

Webinar

Data Discovery: Political behaviour



Jen Buckley
UK Data Service



Hannah Schwarz
Gesis-Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences



Alexia Katsanidou
Gesis-Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

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- 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



CESSDA
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European Social Science
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- content analyses of party manifestos ("Euromanifestos")
- elite surveys
- content analyses of media news

Until 1994 the corresponding question modules of the voter survey were part of the *European Commission's Eurobarometer* surveys. Starting with the 1999 elections, the European Election Studies are continued under separate cover, but sustaining a large part of the established questions.

Access: via GESIS Data Archive (<http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data-analysis/survey-data/rdc-international-survey-programs/european-election-studies/>)

2. Major surveys of political behaviour

Researchers can access data from several major cross-national survey projects dedicated to understanding political behavior 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, small 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 ([ZA4492: Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy](#))

The Political Action Panel Study

A follow-up survey of the Political Action Study involving a survey of three industrial countries: Germany (DE); Netherlands (NL); United States (US). Key publication: Jennings, M. Kent; Deth, Jan W. van et al.: *Continuities in Political Action: A Longitudinal Study of Political Orientations in Three Western Democracies*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter 1990.

Access: via GESIS Data Archive ([ZA1189: The Political Action Panel Study](#))

Political action 1973-1976: 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 propensities 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 ([ZA0765: Political Action I: An 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



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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) summaries 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



SND Swedish National Data Service

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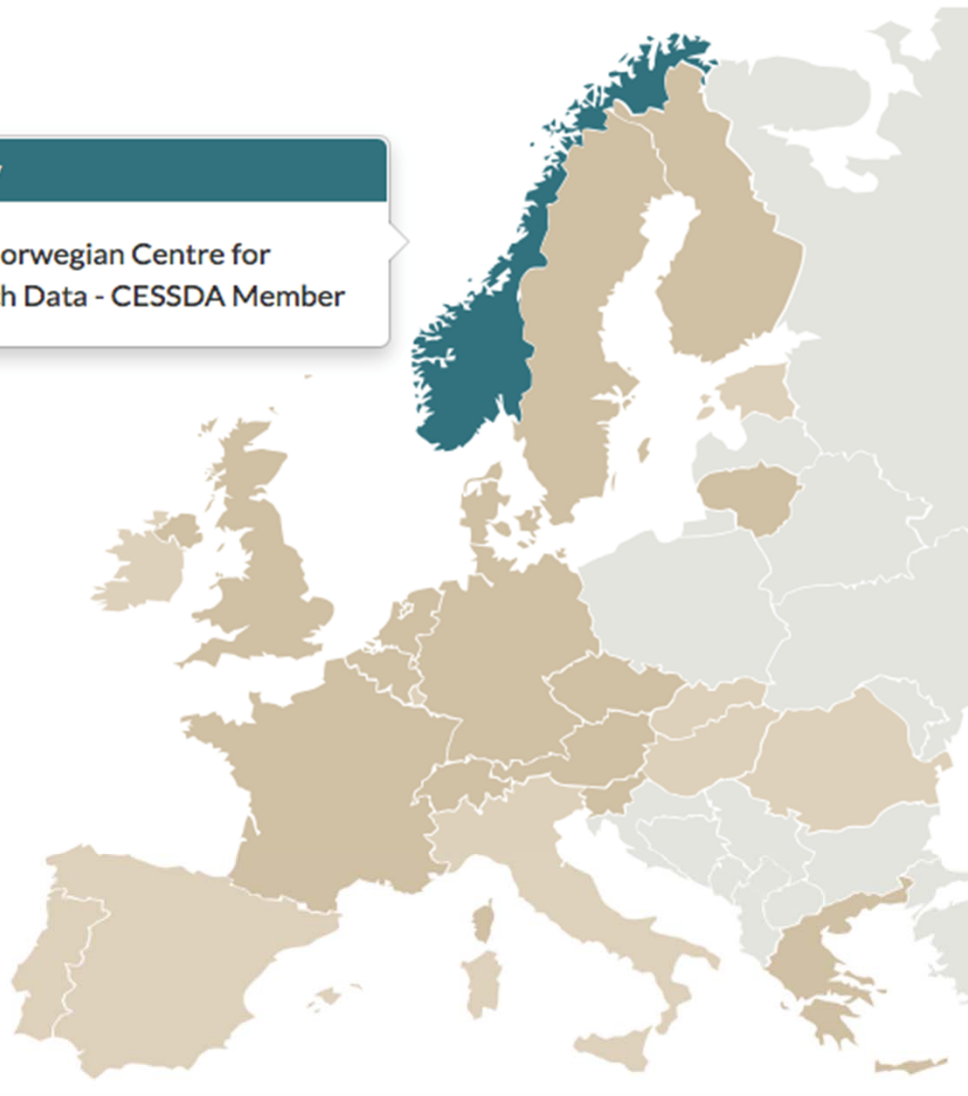
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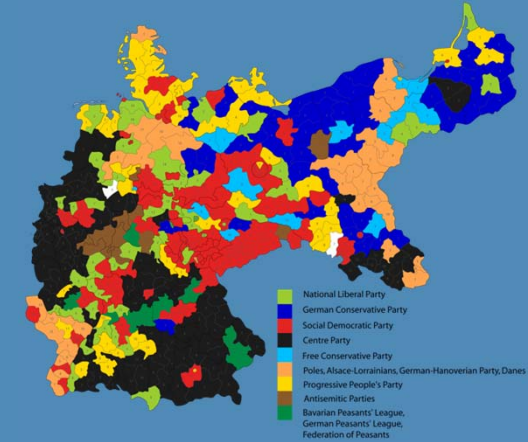
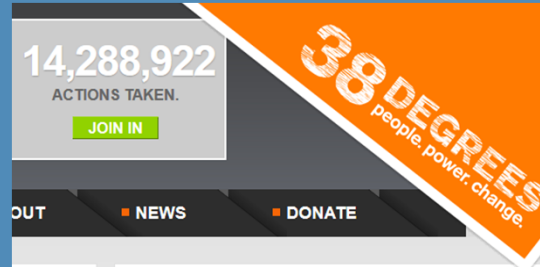
National Data Services

Norway

NSD - Norwegian Centre for
Research Data - CESSDA Member



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 Playground

Data Download

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 >](#)

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Our latest news



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



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



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

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Tweets by @BESResearch

BritishElectionStudy Retweeted

 **ReligionPublicSphere**
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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





Home » Data and Documentation » by theme

Modules/Themes

- Media and social trust
- Politics
- Subjective well-being, social exclusion, religion, national and ethnic identity
- Gender, Year of birth and Household grid
- Socio demographics
- Human values
- Immigration
- Citizen involvement
- Health and care seeking
- Economic morality
- Family work and well-being
- Timing of life
- Personal and social well-being
- Welfare attitudes
- Ageism
- Justice
- Democracy
- Social inequalities in health
- Public attitudes to climate change

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
- Politicians 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



ESS Findings

Findings from the European Social Survey are available in a number of publications. >>

ESS Data Alerts

- ESS7 Error in Dutch education variables (father) - 30/05/17
- ESS7 New edition (2.1) of ESS7 Interviewer's questionnaire data - 09/03/17
- ESS7 Error in Design and Post-stratification weights for Spain - 23/01/17
- ESS7 Missing data for SUPQDD for United Kingdom - 21/12/16

Questions?

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

Integrated File – Download

- Download ESS Round 7 (2014)
- Download ESS Round 6 (2012)



International Social Survey Programme

Suche GESIS durchsuchen...

Sie sind hier: [ISSP](#) > [Modules](#) > [ISSP Modules by Topic](#) > [Citizenship](#)

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.

2004	2014
----------------------	----------------------

Participating Countries 2004, 2014

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

- Finland: Young People and Politics 2009: Essay Responses in Finnish (Access via Finnish Data Service – FSD)



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political behaviour

SEARCH

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136 RESULTS IN PUBLISHED DATASETS

List

Map

Sort by:

Date submitted (newest - oldest)

Belgium General Election Study 2007

Date:	2008-01	Audience:	Social sciences
Creators:	Swyngedouw, Prof. dr. M.M.H. (KU Leuven - Interuniversitair Steunpunt Politieke-Opinieonderzoek (ISP...)	Access:	Restricted (request permission)
Relevance:	63% relevant	Submitted:	2016-06-07
Description:	study) focuses on general political attitudes and behavior. Data has been collected on political		
Subject:	voting behaviour		
Rights:	Institute for Social and Political Opinionresearch KU Leuven		

REFINE

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10

Dutch Parliamentary Election Study 2012 - DPES 2012; National Kijspeelonderzoek 2012 - NKO 2012

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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 re-usage of databases and related research materials on a national level within SND's fields of responsibility.

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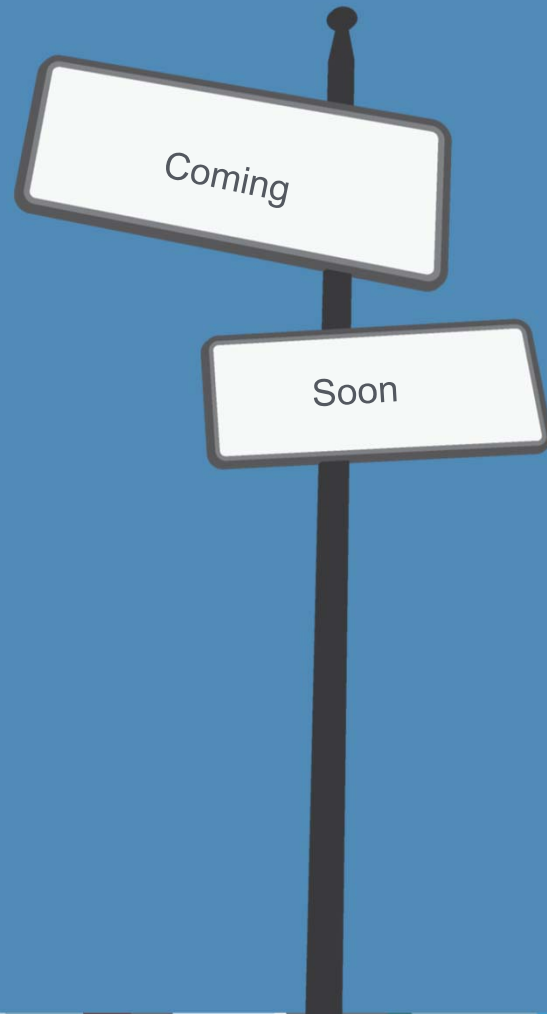
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New CESSDA catalogue



Context and political outcomes and policy

Supply-slide:

- Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES)
- Comparative Manifesto Project

Socio-economic context:

- Eurostat
- OECD Social and Welfare Statistics, 1980-2015

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:

University of Essex. Institute for Social and Economic Research, NatCen Social Research, Kantar Public. (2016). *Understanding Society: Waves 1-6, 2009-2015*. [data collection]. 8th Edition. UK Data Service. SN: 6614, <http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-6614-9>

Select the [text above](#) to add data citation in your outputs.

Select citation format: 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

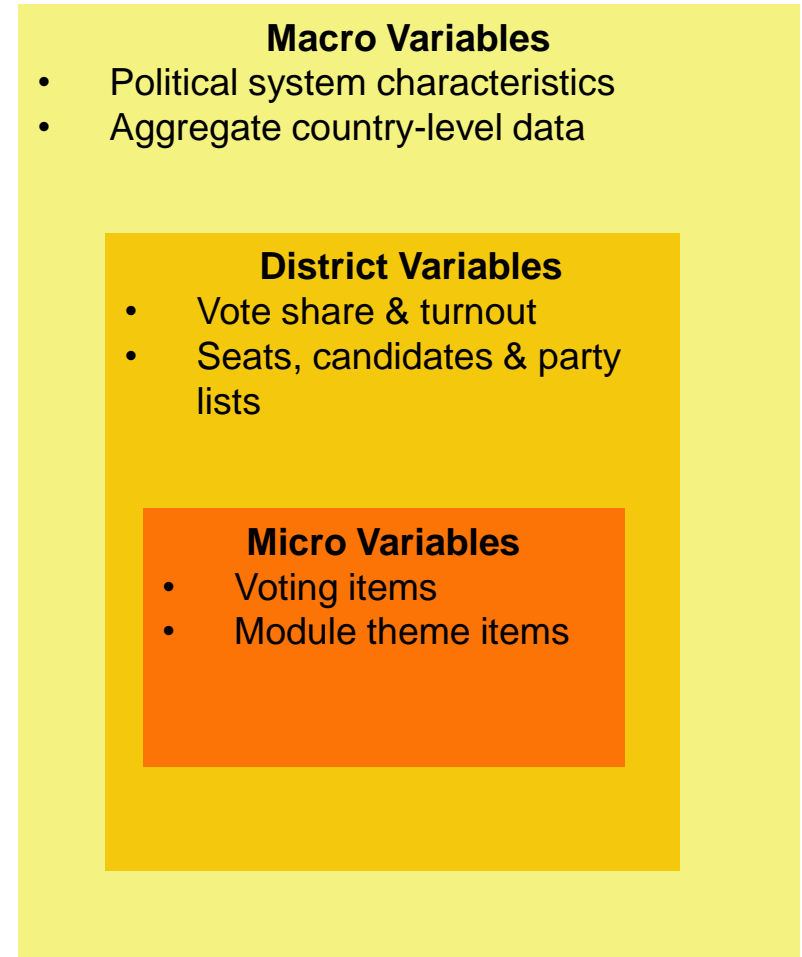
- **Make electoral research global**
- **There is wide variation across countries of...**
 - Electoral rules.
 - Systems of governance (Presidential/parliamentary/mixed).
 - Federalism vs. unitary governments.
 - Lines of political conflict ...and more.
- *How do these variations impact individual attitudes 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.



2

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

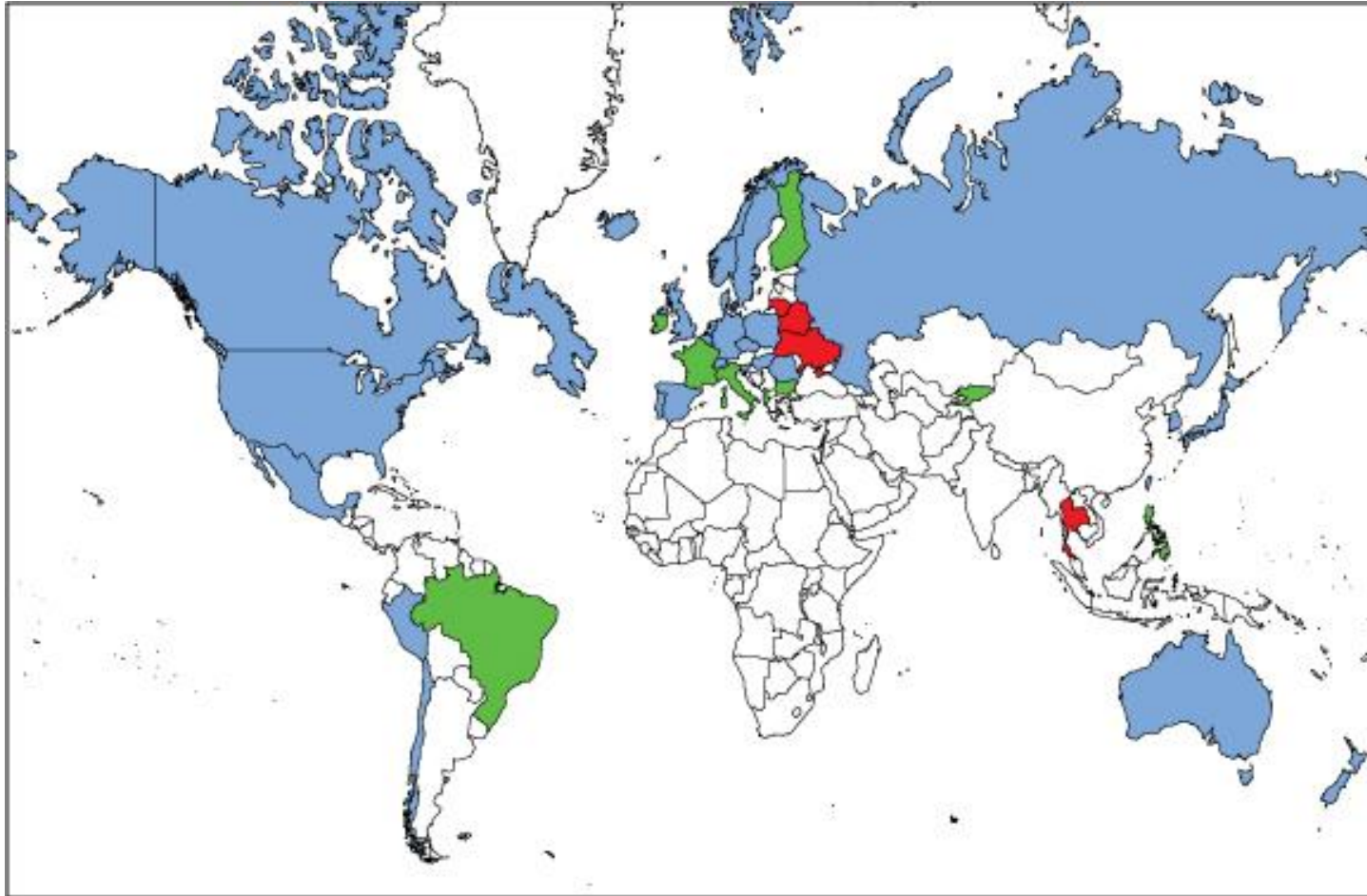
Theme: Distributional politics/social protection

- Global financial crisis:
 - Views on government expenditure and redistribution.
 - Job security.
 - Aspirations of upward mobility & battery of questions measuring wealth.
- Secondary theme: mobilization
 - Campaign contact (including via social media).
 - 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>

CSES Coverage Europe

	Module 1	Module 2	Module 3	Module 4 (Advance Release 4)
Albania		2005		
Austria			2008	2013
Belarus	2001		2008	
Belgium	1999	2003		
Bulgaria		2001		
Croatia			2007	
Czech Republic	1996	2002	2006, 2010	2013
Denmark	1998	2001	2007	
Estonia			2011	
Finland		2003	2007, 2011	2015
France		2002	2007	2012
Germany	1998	2002	2005, 2009	2013
Great Britain	1997	2005		2015
Greece			2009	2012
Hungary	1998	2002		
Iceland	1999	2003	2007, 2009	2013
Ireland		2002	2007	2011

CSES Coverage Europe cont'd

	Module 1	Module 2	Module 3	Module 4 (Advance Release 4)
Latvia			2010	
Lithuania	1997			
Montenegro				2012
Netherlands	1998	2002	2006, 2010	
Norway	1997	2001	2005, 2009	2013
Poland	2000, 2001	2006	2011	
Portugal	2002	2002, 2005	2009	2015
Romania	1996	2004	2009	2012
Russia	1999, 2000	2004		
Serbia				2012
Slovakia			2010	2016
Slovenia	1996	2004	2008	2011
Spain	1996, 2000	2004	2008	
Sweden	1998	2002	2006	2014
Switzerland	1999	2003	2007	2011
Ukraine	1998			

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):
 - Most politicians do not care about the people
 - The people, not politicians, should make most important decisions
 - Minorities should adapt to the customs and traditions of [country]
 - The will of the majority should always prevail, even over the rights of minorities
 - 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:
 - Number of seats.
 - Number of candidates.
 - Number of party lists.
 - Percent vote for the top six parties.
 - % Turnout.
- Expanded to include size of electorate (or population) in district from Module 5

Macro-level Variables

- System-level macro data
 - Official national turnout.
 - Official national election results.
 - Voting rules.
 - Party characteristics (party family, international organization).
 - Most salient factors in election (expert judgments).
- Aggregate macro data from public sources incl.:
 - Population Total (World Bank).
 - GDP growth for election year and t-1 and t-2 (World Bank).
 - Human Development Index for election year and t-1 and t-2 (United Nations).
 - Unemployment for election year and t-1 and t-2 (World Bank).
 - 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

Karp, Jeffrey A. and Susan A. Banducci (2008) *“When politics is not just a man’s game: Women’s representation and political engagement.”* Electoral Studies 27(1): 105-115.

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.

Vowles, Jack (2008). *“Does globalization affect public perceptions of ‘Who in power can make a difference?’ Evidence from 40 countries, 1996-2006.”* Electoral Studies 27(1): 63-76.

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.

CSES Philosophy of Data I

- 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.

Data on D2013 for respondents out of labor force are available for FRANCE (2012), MONTENEGRO (2012), NEW ZEALAND (2011), SWITZERLAND (2011), TAIWAN (2012), THAILAND (2011).

See also notes for D2010.

Data are not available for AUSTRIA (2013), SERBIA (2012).

ELECTION STUDY NOTES - FRANCE (2012): D2013

Respondents who were retired or unemployed should answer this question according to their last employment.

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.

Data are not available for AUSTRIA (2013), FRANCE (2012), IRELAND (2011), NEW ZEALAND (2011), SERBIA (2012), SWITZERLAND (2011), TAIWAN (2012).

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 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> and <http://www.cses.org/vartable.htm>

GESIS online analysis tool

- Modules 1-4, see <http://zacad.gesis.org/webview/>

The screenshot displays the GESIS online analysis tool interface. On the left, a sidebar lists variables under the heading 'CSES (2006-2011)'. The variables are organized into categories: 'MICRO-LEVEL: IDENTIFICATION, AND STUDY ADMINISTRATION VARIABLES', 'MICRO-LEVEL: WEIGHT VARIABLES', 'MICRO-LEVEL: DEMOGRAPHIC, VOTE CHOICE, AND ELECTION VARIABLES', and 'MICRO-LEVEL: SURVEY VARIABLES'. Each variable is preceded by a small icon and a plus sign.

The main content area on the right shows the 'DESCRIPTION' tab selected. The title is 'ZA5181 Datafiles and Documentation download (via data catalogue)'. Below the title, there is an 'Abstract' section stating: 'The module was administered as a post-election interview. The resulting data are provided along with voting, demographic, district and macro variables in a single dataset.' A link for 'CSES Variable List' is provided, with a note that the list is being updated. Below this, there is a 'Themes' section and a 'MICRO-LEVEL DATA:' section. The 'MICRO-LEVEL DATA:' section lists various variables grouped into 'Identification and study administration variables:' and 'Demography:'. The 'Identification and study administration variables:' list includes: weighting factors; election type; date of election 1st and 2nd round; study timing (post election study, pre-election and post-election study, between rounds of majoritarian election); mode of interview; gender of interviewer; date questionnaire administered; primary electoral district of respondent; and number of days the interview was conducted after the election. The 'Demography:' list includes: age; gender; education; marital status; union membership; union membership of others in household; business association membership, farmers' association membership; professional association membership; current employment status; main occupation; socio economic status; employment type - public or private; industrial sector; current employment status, occupation, socio economic status, employment type - public or private, and industrial sector of spouse; household income; number of persons in household; number of children in household under the age of 18; attendance at religious services; religiosity; religious denomination; language usually spoken at home; race; ethnicity; region of residence; and rural or urban residence.

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

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gesis

Leibniz-Institut
für Sozialwissenschaften



The researcher perspective

Alexia Katsanidou

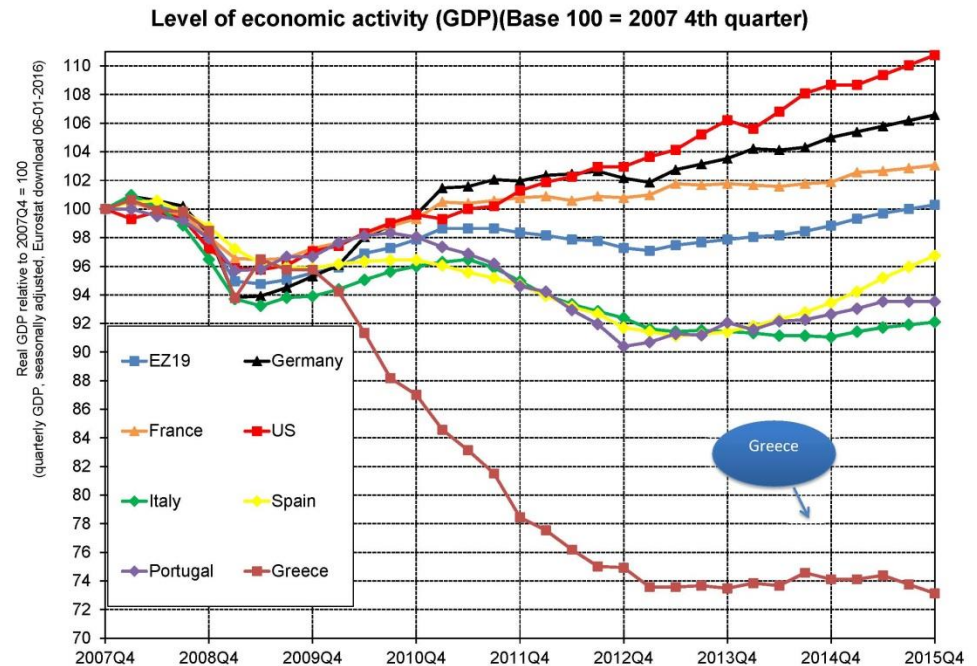
What aspects of political behaviour do I research?

- Comparative Perspective
- Public Opinion
 - ▶ Environmental Issues
- Political conflict in Western Europe
 - ▶ Euroscepticism
 - ▶ 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/>