Can you hear us?

If not:

- Check your volume and that your speaker/headset is plugged in
- Click on audio to change to listening via phone
- We are recording this webinar – we plan to put it on our website
Today

1. Introducing CESSDA
2. Data on political behaviour
3. Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)
4. Research perspective: questions about citizen representation
5. Q and A
Slides and supporting guide available

2. Major surveys of political behaviour

Researchers can access data from several major cross-national survey projects dedicated to understanding political behaviour including data from seminal studies that pioneered comparative research into citizen political behavior.

Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy
CID was an international network of researchers from fourteen European countries, financed by the European Science Foundation (ESF) and directed by Jan van Deth. The network accepted an extensive common core questionnaire on questions concerning social and political participation, social democracy, social capital, and citizen virtues. Identical population surveys were conducted by all participating countries in the course of 2000 and 2001. The network also decided to conduct a comparative study on intermediary organisations.

Access via GESIS Data Archive [44497: Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy]

The Political Action Panel Study

Access via GESIS Data Archive [241189: The Political Action Panel Study]

Political action 1973-1976 in an eight nation study
Samuel Barnes and Max Kaase’s seminal cross-national study of conventional and unconventional forms of political participation. The study involved national sample surveys conducted during 1973-1976 in eight nations: Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands, Austria, United States, Italy, Switzerland, and Finland. The surveys focused on various forms and combinations of political activity ranging from voting to protest actions, and individual propensity to perform these activities. Alongside demographic questions, the study asked about topics such as political interest, efficacy, ideology and political attitudes and values, satisfaction with government and views about class position.

Access via GESIS Data Archive [240195: Political Action 1: Eight Nation Study] access category A (Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching).

Civic Culture
Almond and Verba’s pioneering cross national study based on surveys conducted in five countries (Germany, Italy, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and the United States) in 1959. The survey asked

Finding and accessing data from national social science data services

National data services provide access to extensive collections of data relevant to social and economic research. This guide 1) answers some key questions about finding and accessing data from national data services and 2) summarises national social science data services in Europe.

Key questions

What are national data services and archives?
Social science data services, known as data service providers within CESSDA, typically combine the archiving of research data with activities to make data available for research, teaching and learning.

Common tasks include checking the quality of data and metadata, maintaining catalogues, and managing data access through appropriate licensing. Many data services also provide training for both those creating and using data and some operate within institutions that collect data or undertake research.

What kind of data is available?
CESSDA

Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives

- research infrastructure
- standards, protocols and professional best practices
- researcher access to important resources
- training
- coordinate the network of European data service providers
Data on political behaviour

A varied landscape but not too difficult to cross
Election studies

- Many national election studies
- Who won and why?
- Post-election survey
  + other elements e.g. panel data, expert survey
- Comparative projects
  - The European Voter
  - Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)
- European Election Studies (EES)
Data

Data download

Here you will find all British Election Study data released by the BES 2015 team, as well as historical BES data collected in elections between 1964 and 2010. New data are listed first. This provides a one-stop-shop comprehensive list of BES data.

All data listed here can be freely downloaded. Please cite the relevant information in all uses and publications.

- Cross-sectional data
- Expert survey data
- Panel study data
- Daily rolling election campaign data
- Linked data
- Twitter data

Our latest news

- Has Brexit Broken British Voting?
  By Jon Elster and Chris Prosser Since the 2016 EU...

- Is the country coming together after the Brexit Referendum?
  By Cees van der Eijk (University of Kent) and Jonathan Rose...

- BES Wave 10 Internet Panel Data Released
  The British Election Study is pleased to announce the release...

Tweets by @BESResearch

- BritishElectionStudy Retweeted
  Will religion matter for British party politics in the coming election?
Major surveys of political behaviour

The Civic Culture Study
- Almond & Verba
- Germany, Italy, Mexico, the UK and US
- 1959

Political Action Panel Study
- Follow up to Political Action study
- 1981 in Germany, Netherlands and US
- Jennings and van Deth et al.

Political action 1973-1976: an eight nation study
- Barnes and Kaase
- Unconventional political behavior

Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy
- 2000/2001 in 14 European countries
Cross-national surveys
Politics (Core - all rounds)

The politics questions of the core section focus on political interest, trust, electoral and other forms of participation, party allegiance as well as socio-political orientations.

Related documents
- ESS Core Questionnaire Development - Political Issues
- ESS Core Questionnaire Development - Shifts in Governance
- ESS Core Questionnaire Development - Socio-Political Orientations

Data/Variables - Round 7 (2014)
- How interested in politics
- Political system allows people to have a say in what government does
- Able to take active role in political group
- Political system allows people to have influence on politics
- Confident in own ability to participate in politics
- Policemen care what people think
- Easy to take part in politics
- Trust in country's parliament
- Trust in the legal system
- Trust in the police
- Trust in politicians
- Trust in political parties
- Trust in the European Parliament
- Trust in the United Nations
- Voted last national election
- Party voted for in last national election, Austria

Questions?
Questions regarding data or documentation, please contact essdatasupport@snd.no

Integrated File – Download
- Download ESS Round 7 (2014)
- Download ESS Round 6 (2012)
Citizenship

Two cross-national ISSP Citizenship modules have been conducted so far. The first survey was fielded in 2004; the second in 2014. Following an ISSP rule two-thirds of the successive survey’s items are replications from the first survey.

The modules deal in great detail with several aspects of citizenship addressing a legal (rights and duties) as well as a psychological (identity) dimension. Therefore, central themes of these surveys are citizen rights, citizen obligations, participation, tolerance, group membership, trust (social trust as well as political trust), empowerment, political interest, evaluation of institutions, satisfaction with democracy and global vs. national citizenship.
Data available from data services: examples

**General social surveys**
- SOM surveys (Sweden)
- British Social Attitudes
- German General Social Survey (ALLBUS)

**Longitudinal studies**
- German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)
- Swiss Household Panel (SHP):
- UK: cohort studies such as Child Development Study (NCDS) – cohort study starting in 1958

**Qualitative data**
Get exposure and credit for your data: write a data paper for the new peer reviewed, online-only open access Research Data Journal (published by Brill)

For more info: brill.com/rdj

EASY offers sustainable archiving of research data and access to thousands of datasets.

political behaviour

136 RESULTS IN PUBLISHED DATASETS

Belgium General Election Study 2007

Date: 2008-01
Creators: Swyngedouw, Prof. dr. M.M.H. (KU Leuven - Interuniversitair Steunpunt Politieke-Opinieonderzoek ISP...)
Relevance: 63% relevant
Description: study) focuses on general political attitudes and behavior.
і Data has been collected on political
Subject: voting behaviour
Rights: Institute for Social and Political Opinionresearch KU Leuven

Audience: Social sciences
Access: Restricted (request permission)
Submitted: 2016-06-07

BELGIAN GENERAL ELECTION STUDY 2008

Date: 2008-04
Creators: Willems, Prof. dr. B. (KU Leuven - Interuniversitair Steunpunt Politieke-Opinieonderzoek ISP...)
Relevance: 97% relevant
Description: study) focuses on key political attitudes and behavior.
і Data has been collected on political
Subject: voting behaviour
Rights: Institute for Social and Political Opinionresearch KU Leuven

Audience: Social sciences
Access: Restricted (request permission)
Submitted: 2016-06-07

Advanced search

REFINE

Search...
Sweden

Swedish National Data Service - SND

Website: http://snd.gu.se/en

SND provides support and guidance to researchers throughout the whole research process. This Swedish node in an international network of data archives is an essential part of the research infrastructure. Part of SND’s mission is to gain a very good overview of existing research databases and to endeavour to gain full knowledge of future databases within the Social Sciences, Humanities and Health Sciences.

Our main task is to take stock of databases relevant to research as well as support archiving, usage and reusability of databases and related research materials on a national level within SND’s fields of responsibility.

READ MORE

News (in English)
News (in Swedish)

Ministry of Education and Research

Utbildningsdepartementet

News (in Swedish)
News (in English)
Education and research
Subscribe to the news service
New CESSDA catalogue

Coming

Soon

search all CESSDA Service Providers

2018
Context and political outcomes and policy

Supply-slide:
- Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES)
- Comparative Manifesto Project

Socio-economic context:
- Eurostat

Political outcomes and policy-making:
- ParlGov
- Comparative agendas
Data access: some usual arrangements

Open data
- available without registration
- remember to acknowledge source

Register
- e-mail, university log-in or request user name and password
- sometimes register use of data

Terms and conditions
- no redistribution
- not identifying individuals
- non-commercial use only or for research and teaching only

Order data
- sometimes need data owner permission

Applications for sensitive/confidential
- may only get access in a safe space (dedicated room or remote systems)

Free
- sometimes charges for commercial use and supplementary services (such as data on CDs)
Data Citation

• Credit the data creators and allow others to find the data

• Give enough information to locate the exact version of the data

• Services often provide a recommended citation (sometimes with a persistent identifier such as a Digital Object Identifier (DOI))

```
CITATION

The citation for this study is:

Select the text above to add data citation in your outputs.
Select citation format: APA
XML citation formats: CSL EndNote
```
The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems: Exciting possibilities for cross-national electoral research

Hannah Schwarz
GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Mannheim
Hannah.schwarz@gesis.org

Presentation at CESSDA Webinar, 07 June 2017
1

Project Overview
The CSES Project in Brief

- Ongoing network of established post-election studies in the world.
- The CSES element is a 10-15 minute questionnaire with a specific substantive theme that asks the same questions in different countries.
- The data from all countries are merged into a single dataset along with demographic, district, and macro variables.
- A new theme & questionnaire every 5 years.
The Rationale for the CSES

• **Make electoral research global**

• **There is wide variation across countries of…**
  - Electoral rules.
  - Systems of governance (Presidential/parliamentary/mixed).
  - Federalism vs. unitary governments.
  - Lines of political conflict …and more.

• *How do these variations impact individual attitudes and behaviours, especially voting and turnout?*
Multi-level Data Structure

The CSES is composed of three tightly linked parts:

1. Macro-level variables.
2. District-level variables.
3. Themed module & demographics (micro-level variables).

→ allows researchers to conduct cross-national, as well as cross-level analyses.

- **Macro Variables**
  - Political system characteristics
  - Aggregate country-level data

- **District Variables**
  - Vote share & turnout
  - Seats, candidates & party lists

- **Micro Variables**
  - Voting items
  - Module theme items
The Modules: CSES as a research resource
Common questions/variables available in all CSES releases

- Voter turnout (current and past election).
- Vote choice.
- Satisfaction with democracy.
- Political efficacy.
- Party attachment.
- Evaluations of parties (like-dislike scale).
- Ideological assessments of parties (left-right scale).
- Demographics (e.g.: age, gender, education etc).
Module 1: 1996-2001

Theme: System performance

- Constitutional and institutional effects on democratic performance.
- The social underpinnings of party systems.
- Attitudes to parties, political institutions, and the democratic process.
- 39 election studies in 31 countries.
Module 1: 1996-2001 – specific variables

- Whether last election was conducted fairly?
- Whether politicians “know what ordinary people think?”
- Whether political parties care what people think?
- Whether political parties are necessary?
Module 2: 2001-2006

Theme: Accountability and representation

- Do elections hold governments accountable?
- Are citizens’ views represented?
- Citizen Engagement & political participation.
- 41 elections in 38 countries.
Module 2: 2001-2006 – specific variables

- Contacted by candidate or party during campaign?
- Political participation: persuade others, campaign activities, protest/demonstration.
- How well voters’ views are represented in elections?
- Government performance on most important problem/issue, performance of party voted for in previous election.
Module 3: 2006-2011

Theme: Electoral choices

- Perceived variety and quality of political choices in election.
- How does satisfaction vary with choices?
- Consequences of limited choices?
  - Turnout, new parties, threats to democracy
- 50 election studies in 41 countries.
Module 3: 2006-2011 – specific variables

• During campaign, whether there were choice options (differences between parties/candidates).

• If voted, did you consider voting for others? Others you would never vote for?

• Most important problem/issue facing the country over the last legislative period.

• Candidate/party competence on most important problem/issue.
Module 4: 2011-2016

Theme: Distributional politics/social protection

• Global financial crisis:
  o Views on government expenditure and redistribution.
  o Job security.
  o Aspirations of upward mobility & battery of questions measuring wealth.

• Secondary theme: mobilization
  o Campaign contact (including via social media).
  o Campaign participation.

• So far 38 election studies in 36 countries

• Final Release Expected for 2018
Module 4: 2011-2016 – specific variables

• Attitudes to public expenditure on areas such as health, welfare, defence, pensions, business and industry etc…

• Standard of living over the next ten years.

• Mobilization by a party/candidate and the means of contact?

• Mobilization by a personal contact and the means of doing so?
CSES Coverage (Example: Module 2)

For comprehensive coverage overview: [http://www.cses.org/electionstudies.htm](http://www.cses.org/electionstudies.htm)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Module 1</th>
<th>Module 2</th>
<th>Module 3</th>
<th>Module 4 (Advance Release 4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Module 1</td>
<td>Module 2</td>
<td>Module 3</td>
<td>Module 4 (Advance Release 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2000, 2001</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1999, 2000</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coming up - Module 5: 2016-2021

Theme: Democracy Divided? People, Politicians and the Politics of Populism

- Attitudes towards political elites and ‘out-groups’
- Attitudes towards representative democracy and majority rule
- Attitudes towards direct involvement of citizens in decision making
- Corruption

- First Advance Release expected for 2019
Module 5: 2016-2021 – specific variables

• Political interest

• Agreement with attitudinal statements (for example):
  o Most politicians do not care about the people
  o The people, not politicians, should make most important decisions
  o Minorities should adapt to the customs and traditions of [country]
  o The will of the majority should always prevail, even over the rights of minorities
  o Immigrants are generally good for [country]’s economy

• How widespread is corruption?
District-level Variables

• Available in all five modules for most countries.

• Collected for each district:
  o Number of seats.
  o Number of candidates.
  o Number of party lists.
  o Percent vote for the top six parties.
  o % Turnout.

• Expanded to include size of electorate (or population) in district from Module 5
Macro-level Variables

• **System-level macro data**
  o Official national turnout.
  o Official national election results.
  o Voting rules.
  o Party characteristics (party family, international organization).
  o Most salient factors in election (expert judgments).

• **Aggregate macro data from public sources incl.:**
  o Population Total (World Bank).
  o GDP growth for election year and t-1 and t-2 (World Bank).
  o Human Development Index for election year and t-1 and t-2 (United Nations).
  o Unemployment for election year and t-1 and t-2 (World Bank).
  o Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International).
Examples of scholarship using CSES I: Karp & Banducci (2008)

*RQ*: How does the election of women candidates in national legislatures influence political engagement & efficacy of women?

*Data*: CSES Module 2 – 35 countries.

*Research Design:*

**y**: political engagement, campaign activity of women.

**x**: % women in parliament.

- Cross-national comparison
- Multi-level analysis

*Results*: women not mobilized by women reps, but % women in parliament correlates with + evaluations of quality of democratic process

Examples of scholarship using CSES II: Vowles (2008)

**RQ:** Do differences between degrees of globalization shape perceptions about whether politicians can make a difference?

**Data:** Modules 1 & 2, 72 elections in 40 countries.

**Research Design:**
- \( y \): perception of responsible party government.
- \( x \): trade dependence, financial integration.
  - Cross-national comparison
  - Multi-level analysis

**Results:** Appears to be no link.

3

Note on Methodology and CSES Philosophy of Data
Sampling Procedures & Sample size

• National sample from all age-eligible citizens.

• Random sampling procedures at all stages.

• Detailed documentation of sampling procedures.

• No fewer than 1,000 interviews.
The imperfections of a study should not be hidden, but highlighted:
- Enhances credibility of project.
- Improves the quality of resulting analyses.
- Allows proper comparisons using the data.

Codebook notes anything we know of that has a possible impact on quality, comparability, or analytical outcomes → large codebooks.
D13. Whether respondent's employment is private or public.

1. PUBLIC SECTOR
2. PRIVATE SECTOR
3. MIXED
4. "THIRD SECTOR"/NON-PROFIT SECTOR
5. [SEE ELECTION STUDY NOTES]
6. [SEE ELECTION STUDY NOTES]

7. VOLUNTEERED: REFUSED
8. VOLUNTEERED: DON'T KNOW
9. MISSING

NOTES: D2013

Note that there is some inconsistency between studies in the way the responses to the questions about current employment status (D2010) affected the application of the follow-up occupation variables (D2012-D2014). The CSES standard is that the occupation variables are asked from those in the labor force. However, in some cases, for respondents categorized as not in the labor force in D2010 (codes 6-12) the occupation variables may report respondent's last occupation. Hence, the responses concerning occupation that belong to respondents not in the labor force presumably reflect their previous or last occupation.


See also notes for D2010.

NOTES: D2013

D27. This item reports the respondent's race.

001.-995. RACE CODES [SEE ELECTION STUDY NOTES]
996. OTHER: NOT SPECIFIED
997. VOLUNTEERED: REFUSED
998. VOLUNTEERED: DON'T KNOW
999. MISSING

NOTES: D2029

This variable is coded according to national standards.

See also notes for variable D2030.


ELECTION STUDY NOTES - MEXICO (2012): D2029

CSES Code   Election Study Code/Category
001. Indigenous (Indígena)
002. Mestizo
003. White

ELECTION STUDY NOTES - MONTENEGRO (2012): D2029

This question was asked open endedly in Montenegro and produced a few non standard answers. Since over 90% of respondents answered either white or are 'missing', all non-standard, but serious answers were coded into category 2. A very few answers, which were clearly not meant seriously were coded into missing.

CSES Code   Election Study Code/Category
001. White
002. Other than white

ELECTION STUDY NOTES - THAILAND (2011): D2029

CSES Code   Election Study Code/Category
001. Thai
002. Chinese
003. Malayu
004. Khmer
CSES philosophy of data II

- More is better – let the practitioner(s) decide.

- Original collaborator documents are made available for public download:
  - Original language questionnaire.
  - English language questionnaire translations.
  - Macro report.
  - Sample design and data collection (methodology) report.
Data Availability

- Public access, **free of charge**.
- Download from CSES website: [www.cses.org](http://www.cses.org) or via the GESIS data catalogue
- Archived at GESIS & ICPSR.
- Full release every five years. But advance releases of data every year.
- For an overview of included election studies and variables, see [http://www.cses.org/electionstudies.htm](http://www.cses.org/electionstudies.htm) and [http://www.cses.org/vartable.htm](http://www.cses.org/vartable.htm)
GESIS online analysis tool

- Modules 1-4, see [http://zacat.gesis.org/webview/](http://zacat.gesis.org/webview/)
Thank you for your time.

To learn more about CSES, or to download data:

www.cses.org

...or email your questions to:

cses@umich.edu
This presentation is property of the CSES Secretariat. It should be cited as follows:

The researcher perspective

Alexia Katsanidou
What aspects of political behaviour do I research?

- Comparative Perspective
- Public Opinion
  - Environmental Issues
- Political conflict in Western Europe
  - Eurosceptisim
  - Lack of Trust
  - Radicalisation
  - Quality of representation
What Data do I use?

- Individual level data
- Party Data
- Context Data
What are the most exciting developments in data for researching political behaviour

- Georeferencing
- New data types
- User generated data
What kinds of data do you think will be vital for furthering research in this area

- Accurate Data: Are voters lying?
- „easy“ media data
- Open data: shorter embargo times
- Better training for new types of data
Thank you

https://cessda.net/