Project ideas

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Transitions to Democracy

Guiding Question

How does place based identity (rural-urban) influence policy preferences in countries based on the country's style of government? Does place attachments influence conservative or liberal stances in the context of the country in which the individual lives?

How does place of residence (urban neighborhood versus rural neighborhood) influence individual vote choice? In what ways does the electoral system in the country influence this relationship?

I am interested in understanding the influence of place of residence on individual ideology. If the electoral system is a factor to mitigate the relationship between place and ideology, I am interested in understanding the role that said system plays on the relationnship.

Furthermore, does the age of the democracy influence the relationship (if any) observed between neighborhood context and ideology? If so, how? Is this relationship more salient with countries that have long established their democracy or can this relationship establish once the democracy establishes?

Additionally, is this more pronounced in a first-past-the-post electoral system or in a proportional electoral system? How does the number of representatives influence vote choice and ideology?

Research on the effects of place based identity (rural v urban - D2031), SES (D2012-D12), Farmers' Association Membership (D2008) on a number of key variables

The data for this project will come from CSES Module 4 survey data. I an leaning towards using STATA for data analysis but it is also likely that I may use R or SAS to conduct the analysis.

Key Variables for Analysis

In the analysis the key independent variable is Rural/Urban place of residence and individual's

country of residence (and its electoral system, age of democracy)

For the dependent variable we are interested in

- Party the individual affiliates with
- Party the individual voted for
- Individual stance on issues (whether they took a consistent conservative stance or consistently liberal stance or in between)
- Individual self-placement on the left-right scale.

Code Key Independent Variables

D29. Rural/Urban Residence.

```
1. RURAL AREA OR VILLAGE
2. SMALL OR MIDDLE-SIZED TOWN
3. SUBURBS OF LARGE TOWN OR CITY
4. LARGE TOWN OR CITY

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

9. MISSING
```

D12. Respondent's socio economic status.

```
1. WHITE COLLAR
2. WORKER
3. FARMER
4. SELF-EMPLOYED

5. [SEE ELECTION STUDY NOTES]
6. [SEE ELECTION STUDY NOTES]

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

9. MISSING
```

D08. Respondent is a member of a farmers' association.

```
1. R IS A MEMBER OF A FARMERS' ASSOCIATION
2. R IS NOT A MEMBER OF A FARMERS' ASSOCIATION
```

```
        7. VOLUNTEERED: REFUSED
        8. VOLUNTEERED: DON'T KNOW

        9. MISSING
```

Key Dependent Variables

Left-Right-Self

D3014 >>> Q12. LEFT-RIGHT - SELF

```
    Q12. Where would you place yourself on this scale?

        00. LEFT
        01.
        02.
        03.
        04.
        05.
        06.
        07.
        08.
        09.
        10. RIGHT

        95. VOLUNTEERED: HAVEN'T HEARD OF LEFT—RIGHT

        97. VOLUNTEERED: REFUSED
        98. VOLUNTEERED: DON'T KNOW WHERE TO PLACE

        99. MISSING


    | VARIABLE NOTES: D3014
    |
    | Data are unavailable for TAIWAN (2012), THAILAND (2011).
```

Satisfaction with Democracy D3017 >>>Q15

(UNAVAILABLE FOR ARGENTINA 2015)

Q15. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not
very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the way
democracy works in [COUNTRY]?

```
1. VERY SATISFIED
2. FAIRLY SATISFIED
4. NOT VERY SATISFIED
5. NOT AT ALL SATISFIED

6. [SEE ELECTION STUDY NOTES]

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

9. MISSING
```

Are you close to any political party D3018_1 >>>Q16

(also consider D3018_2, D3018_3 and D3018_4 which addresses feelings of closeness to one party, party closest to respondent, and degree of closeness)

Q16. Do you usually think of yourself as close to any particular party?

```
1. YES                          -> GO TO Q16b
5. NO

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

9. MISSING
```

Q16a. Do you feel yourself a little closer to one of the political parties than the others?

```
1. YES
5. NO                           -> GO TO Q17

7. VOLUNTEERED: REFUSED         -> GO TO Q17
8. VOLUNTEERED: DON'T KNOW      -> GO TO Q17

9. MISSING
```

Q16b. Which party do you feel closest to?

```
01-88. [SEE CODEBOOK PART 3 FOR PARTY AND LEADER CODES]
```

```
89.     INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
90.     OTHER PARTY (NOT FURTHER SPECIFIED)
91.     NONE OF THE PARTIES/CANDIDATES

97.     VOLUNTEERED: REFUSED      -> GO TO Q17
98.     VOLUNTEERED: DON'T KNOW  -> GO TO Q17

99.     MISSING
```

Q16c. Do you feel very close to this party, somewhat close, or
not very close?

```
1. VERY CLOSE
2. SOMEWHAT CLOSE
3. NOT VERY CLOSE

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

9. MISSING
```

D3005_PR_2 >>>Q05P2 - Did respondent cast a ballot in recent presidential election

(or see most recent election if PRES is not possible - or remove the case entirely)

D3005_PR_1 >>> Q05P1a. CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: DID RESPONDENT CAST
A BALLOT - 1ST ROUND

D3005_PR_2 >>> Q05P2a. CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: DID RESPONDENT CAST
A BALLOT - 2ND ROUND

D3005_LH >>> Q05LHa. CURRENT LOWER HOUSE ELECTION: DID RESPONDENT
CAST A BALLOT

```
The wording of this item, which is to record voting in the
national election, follows national standards.

This item ascertains whether or not the respondent
cast a ballot, regardless of whether or not it was valid.

If the data collection occurs between rounds in a two round
election, this item should ascertain whether or not the respondent
intends to cast a ballot in the second round, regardless of
whether or not it will be valid. If the data collection occurs
after the second round in a two round election, this item should
ascertain whether or not the respondent cast a ballot in the
```

```
        second round, regardless of whether or not it was valid.

            1. RESPONDENT CAST A BALLOT/WILL CAST A BALLOT
            5. RESPONDENT DID NOT CAST A BALLOT/WILL NOT CAST A BALLOT

            6. VOLUNTEERED: RESPONDENT NOT REGISTERED ON ELECTORAL LISTS
               [IF APPLICABLE]

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

            9. MISSING


        | VARIABLE NOTES: D3005_
```

D3006_PR_1 >>> Q05P1b. CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: VOTE CHOICE - 1ST ROUND

D3006_PR_2 >>> Q05P2b. CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: VOTE CHOICE - 2ND ROUND

```
     If applicable and respondent cast a ballot in the presidential
      election:

      These variables report the respondent's vote choice for
      President in the first and/or second round of election.

      If the data collection occurs between rounds in a two round
      election, this item should report the respondent's vote choice
      intention for president in the second round.
      If the data collection occurs after the second round in a
      two round election, this item should report the respondent's
      vote choice for president in the second round.

          01-88. [SEE CODEBOOK PART 3 FOR PARTY AND LEADER NUMERIC
                  CODES]

          89.     INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE (NOT FURTHER SPECIFIED)
          90.     OTHER CANDIDATE (NOT FURTHER SPECIFIED)
          91.     NONE OF THE CANDIDATES
          92.     R CAST INVALID BALLOT
          93.     R CAST BLANK BALLOT

          97.     VOLUNTEERED: REFUSED
          98.     VOLUNTEERED: DON'T KNOW

          99.     MISSING


      | VARIABLE NOTES: D3006_PR_1 & PR_2
```

D3006_LH_PL >>> Q05LHb. CURRENT LOWER HOUSE ELECTION: VOTE CHOICE - PARTY LIST

D3006_LH_DC >>> Q05LHc. CURRENT LOWER HOUSE ELECTION: VOTE CHOICE - DISTRICT CANDIDATE

```
    If applicable and respondent cast a ballot in the Lower
    House legislative election:

    These variables report the respondent's vote choice for
    party list and/or district candidate in Lower House elections.
    See Election Study Notes for more information.

    For preferential STV voting systems, please provide the first two
    preferences (Q5LH-c1 and Q5LH-c2).

        01-88. [SEE CODEBOOK PART 3 FOR PARTY AND LEADER CODES]

        89.    INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE (NOT FURTHER SPECIFIED)
        90.    OTHER PARTY/CANDIDATE (NOT FURTHER SPECIFIED)
        91.    NONE OF THE PARTIES/CANDIDATES
        92.    R CAST INVALID BALLOT
        93.    R CAST BLANK BALLOT

        97.    VOLUNTEERED: REFUSED
        98.    VOLUNTEERED: DON'T KNOW

        99.    MISSING


    | VARIABLE NOTES: D3006_LH
```

Respondent preferences on policy issues - D3001_1 -> D3001_8

Issues center around public expenditure on health, education, unemployment, defense, old age pensions, business and industry, police and law enforcement, nd welfare benefits.

D3001_1 >>> Q01a. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE: HEALTH

D3001_2 >>> Q01b. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE: EDUCATION

D3001_3 >>> Q01c. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE: UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

D3001_4 >>> Q01d. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE: DEFENSE

D3001_5 >>> Q01e. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE: OLD-AGE PENSIONS

D3001_6 >>> Q01f. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE: BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

D3001_7 >>> Q01g. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE: POLICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

D3001_8 >>> Q01h. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE: WELFARE BENEFITS

For the next questions, please say whether there should be more or less public expenditure in each of the following areas. Remember if you say "more" it could require a tax increase, and if you say "less" it could require a reduction in those services.

Q1a. Thinking about public expenditure on HEALTH, should there be much more than now, somewhat more than now, the same as now, somewhat less than now, or much less than now?
HELP: The word "health" is intended to refer to public expenditure related to health care, i.e., public health care programs, public hospitals, clinics, etc.

Q1b. Thinking about public expenditure on EDUCATION, should there be much more than now, somewhat more than now, the same as now, somewhat less than now, or much less than now?
HELP: The word "education" is intended to refer to public expenditure related to all forms of education, i.e., primary and secondary education, universities and colleges, etc.

Q1c. Thinking about public expenditure on UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, should there be much more than now, somewhat more than now, the same as now, somewhat less than now, or much less than now?
HELP: The phrase "unemployment benefits" is intended to refer to public expenditure related to the unemployed, mainly through employment insurance programs, but also job training directed at the unemployed, and related programs.

Q1d. Thinking about public expenditure on DEFENSE, should there be much more than now, somewhat more than now, the same as now, somewhat less than now, or much less than now?
HELP: The word "defense" is intended to refer to public expenditure on the military, and other defense-related programs; it is NOT intended to refer to other international affairs programs, nor foreign aid.

Q1e. Thinking about public expenditure on OLD-AGE PENSIONS, should there be much more than now, somewhat more than now, the same as now, somewhat less than now, or much less than now?
HELP: The phrase "old-age pensions" is intended to refer to public

```
                expenditure on old age pensions, NOT other spending on
                programs directed at the elderly.

       Q1f. Thinking about public expenditure on BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY,
              should there be much more than now, somewhat more than now,
              the same as now, somewhat less than now, or much less than
              now?
       HELP: The phrase "business and industry" is intended to refer to
              public expenditure related to helping business and industry,
              Particularly through subsidies.

       Q1g. Thinking about public expenditure on POLICE AND LAW
              ENFORCEMENT, should there be much more than now, somewhat
              more than now, the same as now, somewhat less than now, or
              much less than now?
       HELP: The phrase "police and law enforcement" is intended to
              refer to public expenditure on the justice system related to
              police and law enforcement.

       Q1h. Thinking about public expenditure on WELFARE BENEFITS,
              should there be much more than now, somewhat more than now,
              the same as now, somewhat less than now, or much less than
              now?
       HELP: The phrase "welfare benefits" is intended to refer to public
              expenditure on welfare programs or social benefit programs.

           1. MUCH MORE THAN NOW
           2. SOMEWHAT MORE THAN NOW
           3. THE SAME AS NOW
           4. SOMEWHAT LESS THAN NOW
           5. MUCH LESS THAN NOW

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

           9. MISSING


       | VARIABLE NOTES: D3001_
```

DARA UNAVAILABLE FOR ARGENTINA 2015

Key Macro Level Data to Consider

D5051_1 Time T (Democracy-Autocracy) to DD5051_3 (Democracy-Autocracy) at T-2

D5051_1 >>> DEMOCRACY-AUTOCRACY - POLITY IV RATING - TIME T

D5051_2 >>> DEMOCRACY-AUTOCRACY - POLITY IV RATING - TIME T-1

These variables report POLITY IV ratings **of** institutionalized
democracy versus autocracy in a country, at three time periods:
the election year (time T), one year before election (T–1), **and**
two years before election (T–2).

CSES reports the original variable POLITY – Combined Polity Score.
The variable is constructed by subtracting the autocracy score
from the democracy score; the resulting scale ranges from +10
(strongly democratic) to –10 (strongly autocratic).

```
    10. DEMOCRATIC
    09.
    08.
    07.
    06.
    05.
    04.
    03.
    02.
    01.
    00.
   −01.
   −02.
   −03.
   −04.
   −05.
   −06.
   −07.
   −08.
   −09.
   −10. AUTOCRATIC

   −66. INTERRUPTION PERIODS
   −77. INTERREGUM PERIODS
   −88. TRANSITION PERIODS

    99. MISSING
```

```
| VARIABLE NOTES: D5051_
|
| Source: POLITY IV Project: Political Regime Characteristics
| and Transitions, 1800−2007, Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jaggers,
| George Mason University and Colorado State University.
| Available at: http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm
| (Date accessed: May 17, 2018).
|
| The Polity IV Dataset Users' Manual, available at:
| http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/p4manualv2012.pdf
| (Date accessed: November 25, 2010).
|
| The Polity IV annual time−series dataset, available at:
```

```
| http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html
| (Date accessed: May 17, 2018).
```

D5052 Age of the current regime

D5052 >>> AGE OF THE CURRENT REGIME

```
The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined
by a three-point change in the POLITY score over a period of three
years or less) or the end of transition period defined by the lack
of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized
authority score) [Variable "Durable" from Polity IV Project
Dataset Users' Manual].

    000-500. AGE OF THE REGIME (YEARS)

    999.     MISSING


| VARIABLE NOTES: D5052
|
| Source: POLITY IV Project: Political Regime Characteristics
| and Transitions, 1800-2007, Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jaggers,
| George Mason University and Colorado State University.
| Available at: http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm
| (Date accessed: May 17, 2018).
|
| The Polity IV Dataset Users' Manual, available at:
| http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/p4manualv2012.pdf
| (Date accessed: November 25, 2010).
|
| The Polity IV annual time-series dataset, available at:
| http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html
| (Date accessed: May 17, 2018).
```

D5054 Regime: Type of Executive

D5054 >>> REGIME: TYPE OF EXECUTIVE

```
Classification of political regimes in which democracies are
distinguished by the type of executive (0 Dictatorship,
1 Parliamentary Democracy, 2 Mixed Democracy, 3 Presidential
Democracy).

The following decision rule is applied (see Cheibub, 2007):
A. The system is parliamentary either (i) if there is no
independently (indirectly or directly) elected president or (ii)
if there is an independently (indirectly or directly) elected
```

president **but the** government **is not** responsible **to the** president.
B. The system **is** mixed either **if** there **is** an independently
(indirectly **or** directly) elected president **and** government **is**
responsible **to the** president.
C. The system **is** presidential **if** government **is not** responsible **to**
the elected legislature.

NOTE: Responsibility refers **to** whether **the** survival **of the**
executive depends directly **on** legislature (i.e. vote **of**
confidence).

    1. PARLIAMENTARY REGIME
    2. MIXED REGIME
    3. PRESIDENTIAL REGIME

    9. MISSING

| VARIABLE NOTES: D5054
|
| Source: Publicly Available Sources.
|
| Decision rule comes **from**: Cheibub, Jose Antonio. 2007.
| "Presidentialism, Parliamentarian, and Democracy". New York.
| Cambridge University Press.

D5056 Number of years since last presidential election

D5056 >>> NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Indicates **the** number **of** months between **the** current **and** previous
presidential election. This variable does **not** signify that **the**
election chose either **the** nominal **or effective** head **of** government.

    1–200. NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

    997.   NOT APPLICABLE

    999.   MISSING

| VARIABLE NOTES: D5056
|
| If previous presidential election was held **in** more than one
| round (i.e. run–off election), **the** data refers **to the** number
| **of** months since **the first** round.
|
| Source: Publicly Available Sources.

D5055 >>> NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST LOWER HOUSE ELECTION

Indicates **the** number **of** months between **the** current election **and** **the** previous national lower chamber election (**if** current election renews **the** national lower chamber)**, or the** most recent national lower chamber election (**if** current election does **not** renew **the** national lower chamber).

    1–200. NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST LOWER HOUSE ELECTION

    999.   MISSING

| VARIABLE NOTES: D5055

D5058 Electoral Systems

D5058 >>> ELECTORAL FORMULA IN ALL ELECTORAL SEGMENTS (TIERS)

This **is** a **variable** indicating whether the country uses (i) a majoritarian formula **in all of** its electoral segments (tiers), (ii) a proportional formula **in all of** its electoral segments (tiers)**, or** (iii) a mixed formula**.**

The definition **of** this **variable is** taken from Matt Golder**'**s database about Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946–2000 (http://mattgolder.com/elections, Date accessed: May 17, 2018)**.**

MAJORITARIAN systems require successful candidates **to** win either a plurality **or** majority **of** the vote. As a result**,** they are considered majoritarian**.**
PROPORTIONAL systems can be divided into two types: those that **use** party lists **and** those like the single transferable vote that do **not.** Those systems employing lists can themselves be divided into two further categories: quota systems (**with** allocation **of** remainders) **and** highest average systems.
MIXED systems **use** a mixture **of** majoritarian **and** proportional electoral rules. A country can be classified as having a mixed system whether it uses one **or** more electoral segments (tiers); **in** practice, most mixed systems have more than one segment (tier). Mixed electoral systems can be divided into those **in** which the two electoral formulas are dependent **and** those **in** which they are independent**.**

    1**.** MAJORITARIAN
    2**.** PROPORTIONAL
    3**.** MIXED

    9**.** MISSING

```
| VARIABLE NOTES: D5058
```

Cases to Consider

A sample of cases that are available fore each of the elections and in the CSES dataset

2015 Election

- ARGENTINA (2015) (Not all variables are available)
- CANADA (2015)
- FINLAND (2015)
- GREAT BRITAIN (2015)
- MEXICO (2015)
- PORTUGAL (2015)

2012 Election

I am leaning more towards selecting from this set of cases

- FRANCE (2012)
- GREECE (2012)
- MEXICO (2012)
- ROMANIA (2012)
- SERBIA (2012)
- SOUTH KOREA (2012)
- TAIWAN (2012)
- UNITED STATES (2012)