



**Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research
Annual Report 2021 & 2022**

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1. Introduction by the Scientific Director

I am pleased to present our Annual Report for 2021 and 2022. This period marks a transition. Whereas in 2020 and 2021, many activities of the AISSR were hindered or suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns, we have now entered a period of recovery. While we continue to feel the pandemic's after-effects, I think it is fair to say that we are now experiencing new momentum.

This is in part due to the appointment of a large number of new Assistant Professors (UDs), within the framework of the national Sector Plan programme and also as a result of increasing student numbers. In addition, a new national funding programme will enable us to allocate Starter and Stimulation Grants to most of our staff members. Having read the plans for the first round of Starter and Stimulation Grant recipients, I'm optimistic that we will see highly original and relevant research being undertaken in a couple of years from now.

The results presented in this report are generally very favourable: the quality of the research is high, there is significant public interest in our research, and we continue to attract resources. All in all, the social sciences at the University of Amsterdam have maintained and consolidated their already strong position.

Presently, some of our key strategic priorities are:

- The position of external and scholarship PhD candidates. By tightening our admission policy and providing more support to non-employed PhD candidates, we aim to promote both equality among PhD candidates and the quality of research.
- Our PhD programme. Through better monitoring and support, we aim to detect issues earlier and provide support where needed. To improve communication to our PhD candidates, we are introducing a new introductory course that is mandatory for all AISSR PhD candidates – novelty in the history of the Institute.
- The position of the AISSR as a hub for the social sciences. With a new programme for visiting professors and a new lecture series, we aim to stimulate interdisciplinary exchange, both within our Institute and beyond.

Going forward, I am confident that the AISSR will be able to further strengthen its position as a renowned institute for social science research.

Prof. dr. Justus Uitermark
Academic Director AISSR
October 2023.

2. Research Institute: Strategy

Organisational Structure and Composition

The Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research (AISSR) is the largest research institute in the UvA's Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences (FMG). It unites social science research across several disciplines in four departments: (1) Anthropology; (2) Human Geography, Planning & International Development; (3) Political Science; and (4) Sociology. These are distinct realms of scholarly inquiry, focused on different aspects of social, political, and economic life, and using a diversity of theoretical and methodological approaches.

The AISSR is built on the foundation of thirteen research groups, called 'Programme Groups', each with an anchor in one of the four disciplinary departments. These programme groups have substantial autonomy in designing and implementing their scholarly research agendas. The size and demarcating lines of the groups do change over time, partly reflecting evolving research agendas, and partly reflecting the rotation of research staff. The table below contains an overview of the programme groups that are embedded in the departments.

ANTRO	GPIO	POL	SOC
Exploring Diversity: Critical Ethnographies of Belonging and Exclusions	Governance and Inclusive Development	Challenges to Democratic Representation	Cultural Sociology
Health, Care, and the Body	Urban Geographies	Political Economy and Transnational Governance	Political Sociology
Moving Matters: People, Goods, Power and Ideas	Urban Planning	Transnational Configurations, Conflict and Governance	Institutions, Inequalities, and Life Courses
	Political and Economic Geographies		

Table 1. Overview of the programme groups by department

While these thirteen programme groups are the principal building blocks of the AISSR research programme, they are embedded strongly within the multi-disciplinary AISSR, the disciplinary departments, and our explicitly inter-disciplinary research initiatives and centres.

The AISSR is directed by an Academic Director (Prof. dr. Justus Uitermark since 1 September 2022), responsible for research policies and programmes, and a Managing Director (Yomi van der Veen, MSc, until April 2023, and from July 2023 Dr. Oke Onemu), responsible for finance and the AISSR bureau. Up until April 2022 there was also a Management Team. Within the context of wanting to create a new deliberative structure the Management Team has been replaced by quarterly Strategic Consultations with the Manager of Programme Development and Valorisation (Dr. Bea Krenn), the Coordinator of Management Information (Nicole Schulp, MA), and the Communication Officer (Jeske de Vries). These quarterly Strategic Consultations have been taking place since May 2022. The consultations focus on matters related to strategy and have a preparatory function in regard to the planning of policy.

The AISSR's programming and policies in turn are deliberated upon and decided in the AISSR Programme Council. The Programme Council meets 4 times a year, and forms a lively deliberative forum, where decisions are usually made in a consensual and deliberative manner (though voting is possible and sometimes used). Topics that are brought before the AISSR Programme Council include (for example) AISSR policy on financial embedding of large-scale individual grants, guidelines on organising events and safety issues, programme group leadership and transition, and financial matters including the financing of AISSR centres.

Strategy: Research Quality

AISSR research covers a diverse range of subjects and a plurality of research methods stemming from different ontological and epistemological positions. While continuing to strive for excellence in outputs, impact and researcher support, the AISSR operates in a national and international environment in which the meaning of 'excellence' has been redefined in the last few years. Various developments have challenged the implicit biases at work in existing definitions of 'excellence' and/or 'world class', as these tend to prioritise individual achievements and highly ranked Western research outlets, and undervalue team science and impact beyond the academy. Less value is now accorded to these traditional metrics (impact rankings, citation scores), in favour of a recognition of team science and diverse career trajectories. In the context of the Netherlands this shift can be seen in the Dutch National Research Council's (more recent) focus on researchers' 'narrative CVs', and initiatives of the KNAW (Royal Dutch Academy of Scientists) which draw attention to the need to recognise and reward diverse research achievements.

In line with these developments the AISSR mission and focus on excellence need to remain reflexive, in order to engage with discussions on diverse modes of research recognition, and in order to anticipate the changing research environment and future criteria for awards and funding. These developments lead to new emphases in research strategies in the different departments as well as for the AISSR overall. These strategic priorities have entailed slight shifts in focus, rather than a complete overhaul of AISSR strategy, as the AISSR already has a strong tradition of recognising different types of academic output and valuing interdisciplinary, team science. In this context, we also recognise a more diverse set of research outputs in our understanding of high-quality research. Besides research articles, we value academic monographs, and research output that generate new types of impact with policy makers or that resonate with a broader audience. This also involves a broadening of skills and diversification of outputs. An example of this is the range of documentaries or video essays published as research outputs by researchers in the Department of Anthropology.

Regarding publication of articles in academic journals, the AISSR maintains the formal requirement for academic staff of the publication of one journal article per year with a normal research component (40%), averaged over a number of years. However, as mentioned in the previous annual report (2019-2020) high-quality research is no longer primarily defined as being published in top-10% or top-25% journals. This is because what we call ‘top tier’ journals is defined through questionable modes of ranking and is often Western-biased. To achieve genuine impact, researchers are encouraged to publish in those peer-reviewed journals where their work is likely to be read and engaged with. This means that authors are encouraged to think about where their audiences are and where the debates relevant to their research themes are proceeding in a lively and critical manner.

Strategy: Relevance to Society

AISSR researchers work on highly salient themes with great relevance to society and its current challenges, from climate change to societal inequality, from street violence to migration governance. The research themes are highly suited to applications in national and municipal government, for public debates, and for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Multiple forms of societal impact are relevant to AISSR research (see also Table 2 below). AISSR research comprises *products for* societal partners (for example: reports, consultations, exhibitions, applications); *use by* societal partners (including direct use of research results in teaching and education, direct use of research results in the policy process); and recognition by external partners (in the form of prizes, awards, and assignments). Researchers regularly appear on national and international TV and radio and in print media. Other

projects and expertise are less publicly visible, but highly impactful through their cooperation with policy makers, at municipal, national and international levels. Often, different types of societal engagement are directly related, for example an expert report may lead to a news item. The AISSR's strategy on further developing societal relevance and supporting researchers who wish to share results with the public and with non-academic partners includes:

1. **Develop guidelines for effective impact.** These encourage not just publications, but also other outputs such as policy relevant reports. They also give guidance to enhance research use, for example through press releases, original ways or presenting a report's core message, and strategic follow-ups.
2. **Develop strategies for effective, safe, and manageable social media engagement.** We are increasingly aware that public engagement comes with potential costs, including (online) intimidation of researchers. This is recognized inter alia by the KNAW. AISSR researchers have experienced such online intimidation.

Key Components of the AISSR's Research Strategy
<p>To achieve world-class social science research excellence. Defined as research that matters, because it is (1) published in international scientific journals or in another major format such as a film, exhibition, or report; and/or (2) funded and/or used by scientific organisations or societal partners; and/or (3) recognized by peers in the form of visibility, citation, and collaboration (see also Appendix G).</p>
<p>To develop research and activities that maximise societal impact. Defined as (1) publicly visible in print or visual news media (Op-eds, newspaper articles, radio or TV broadcasts); (2) recognized, acknowledged and/or used by societal partners, NGOs, government or business (see also Appendix G).</p>
<p>To develop scholarship that is trans- and inter-disciplinary in theoretical and methodological focus. A core commitment of the AISSR is its methodological pluralism. Interdisciplinary dialogue, collaboration and cross-fertilization is shaped through Research Centres and Research Priority Areas, as well as ad-hoc initiatives such as the Great Thinkers seminars and a programme of lectures and webinars. Such pluralism exists alongside disciplinary strength and impact in the four core social science disciplines.</p>
<p>To build a supportive, professional, and diverse scholarly community. To help scholars excel individually and in teams.</p>

Table 2. Key components of the Research Strategy

The AISSR closely collaborates with Heads of Department to protect and support researchers. Better protocols can still be developed at all levels of the organisation to deal with these challenges, support researchers and take institutional responsibility.

The AISSR's Financing

The AISSR is financed through first-money stream funds as well as second- and third-money stream funds. The first-money stream funds entail funds that are obtained directly from the University of Amsterdam. The second and third streams include external grants and subsidies. Regarding the first-money stream funds, the AISSR allocation model aims to translate the UvA and faculty allocation models as directly as possible to the programme group level, with only minor adjustments to prevent large fluctuations in the budget and to allow for a well-functioning AISSR Bureau. We also reserve some budgets for interdisciplinary activities for staff and PhDs. This follows the AISSR's principle of decentralized federalism, where programme groups have significant autonomy and bear primary responsibility for their research and financial management. This means that the vast majority of basic group-specific research activities – and indeed also interdisciplinary activities such as initiatives not receiving extra faculty-level or university-level priority-area financing – are financed by the decisions of the programme groups and their leaders.

Grants Acquisition Policy

Concerning grant acquisition, AISSR's goal has been to promote submission of proposals to the most prestigious and profitable funding bodies, while strategically thinking with researchers which type of grant application best fits their career trajectory and research profile. The AISSR prioritises grants from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) and the European Research Council (ERC). The focus in relation to grant acquisition therefore is on the VENI/VIDI/VICI/Open Competition Grants (NWO), and Starter/Consolidator/Advanced/Marie Curie Grants (ERC). We recognise that submitting major proposals demands considerable time investment, and that there are trade-offs between regular publications and grant proposals. Therefore, substantive assistance is provided with grant writing, especially by programme leaders and AISSR support staff (e.g., editing parts of proposals, arranging feedback and mock interviews). Advice and assistance in turn is also provided to those who submit proposals but are not awarded the grant. This may be as important as the assistance offered pre-submission, because it helps cushion disappointment, smooth continuation of research lines, and to reassess application strategies. The AISSR is extremely proud of its strong success in these very competitive grant competitions which we believe is intrinsically tied to the expert support from

experienced AISSR Bureau staff. Regarding grants from other awarding bodies, it is important to recognise that diversification to multiple smaller grant awarding bodies comes with opportunity and coordination costs for our support staff, because they have to master the complex rules of grant awarding bodies and match them to Dutch tax law and university policy. Furthermore, some grants from other awarding bodies, including the NIAS Fellowships, offer insufficient budgets to fully cover the replacement costs for researchers and overhead costs. In some cases, especially where smaller grants lead to unstable or precarious PhD positions, we may need to choose to limit applications or decline offers.

Starter and Stimulation Grants

The last AISSR Annual Report for the years 2019-2020 stated that going forward, the AISSR would like to create financial space for supporting early and mid-career scholars whose grant applications are not (but might have been nearly) successful, to enable them to carry out parts of their programmatic research agendas. This goal has been achieved as the AISSR will now have more opportunities to support early and mid-career scholars in the coming years through new funding instruments introduced recently by the Dutch Government: the Starter Grants and Stimulation Grants. The Starter Grant programme is supposed to run indefinitely, the Stimulation Grant is expected to run for ten years. These grants are aimed at assistant professors (Starter Grants and Stimulation Grants) and associate professors (Stimulation Grants). As such they create opportunities for the AISSR to financially support early and mid-career scholars. In 2023 (October, at the time of writing) there were eighteen prospective recipients from across all the AISSR programme groups. In 2024 there are expected to be a further ten recipients.

AISSR's policy regarding Starter Grants is to stimulate collaboration and create positive knock-on effects. One important way to stimulate collaboration is to create new PhD positions. PhD projects are by definition a collaboration between the supervision team and the PhD candidate. Taking the lead in formulating a PhD project and creating a supervision team is a great opportunity for assistant professors. Another reason to encourage the creation of PhD positions is strategic; while the Starter Grant funding scheme provides a new flow of resources, other opportunities to recruit PhD students are limited and likely to diminish. The AISSR offers recipients three options to use their Starter Grants: (1) teaming up with the recipient of a Stimulation Grant to create a PhD project; (2) teaming up with another Starter Grant recipient to create a PhD project; (3) collaboration without PhD students. The faculty and AISSR policies are designed to encourage recipients to use their Starter Grants to create

PhD positions. However, there may be situations in which this does not work for the recipient or their programme group.

After effects of COVID-19 and COVID Policy

The COVID-19 crisis had a great impact on the AISSR's researchers and PhD students. These negative impacts were multiple, ranging from researchers not being able to carry out fieldwork due to travel restrictions, needing to look after children due to school closures, or becoming infected with the virus and needing to take time off. These impacts were also noted in the previous report for the review period 2019-2020. While most of the world has 'gone back to normal' and the COVID-19 crisis at times seems like a distant past, the AISSR is still dealing with several longer term effects of the pandemic. In 2023 researchers and PhD students still had to apply for extensions because they faced delays with their research during the COVID-19 crisis. In addition, some researchers are still suffering from long COVID and are not able to continue their research for an indefinite period. Another important thing to note is that the effect of the COVID-19 crisis on the number of publications published by AISSR scholars will probably only be observed at a later stage. This lagged effect arises because usually the time between doing fieldwork or data collection to research being published can take a few years. Even though the COVID-19 crisis was a great obstacle to AISSR scholars, this period also highlighted the importance and societal relevance of the AISSR as a research institute: there was an unprecedented demand for the expertise of AISSR scholars in various non-academic and academic areas of inquiry and debate.

Commitment to a Diverse and Welcoming Working Environment

Diversity is crucial to good science. The AISSR is committed to diversity as a core value in academic life, the academic community, and intellectual engagement. Diversity may include diversities in gender and sexuality, ethnic and/or migration background, religion, physical ability, or socio-economic status. It may also refer to pluralism in academic approaches and methodologies, allowing cross-fertilisation and cooperation across theoretical orientations, methodologies, styles, and substantive themes (sociological self-assessment). Diversity is a core value in processes of recruitment, retention, and promotion of all academic staff. We aim to develop a more diverse staff, especially in terms of senior appointments, with regard to gender, race and ethnicity. Pluralism of viewpoints, methods and research traditions is also vital to good research, encourages researchers to remain self-critical and think 'outside the box,' and avoid tunnel vision. The AISSR recognises diversity as a strength in

academic work and is committed to the further fostering of such diversity, in line with University of Amsterdam policy and the faculty guidelines (See: UvA Diversity Document).

Viability

The SWOT analysis below (Table 3) sets out the Strengths and Weaknesses of the AISSR and the Opportunities and Threats facing the institute. In order to maintain or improve this position the AISSR has taken or will take important steps. The paragraphs below the table set out the strategies and plans to maintain strengths, reduce weaknesses, to take advantage of opportunities, and to mitigate threats.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-disciplinarity, interdisciplinary engagement and dialogue. • Theoretical and methodological pluralism. • Autonomy for programme groups and decentralized financial and hiring decisions. • Extensive experience with grant support, excellent support staff and coaching networks. • Administrative support close to researchers. • Excellent research output and evaluations. • High success rates with competitive funding. • Space for the development of bottom-up research themes and projects, for example through research centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex organisation within the social sciences domain with sometimes unclear decision-making procedures and responsibilities. • Transaction costs with meetings and coordination. • Lack of balance in teaching-research budgets, with teaching deficits absorbing research budgets in an ad-hoc manner. • High workload pressures. • External grant successes create a large proportion of short-term research contracts and teaching replacement contracts. • Inequalities between PhD students with different types of contracts.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable strength in societal engagement and societally relevant research can be used for diversification of funding sources and new types of grant applications to funders such as NWA and Horizon Consortium Grants. • Increasing societal and political salience of AISSR research themes create opportunities for visibility and collaboration with societal partners. • The new funding scheme: Starter Grants and Stimulation Grants provide new opportunities for funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively small budgets in social science funding competitions (due to high proportion of high-quality applications and relatively small award budgets). • High transaction costs with applications. • Continued scepticism about higher government funding budgets for Beta (at the expense of Alpha-Gamma). • High overhead costs. • Increasing work pressure due to more stringent demands regarding research data management, ethics, and financial accountability.

Table 3. SWOT analysis of AISSR

Strategy to Maintain Strengths

A central goal of the strategy to maintain the AISSR's strengths is to sustain its support for a plurality of research methods and research topics and to create a diverse research culture. One part of this strategy lies with the organizational structure. An example of this is the aim to ensure the support to grant applications in order to retain AISSR researchers' high success rates with competitive funding. The AISSR is working closely with the new grant advisor Emil Bæk Holland in order to achieve this goal. Another important aspect of the strategy is to maintain the organisational structure which provides space for bottom-up research (e.g., through the affiliated research centres). Furthermore, the autonomy of programme groups will be sustained, and the programme managers will continue to work closely with the programme group leaders. Another goal, alongside maintaining the AISSR's strengths, is to work on raising the profile of the AISSR internationally in the field of social sciences, through the AISSR Lecture Series with renowned scholars, and by forming and entrenching partnerships and networks with universities and research institutes globally.

Strategy to Reduce Weaknesses

The strategy to reduce weaknesses consists of several components. To address the weakness of the AISSR being a complex organisation, with sometimes unclear decision-making procedures and responsibilities, many procedures have been centralized and standardized. Examples include the PhD admissions procedure, the procedures related to the affiliated research centres of the AISSR, and the data management and ethics procedures. Furthermore, with the aim of making the AISSR procedures more transparent, the information regarding AISSR procedures has been made available on a central wiki page which all researchers can access. In order to address the weaknesses relating to the lack of balance in teaching-research budgets and the large proportion of short-term research contracts and teaching replacement contracts, coordination and agreements are made within the Board of Social Sciences to restore this lack of balance.

To address the problems of work-pressure, there will first be an investigation to take stock of current levels of work pressure, based on outcome measures. Furthermore, we aim to make individual successes generate more benefits for the whole research community at the AISSR. AISSR will also devote a lot of attention to the coordination of tasks within departments and the institute as a whole in order to redistribute workloads fairly. Lastly, in order to address inequalities between PhD students with different types of contract, the conditions for all PhDs have been standardised. This means that the conditions for all PhDs will be equal regardless of their contract type. Furthermore, the decision

has been made to look more critically at the conditions of grants for PhDs and be more selective in the grants we accommodate.

Strategy to Take Advantage of Opportunities

An important opportunity for the AISSR is the possibility to diversify funding sources as the AISSR has a considerable strength in societal engagement and our research has societal relevance. The strategy to take advantage of this opportunity is to collaborate closely with our grant advisor and Innovation Exchange Amsterdam (IXA) in order to identify relevant funding sources and continue to offer a high level of support with grant applications. In addition, it is to monitor new developments and opportunities in relation to 3rd money-stream funds which entail external grants and subsidies. As a lot of the research themes of AISSR researchers are highly salient and relevant to society, opportunities for partnerships with public bodies (e.g., to conduct research to inform policy) could enable access to wider sources of funding. To take advantage of this opportunity afforded by AISSR's greater societal and political relevance, an important strategy is to increase the visibility of the AISSR through communication and promotion. This includes building a presence on social media channels (e.g., LinkedIn, Twitter) and promoting the work of our scholars. Additionally, as mentioned above, another important aim is to raise the profile of the AISSR internationally in the field of social sciences, through the AISSR Lecture Series with renowned scholars. Lastly, to take advantage of the Starter Grants and Stimulation Grants, it is important to ensure that these funds are properly implemented, consolidated, and institutionalised within the structure and procedures of the AISSR. Furthermore, the strategy regarding these grants is to offer support and guidance to early career researchers who applying for these grants, to take advantage of this opportunity.

Strategy to Mitigate Threats

The strategy to mitigate the threats facing the AISSR has several components. First, to mitigate the threat of relatively small budgets in social science funding, the AISSR strives to be more competitive in larger social science funding competitions. Here our grants advisor plays an important role as the advice and support can increase the chance of being awarded grants in funding competitions. Another part of the strategy is to identify other sources of funding and diversify the types of grants for which AISSR researchers apply. A further goal is to better showcase the social sciences and the social science research done at the AISSR. An important aspect of this goal is to make use of the *sectorgelden* and invest in valorisation in order to showcase the importance of the research done at the AISSR. Another component of the strategy is the aim to increase and improve support to staff, and to be critical of

new rules and ease rules where possible, to mitigate the increasing work pressures caused by more stringent demands regarding research data management, ethics, and financial accountability.

3. Review of 2021 and 2022

Faculty changes

Several faculty changes have taken place, of which the most notable is that a large number of UD (assistant professor) positions have been created. The new funding through the *sectorgelden*, mentioned before in the section on Starter and Stimulation Grants, provided the opportunity to create around 25 new UD (assistant professor) positions. The first researchers to benefit from this funding opportunity all received a permanent contract as assistant professor in 2022 and are set to receive the Starter or Stimulation Grants in 2023.

This new funding opportunity will contribute to faculty appointments and growth of the AISSR in the coming years. The expectation is that at least ten new assistant professor positions will be created every year. This is an important opportunity for the AISSR, because a larger research staff capacity can strengthen current research endeavours and creates the opportunity to pay more attention to contemporary and relevant research topics. The creation of new assistant professor positions is therefore an important way for the AISSR to connect its research activities to current national and global issues and challenges which offer new avenues for research.

International Activities and Partnerships

A distinction can be made between three types of AISSR international activities and partnerships in 2021-2022: (1) partnerships with institutes that sponsor PhD positions; (2) international partnerships established by grants, and; (3) international consortium partners.

Partnerships with Institutes/Organisations that Finance PhDs

Institutions that sponsor PhD positions with which the AISSR has partnerships include War Child, the Municipality of Amsterdam, the Province of Noord-Holland, the Institute for Tropical Medicine Antwerp (ITM) in Belgium, the Amsterdam Institute for Global Health and Development (AIGHD), the Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, KIT LV), and the Netherlands Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies (NIOD). Regarding PhD scholarships, the AISSR has PhDs with PhD scholarships from LPDP/Lembaga Pengelola Dana Pendidikan (Indonesia), the National Overseas Scholarship (India), Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT) (Portugal), and CSC/Chinese government scholarships (China).

International Partnerships Established for Grants

In 2021 and 2022 the AISSR had a number of international partnerships established through grants. For example, the AISSR was part of a Marie Curie Training Network with the following partner universities: Royal Holloway (University of London, UK), Jagiellonian University (Poland), University of Vienna (Austria), and Panteion University (Greece). Another example is the fact that an AISSR postdoc spent time at Harvard University after being awarded a NWO Rubicon Grant. Furthermore, the AISSR's researcher Dimitris Bouris was awarded a Jean Monnet Chair, in which partnerships with experts at the following universities were established: Leiden University (The Netherlands), Bristol University (UK), London School of Economics (LSE) (UK), European University Institute (Italy), Oxford University (UK), KU Leuven (Belgium), and San Francisco University (US).

International Consortium Partners

Another type of AISSR international partnership is established as part of international consortia. In 2021 and 2022 the AISSR was a partner in a number of consortium projects with a range of international partners. These international consortium partners included: Copenhagen Business School (CBS) (Denmark), Università degli Studi di Milano (Italy), Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Belgium), Universiteit van Antwerpen (Belgium), Universidad Carlos III de Madrid (Spain), Universität Konstanz (Germany), City University London (UK), Universitat de Barcelona (Spain), and Universität Wien (Austria).

Future Plans: AISSR Visiting Professors

To raise the profile of the AISSR internationally, a plan for the future is to invite professors from renowned universities around the world to come to the AISSR as visiting professors. The AISSR visiting professorship scheme aims to facilitate interdisciplinary and cross-departmental debate and collaboration and affirm the position of the institute as a place that champions cutting-edge research in the social sciences. As well as exchanging ideas and working alongside AISSR academic staff, each AISSR visiting professor will give a public lecture as part of the AISSR Lecture Series.

The first visiting professor (in June 2023) was Chris Bail (Duke University) who is one of the world's foremost computational social scientists. At the time of writing, the next visiting professor will be Diane E. Davis (Harvard University) who is one of the world's foremost experts on violence, cities, and democracy. She will be at the AISSR as a visiting professor from October to November 2023.

4. AISSR Research Quality, Relevance and Outputs

Research Quality 1: Demonstrable Products – Research Products for Peers

Academic Publications

A first important indicator for the research quality of the AISSR are the demonstrable products or rather ‘research outputs’ published in 2021 and 2022. An important type of academic research output are academic publications such as journal publications, academic books and chapters published in edited books. In 2021 and 2022 respectively, a total of 624 and 595 academic publications were published by AISSR scholars (see tables below). These numbers are comparable to the total number of academic publications published in the years 2019 and 2020 as reported in the previous annual report. In 2019 AISSR researchers published a total amount of 559 academic publications and a total amount of 636 in 2020 (AISSR Report 2019 & 2020). While this may suggest that the institute did not grow, it is important to consider the challenges AISSR researchers faced during the Covid-19 crisis. When considered in this light, the total number of academic publications suggest that AISSR researchers managed to deal with the many challenges (such as not being able to conduct fieldwork) in quite a successful manner in the sense that there is not a drastic drop in the number of academic publications. Furthermore, the tables below show that the most of the academic refereed article have been published under a Creative Commons License and therefore are openly accessible.

Academic Publications 2021					
	Total	Open Access (Creative Commons License)	% Open Access (Creative Commons License)	Not open Access	% Not open Access
Academic Refereed Articles	490	381	82.8%	109	22.2%
Academic Non- Refereed Articles	24	10	41.7%	14	58.3%
Academic Book Chapters	97	11	11.3%	86	88.7%
Academic Books	13	0	0.0%	13	100.0%
Total publications	624				

Table 4. Academic publications published in 2021

Academic Publications 2022					
	Total	Open Access (Creative Commons License)	% Open Access (Creative Commons License)	Not open Access	% Not open Access
Academic Refereed Articles	465	370	79.6%	95	20.4%
Academic Non- Refereed Articles	22	7	31.8%	15	68.2%
Academic Book Chapters	90	16	17.8%	74	82.2%
Academic Books	18	0	0.0%	18	100.0%
Total publications	595				

Table 5. Academic publications published in 2022

Published Datasets

For the period 2021-2022, datasets published by AISSR researchers are available in repositories. These are listed in Table 7 below.

Datasets Published 2021-2022	
1	Hackenesch, C. & Bader, J., (2021). Replication Data for: The Struggle for Minds and Influence: The Chinese Communist Party's Global Outreach. https://dataverse.harvard.edu/citation?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/2MDO9U
2	Vries, D.H. de (2021). Sociale Impact van Fysieke Afstand op Kwetsbare Populaties Tijdens COVID-19 (2020): Herhaalde Interviews met Mensen met Licht Verstandelijke en Andere Beperkingen https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/datasets/id/easy-dataset:215972

Table 6. Datasets published in repositories in 2021-2022.

The number of datasets published by AISSR researchers is low, because most social science research data are not suitable for publication. Research involving human participants includes personal data, sensitive and/or confidential information. It would therefore be a breach of confidentiality, privacy law and ethics to publish such research data. If data do not have such restraints, for example are completely anonymized (which is very difficult to achieve in most cases) and no confidential or sensitive information leading to an individual is shared, they could be published (for example anonymous surveys).

When research results such as journal articles, monographs, books and so forth are published using Open Access, it is not required that research data are also published with Open Access. Funders and the university try to stimulate publication of research data as much as possible. As an institute we must further reflect on when it is possible to publish data, and what could be the advantages, and how these data could be used by other researchers for the benefit of the wider community. This is something that should be reflected upon and discussed together with the AISSR researchers.

Presentations and Conference Proceedings

AISSR researchers work on highly salient themes and many AISSR researchers are invited to present their work at conferences or to give keynote speeches. In the UvA Pure system which records research outputs, 72 presentations in 2021 and 77 presentations in 2022 were registered (includes the categories: keynote speaker, invited speaker, speaker from Pure). This of course is only a fraction of the total number of presentations and keynote speeches delivered by AISSR researchers in this period, as many presentations are not registered in Pure by researchers. The same goes for conference proceedings, of which only three are registered. However, these figures do indicate that AISSR scholars do present their research at conferences and (prestigious) research institutes. Examples of keynote speeches and presentations held by AISSR researchers can be found in Table 7 below.

To have a better insight into how many presentations and keynotes speeches AISSR researchers hold it is important to encourage the researchers to register their presentations in Pure. This is in line with our current endeavor to inform researchers about the Pure system and encourage them to register their publications, media appearances, and presentations. We are planning to continue these efforts in order to make sure that as much research outputs and activities are registered in Pure.

Other Research Material: Video Essays

At the AISSR several researchers in the Anthropology Department are engaged in the field of visual anthropology, and in addition to publications they create documentaries or video essays to convey the findings of their research. In the period 2021-2022 three video essays were published by Mattijs van de Port. An overview of these video essays can be found in the Table 8 below. There are several other researchers working on visual anthropology, however they did not publish documentaries/video essays in 2021-2022. This can be linked to the COVID-19 crisis as travel restrictions largely prevented fieldwork.

Selection of Presentations Given by AISSR Researchers in 2021-2022			
Year	Researcher	Title of presentation	Host Institute/Conference
2022	Cody Hochstenbach	Den Uyl-Lezing - Volkshuisvesting voor een gezonde en eerlijke samenleving	Wiardi Beckman Stichting
2022	Willem R. Boterman & Wouter van Gent	Presentation of the book: "Making the Middle-Class City. The Politics of Gentrifying Amsterdam"	SciencesPo France
2022	Olga Burlyuk	The politics of knowledge production: feminist reflections on Russia's war against Ukraine	LSE London
2022	Yatun Sastramidjaja	Rhizome vs Regime: digital activists and cyber troopers in a competitive cybersphere	King's College, London
2022	Annemarie Mol	Notes on eating in theory	Maastricht University
2022	Anja van Heelsum	The relationship between development interventions and migration aspirations	IMISCOE Conference 2023 Oslo: Migration and Time
2022	Jonathan Zeitlin	Paper presentation: "EU Regulation Between Uniformity, Differentiation, and Experimentalism: Electricity and Banking Compared"	European Consortium on Political Research (ECPR)
2021	Richard Ronald	Keynote lecture: The rise of young urban singles and the housing market.	Korea Regional Development Association Conference
2021	Francio Guadeloupe	Slavery in the cultural imagination: silent/loud voices/bodies	Spui 25
2021	Tuna Tasan-Kok	Lost in fragmentation? Governance challenges of the post-Covid Metropolitan Region of Amsterdam	University College, London, UK
2021	Nanke Verloo	Hear me out! (Re)politicizing citizen participation	Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences (NIAS)

Table 7. Examples of presentations delivered by AISSR researchers

Author(s)	Year	Title
van de Port, M. P. J*, Sacks, K., Zisimou, D.	2021	Video-Essay: Anatomy of an Encounter.
van de Port, M. P. J*, Zisimou, D.	2022	Kavafis on the streets of Athens.
van de Port, M. P. J	2022	Video Essay: Geschiereana

*AISSR Researcher

Table 8. Other research outputs published in 2021-2022

Research Quality 2: Demonstrable Use of Research Products by Peers

The number of citations of AISSR researchers' publications is an important indicator of the use of our institute's research outputs by peers. Table 9 below shows the total number of citations of all the AISSR publications which were published in 2021 and 2022. The table includes the citation scores from both Web of Science and Scopus. The total number of citations for 2021 publications is higher than for 2022; this can be expected as there can be a lagged effect between publication and being cited by others. What the number of citations for both years do indicate though is that the AISSR's publications are found and used by peers.

Total number of citations		
Year	Web of Science	Scopus
2021	2296	3047
2022	748	942

Table 9: Total number of citations of AISSR publications

The next two tables (Tables 10 and 11) list AISSR's top 10 most cited publications for 2021 and 2022. What stands out in both tables is that the by far the most cited article for both years is the article van Tilburg et al. (2021) on loneliness and mental health during the COVID-19 crisis. This article is cited at least 300 times, which is significantly higher than any other article. This can be explained by the topic and its relevance to society during the exceptional times of the COVID-19 crisis.

Top 10 Most Cited Articles 2021				
	Author	Title	Times Cited WoS	Times Cited Scopus
1	van Tilburg, TG; Steinmetz, S; Stolte, E; van der Roest, H; de Vries, DH*	Loneliness and Mental Health During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Study Among Dutch Older Adults	331	300
2	de Haas, H	A theory of migration: the aspirations-capabilities framework	97	114
3	Di Stasio, V; Lancee, B*; Veit, S; Yemane, R	Muslim by default or religious discrimination? Results from a cross-national field experiment on hiring discrimination	51	51
4	Tzananis, Y; Mandler, T; Kaika, M*; Keil, R	Moving urban political ecology beyond the 'urbanization of nature	47	52
5	Rockstrom, J; Gupta*, J; Lenton, TM; Qin, DH; Lade, SJ; Abrams, JF; Jacobson, L; Rocha, JC; Zimm, C; Bai, XM; Bala, G; Bringezu, S; Broadgate, W; Bunn, SE; DeClerck, F; Ebi, KL; Gong, P; Gordon, C; Kanie, N; Liverman, DM; Nakicenovic, N; Obura, D; Ramanathan, V; Verburg, PH; van Vuuren, DP; Winkelmann, R	Identifying a Safe and Just Corridor for People and the Planet	44	54
6	Bassett, HR; Lau, J; Giordano, C; Suri, SK*; Advani, S; Sharan, S	Preliminary lessons from COVID-19 disruptions of small-scale fishery supply chains	40	48
7	Arundel, R*; Ronald, R*	The false promise of homeownership: Homeowner societies in an era of declining access and rising inequality	39	41
8	Lancee, B	Ethnic discrimination in hiring: comparing groups across contexts. Results from a cross-national field experiment	37	35
9	Schakel, W	Unequal policy responsiveness in the Netherlands	36	32
10	Pedersen, JST; Santos, FD; van Vuuren, D; Gupta, J; Coelho, RE; Aparicio, BA; Swart, R	An assessment of the performance of scenarios against historical global emissions for IPCC reports	35	36

*AISSR Researcher

Table 10. Top 10 most cited publications in 2021

Top 10 Most Cited Articles 2022				
	Author	Title	Times Cited WoS	Times Cited Scopus
1	Wang-Erlandsson, L; Tobian, A; van der Ent, RJ; Fetzer, I; te Wierik, S*; Porkka, M; Staal, A; Jaramillo, F; Dahlmann, H; Singh, C; Greve, P; Gerten, D; Keys, PW; Gleeson, T; Cornell, SE; Steffen, W; Bai, XM; Rockstrom, J	A planetary boundary for green water	27	34
2	Bellanova, R; de Goede, M	The algorithmic regulation of security: An infrastructural perspective	22	21
3	Bellanova, R*; Glouftsiou, G	Controlling the Schengen Information System (SIS II): The Infrastructural Politics of Fragility and Maintenance	20	16
4	Kaul, S*; Akbulut, B; Demaria, F; Gerber, JF	Alternatives to sustainable development: what can we learn from the pluriverse in practice?	17	
5	van Prooijen, JW; Rodrigues, TC; Bunzel, C; Georgescu, O; Komaromy, D*; Krouwel, APM	Populist Gullibility: Conspiracy Theories, News Credibility, Bullshit Receptivity, and Paranormal Belief	15	18
6	Baillergeau, E; Duyvendak, JW	Dreamless futures: a micro-sociological framework for studying how aspirations develop and wither	15	12
7	Harteveld, E; Mendoza, P; Rooduijn, M	Affective Polarization and the Populist Radical Right: Creating the Hating?	13	16
8	Koehn, JZ; Allison, EH; Villeda, K; Chen, ZL; Nixon, M; Crigler, E; Zhao, L; Chow, M; Vaitla, B; Thilsted, SH; Scholtens, J; Hicks, CC; Andrew, N	Fishing for health: Do the world's national policies for fisheries and aquaculture align with those for nutrition?	13	15
19	Savolainen, L; Uitermark, J; Boy, JD	Filtering feminisms: Emergent feminist visibilities on Instagram	11	12
10	Coyer, L., Boyd, A., Schinkel, J., Agyemang, C., Galenkamp, H., Koopman, A. D. M., Leenstra, T., van Duijnhoven, Y. T. H. P., Moll van Charante, E. P., van den Born, B-JH., Lok, A., Verhoeff, A., Zwinderman, A. H., Jurriaans, S., Stronks, K., & Prins, M	Differences in SARS-CoV-2 infections during the first and second wave of SARS-CoV-2 between six ethnic groups in Amsterdam, the Netherlands: A population-based longitudinal serological study	10	13

*AISSR Researcher

Table 11. Top 10 most cited publications in 2022

Research Quality 3: Demonstrable Marks of Recognition - Marks of Recognition from Peers

Awards and Prizes

A first indicator of marks of recognition from peers are the awards and prizes awarded to AISSR researchers. The tables below summarise all the awards and prizes awarded to AISSR researchers in

2021 and 2022. AISSR scholars were awarded a wide range of prizes and awards in these two years, ranging from an honorary doctorate to a prize for best experimental film.

Awards and Prizes 2021				
	Award	Granting Organisation	Researcher	PG
1	'Georges Allaert Prize' Lifetime Achievement Award	Universiteit Gent	Luca Bertolini	UP
2	PROSE award for Environmental Science	Association of American Publishers	Joyeeta Gupta	GID
3	Ammodo Science Award	Ammodo Institute	Rivke Jaffe	GID
4	Basil Wright Film Prize for "The Body Won't Close"	Royal Anthropological Institute	Mattijs van de Port	Exp.Div.
5	Excellence in Visual Anthropology Award (EVA) for "The Body Won't Close"	Ethnocineca	Mattijs van de Port	Exp.Div.

Table 12. Awards and prizes awarded in 2021

Awards and Prizes 2022				
	Award	Granting Organisation	Researcher	PG
1	Honorary Doctorate from the University of Hasselt	University of Hasselt	Annemarie Mol	HCB
2	International Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences	American Academy of Arts and Sciences	Jan Willem Duyvendak	POLSOC
3	2021 Best Article Prize - Journal of Common Market Studies (JCMS)	Journal of Common Market Studies	Anne Louise Schotel & Liza Mügge	CDR
4	ECSR Award for Best Article of the Year 2021	European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR)	Dragana Stojmenovska	IIL
5	Piers Sellers Prize	Priestley International Centre for Climate	Joyeeta Gupta	GID
6	Jean Monnet Chair	European Commission	Dimitris Bouris	TCCG
7	Aaron Wildavsky Dissertation Award	American Political Science Association	Jessica Soedirgo	TCCG
8	The Advances in Life Course Research Young Scholar Award	Advances in Life Course Research Journal	Marie Labussière	IIL
9	Best Experimental Film Award for "The Body Won't Close"	Festival Internacional de Cine Independiente de Madrid (FICIMAD)	Mattijs van de Port	Exp.Div.

Table 13. Awards and prizes awarded in 2022

Research Grants Awarded to Individual Researchers in 2021-2022

Another indicator for marks of recognition are the grants awarded to AISSR researchers. The tables below list the number of NWO and EU grants awarded to AISSR researchers in 2021 and 2022. For a more detailed overview of the grants awarded to individual researchers in 2021-2022, see Appendix C: Awards and Grants.

NWO Grants	
Type	Number
Veni	2
Vidi	4*
Vici	1
NWO Carib.	1
Total	8

EU Grants	
Type	Number
ERC Starting Grant	2
ERC Consolidator Grant	1
ERC Advanced Grant	3
Jean Monnet Chair	1
Total	7

* 2 Vidi Grants were taken elsewhere

Tables 14a and 14b. NWO and EU grants awarded in 2021-2022

Grants Awarded for Collaborative Research Projects

Another indicator for marks of recognition relevant to the AISSR are the grants awarded for collaborative research projects (consortium grants). The table below lists the number of consortium grants awarded to the AISSR in 2021 and 2022. For a full overview of consortium grants awarded in 2021-2022 see Appendix C: Awards and Grants.

Consortium Grants Awarded in 2021-2022	
Type	Number
NWA	4
EU Horizon	4
EU Marie Curie	3
Total	11

Table 15. Consortium Grants awarded in 2021-2022

Membership of Scientific Committees and Editorial Boards

Another important indicator of recognition from peers is AISSR researcher membership of editorial boards and scientific committees. Table 16 below shows a selection of AISSR researchers that were a member of an editorial board in 2021 and 2022. While there were many other researchers who were members of editorial boards, this list illustrates that AISSR researchers were active in this field.

Selection of AISSR Researcher Membership of Editorial Boards in 2021-2022		
	Researcher(s)	Journal
1	Nanke Verloo	B en M : Tijdschrift voor Beleid, Politiek en Maatschappij
2	Beste Isleyen	International Political Sociology
3	Rachel Spronk	Royal African Society
4	Tuna Tasan-Kok	European Journal of Spatial Development
5	Saskia Bonjour Evelyn Ersanilli Barak Kalir Darshan Vigneswaran	Migration Politics
6	Jan Rath	International Migration
7	Mehdi Parvizi Amineh	Routledge Series on the Belt and Road Initiative
8	Annette Freyberg-Inan	European Journal of International Relations
9	Polly Pallister-Wilkins	Geopolitics
10	Erella Grassiani	Conflict and Society

Table 16. Examples of membership of editorial boards in 2021-2022

Table 17 contains examples of AISSR researchers' membership of scientific committees. The list shows that AISSR researchers are members of a wide range of boards. Ranging from memberships of scientific committees at the KNAW and the NWO to memberships of other associations. What this list also illustrates is that AISSR researchers are members of scientific committees in the Netherlands as well as abroad. Important to note is that this list is merely a list of examples of memberships of AISSR researchers in scientific committees.

Examples of AISSR Researcher Memberships of Scientific Boards in 2021 and 2022	
Researcher	Scientific Committee
Amade M'charek	Board Member KNAW Social Scientific Council (Sociaal Wetenschappelijke Raad)
Herman van de Werfhorst	Member of the supervisory board Knowledge Centre Inequality (Kenniscentrum Ongelijkheid)
Anita Hardon	Chair of the NWO Domain Board Social Sciences and Humanities (NWO Domeinbestuur Sociale en Geesteswetenschappen)
Saskia Bonjour	Member of the Board Council for European Studies (CES), Columbia University
Beste Isleyen	Governing Board Member European International Studies Association (EISA)

Table 17. Examples of AISSR Membership of Scientific Boards in 2021-2022

Memberships and Fellowships

A last important indicator of marks of recognition from peers is memberships and fellowships. The table below contains a complete overview of the memberships and fellowships of AISSR researchers. As the list shows, several AISSR scholars are members of the prestigious Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW). Furthermore, the list highlights that several AISSR researchers had a NIAS Fellowship in the period 2021-2022.

Memberships/Fellowships 2021-2022			
	Type	Programme Group	Researcher
1	KNAW Membership	HCB	Amade M'charek
2	KNAW Membership	TCCG	Marieke de Goede
3	KNAW De Jonge Academie	CDR	Saskia Bonjour
4	NIAS Theme group fellowship	CDR	Sarah de Lange
5	NIAS Fellowship	CDR	Johan Olsthoorn
6	NIAS Fellowship	CDR	Floris Vermeulen
7	NIAS Fellowship	PETGOV	Julia Bader
8	NIAS Fellowship	TCCG	Meredith Loken
9	NIAS Fellowship	MoMat	Erella Grassiani
10	NIAS Fellowship	Expl.Div.	Annelies Moors

Table 18. Memberships/Fellowships 2021-2022

Future Plans and Focus Areas

The introduction of this report mentioned three of our focus areas: the position of non-employed PhD students, our PhD programme, and the position of the AISSR as a hub for the social sciences.

Other focus areas include the following.

- **Research Centres**

In the past, several of the research centres within the AISSR received ample funding as Research Priority Areas, including the Centre for Urban Studies, the Amsterdam Centre for Inequality Studies, and the Social Science Centre for Global Health. Other centres, including the Amsterdam Research Centre for Gender and Sexuality, received considerable funding from other sources. Much of this funding has stopped, raising the question of whether and how the centres can continue functioning in a new financial reality. At present, the research centres are making a transition. While they no

longer have the means to fund research, they may retain or even improve as platforms for interdisciplinary dialogue and collaboration. New directors have been appointed for most of our seven research centres and a new support structure has been created, with a dedicated programme manager.

- **Research Data Management (RDM) and Research Ethics**

Recent years have seen a proliferation of rules, regulations, and guidelines for the proper conduct of research. The AISSR wishes to be at the forefront of the debate about what constitutes good and ethical research. In this context, one important platform is our Ethics Advisory Council, which has developed a strong reputation within the institute for its careful and thorough assessments of research plans. RDM and research ethics are also important themes because some guidelines – notably those that apply norms for medical or experimental research to ethnographic or survey research – potentially undermine ethical research practices developed within our institute.

- **Research Support**

Some of our research requires technical expertise and infrastructure that is as yet not readily available. We are in the process of setting up an audio-visual lab to support research that uses film or audio, and we are exploring ways to better support digital and computational research. Developing a well-functioning ecosystem of research support is an important priority in years to come.

Relevance to Society 1: Demonstrable Products – Research products for Societal Target Groups

Publications for Professional Readership

A first type of research product that is an indicator of AISSR research's relevance to society are publications for professional readership. These are publications by AISSR researchers aimed at readers in fields of work beyond academia. In 2021 and 2022 respectively, AISSR researchers published 68 and 47 publications for professional readership. Table 19 below shows the number of publications by type published in 2021 and 2022.

Publications for Professional Readership 2021		
Type	2021	2022
Article	25	27
Chapter	12	7
Book	2	1
Report	13	6
Web publication	16	6
Total	68	47

Table 19. Publications for professional readership 2021

Table 20 below contains a selection of publications for professional readership. The selection below shows the wide range of topics that AISSR researchers have contributed to with respect to publications aimed at professional audiences.

Selection of professional publications 2021-2022
Pols, J., M'charek, A., van Weert, J., & de Vries, D. (2021). De impact van COVID-19 op sociaal kwetsbare mensen. In D. de Vries, & L. Muns (Eds.), <i>Kwetsbaar Op Afstand: Verhalen Uit Coronatijd</i> (pp. 21-38). Amsterdam University Press.
Keesman, L. D. (Author). (2021). We moeten geweld tegen sociaal professionals leren doorgronden. Web publication or website, Movisie: kennis en aanpak van sociale vraagstukken. https://www.movisie.nl/artikel/we-moeten-geweld-tegen-sociaal-professionals-leren-doorgronden
van Voorst, R. S. (2021). <i>Strengthening community resilience in future conflict scenarios: learnings from the Partners for Resilience programme</i> . Partners for Resilience.
Rahbari, L. (2021). Vulnerabilities and responsibilities of migrant teens: Intersections of gender, religion and politics. In EARS (pp. 1-23)
Arnold, D. L. (2021). <i>Cambodia's Garment Sector in Transformation: External Shocks, Political Space and Supplier Consolidation</i> . CNV Internationaal.
Kremer, M. (2022). Hoe kan thuiszorg mensen met migratieachtergrond beter bereiken? <i>Sociale Vraagstukken</i> . https://www.socialevraagstukken.nl/hoekan-thuiszorg-mensen-met-migratieachtergrond-beter-bereiken
Verloo, N. (2022). Openbaar bestuur door het oog van de burger. <i>TSS : Tijdschrift voor Sociale Vraagstukken</i> .
Bontje, M. A. (2022). Groningen en de bevingen. Web publication, Geografie.nl. https://geografie.nl/artikel/groningen-en-de-bevingen
Grassiani, E. (2022). Designing for Legacy: An Anthropological Perspective. In M. Shoshan (Ed.), <i>Blue: Architecture of UN Peacekeeping Missions</i> (pp. 336-338). Actar. https://actar.com/product/blue/
Westra, E., & Bonjour, S. A. (2022). Postcolonial Migration and Citizenship in the Netherlands. Web publication or website, Verfassungsblog. https://doi.org/10.17176/20220128-180405-0

Table 20A. Selection of professional publications 2021-2022

Publications for Policymaking

Publications for policymaking are another important research product that is an indicator of relevance to society. Many AISSR researchers work on highly relevant topics that have a political or societal value. As a result, many AISSR researchers contribute to publications which can inform policymaking, including topics such as housing, voter behaviour and migration. The table below lists several examples of publications for policymaking published in 2021 and 2022 which AISSR researchers contributed to.

Examples of Publications for Policymaking 2021-2022
van der Meer, T. W. G. (2021). De verkiezingen van 2021 in longitudinaal perspectief. In T. Sipma, M. Lubbers, T. van der Meer, N. Spierings, & K. Jacobs (Eds.), <i>Versplinterde vertegenwoordiging: Nationaal Kiezersonderzoek 2021</i> (pp. 15-27). SKON, Stichting KiezersOnderzoek Nederland. https://www.dpes.nl/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/NKO-2021-Versplinterde-vertegenwoordiging.pdf
van der Star, M. E., De Jong, A., & Manting, D.* (2021). <i>Vestigingspatronen van recente immigranten</i> . Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving. https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/vestigingspatronen-van-recente-immigranten
Ward, T.*, Ballon, P., Bontje, M. A., Özdemir, E., Motooka, R., Itakura, M., Hatano, H., & Katayama, K. (2021). <i>EU-Japan Joint Study: Demographic trends and territorial policy responses</i> . European Union. https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/publications/studies/2021/eu-japan-joint-study-on-demographic-trends-and-territorial-policy-responses
de Lange, S. L.*, & Zuure, J. (2022). De jeugd van tegenwoordig vertegenwoordigt de toekomst. In <i>Jongeren en het Zorgen voor hun Morgen</i> (pp. 162-178). Raad voor het openbaar bestuur.
Huijsmans, T. M. (2022). Geografische verschillen in opkomst bij gemeenteraadsverkiezingen. In H. Vollaard, L. de Blok, & J. den Ridder (Eds.), <i>De lokale niet-stemmer: Een analyse van de lage opkomst bij de gemeenteraadsverkiezingen van 2022</i> (pp. 47-49). Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken. https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/ronl-3f8450319bfd0afa2ff3b2606559412c1aad0051/pdf
Runderkamp, Z.*, & Mügge, L. M.* (2022). De politieke genderkloof: opkomst van vrouwen bij de gemeenteraadsverkiezingen. In H. Vollaard, L. de Blok, J. den Ridder, & G. Jansen (Eds.), <i>De lokale niet-stemmer: Een analyse van de lage opkomst bij de gemeenteraadsverkiezingen van 2022</i> (pp. 42-43). Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken. https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2022/10/10/de-lokale-niet-stemmer
Rekker, R. (2022). Opkomst van jongeren bij gemeenteraadsverkiezingen. In H. Vollaard, L. de Blok, J. den Ridder, & G. Jansen (Eds.), <i>De lokale niet-stemmer: Een analyse van de lage opkomst bij de gemeenteraadsverkiezingen van 2022</i> (pp. 43-44). Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken. https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/binaries/rijksoverheid/documenten/rapporten/2022/10/10/de-lokale-niet-stemmer/rapport-lokale-niet-stemmer-2022.pdf
Vermeulen, F. F. (2022). Opkomst bij gemeenteraadsverkiezingen door personen met migratieachtergrond. In H. Vollaard, L. de Blok, J. den Ridder, & G. Jansen (Eds.), <i>De lokale niet-stemmer: Een analyse van de lage opkomst bij de gemeenteraadsverkiezingen van 2022</i> (pp. 46-47). Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken. https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2022/10/10/de-lokale-niet-stemmer
Manting, D.*, van der Star, M. E., Stuart Fox, M., Van Zoelen, S., & Blijie, B. (2022). <i>Woningdelen of zelfstandig een woning kopen of huren: De woonsituatie van migrantenhuishoudens in de eerste jaren na aankomst in Nederland (2014-2018)</i> . Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving. https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/woningdelen-of-zelfstandig-een-woning-huren-of-kopen

Bonjour, S. A.*, & Diepenmaat, S. (2022). *Family Migration Policies in the Netherlands: Written Statement to the UK House of Lords Justice and Home Affairs Committee, Inquiring into the UK Family Migration Policies.*

*AISSR Researcher

Table 20B. Examples of publications for policymaking

Publications for General Readership

A third type of research product that is an indicator of relevance to society are AISSR publications for general readership. These are publications aimed at the general public. Often they aim to make academic topics more accessible to the general public. In 2021 and 2022 respectively, AISSR researchers published 101 and 63 publications for general readership (Table 21).

Publications for General Readership		
Type	2021	2022
Article	82	46
Chapter	-	1
Book	2	6
Report	1	-
Web Publication	16	10
Total	101	63

Table 21. Publications for general readership 2021-2022

Table 22 below contains examples of publications for general readership published by AISSR scholars in 2021 and 2022.

Examples of publications for General Readership Published in 2021-2022
Vermeulen, F. F.*, & Santing, F. (2021). De emancipatie van mannelijke vluchtelingen: Als de rollen worden opgeschud. <i>De Groene Amsterdammer</i> . https://www.groene.nl/artikel/als-de-rollen-worden-opgeschud
Yates-Doerr, E. J. F. (2021). Climate Migrants Are on the Move—And the U.S. Needs Their Help. <i>SAPIENS</i> . https://www.sapiens.org/culture/climate-migrants-guatemala/
Blume, S. S., & Mezza, M. (2021). COVID-19 vaccines and the fear of side effects. Web publication or website https://culturico.com/2021/04/11/covid-19-vaccines-and-the-fear-of-side-effects/
M'charek, A. A. (2021). Niet de wetenschap, maar de wet produceert ras. <i>Vrij Nederland</i> , 10-11. https://www.vn.nl/ras-wet-dna/
Keesman, L. D. (2021). Hou op 'zinloos geweld' steeds weer als zinloos te bestempelen, dat is een misleidende term. <i>Volkskrant Opinie</i> , 28. https://www.volkskrant.nl/columns-opinie/hou-op-zinloos-geweld-steeds-weer-als-zinloos-te-bestempelen-dat-is-een-misleidende-term~b32a3e0b/

Boterman, W. R.*, van Gent, W. P.* C., & Hochstenbach, C*. (2022). Afgunst en marktideologie zijn niet de oplossing voor betaalbaar wonen. <i>NRC</i> . https://www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2022/12/28/afgunst-en-marktideologie-zijn-niet-de-oplossing-voor-betaalbaar-wonen-a4152764#:~:text=Afgunst%20op%20sociale%20huurders%20en,voor%20ons%20allemaal%20mogelijk%20is .
Engelen, E. R*, & Thieme, M. (2022). Einde globalisering is wel degelijk in volle gang. <i>NRC Handelsblad, Opinie</i> , 19. https://www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2022/02/21/einde-globalisering-is-wel-degelijk-in-volle-gang-a4092142
Rath, J. C. (2022). Essay Commerciële gentrificatie: Domweg gelukkig in de eigen kleine kring. <i>De Groene Amsterdammer</i> . https://www.groene.nl/artikel/domweg-gelukkig-in-de-eigen-kleine-kring
Bol, T., & Geven, S. A. J. (2022). We maken een kringetje: Kansenongelijkheid in de Nederlandse onderwijssociologie. In J. van den Berg, M. Ham, R. Bosman, & G. Engbersen (Eds.), <i>Raadselen van de Sociologie: Honderd jaar academische sociologie in Nederland</i> . Uitgeverij Van Genneep.
Hanegraaff, M. C. (2022). Europese naïviteit over corruptie is grenzeloos. <i>De Telegraaf</i> . https://www.telegraaf.nl/watuzegt/449897687/europese-naiviteit-over-corruptie-is-grenzeloos

Table 22. Examples of publications for general readership published in 2021-2022

Published Books for General Readership

Several AISSR researchers have published books for general readership. Table 23 below contains a selection of the books published in 2021-2022.

Selection of Books for General Readership Published in 2021-2022
van Voorst, R. S. (2021). <i>Once Upon A Time We Ate Animals: The Future of Food</i> . Harper Collins. https://www.harpercollins.com/products/once-upon-a-time-we-ate-animals-roanne-van-voorst?variant=40828277358626
van den Berg, M. A. (2021). <i>Werk is geen oplossing</i> . Amsterdam University Press. https://www.walburgpers.nl/nl/book/9789463725170/werk-is-geen-oplossing
Fennema, M. (2022). <i>Happy ship Rotterdam: In 79 dagen de wereld rond</i> . Prometheus. https://uitgeverijprometheus.nl/boeken/happy-ship-rotterdam-paperback/
Verkade, T., & te Brömmelstroet, M. C. G. (2022). <i>Het recht van de snelste</i> . de Correspondent. https://doi.org/https://decorrespondent.nl/hetrechtvandesnelste
Verkade, T., te Brömmelstroet, M. C. G. (2022). <i>Movement: How to Take Back Our Streets and Transform Our Lives</i> . Scribe. https://scribepublications.co.uk/books-authors/books/movement-9781911344971
van Voorst, R. S. (2022). <i>Met z'n zessen in bed: De toekomst van Liefde - Van relatiepillen tot robots om verliefd op te worden</i> . Podium. https://uitgeverijpodium.nl/product/8780/
Hochstenbach, C. (2022). <i>Uitgewoond</i> . Das Mag. https://dasmag.nl/product/uitgewoond/

Table 23. Selection of books for general readership published in 2021-2022

Websites, Blogs, Columns and Forums for Professional/General Visitors

AISSR researchers work on various highly topical subjects that are relevant to the general public, and so as well as publications and other books, AISSR researchers contribute to web publications, blogs and columns for professional and general audiences. This is another indicator of relevance to society for the AISSR; through different platforms they share their expertise and findings with the general public.

Table 24 below contains a selection of web publications, blogs or columns that AISSR researchers contribute to. Next to more traditional platforms (e.g., websites, blogs) a number of AISSR researchers use social media platforms such as LinkedIn or Twitter to reach the general public. An exemplary example of this is Prof. dr. Marco te Brömmelstroet who posts on his LinkedIn page about the importance of reducing the use of cars in the urban space and its benefits. His posts reach a significant number of people; in August 2023 he had 119,362 followers¹ on LinkedIn.

Examples of Websites, Blogs, Columns and Forums for Professional/General visitors	
Researcher	Website/Blog/Column/Forum
Dr. Armen Hakhverdian, Prof. dr. Tom van der Meer, Dr. Matthijs Rooduijn, Dr. Gijs Schumacher	<p>Stuk Rood Vlees https://stukroodvlees.nl/</p> <p>This blog links political science research to current events. The aim of this blog is to bring political science research to the attention of a wider audience, and to offer a counterbalance to the abundance of fleeting opinions and unfounded analyses. A central point of the blog is that a political science perspective is an enrichment of the existing range of opinions, interpretations, and analyses.²</p>
Prof. dr. Marco te Brömmelstroet	<p>LinkedIn Page, Marco te Brömmelstroet https://www.linkedin.com/in/brommelstroet/</p> <p>Posts aim to increase awareness regarding the importance and benefits of reducing the use of cars in the urban space. The LinkedIn page had 119,760 followers in August 2023 (see footnote 1). There are many interactions with the posts and many people comment on the posts. As such his LinkedIn posts offer a space for lively debate between members of the general public.</p>
Prof. dr. Amade M'charek	<p>Column Vrij Nederland https://www.vn.nl/auteur/amade-mcharek/</p> <p>Amade M'charek is professor of anthropology and researches the relationship between science and society, in particular in the field of (forensic) genetics. From March 2021 she has had a monthly column in the Dutch magazine <i>Vrij Nederland</i>.³ In this column she sheds light on</p>

¹ The number of followers on 29 August 2023. <https://www.linkedin.com/in/brommelstroet/>

² <https://stukroodvlees.nl/over-stuk-rood-vlees/>

³ <https://www.vn.nl/column-amade-mcharek/>

	complex topics ranging from anthropological genetics, to how PCR tests work, and migration. The aim of the columns is to make these complex topics more understandable to the general public.
Zahra Runderkamp	<p>Zahra Runderkamp https://www.binnenlandsbestuur.nl/user/88124</p> <p>The <i>Binnenlands Bestuur Platform</i> (Platform for Interior Affairs) is a knowledge platform for civil servants and administrators working for the government. The AISSR's PhD student Zahra Runderkamp has a monthly column on this platform. In her column at <i>Binnenlands Bestuur</i> she writes about questions of diversity and inclusion related to interior affairs.⁴</p>

Table 24. Examples of websites, blogs, columns and forums for professional/general visitors

Media Appearances by AISSR Researchers

A last indicator related to the relevance of researcher products published by AISSR researchers is the number of media appearances by AISSR researchers. Because AISSR researchers publish work that is relevant to many socially relevant topics, many of our researchers are asked to make media appearances related to their fields of expertise. In 2021 and 2022 respectively AISSR researchers made 215 and 200 media appearances (Table 25).

Total Number of Media Appearances AISSR Researchers	
2021	2022
215	200

Table 25. Total Number of media appearances by AISSR researchers

Table 26 below sets out the number of times AISSR researchers made appearances for different types of media.

Number of Media Appearances in Different Media Types		
Type	2021	2022
Radio	22	8
TV	15	8
Web	98	90
Print	49	64
Other (e.g. podcasts)	13	12

Table 26. Number of media appearances by media type

⁴ <https://www.binnenlandsbestuur.nl/user/88124>

Table 27 below lists a selection of media appearances made by AISSR researchers in 2021-2022. This list gives insight into the diverse range of media types in which AISSR researchers appeared.

Selection of Media Appearances AISSR Researchers in 2021-2022		
	Person	Media Publication
1	Joyeeta Gupta	Sinking Maldives plans to reclaim land from the ocean 23/05/22 The Guardian, United Kingdom, Web https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/may/23/maldives-plan-to-reclaim-land-for-tourism-could-choke-the-ecosystem
2	Daniel Mügge	Scrap 2020 GDP data to find a path out of the harm done by coronavirus 4/01/21 Financial Times (International), United Kingdom, Print https://www.ft.com/content/d41cdeec-dd4f-444a-9836-496fab56c9f1 Daniel Mügge
3	Daphne van der Pas	Is een vrouw als lijsttrekker een stemmentrekker? 'Linkse kiezers vinden het wel een issue, maar inhoud staat nog altijd voorop' 10/02/21 Een Vandaag (National), Netherlands, Television Remko Theulings https://eenvandaag.avrotros.nl/item/is-ee-vrouw-als-lijsttrekker-ee-stemmentrekker-linkse-kiezers-vinden-het-wel-ee-issue-maar-inhoud-staat-nog-altijd-voorop/
4	Richard Ronald	Umzug nach Europa: Wie die Niederlande vom Brexit profitieren 13/03/21 Deutschlandfunk , Germany, Radio https://www.deutschlandfunk.de/umzug-nach-europa-wie-die-niederlande-vom-brexit-profitieren-dlf-82fe2bcd-100.html
5	Roderik Rekker	The Netherlands sees a resurgence of youth in politics 15/03/21 Al Jazeera English (International), Netherlands, Television https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=saKuG1E0rNs
6	Jan Fichtner & Eelke Heemskerk	The Guardian view on finance failures: manmade errors amplified by machines 21/03/21 The Guardian, United Kingdom https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2021/mar/21/the-guardian-view-on-finance-failures-manmade-errors-amplified-by-machines
7	Amade M'charek	Advies aan de (in)formateur (8): Amade M'charek. 'Wees inclusief in je strijd' 17/07/21 De Groene Amsterdammer , Netherlands, Print https://www.groene.nl/artikel/wees-inclusief-in-je-strijd
8	Cody Hochstenbach	Stadsgeograaf Cody Hochstenbach: De wooncrisis is ons niet per ongeluk overkomen 11/02/22 Trouw, Netherlands, Web https://www.trouw.nl/economie/stadsgeograaf-cody-hochstenbach-de-wooncrisis-is-ons-niet-per-ongeluk-overkomen~b76931a2/
9	Liza Mügge	Boos-aflevering over The Voice enorme wake-upcall voor academische wereld 21/01/22 Folia, Netherlands, Web

		https://www.folia.nl/actueel/149851/boos-aflevering-over-the-voice-enorme-wake-upcall-voor-academische-wereld
10	Erella Grassiani	Vrees voor democratie in Israël 23/11/22 VPRO Bureau Buitenland , Netherlands, Radio https://www.vpro.nl/programmas/bureau-buitenland/speel~PREPR_RA1_17057677~vrees-voor-democratie-in-isra%C3%ABl~.html

Table 27. Selection of media appearances by AISSR researchers in 2021-2022

Relevance to Society 2: Demonstrable Use of Products - Use of Research Products by Societal Groups

Contract Research and Projects in Cooperation with Societal Parties

Two important indicators for the use of research done at the AISSR by societal groups are: 1). Contract research done for societal parties; 2). Projects in cooperation with Societal Parties. While the large majority of the research conducted at the AISSR has a societal relevance, the contract research by societal parties and research projects in cooperation with societal parties have a special significance. As the findings have a more direct impact and can directly inform policy or measures. The table below contains a list of contract research for and projects in cooperation with societal parties in 2021 and 2022. The list shows that AISSR researchers have done contract research for/research projects for a diverse range of societal parties (ranging from government bodies to foundations) on a diverse range of topics. This highlights the relevance of research done by AISSR researcher to different societal parties and society as a whole.

Contract Research and Projects in Cooperation with Societal Stakeholders 2021-2022				
Year	Contracted by/in Cooperation with	Title	Researcher	PG
2021	Kenniscentrum Ongelijkheid (Knowledge Centre on Inequality)	Housing market polarisation, quality of the living environment and health inequality in Amsterdam	Wouter van Gent	UG
2021	Kenniscentrum Ongelijkheid (Knowledge Centre on Inequality)	Link Young Amsterdam: Political and social participation and linking social capital among young people in Amsterdam	Floris Vermeulen	CDR
2021	Cordaan/ZonMW/FNO	Beter Samen & Samen Rijk (Better Together and Rich Together)	Laura Vermeulen	HCB

2021	Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management (Rijkswaterstaat)	Towards cognitive flexibility in thinking about infrastructure	Marco te Brömmelstroet	UP
2021	Vaillant Fonds	'Living in times of Corona with an incurable form of cancer: Challenges and opportunities'	Hilde Buiting	HCB
2021	Stichting Stoffels-Hornstra (Fund)	What is a 'healthy lifestyle' for the oncology patient who can no longer be cured? Different phases, different wishes	Hilde Buiting	HCB
2021	Pfizer Healthcare Quality Improvement Program	How to establish and improve relationships for patients with incurable cancer	Hilde Buiting	HCB
2021	Dutch Ministry of Justice and Security (Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid)	Three-yearly Signaling Forensic Investigation 2021	Amade M'charek	HCB
2022	Vaillant Fonds	Texts & Mourning & Life	Hilde Buiting	HCB
2022	Sociaal Cultureel Planbureau (Netherlands Institute for Social Research)	Representation and Trust Migration background	Floris Vermeulen	CDR
2022	Municipality of Amsterdam (Gemeente Amsterdam)	Election Turnout Investigation, Municipality of Amsterdam (Opkomstonderzoek Gemeente Amsterdam)	Floris Vermeulen	CDR
2022	District Council of Amsterdam-Oost (Stadsdeel Oost)	Credible Messengers Amsterdam-Oost	Floris Vermeulen	CDR
2022	Kenniscentrum Ongelijkheid (Knowledge Centre on Inequality)	Who live and work in the urban region?	Dorien Manting, Rowan Arundel	UG
2022	National Counterterrorism Innovation, Technology, and Education Center (NCITE)	Understanding the Link between the Recruitment and Operational Behavior of Terrorist Organizations	Meredith Loken	TCCG
2022	Central Bank of the Netherlands (DNB)	Biography of Gerard Vissering (Former President of the Dutch Central Bank)	Eelke Heemskerk, Meindert Fennema	PETGOV
2022	Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK)	Evaluation of the Orientation Program for Mayors	Zahra Runderkamp, Liza Mügge	CDR
2022	Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management (Rijkswaterstaat)	Water Allocation and Rights Study	Joyeeta Gupta	GID
2022	Dutch Ministry of the	Global Review of the	Joyeeta Gupta	GID

	Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK)	Economics of Water		
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Table 28. Contract research and projects in cooperation with societal stakeholders 2021-2022

Use of AISSR Research by Governments

Another indicator of the value of research done by AISSR researchers for society is the use of the AISSR’s research by governments and other social organisations and institutes. As already mentioned in the previous section (Relevance to Society 1: Demonstrable Products – Research Products for Societal Target Groups), in 2021 and 2022 many AISSR researchers contributed to publications aimed at policymakers and policymaking (see Table 20). Table 28 above adds to this list: most of these publications are specifically aimed at informing policy decisions, because the research is done in cooperation with the policy stakeholders. Therefore these publications are listed as examples of the use of AISSR research by governments in 2021 and 2022.

An important example of a publication aimed at policymaking that several AISSR researchers contributed to is the report *“De lokale niet-stemmer: Een analyse van de lage opkomst bij de gemeenteraadsverkiezingen van 2022”*⁵, published by the Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations. In the foreword of the report, it specifically states that the report aims to offer a basis for policy decisions related to increasing voter turnout in Dutch elections.⁶ Additionally, the research was communicated to members of the Dutch Parliament, summarising its main findings.⁷ These two facts indicate that the research and the report to which AISSR researchers contributed was used by the Dutch government to inform policy decisions.

Similarly, the other publications for policymaking in Table 28 were aimed at informing policy decisions and have been used by official institutions. All these publications for policymaking highlight that the expertise of AISSR researchers is of value to society and that their research is used by societal stakeholders.

⁵ In English the title translates to: “The local non-voter: An analysis of the low turnout in the 2022 municipal elections.”

⁶ Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken (2022). *“De lokale niet-stemmer: Een analyse van de lage opkomst bij de gemeenteraadsverkiezingen van 2022.”*

⁷ Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken (2022). *“Kamerbrief over uitkomsten onderzoek opkomst verkiezingen gemeenteraad 2022.”*

Relevance to Society 3: Marks of Recognition – Marks of recognition by societal groups

Membership of Civil Society Advisory Bodies

An important indicator of recognition by societal groups of the AISSR is the membership of AISSR researchers in civil society advisory bodies. The knowledge and expertise of AISSR researchers is of great relevance to these civil society advisory bodies. AISSR researchers contribute to civil society advisory bodies in several capacities, ranging from being a member to being the chair of, for example, a committee, a board, or a think tank. The table below lists some examples of AISSR researcher membership of civil society advisory bodies. The examples demonstrate the great diversity of topics and types of civil society advisory bodies which AISSR researchers contribute to.

Examples of Membership of Civil Society Advisory Bodies	
Researcher	Civil Society Advisory Body
Sarah de Lange	Member of the Supervisory Board ⁸ International Institute of Social History (Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis)
Brian Burgoon	Member of the Board of Directors and Project Mediator ⁹ Dialogue Advisory Group (DAG) (Independent organisation that facilitates political dialogue to reduce violence)
Monique Kremer	Chair ¹⁰ , Advisory Council on Migration (Adviesraad Migratie) (Independent council that advises the Dutch Government and Parliament on migration issues)
Roanne van Voorst	Chair ¹¹ , Dutch Future Society (Think Tank aimed at contributing to the innovative power of companies and organizations)
Marco te Brömmelstroet	Member and Academic Director ¹² Laboratory of Thought (Think tank focused on issues related to mobility)
Herman van de Werfhorst	Member of the Supervisory Board ¹³ Knowledge Centre on Inequality (Kenniscentrum Ongelijkheid) (focused on describing, understanding, and tackling inequality)
Jonathan Zeitlin	Member of the Scientific Committee ¹⁴ European Social Observatory (not-for-profit research centre specialised in the social dimension of the European Union)

Table 29. Examples of membership of civil society advisory bodies

⁸ <https://iisg.amsterdam/nl/over/boards>

⁹ <https://dialogueadvisorygroup.org/people/>

¹⁰ <https://www.adviesraadmigratie.nl/over-de-adviesraad-migratie/raad/monique-kremer>

¹¹ <https://dutchfuturesociety.nl/bestuur/>

¹² <https://www.thelabofthought.co/#team>

¹³ <https://www.kenniscentrumongelijkheid.nl/over/organisatie-van-het-kenniscentrum-ongelijkheid/>

¹⁴ <https://www.ose.be/scientific-committee>

Financial and Material Support by Society

Financial and material support from societal organisations is another indicator of recognition by societal groups. As Table 28 showed above (in the sub-section Contract Research and Projects in Cooperation with Societal Stakeholders), societal stakeholders as well as government entities support the AISSR's research, either by commissioning contracted research or by offering financial support to the research undertaken by AISSR researchers. Examples of financial support by societal stakeholders for research done by AISSR researchers is the research by Laura Vermeulen and Hilda Buiting (see Table 28). Their research has been financed by the not-for-profit and for-profit organisations listed in that table.

Research Programme Groups: Research Foci and Outputs

Exploring Diversity: Critical Ethnographies of Belonging and Exclusion

The Exploring Diversity programme group investigates the manifold ways gender, race, class, citizenship, religion, and sexuality are made and unmade in everyday life, including the ways in which differences and similarities among people, communities, and other living things are created, contested, celebrated, or distrusted. The focus is on the quotidian processes of belonging and exclusion, and their lasting effects on subjectivities, institutions, and environments. At the heart of these multimodal explorations lie the politics of this diversity and how people pursue their desires and ambitions within or despite these politics. The aim is to investigate the aesthetics of these world-making projects, their pasts, presents and futures. With empirically grounded ideas of diversity that frame a broad range of social ecologies, the programme group also seeks to incorporate diverse ways of living and being into research practice. By diversifying methodological engagements, exploring film-making and other media such as exhibitions, the researchers of this programme group seek to critically examine and creatively evoke social and political life-worlds.

Scholars of the Exploring Diversity programme group were awarded numerous prizes and grants in 2021 and 2022. In 2021, Mattijs van de Port won The Basil Wright Film Prize, at the Royal Anthropological Institute Film Festival in Bristol, UK, and The Excellence in Visual Anthropology Award at the Ethnocineca Film Festival in Vienna, Austria. In 2022 he won the Best Experimental Film award, FICIMAD, Madrid. The grants won include a NWO and NWA Grant awarded to Francio Gaudeloupe for research projects on respectively "Islanders at the Rudder in the Netherlands Antilles", and "Re/Presenting Europe: Popular Representations of Diversity and Belonging". Roanne van Voorst won

an ERC Starting Grant for the research project “Ethical AI in Health”. In terms of fellowships, Annelies Moors was awarded a NIAS Fellowship in 2021-2022.

The group plays a strong role in the teaching at the Anthropology Department and has a wide reach in terms of engaging in public debates. Francio Guadeloupe has a strong track record as public speaker, and Rahil Roodsaz, Julian Isenia, Willemijn Krebbekx, and Anne de Jong were and continue to engage in debates as authors and experts; Vanessa Vroon works as a scholar at the Amsterdam Museum.

Table 30 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the Exploring Diversity programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, five examples of important publications are listed.

Publications in 2021 and 2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	35	21
Number of PhDs in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	3	
External PhD	14	
Scholarship	1	
Total	18	

Table 30: Exploring Diversity Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Five important publications

Guadeloupe, F. E. (2022). *Black Man in the Netherlands: An Afro-Antillean Anthropology*. University Press of Mississippi.

Roodsaz, R. (2022). *Sexual Self-Fashioning: Iranian Dutch Narratives of Sexuality and Belonging*. Berghahn Books. <https://doi.org/10.3167/9781800736832>

Knibbe, K., & Spronk, R. (Guest eds.) (2022). Theorizing sexuality, religion, and secularity in postcolonial Europe. *New Diversities*, 24(2), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.58002/8mrz-2v55>

Akhtar, R. C. (Guest ed.), Al-Sharmani, M. (Guest ed.), & Moors, A. (Guest ed.) (2021). Special Issue: Muslim Marriages: Plurality of Norms and Practices. *Hawwa. Journal of women of the Middle East and*

the Islamic world, 20(1-2), 1-205. <https://brill.com/view/journals/haww/20/1-2/haww.20.issue-1-2.xml>

McBrien, J. (2021). On Shame: The efficacy of exclaiming uiat in Kyrgyzstan. *American Ethnologist*, 48(4), 462-473. <https://doi.org/10.1111/amet.13033>

Anthropology of Health, Care, and the Body (HCB)

Research conducted in the HCB programme group focuses on how health, care and bodies are produced and/or made evident in practices, through specific knowledge traditions and technologies, in particular socio-cultural contexts and political-historical constellations (inequalities, global power geometries, and the postcolonial present). The programme group has an interdisciplinary character and is informed by a diversity of approaches, including: medical anthropology and sociology; critical global health; postcolonial, gender and sexuality studies; feminist science studies; science and technology studies; material semiotics; and empirical care ethics.

The HCB programme group aims to analyse: (1) changing experiences of health and well-being, sexual identities, and body regimes; (2) different ways of knowing in scientific and in clinical settings, care and self-help practices; (3) the exercise of biomedical power, including medical racism, and the patterns of resistance to and acceptance of medical regimes, and scientific knowledge and technology; (4) the politics and contentious values infusing efforts to improve human, animal, and planetary health and to address contemporary ecological challenges.

The research of its members addresses a broad range of topics, including medical technologies and care practices, the body and (self-)care, food and eating practices, moralities infusing daily practices, reproductive and maternal health, care practices related to children and ways of aging, living with disabilities, racialisation in health care and forensics, disasters and epidemics, animal care, destruction of and care for urban, rural and aquatic ecologies, pharmaceuticals, algorithms and datafication of health.

Scholars of the Health, Care, and the Body programme group were awarded several grants in 2021 and 2022. For example, Danny de Vries received various small grants for social science studies on the COVID-19 pandemic, from various funders (ECDC, UNICEF, RIVM and ZonMW). Other examples are the ERC Grant awarded to Kristine Krause for the research project “Relocating Care Within Europe – Moving the Elderly to Places Where Care is More Affordable”, and the ERC Advanced Grant awarded

to Amade M’charek for the research project “Vital Elements and Postcolonial Moves: Forensics as the Art of Paying Attention in a Mediterranean Harbour Town”. Furthermore, Amade M’charek was appointed as a member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) in 2022.

Important stakeholders of the HCB programme group

Important stakeholders in the HCB programme group are *patient organizations, NGOs and care institutes* (e.g., Center of Sensory Impairment, Aging, and Metabolism (Guatemala), AEPC and Stichting Alzheimer Nederland, Stichting Eenzame Uitvaart, Korle-Bu teaching hospital (Ghana), Enda Santé (Senegal), Flevo Ziekenhuis, OLVG, Sharenet-NL / International; *UN organizations* (UNICEF, WHO); *European organizations* (European Commission Joint Research Center, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, European Society for Human Reproduction and Embryology); *universities and research centres* in the Netherlands and globally (e.g. Julius Centre for Global Health (Utrecht), Amsterdam Institute for Global Health and Development, RIVM, Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum, Department of Midwifery Science, Amsterdam UMC, Koninklijke Nederlandse Maatschappij voor Diergeneeskunde, University of Antwerpen, Goethe University and University of Bayreuth (Germany), University of Zurich (Switzerland), Vanderbilt University (US), Monash University (Australia), Oxford University (UK), MUHAS University (Tanzania).

Moreover, many of our researchers have figured in news media (e.g., in Vrij Nederland, podcasts) with their research.

Table 31 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the Health, Care, and the Body programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, five examples of important publications are listed.

Number of Publications in 2021 and 2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	101	64
Number of PhD’s in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	24	
External PhD	27	
Scholarship	15	
Total	66	

Table 31: Health, Care, and the Body Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Five important publications

Bonelli, C., & Dorador, C. (2021). Endangered *Salares*: micro-disasters in Northern Chile. *Tapuya: Latin American Science, Technology and Society*, 4, [1968634].
<https://doi.org/10.1080/25729861.2021.1968634>

Lorist, J., Mbabazi, M. T., & Moyer, E. (2022). The Fluidity of Patriarchy: Kinship, Tradition and the Prevention of Gendered Violence in Lugbaraland, Uganda. *African Studies*, 81(2), 229-246.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2022.2103791>

Poleykett, B. (2022). Living with “new diseases” in Dakar: embodied time and the emergence of chronicity. *Body & Society*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1357034X221080132>

Vogel, E. (2022). Tinkering with relations: Veterinary work in Dutch farm animal care. In L. Tallberg, & L. Hamilton (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Animal Organization Studies* Oxford University Press.

de Vries, D., Pols, J., M'charek, A., & van Weert, J. (2022). The impact of physical distancing on socially vulnerable people needing care during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Netherlands. *International Journal of Care and Caring*, 6(1-2), 123-140. <https://doi.org/10.1332/239788221X16216113385146>

Moving Matters: People, Goods, Power and Ideas

Moving Matters is a programme group that tackles a multitude of socially relevant topics such as migration, borders, violence and conflict, and ecological issues. The social consequences of the mobility of people and goods are the central focus of the Moving Matters programme group. The research explores migrating people and moving commodities as well as the shifting networks – of solidarity, remittances, knowledge, meaning and power – that result from such practices. These networks may range from the local to the transnational. The scope of this programme group is global in response to the urgent need to push social science theorisation beyond the dominance of European and North American area studies. Our research expertise is concentrated in a variety of societies in Asia, Latin America, and Africa, though the group welcomes scholars working on the social consequences of the increased mobility of people, goods and ideas anywhere in the world.

In terms of grants awarded to researchers in the Moving Matters programme group, the EU Horizon Grant awarded to the “Eur-Asian Border Lab” research project run by Tina Harris, Barak Kalir and Polly

Pallister-Wilkins is a good example. Yatun Sastramidjaja, Ward Berenschot, Wijayanto, and Ismail Fahmi have received an Anticipation Grant Indonesia-The Netherlands from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), for the research project titled “Cyber Troops and Public Opinion Manipulation: A Mixed-Method Study of Social Media Propaganda in Indonesia”. In terms of fellowships, Yatun Sastramidjaja received a visiting Fellowship in the ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, Singapore, for her project “Cyber Troops and Computational Propaganda in Southeast Asia”.

Main stakeholders of the Moving Matters programme group

Important stakeholders linked to the Moving Matters programme group are local governments in Southeast Asia, public and private research institutes and universities in Southeast Asia, international and local NGOs, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands School of Anthropology, the EASA (European Association of Social Anthropologists), IIAS (International Institute for Asian Studies), IISH (International Institute of Social History), and KITLV (Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies). Moreover, the general public is an important stakeholder and many of our researchers have featured in news media (e.g., NRC, Radio 1), opinion blogs and podcasts with their research.

Table 32 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the Moving Matters programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, five examples of important publications are listed.

Publications in 2021-2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	106	69
Number of PhD's in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	6	
External PhD	6	
Scholarship	26	
Total	38	

Table 32: Moving Matters Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Five important publications

Bakker, L. (2021). (Re-)setting Moral Standards in Jakarta: Policing FPI through Anti-Covid Measures. *City & Society*, 33(2). <https://doi.org/10.1111/ciso.12387>

Grassiani, E. (2022). Performing politics at the Israeli security fair. *Policing & Society*.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2022.2086254>

Harris, T. (2021). Air Pressure: Temporal Hierarchies in Nepali Aviation. *Cultural Anthropology*, 36(1), 83-109. <https://doi.org/10.14506/ca36.1.04>

Kalir, B. (2022). Qualifying deportation: How police translation of ‘dangerous foreign criminals’ led to expansive deportation practices in Spain. *Security Dialogue*.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/09670106221118798>

Lan, S. (2022). Between Privileges and Precariousness: Remaking Whiteness in China’s Teaching English as a Second Language Industry. *American Anthropologist*, 124(1), 118-129.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/aman.13657>

Governance and Inclusive Development (GID)

The Governance and Inclusive Development programme group scrutinizes development dynamics at various geographical, jurisdictional, and temporal scales, realizing that these are situated in different but interconnected multi-level processes. GID analyses and rethinks dominant development paradigms, and engages with international, national, and local development practices, policies and debates to identify viable and socially just alternatives. It thereby emphasizes that development pathways are affecting and affected by safe and just Earth System Boundaries and climate change. The researchers focus on the strategic issues of multi-level (global) governance and inclusive development. The reason for doing this is that drivers of change and development processes emerge and interact at all scale levels in unpredictable ways. Such dynamics include feedback loops at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. This group focuses on social justice, environmental justice, and the politics of knowledge.

Scholars of the Governance and Inclusive Development programme group were awarded several grants in 2021 and 2022. An example is the ERC Advanced Grant awarded to Joyeeta Gupta for the research project “CLIFF: Climate change, financial coherence and Leaving Fossil Fuels underground in the changing North-South context”.

Important stakeholders of the GID programme group

The group works at multiple levels of governance from very local to global. Our stakeholders include local communities and farmers, government authorities from local (municipality) through national to UN level, NGOs, and academic institutions. Our most important topics include climate change, migration, agriculture and forestry, oceans, fresh water, urban issues, and peace building. Stakeholders in these fields are therefore important to our analysis. For example, on climate change we are currently focusing on the large investors, banks, multinationals and philanthropists, but also on the role of least developed countries.

Our publications are diverse ranging from publications in top journals to blogs. Table 33 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the GID programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, examples of important publications are listed. Names in bold are GID authors. One paper was written by all GID staff members during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Publications in 2021-2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	61	50
Number of PhD's in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	16	
External PhD	27	
Scholarship	19	
Total	62	

Table 33: Governance and Inclusive Development Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

A sample of important publications

Rammelt, C.F., J. Gupta, D. Liverman, **J. Scholtens, D. Ciobanu**, J.F. Abrams, X. Bai, L. Gifford, C. Gordon, M. Hurlbert, C.Y. A. Inoue, L. Jacobson, S. Lade, T.M. Lenton, D.A. McKay, N. Nakicenovic, C. Okereke, I.M. Otto, L. Pereira, **K. Prodani**, J. Rockström, B. Stewart-Koster, P.H. Verburg, C. Zimm (2022). Impacts of Meeting Minimum Access on Critical Earth Systems amidst the Great Inequality, Nature Sustainability, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-022-00995-5>. (underlined names are GID staff)

Dekker, M. and **N. Pouw** (2022) (ed). Policies for Inclusive Development, The European Journal of Development Research, Vol 35.

Henrique, K. P., & Tschakert, P. (2022). Everyday limits to adaptation. *Oxford Open Climate Change*, 2(1), kgab013. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfclm/kgab013>

Karuppiyah, S., **Bavinck, J. M., Scholtens, J., Hapke, H. M., & Jyotishi, A.** (2022). How Seafood Wholesale Markets Matter for Urban Food Security: Evidence from Chennai, India. *European Journal of Development Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-022-00519-z>

Gupta, J., Bavinck, M., Ros-Tonen, M., Asubonteng, K., Bosch, H., van Ewijk, E., Hordijk, M., Van Leynseele, Y., Lopes Cardozo, M., Miedema, E., Pouw, N., Rammelt, C., Scholtens, J., Vegelin, C., & Verrest, H. (2021). COVID-19, poverty and inclusive development. *World Development*, 145, [105527]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105527>

Lopes Cardozo, M. T. A., & Srimulyani, E. (2021). Analysing the spectrum of female education leaders' agency in Islamic boarding schools in post-conflict Aceh, Indonesia. *Gender and Education*, 33(7), 847-863. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540253.2018.1544361>

Political and Economic Geographies (PEG)

The Political and Economic Geographies (PEG) programme group spans a wide range of empirical foci and theoretical approaches, but is unified by a concern with political and economic processes that link global or macro-level activities with local-level transformations and outcomes. While space and territorialization are critical lenses, so too are agents, actors and institutions that operate within and across different human, social and spatial scales. Market and state regulatory practices feature strongly in our research although digitalization and platformization have become increasingly central to our work. The objects and contexts of study vary enormously within our group of expert researchers: from urban housing in China to creative start-ups in Amsterdam; from the role of language and territorial identities in the politics of the EU, to the organization of digital labour platforms in restructuring global production networks. In getting to grips with these complex phenomena, we take a why-and-how-question approach that encourages a pluralistic use of theoretical lenses across sub-disciplines, including comparative political economy, economic sociology, and economics. This approach helps us to distinguish different ontological layers of concrete, place-based cases that foster relational analysis. This shared epistemological point of departure requires a case study methodology that strives for empirically grounded and theoretically engaged work.

Important stakeholders of the PEG programme group

Important stakeholders to the Political and Economic Geographies programme group are the individuals and organisations involved in the regulation of markets and production chains that function across and within cities and regions, but are essentially interlinked on a global scale. These include state-level entities such as government ministries and local authorities, but also EU regulators and transnational organisations like the WHO, OECD and IMF. There are also private enterprises, employers and labour organisations as well as large-scale economic actors like private equity and pension funds that shape the landscape of financial flows, production networks and digital transformations. We are also concerned with urban and rural issues that impact the formation and conditions of households as well as the wealth and well-being of individuals.

Table 34 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the Political and Economic Geographies programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, five examples of high-quality publications are listed.

Publications in 2021-2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	22	15
Number of PhD's in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	1	
External PhD	4	
Scholarship	2	
Total	7	

Table 34: Political and Economic Geographies Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Exemplary Publications from PEG (2021-2022)

Beerepoot, N., & Oprins, J. (2022). Online freelancing and impact sourcing: Examining the inclusive development potential of online service work in the Philippines. *The Electronic Journal of Information Systems in Developing Countries*, 88(2), [e12204]. <https://doi.org/10.1002/isd2.12204>

Carraro, V. (2022). Reimagining the cartographic nation: In praise of risk taking. *Dialogues in Human Geography*, 12(1), 33-36. <https://doi.org/10.1177/20438206211044571>

Mamadouh, V. (2022). In the shadow of the European neighbourhood: Political geographies of EU–Middle East relations. In D. Bouris, D. Huber, & M. Pace (Eds.), *Routledge Handbook of EU–Middle East Relations* (pp. 137-146). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429317873-16>

Teodorescu, D., & Molina, I. (2021). Roma street-workers in Uppsala: racialised poverty and super precarious housing conditions in Romania and Sweden. *International Journal of Housing Policy*, 21(3), 401-422. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19491247.2020.1854950>

Vriesema, M. A., & Kloosterman, R. C. (2022). Recapturing creative space in architectural design unravelling the production network of a young, innovative architectural practice in Rotterdam. *Creative Industries Journal*, 15(2), 199-216. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17510694.2022.2030102>

Urban Geographies

The researchers within the Urban Geographies programme group study the socio-spatial processes that shape cities and urban life across the world. Their research concentrates on the formation of urban difference and inequality. It seeks to understand how specific spaces, places and mobilities reflect, reproduce, and transform social differentiation in terms of class, ethnicity, generation, gender and sexuality. In addition, it studies how resources, risks and political voice are distributed unevenly across urban spaces and populations, analyzing geographies of inequality within and between city regions. The group's scholarship has concentrated on larger transformations affecting cities (e.g., gentrification, tourism, migration, shrinkage, demographic change) and the inequalities and segregation that accompany these shifts (e.g., differentiated access to income, housing, education, labour markets). The research is characterized by a relational approach that attends to interdependencies and exchanges between cities. Increasingly, this approach also involves studying the relations between humans and non-human entities, from digital media to animals. The group is also committed to developing a comparative urban geography that can distinguish between place-based specificities and more generalizable patterns of urbanization. Group members employ a range of quantitative, qualitative, and spatial methods, allowing us both to map macro-level patterns and transformations over time, and to grasp the lived experience of such dynamics and the imaginative geographies that accompany them.

Scholars of the Urban Geographies programme group were awarded several grants in 2021 and 2022. These include the ERC Advanced Grant awarded to Rivke Jaffe for the project "ANIMAPOLIS: A more-than-human approach to urban inequalities", the Kenniscentrum Ongelijkheid grant "Housing market

polarization, environmental quality and health inequalities in Amsterdam” led by Wouter van Gent, and the NWO Open Competition Grant awarded to Cody Hochstenbach for the project “Housing deprivation beyond affordability”.

Important stakeholders of the Urban Geographies programme group

Important stakeholders of the Urban Geographies programme group include governmental and non-governmental organizations for whom our research on urban inequalities in the domains of housing, education and health is directly relevant, such as housing movements (Woonprotest), planning agencies (PBL), housing corporations (AFWC), the national Ministry of Education and municipal public health agencies (GGD Amsterdam). In addition, we consider the general public of Amsterdam and the Netherlands to be important stakeholders and our research on segregation, gentrification, and educational inequalities features regularly in local and national news media (e.g. Parool, NRC), with Cody Hochstenbach’s popular scientific book presenting a major intervention in public debates on the housing crisis.

Table 35 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the Urban Geographies programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, five examples of high-quality publications are listed.

Publications in 2021-2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	25	46
Number of PhD’s in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	10	
External PhD	2	
Scholarship	1	
Total	13	

Table 35: Urban Geographies Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Key publications from the Urban Geographies programme group

Bronsvort, I., & Uitermark, J. L. (2022). Seeing the street through Instagram. Digital platforms and the amplification of gentrification. *Urban Studies*, 59(14), 2857-2874.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/00420980211046539>

Foli, A., & Boterman, W. R. (2022). Cultural repertoires of school choice: Intersections of class, race and culture in Pretoria and Amsterdam. *The Sociological Review*, 70(6), 1220 -1239.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/00380261221093404>

Hochstenbach, C. (2022). *Uitgewoond*. Das Mag. <https://dasmag.nl/product/uitgewoond/>

Jaffe, R., & Evans, L. (2022). Imagining infrastructure in urban Jamaica. *GeoHumanities*, 8(1), 17-32.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/2373566X.2021.1925575>

Pallagst, K., Bontje, M., Cunningham Sabot, E., & Fleschurz, R. (Eds.) (2022). Handbook on Shrinking Cities. (Research Handbooks in Urban Studies). Edward Elgar Publishing.

<https://doi.org/10.4337/9781839107047>

Urban Planning (UP)

The Urban Planning programme group focuses on examining the relationship between social and spatial aspects of various phenomena. We adopt a perspective that sees space as a product of social interactions. Our objective is to generate valuable knowledge that benefits both the academic community and society at large, ultimately shaping cities through spatial interventions. Our research is organized into three main themes: Governance (UGoveRN), Mobility (PUMA), and Environment (Political Ecology). The mission of the Urban Planning group is to advance research and teaching on the social, spatial, and environmental processes in cities, their interconnectedness, and methods for purposefully and positively influencing them. We strive to contribute to cities' ability to address urgent social, spatial, and environmental challenges.

Scholars affiliated with the Urban Planning Programme group have actively participated in various research projects and have received multiple grants initiated in 2021 and 2022 to fund collaborative large-scale projects, training networks, or large-scale individual projects at national, local and faculty levels. Within this framework, Luca Bertolini brought in several large collaboration projects including the “ERA-NET Cofund Urban Accessibility and Connectivity (ENUAC)” project, the “EXperimenting with city streets to TRAnsform urban mobility (EX-TRA)” project, and the Innovative Training Networks (ITN)-supported “Transit Oriented Development (TOD) for Inclusive and Sustainable Rural-Urban Regions” project. Moreover, Luca Bertolini also received an NWO Doctoral Grant for Teachers which financed the project “Contested decarbonization: Unpacking the political dynamics in urban decarbonization experiments”. Maria Kaika received EU Horizon 2020 Marie Curie Fellowships funds

for supporting the project “Infrastructure Lives: assembling politics and liveable life in contemporary Kenya”, and an FWO (Urban Agency) and Erasmus + (Europe Engage)-funded networking-oriented project in 2021. Moreover, the UP Group also took part in Faculty-wide collaboration grants, such as: Jannes Willems’s Food Commons project supported by an FMG-CUS grant; Mendel Giezen's work on Community Land Trusts (CLTs), supported by the UvA Sustainable Prosperity programme; and Tuna Tasan-Kok's research project on “Harnessing Social Value”, supported by an FMG-FRS (Fair and Resilient Societies) grant. Additionally, there have been now-funded projects, including Giezen's "Just Prepare-NWO/NWA" initiative, as well as international projects like Federico Savini's ERC Starting Grant.

Members of the UP programme group

We have, in total, 11 tenured staff members including 4 professors (Tasan-Kok, Kaika, Bertolini, te Brommelstroet); 3 Associate Professors (de Vries, Giezen, and Savini) and 3 Assistant Professors (Verloo and Nicolaeva); 26 PhD researchers (see Table 36 below), and 2 post-docs.

Publications of the UP Group

UP Group members actively published with high impact during 2021-2022 (see total publications in Table 36).

Publications in 2021-2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	43	35
Number of PhD's in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	5	
External PhD	18	
Scholarship	3	
Total	26	

Table 36: Urban Planning Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Selected articles that illustrate our impact are listed below. The names in bold are members of the UP programme group.

Oliver Blake, Meredith Glaser, **Luca Bertolini & Marco te Brömmelstroet** (2021) How policies become best practices: a case study of best practice making in an EU knowledge sharing project, *European Planning Studies*, 29:7, 1251-1271, [DOI: 10.1080/09654313.2020.1840523](https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2020.1840523)

Giezen, M., & Pellerey, V. (2021). Renaturing the city: Factors contributing to upscaling green schoolyards in Amsterdam and The Hague. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 63, 127190.

Tzaninis, Y., Mandler, T., **Kaika, M.**, & Keil, R. (2021). Moving urban political ecology beyond the 'urbanization of nature.' *Progress in Human Geography*, 45(2), 229–252. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132520903350>

Samuel Nello-Deakin & **Anna Nikolaeva** (2021) The human infrastructure of a cycling city: Amsterdam through the eyes of international newcomers, *Urban Geography*, 42:3, 289-311, [DOI: 10.1080/02723638.2019.1709757](https://doi.org/10.1080/02723638.2019.1709757)

Savini, F. (2021). Towards an urban degrowth: Habitability, finity and polycentric autonomism. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, 53(5), 1076–1095. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0308518X20981391>

Taşan-Kok, T., Özogul, S., & Legarza, A. (2021). After the crisis is before the crisis: Reading property market shifts through Amsterdam's changing landscape of property investors. *European Urban and Regional Studies*, 28(4), 375–394. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09697764211021883>

John Forester, **Nanke Verloo** & David Laws (2021) Creative discretion and the structure of context-responsive improvising, *Journal of Urban Affairs*, [DOI: 10.1080/07352166.2021.1901589](https://doi.org/10.1080/07352166.2021.1901589)

Challenges to Democratic Representation

The programme group Challenges to Democratic Representation studies the consequences of current political developments and their historical roots for democratic governance. How do democratic regimes maintain political stability? To what extent can they deliver political equality, legitimacy and prevent pernicious societal polarisation? The group addresses these and other fundamental questions both theoretically and empirically.

Scholars of the Challenges to Democratic Representation programme group were awarded several grants in 2021 and 2022. Examples of these grants include the NWO Vidi Grant (Matthijs Rooduijn), ERC Consolidator Grant (Tom van der Meer), and three EU Horizon Consortium Grants (Marcel Maussen, Liza Mügge, and Enzo Rossi). In terms of fellowships three scholars of this programme group held a NIAS fellowship in this period (Sarah de Lange, Johan Olsthoorn, and Floris Vermeulen), and Saskia Bonjour was elected to the KNAW Jonge Academie.

The main stakeholders of the programme group

Challenges to Democratic Representation has a thematic rather than methodological or disciplinary focus. This enables us to have a wide range of stakeholders both within and outside academia. Within academia, we are active across the following disciplines and subfields: electoral studies and political behaviour, comparative politics, political psychology, political sociology, gender studies, migration studies, political theory and philosophy, and the history of political thought. Our contributions are primarily reflected in the high volume of research outputs in leading journals and other sites. We also undertake various research stewardship roles for our stakeholders in the academic community. For instance, programme group members edit three research journals: *European Journal of Political Theory*, *European Journal of Politics and Gender*, and *Tijdschrift voor Religie, Recht en Beleid*.

We also regularly engage with stakeholders outside academia, through official government channels, through civil society organisations, and via various fora for the general public. For instance, a Challenges member directs the Dutch National Election Survey. Several other members conduct consultancy work for various local government bodies, chiefly the municipality of Amsterdam. And many Challenges members regularly disseminate their work on various platforms aimed at the general public – not only major newspapers and periodicals (*The Guardian*, *De Volkskrant*, *De Nederlandse Boekengids*, *Jacobin*, and many others), but also widely read blogs (e.g., *Stuk Rood Vlees*) and podcasts with a large subscriber base (e.g., *What's Left of Philosophy*).

Table 37 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the Challenges to Democratic Representation programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, five representative examples of high-quality publications are listed.

Publications in 2021-2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	89	76
Number of PhD's in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	24	
External PhD	16	
Scholarship	2	
Total	42	

Table 37: Challenges to Democratic Representation Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Five representative publications in 2021/22

Aytaç, U., & Rossi, E. (2022). Ideology Critique without Morality: A Radical Realist Approach. *American Political Science Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055422001216>

Bakker, B. N., Schumacher, G., & Rooduijn, M. (2021). Hot politics? Affective responses to political rhetoric. *American Political Science Review*, 115(1), 150-164. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055420000519>

Harteveld, E. (2021). Ticking all the boxes? A comparative study of social sorting and affective polarization. *Electoral Studies*, 72, [102337]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electstud.2021.102337>

Junk, W. M., Crepez, M., Hanegraaff, M., Berkhout, J., & Aizenberg, E. (2022). Changes in interest group access in times of crisis: no pain, no (lobby) gain. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 29(9), 1374-1394. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13501763.2021.1968936>

Welfens, N., & Bonjour, S. (2021). Families first? The mobilization of family norms in refugee resettlement. *International Political Sociology*, 15(2), 212-231. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ips/olaa022>

Political Economy and Transnational Governance (PETGOV)

Ongoing trends towards transnational integration of markets and economic transactions are giving rise to far-reaching transformations of governance both within and beyond the nation-state. The Political Economy and Transnational Governance (PETGOV) programme group focuses on the drivers, dynamics, and consequences of these epochal developments in political and economic life. The programme group brings together political scientists whose research agendas are rooted in the fields

of political economy, public policy and/or international relations, while drawing on diverse theoretical and methodological traditions. What binds them together is an abiding interest in addressing some of the biggest political problems of our time – finding a path to more equitable, democratic and peaceful relations within and between polities – by describing, explaining and evaluating these transnational transformations of political economy and governance.

Scholars of the PETGOV programme group were awarded several grants in 2021 and 2022. These include the NWO Vidi Grant awarded to Theresa Kuhn for the research project “Common institutions, diverging identities?”, and the NWO Vici Grant awarded to Daniel Mügge for the project “EU Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in the Shadow of Global Interdependence”. In terms of fellowships, Julia Bader was awarded a NIAS Fellowship in the period 2021-2022.

Table 38 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the PETGOV programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, five exemplary publications are listed. The names in bold are members of the PETGOV programme group.

Publications in 2021 and 2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	53	38
Number of PhD's in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	10	
External PhD	10	
Scholarship	2	
Total	22	

Table 38: Political Economy and Transnational Governance Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Exemplary Publications 2021-2022

Bader, J. (2021). China and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank: Undermining hegemony through goods substitution? In M. S. Andersen, A. Cooley, & D. H. Nexon (Eds.), *Undermining American Hegemony: Goods Substitution in World Politics* (pp. 88-103). Cambridge University Press.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108954129.005>

Daxecker, U., & Fjelde, H. (2022). Electoral Violence, Partisan Identity, and Perceptions of Election Quality: A Survey Experiment in West Bengal, India. *Comparative Politics*, 55(1), 47-94.

<https://doi.org/10.5129/001041522X16430324169141>

Dupuy, K., **Fransen, L.***, & Prakash, A. (2021). Restricting NGOs: From Pushback to Accommodation. *Global Policy*, 12(S5), 5-10. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1758-5899.12974> [details]

Mügge, D., & Linsi, L. (2021). The national accounting paradox: how statistical norms corrode international economic data. *European Journal of International Relations*, 27(2), 403-427.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1354066120936339>

van Kuppevelt, D. E., Bakhshi, R., **Heemskerk, E. M.,** & Takes, F. W. (2022). Community membership consistency applied to corporate board interlock networks. *Journal of Computational Social Science*, 5(1), 841-860. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42001-021-00145-5>

Transnational Configurations, Conflict and Governance (TCCG)

The programme group Transnational Configurations, Conflict and Governance (TCCG) analyses politics as transnational processes in which a multitude of actors are involved. In recent decades, there has been a growing divergence between the organisation of society and the inherited political science conceptual frameworks of the 20th century. The group seeks to re-examine established notions of identities, categorizations and boundaries defined by classical political science concepts through different forms of empirical investigation. The programme group critically examines the identities, categories, and boundaries at work in these processes, beyond state-based concepts and explanations. A key feature of the TCCG group is its interdisciplinarity. The group's interest in transnational transformations has given rise to research on three main themes: (1) studies of reflexivity and learning in policy development; (2) a conceptually driven interest in new security challenges, migration and border control; (3) the study of authoritarian rule, democratic practices and contestation, with a focus on civil society and political processes beyond the state, both subnational and transnational.

Scholars of the Transnational Configurations, Conflict and Governance programme group were awarded several grants in 2021 and 2022. These include an NWA Grant awarded to John Grin, a EU Horizon Grant awarded to Conny Roggeband, and an NWO KIC Grant awarded to John Grin and Imrat Verhoeven. Furthermore, Dimitris Bouris was awarded a Jean Monnet Chair. In terms of

fellowships/memberships, Marieke de Goede was appointed as a member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) in 2022, and Meredith Loken (2022) and Imrat Verhoeven (2021) were awarded a NIAS Fellowship.

Important stakeholders of the TCCG programme group

Important stakeholders for the TCCG programme group are governmental organizations at the supranational, national, regional and local level; policy makers and implementation agencies; NGOs, social movement organizations, and countless other civil society organisations in the fields that the group studies; occasionally also businesses; professionals working in all these organizations; and citizens, undocumented migrants, residents and other ways in which individuals manifest themselves in policy and politics. Other important stakeholders are traditional and social media in which many of our researchers appear, and the general public.

Table 39 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the TCCG programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, five examples of publications are listed.

Publications in 2021 and 2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	44	48
Number of PhD's in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	15	
External PhD	21	
Scholarship	N/A	
Total	36	

Table 39: Transnational Configurations, Conflict and Governance Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Five highlighted publications

Bouris, D., Huber, D., & Pace, M. (Eds.) (2022). *Routledge Handbook of EU–Middle East Relations*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429317873>

Loken, M. (2022). Noncombat Participation in Rebellion A Gendered Typology. *International Security*, 47(1), 139-170. https://doi.org/10.1162/isec_a_00440

Pallister-Wilkins, P. (2022). *Humanitarian Borders: Unequal Mobility and Saving Lives*. Verso.

Verhoeven, I., & Metze, T. (2022). Heated policy: Policy actors' emotional storylines and conflict escalation. *Policy Sciences*, 55(2), 223-237. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11077-022-09459-1>

Tangney, P. (2021). Are "Climate Deniers" Rational Actors? Applying Weberian Rationalities to Advance Climate Policymaking. *Environmental Communication*, 15(8), 1077-1091. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17524032.2021.1942117>

Cultural Sociology

The programme group Cultural Sociology studies culture in two senses: (1) the meaningful dimension of human life, its factors and dynamics; and (2) cultural production and its institutionalized settings. The programme group members conduct their research in a methodologically pluralist way, using qualitative and quantitative methods of research, and digital, textual, visual, and other types of data. They focus on how some groups are more able to monopolize their cultural expressions at the cost of marginalizing those of other groups, thus contributing to the dynamics of power and inequality. Thematically, the research covered by the Cultural Sociology programme group includes diverse fields of fine arts, music and literature, violence, cultural construction of gender and sexuality, climate change, its risk and risk perception, platformisation, digital transformation, and urban cultures and aesthetics. Through the appointment of Special Chairs, the programme group contributes to the dialogue between the University and the Municipality of Amsterdam on urban issues, and with the Netherlands Institute for Crime. It also provides an expertise for the BRIDGE Learning Interventions, a high-dosage tutoring methodology developed by a programme group researcher.

Important stakeholders of the programme group

Given the programme group's affiliations with non-academic organizations, important stakeholders of Cultural Sociology are municipalities (in relation to planning, design, and policies for urban rejuvenation and social resilience), the police (in regard to street violence interventions), and school boards (in relation to reducing cognitive effects of inequality for disadvantaged school students). Members of Cultural Sociology are active in the fields they study, such as museums, heritage preservation and art organizations. They make publicly available and accessible research-based reports on the economies of private collections and collaborate with museums co-producing artistic work about migration and slavery. Moreover, the general public are an important stakeholder, and

many of our researchers have figured in news media, opinion blogs and podcasts, raising public knowledge about the intersex condition, Russia's war in Ukraine, and postcolonial art and memory.

Table 40 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the Cultural Sociology programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, five exemplary publications are listed.

Publications in 2021 and 2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	30	37
Number of PhD's in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	10	
External PhD	13	
Scholarship	2	
Total	25	

Table 40: Cultural Sociology Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Exemplary Publications 2021-2022

De Keere, K. (2022). Evaluating Self-Presentation: Gatekeeping Recognition Work in Hiring. *Cultural Sociology*, 16(1), 86-110. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17499755211032527>

van Venrooij, A. T., Miller, C., & Schmutz, V. (2022). Race and Genre Ambiguity in the Critical Reception of Popular Music. *Sociological Inquiry*, 92(2), 568-596. <https://doi.org/10.1111/soin.12470>

Sezneva, O., & Halauniova, A. (2021). Ugly and uglier: defining value and politics in architecture. *Journal of Urban Design*, 26(5), 575-590. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13574809.2021.1906635>

Stegeman, H. M. (2021). Regulating and representing camming: Strict limits on acceptable content on webcam sex platforms. *New Media & Society*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14614448211059117>

Kolbe, K. (2021). Playing the system: 'Race'-making and elitism in diversity projects in Germany's classical music sector. *Poetics*, 87, [101532]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.poetic.2021.101532>

Weenink, D., Tuma, R., & van Bruchem, M. (2022). How to Start a Fight: A Qualitative Video Analysis of the Trajectories Toward Violence Based on Phone-Camera Recorded Fights. *Human Studies*, 45, 577-605. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10746-022-09634-6>

Institutions, Inequalities, and Life Courses (IIL)

The Institutions, Inequalities, and Life courses (IIL) programme group examines institutions in a broad way as the formal and informal rules and arrangements in society that govern individual behaviour and social relationships. Examples of institutions are welfare states, labour market arrangements, educational systems, occupational groups, norms and rules in organizations, and gender role norms. The programme not only studies how institutions develop and change, but also examines the consequences of institutions for inequality and life courses. Attention is also given to the linkages between inequality on the one hand, and life courses on the other hand. The IIL programme group uses a mixture of methods and data including quantitative analyses of survey data, analyses of register data, experimental data, social network analysis, and policy analysis. An important goal of the programme is to invest in the collection, development, enrichment, and dissemination of cross-national and longitudinal survey data.

Scholars of the Institutions, Inequalities, and Life Courses programme group were awarded several grants in 2021 and 2022. An example of this is the NWO Vidi Grant awarded to Fenella Fleischmann for the research project “What does religion mean for integration? The role of religious reasoning”.

Important stakeholders of the programme group

Important stakeholders for the IIL programme group are organisations active in the fields we study, such as school boards (e.g., in relation to transitions from primary to secondary schools), employers (e.g., in relation to labour market discrimination, hiring and promotion decisions and diversity policies) and immigrant religious communities (e.g., in relation to religious cognition and immigrant integration). Moreover, the general public are an important stakeholder and many of our researchers have figured in news media (e.g., NRC, Radio 1), opinion blogs and podcasts with their research.

Table 41 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the Institutions, Inequalities, and Life Courses programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, five exemplary publications are listed. The names in bold are members of the IIL programme group.

Publications in 2021 and 2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	44	48
Number of PhD's in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	18	
External PhD	4	
Scholarship	1	
Total	23	

Table 41: Institutions, Inequalities, and Life Courses Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Exemplary Publications 2021-2022

Bol, T., de Vaan, M., & Van de Rijt, A. (2022). Gender-equal funding rates conceal unequal evaluations. *Research Policy*, 51(1), [104399]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2021.104399>

Fleischmann, F. (2022). Researching religion and migration 20 years after '9/11': Taking stock and looking ahead. *Zeitschrift für Religion, Gesellschaft und Politik*, 6(2), 347-372. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41682-022-00103-6>

Geven, S., Wiborg, Ø. N., Fish, R. E., & van de Werfhorst, H. G. (2021). How teachers form educational expectations for students: A comparative factorial survey experiment in three institutional contexts. *Social Science Research*, 100, [102599] <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2021.102599>

Lancee, B. (2021). Ethnic discrimination in hiring: comparing groups across contexts. Results from a cross-national field experiment. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 47(6), 1181-1200. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2019.1622744>

Stojmenovska, D., Steinmetz, S., & Volker, B. (2021). The Gender Gap in Workplace Authority: Variation across Types of Authority Positions. *Social Forces*, 100(2), 599–621. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soab007>

Political Sociology – Power, Place and Difference

The programme group Political Sociology – Power, Place and Difference investigates conflict, community, and embodiment in various national and international settings. In thematic terms, this

includes research on citizenship, social welfare policies, social movements, (bio)politics, urban spaces and dynamics, health and risk, homelessness and precarity, religion, gender, sexuality, and race/ethnicity and migration. In methodological terms, group members employ and develop a wide variety of interpretative and analytic methodologies for rigorous empirical research and are committed to enhancing and developing comparative and theoretically informed research on current societal issues. Research activities within the programme group are characterized by relational analyses with a keen eye for power differentials and the production of difference.

Ongoing large research projects include prospective research on homelessness and mental health (Nienke Boesveldt), the Co-CREATE project “Confronting Obesity” (Christian Broër), and the NWO Vici project “EnGendering Europe’s ‘Muslim Question’” (Sarah Bracke). In 2021 and 2022 several new grants were awarded to members of the group. These include a NWO Veni Grant awarded to Lana Sirri (“Muslim Women on the Frontlines of Social and Political Change”), a NWO Vidi Grant awarded to Marguerite van den Berg (“Improvising Security: Subsistence in Contemporary Urban Europe”), and a NWA Grant awarded to NWA ORC project “Social Work and the Art of Crafting Resilient Societies” with Jan Willem Duyvendak as a co-applicant.

Table 42 summarises the number of publications and PhDs in the Political Sociology programme group in 2021 and 2022. Below the table, five selected publications are listed.

Publications in 2021 and 2022		
Type	2021	2022
Academic Publications	61	42
Number of PhD's in 2021-2022		
Type	Number	
Contract PhD	6	
External PhD	22	
Scholarship	3	
Total	31	

Table 42: Political Sociology – Power, Place and Difference Programme Group: Publications and PhDs

Selected publications 2021-2022

Bröer, C., Veltkamp, G., Bouw, C., Vlaar, N., Borst, F., & de Sauvage Nolting, R. (2021). From Danger to Uncertainty: Changing Health Care Practices, Everyday Experiences, and Temporalities in Dealing With

COVID-19 Policies in the Netherlands. *Qualitative Health Research*, 31(9), 1751-1763.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/10497323211005748>

Cottingham, M. D. (2022). *Practical Feelings: Emotions as Resources in a Dynamic Social World*. Oxford University Press. <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/practical-feelings-9780197613696>

Brown, P. (2022). *On Vulnerability: A Critical Introduction*. Routledge.
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429347740>

Keuchenius, A., Törnberg, P., & Uitermark, J. (2021). Why it is important to consider negative ties when studying polarized debates: A signed network analysis of a Dutch cultural controversy on Twitter. *PLoS ONE*, 16(8), [e0256696]. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256696>

Prickett, P. J., & Timmermans, S. (2022). “If no one grieves, no one will remember”: Cultural palimpsests and the creation of social ties through rituals. *British Journal of Sociology*, 73(2), 244-258.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-4446.12934>

Rahbari, L. (2022). Serial Acid Attacks and Women’s Online and Offline Resistance and Activism in Iran. *Social Politics*, 29(2), 729-749. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sp/jxaa026>

5. PhD Policy and Training

Overview

The Institutional Context of the PhD Programme

AISSR has a lively and diverse PhD community, *despite* the lack of first-money stream funding for PhDs. As the table below shows, AISSR PhDs are primarily funded through second- and third-stream grant awards and research projects, of which AISSR has many (Appendix C). These PhD candidates are normally employed by the university and have employee protection and benefits. In addition, a significant proportion of the AISSR PhD community is made up of external PhDs, who are not employed by the university and do not receive employee protection and benefits, but who receive supervision and access to training and events free of charge. From 2022 the AISSR has tried to improve the (financial) support for this group of external PhDs, in response to signs of growing dissatisfaction among external PhDs. We actively communicate the UvA conditions for each category of PhD, specified to the situation within the AISSR, in order to make all PhDs aware of their entitlements. The number of standard, contract and external PhDs differs across the programme groups.

The table below provides an overview of the PhD candidates at the AISSR. It shows the number of employed PhD students (contract PhDs) and the number of not-employed PhD students (external and scholarship PhDs) for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022. For an overview of the success rates of PhD students and exit numbers see Table 45 and Table 46 in the section on success rates.

Overview of PhD Candidates at the AISSR				
	2020	2021	2022	Target 2023
PhD candidates (fte per 31/12)	75.8	69.0	73.2	79.9
- employed (PID, headcount)	79	73	75	83
- not-employed (PNID, headcount)	124	121	148	150
- % of first flow funds	-	-	-	-
Number of promotions	51	47	39	39
Number of promotions (cum laude)	3	2	2	N/A

Table 43. Overview of PhD candidates at the AISSR

It is unfortunate that first-money stream funding for PhD positions has not been structurally available during the past ten years. This means that open competitions for self-designed PhD projects (as we

still know them for example in the Humanities) are practically impossible within AISSR, depriving motivated and talented (R)MA students of the chance to write their own project proposals. The cancellation of the NWO PhD Open Competition exacerbates this situation (the Open Competition still exists, but for team project proposals, not individual PhD projects).

The PhD Programme Content and Structure

In brief, it can be noted that all AISSR PhD candidates (including external PhDs) are offered participation in a mix of interdisciplinary substantive courses (Research Design, Advanced Social Theory, Methodological Training) by world-leading social scientists, and practical courses (Academic Publishing and Academic Writing). In addition, a rich programme of events and conferences is open and available to AISSR PhD candidates. AISSR PhDs have a lot of freedom to select courses, which is quite distinctive for the AISSR PhD training programme in general. Based on their needs, PhDs create their own curriculum in liaison with the supervision team. The only fixed aspects of the PhD curriculum are the obligatory AISSR Introductory PhD Course and the 8-month paper.

Until the COVID-19 crisis we organised our ‘Great Thinkers’ seminar series, whereby AISSR colleagues introduced the work of leading social theorist and showed how it inspired their own research. The series was open to all PhD candidates and has been particularly successful in attracting an audience (also beyond PhDs). The Great Thinker presentations have been accompanied by informal PhD workshops. From 2023 there will be a follow-up of the ‘Great Thinkers’ seminar series with an AISSR lecture series with invited AISSR visiting professors.

In addition, the AISSR Harvest Day offers each year a broad showcase of AISSR research and themes. All PhD training courses are, in principle, interdisciplinary. In addition to the courses on offer, PhD candidates can initiate, develop and organise Short Intensive Courses (SICs) by themselves. The aim is to bring PhDs from various programme groups together to jointly discuss academic themes that they find relevant and topical, offering institutional space for these grassroots initiatives. There is a small budget available for selected SICs. All information on the AISSR PhD Programme and Training can be found in the link below, and does not need to be fully copied here:

<https://aissr.uva.nl/phd-programme/phd-training-programme/phd-training-programme.html>

Quality Assurance

AISSR monitors PhD progress and well-being through (annual) Trajectory Plan Meetings and through the evaluation of an 8-month paper (towards the end of the first PhD year). Trajectory Plans set out

mutual expectations, workload, and meeting frequency at the beginning of the project. These are 'living documents' that are regularly re-examined and revised. The 8-month paper is a very important milestone for PhD candidates. It sets out progress to date in terms of the PhD candidate's research design, fieldwork plan and literature reviews. These 8-month papers are assessed by the supervision team plus an external reader, resulting in a GO / NO-GO decision. Only if the research design and data gathering plan have been approved by supervisors and the external reader (leading to a 'GO' decision) is the candidate's contract extended. Subsequently, until the end of the PhD position, during the Annual Thesis Progress Evaluations, the PhD student and the PhD supervisors formally monitor the progress of the research and adjust the Trajectory Plan if needed. See also Figure 1 in the section of Supervision of PhDs below for a summary of these components of supervision. All AISSR PhDs have at least two supervisors, one of which has to be a tenured AISSR research staff member. The Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences offers training for supervisors, 'Superb Supervision', in which AISSR supervisors take part.

Quality control of the AISSR PhD programme also happens through the following fora or mechanisms.

- The **PhD Sounding Board** meets every two months to discuss and evaluate the PhD programme in general. The PhD representatives can voice their concerns and propose changes / additions to the PhD programme. For example, this has led to changes in the PhD training programme. In turn, relevant policy changes are submitted to the PhD representatives before being operationalized. The PhD representatives offer useful feedback about the practical consequences for the PhDs of current policy and decision making. The PhD Sounding Board consists of the AISSR Scientific Director, the Director of the Graduate School of Social Sciences (GSSS), the PhD coordinator, the PhD mentors, and the PhD representatives each representing one of the programme groups.
- The **AISSR Educational Committee** has the task of assuring the quality of the PhD training programme. The committee meets four times per year to: advise on the curriculum and on the regulations of the AISSR-GSSS Training Programme; discuss the results of the student evaluations; evaluate the proposals for Short Intensive Courses (SICs) and discuss other education-related issues (based on inputs from PhDs, teachers,

supervisors, programme group leaders, the PhD Sounding Board etc.) The committee is composed of the AISSR Scientific Director, the GSSS Scientific Director, two senior academic staff members, one PhD representative and the PhD coordinator.

Problems can occur in the PhD trajectory. The procedures and facilities for addressing these are described in chapters 4 and 7 of the AISSR PhD guide.¹⁵ There are several avenues for making a complaint or highlighting an issue, including:

1. Discussing the issue with the PhD supervisor or daily supervisor.
2. Discussing it at the Annual Human Resource Meeting with the programme director or delegated programme group member.
3. Taking up the issue with the PhD representative or the AISSR PhD coordinator.
4. Taking a complaint to the programme group manager. Like the representatives, they can take complaints to the PhD Sounding Board or AISSR directors.

If the options above are inadequate, PhDs can contact one of the AISSR's PhD mentors. A PhD mentor can help with or facilitate dialogue on content- and supervision-related issues in a PhD trajectory. The PhD mentors do not have a supervisory relationship with the PhD student and are usually not a close colleague of the supervisor. Rather, they are more informal, approachable colleagues, who function as first points of contact for PhD candidates who have practical and/or substantive questions. By their position within a department, it should be easy for PhD candidates to find their way to a mentor, to discuss anything from practical questions to issues of integrity. The mentors can help the PhDs find their way within the institutional structure (of AISSR and the UvA), and can point the way, where appropriate, to (for example) Trust Persons, the Ombudsperson and the Chief Diversity Officer (etc).

The Selection and Admission Procedures for PhD Candidates

PhD candidates are admitted to the AISSR through two admission procedures. The first is through an open recruitment procedure, applying for a PhD vacancy within a research project that is externally funded (by e.g., the NWO or ERC). Vacancies are announced on the AISSR and UvA websites. If PhDs acquire such a position they will be employed by the University of Amsterdam.

¹⁵ AISSR (2022). "AISSR PhD Guide 2022-2023".

The second option is to submit one's own research proposal, which means the candidate must bring their own funding, for example through private resources, grants or scholarships. These students are referred to as contract PhDs and/or external PhDs (*'buitenpromovendi'*) depending on the source of financing.

The basic PhD admission criteria are set out in Box 1 below.

PhD Admission Criteria

To enter a doctoral (PhD) programme at the UvA:

- National candidates need to have a Master's degree.
- International candidates must prove that their foreign academic degree is equivalent to this Dutch Master's degree / final university examination. Technically, international candidates must request to be exempted from the legal Dutch educational requirements.
- For all non-native English speakers, candidates must demonstrate sufficient proficiency in English, with an official English test score requirement meeting the AISSR entry requirements.

Box 1: PhD admissions criteria for AISSR PhD candidates

Recently a **step-by-step manual for the admission of external and scholarship PhDs** was created. We hope that this manual leads to a more deliberate and conscious admission procedure of external PhD candidates. In addition to the supervisor, programme group director and PhD coordinator, the PhD mentors and a dedicated evaluation committee of each programme group now play a more active role in the admission.

In the recent past there have been issues with grant conditions of scholarship PhDs. These conditions and other financial checks now get more attention. The procedure is summarised in the table/flowchart below (Table 44). The PhD coordinator, supervisors, programme group directors, PhD mentors, and review committee evaluate proposals, being attentive to the fit between the proposal and programme group strengths and research priorities. If the programme group director(s) approves

the application, the candidate will be admitted conditionally as a self-funded/scholarship PhD student. The admission will become unconditional after submitting a valid language test score, a valid copy of diplomas, original transcripts, and proof of funding. For external PhD candidates, AISSR works with minimal income requirements and a check of financial viability.

Steps in the PhD Application and Admission Procedures	Who does this
1. The prospective PhD candidate contacts a prospective supervisor or programme group.	<i>Prospective PhD candidate</i>
2. The prospective PhD candidate submits a brief description with the following details: (1) research topic, (2) programme group they would like to join, (3) supervisors they have in mind, (4) funding or financial means to support themselves and (5) a time plan.	<i>Prospective PhD candidate</i>
3. For scholarship PhD candidates only: prospective supervisor considers the finances and conditions of the grant. Especially: a) Would the prospective PhD candidate need to pay back the grant in case the PhD does not successfully complete a thesis? b) What obligations does the prospective PhD candidate have to the grant organization? For example: sharing research data and results, refraining from taking certain positions. c) Does the grant cover a full 48 month PhD trajectory?	<i>Prospective supervisor</i>
4. For both scholarship and external PhD candidates: prospective supervisor has a meeting with the prospective PhD candidate and explains PhD rights. The prospective PhD candidate must receive the overview 'UvA conditions per PhD type' (see page 49 (<i>The institutional context of the PhD programme</i>)).	<i>Prospective supervisor</i>
5. If the prospective supervisor considers the abilities and plans of the PhD applicant to be of sufficient quality, then the prospective supervisor contacts the programme group director and PhD mentor about the project plan and the candidate.	<i>Prospective supervisor</i>
6. Supervision team, programme group director and PhD mentor discuss how the prospective candidate and project fits in the programme group. (See 'role of the programme group' above.)	<i>Supervision team, programme group leadership, PhD mentor</i>
7. Programme group director informs the head of the department about the prospective candidate.	<i>Programme group leadership</i>
8. The programme group director decides if the prospective PhD candidate is invited to submit a full application form. The programme group director gives this approval in written form. The approval to draft a proposal does not imply admittance to the PhD trajectory.	<i>Programme group leadership</i>
9. The prospective PhD candidate submits a proposal to the AISSR PhD coordinator.	<i>Prospective PhD candidate</i>
10. The PhD coordinator receives the application form and checks compatibility with the minimum criteria of the AISSR in consultation with the programme group leadership, with support from the programme manager, namely: - Minimum educational requirements; - English language proficiency; - Time plan;	<i>PhD coordinator</i>

- Conditions of the grant; - Minimum monthly allowance (scholarship & external PhDs).	
11. The programme group evaluates the submitted application form. This should be conducted by two evaluators, other than the prospective supervisor.	<i>The programme group leadership and evaluation committee</i>
12. Based on the findings of the PhD coordinator with regards to the minimum criteria of the AISSR and the programme group evaluation of the application form the prospective PhD candidate is informed about the decision.	<i>PhD coordinator</i>
13. In case of a positive or negative decision all relevant parties (supervisors, Secretariat, PG director and PhD mentor) are informed about the new PhD candidate so facilities and support can be arranged and taken into account. This includes top ups, research budget, workspace, UvAnet-ID, laptop, housing support, visa support etc.	<i>PhD coordinator</i>
14. The PhD candidate receives a Letter of Acceptance from the PhD coordinator once all paperwork is complete and approved.	<i>PhD coordinator</i>
15. Secretariat and PhD mentor invite the PhD candidate to meet, to hand out UvA ID and to have an introductory meeting.	<i>Department secretariat & PhD mentor</i>
16. Shortly after the official start date of the PhD trajectory and the first day at UvA campus, the PhD coordinator invites the PhD candidate for an intake meeting at the AISSR Bureau.	<i>PhD coordinator</i>
17. The programme group leader also invites the PhD candidate for an intake meeting at programme group level.	<i>Programme group leader</i>

Table 44: Steps and roles in in the PhD application and admission procedure

Position of PhDs within the AISSR

From the start of their PhD programme PhDs are embedded in their department and their programme group. They are encouraged to take part in the programme group seminars, and in some cases participate in the department staff meetings. As such they have the opportunity to become part of the research community at the AISSR and meet many of our researchers. In terms of the research community outside their department, the AISSR's PhD courses offer an opportunity for PhDs from other departments and programme groups to meet each other, creating a broader sense of community among PhDs both within and beyond their departments. The PhD courses have been tailored to have a strong interdisciplinary component, to offer PhDs tools and perspectives from outside their specific field.

In order to equalise the position of different categories of PhD (internal vs. external and scholarship) several measures are in place. For the duration of their trajectory, all PhD students are equally entitled to¹⁶:

- a. Be put on mailing lists, invited to meetings.
- b. A UvAnet-ID.
- c. A laptop paid for by the department.
- d. Attend courses of the AISSR and the research masters programmes.
- e. Work on campus, in PhD rooms.
- f. 1,500 euros per year for data collection expenses and conference attendance for the duration of their trajectory.
- g. 2,500 euros for the finalization of their thesis: 1,500 euros for editing, 1,000 euros for layout and printing costs.
- h. A top-up if they are on a scholarship.

PhD Training

The AISSR offers a range of courses to candidates. These range from courses on specific research methods to courses on academic skills. The paragraphs below discuss the courses that are offered to PhD candidates and why they are valuable in terms of PhD training.

AISSR PhD Introductory Course

From the start of the 2023 academic year in September, we offer a mandatory PhD introductory course. This course aims to build scientific awareness and integrity, address PhD-related issues, and stimulate discussion about academic culture, careers, and societal relevance. The format of this course will be as interactive as possible (based on short weekly assignments and assigned readings) in which the main elements of starting research projects will be collaboratively discussed. The AISSR brings together different social science research approaches and different disciplines. As a multidisciplinary institute, we foster interdisciplinary dialogue. The aim of this course is to encourage curiosity towards each other's projects and stimulate conversations and mutual assistance in navigating academia in a global world.

¹⁶ Uitermark, J. (2023). "Memo – The AISSR Policy for Non-Employed PhD Students."

English Academic Writing Courses

As academic writing forms an essential part of a PhD trajectory the AISSR offers English academic writing courses. These courses focus on the fundamentals of academic writing, looking at examples from articles and theses, and at questions of argumentation, grammar, structure, style, paragraphing, writing for different audiences and relevant grammar. Additionally, they cover the conventions of academic writing, the differences between writing for publication, for dissertations, and for information purposes (lay readers, popular science writing), and provide practical guidance on error correction. Another aspect that the courses cover is how to write up fieldwork, write articles for publication and to write PhD theses.

Research Methods

The AISSR offers a range of research methods courses for PhDs, which include a research design course, an ethnography courses, and a social science theory course. The objective of the research design course is to help AISSR students of all disciplines to develop the research design and methodology for their own research project. All stages of research are discussed: the theoretical conception of the research question via concepts and/or hypothesis-building, the definition and operationalization of propositions, case and/or data selection and choice of methods of analysis, as well as analysis and interpretation of results. The ethnography courses aim to familiarize PhDs who have little to no fieldwork experience with ethnographic research practices. Apart from reading and discussing relevant literature, students carry out a small ethnographic research project, and present and discuss results and experiences. The social science theory course in turn focuses on key concepts in the social sciences, and is based on the reading of old and modern classics. The aim of the course is to stimulate participants to reflect on – and perhaps reconsider – the theoretical premises that guide their own research. The concepts that are discussed are likely to arise in most research projects. The course is thus broad in one sense, but at the same time can be made specific and relevant for each student by translating the key concepts to individual PhD research projects.

GSSS Research Masters Courses

The AISSR and the Graduate School of Social Sciences (GSSS) at the University of Amsterdam have an agreement regarding the participation of AISSR PhD candidates in courses within the GSSS programmes. AISSR PhDs may participate in selected courses in all three GSSS Research Masters programmes. For each course there are three guaranteed places reserved for AISSR PhDs. These

courses offer the PhD the opportunity to take disciplinary courses related to their research subject. The AISSR PhD Course brochure offers a complete overview of the available courses.

Methods Support Courses

During their PhD programme PhDs may find that using a specific method/software programme could be useful for the analysis of their data. The methods support courses are focused on linking this methodological demand with expertise that our researchers have. The methods support courses are short courses, sometimes of half a day, in which the PhD will learn specific skills related to a specific software programme or method. Examples of methods support courses the AISSR offers include Social Network Analysis, Basics of R focused on Statistics, and Complexity Science for the Social Sciences.

Opportunity to Take Courses at the VU

The AISSR has an agreement with the Graduate School of Social Sciences at the Vrije Universiteit (VU). This means that AISSR PhDs can participate in courses at the VU for free.

Supervision of PhD Students

The supervision of PhDs is the responsibility of the Supervision Team. The Supervision Team consists of at least one supervisor and one co-supervisor according to the UvA Doctorate Regulations.¹⁷ At least one of the supervisors should be both a member of AISSR staff and a tenured (associate) professor, and hold the *ius promovendi* (the right to grant the PhD title). A co-supervisor works closely with the supervisor and can, but does not need to hold, the *ius promovendi*. The supervisors are experts in the field in which the PhD student pursues his/her PhD, and have the expertise required to guide the PhD student to a successful completion of the PhD programme.

The supervisors are the primary advisers during the PhD trajectory, monitoring the progress and results of the PhD student. Next to this the AISSR Bureau plays a role in the monitoring of the progress of the PhD student. The AISSR coordinates the realisation of the PhD Trajectory Plan, submission of the 8-month paper, and liaises with the supervisors.

¹⁷ UvA (2020). "Doctorate Regulations".
<https://www.uva.nl/en/research/phd/documents-and-forms/documents-and-forms.html>

Components of the PhD Programme

The trajectory plan and the 8-month paper are key moments in the PhD programme at the AISSR. These components are described in Figure 1 and are: (1) Trajectory Plan; (2) 8-Month Paper; (3) Go/No Go Decision; (4) Annual Evaluation; (5) End of Trajectory Evaluation. The paragraphs below further set out key components and the importance of these components for the PhD programme.

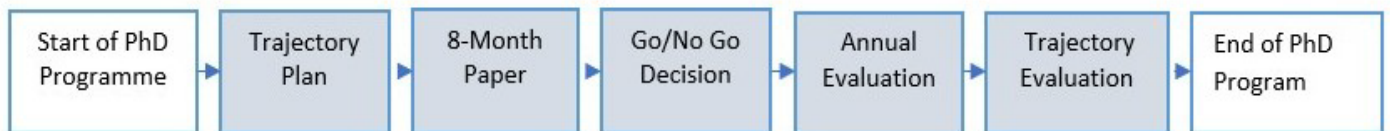


Figure 1: Components of the PhD Programme

Trajectory Plan

Keeping the research and writing of PhD students on track is essential. Both the PhD candidate and supervision team must, over the course of the PhD programme, be able to show what progress is being made. The document used to record the planning and progress of PhD students is the PhD Trajectory Plan (See Box 2). The Trajectory Plan covers the entire PhD trajectory and is drawn up in consultation with the supervision team. The plan must be completed in the first month after the formal start of the PhD project, signed by the PhD and the supervisor, and sent to the PhD coordinator. The PhD coordinator registers all relevant information related to the Trajectory Plan in the central AISSR database.

8-Month Paper

The 8-month paper is a crucial document in the initial part of the PhD trajectory. This document is submitted within eight months of the formal start of the PhD programme. This paper is used to assess the PhD's progress and to decide whether or not the PhD will be allowed to further pursue the doctorate. The 8-month paper should, therefore, provide insight into the ability of the PhD to successfully complete the PhD. It maps out the theoretical framework of the PhD's research, including methodologies and research questions. The 8-month paper is reviewed not only by the entire supervision team, but also by an external reader. The external reader is required to have theoretical and methodological expertise relevant to the research of the PhD and must hold a doctorate degree.

The Trajectory Plan

The Trajectory Plan includes the following:

1. Composition of the Supervision Team.
2. Supervision agreement (type and frequency of meetings).
3. Summary of the thesis research and definition of the research problem.
4. Composition of your individual training programme.
5. Publication plan.
6. Conference attendance plan.
7. Teaching activities (if applicable).
8. Timeline for the complete trajectory.

Box 2: The Trajectory Plan

Go/No-Go Decision

If the 8-month paper receives positive reviews only, the PhD Coordinator communicates the 'Go' decision to the PhD, the supervisor(s), the programme manager and programme group leader(s). Depending on the type of PhD trajectory (e.g., contract PhD or external PhD), either the contract or the enrolment of the PhD will be extended. If the PhD student is employed by the UvA, the contract will be extended to the end of the full contract time. In the case of an external or scholarship PhD the enrolment is extended until the end of their trajectory.

Annual Evaluation

Another component of the PhD programme is the Annual Evaluation which is made up out of two things: (1) an annual meeting with the programme group director; (2) an annual thesis progress evaluation. Each of these meetings addresses a specific part of the PhD trajectory and the progress the PhD student is making. During the annual meeting with the programme group director the supervision, the contract, the facilities, teaching and other matters that might be influencing the PhD's trajectory are discussed. The annual thesis progress evaluation in turn focuses on the progress of the PhD student's research.

End of Trajectory Evaluation

This type of trajectory evaluation is slightly different from the above-mentioned meetings as its purpose is not so much to monitor the PhD student's progress, but to improve the guidance and

support the AISSR offers PhD candidates in general. PhD students are invited for this evaluation by the PhD coordinator. The evaluation focuses on the overall experience the PhD student had as a PhD candidate.

Feedback on Supervision from PhD students

Every year the AISSR PhD representatives conduct a survey among all PhD students at the AISSR in order to gain their insights and feedback on PhD supervision. This survey is specifically aimed at PhD students of the AISSR, whereas the other survey conducted by the UvA focuses on the faculty or university level, which can miss specific feedback from AISSR PhD students. The survey is conducted by the PhD representatives as they are independent of the AISSR Bureau.

The most recent AISSR PhD survey was conducted in 2022. The findings of this survey contain several relevant points of feedback and recommendations¹⁸. Overall, the AISSR's PhDs were generally quite satisfied with the supervision and on average rated the supervision at 8.2/10. Additionally, on average they rated the relationship with the supervisor as 8.4/10. An important point to note is that scholarship PhD candidates reported lower satisfaction than employed and external PhD candidates (approx. 0.5 lower). This while it is encouraging that on average PhD candidates were quite satisfied with supervision, the fact that scholarship PhD candidates reported lower satisfaction needs to be addressed. The outcome of this survey has been discussed thoroughly at all levels of the AISSR (e.g., Programme Council, PhD Sounding Board, and at department level), and this will be taken into consideration in future policy decisions.

Effectiveness of Training

The 2022 PhD survey also looked at how PhD students feel about the training and supervision plans. PhDs' responses show that the current PhD training programme does not meet their needs, especially in political science. Respondents said that the availability of courses needs to be better communicated, and the suggestions from PhDs about skills and methodological courses should be examined and potentially implemented. Most importantly, the interdisciplinary aims and nature of the AISSR PhD training programme needs to be communicated better and students need to be able to actually get spaces on the Research Masters programme courses.¹⁹ In response to these recommendations the AISSR has made an agreement with the Graduate School of Social Sciences (GSSS) that PhD students

¹⁸ See: Zwier, D. (2023). "Memo PhD Survey 2022", and Stegeman, H. M. (2023). "Recommendations PhD Survey 2022."

¹⁹ Stegeman, H. M. (2023). "Recommendations PhD Survey 2022."

have guaranteed places on the available Research Masters courses. Action has also been taken with regard to better communication of available courses: a more detailed course catalogue, including a course schedule for the whole academic year, has been made.

An important point about the results of the PhD survey is that there were no large differences in the evaluations of the AISSR training programmes by different types of PhD.²⁰ However, employed PhDs tended to be slightly more satisfied with the quality of courses than external or scholarship PhDs. In relation to the latter point, the AISSR has taken steps in order to make sure that all PhD types have equal access to facilities and support.

Effectiveness of Supervision Plans

One of the most important findings of the 2022 PhD survey regarding supervision plans is that the Trajectory Plan is still not implemented successfully in every department. According to the survey 58.5% of PhD students who took part in the survey did not update their Trajectory Plan every year. In order to safeguard the implementation of the Trajectory Plan the AISSR Bureau now monitors more actively. The decision was taken to monitor the progress of PhDs also after they have completed their first year.

Guidance for PhD Candidates about the Job Market

Regarding the guidance for PhD candidates about the job market, the AISSR offers several courses through UvA Skill Share to both internal PhDs and external and scholarship PhDs. These are short courses that address the practical skills needed for the job market. An example of this is the “Pitching for Researchers” course. Furthermore, the UvA offers career development guidance at university level to employed PhDs. In the final year of their PhD trajectory employed PhD students have access to these facilities. Furthermore, employed PhDs are required to spend 10% of their time on teaching in bachelors and masters courses. This offers them the opportunity to gain experience in teaching which is relevant for a future career in academia.

Success Rates: PhD Trajectory: Duration, Success Rate, Exit Numbers

Tables 45 and 46 below summarise the duration, success rates, and exit numbers for all the PhD students that started their PhD trajectory between 2014 and 2018. The first table contains the success

²⁰ Zwier, D. (2023). “Memo PhD Survey 2022.”

rates and exit numbers for standard PhD students (employed PhD students). The second table contains the success rates and exit numbers for external and scholarship PhDs.

In general, several interesting observations can be made:

1. The AISSR has a relatively large group of PhDs who are not employed as UvA PhDs (external and scholarship PhDs). On average there were 75 employed PhDs compared to on average 125 external and scholarship PhDs.
2. Regarding the number of PhD promotions, in 2022 there were 11 fewer completions than the average over previous years (39 completions in 2022 versus 50 completions on average in previous years).
3. The number of cum laude awarded dissertations has been quite stable. Over the last few years, each year 2 or 3 PhD dissertations were awarded a cum laude distinction. This is an average of 4% - 6% each year.

Enrolment (headcount)				Success rates (headcount; %)											
Starting year	M	F	Total	Graduated in year 4 or earlier		Graduated in year 5 or earlier		Graduated in year 6 or earlier		Graduated in year 7 or earlier		Not yet finished		Discontinued	
2014	16	22	38	-	-	5	13.2%	4	10.5%	2	5,3%	7	18.4%	3	7.8%
2015	10	15	25	-	-	12	48.0%	2	8.0%	-	-	6	24.0%	5	20.0%
2016	13	15	28	2	7.1%	11	39.3%	8	28.6%	2	7.1%	4	14.3%	1	3.6%
2017	9	20	29	2	6.9%	6	20.0%	5	17.2%	1	3.5%	13	44.8%	2	6.9%
2018	2	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	87.5%	2	12.5%
Total	50	86	136	4	3.0%	34	25.0%	19	14.0%	5	3.7%	44	32.4%	13	9.6%

Table 45. Success rates: Standard PhD Candidates ²¹ (Employed PhD Candidates)

²¹ Non-regular trajectories are included in this table.

Enrolment (headcount)				Success rates (headcount; %)											
Starting year	M	F	Total	Graduated in year 4 or earlier		Graduated in year 5 or earlier		Graduated in year 6 or earlier		Graduated in year 7 or earlier		Not yet finished		Discontinued	
2014	17	26	43	7	16.3%	5	11.6%	5	9.3%	4	9.3%	12	27.9%	6	14.0%
2015	12	18	30	4	13.3%	3	10%	5	16.7%	6	20.0%	6	20.0%	6	20.0%
2016	21	28	49	1	0.4%	6	12.2%	8	16.3%	3	6.1%	21	42.9%	10	20.4%
2017	13	19	32	3	9.4%	4	12.5%	2	6.3%	-	-	15	46.9%	8	25.0%
2018	15	14	29	5	17.2%	1	3.4%	-	-	-	-	20	70.0%	4	13.8%
Total	78	105	183	20	10.9%	19	10.4%	20	10.9%	13	7.1%	74	40.4%	34	18.6%

Table 46. Success rates: External PhD Candidates and Scholarship PhD Candidates

Success Rates of Employed PhD Candidates

The majority of employed PhD candidates finish their PhD within five years instead of four. It is important to take into consideration that if the PhD defence date is after the four-year mark, this counts as obtaining the PhD within five years, even if the dissertation was finished within four years. This can happen if the Office of the Beadle has a busy schedule. A positive observation is that only a minority of employed PhDs finish at the seven-year point. Furthermore, a high number of employed / standard PhD students had not yet finished by the end of 2022, possibly due to COVID-19-related delays, but we expect that more PhDs will finish in 2023 than usual.

Success Rates of External PhD Candidates

External and scholarship PhDs are more likely to obtain their PhD within four years than employed PhDs (respectively 10.9% of candidates compared to 3.9%). This could be because external PhD candidates in many cases do their PhD research next to their main job (or in some cases as part of their job), and so it is more urgent for them to finish within four or five years. Furthermore, external PhDs discontinue their PhD trajectory more often than employed PhDs (respectively 18.6% of candidates compared to 9.6%). Another observation is that a larger proportion of external and scholarship PhDs are 'not yet finished' compared to employed PhDs is (respectively 40.4% vs. 32.4%). In general, external candidates have less time available for their PhD than employed PhDs with an UvA contract; this means that a higher proportion of external and scholarship PhDs face considerable delays, compared to employed PhDs.

Career Prospects for PhD Candidates: Fields of Work after Passing the PhD (Promotion)

In order to gain insight into the career prospects for AISSR PhD candidates an analysis has been done of the fields of work where former AISSR PhD candidates end up working. The AISSR gathers data on the fields of work of PhD students after completing their PhD programme. The analysis focused on the three cohort years of PhD candidates that started their PhD trajectory between 2015 and 2017 (these cohorts are also in the success rates tables above).

Initially PhDs that started their PhD trajectory in 2018 were also included in this analysis, because only a small number of PhD candidates that started in this year have already completed their trajectory. This is most likely due to COVID-19-related factors. However, it was decided to omit these numbers as they are not representative, and do not seem to follow the trend that is visible in the figures of the previous years. Possibly the figures for the 2018 cohort can be included in the next annual report when the figures are more representative (when more candidates that started their PhD in 2018 have completed the trajectory).

Table 47 below sets out AISSR PhD candidates' fields of work after completing their PhD trajectory, for those who started their PhD trajectory in the years 2015, 2016, and 2017 and who successfully defended their dissertation.

Field of Work after Completion of PhD Programme								
Start Year	Total PhDs Completed (Promoted)	Work in Academia	Researcher Non University	Postdoc	Humanitarian Work	Civil Service	Other	Unknown
2015	32	40.6% (13)	9.4% (3)	25% (8)	3.1% (1)	-	12.5% (4)	9.4% (3)
2016	41	31.7% (13)	9.8% (4)	26.8 (11)	7.3% (3)	4.9% (2)	9.8% (4)	9.8% (4)
2017	23	39.1% (9)	13% (3)	26.1% (6)	4.4% (1)	8.7% (2)	4.4% (1)	4.4% (1)

Table 47. Field of work of PhD candidates after promotion

A first important observation is that the majority of PhD candidates were working in academia after the completion of their PhD. For the start years included in this analysis between 32% and 41% of the PhD candidates who had completed were working in the fields of academia. Additionally, for each year a large portion of PhD candidates had a position as a postdoc (on average 26%). Other PhDs (on

average around 10%) continued as a researcher but outside of academia (e.g., government and societal institutions). A small portion of completed PhD candidates either worked in the field of humanitarian work or as a civil servant, on average between 3% and 9%.

A last interesting observation is that the proportions of PhD candidates who were working in these different fields of work after completing their PhDs seem to be relatively consistent, following a longer-term trend. It could be interesting to analyse whether this trend persists if the figures for more years are included. However, this is beyond the scope of this annual report. The figures of the current analysis nonetheless do offer insight into the career prospects of PhD candidates at the AISSR.

Where PhD Candidates could work after completion of a PhD at the AISSR

Figure 2 below shows the fields of work for AISSR PhDs based on averages calculated for the three years covered in Table 47 above. This illustrates more simply the possible career prospects for PhD students at the AISSR after their PhD trajectory.

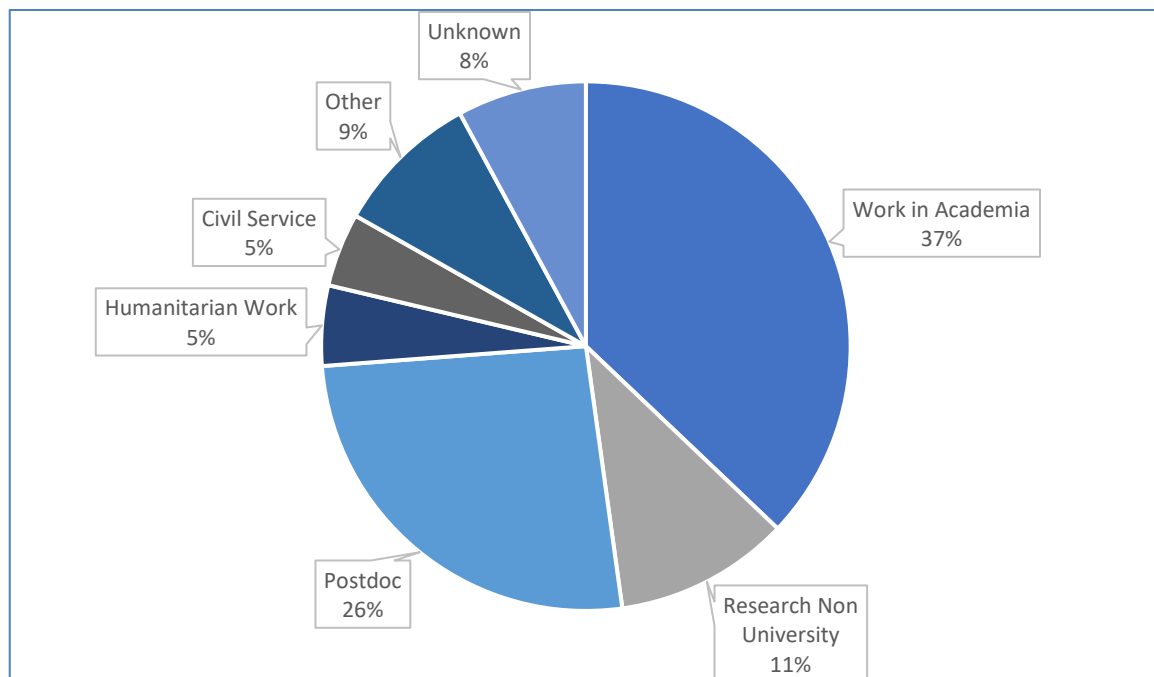


Figure 2. Fields of work among 2015-2017 PhD candidates who have completed their PhD: average over three years

As already mentioned in the paragraph above, most PhD candidates work in academia, have a position as a postdoc or work as a researcher in a non-academic setting (e.g. government and

societal institutions). The assumption can be made that these are also the most likely career prospects for current PhD candidates at the AISSR.

6. Academic Culture, Research Integrity and Research Data Management

Academic Culture

While the academic culture within AISSR has many facets, a few aspects of that culture are central and worth highlighting here. These are: (1) safeguarding the research-teaching relation; (2) retaining international talent; (3) diversity. These three aspects are elaborated upon in the paragraphs below.

Safeguarding the Research-Teaching Relation

AISSR is in favour of safeguarding the research-teaching relation (i.e., sustaining and recruiting staff who do both research and teaching) by appointing – wherever financially possible – *universitair docenten* rather than *junior docenten* and other positions without research time. This preference exists even if financial pressures and budgetary constraints necessitate, to some extent, the appointment of *junior docenten*.

Retaining International Talent

The long Dutch academic year, high teaching loads and relatively slow promotion procedures create threats to retaining talented international staff. There is no real system of promotion based on merit, though some departments are leading by example in organizing transparent regular UHD promotion rounds. AISSR's active support of grant applicants and grantees is crucial to retaining and nurturing talented researchers. Internationalisation of staff poses challenges when staff expectations do not match Dutch university practices, and where the procedures and language of the institution appear as exclusionary to new staff members (Dutch and non-Dutch).

Diversity

Building and safeguarding diversity in staff composition remains a challenge. Table 48 summarises gender diversity in social sciences across career levels, and Figure 3 compares this diversity in social science departments with the wider faculty as a whole. A first thing that stands out in the first table, which shows the percentage of research staff who are female, by staff category, across the departments in the AISSR, is that the proportion of female full professors (HL) has increased from 34% in 2020 to 46% in 2022. This positive development suggests that there is increasing gender equality at the highest level of research staff. Furthermore, this percentage of female full professors within the

AISSR is *far above* the national average, which is 22.3%, according to a recent study done by the Rathenau Institute.²²

% female	2020	2021	2022
Full professor (HL)	34%	41%	46%
Associate professor (UHD)	42%	43%	46%
Assistant professor (UD)	51%	54%	53%
Post-docs (Onderzoeker) (Oz)	66%	50%	61%
PhD students (PhD)	75%	79%	79%
Total research staff	57%	56%	59%

Table 48. Gender balance at the AISSR: Percentage of female staff by staff category/level, 2020-2022

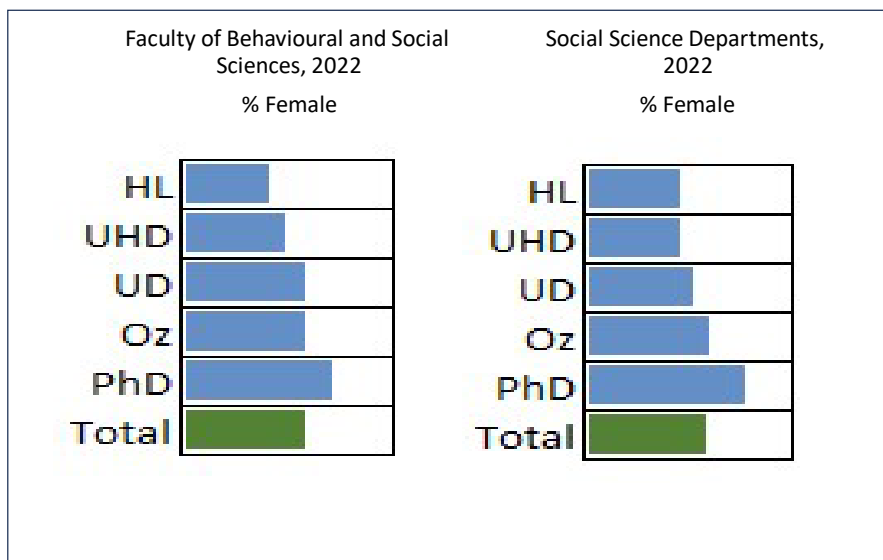


Figure 3: Gender balance in the Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences compared to Social Sciences, by staff level, 2022

Even though these numbers show a positive development regarding gender equality, another issue related to gender equality within academia needs to be taken into. A working paper published this year by our researcher Thijs Bol demonstrates that in the Netherlands there is a great gender inequality in ‘cum laude’ distinctions for PhD students, in the sense that female PhD students are two times less

²² Rathenau Instituut (2023). “Het aandeel vrouwelijke hoogleraren in Nederland en EU-landen.” <https://www.rathenau.nl/nl/wetenschap-cijfers/wetenschappers/vrouwen-de-wetenschap/het-aandeel-vrouwelijke-hoogleraren>

likely to be awarded a ‘cum laude’ distinction for their PhD thesis than male PhD students.²³ It is important, therefore, that we investigate whether this is also the case at the AISSR and if measures are needed to mitigate this inequality.

Research Integrity

Similar to previous years, in 2021 and 2022 the AISSR Integrity Protocol was the main guideline for standards on research integrity and research data management in the AISSR research community. The Dutch Code of Conduct for Research Integrity and the ALLEA European Code for Research Integrity are the basis of this protocol, but it is tailored to our own research institute in the sense that practical implications for research (mis)conduct are discussed and taken into consideration.

The protocol focusses on seven different aspects of academic integrity: scientific fraud, plagiarism, self-citation, ownership and intellectual property rights, authorship standards, conflicts of interest, and research data management.

Because there have been developments in research integrity as well as in research data management since the implementation of the Integrity Protocol, in the second half of 2022 the decision was made to update and revise the protocol. This update will also include the staff changes that have been made at the AISSR Bureau (see below). The new version of the AISSR Integrity Protocol will be reviewed by the AISSR Integrity Committee and the plan is to implement it in the summer of 2023.

The AISSR Integrity Committee has been involved in challenging, discussing and formulating guidelines, for instance with regard to research data management, and revising the aforementioned Integrity Protocol. There were no reports of breaches of research integrity brought to the committee in 2021-2022.

Ethics Advisory Board

The AISSR Ethics Advisory Board is formally mandated by the Faculty Ethics Committee to advise on and review ethical considerations in the domain of the social sciences. The Board’s way of working is based on dialogue with researchers about the ethical issues in their research projects, therefore the ethics review form is made up of open-ended questions and is explicitly not a checklist. The Board consists of a core group of AISSR researchers with different disciplinary and methodological

²³ Bol, T. (2023): “ Gender inequality in ‘cum laude’ distinctions for PhD students.” <https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/s5b6j/>

backgrounds and experience. The Board reviews all PhD fieldwork proposals and all externally funded research that requires ethical approval.

In 2022, a new more user-friendly tool was developed to facilitate researchers' registration of their projects: the Research Management Services (RMS) portal. This tool is also to be used for the ethical review process. In this process, three documents or 'modules' must be submitted to the Ethics Advisory Board; the Ethics Review Form, the Informed Consent Module (which informs researchers on possibilities and both ethical and legal requirements for informed consent), and the Data Management Plan. More is said about the RMS-portal in the Research Data Management section below.

Ethics Issues/Cases

In the past years, certain themes have been reoccurring when reviewing research proposals. Something that required attention recently was informed consent in relation to visual anthropology. We discussed this issue with relevant researchers and privacy lawyers and arrived at a solution. This case has served as an example in a broader discussion about public interest as a legal basis for collecting personal data, that has continued into 2023.

Support staff

The increase in regulations on research data management was at the root of the decision to hire a dedicated Data Steward at the AISSR in the autumn of 2021. A second dedicated data steward was hired in autumn 2022 (see Box 3).

In addition to the Data Stewards who focus on research data management, a Secretary Academic Integrity was hired in 2021, and this role has expanded in 2022 to a full-time position (see Box 4).

The Data Stewards and the Secretary Academic Integrity work together as a team on all topics regarding research ethics, integrity, and data management, as their fields often overlap. They have weekly meetings and regular meetings with the Academic Director to discuss, for instance, policy, guidelines, developments in the field, communication, and training with research staff.

Tasks of the Data Stewards

- Review the data management aspects of research projects prior to the start of the projects, via the procedure in the RMS portal.
- Provide feedback on the following documents that involve research data management and privacy aspects: (1) Data Management Plans (DMPs); (2) Reflections on ethical and/or data management aspects of research proposals (mainly EU and NWO project proposals); (3) Responses to ethical and data management questions or requests from funders regarding awarded research projects (mainly EU projects); (4) The privacy sections of the informed consent protocol; (5) Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) questionnaires; (6) Drafts of collaboration, data sharing or processing agreements with third parties.
- Draw up guidelines on research data management (with input from the AISSR researchers and in collaboration with other departments at the UvA) and provide information.

Box 3: The Tasks of Data Stewards

Tasks of the Secretary Academic Integrity

- Coordinates the Ethics Advisory Board and is the first point of contact for questions about ethics procedures and guidelines at the AISSR.
- Supports and offers reflections on ethical aspects of research pre- and post-award (mainly EU and NWO project proposals).
- Is point of contact for questions about integrity procedures and guidelines at the AISSR.
- Is point of contact for when questions or issues regarding research integrity occur.
- Draws up guidelines on integrity (together with the data stewards and AISSR researchers).
- Provides information for researchers on both ethics and integrity (in collaboration with the data stewards).
- Coordinates and executes plagiarism checks for PhD dissertations.

Box 4: The Tasks of the Secretary Academic Integrity

Training

In our previous annual report, we discussed our ambition to ‘ensure that all new research staff and PhD candidates in particular, take active note of the protocol and its guidelines’. In autumn 2022, we developed a training session on research ethics, integrity and data management that was given in January 2023. Also, this training session was a pilot for a PhD course that will be mandatory for all PhD candidates from September 2023 onwards. This course does not only focus on procedures and guidelines for research ethics, integrity, and data management, but serves as a first encounter with the AISSR and the wider PhD community and is designed as a vehicle to help PhD candidates write their 8-month paper. We will implement this course because the AISSR is responsible for facilitating good research practices; we are obliged to inform, instruct, and guide researchers and can only fulfill this obligation when standardized procedures are in place.

Apart from the training session for PhD candidates, our ambition is to set up a series of training sessions on research ethics, integrity, and data management for (more senior) staff members over the course of 2023.

Research Data Management

Research Data Management Policy at the AISSR

The AISSR Integrity Protocol recommends responsibility and transparency through adequate research data management in all phases of the research. Adequate research data management translates into:

- a. Sufficient and structured data documentation (for the purpose of understanding the data and analysis).
- b. Clearly defined access rights to the research data.
- c. Taking technical and organizational measures to:
 - Protect research participants’ privacy,
 - Guarantee confidentiality,
 - Prevent data loss.
- d. A technically secure long-term data preservation plan (a 10-year retention period is recommended).
- e. Access to research data by the AISSR/UvA or other responsible authority – upon request, if that appears to be necessary – is possible at all stages of the research including after the end of it.

The AISSR/UvA bears the responsibility to demonstrate academic integrity within the existing legal framework. If such proof of integrity demands access to research data, the AISSR/UvA relies on the researcher's responsible research data management to be able to perform this task.

The AISSR stimulates the use of institutional storage for raw and processed data. In particular, AISSR researchers store their research data according to Faculty guidelines in the following cloud services: (1) ResearchDrive; (2) Microsoft Teams Sharepoint; (3) OneDrive.

As for the publication of raw or processed research data, the AISSR RDM follows the principle of 'open when possible, closed when necessary', which informs broader University of Amsterdam policy and protocol.²⁴ It does so by promoting transparent reporting and maximum public access, coupled or balanced with maximum research ethics and privacy considerations, for the data used in all published research outputs. But the AISSR RDM policy leaves space for the good judgment of staff members themselves on how to follow the principle of 'open when possible, closed when necessary', when it comes to publishing research data. There is also a dedicated team of data stewards at the AISSR that can give advice to researchers on this topic. Ultimately, the data stewards evaluate the data management plans of research projects, drafted prior to the start of data collection and processing.

Within the social sciences, research data often include *personal data*, and *special category personal data*.²⁵ When it comes to collecting, processing, storing, and publishing (special category) personal data, the European/Dutch privacy law (GDPR/AVG)²⁶ applies. The main principles that the GDPR/AVG abides by are *transparency, accuracy, accountability, integrity and confidentiality, storage limitation, data restriction and purpose limitation*.

²⁴ Universiteit van Amsterdam (2019), "Guidelines 2019, UvA Research Data Management"

²⁵ Personal data are defined as any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person. Indirect identification exists if current data can be combined and traced back to one person. Special category personal data are defined as personal data that pertain sensitive information such as convictions or, criminal offences, ethnic background, political viewpoints, religious or ideological beliefs, physical or mental health details, data on sexual behaviour or orientation and genetic details.

²⁶ As of the 25th of May 2018 the Algemene Verordening Gegevensbescherming (AVG) on data protection and privacy is applicable for all personal data processing. The AVG is the Dutch version of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the privacy law in the European Union and the European Economic Area (EEA). The Uitvoeringswet AVG (UAVG) is the implementation law that is applicable for researchers that work in the Netherlands.

That is why our expectation is that there are many situations, applying perhaps to the majority of research outputs, where the data cannot be made publicly available. For such situations, the researchers should be prepared to explain why this is important: for example, for maintenance of integrity in research (e.g., embargo periods with original data, or terms of purchased data) or, more likely, for ethics in research (e.g., protect the safety of respondents, which might be necessary in some projects), or to comply with privacy legislation (e.g., protect the privacy of respondents for data that cannot be fully anonymized). For the many situations where the data take a form that prevents full accessibility – such as qualitative histories and ethnographic observations – scholars should be able to state how and why this is so, and to report what *is* available (e.g., the metadata).

Implementation of Research Data Management Policy at the AISSR

The AISSR has appointed two data stewards (1.6 fte in total) to implement the AISSR's policy on research data management (one data steward started in October 2021, the second in September 2022). In June 2021, the AISSR set up guidelines that should assist researchers to carry out the AISSR's RDM policy, based on Guidelines of the Deans of Social Sciences in the Netherlands,²⁷ the FMG Guidelines (these were drafted with input from data stewards from all domains at the faculty, including the AISSR's) and with input from the AISSR researchers. These guidelines are 'working documents' to stay on top of developments in the field of RDM, monitored by the data stewards of the AISSR.

Furthermore, the AISSR data stewards support AISSR researchers in meeting the various demands of the RDM policy in the following ways.

- Integrating procedures for meeting the demands of research data management and ethics.
- Reviewing the privacy and research data management aspects of ethics review procedure and attending the meetings of the AISSR Ethics Advisory Board.
- Providing information, guidelines and templates and making these accessible for researchers via the AISSR website and AISSR wiki (was launched in May 2023).
- Providing feedback on data management plans and other RDM-related documents researchers may need to prepare to meet RDM requirements.

²⁷ DSW (Deans of Social Sciences in the Netherlands) 2022, "Guideline for the archiving of academic research for Faculties of Behavioural and Social Sciences in the Netherlands."



- Making tools (e.g., Research Management Services, launched in December 2022) and coordinating facilities (e.g., storage and archival options) with other departments (e.g., ICT services and UvA Library).
- Monitoring UvA managed data storage, archives, and repositories.

Appendix A: Research Staff and Support Staff at AISSR

Table A1: Number of research staff and support staff (full-time equivalent (fte)) at AISSR, 2020-2023
(SEP Table E2)

Research Staff (fte ²⁸)	2020	2021	2022	Target 2023
Full professor (HL)	14.8	13.8	13.1	14.0
Associate professor (UHD)	22.5	21.3	23.1	22.6
Assistant professor (UD)	25.9	30.4	31.6	38.0
Post-docs ²⁹	43.0	33.2	31.4	39.8
PhD students ³⁰	71.3	65.9	64.0	68.3
Total research staff	177.5	164.6	163.2	186.1
Support staff	13.8	15.1	14.2	11.4
Total staff	191.3	179.7	177.5	197.5

²⁸ FTE (*onderzoeksinzet*).

²⁹ Comparable with WOPI category *Onderzoeker*.

³⁰ Standard PhD (employed) and contract PhDs (externally or internally funded but not employed).

Table A2: Age distribution of staff in AISSR by staff category/position

	Age	2020	2021	2022
Full professor (HL)	35-44	15%	17%	20%
	45-54	38%	44%	38%
	>55	46%	39%	43%
Associate professor (UHD)	35-44	45%	38%	36%
	45-54	28%	38%	43%
	>55	27%	25%	21%
Assistant professor (UD)	25-34	7%	10%	10%
	35-44	57%	64%	66%
	45-54	24%	18%	18%
	>55	12%	7%	7%
Post-docs (<i>Onderzoeker</i>)	<25	0%	5%	2%
	25-34	50%	38%	54%
	35-44	38%	44%	29%
	45-54	8%	10%	11%
	>55	3%	3%	4%
PhD students	<25	5%	3%	0%
	25-34	87%	87%	87%
	35-44	7%	10%	12%
	45-54	0%	1%	1%

Appendix B: AISSR Funding and Expenditure

Table B1: AISSR funding and expenditure, 2020-2022 (plus 2023 target). (SEP table E3)

Funding and expenditure	2020		2021		2022		Target 2023	
	mln €	%	mln €	%	mln €	%	mln €	%
AISSR								
<i>Funding:</i>								
Direct funding ³¹	16.1	57%	16.3	57%	17.3	60%	15.5	45.4%
Research grants ³²	4.8	17%	4.9	17%	4.2	15%	8.7	25.5%
Contract research ³³	6.8	24%	6.5	23%	6.7	23%	9.9	29.1%
Other ³⁴	0.5	2%	0.8	3%	0.5	2%	N/A	N/A
Total funding	28.2		28.5		28.6		34.2	
<i>Expenditure:</i>								
Personnel costs	17.6	67%	17.3	69%	17.4	67%	22.4	68%
Other costs	8.6	33%	7.7	31%	8.4	33%	10.6	32%
Total expenditure	26.2		25.0		25.8		33.0	

³¹ Direct funding (*basisfinanciering* / lump-sum budget).

³² Research grants obtained in national scientific competition (e.g., grants from NWO and the Royal Academy).

³³ Research contracts for specific research projects obtained from external organisations, such as industry, government ministries, European organisations and charitable organisations.

³⁴ Funds that do not fit into the other categories.

Table B2: AISSR Programme Group funding, 2020-2022

Funding	2020		2021		2022	
Programme groups	<i>mln €</i>	%	<i>mln €</i>	%	<i>mln €</i>	%
Anthropology of Health, Care & Body	2.1	11%	2.5	14%	2.7	16%
Political Sociology	1.8	10%	1.7	10%	1.2	7%
Challenges to democratic representation	3.1	17%	3.2	19%	3.3	20%
Exploring Diversity	0.6	3%	0.5	3%	0.4	2%
Institutions, Inequalities & Int'sation	1.6	9%	1.3	7%	1.3	8%
Political Econ. - Transnat. Integr. & Go	1.5	8%	1.2	7%	1.1	7%
Political and Economic Geographies	0.4	2%	0.5	3%	0.4	2%
Governance & Inclusive Development	1.2	7%	1.2	7%	1.7	10%
Urban Planning	1.0	6%	1.0	6%	0.8	5%
Urban Geographies	1.1	6%	1.1	6%	1.2	7%
Moving Matters, People, Goods Pow. & Ideas	0.9	5%	0.7	4%	0.7	4%
Transnat. config, conflict and governance	1.7	9%	1.3	7%	0.9	5%
Cultuur sociologie	1.2	6%	1.3	7%	1.1	6%
Total funding	18.2		17.5		16.7	

Appendix C: Awards and Grants

Table C1: Grants and Fellowships / Memberships, 2021-2022

Grant	Programme Group	Project Title	Project Leader	Budget (x € 1.000)
NWO Grants				
Veni	Expl.Div.	Traveling Sex Education	Willemijn Krebbekx	280
Veni	POLSOC	Muslim Women on the Front Lines of Social and Political Change: A Case Study of the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries	Lana Sirri	280
Vidi	CDR	Radical Activation: Threats, Emotions, and the Psychological Roots of Populist Radical Right Support	Matthijs Rooduijn	800
Vidi *	PETGOV	Common institutions, diverging identities?	Theresa Kuhn	800
Vidi*	POLSOC	Improvising subsistence security in urban Western Europe	Marguerite van den Berg	800
Vidi	IIL	What does religion mean for integration? The role of religious reasoning	Fenella Fleischmann	800
Vici	PETGOV	EU Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in the Shadow of Global Interdependence	Daniel Mügge	1500
NWO Caribisch gebied	Expl.Div.	Eilande(rs)n aan het Roer	Francio Guadeloupe	3500
NWO Open Competition XS	UG	Housing deprivation beyond affordability	Cody Hochstenbach	50
			Total	8810
EU Grants				
ERC StG	Expl.Div.	Ethical AI in health: The collaboration between medical experts and algorithms	Roanne van Voorst	1500
ERC StG	UP	Towards a circular degrowth economy: explaining the material valorisation regime of city-regions	Federico Savini	1500
ERC CoG	CDR	CRITICALTRUST: Healthy or harmful distrust? On the democratic relevance of	Tom van der Meer	2000

		political scepticism over blind (dis)trust		
ERC AdG	HCB	Vital Elements and Postcolonial Moves: Forensics as the Art of Paying Attention in a Mediterranean Harbour Town	Amade Mcharek	2500
ERC AdG	UG	ANIMAPOLIS: A More-than-Human Approach to Urban Inequalities	Rivke Jaffe	2500
ERC AdG	GID	CLIFF: Climate change, financial coherence and Leaving Fossil Fuels underground in the changing North-South context	Joyeeta Gupta	2500
Jean Monnet Chair	TCCG	ATHENA	Dimitris Bouris	50
			Total	12550
Memberships/Fellowships				
KNAW Membership	HCB	N/A	Amade M'charek	N/A
KNAW Membership	TCCG	N/A	Marieke de Goede	N/A
KNAW De Jonge Academie	CDR	N/A	Saskia Bonjour	N/A
NIAS Theme group fellowship	CDR	Appealing to the common people in West European party competition	Sarah de Lange	19
NIAS Fellowship	CDR	Political Theories of Involuntary Servitude within Europe (1600-1850)	Johan Olsthoorn	19
NIAS Fellowship	CDR	Grassroots Democracy: How U.S. Cities and States Integrate Immigrants	Floris Vermeulen	12,5
NIAS Fellowship	PETGOV	China's image management through higher education and academics in Europe	Julia Bader	13
NIAS Fellowship	TCCG	-	Meredith Loken	12,5
NIAS Fellowship	MoMat	-	Erella Grassiani	12,5
NIAS Fellowship	Expl.Div.	The struggle for the future of ethnography	Annelies Moors	13
			Total	88,5
			Subtotal	21448,5

* Grant was taken elsewhere

Table C2: National Consortium grants awarded, 2021-2022

National Consortium Grants Awarded in 2021-2022				
Type of grant	Research group	Project title	Project leader	Budget (x € 1.000
NWA ORC	Expl.Div./POLSOC	Re/Presenting Europe: Popular Representations of Diversity and Belonging	Francio Guadeloupe, Jan Willem Duyvendak	4900
NWA ORC	TCCG	PACES: Paralysis Overcoming	John Grin	450
NWA Small	GID	FRAME	Joyeeta Gupta	100
NWA	POLSOC	Crafting Resilience	Jan Willem Duyvendak	37
Total				5487

Table C3: EU Consortium grants submitted and awarded, 2021-2022

Submitted and Awarded EU Consortium Grant Proposals 2021-2022	
Number of submitted proposals	21
Number of Awarded EU Consortium Grants	7
Percentage of Awarded EU Consortium Grants	33.3%

Table C4: Overview of EU Consortium grants submitted, 2021-2022

Overview of Submitted EU Consortium Grant Proposals					
	Type	Project Title	Project Leader	PG	Awarded
1	Marie Curie	EcoDignity	Daniel Flores Cáceres (Bonelli)	HCB	No
2	Marie Curie	DEFAC	Mikel Venhovens	MoMat	No
3	Marie Curie	EQUALFAM	Emilien Fargues (Saskia Bonjour)	CDR	No
4	Marie Curie	REDES	Jessica Pearson (Abby Steele)	PETGOV	No
5	Marie Curie	DISTHEOKULT	Fatima Festic	TCCG	No
6	Marie Curie	Legitimate Emergencies	Enzo Rossi/James Pearson	CDR	Yes
7	Marie Curie	NL-EXURB	Jan Rath/ Gokce Sanul	CDR	Yes
8	Marie Curie Training Network	IP-PAD	Gijs Schumacher & Bert Bakker	CDR	Yes
9	EU Horizon	CCINDLE	Conny Roggeband	TCCG	Yes
10	EU Horizon	Green Library for Urban Europe	Tuna Tasan-Kok, Maria Kaika	UP	No
11	EU Horizon	MAS	Maria Kaika, Igor Moreno Tempels Pessoa	UP	No
12	EU Horizon	Eur-Asian Border Lab	Tina Harris, Barak Kalir, Polly Pallister-Wilkins	MoMat	Yes
13	EU Horizon	Agroecologies	Eileen Moyer, Laurens Bakker, Branwyn Poleykett	MoMat	No
14	EU Horizon	RE-PRESENT	Tom van de Meer	CDR	No
15	EU Horizon	HRJust	Enzo Rossi	CDR	Yes
16	EU Horizon	EQFUTURES	Liza Mügge	CDR	No
17	EU Horizon	PushBackLash	Liza Mügge	CDR	Yes
18	EU Horizon	RE: EMBEDD	Luc Fransen	PETGOV	No
19	EU	JUST STREETS	Marco te Brömmelstroet	UP	No
20	EU MSCA ITN	MoWo	Dorien Manting	UG	No
21	EU MSCA COFUND	GROW	Joyeeta Gupta	GID	No

**Appendix D: AISSR Research Outputs**

Table D1: AISSR research outputs, 2021-2022 (with 2023 target)

Research output	2020	2021	2022	Target 2023
Refereed articles	407	490	465	465
Non-refereed articles	19	24	22	20
Books	31	13	18	20
Book chapters	119	97	90	90
PhD theses	52	49	39	45
Conference papers	2	2	3	2
Professional publications	30	68	47	50
Publications aimed at the general public	65	101	63	65
Other research outputs	1	1	2	1
Total publications	726	845	749	

Appendix E: Professors by Special Appointment

Table E1: AISSR Professors by Special Appointment

Theme	Chairholder	Funder	PG
ANTRO			
Comparative Political Anthropology of South and Southeast Asia	Ward Berenschot	Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV)	MOMAT
Child and Adolescent Global Mental Health	Mark Jordans	War Child Holland Foundation	HCB
Social Theory, Humanism and Materialities	Jeannette Pols	Socrates Foundation	HCB
The Anthropology of Islam in Africa and its Diaspora	Mayke Kaag	Afrika-Studiecentrum	Expl.Div.
POL			
The Politics of International Law	Geert-Jan Knoops	Foundation for the Promotion of Political Science Research (Stichting ter Stimulering van het Politicologisch Onderzoek, SSPO)	TCCG
Ideological, Organisational and Strategic Challenges Facing Western European Social Democratic Parties	Sarah de Lange	Wiardi Beckman Foundation (Dr. J.M. Den Uyl chair)	CDR
GPIO			
Education for All	Xavier Bonal	Stichting voor Onderwijs, Onderzoek en Beleid in Internationale Ontwikkeling (STOOBIO) (Foundation for Education, Research and Policy in International Development)	GID
Water Governance	Margreet Zwarteveen	UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education	GID
Population dynamics and spatial developments	Dorien Manting	Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving (PBL)	UP
Urban and Regional Planning	Zef Hemel	Wibaut Chair	UP
SOC			
Designing Urban Experience	Caroline Nevejan	Municipality of Amsterdam	CULSOC



Dynamics of Crime and Violence	Marie Rosenkrantz Lindegaard	Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)	CULSOC
Gender Based Violence	Renée Römken	Stichting Atria	CULSOC
Labour Law	Paul de Beer	De Burcht Foundation, (Henri Polak Chair)	IIL
Register Analyses of Life Course Dynamics	Ruben van Gaalen	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS)	IIL
Active Citizenship	Monique Kremer	Stichting Actief Burgerschap	POLSOC
Grote Stad en Gezondheidszorg	Arnoud Verhoeff	Vereniging SIGRA (Samenwerkende Instellingen Gezondheidszorg Regio Amsterdam) en Agis Zorgverzekeringen	POLSOC
Retirement Sociology	Kène Henkens	Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut (NIDI)	IIL

Appendix F: Open Access publications

Table F1: Overview of Open Access Publications

	2020	2021	2022
A Gold DOAJ classified	279	84	68
B Gold not DOAJ classified OA/Hybrid	?	190	170
C Green only OA	97	89	46
D Not Open Access	93	114	93

A. Gold OA /Gold DOAJ Classified

Gold open access refers to publications that are published open access directly by a publisher with a Creative Commons license. 'Gold DOAJ classified' is when the gold open access journal is listed in the DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals).

B. Gold not DOAJ classified OA/Hybrid

'Gold not DOAJ classified OA' refers to a gold open access journal that is not listed in the DOAJ. A hybrid journal is a traditional subscription journal in which open access can also be published against payment of an APC. The UvA has an agreement regarding national discount schemes with the major publishers, enabling UvA researchers to publish free of charge in many of these types of journals.

C. Green only OA

When a version (post print, preprint, publisher's PDF) of a publication is made public by self-archiving in a repository (such as the UvA repository UvA-DARE), this is referred to as green open access.

D. Not Open Access

Publications that are not open access in the sense of A, B, C.

Appendix G: Types of Research Quality Output Indicators

Table G1: Types of output indicators (Table E1 of the SEP)

	Quality Domains	
	Research quality	Relevance to society
Demonstrable products	<p>1. Research products for peers</p> <p>Examples of indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Open Access) Journal articles and reviews (refereed vs. non-refereed) - (Open access) Books (chapter), source publications and exhibition catalogues (refereed/non-refereed) - Digital infrastructure and databases - Datasets and software - Presentations and conference proceedings (refereed vs. non-refereed) - Other: research material, instruments, films, tools or designs etc. that the unit has developed) 	<p>4. Research products for societal target groups³⁵</p> <p>Examples of indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Books, source publication, guidelines, catalogues for professional readership (e.g. for policymaking) - Patents and licenses - Films, documentaries and exhibitions for a professional/general audience - Websites, blogs and forums for professional/general visitors - Books or chapters for general readership - Software, digital media and serious games for general users/societal target groups - Lectures, masterclasses and conferences for professional/general audience - Other: TV/radio performance or other public media, organization/contribution to an event
Demonstrable use of products	<p>2. Use of research products by peers</p> <p>Examples of indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviews of research output - Use of datasets, software and facilities by peers - Citations of articles, books and other products - Other indicators that demonstrates use of the results of research by other researchers 	<p>5. Use of research products by societal groups</p> <p>Examples of indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects in cooperation with societal parties - Contract research - Use in education - References in professional and public domains - Other demonstrable uses of academic research products by governments, social institutions, companies, practitioners, teachers, media users and other social groups.

³⁵ These results, or products, fall into two main categories: professional products (for specific social target groups in the fields related to the research area) and popularising products (for a broader audience).

Demonstrable marks of recognition	3. Marks of recognition from peers Examples of indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Science awards/scholarly prizes to individuals or collaborative research projects - Research grants awarded to individuals - Grants awarded to (major) collaborative research projects - Membership of scientific committees, editorial boards etc. - Other relevant marks of recognition. 	6. Marks of recognition by societal groups Examples of indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial and material support by society (civil-society funds, organisations and institutions) - Membership of civil society advisory bodies - Secondary (part-time, externally funded) appointments within civil-society organisations - Public prizes - Other relevant marks of recognition from societal target groups/public or private institutions
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