

Abschlussarbeitsthemen LS Frölich
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	Titel/topic	Short Description	Data Availability	For	Relevant Links
1	Evaluating the Impact of Land Management and Irrigation on Agricultural Outcomes in Rwanda	Examine how land husbandry, water harvesting, and irrigation investments affect agricultural productivity, adoption of new practices, market orientation, or food security. Students can analyze household-level changes across treatment and control groups.	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Project Impact Evaluation 2016, Fourth Follow-up Survey	BA/MA	https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3391/study-description
2	Returns to Smallholder Irrigation and Targeting Strategies in Mozambique	Explore the effects of small-scale irrigation schemes on household welfare, crop choices, productivity, or food security. It also allows investigation of different beneficiary selection methods (proxy-means testing vs. community targeting) and their implications for equity and efficiency. The data spans three waves at the household, community, and irrigation-kit level.	Impact Evaluation of the Sustainable Land and Water Resource Management Project 2016-2019	BA/MA	https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/6068
3	Long-term impacts of a land tenure security programme in Benin	Using GIS free-to-use satellite imagery, perform a longer-term analysis of the impacts of ProPFR on agricultural outcomes, using measures such as NDVI, or deforestation	Impact evaluation baseline and endline data	MA	https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/6105/study-description
4	Determinants of child labour in South Asia (or another region of interest)	Explore the possible determinants of child labour and school attendance in South Asia.	MICS available	BA	https://mics.unicef.org/surveys
5	Do Girls Perform Better in Single-Sex vs. Coeducational Classrooms? The Role of Subject- Evidence from TIMSS and PIRLS	Compare the performance of girls in math and science in single-sex vs. mixed-gender schools (heterogeneity analysis of math/science vs. literacy and reading subjects). Control for student background, teacher quality, and school-level variables using regression or matching techniques	TIMSS&PIRLS	MA	TIMSS Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study

6	Corruption and Economic Development	Test whether countries with better governance achieve higher income or growth by analyzing whether corruption negatively affects economic development, as high corruption may reduce investment and weaken institutional quality. Estimate cross-country or panel regressions with appropriate controls (strong econometric discussion is needed due to reverse causality issues and endogeneity concerns). The empirical work can be conducted in R or Stata.	World Bank Data (Worldwide Governance Indicators (control of corruption) and World Development Indicators (GDP per capita, growth rates))	MA	https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators
7	Women's Empowerment and Fertility	Investigate whether women's empowerment affects fertility decisions. Decision-making power and access to information may influence family size. So, it evaluates whether empowered women have fewer children by estimating regression models with fertility outcomes as the dependent variable (Empowerment indices should be constructed / might require count models for modeling fertility outcomes).	DHS or MICS	BA/MA	The DHS Program - Data
8	Determinants of "Good Mentoring" and Mentor Withdrawal	This thesis uses original data from a randomized controlled trial implemented in Colombia to evaluate the effects of one-to-one mentoring on low-income, high-school students. The project analyzes which mentor characteristics predict being an active and effective mentor, as well as which factors predict mentor withdrawal and match discontinuation. Using mentor baseline and endline surveys, detailed meeting logs, and open-ended qualitative responses, the student will study outcomes such as whether meetings occurred, the number and regularity of meetings, persistence over time, and dropout behavior. The analysis will identify behavioral, motivational, and socioeconomic determinants of high-quality mentoring and non-compliance.	RCT Data from own project	BA/MA	

9	Geographic Frictions and Mentoring Intensity	This thesis uses original data from a randomized controlled trial implemented in Colombia to evaluate the effects of one-to-one mentoring on low-income, high-school students. The project examines whether geographic distance and travel time between mentors and mentees affect meeting frequency, engagement intensity, and match stability. The student will construct a pair-level distance or travel-time measure using residential location proxies and public transport network data (e.g., bus stations and routes) and analyze whether greater travel frictions reduce meeting frequency or increase dropout. The study may further explore heterogeneity by gender, neighborhood characteristics, or meeting location type.	RCT Data from own project	BA/MA	
10	Mentee-Side Engagement and Self-Selection into Active Mentoring	This thesis uses original data from a randomized controlled trial implemented in Colombia to evaluate the effects of one-to-one mentoring on low-income, high-need students. A first research question analyzes who self-selects into applying for mentoring and who does not, studying differences in socioeconomic background, academic achievement, motivation, expectations, and other baseline characteristics between applicants and non-applicants. Building on this, and using baseline, endline, and follow-up surveys combined with detailed meeting logs and mentor characteristics, the project then examines mentee-side compliance and engagement. Among students assigned a mentor, it analyzes who attended the first meeting, who sustained participation over time, and what determines the total number of meetings. The study distinguishes between application, assignment, and active participation, identifying individual, relational, and contextual determinants of take-up and sustained engagement in mentoring.	RCT Data from own project	BA/MA	

11	Match Trajectories: Why Some Pairs Never Meet and Others Sustain High Engagement	This thesis uses original data from a randomized controlled trial implemented in Colombia to evaluate the effects of one-to-one mentoring on low-income, high-school students. The project develops a typology of mentor-mentee match trajectories based on detailed meeting histories, classifying pairs into categories such as never met due to mentor withdrawal, never met due to mentee withdrawal, met briefly and discontinued, and sustained high-frequency meetings. The student will analyze which mentor, mentee, and match-level characteristics predict each trajectory, using regression or duration models to understand the mechanisms behind successful and unsuccessful mentoring relationships.	RCT Data from own project	BA/MA	
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