State institutions effects on social identity I	Effects of education and indoctrination policies I	Police brutality I	Clientelism and electoral politics I	Marginalization and intergroup cooperation I
10:30 - 11:00	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
11:00 - 12:30	State institutions effects on social identity II	Effects of education and indoctrination policies II	Police brutality II	Clientelism and electoral politics II	Marginalization and intergroup cooperation II
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14:00 - 17:00	Student presentations	Student presentations	Student presentations	Student presentations	Student presentations

week 2

	Monday, June 17 Kristin Michelitch	Tuesday, June 18 Ahmed E. Mohamed	Wednesday, June 19 Kristin Michelitch	Thursday, June 20	Friday, June 21
9:00 - 10:30	Immigration I	Media I	Representation and affirmative action in institutions I	Research presentations: Giacomo Lemoli	Research presentations: Anne Degrave
10:30 - 11:00			Break	Break	Break
11:00 - 12:30	Immigration II	Media II	Representation and affirmative action in institutions I	Research presentations: Ali Seyhun Saral	Research presentations: Jordanna Matlon
12:30 - 14:00			Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14:00 - 17:00	Student presentations	Student presentations	Student presentations	Incorporating interdisciplinary perspectives	Forging new research agendas

Evaluation

Students will be evaluated based on written assignments (which may be composed of material from the lectures, readings and/or from the two-day workshop on Economics and Biology), class presentations, and overall participation.

Selected References

State institutions effects on social identity

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Effects of education and indoctrination policies

- Blouin, Arthur, and Sharun W. Mukand. (2019). Erasing ethnicity? Propaganda, nation building, and identity in Rwanda. *Journal of Political Economy* 127, no. 3 (2019): 1008-1062.
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Police brutality

- Blair, Graeme et al (2021). Community Policing does not build citizen trust in police or reduce crime in the Global South. *Science* 374(6571).
- Blair, Robert, Sabrina Karim, Michael Gilligan, and Kyle Beardsley. (2022). Policing Ethnicity: Lab-in-the-Field Evidence on Discrimination, Cooperation, and Ethnic Balancing in the Liberian National Police. *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* 17(2): 141-181.
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- Magaloni, Beatriz, Vandessa Melo, and Gustavo Robles (2020). Warriors and Vigilantes as Police Officers: Evidence from a Field Experiment with Body Cameras in Rio de Janeiro. *Working Paper*

Clientelism and electoral politics

- Chandra, Kanchan. (2007). Chapter 4 “Counting Heads: Why Ethnic Parties Succeed in Patronage Democracies” Why Ethnic Parties Succeed: Patronage and Ethnic Head Counts in India. *Cambridge University Press*.
- Ejdemyr, Simon, Eric Kramon, Amanda Lea Robinson. (2018). Segregation, Ethnic Favoritism, and the Strategic Targeting of Local Public Goods. *Comparative Political Studies* 51(9): 1111-1143.
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Marginalization and intergroup cooperation

- Ayoub, Phillip M., Douglas Page, and Sam Whitt. (2021). Pride amid prejudice: The influence of LGBT+ rights activism in a socially conservative society. *American Political Science Review* 115, no. 2 : 467-485.

Selected References

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- Green, Donald P., Anna M. Wilke, and Jasper Cooper. (2020). Countering violence against women by encouraging disclosure: A mass media experiment in rural Uganda. *Comparative Political Studies* 53, no. 14 : 2283-2320.
- Mousa, Salma. (2020). Building social cohesion between Christians and Muslims through soccer in post-ISIS Iraq. *Science* 369, no. 6505 (2020): 866-870.

Immigration

- Adida, Claire. L. (2011). Too Close for Comfort? Immigrant Exclusion in Africa. *Comparative Political Studies*, 44(10), 1370-1396.
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