



Toulouse  
School of  
Economics



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# Toulouse Summer School in Quantitative Social Sciences

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May 26 - June 20, 2025 - TOULOUSE

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May 26/June 6 - Part 1

*The evolution of  
human sociality*

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June 10/June 20 - Part 2

*Inclusion and  
exclusion in  
collective settings*

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Economics



Social Sciences

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# 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 or part 2. Students cannot attend both parts 1 and 2.

**Fees:** 455€ for the whole program.

**Accommodation:** All students will be provided with on-site accommodation at the Toulouse Social Hub.

**Funding:** A limited number of travel grants are available. If you would like to apply for a travel grant, please specify this on the application form and upload a letter from your doctoral school or main advisor in support of your application to a travel grant.

**Application deadline: December 15, 2024**

**Location:** Classes will be in-person only and located in the TSE building at 1 Esplanade de l'Université, 31000, Toulouse, France. Students are expected to attend the program full-time.

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## Program

PART 1 - May 26 > June 6 - **The evolution of human sociality**

PART 2 - June 10 > June 20 - **Inclusion and exclusion in collective settings**

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**Online application platform:** [www.tse-fr.eu/toulouse-summer-school-quantitative-social-sciences](http://www.tse-fr.eu/toulouse-summer-school-quantitative-social-sciences)

**Contact:** [summerschool@tse-fr.eu](mailto:summerschool@tse-fr.eu)

**Organizers:** Victor Gay, Jorge Peña, and Kristin Michelitch.

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# Part 1 *(May 26 ▶ June 6, 2025)*

## The evolution of human sociality

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### Overview

Evolutionary theory provides a powerful 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. The 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 **Jorge Peña** on mathematical models of social evolution, followed by a two-day course by **Léo Fitouchi** on the evolution of social cognition, and a two-day course by **Catherine Molho** on the psychology of cooperation and social norm enforcement.

During the second week, students will also attend the **12<sup>th</sup> Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop** held on Monday, June 2, and Tuesday, June 3 (theme: “Sex Differences in Human Life History Evolution”).

For both weeks of part one, the daily format will consist of morning lectures and afternoon exercises or tutorials. In addition, students will have the opportunity to present their work during the poster session of the Economics and Biology Workshop.



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## Course structure, part 1

*(Monday, May 26 – Friday, June 6)*

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## Instructors

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**Jorge Peña** is Associate Professor in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of 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. His 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 population structure in the genetic and cultural evolution of social behaviors, the evolution of reputation-based cooperation, and the evolution of reciprocal sharing.

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**Léo Fitouchi** is Research Fellow at IAST. Previously, he received his Ph.D. in Cognitive Science in 2023 from the École Normale Supérieure (ENS). His research investigates the evolved mechanisms of moral cognition and how they shape the cultural evolution of social norms, religious traditions, and punitive institutions across human societies.

He answers these questions by integrating insights and methods from cognitive science (e.g., moral psychology), social sciences (e.g., anthropology), and evolutionary theory (e.g., evolutionary biology, cultural evolution). His current research interests include: What are the cognitive mechanisms of moral judgment? Why do people everywhere believe in gods that reward virtue and punish wrongdoing? How do norms and institutions, including for justice and enforcing cooperation, culturally evolve in human societies?

*Email: [leo.fitouchi@iast.fr](mailto:leo.fitouchi@iast.fr)*



**Catherine Molho** is Assistant Professor in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of IAST. Previously, she worked as an assistant professor at the VU Amsterdam, and as a postdoctoral researcher at IAST and at the Amsterdam School of Economics 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: Which interdependent situations are conducive to cooperation? What are the psychological drivers of people’s punitive reactions to norm violations? Which ecological and cultural factors shape cross-societal variation in norm enforcement?

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## Course structure, part 1

(Monday, May 26 – Friday, June 6)

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### **Mathematical models of social evolution** (*Jorge Peña*)

Social evolution is concerned with the evolution of social behaviors, that is, behaviors having fitness consequences for individuals other than the actor expressing the behavior. 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.

### **The evolution of social cognition** (*Léo Fitouchi*)

Humans have evolved cognitive systems for navigating social life adaptively. These range from prosocial instincts (e.g., empathy, kin-altruism) to status-seeking tendencies (e.g., pride, shame) to moralistic intuitions about right and wrong (e.g., justice, fairness). This course explains how to think about the human mind in evolutionary terms, how the adaptive challenges of social life explain the design-features of our social cognition, and how these cognitive mechanisms shape universal features of human culture, such as moral norms and religious beliefs.

### **Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop**

During the second week students will have the opportunity to attend the **12<sup>th</sup> Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop** (theme: “*Sex Differences in Human Life History Evolution*”) held on Monday, June 2 and Tuesday, June 3. A poster session will be held in the afternoon on Monday, June 2, during which students have the opportunity to present their work. 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 2025). Students submitting a poster title/abstract will subsequently be notified whether the submission was accepted by the workshop co-organizers.

### **The psychology of cooperation and social norm enforcement**

(*Catherine Molho*)

Cooperation is a hallmark of our species. Humans cooperate with each other in diverse interdependent situations, use various punishment tactics to enforce cooperation, and develop norms and institutions to regulate their social interactions. This course will introduce students to recent empirical advances in psychology, behavioral economics, and anthropology that shed light on the mechanisms underlying social decision-making. We will review experiments, experience sampling, and field studies that together help explain universal features of and cross-cultural variation in cooperation and social norm enforcement.



## Course structure, part 1

(Monday, May 26 – Friday, June 6)

# Program

### week 1

	Monday, May 26 Jorge Peña	Tuesday, May 26 Jorge Peña	Wednesday, May 28 Jorge Peña	Thursday, May 29	Friday, May 30 Léo Fitouchi
Topic 9:00 - 10:30	Introduction to mathematical modelling	Group selection	Game theory and evolution	Vacation	Introduction to evolutionary psychology
Topic 11:00 - 12:30	Selection and covariance	Kin selection	Game theory and evolution		The evolved psychology of human cooperation
14:00 - 17:00	Exercises	Exercises	Exercises		Interactive tutorials

### week 2

	Monday, June 2	Tuesday, June 3	Wednesday, June 4 Léo Fitouchi	Thursday, June 5 Catherine Molho	Friday, June 6 Catherine Molho
Topic 9:00 - 10:30	Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop	Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop	Evolving moral judgment	Interdependence and cooperation	Forms and functions of punishment
Topic 11:00 - 12:30			Religion and ritual	Social norms and cooperation	Cultural variation in norm enforcement
14:00 - 17:00			Work on group projects	Work on group projects	Group project presentation

## Evaluation

Students will be evaluated based on class presentations and overall participation.

# Selected References

## Mathematical models of social evolution

- 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.
- Okasha, S. (2006). Evolution and the Levels of Selection. Oxford University Press.
- Okasha, S. (2018). Agents and Goals in Evolution. Oxford University Press.
- Rice, S. H. (2004). Evolutionary Theory: Mathematical and Conceptual Foundations.

## The evolution of social cognition

- Boyer, P. (2018). Minds make societies: How cognition explains the world humans create. Yale University Press.
- Manrique, H. M., Zeidler, H., Roberts, G., Barclay, P., Walker, M., Samu, F., ... & Raihani, N. (2021). The psychological foundations of reputation-based cooperation. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, 376(1838), 20200287.
- Sznycer, D., Xygalatas, D., Agey, E., Alami, S., An, X. F., Ananyeva, K. I., ... & Tooby, J. (2018). Cross-cultural invariances in the architecture of shame. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 115(39), 9702-9707.
- Fitouchi L., André J.-B., Baumard, N. (2024). Are there really so many moral emotions? Carving morality at its functional joints. In *The Oxford Handbook of Evolution and the Emotions*. Oxford University Press
- Singh, M. (2018). The cultural evolution of shamanism. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 41, e66.

## The psychology of cooperation and social norm enforcement

- Balliet, D., & Lindström, B. (2023). Inferences about interdependence shape cooperation. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 27(6), 583-595.
- Bicchieri, C. (2005). The grammar of society: The nature and dynamics of social norms. Cambridge University Press.
- Molho, C., Tybur, J. M., Van Lange, P. A., & Balliet, D. (2020). Direct and indirect punishment of norm violations in daily life. *Nature Communications*, 11(1), 3432.
- Raihani, N. J., & Bshary, R. (2019). Punishment: one tool, many uses. *Evolutionary Human Sciences*, 1, e12.





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## Part 2 *(June 9 ▶ June 20, 2025)*

### **Inclusion and exclusion in collective settings**

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#### **Overview**

This summer school offers an interdisciplinary exploration of inclusion and exclusion across various social, political, and psychological dimensions. Participants will engage with expert-led sessions addressing the complexities of how groups and individuals are integrated or marginalized within societies, and the consequences of these dynamics.

Understanding the foundations of inclusion and exclusion is key to unraveling the dynamics that shape societal interactions and hierarchies. The psychological drivers behind group inclusion or exclusion reveal how individuals are accepted or marginalized in different social contexts, leading to the formation of complex social structures. This foundational understanding is critical when analyzing the broader political and institutional mechanisms that foster or hinder inclusion in society. In the political sphere, for example, mechanisms such as suffrage extensions and quotas play a pivotal role in expanding or restricting access to political participation. These measures are vital for ensuring representation, particularly for historically marginalized groups, and highlight how political insiders and elites shape the inclusivity of governance, especially when managing partisan opposition and competitive politics.

The distribution of public resources further reflects the deep connections between politics, ethnicity, and inclusivity. Decisions about who gets access to essential public services are often shaped by political motivations, reflecting patterns of inclusion or exclusion based on factors such as ethnicity or partisanship. This selective distribution of resources underscores how political leaders influence both the material well-being and the social cohesion of various communities. Religious groups also face challenges in achieving political inclusion, where their integration or exclusion within political spheres can have far-reaching consequences for broader social harmony and intergroup relations.

From a psychological perspective, norms—whether social, political, or cultural—play a critical role in regulating inclusion and exclusion within societies. The emergence, evolution, and enforcement of norms dictate how individuals and groups conform to or deviate from societal expectations. The Covid-19 pandemic offered a real-world example of how norms adapt in response to crisis, as governments and communities enforced new behaviors to control the spread of the virus. These adaptations also revealed lasting impacts on how societies enforce social norms. On the other hand, the erosion of norms, particularly through prejudice and discrimination, signals deeper societal problems. Prejudice undermines the foundations of inclusivity, reinforcing exclusionary practices and amplifying divisions within society.

Finally, social media has become a powerful force in shaping public perceptions of inclusion and exclusion. Its role in group polarization is particularly significant, as media narratives often amplify divisions between groups, influencing public discourse and intensifying perceptions of “us vs. them.” This polarization can exacerbate societal divides, affecting accountability and democracy, more generally.

This comprehensive program equips participants with a deep understanding of the mechanisms behind inclusion and exclusion, preparing them to critically assess and contribute to these ongoing social and political issues.

Days will be structured as follows. In the mornings, instructors will lead class time, of course with breaks. To prepare, students will be required to read 1 reading in advance to enable more detailed discussion and analysis. In the afternoons, students will present original research (15 minute presentations followed by Q&A), and we will discuss directions for future research as a group. For these afternoons, instructors will be joined by one additional IAST or TSE faculty or research fellow to give feedback on the student presentations.

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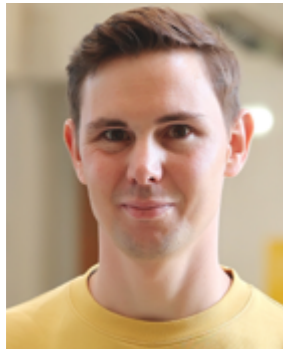
## Course structure, part 2

(Monday, June 9 – Friday, June 20)

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## Instructors

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**Felix Dwinger** is a political economist and research fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse (IAST) at the Toulouse School of Economics (TSE). He is also the leader of the IAST research team on Political Economy. He holds a PhD from the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

He was a Visiting Assistant Researcher at Yale and a Guest Doctoral Researcher at the University of Konstanz, Germany. The core of his research agenda is the political economy of autocratic rule and democratic backsliding. Some projects combine autocratic politics with identity, party, legislative, or international politics using game theory and methods of causal inference from observational data.

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**Horacio Larreguy** is an Associate Professor of Economics and Political Science at the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM). Before, he was an Assistant and Associate Professor of Government at Harvard University between July 2013 and June 2021, and a Visiting Researcher at the Toulouse School of Economics (TSE) and Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse (IAST) between September 2020 and July 2022. Horacio received his Ph.D. in Economics from MIT in 2013.

His research is on political economy and development, mostly in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. He has particularly worked on the importance of information for political accountability, vote buying, and when education fosters political participation. More recently, motivated by the COVID-19 infodemic and increasing political polarization, he has implemented various projects on misinformation and accountability under polarization in Bolivia, Finland, Latvia, South Africa, Turkey, and Zimbabwe.

Horacio's methodological focus is on causal identification using both observational and experimental data, and whenever possible, he uses social network analysis. He has conducted large-scale experiments in Australia, Bolivia, Egypt, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, Turkey, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. Horacio has various publications in top general interest, economics and political science. Horacio has served as a consultant for various international organizations and is currently an Associate Editor of the Economic Journal.

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**Kristin Michelitch** is Associate Professor in the Social and Behavioral Sciences Department of the Toulouse School of Economics and a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse. Dr. Michelitch received her Ph.D. in 2013 from New York University in Political Science.

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 of Political Science in the Social and Behavioral Sciences Department of the Toulouse School of Economics and a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse. 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 better understand how policy responsiveness and political accountability might be attained in non-democratic settings. His work integrates insights from different social science disciplines and utilizes multiple quantitative and qualitative tools for data collection and analysis.

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**Catherine Molho** is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at the Toulouse School of Economics and a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse.

Her work bridges insights and methods from psychology, behavioral economics, and anthropology to address questions about cooperation and conflict, social norm enforcement, and human decision-making more broadly.

Her research focuses on how reputation, punishment, and social norms regulate cooperation and conflict in both individual and group settings. She is particularly interested in understanding the psychological and cultural factors that shape social norm enforcement, including different ways to communicate about and enforce norms through punishment, gossip, and social inclusion/exclusion. Her work combines experimental methods with experience sampling in field settings to explore the ways in which social and psychological factors influence decision-making in real-world contexts.

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**Alberto Simpser** is Professor and Chair of the Department of Political Science at ITAM. He holds a Ph.D. in Political Science and an M.A. in Economics from Stanford University, and a B.Sc. in Environmental Engineering Sciences from Harvard University.

His current research focuses on the role of social and moral norms in shaping behavior in the political, health, and environmental realms; the reduction of political prejudice; the strengthening of democratic citizenship; governance and accountability. He has also written extensively about electoral manipulation.

His work uses experimental, statistical, and qualitative methods. Simpser has previously taught at the University of Chicago's Department of Political Science and been Visiting Fellow at the Toulouse School of Economics' Institute for Advanced Study of Toulouse, National Fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, and Fellow at Princeton University's Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance. Simpser's most recent article, titled "*Interacting as equals reduces partisan polarization in Mexico*" studies the effect of an equal status contact on political prejudice and is forthcoming in *Nature Human Behavior*.

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## Course structure, part 2

(Monday, June 9 – Friday, June 20)

# Program

### week 1

	Monday, June 9	Tuesday, June 10 Catherine Molho	Wednesday, June 11 Kristin Michelitch	Thursday, June 12 Felix Dwinger	Friday, June 13 Kristin Michelitch
<b>Topic</b> 9:30-12:30	<b>Pentecost holiday</b>	Social psychological foundations of inclusion/exclusion	Inclusion/exclusion in the political sphere: suffrage extensions and quotas	Inclusion/exclusion of partisan opposition and competitive politics	(Re)Distribution of public resources: inclusion/exclusion from public service delivery
<b>Instructors for student presentations and discussion</b> 14:00-17:00		Catherine Molho, Kristin Michelitch	Kristin Michelitch, Violeta Haas	Felix Dwinger, Marie Beigelman	Kristin Michelitch, Marie Beigelman

### week 2

	Monday, June 16 Ahmed E. Mohamed	Tuesday, June 17 Catherine Molho	Wednesday, June 18 Alberto Simpser	Thursday, June 19 Catherine Molho	Friday, June 20 Horacio Larraguy
<b>Topic</b> 9:30-12:30	Religion and women's inclusion in the public sphere	Psychological perspectives on norms – origin and enforcement + IAST general seminar talk option with Emily Sellars	Norms-based interventions for behavior change	Norm change and erosion – prejudice as a case study	Social media and group polarization
<b>Instructors for student presentations and discussion</b> 14:00-17:00	Ahmed E. Mohamed, Sreemati Mitter	Catherine Molho, Minhua Yan	Alberto Simpser, Kristin Michelitch	Catherine Molho, Sreemati Mitter	Horacio Larraguy, Marijn Keijzer

## Evaluation

Students will be evaluated based on class presentations and overall participation.

# Course Meetings

## Key Topics

### Social psychological foundations of inclusion/exclusion (Catherine Molho):

Understanding the psychological and social mechanisms that drive inclusion and exclusion across a variety of social contexts, including everyday interactions, intergroup relations, and politics. We will explore research that blends insights from social psychology and behavioral economics. Together, we will address key questions about the roots of inclusion and exclusion. Why do humans often favor their ingroup over others, from minimal groups to football fans or political rivals? Is this behavior motivated by affection for one's ingroup, hostility toward outgroups, or a mix of both? What are the roles of social identity and reputation? Can we consider ingroup favoritism a human universal or does this tendency vary with social, historical, and cultural factors?

- Balliet, D., Wu, J., & De Dreu, C. K. (2014). "Ingroup favoritism in cooperation: a meta-analysis." *Psychological Bulletin*, 140(6), 1556.
- Halevy, N., Bornstein, G., & Sagiv, L. (2008). "'In-group love' and 'out-group hate' as motives for individual participation in intergroup conflict: A new game paradigm." *Psychological Science*, 19(4), 405-411.
- Romano, A., Sutter, M., Liu, J. H., Yamagishi, T., & Balliet, D. (2021). "National parochialism is ubiquitous across 42 nations around the world." *Nature Communications*, 12(1), 4456.
- Rudert, S. C., Möring, J. N., Kenntemich, C., & Büttner, C. M. (2023). "When and why we ostracize others: Motivated social exclusion in group contexts." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 125(4), 803–826.

### Inclusion/exclusion in the political sphere (Kristin Michelitch):

Delving into the political mechanisms that expand or restrict access, such as suffrage extensions and the role of quotas in ensuring representation. 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?

- Murray, Rainbow (2014). "Quotas for Men: Reframing Gender Quotas as a Means of Improving Representation for All." *American Political Science Review*, 108(3), 520-532.
- Przeworski, Adam. (2009). "Conquered or Granted? A History of Suffrage Extensions." *British Journal of Political Science* 39(2): 291-321.
- Chattopadhyay, Raghendra and Esther Duflo. (2004). "Women as PolicyMakers: Evidence from a Randomized Policy Experiment in India." *Econometrica* 72(5), 1409-1443.
- Clayton, Amanda. (2021). "How Do Electoral Gender Quotas Affect Policy?" *Annual Review of Political Science*. 24: 235-252.
- Bhavnani, Rikhil. (2009). "Do Electoral Quotas Work after They are Withdrawn? Evidence from a Natural Experiment in India." *American Political Science Review* 103(1): 23-35.

### Partisan opposition and competitive politics (Felix Dwinger):

We examine political inclusion and exclusion with a particular focus on autocratic politics and democratic backsliding. After this lecture, you will be familiar with strategies and mechanisms democratically elected incumbents use to exclude the political opposition from access to office and how autocrats exploit political institutions to share power with some but not others. You will also be familiar with concepts of political control that politicians employ to manage the masses and how such crude censorship can be used as a strategy to include some and exclude other segments of society.

- Esberg, Jane. (2020). 'Censorship as Reward: Evidence from Pop Culture Censorship in Chile.' *American Political Science Review* 114(3): 821-836.
- Grillo, Edoardo, Zhaotian Luo, Monika Nalepa, & Carlo Prato. (2024). 'Theories of Democratic Backsliding.' *Annual Review of Political Science* 27(3): 381-400.
- Hassan, Mai, Daniel Mattingly, & Elizabeth R. Nugent. (2022). 'Political Control.' *Annual Review of Political Science* 25(2): 155-174.
- Luo, Zhaotian & Arturas Rozenas. (2023). 'Ruling the Ruling Coalition: Information Control and Authoritarian Power-Sharing.' *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* 18(2): 183-213.
- Meng, Anne, Jack Paine, & Robert Powell. (2023). 'Authoritarian Power Sharing: Concepts, Mechanisms, and Strategies.' *Annual Review of Political Science* 26(1): 153-173.



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## (Re)Distribution of public resources (Kristin Michelitch):

Exploring how and why public service delivery reflects inclusivity or exclusion (e.g., based on ethnicity, partisanship), and the ways in which resources are distributed to or withheld from various communities. 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?

- 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.
- Kramon, Eric, & Posner, Daniel. N. (2013). “Who benefits from distributive politics? How the outcome one studies affects the answer one gets.” *Perspectives on Politics*, 11(2), 461-474.
- 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.
- Harding, R. (2015). “Attribution and Accountability: Voting for Roads in Ghana.” *World Politics*, 67(4), 656-689.
- Michelitch, Kristin. (2015). “Does Electoral Competition Exacerbate Interethnic or Interpartisan Economic Discrimination? Evidence from a Field Experiment in Market Price Bargaining.” *American Political Science Review*, 109(1), 43-61.

## Religion and women’s inclusion in the public sphere (Ahmed E. Mohamed):

We will examine the link between religion and the inclusion of women in the public sphere, by diving into the case of Muslim women. We will explore the role of religious parties, state regulations of religion, online religious groups, and religious messaging in shaping women’s pursuit of opportunities in the public sphere and societal attitudes towards their inclusion.

- Meyersson, Erik. (2014). “Islamic Rule and the Empowerment of the Poor and Pious.” *Econometrica* 82.1: 229-269.
- Abdelgadir, Aala, and Vasiliki Fouka. (2020). “Political secularism and Muslim integration in the West: Assessing the effects of the French headscarf ban.” *American Political Science Review* 114.3 : 707-723.
- Nielsen, Richard A. (2020). “Women’s authority in patriarchal social movements: the case of female Salafi preachers.” *American Journal of Political Science* 64.1: 52-66.
- Masoud, Tarek, Amaney Jamal, and Elizabeth Nugent. (2016). “Using the Qur’an to empower Arab women? Theory and experimental evidence from Egypt.” *Comparative Political Studies* 49.12: 1555-1598.

## Psychological perspectives on norms (Catherine Molho):

Investigating how social norms are defined, emerge, and enforced through mechanisms like punishment, gossip, and social exclusion. What does it mean to have a social norm in place? Are sanctions necessary to maintain social order, or do informal social cues suffice? How do individuals enforce social norms in everyday interactions? What psychological, situational, and cultural factors influence when and how citizens intervene in response to norm breakers?

- Balafoutas, L., Nikiforakis, N., & Rockenbach, B. (2014). “Direct and indirect punishment among strangers in the field.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 111(45), 15924-15927.
- 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.
- Molho, C., Tybur, J. M., Van Lange, P. A., & Balliet, D. (2020). “Direct and indirect punishment of norm violations in daily life.” *Nature Communications*, 11(1), 3432.

## Norms-based interventions for behavior change (Alberto Simpser):

Which norms-related policy interventions have the ability to influence human behavior? Drawing from multiple behavioral sciences, we will study norms-based approaches that aim to influence behavior to enhance political inclusiveness and other social goods. We will cover select conceptual and empirical studies focusing on both social and moral norms, with attention to unintended side effects and to open questions in the literature.

- Bicchieri, Cristina. (2023). “Norm nudging and twisting preferences,” *Behavioral Public Policy* 7: 914-923.
- Bursztyn, Leonardo, Stefano Fiorin, Daniel Gottlieb, and Martin Kanz. (2019). “Moral Incentives in Credit Card Debt Repayment: Evidence from a Field Experiment,” *Journal of Political Economy* 127(4): 1641-1683.
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