

# II JORNADAS

## EXPERIMENTACIÓN: SOCIEDAD Y POLÍTICA

BARCELONA, 13 Y 14 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2021

### ORGANIZAN

Red de Investigación en Ciencias Sociales Experimentales (RedEx)

Comité de Investigación 30 (Sociología Analítica) de la FES

Grupo de Sociología Analítica y Diseño Institucional (GSADI-UAB)

### LOCALIZACIÓN

Sala Lluís Vives I. Hotel Exe Campus. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

### IDIOMAS

Inglés y castellano

#### COMITÉ CIENTÍFICO

**Francisco Linares (ULL)**

**Luis Miller (IPP-CSIC)**

**José A. Noguera (UAB)**

#### COMITÉ ORGANIZADOR

**Fernando Aguiar (IFS-CSIC)**

**Jordi Tena (UAB)**

**Isabel Rodríguez Marín (IPP-CSIC)**

**Diego Santamaria (IPP-CSIC)**



## PROGRAMA

### LUNES 13 de diciembre

**9:00 – 9:30 Presentación:**  
A cargo de: Luis Miller, Francisco Linares y José A. Noguera

**9:30 – 10:30 Ponencia invitada: Gianluca Manzo**  
**Modelling virus propagation on social networks**

**10:30 – 11:00** *Pausa café*

**11:00 – 12:00 Mesa 1: Protesta y conflicto político**  
Preside: Fernando Aguiar

**12:00 – 13:15 Mesa 2: Comportamiento político y electoral**  
Preside: Marta Fraile

**13:15 – 15:30** *Pausa comida*

**15:30 – 16:45 Mesa 3: Desigualdad y redistribución**  
Preside: José A. Noguera

### MARTES 14 de diciembre

**9:00 – 10:00 Mesa 4: Estigma, estereotipos e identidad**  
Preside: Júlia de Quintana

**10:00 – 10:45 Mesa 5: Diseño Institucional**  
Preside: Xavier Coller

**10:45 – 11:15** *Pausa café*

**11:15 – 12:45 Mesa Redonda:**  
**El método experimental en el diseño y evaluación de políticas públicas**  
Preside: Leire Salazar

**12:45 – 13:00** *Descanso*

**13:00 – 14:00 Mesa 6: Procesos selectivos**  
Preside: Jordi Tena

**14:00 – 15:30** *Pausa comida*

**15:30 – 16:45 Mesa 7: Propuestas metodológicas**  
Preside: Francisco Linares

**16:45 – 17:00 Cierre y despedida de las Jornadas**

Ponencia invitada

**Gianluca Manzo**

*Sorbonne Université*

**Modelling virus propagation on social networks**

**MESA 1: PROTESTA Y CONFLICTO POLÍTICO (Preside: Fernando Aguiar)**

**EL CICLO DE PROTESTA ELECTORAL EN ESPAÑA (2000-2020)**

Susana Aguilar (UCM), Andrés Santana (UAM), Eduardo Romanos (UCM)

**FROM AUDIENCES TO ACTIVE PUBLICS. CAPTURING PUBLIC'S REACTION TO THE 2019 IWM PROTEST EVENTS USING A RCS SURVEY**

Manuel Jiménez-Sánchez (UPO), Marta Fraile (IPP-CSIC)

**LA DIFUSIÓN DEL LAZO AMARILLO EN TWITTER:  
SIMULACIÓN DE UN PROCESO DE CONTAGIO COMPLEJO**

Francisco J. León-Medina (UDC)

**MESA 2: COMPORTAMIENTO POLÍTICO Y ELECTORAL (Preside: Marta Fraile)**

**TECHNOCRATS: WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEIR POPULAR SUPPORT VARIES  
DEPENDING ON THEIR EXPERTISE**

Sebastián Lavezzolo (UC3M), Pablo Fernández-Vázquez (UC3M), Luis Ramiro (UNED)

**UPDATING SOCIAL NORMS GOVERNING PREJUDICE AFTER THE 2020 U.S  
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

Amalia Álvarez-Benjumea, Fabian Winter and Nan Zhang  
(Max-Planck-Institute for Research on Collective Goods)

**CONSENSO PARLAMENTARIO Y SISTEMAS DE PARTIDOS EN LA ESPAÑA  
AUTONÓMICA: UN EXPERIMENTO NATURAL**

Beatriz Carrasco (UPO), Xavier Coller (UNED), Carles Pamies (UNED)

**LOOKING THE OTHER WAY?  
SELECTIVE MEDIA EXPOSURE AND THE ELECTORAL PUNISHMENT OF  
CORRUPTION**

Macarena Ares (UAB), Sofia Breitenstein (UB), Enrique Hernández (UAB)

**MESA 3: DESIGUALDAD Y REDISTRIBUCIÓN (Preside: José A. Noguera)**

**TRUST AND INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITIES**

Francisco Herreros (CSIC), Antonio M. Jaime-Castillo (UNED)

**DETERMINANTS OF INEQUALITY ACCEPTABILITY ACROSS SOCIAL CONTEXTS**

Luis Miller, Diego Santamaría (IPP-CSIC)

**RENTAL HOUSING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHINESE IMMIGRANTS AND  
THEIR DESCENDANTS IN MADRID: EVIDENCE FROM A NOVEL  
CORRESPONDENCE TESTING METHOD USING INSTANT MESSAGING APPS**

Javier San Millán Tejedor, Javier G. Polavieja (UC3M)

**TWINS AS A NATURAL EXPERIMENT:  
EMPIRICAL APPLICATIONS ON EARLY EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY**

Carlos J. Gil (European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Sevilla)

**MESA 4: ESTIGMA, ESTEREOTIPOS E IDENTIDAD (Preside: Júlia de Quintana)**

**WHY WOMEN PREFER FEMALE CANDIDATES?**

Marta Fraile, Paula Zuluaga (IPP-CSIC)

**ESTEREOTIPOS Y COMPASIÓN:**

**LOS LÍMITES DEL "STEREOTYPE CONTENT MODEL" DE SUSAN FISKE**

Eva Sotamayor (Universidad de Jaén), Fernando Aguiar (IFS-CSIC), Guido Corradi  
(Universidad Camilo José Cela)

**WHO IS CHARLIE? TERRORISM AS A LITMUS TEST FOR THE SOCIO-POLITICAL  
INTEGRATION OF MUSLIM MIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN IN EUROPE**

Javier G. Polavieja (UC3M), Daniel Ramírez (UC3M)

**MESA 5: DISEÑO INSTITUCIONAL (Preside: Xavier Coller)**

**PREFERENCES FOR AUTOMATIC AND REFLECTIVE NUDGES:  
EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE AND IMPLICATIONS**

Júlia de Quintana Medina (Ivàlua)

**¿CUÁNTOS IMPUESTOS SE DEBEN PAGAR?**

**COMPARANDO EXPERIMENTALMENTE LAS PREFERENCIAS FISCALES SOBRE LA  
RENTA Y LAS HERENCIAS**

Luis Miller (CSIC), José A. Noguera (UAB), Leire Salazar (European Commission, Joint  
Research Centre, Sevilla)

Mesa redonda

**EL MÉTODO EXPERIMENTAL EN EL DISEÑO Y EVALUACIÓN  
DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS**

**Preside: Leire Salazar**

(European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Sevilla)

Intervienen:

**Albert Bravo-Biosca**

(Director del Innovation Growth Lab, Nesta)

**Pol Campos-Mercadé**

(Center for Economic Behavior and Inequality, U. of Copenhagen)

**Júlia de Quintana**

(Ivàlua, Institut Català d'Avaluació de Polítiques Públiques)

**José A. Noguera**

(GSADI, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

**MESA 6: PROCESOS SELECTIVOS (Preside: Jordi Tena)**

**DO EMPLOYERS LEARN BY COMPARING CANDIDATES? A NEW TEST FOR THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LABOR-MARKET TIGHTNESS AND DISCRIMINATION PROPENSITY**

Javier Carrero Rodríguez, Javier G. Polavieja (UC3M)

**EL EFECTO DE LA ORIENTACIÓN Y LA FORMACIÓN SOBRE LA EMPLEABILIDAD: UNA APROXIMACIÓN CUASIEXPERIMENTAL A TRAVÉS DE EMPAREJAMIENTO GENÉTICO**

Álvaro Fernández Junquera (UAB)

**BIAS AND TRUTH IN SCIENCE EVALUATION: A SIMULATION MODEL OF GRANT REVIEW PANEL DISCUSSIONS**

Adrián Martín Bethencourt

**MARTES 14 de diciembre - SESIÓN DE TARDE**

**MESA 7: PROPUESTAS METODOLÓGICAS (Preside: Francisco Linares)**

**CORRECTING BIAS IN ONLINE SURVEY EXPERIMENTS**

Isabel Rodríguez Marín (IPP-CSIC, UNED)

**LAS REDES SOCIALES EN LA POLÍTICA ESPAÑOLA**

Estefanía Agüero Merino (Universidad de Burgos)

**METODOLOGÍAS CRÍTICAS PARA EL ABORDAJE DE LAS VIOLENCIAS SEXUALES: EL CUERPO COMO INSTRUMENTO DE INVESTIGACIÓN**

Édel Granda Viñuelas (UCM)

**STS MEETS ANALYTICAL SOCIOLOGY: CAN WE SOLVE THE DEMARCATION PROBLEM?**

Germán Hevia Martínez (Universidad de Oviedo)

**Cierre de las Jornadas**

### LAS REDES SOCIALES EN LA POLÍTICA ESPAÑOLA

Estefanía Agüero Merino (Universidad de Burgos)

#### *Abstract*

Actualmente, estoy a la espera de publicar mi artículo titulado “Espectadores Multipantalla: El sentimiento de los mensajes en Twitter durante los debates electorales” . Este artículo analiza el sentimiento de los mensajes publicados en la red social Twitter durante los debates de las elecciones de Galicia y País Vasco en el 2020. Se trata de comprobar a través de estos si hay un sentimiento negativo dominante en los mensajes y si este varía cuando interviene el candidato a la reelección –competición electoral–, si difiere cuando intervienen partidos de los extremos ideológicos –cámaras de eco– y si ante un tema que afecta a ambos electorados por igual se produce la misma reacción. Se demuestra que en el País Vasco importa más quien interviene –más competición electoral–, mientras que en Galicia son los temas los que motivan la conversación online.

Dicho artículo se encuadra dentro de mi tesis doctoral dedicada a investigar el papel de las redes sociales en la política española, desde tres aspectos cruciales de acuerdo con la actualidad de estos: las campañas electorales (este es el artículo en curso), la recepción de las líderes en Twitter frente al trato hacia estas en los medios tradicionales y la relación entre los partidos y los ciudadanos en Twitter. Pretendo investigar desde las redes sociales aspectos definitorios del comportamiento político y electoral de los ciudadanos en un contexto novedoso que penetra en todos los aspectos de la sociedad. Aún no se sabe todo sobre como las redes sociales pueden permitir conocer comportamientos implícitos en los ciudadanos, así como las nuevas redes de comunicación informal que se establecen en internet pudiendo generar una realidad que contrasta con la que transmiten los medios tradicionales e incluso con la que se puede capturar por otras vías.

Realizo todos mis estudios con la toma de datos de Twitter, analizando posteriormente estos mensajes con técnicas de clasificación del lenguaje natural para obtener indicadores que someter a análisis.

## EL CICLO DE PROTESTA ELECTORAL EN ESPAÑA (2000-2020)

Susana Aguilar (UCM)  
Andrés Santana (UAM)  
Eduardo Romanos (UCM)

### *Abstract*

La investigación en movimientos sociales se ha centrado en cómo la protesta puede afectar a la agenda de los partidos que compiten electoralmente y al resultado de las elecciones. En un trabajo que está en curso, invertimos esta perspectiva y ponemos a prueba si son las elecciones generales las que afectan a la protesta. La lógica que subyace a esta hipótesis, denominada por nosotros "ciclo de protesta electoral", es que las elecciones ofrecen a los movimientos sociales una oportunidad política para atraer la atención mediática y para visibilizar sus demandas tanto ante los partidos en competencia electoral como ante los ciudadanos que participan en las elecciones. Gracias a la construcción de una base de datos que contiene todos los sucesos de protesta en España desde 2000 hasta 2020 (N = 4.623) y que utiliza la metodología del protest event analysis, comprobamos si la protesta, entendida como el número de participantes en la misma, se ve influida por las dinámicas electorales. Como variables de control incluimos la existencia de elecciones críticas, que al estar asociadas a cambios en el sistema de partidos pueden realzar el carácter de oportunidad política de los comicios a los ojos de los movimientos sociales; y el tamaño de la localidad en la que se desarrolla la protesta, porque anticipamos que los movimientos concentrarán sus escasos recursos en la organización de un menor número de protestas que, sin embargo, movilicen a un mayor número de personas en lugares demográficamente relevantes. Otra variable potencialmente interesante es la que distingue entre Cataluña y El País Vasco y el resto de las comunidades autónomas, ya que en las primeras es posible que las elecciones no tengan un efecto tan relevante en el aumento de las movilizaciones debido a que sus gobiernos regionales tienen una mayor capacidad legislativa y de ejecución política y los sentimientos nacionalistas están extendidos.



## UPDATING SOCIAL NORMS GOVERNING PREJUDICE AFTER THE 2020 U.S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Amalia Álvarez-Benjumea, Fabian Winter and Nan Zhang  
(Max-Planck-Institute for Research on Collective Goods)

### *Abstract*

Social norms stigmatizing the expression of offensive attitudes against social minority groups constitute a powerful bulwark against the expression of prejudice. People are more likely to express prejudice when they believe that norms are more permissive than they thought and may conversely refrain. Because normative behavior depends on social expectations, new information on private behavior and/or beliefs can change individuals' perceptions of what people around them think and thus induce quick changes in the social acceptability of expressing prejudice.

Past research has suggested that elections, as aggregators of opinions, might lead to a quick updating in individuals' perceptions of what people around them think hence resulting in fast normative changes. For instance, many have argued that the election of Donald Trump in 2016, a President known for his use of bigoted speech, emboldened those espousing prejudiced beliefs by changing people's perception of the prevalent social norms of prejudice, a phenomenon so notorious that was dubbed the "Trump effect". The evidence on the updating effect of the election is however inconclusive and most of the studies do not specifically measure changes in perceived social norms but rather measure the expression of prejudice or changes in attitudes.

This project empirically investigates changes in social norms governing prejudice in the aftermath of the 2020 US presidential elections. Our research asks whether the election results can indeed impact the perceived social norm and whether an electoral defeat of Trump in 2020 would lead to a "restoration" of social norms. In doing so, we draw upon data from an original survey measuring U.S citizens' perceptions of the social acceptability of bigoted speech. We designed the survey to capture responses to a wide range of contemporary expressions of prejudice targeting different minority groups. In the first step of our research, we recruited workers from MTurk to provide us with statements about various social minority groups that they considered to be potentially offensive. From this list, we selected approximately 20 statements for each group. The selection includes different types of prejudicial statements ranging from "micro-aggressions" to explicit racial slurs. In the next step, participants (N= 1144) rated the *social acceptability* of a set of randomly chosen derogatory statements towards different social groups as a measure of the strength of the anti-prejudice norm, as well as their personal belief about the offensiveness of the statements (4-point scale from "not at all offensive", "mildly", "moderately", and finally "extremely offensive"). Participants were contacted the week before the U.S. Presidential Election and re-interviewed in the week following it.

We found that the 2020 American presidential election did affect the participants' perception of the social norm. Contrary to our expectations, the average effect does not point to a restoration of social norms of prejudice. Overall participants perceive the norm to be even more permissive after the election. We analyze the effect conditioned on participant's predicted election winner as the effect could presumably be larger for those more surprised by the election results. We find that the direction of the effect greatly depends on participants' predicted winner: those who predicted a Trump win perceive the norm to be more permissive whereas those who predicted a close Biden victory perceive the social norm to be stricter after the election. In an exploratory exercise, we explore the role of partisanship identity and polarization and the increased differences between personal attitudes and perceived social norms as possible mechanisms that could explain the different effects.

**LOOKING THE OTHER WAY?  
SELECTIVE MEDIA EXPOSURE AND THE ELECTORAL PUNISHMENT OF CORRUPTION**

Macarena Ares (UAB)  
Sofia Breitenstein (UB)  
Enrique Hernández (UAB)

*Abstract*

Citizens are expected to punish corrupt politicians at the polls. Lab and survey experiments consistently show that citizens are unlikely to vote for candidates that engage in corruption. However, observational studies and field experiments frequently conclude that corrupt politicians are only mildly punished by voters. This contradiction might be caused by lab and survey experiments' failure to account for information self-selection. An experimental design that randomly informs participants about corruption and disregards the fact that in the real-world citizens are prone to self-select information might overestimate the electoral consequences of corruption. To overcome this limitation this paper implements a Preference-Incorporating Choice and Assignment (PICA) experimental design that allows us to analyze the impact of corruption on voting behavior accounting for information preferences and self-selection. Based on an online experiment conducted in Spain (N = 3,000) this design allows us to estimate the electoral consequences of information about corruption accounting for the fact that not all citizens might be exposed to such information. The PICA design increases ecological validity by explicitly modelling how citizens navigate information about malfeasance, while retaining the internal validity of fully randomized experiments. The results indicate that the electoral punishment of corruption is dependent on individuals' information preferences and that, at the same time, not all citizens might be exposed to information about corruption scandals involving their preferred party. The potential effects of being exposed to this information are particularly large among individuals who prefer to avoid political information altogether and consume entertainment instead. This suggests that, especially in the case of inconspicuous corruption scandals, the exposure of inattentive citizens to information about those scandals would increase the electoral punishment of corruption.

**CONSENSO PARLAMENTARIO Y SISTEMAS DE PARTIDOS EN LA ESPAÑA  
AUTONÓMICA:  
UN EXPERIMENTO NATURAL**

Beatriz Carrasco (UPO)  
Xavier Coller (UNED)  
Carles Pamies (UNED)

*Abstract*

La gobernanza de la sociedad española desde el poder legislativo es un tema de enorme interés tanto para la opinión pública, como para la academia y los propios políticos. Sin embargo, sabemos poco acerca de algunas dinámicas de gran relevancia que tienen lugar en las cámaras a la hora de elaborar leyes. En este sentido, no tenemos muchas certezas sobre si los rivales políticos cooperan para elaborar leyes ahora más que tras la restauración de la democracia, o cuáles son los determinantes que expliquen que haya cámaras más consensualistas que otras.

Al mismo tiempo, en España el cambio en los sistemas de partidos regionales no ha sido igual a lo largo del territorio. Algunas Comunidades Autónomas han aumentado considerablemente su número efectivo de partidos parlamentarios (Madrid o Aragón), mientras que otras se han mantenido relativamente estables. En este segundo grupo se incluyen tanto parlamentos regionales que tradicionalmente tenían una fragmentación elevada y siguen teniéndola (Catalunya, Navarra o Baleares) como aquellas comunidades con sistemas bipartidistas que continúan siéndolo (CLM, Extremadura o Galicia).

Esta casuística se presta al estudio del consenso en España a través de un análisis experimental, en concreto a través de la metodología del experimento natural. Nuestro objetivo es el de poder entender estas dinámicas para la creación (o no) del consenso tanto en cámaras donde ha habido cambio en el sistema de partidos como aquellas donde el número efectivo de partidos se ha mantenido estable. Para ello, administraremos un cuestionario a los 1252 diputados regionales y del Congreso en España a través de la encuesta internacional del Comparative Candidates Survey.

# DO EMPLOYERS LEARN BY COMPARING CANDIDATES? A NEW TEST FOR THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LABOR-MARKET TIGHTNESS AND DISCRIMINATION PROPENSITY

Javier Carrero Rodríguez  
Javier G. Polavieja  
(Discrimination and Inequality Laboratory, UC3M)

## *Abstract*

Previous research and theorizing suggest ethnic discrimination in the labor market should be higher when employers face few search difficulties in the hiring process —i.e., discrimination should increase with the number of applicants competing for a given job vacancy. This literature, which draws on Gary Becker's seminal work on discrimination, assumes employers have a hidden taste or propensity for discrimination, which they can only realize when they have enough candidates to choose from. This study challenges previous Beckerian accounts by presenting an alternative mechanism, which combines statistical discrimination theories in economics and mainstream theorizing in social psychology, on the one hand, with norm-referenced evaluation theory in educational research, on the other. This alternative argument sees discrimination as the outcome of information deficits (as in statistical discrimination models) and contends employers are rational actors that learn about the state of the world through their own experiences, including *crucially* their experiences as evaluators of applicants' résumés. We argue employers learn about each applicant's quality by comparing them with other candidates in the pool. This process of evaluation by comparison allows employers to fill at least some of the information gaps on which statistical discrimination is based. Thus, the larger the pool of candidates, the more information employers can acquire. This means that, unless employers do have indeed a hidden taste for discrimination, ethnic minorities who are qualified for a given job will have greater employment chances if they can compete in a larger pool. Hence opposite predictions on the relationship between the size of the applicants' pool and employers' discrimination propensity follow from these two competing hypotheses, which we call the *discrimination as second order motive* hypothesis and the *learning-by-evaluating* hypothesis. We test these competing hypotheses by exploiting the unique features of the data on ethnic discrimination collected in Spain by the D-Lab using an online correspondence test. The software developed at the D-Lab allows us to retrieve information on the number of job applicants competing for each vacancy advertised in our targeted job-search platform —a well-known high-traffic job-search website in Spain. This unique feature helps us overcome some of the limitations of the previous literature, thus providing an extraordinary opportunity to empirically test the two competing hypotheses discussed in this study. Using a Linear Probability model that interacts applicants' ethnicity with the size of the applicant pool, we find discrimination against minority applicants decreases with the number of competitors in the pool. This finding challenges previous Beckerian accounts of the association between labor-market tightness and discrimination propensity, while being fully consistent with our alternative learning-by-evaluating mechanism. By analyzing the empirical question of the association between labor-market tightness and discrimination using unique data at the job-vacancy level, we claim this study provides a new test for the information-deficit mechanism that lies at the heart of all statistical discrimination models, while at the same time presenting curricula evaluation as a new mechanism for employers' learning.

**Keywords:** Discrimination, labor market, ethnic minorities, competition, field-experiment

## «EL EFECTO DE LA ORIENTACIÓN Y LA FORMACIÓN SOBRE LA EMPLEABILIDAD: UNA APROXIMACIÓN CUASIEXPERIMENTAL A TRAVÉS DE EMPAREJAMIENTO GENÉTICO»

Álvaro Fernández Junquera (UAB)

### *Abstract*

Reempresa es un programa implementado en Cataluña que trata de garantizar la continuidad de empresas viables que podrían desaparecer por no encontrar sucesor. Para ello, este programa desarrolla actividades de publicidad, orientación y formación. El objetivo general de los dos últimos grupos de acciones es conducir a personas con disposición a emprender hacia la compra de una empresa. No obstante, por su diseño, estas acciones también podrían generar impactos sobre la probabilidad de encontrar empleo (por cuenta propia o ajena) fuera del mercado Reempresa. Con datos administrativos hemos estimado el impacto del programa tras corregir la asignación no aleatoria al tratamiento. A partir del uso de una nueva técnica cuasiexperimental, el emparejamiento genético, hemos conseguido grupos de tratamiento y control prácticamente idénticos en las variables observadas. Esta nueva forma de emparejamiento, introducida en la evaluación de políticas por Diamond y Sekhon (2013), consiste en una generalización de la distancia de Mahalanobis que permite optimizar una función objetivo de equilibrio de covariables. En nuestro caso, demostramos cómo este método emula mejor que otras formas de emparejamiento extensamente aplicadas la distribución de covariables que surgiría de un experimento. Tras constatar la existencia de tres tratamientos diferentes, encontramos que generalmente solo existe un efecto significativamente positivo en el caso del tratamiento de orientación a los doce meses. Estos efectos son positivos tanto sobre la probabilidad de autoempleo como la de empleo por cuenta ajena o propia. En general, el resto de tratamientos presentan efectos positivos pero no estadísticamente significativos para la gran mayoría de líneas de base. Estos resultados apuntan hacia la necesidad de prever tamaños de muestra considerables en los grupos de tratamiento para que las intervenciones sean evaluables teniendo en cuenta el mayor número de covariables posibles. La contribución de nuestro trabajo es doble en aspectos metodológicos. En primer lugar, hasta donde sabemos, es el primero en aplicar el emparejamiento genético en el contexto español. En segundo lugar, hemos aplicado una diferenciación de numerosas líneas de base que permite acotar sustancialmente la gran variabilidad de horizontes en los que se suele observar el efecto a nivel individual. La decisión de categorizar la fecha de tratamiento de los individuos en años, como es frecuente en la literatura, y no en trimestres, como hacemos nosotros, supone también un control menos preciso del efecto calendario. Mostramos dos maneras de controlar este efecto calendario tanto dividiendo la muestra como combinando emparejamiento exacto con emparejamiento aproximado.

## WHY WOMEN PREFER FEMALE CANDIDATES?

Marta Fraile (CCHS-CSIC)  
Paula Zuluaga (CCHS-CSIC)

### *Abstract*

Previous literature has portrayed stereotypes about women as perceptual obstacles female candidate face on the campaign trail, but empirical evidence of gender stereotypes on candidate evaluations is inconclusive. We conducted an experiment embedded in an on-line survey collected in December 2020 with a representative sample of the Spanish population. The sample was randomly divided in half and each participant of the subsample read an identical parliamentary speech differing only in the gender of the name of the candidate. We test the extent to which there is any kind of unconscious bias against women candidates, and if there is such bias, we explore its sources.

We find limited evidence of stereotypical attribution of candidates' traits, and no significant differences in the chances to win the elections that respondents attribute to the female or male candidate. However, we also find that participants express a higher chance to vote for the female candidate than for its male counterpart. Why do participants prefer female candidate? We find that preference for the female candidate is greater among people from the left and that this association is conditioned to respondents' sex: women voters with a leftist ideological self-identification express a higher voting intention for the female candidate, but ideology does not seem to play a prominent difference within men voters.

We also explore the role of stereotypes about people's suitability and desirability for positions on preferences for the female candidate. We find that people feeling connected to traits such as competitive, assertive, risk tolerant, etc. prefer a male candidate to a higher extent than low agentic people. The association is of greater magnitude for men than for women voters. In contrast, we do not find a relevant association between feeling attached to qualities such as empathy, warm, compassion, etc. and probabilities of intending to vote for any of the candidates.

Taken together, our results document sources of individual heterogeneity in voting intention among men and women. While ideology is associated with greater support for the female candidate among women, feeling agentic is associated with greater support for the male candidate among men. The first result can be a reflection of the compromise that parties from the left have showed with gender parity in political representation and perhaps more priority and consciousness about topics more directly relevant to women's daily life. In contrast, the second illustrates that politics is still considered by participants a masculine field, since the correspondence between stereotypes and gender identities is more relevant for voting intention among individuals attached to agentic traits.

**Keywords:** stereotypes, gender, identities, ideology, social role, candidates

**"TWINS AS A NATURAL EXPERIMENT:  
EMPIRICAL APPLICATIONS ON EARLY EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY"**

Carlos J. Gil  
(European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Sevilla)

*Abstract*

This article bridges the literature on educational inequality between and within families to test whether high-SES families compensate for low cognitive ability in the transition to secondary education in Germany. The German educational system of early-ability tracking (at age 10) represents a stringent setting for the compensatory hypothesis. Overall, previous literature offers inconclusive findings. Previous research between families suffers from the misspecification of parental SES and ability, while most within-family research does not stratify the analysis by SES or the ability distribution. To address these issues, I draw from the Twin Life Study to implement a twin fixed-effects design that minimises unobserved confounding. I report two main findings. First, highly educated families do not compensate for twins' differences in cognitive ability at the bottom of the ability distribution. Second, holding parents' and children's cognitive ability constant, pupils from highly educated families are 27% more likely to attend the academic track. This result implies a wastage of academic potential for disadvantaged families, challenging the role of cognitive ability as the leading criterion of merit for liberal theories of equal opportunity. These findings point to the importance of other factors that vary between families with different resources and explain educational success, such as non-cognitive abilities, risk aversion to downward mobility, and teachers' bias.



## **METODOLOGÍAS CRÍTICAS PARA EL ABORDAJE DE LAS VIOLENCIAS SEXUALES: EL CUERPO COMO INSTRUMENTO DE INVESTIGACIÓN**

Édel Granda Viñuelas (UCM)

### *Abstract*

El fenómeno en el que me centro es el de la violencia sexual en tanto aproximación a las prácticas profesionales, sus usos y formas de reparación social. Me interesa tratar el tema de la gestión de lo social en lo que respecta tanto a víctimas como victimarios, así como medidas de concienciación y sensibilización. Es por tanto una propuesta metodológica de las ciencias sociales dirigida a profundizar en la labor profesional e investigadora para ahondar en los usos, experiencias y significaciones que operarían en torno a las violencias. Esta propuesta no sólo tiene un carácter aplicado en tanto permite reflexionar sobre los modos de afectación en los profesionales, sino que también permite cuestionar en cierto sentido el distanciamiento que se plantea en muchos casos o la separación rígida con las personas que se atienden. En este caso me refiero a profesionales que trabajan con víctimas de violencia, trata y explotación sexual en diferentes ámbitos, así como con victimarios en instituciones penitenciarias.

Reflexionar acerca de la praxis profesional también es cuestionar en cierta medida su 'habitus' y su hermetismo, así como los procesos de subjetivación que operarían en torno a la categoría del profesional o trabajador social y la del usuario/a.

Para ello mi propuesta metodológica pero también necesariamente epistemológica es la que me acerca a la reflexión en torno al cuerpo como sujeto de conocimiento. El cuerpo nos permite pensar teóricamente e investigar. Me acerco así a la idea de "encarnación" que propone Fernando García Selgas y la propuesta del "embodiment" de Csordas. Otra de las autoras que me ha servido para reflexionar en torno a ello es la antropóloga Mari Luz Esteban y su propuesta de itinerarios corporales. Los itinerarios corporales supondrían romper con la perspectiva de análisis racionalista y objetivador de la acción social e individual. Aunque la autora no se centra en el fenómeno de la violencia, particularmente, sino en aquellas profesiones que poseen prácticas corporales, considero que es oportuno animar a su uso en la labor investigadora. La violencia como experiencia desestructuradora de la realidad social apela al cuerpo en tanto sujeto directo donde reside la mayor parte de las emociones dañinas. Apelar al cuerpo de los profesionales es apelar a la parte emotiva y difuminar algunas dicotomías como la de razón y experiencia. Se trata de una propuesta metodológica feminista que encierra un gran proyecto político de transformación social.

Por otro lado, me gustaría añadir que los itinerarios corporales podrían relacionarse con otra modalidad de metodología menos utilizada como es la de los "mapeos corporales" con mayor tradición en el contexto latinoamericano. Esto se debe a que es en este contexto donde se profundiza más sobre la idea de fronteras epistémicas y donde el cuerpo apela al territorio. Así se desarrollan algunos proyectos científico-sociales en torno a la idea de cuerpo-territorio. Esto es sólo un bosquejo de interés por profundizar y hablar sobre las técnicas de investigación de las cartografías y mapeos corporales aplicadas a un fenómeno concreto.



## TRUST AND INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITIES

Francisco Herreros (CCHS-CSIC)  
Antonio M. Jaime-Castillo (UNED)

### *Abstract*

Trust is an essential ingredient for good-functioning societies. It is a well-established fact in the social science literature that societies blessed with high levels of trust have more responsive governments, are more prosperous, have more sustainable welfare states, less poverty, and a community-engaged citizenry. There is a vast literature on the effect of inequality on trust, assessing that equality must be a pre-condition for the emergence of trust. However, most empirical research has focused either on case studies or uses measures of income inequality such as the Gini index. In this project, we contend that income inequality is not well suited to test the hypothesis of the relationship between inequality and trust. Instead, we argue a measure of inequality of opportunities is preferable as it taps the psychological foundations of trust. In contexts where people feel effort is not properly rewarded because individuals get ahead because of their family background it is difficult to establish the conditions for trustful exchanges and durable relationships. On the contrary, individuals will be more willing to trust others when they perceive that everyone gets what she deserves because of her own effort. The research project includes two stages. At the first one, we analyze mass survey data to test our hypotheses. To this purpose, we use ESS data to build a measure of educational inequality based upon the unequal distribution of educational capital between families. Then we estimate multilevel models to analyze the impact of educational inequality on individual trust in a sample of European countries. Our preliminary findings confirm our intuitions in the sense that those who feel deprived trust others less than those who are over-achievers. Moreover, living in societies in which educational inequality is higher leads to lower levels of social trust. In this situation, even the over-achievers reduce their trust because they cannot expect others to be trustworthy. Drawing upon these findings, in the second stage of the research project we plan to run an experiment in which we compare the outcome of a slightly modified version of the trust game in which the initial endowments are unequally distributed, after they perform some task that involves effort. Participants in the experiment will be informed about the distribution of the endowments, and then asked to send some money to another experimental subject. Experimental conditions vary the distribution of endowments by changing a parameter that governs the correlation between effort in the previous task and endowments. We expect that the amount of money sent will be higher under the condition of higher correlation between effort in the previous task and endowments (i.e., under conditions of lower educational inequality).

## STS MEETS ANALYTICAL SOCIOLOGY: CAN WE SOLVE THE DEMARCATION PROBLEM?

Germán Hevia Martínez

### *Abstract*

The demarcation problem is one of those big questions that disciplines usually ask when they are founded, whose answer is crafted in intense debates and that is later abandoned when everyone sees that reaching an agreement about the answer is virtually impossible. Even from fields like Science, Technology and Society studies (STS) some sociologists gave theoretical fuel to that argument, rejecting the possibility of solving it. That includes the search of a clear definition or analytical concept of "science" or "technology".

Nevertheless, although mainstream philosophy of science stopped researching this problem, it has become a recurring topic for some scholars in the light of recent anti-science movements. Questions like "what is science?" are still being asked in the most majority of disciplines: questions that they themselves try to answer using its own folk knowledge or image about what science is to help the scientific training of its members.

But these approaches tend to fall in the same errors of older ones: they focus too much on a normative view of science; they keep choosing the same disciplines as case study; and they completely overlooked all the empirical studies made by naturalised philosophy of science and STS. From these latter fields we know that science and technology entangled with social and political factors, being sometimes used in a partisan way to shutdown criticism in some controversies or to maintain the advantages in the public spheres over other disciplines and experts.

Thus, on the problem of defining and delimiting *what science is* we have, on one hand, the normativism approach of philosophers of science, more worried with theoretical analysis and normative frameworks than with the actual functioning of science and technology; and on the other hand, the case and empirical studies of STS scholars that although they use powerful theoretical tools and methods and show us the actual functioning of scientific disciplines, avoid completely the development of thick concepts or definitions.

In this presentation I'm going to show how this gap between philosophy of science and STS can be filled using the tools of analytical sociology. First, I will address the main issues of the contemporary works about the demarcation problem. Second, I will expose the notion of *realogical machine*: a model based on the Coleman's boat, DBO theory and self-fulfilling prophecies that can be used to show a possible mechanism behind the construction of social reality. The main hypothesis behind this notion is that metaphors and imaginaries (thought the beliefs of individuals) plays a key role at the macro level, helping to stablish the performance and behaviour of social systems through the repetitive and stable operation of actions by human agents according to a cognitive map (provided from those imaginaries) from which then social phenomena arises. At last, I will apply this model to the demarcation problem, showing a way of bridging philosophy and STS views together through the analysis of the microfoundations of those social enterprises that we refer as "science" and "technology" .

## FROM AUDIENCES TO ACTIVE PUBLICS. CAPTURING PUBLIC' S REACTION TO THE 2019 IWM PROTEST EVENTS USING A RCS SURVEY

Manuel Jiménez-Sánchez (UPO)  
Marta Fraile (CCHS-CSIC)

### *Abstract*

Spectacular protests events such as the 2019 global climate strikes, marches called by the Black Lives Matter movement or women' s protests to mark the International Women Day are increasingly common in current digital societies. These events reflect a profound change in the nature of protests and, more generically, of social movements fostered by changes in the mediascape and in forms of communicative interaction.

This transformation of protest has also operated at the level of the public. Protests have increased opportunities to gain visibility, reaching wider audiences, and enhancing their capacity to engage the public. For citizens, this means that they have now greater opportunities not only to be exposed to protests but also to go beyond their traditional position as audiences, mere receivers or consumers of information, in favor of a more active role, commenting on and sharing information via social media.

Our study focuses precisely on short-terms reactions in the public in the context of this (new) type of massive, highly visible, protest events, addressing empirically the idea that the public becomes actively engaged, and questioning whether these events might constitute propitious moments for opinion formation.

We build on recent developments in existing scholarship that look at protests as hybrid media events, shaped by the interplay of media coverage dynamics and interpersonal communicative interactions in social media, to address two interrelated goals. First, we aim to develop a set of theoretically driven indicators to scrutinize how the public react during such hybrid media events. And second, we test these effects against the massive protest that took place in Spain to mark the 2019 International Women' s Day (IWD).

Analyzing the effects of protests on the public raises the difficulty of proving causality. To tackle this challenge, we conducted a survey based on a rolling cross-section design (Johnston and Brady 2002) through a daily tracking over 20 days, before and after the protest day. These data allow us to adopt a quasi-experimental approach, comparing the answers of two groups of respondents, equivalent at baseline, who differ only in temporal exposure to the event, so that those more exposed can be considered treated. Exposure to the event (our treatment variable) can be regarded as exogenous to other possible explanations for the differences between the two groups, so we can rule out alternative or confounding factors in our results.

Findings show that, as days passed by, the 2019 IWD protest not only reached a huge number of citizens (who became aware of it) but also captured their attention and prompted conversations (both online and face-to-face). Exposure to the event is also associated with an increase in the proportion of citizens who expressed confidence to talk about gender inequality. The implication is that this type of massive protests events can work as moments for the formation of citizens' opinion, going against the idea that the normalization of such large-scale protests, along with their spectacular nature, also implies trivialization and political innocuousness.

## **TECHNOCRATS: WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEIR POPULAR SUPPORT VARIES DEPENDING ON THEIR EXPERTISE**

Sebastián Lavezzolo (UC3M)  
Pablo Fernández-Vázquez (UC3M)  
Luis Ramiro (UNED)

### *Abstract*

Representative democracy is under stress, challenged by both populism and technocratic forms of government. In this context, significant research has been devoted to mass support to populist parties, while the study of technocratic attitudes has been growing at a much lower pace and mostly based on case studies. There is plenty of room to contribute to the advancement of the study of technocratic attitudes: how they evolve in different context, their connection with autocratic attitudes, or voter' s preference on different stages of the decision-making, among others. We aim to move this topic forward by disentangling what people understand by a technocrat or an expert and by exploring voter' s preference heterogeneity on expert types. We investigate the determinants of voters' demand for technocratic politicians and we provide evidence on the variation in the demand for different types of experts and people' s notion of technocrats comparing representative samples of US, Sweden, France and Spain. We employ a conjoint analysis embedded in a survey experiment to isolate candidate' s expertise effect from other potential confounders of voter' s preference (specially party affiliation).

## LA DIFUSIÓN DEL LAZO AMARILLO EN TWITTER: SIMULACIÓN DE UN PROCESO DE CONTAGIO COMPLEJO

Francisco J. León-Medina (UDC)

### *Abstract*

Los símbolos juegan un papel muy importante en el terreno político, pero su aparición y difusión son fenómenos poco explorados. En esta comunicación partimos de la hipótesis de que el uso de símbolos políticos puede ser ampliamente dependiente de un proceso de influencia social y su difusión puede ser la propia de un contagio complejo. Para testarlo, nos centramos en el uso del lazo amarillo en Twitter, un símbolo que representa la causa de la liberación de los activistas y políticos catalanes presos y en el exilio. Más específicamente, analizamos la conducta consistente en editar el nombre de la cuenta de Twitter para incluir este símbolo. Para ello, se ha construido una base de datos masivos, conductuales, no-reactivos y relacionales. Nuestro análisis se divide en tres secciones. La primera sección es de carácter descriptivo y en ella se muestra que la probabilidad de incluir el lazo en el nombre se asocia estadísticamente con la proporción de iguales (amigos con los que se comparte adhesión a la causa) que también lo incluyen. En la segunda sección presentamos una simulación multi-agente que persigue replicar el proceso generativo del patrón estadístico de relación entre la conducta individual y la de los iguales. La simulación modeliza agentes ubicados en una red de relaciones que replica la observada y guiados por una *función de influencia-respuesta* en la que la conducta es sensible a la proporción de iguales realizándola en cada momento. Los experimentos computacionales muestran la suficiencia generativa del modelo y sugieren que un reducido número de cooperadores incondicionales pudo haber activado un proceso de difusión de la conducta que, además, y de acuerdo con la teoría del contagio complejo, se vio posibilitado por la estructura de la red. En la tercera sección analizamos la capacidad predictiva del modelo, centrándonos en evaluar medidas como la de la sensibilidad (*true positive rate*) y compararla con la de modelos clasificatorios clásicos como la regresión logística y con otros de *machine learning* como el *naive bayes algorithm* y el *k-nearest neighbors*.

# **BIAS AND TRUTH IN SCIENCE EVALUATION: A SIMULATION MODEL OF GRANT REVIEW PANEL DISCUSSIONS**

Adrián Martín Bethencourt

## *Abstract*

This conference paper was presented at the 43 European Conference for Information Retrieval, Italy 2021. This investigation is part of the SPRING project, an inter-disciplinary research team from the University College Dublin which focuses on the understanding of research funding organizations. This investigation is the outcome of the combination of my MSc thesis and the work I did as an intern at the SPRING research team.

Research funding organizations draw upon the expertise of peer review panels to decide which research proposals to fund. Peer review is regarded as the gold-standard of the scientific evaluation, yet, it is not free of criticism. Reviewers in the context of research Funding Organizations face the challenge of evaluating grant applications fairly and competently. However, review panels is a collective task of information acquisition that is hindered by social influence dynamics and biases. The combination of social influence effects and biases in peer review panel discussions has gone understudied in the literature, and to date it is not clear what dynamics and what biases are at play.

We conduct an empirically calibrated agent-based simulation model of peer review panel discussions to explore which dynamics and biases might explain the opinion patterns that we identify from real review panels at Science Foundation Ireland. This investigation moves first steps to allow future investigation of strategies that reduce the review panel unreliability due to social influence dynamics and biases.

Our results tentatively suggest that discussion dynamics in grant review panels are (1) guided by compromise/consensus seeking discussions; (2) affected more by negative bias than positive bias; this could be a result of, for example, gender biases or by early career stage discrimination biases.

**Keywords:** Peer review, research evaluation, bias, social influence, social simulation.

## DETERMINANTS OF INEQUALITY ACCEPTABILITY ACROSS SOCIAL CONTEXTS

Luis Miller (CCHS-CSIC)  
Diego Santamaria (CCHS-CSIC)

### *Abstract*

The Great Recession and Covid-19 pandemic have triggered renewed social, political and academic interest on inequality and redistribution. Its growing relevance is clear if we look at press headlines or mentions in political speeches. Social scientists across disciplines have not been oblivious to this discussion. Although there is a vast literature on the “technical” causes and consequences of inequality, research had been largely ignored how rising inequalities shape individual preferences and values. Consequently, the level of inequality we are willing to accept can play a crucial role in explaining the evolution and persistence of inequality.

This study brings together theories and methodologies from several disciplines to observe which kind of inequalities as seen as acceptable by individuals regarding their socioeconomic estatus (SES) and societal economic inequality. Literature reports us that individuals will see fairer those inequalities due to productivity or effort rather than those related to luck. Moreover, high-SES subjects tend to accept more inequalities, as well as individuals within a relatively unequal context. Furthermore, literature suggests the existence of a triple interaction effect that would lead high-SES individuals to respond more to changes in productivity in relatively unequal societies.

Here, we replicate this analysis using data from a online survey which includes a vignette experiment. The large sample is representative of Spanish population in terms of socio-demographic composition. The proposed experimental design is well suited to elicit underlying preferences and controlling for the self-interest confound usually present in experiments about distributive justice. This survey instruments was validated against results from incentivized laboratory experiments in Barr et al (2020), which allows us to measure this attitudes towards inequalities using a representative sample from different regions, i.e., societal contexts.

Our research will deepen this inequality literature through the use of different measures of socio-economic status (income, risk of poverty, education, employment status...), as well as several geographical definitions of inequality. Results tend to confirm above hypothesis about the determinants that push an individual to accept an unequal distribution. Different measures of individual and societal features will help to a better understanding of inequality acceptance and hence of inequality per se.

## ¿CUÁNTOS IMPUESTOS SE DEBEN PAGAR?

### Comparando experimentalmente las preferencias fiscales sobre la renta y las herencias.

Luis Miller (CCHS-CSIC)

José A. Noguera (UAB)

Leire Salazar (European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Sevilla)

#### *Abstract*

La disposición a aceptar el pago de impuestos no es la misma para todos los ciudadanos ni para todas las figuras fiscales. Un ejemplo patente es el diferente apoyo social al Impuesto sobre la Renta de las Personas Físicas (IRPF) y al Impuesto de Sucesiones y Donaciones (IS): típicamente, el segundo se enfrenta en muchos países con una mayor resistencia social y política. Sin embargo, numerosos estudios experimentales sobre justicia distributiva sugieren que deberíamos esperar lo contrario, ya que la desigualdad se acepta más cuando se percibe como derivada del propio esfuerzo personal, en lugar de ser consecuencia de la suerte o de recursos “caídos del cielo” como una herencia. ¿Por qué, entonces, el IS, que grava recursos no generados por el beneficiario de la herencia, suscita un apoyo mucho menor que el IRPF, que grava fundamentalmente el trabajo del contribuyente?

Para estudiar esta cuestión, se administró un cuestionario experimental online a una muestra de 1.500 personas, representativa de la población española. El cuestionario a los participantes que seleccionen un tipo fiscal efectivo para uno de los dos impuestos y que lo hagan, aleatoriamente, para tres hipotéticos niveles diferentes de renta (en el caso del IRPF) y tres cuantías de herencia (en dinero) combinadas con tres posibilidades más de renta del heredero (en el caso del IS). Al mismo tiempo, a la mitad de los participantes se les pidió que eligieran un valor entre 0 y 100 para contestar a la pregunta de cuántos hogares creían que estaban por encima y por debajo del suyo en la distribución de la renta en España. También se varió aleatoriamente el marco discursivo con que se describe el impuesto (igualdad de oportunidades, reducción de desigualdades o neutro). El cuestionario inquiriere también sobre otras variables actitudinales y sociodemográficas habituales.

Los resultados muestran que los ciudadanos prefieren tipos superiores y más progresivos en el IRPF que en el IS, aunque una mayoría escoge tipos superiores a los existentes. Cuando se les hace reflexionar sobre su posición en la distribución de la renta, tienden a preferir tipos ligeramente superiores, aunque de nuevo más claramente en el IRPF que en el IS. Ni los marcos discursivos centrados en la igualdad de oportunidades o la redistribución, ni la adhesión a valores familiares, ni la ideología política o la confianza social afectan significativamente a sus preferencias. La inmensa mayoría se ubica en posiciones relativas en la distribución de la renta superiores o inferiores a las que realmente ocupan. Percibirse como más pobre de lo que se es hace más probable preferir tipos inferiores en el IS. De este modo, una implicación de este estudio es que intensificar la cultura fiscal de los ciudadanos, así como el conocimiento de su situación en la distribución de la renta, podría dar lugar a una mayor disposición a pagar impuestos progresivos.



## PREFERENCES FOR AUTOMATIC AND REFLECTIVE NUDGES: EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE AND IMPLICATIONS

Júlia de Quintana Medina  
(Ivàlua, Institut Català d' Avaluació de Polítiques Públiques)

### *Abstract*

This paper presents two online experiments that focus on assessing preferences for two different types of nudges: *automatic nudges*, which are less noticeable and work with no deliberation and awareness, and *reflective nudges*, which are noticeable, work by engaging deliberation and produce a more reflective response. The first study is a survey-experiment that explores whether preferences for automatic and reflective nudges vary when subjects are informed about the effectiveness of the nudge and the nudge's potential to work without behavioural awareness. The results indicate that this information does not change people's preference for nudge interventions. The second study is a vignette experiment that explores whether the acceptability of nudges varies when subjects know about the effect that the context of choice has on choices and whether this varies in different domains. The results indicate that people do not oppose the use of automatic nudges, but their acceptability depends on the aim they are promoting and the domain in which they are applied. The paper advances the discussion on nudge acceptability and offers insights on folk conceptions of choice, decision-making and autonomy. The findings are relevant when it comes to deciding how to nudge, where to apply nudges and how to communicate their use.

## **“WHO IS CHARLIE? TERRORISM AS A LITMUS TEST FOR THE SOCIO-POLITICAL INTEGRATION OF MUSLIM MIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN IN EUROPE”**

Javier G. Polavieja (Discrimination & Inequality Lab, UC3M)  
Daniel Ramirez (University of Wisconsin-Madison, CDHA)

### *Abstract*

**Motivation:** A common finding in the literature on the effects of terrorism is terrorist attacks tend to produce a “rally around the flag” effect on native populations. In this study, we set off to investigate whether a similar reaction can be found amongst immigrants and their descendants. Leveraging the Charlie Hebdo attack as a natural experiment, this paper studies the heterogeneous sociopolitical effects of the attack by looking at the reactions of both natives and different generations of immigrants coming/descending from Middle-Eastern and North-African countries of majoritarian Muslim faith (MENAM). Resting on the intuition that people’s reactions to an extreme exogenous event can reveal their deep attitudes and attachments, we argue the Charlie Hebdo attack may serve as a Litmus test to assess the levels of socio-political assimilation of different generation of MENAM immigrants.

**Method:** The haphazard concurrence of the Charlie Hebdo attack, a terrorist act of particular European resonance, with the fieldwork of round 7 of the European Social Survey in eight European countries provides a natural experiment scenario, which allows for a strong causal claim. The validity of this claim resides in that the assignment into the treatment is random for ESS respondents. We exploit this identification potential using a regression discontinuity framework, where the date of interview is the running variable and the attack itself the source of sharp discontinuity. We follow the methods suggested by Imbens and Lemieux (2008) to construct the optimal bandwidth around the discontinuity.

**Findings:** We find the attack increased feelings of national identity, institutional trust, and political efficacy among natives, while it decreased identification with the host country and reduced feelings of political efficacy among first generation MENAM immigrants. In contrast to the first generation, immigrant children reacted as natives in all dimensions studied with the exception of national identity, which remained unaltered (but at comparatively high levels). These different reactions to the Charlie Hebdo attack reveal complex processes of socio-political assimilation among new Europeans of MEAM descent.

**Contributions:** To our knowledge, this is the first paper that studies immigrant reactions to terrorist events. We claim studying immigrants’ reactions to a threatening exogenous shock, offers a unique opportunity to assess where different generation of immigrants stand in terms of their socio-political integration, thus shedding new light on existing debates about the integration of Muslim minorities in Europe. We show the heterogeneous reactions to the attack reveal a clear process of socio-political assimilation among immigrant children of MENAM descent. We discuss implications for existing debates on assimilation.

## CORRECTING BIAS IN ONLINE SURVEY EXPERIMENTS

Isabel Rodríguez Marín (IPP-CSIC, UNED)

### *Abstract*

In 2020, the world had to move most interactions to the online sphere. Research was not an exception. Online surveys and experiments had already been growing in popularity and acceptance during the last decade. The need to isolate and reduce in-person interactions have accentuated this process in the last year. Implementing experiments online, and particularly via online survey, presents a high number of benefits. Scalability allows for larger samples at lower costs. These samples introduce more diversity than experiments carried in convenient environments such as universities. Presence online has become more universal during the last decade, less restricted to younger or professional audiences. However, there still remain differences between an online audience and the wide population that can bias online research. Online sampling may improve external validity of experiments compared to lab-research, but it is still a long way from perfect.

In this paper, we aim to find a way to correct and improve results from online survey experiments in the presence of biased samples. We exploit two different samples extracted in April and November of 2020. These were extracted by the same company using the same quota sampling and should present similar characteristics. However, they present some differences regarding nationality, marriage status, education, employment status, income and ideology. We try to account for these differences via a weighting modelling.

Both surveys included questions regarding preferences towards redistribution and an experiment on this matter as well as demographics and relevant individual characteristics. The redistribution question replicates a well-established result in literature on preferences for redistribution. Early exploration shows that there is a significant and non-neglectable survey effect. In other words, there is a difference in answers between samples that cannot be explained by any variable included in the model. Empirical evidence has shown that some of the variables that differ between samples are among the main determinants of preferences for redistribution. However, these are not enough to explain the differences.

In this research, we opt for one of the samples as the baseline or *correct* sample. Then we approximate the second sample to the baseline using a weighting strategy. This correction provides new, adjusted results both for the survey questions and the experiments. Then, we assess the validity of results after correction.

# RENTAL HOUSING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHINESE IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS IN MADRID: EVIDENCE FROM A NOVEL CORRESPONDENCE TESTING METHOD USING INSTANT MESSAGING APPS

Javier San Millán Tejedor (UC3M)  
Francisco Javier García de Polavieja Perera (UC3M)

## *Abstract*

Rental housing discrimination against ethno-racial minorities has been shown to be a pervasive reality in many societies. Different sets of methodologies, ranging from in-person audit studies to email-based correspondence testing, have been used in order to identify discriminatory practices in housing markets. However, research on this topic has typically overlooked the emergence of online apps for conducting rental transactions. In addition, no study until the date has paid attention neither to discrimination against 2nd generation immigrants nor to emerging minorities of interest, such as the Chinese community. Research on housing discrimination is particularly underdeveloped in Spain.

This paper employs a randomized correspondence testing method that makes use of instant messaging apps for the first time to the knowledge of the authors. Real landlords, whose info and contact details were extracted from publicly opened Spanish real estate websites, were contacted via *Whatsapp* from two different accounts simulating to be rental candidates of different ethnicity. Ethnicity was signalled through a set of items, which included the profile picture and the names used to introduce the candidates in the messages sent to property owners. The use of social media allowed us to visually signal the ethnicity of potential tenants, thus overcoming the problem of landlords' failing to notice experimental treatments that is typical of email-based studies. Moreover, it provided an experimental setting that resembled more closely real rental transactions, thus enhancing the external validity of this study. This paper analyses discrimination in Madrid against Chinese migrants and their descendants, a demographic group that has received very little attention by researchers up to date. In order to identify the nature of discrimination (essentially, taste-based vs statistical), our design introduces an additional treatment: providing, or not, detailed information about the financial and professional situation of the rental candidate.

We show that Chinese applicants face significant discrimination when looking for rental accommodation in Madrid, regardless of whether we use signals for financial/professional stability. As a result, this study reveals that Chinese-origin individuals are treated differently because of natives' personal prejudices and not because of statistical discrimination. Crucially, this paper also shows that descendants of Chinese immigrants experience reduced discrimination when compared to first-generation immigrants. These latter results suggest discrimination could be triggered by perceived cultural distance. While we find considerable dwelling barriers against people of Chinese origin, generational differences imply that Chinese offspring in Spain enjoy greater opportunities for structural incorporation in rental markets.

**KEYWORDS:** ethnic discrimination · rental housing · correspondence test · field experiments · online experiments

## **ESTEREOTIPOS Y COMPASIÓN: LOS LÍMITES DEL “STEREOTYPE CONTENT MODEL” DE SUSAN FISKE**

Eva Sotamayor (Universidad de Jaén)  
Fernando Aguiar (IFS-CSIC)

### *Abstract*

Ciertas teorías explican las emociones que nos despiertan los miembros de determinados grupos humanos según las características que les atribuimos. Es el caso del “Stereotype content model” de Susan Fiske (2011).

Este modelo explica que la estructura social determina los estereotipos que operan en el cuerpo social para diferenciar los grupos sociales. Esos estereotipos aparecen en un espacio de identificación entre la *calidez* (*warm*) y la *competencia* (*competence*), que provocan formas de estigmatización en la sociedad. Al cruzarlos obtenemos cuatro grupos que nos despiertan orgullo (gran calidez y competencia como, por ejemplo, los deportistas), compasión (gran calidez pero poca competencia: personas mayores, discapacitados), envidia (gran competencia, nula calidez: millonarios, extranjeros triunfadores) y asco (nula calidez, nula competencia: drogadictos, personas sin hogar, emigrantes sin papeles).

Pues bien, en un experimento piloto aplicamos la teoría de Fiske a un caso que, supuestamente, mueve a la compasión: las personas con discapacidad intelectual. Nuestro objetivo era comprobar si, en efecto, esa compasión se producía y si provocaba algún cambio en la actitud hacia estas personas (contratarlas, por ejemplo, para tareas sencillas).

Para responder a este objetivo diseñamos un estudio piloto entre sujetos de 2 (compasión, no compasión) x 2 (contratar, no contratar) x 2 (primera persona, tercera persona). Los participantes fueron asignados a cada una de las condiciones de forma aleatoria. La compasión la medimos empleando la escala de emociones de Jonathan Haidt. En el primer par (compasión/no compasión) empleamos viñetas en las que a los participantes se les genera compasión (“priming” de compasión) y a otros no de forma aleatoria. En el segundo par (contratar, no contratar) se presentaron escenarios en los que los participantes tuvieron que tomar decisiones sobre integración de personas con discapacidad intelectual (contratarlas o no). En el tercer par se distingue entre si la persona tomaría la decisión de contratar o si cree que una tercera persona debería contratar.

Los resultados del experimento piloto mostraron que la emoción que las personas sentían en mayor medida era el respeto y el orgullo más que la compasión. Esto parece mostrar que no solo tener competencia de hecho importa socialmente, sino que puede ser determinante también el deseo de tenerla realizando un esfuerzo (formarse y trabajar, en nuestro estudio piloto). Así pues, otros factores no tenidos en cuenta en el modelo de Fiske podrían influir en su clasificación modificando así la emoción que despierta un grupo humano y si se lo estereotipa de forma positiva o negativa.

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