

2015 -2016

NEWSLETTER INFOLETTRE



CENTRE POUR L'ÉTUDE
DE LA CITOYENNETÉ DÉMOCRATIQUE
CENTRE FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP



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- CSDC Student Holly Ann Garnett and Visiting Scholar Ellen Claes
- Speaker Series talk by Larry Bartels
- CSDC Member Sven-Oliver Proksch speaking at his first book launch

BOUSSOLE ÉLECTORALE

Par Yannick Dufresne et François Gélineau

La Boussole électorale était de retour pour les élections fédérales canadiennes de 2015. Encore cette année, l'outil a été lancé en collaboration avec la Société Radio-Canada et commandité par le CÉCD. Cette version de l'outil d'éducation civique était la 16^{ème} créée par l'équipe de Vox Pop Labs. Depuis 2011, l'outil a en effet connu un grand succès au Canada, en Australie, aux États-Unis et en Nouvelle-Zélande. En vue de la présente campagne, les concepteurs ont apporté d'importants changements à l'outil afin de l'adapter à la réalité politique canadienne.

La nouveauté la plus évidente du côté utilisateur était que l'algorithme de la Boussole comprend maintenant une troisième dimension idéologique. Ce troisième axe était essentiel pour bien représenter l'espace idéologique au Canada. En effet, les seules dimensions sociales et économiques n'arrivent pas à cadrer convenablement les enjeux d'ordre constitutionnel qui définissent le contexte politique canadien. Des analyses préélectorales démontrent que l'ajout de cette troisième dimension améliorerait substantiellement les positions relatives des utilisateurs et des partis politiques.

L'aspect éducatif de l'outil a aussi été amélioré en facilitant la consultation de la recherche documentaire à la base des résultats de la Boussole. À cet égard, la Boussole électorale, c'est beaucoup plus que des dimensions

idéologiques, c'est aussi 150 positions de partis politiques sur 30 enjeux qui sont justifiées par de courts textes. Ainsi, les utilisateurs peuvent lire ces justifications à même la page de leur résultat et en apprendre davantage sur les positions des partis politiques.

Outre les modifications apportées à l'algorithme et aux informations offertes à l'utilisateur, cette nouvelle Boussole électorale permettait aussi à chacun de partager ses résultats sur les médias sociaux et même de voir la position de ses ami(e)s qui ont aussi accepté de partager leurs. Cette fonctionnalité contribuera sans aucun doute à la popularité de l'outil. Notons d'ailleurs que cette version de l'outil pourra être accessible à un plus large public après l'ajout de fonctionnalités favorisant son utilisation par des citoyens aux prises avec un handicap visuel.

À peine une dizaine de jours après son lancement, le nombre de participants à la Boussole atteignait le demi million. Au fil de cette longue campagne, cette version améliorée de la boussole a été utilisée plus de 1,8 million de fois. La Boussole électorale est fière de pouvoir compter le CÉCD parmi ses plus importants partenaires.

François Gélineau est chercheur du CÉCD et professeur au Département de science politique à l'Université Laval. Il est aussi chaire de recherche sur la Démocratie et les institutions parlementaires.

Yannick Dufresne est stagiaire postdoctoral en science politique à l'Université Laval et directeur de la stratégie chez VOX POP Labs.



HOW LOCAL ARE NATIONAL ELECTIONS?

THE LOCAL PARLIAMENT PROJECT AND THE 2015 FEDERAL ELECTION

By Peter Loewen

Canadian politics are dominated by leaders and by central parties. According to this conventional account, federal elections turn on leader ratings and national campaigns. Occasionally, as in the Free Trade election of 1988, a single issue may dominate the discourse, but even then the issue is really standing in for a contest between leaders.

Nationally focused parliamentary elections have normative and empirical benefits, to be sure. From a normative perspective, an election contested over leadership allows for some accountability and for easy decision making. From an empirical perspective, it is much easier to analyze the determinants of an electoral outcome if we can be sure that each voter in each locale was making a decision using roughly the same calculus.

A problem arises, however. Our electoral and parliamentary system is built up from locally elected MPs. In each of the 338 constituencies, a local race occurs and the successful candidate then heads to Ottawa to represent her constituents. It is from the support of these MPs that governments are formed. Normatively, our system is designed to allow for the aggregation of these local preferences into national policy. If politics is instead driven by leaders, then this local function is subordinated and the system performs less effectively, at least in theory.

But how local are elections in Canada? Is it actually the case that local candidates do not matter all that much? And is it the reality that most voting decisions turn on national issues and leadership matters? This has been, in my reading, the standing assumption within Canadian electoral studies. While some scholars have made good efforts to pay attention to local dynamics, they have been in the minority. Instead, most election studies and other analyses of campaigns ignore local effects altogether.

From a methodological perspective, this is

an entirely reasonable choice. Consider the typical election study, for example the very important Canadian Election Study. In the CES, about 4000 voters are sampled over the phone. This occurs at high cost, but does provide for a very well constructed and representative sample. However, it is difficult using conventional vote choice models to say anything about any single constituency race. A sample of 4000 voters will yield just 12 voters per constituency, on average. Moreover, it will be very difficult to include survey questions of local interest within each constituency.

Two related innovations make it possible for us to overcome this. First, online survey sampling is rapidly decreasing in price. For often less than 5% of the phone cost, a researcher can purchase a survey response to a 15-20 minute online survey.

Second, newer statistical techniques – in particular small area estimation, multilevel modeling, and post stratification approaches – allow us to estimate statistical models at lower levels of geography. The result is the potential for studies with very large samples and more precise estimates of local effects.

Recently, colleagues and I have taken advantage of these two developments to launch an initiative called The Local Parliament Project. Along with support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Daniel Rubenson, Royce Koop and I have launched one of the largest ever studies of public opinion in Canada. Over the course of the 2015 federal election, we were surveying 600-700 Canadians per day, or 40,000 in total.

Thus we have a

sufficient sample to estimate separate vote choice models in nearly every constituency in Canada. In other words, we can allow the things that determine vote choice to vary in every constituency.

Moreover, because we are using an online platform, we are able to present respondents with rich information about their constituency, including candidate names, data on their constituency, and other locally-based treatments. The combination of these two innovations will allow us to estimate with much more precision how the influence of local factors varies between constituencies, and how these local differences build up to the campaign we see at the national level. Our hope is to demonstrate just how local our democracy is.

Those interested in our study can find more information at www.localparliament.ca.

Peter Loewen is an Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science and Munk School of Global Affairs. He is interested in elections and elite behavior, and Associate Member of the CSDC.



NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

FENWICK MCKELVEY

Fenwick McKelvey is an Assistant Professor in Communication Studies at Concordia University. He has a background in digital politics, social media and political communication. He joined Concordia University after being a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Washington where he worked with Dr. Phil Howard on studying the evolution of the political campaign software industry. He continues this research in Canada and he is currently working on the adoption of the NationBuilder political campaign management software in Canada. He has collaborated in the past with Thierry Giasson at the Groupe de recherche en communication politique at Université Laval.

DEREK RUTHS

Derek Ruths is an Associate Professor of Computer Science at McGill University. He joined the faculty in 2009 after completing his PhD in Computer Science at Rice University. A major research direction in his group considers the problem of characterizing and predicting the large-scale dynamics of human behaviour in online social platforms. His ongoing work in this area includes quantitatively modeling how communities change over time, measuring and predicting group demographics from unstructured user-generated content, and computational methods for assessing discussion topics within a collection of users.

HELIOS HERRERA

Helios Herrera holds a Professorship in Political Economy at HEC Montréal. His work is at the crossroads between economics and political science. His main research interest is electoral systems and electoral participation, where he has developed formal models as well as laboratory experiments. More recently he has focused also on macroeconomics and bureaucracies by analyzing the link between political systems, incentives and bureaucratic efficiency as well as financial crises.

ARNAUD DELLIS

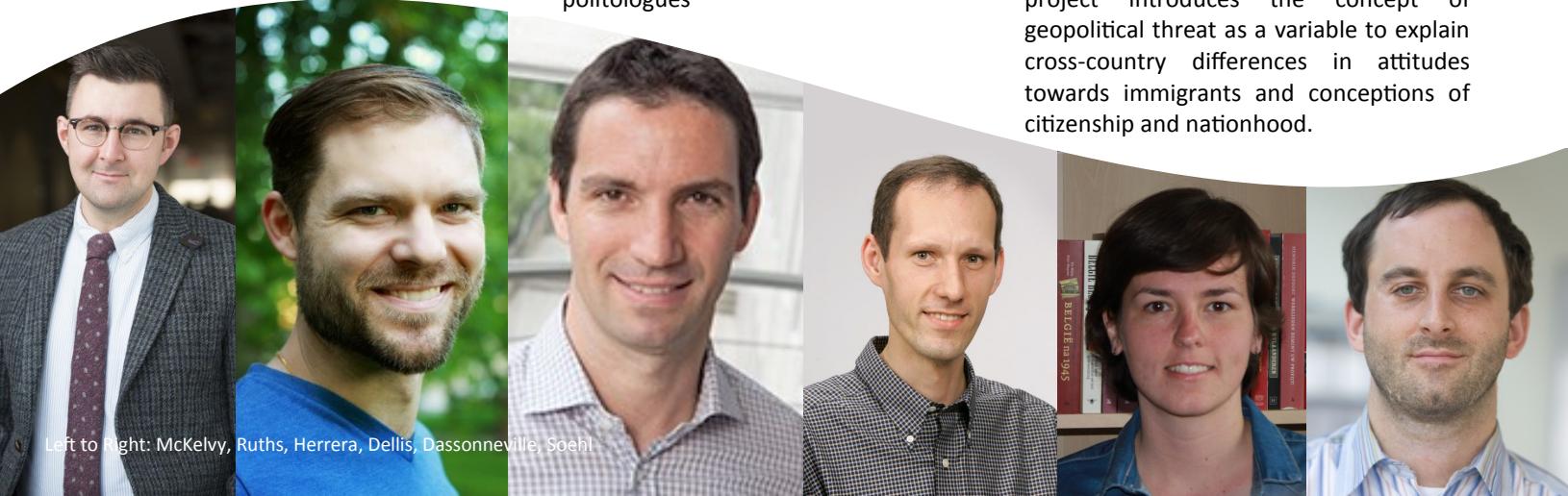
Arnaud Dellis est professeur au département des sciences économiques de l'Université du Québec à Montréal. Sa recherche se situe à l'intersection de la science économique et de la science politique. Il s'intéresse à la formation des politiques publiques et les effets de diverses institutions politiques sur les choix de politiques publiques. Il est particulièrement intéressé par les implications économiques des systèmes électoraux et de la dissémination d'information et du partage d'expertise par les groupes d'intérêt. Son étude théorique et expérimentale, des systèmes électoraux rejoint et complète les recherches de plusieurs membres du centre. En ce moment, il co-édite avec André Blais (et Michel Le Breton de la Toulouse School of Economics) un numéro spécial pour une revue d'économie, qui porte sur divers aspects de la compétition électorale et qui regroupera des contributions d'économistes et de politologues

RUTH DASSONNEVILLE

Ruth Dassonneville est professeure adjointe au département de science politique de l'Université de Montréal. Ses recherches portent sur les élections et les transformations du comportement électoral dans les démocraties représentatives. Plus spécifiquement, elle examine l'impact du processus de désalignement sur le comportement des électeurs et des partis. Ses intérêts de recherche incluent aussi la volatilité électorale, le vote économique, la participation politique et les prédictions des résultats électoraux.

THOMAS SOEHL

Thomas Soehl is an Assistant Professor in Sociology at McGill University. Two central themes guide his research: one is the political transition that international migration involves, and the multiple and shifting socio-political attachments of migrants. A second theme is the importance of family ties for migrants and the inter-generational transmission of culture, socio-economic characteristics and political attachments in migrant families. He is currently working on two projects that explicitly engage questions about democratic citizenship and representation. One is a SSHRC funded project on the role of family and home country ties play in the decisions of migrants to acquire citizenship in their host countries. A second project is concerned with macro-level determinants of anti-immigrant attitudes. A collaboration with colleagues at Columbia University and Oberlin College, this project introduces the concept of geopolitical threat as a variable to explain cross-country differences in attitudes towards immigrants and conceptions of citizenship and nationhood.



Left to right: McKelvey, Ruths, Herrera, Dassonneville, Soehl

IN THE SPOTLIGHT / SOUS LES PROJECTEURS

The CSDC is happy to announce that CSDC director, Dietlind Stolle, and CSDC member, Éric Bélanger were both promoted to the rank of Full Professor as of February 2015!

Patrick Fournier, André Blais et leurs co-auteurs Kenneth Carty et Jonathan Rose ont reçu le prix Seymour Martin Lipset pour le meilleur livre de la section politique canadienne de l'Association américaine de science politique pour leur livre "When Citizens Decide. Lessons from Citizens' Assemblies on Electoral Reform" (Presses de l'Université d'Oxford, 2011).

Thomas Soehl was awarded the Insight Development Grant of \$71,363 from SSHRC for his project "Becoming citizens – together? Decisions to naturalize in immigrant families". He and his collaborator Cris Beauchemin also received a \$12,000 grant from the France Canada Research Fund for their research project "Social Politics: The role of family and home-country attachments for the decisions of immigrants to acquire host-country citizenship in France and Canada".

Antoine Bilodeau received the SSHRC Insight Grant of \$99 374 from 2015-2019, for his project, "A new look at Canada's Small Worlds: A provincial perspective on immigration and ethnic diversity" along with Luc Turgeon and Ailsa Henderson and Steve White. Antoine was also the co-applicant of the SSHRC Major Partnership Grant (\$2.15 millions over seven years) in April 2015 for the project, "Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism, Security and Society" of which Daniel Hiebert (UBC) is leader.

Frédéric Bastien et les presses de l'Université de Colombie-Britannique ont reçu deux prix pour la traduction de son livre "Tout le monde en regarde! La politique, le journalisme et l'infodivertissement à la télévision québécoise" (Presses de l'Université Laval, 2013): Aide à l'édition de livres - Subvention à la traduction du Conseil des arts du Canada et le Prix d'auteurs pour l'édition savante - Subvention de traduction, Fédération des sciences humaines.

Laurie Beaudonnet a reçu une Chaire Jean Monnet, financée par la Commission européenne. Cette récompense est attribuée à des professeurs qui se distinguent par leur recherche dans le champ des études européennes et par leur approche pédagogique novatrice dans l'enseignement de l'Europe.

Claire Durand a reçu une bourse du Fonds de recherche Développement Savoir de 50 364\$ pour une analyse historique des données d'enquête.

Allison Harell et ses collègues Melanee Thomas et Tania Gosselin ont reçu la bourse *Insight Development* d'un montant de 213 546\$ du CRSH pour leur projet "Psychological Orientations to Politics, Stereotype Threat and Democratic Citizenship." Allison Harell et Tania Gosselin ont aussi reçu une subvention pour les infrastructures de la Fondation canadienne pour l'innovation de 104 383\$ pour le Laboratoire d'analyse de communication politique et d'opinion publique. Allison a aussi reçu une bourse du FQRSC - Nouveaux chercheurs pour son projet "Value Conflict in Multi-Ethnic Contexts: Rights, Ethnic Diversity and Changing Norms."

Sven-Oliver Proksch published his first book this year entitled, "The Politics of Parliamentary Debate: Parties, Rebels and Representation" along with co-author Jonathan B. Slapin (Cambridge University Press, 2015). The McGill department of political science and the CSDC celebrated the news at a first book launch at Paragraph bookstore on Thursday March 19th, 2015.

Damien Bol s'est vu offrir un poste de professeur (menant à la permanence) en comportement politique au département d'économie politique du King's College de Londres à partir du 1^{er} novembre.

Mike Medeiros was awarded a postdoctoral fellowship from the Quebec Research Fund, Society and Culture.

Valérie-Anne Mahéo has been awarded a Postdoctoral Fellowship from the Fonds de recherche du Québec - Société et culture (FRQSC). She will work with Prof. André Blais at the Université de Montréal, starting in January 2016.

Kerry Tannahill was awarded a doctoral fellowships from both SSHRC and the FQRSC for her dissertation project "What's Wrong with Democracy: Assessing Quebecers' Perceptions of Performance Across Levels of Government."

Geneviève Chacon a obtenu une bourse de doctorat du CRSH, ainsi que la bourse de doctorat Bell Média en journalisme, d'un montant de 10 000\$, visant à souligner l'excellence du rendement académique d'un étudiant de troisième cycle en communication publique à l'Université Laval.

Olivier Jacques a reçu une bourse doctorale Joseph Armand Bombardier du CRSH.

Florence Vallée-Dubois a reçu une bourse pour sa maîtrise de la Fondation René-Lévesque.

Ève-Laurence Hébert a reçu une bourse du CRSH pour ses études de maîtrise.

CSDC SEED GRANT APPLICATIONS

Twice a year the Centre opens a call for applications for seed grants among its full members, postdoctoral fellows, and collaborators. The seed grants, up to \$7,500 are awarded on a competitive basis and are intended to foster both the design of new research initiatives and development of projects that seek larger funding from other sources. The projects must lead to cross-disciplinary work or foster new collaborations with existing members.

Application deadline: December 15, 2015

For more information on seed grants and other funding see:
<http://csdc-cecd.ca/resources/csdc-research-funding/>

UPCOMING EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

COLLOQUE ÉTUDIANT

Le Centre pour l'étude de la citoyenneté démocratique (CÉCD) tiendra son colloque étudiant annuel à Québec (Hôtel Clarendon) du 10 au 11 mars 2016. Ce colloque a pour objectifs d'offrir à des étudiants de maîtrise, de doctorat et à des stagiaires postdoctoraux intéressés par les axes de recherche du CÉCD une occasion de présenter leurs travaux de recherche et de mieux connaître des collègues qui partagent les mêmes intérêts et s'activent dans différentes universités au sein de diverses disciplines. Ce colloque est ouvert aux étudiants provenant de toutes les universités et de toutes les disciplines qui partagent un intérêt pour l'un ou l'autre de ces axes de recherche. Il n'y a pas de frais d'inscription. Les participants inscrits à une université québécoise (ou de la région d'Ottawa) et qui proviennent de l'extérieur de la ville de Québec bénéficieront d'un soutien du CÉCD pour couvrir les frais de déplacement et d'hébergement. Par ailleurs, un prix de 500\$ sera attribué à l'auteur(e) de la meilleure communication. Pour plus d'information sur ce colloque, veuillez visiter notre site web www.csdc-cecd.ca ou contacter [Monika Smaz](mailto:monika.smaz@umontreal.ca) (monika.smaz@umontreal.ca) ou Frédéric Bastien (f.bastien@umontreal.ca).

INTRODUCTION TO BASIC ANALYSIS SOFTWARE

The Laboratoire de communication politique et opinion publique, co-directed by Centre member Allison Harell, will be hosting three introductory seminars on software for data analysis. A seminar on STATA for non-quantitativists was held in October. Seminars on SPSS and NVivo will occur in February and April, 2016. For more information, contact LACPOP at lacpop@uqam.ca.

THE STATE OF DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP IN CANADA: THE 2015 ELECTION, ONE YEAR LATER

In October 2016, the Centre will be hosting its first bi-annual conference that will focus on the state of democratic citizenship in Canada. The conference will be an opportunity to bring together leading electoral scholars from across Canada and internationally to assess what the 2015 election can tell us about the state of democratic citizenship in Canada, as well as promote partnerships and dialogue with various community partners. Stay tuned for the call for papers.

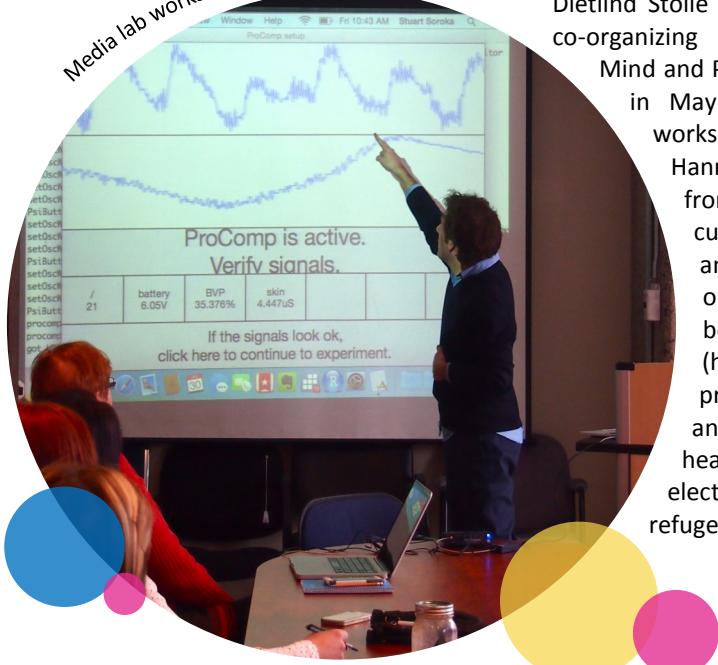
SERIES OF TALKS ON DIVERSITY

This academic year the CSDC is co-sponsoring the series of talks on Diversity. The talks focus on diversity and democratic citizenship research and will be held at Concordia University. For more details contact: antoine.bilodeau@concordia.ca

YOUTH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: ON THE DIVERSE ROADS TO DEMOCRACY

In June 2016, Valérie-Anne Mahéo and Centre colleagues will host an international conference on youth political participation. In an era characterized by democratic deficits and rising inequalities, the link between young generations and politics is under pressure. This conference will seek to advance our understanding of how and why youth connect (or do not connect) with the democratic process, and to reflect on research and policy avenues moving forward. Panels will be organized around three core axes: the multiple forms of participation, youth diversity and inequality, and the role of institutions and public policies in combatting these challenges. The conference will bring together experts on political participation, socialization and civic education from around the world to discuss the state of the field, present recent research findings, and explore future avenues of research. In addition to academic panels, roundtables will be organized in collaboration with practitioners and public institutions to discuss contemporary issues related to youth's political participation. The conference will take place June 16th-17th at the downtown campus of McGill University. This event is organized in partnership with Elections Canada, Elections British Columbia, Making Electoral Democracy Work, la Chaire de recherche sur la démocratie et les institutions parlementaires, McGill Institute for the Study of Canada, the Institute for the Public Life of Arts and Ideas. For further information on this event, please contact Valérie-Anne Mahéo at: va.maheo@mail.mcgill.ca.

Media lab workshop with Stuart Soroka



HEALTH, MIND AND POLITICS

Dietlind Stolle and Elisabeth Gidengil are co-organizing a workshop on "Health, Mind and Politics" that will take place in May 2016 in Montreal. The workshop is co-organized with Hanna Wass and Mikko Mattila from Finland and includes cutting edge work on mental and physical health effects on participation, on how the body influences politics (hormones, physiology, pregnancy, old age, etc.), and how politics affects health (political events, elections, financial crises, refugee crises, etc.).

SPEAKER SERIES 2015-2016

Is Paying Taxes Habit Forming? Evidence from a Tax Holiday Lottery in Uruguay

Thad Dunning (University of California, Berkeley)

September 18, 2015 – room 406, Thomson House, 2:00pm

Comparative Bureaucracy: On the Interaction between bureaucratic performance and political systems

Helios Herrera (HEC Montréal)

Legacies of geopolitical threat: A macro-historical approach to anti-immigration sentiment in Europe

Thomas Soehl (McGill University)

October 23, 2015 – room 426, Burnside Hall, 2:00pm

Democratization and linguistic complexity: The effect of franchise extension on parliamentary discourse, 1832-1915

Arthur Spirling (New York University)

November 13, 2015 – room 406, Thomson House, 2:00pm

Are voters benchmarking? An experimental test on the impact of pre-benchmarked economic information

Ruth Dassonneville (Université de Montréal)

Inferring and Understanding Travel and Migration Movements at a Global Scale

Derek Ruths (McGill University)

December 11, 2015 – Madelaine Parent Room, SSMU

McGill University, 2:00pm

The Increasingly United States

Daniel Hopkins (University of Pennsylvania)

January 29, 2016 – Room 108, SSMU, 2:00pm

Learning from Municipal Elections: Toronto 2014

Laura Stephenson (University of Western Ontario)

February 5, 2016 – room 406, Thomson House, 2:00pm

The Design of the Political Mind: Evolution and the (Ir)Rationality of Modern Politics

Michael Bang Peterson (Aarhus University)

February 19, 2016 – room 406, Thomson House, 2:00pm

Italian “Populist Democracy” since the 1990s: From Berlusconi to Internet Politics and Abstentionism

John Agnew (UCLA)

April 15, 2016 – room 406, Thomson House, 2:00pm

The Informational Role of Party Leader Changes on Voter Perceptions of Party Positions

Zyep Somer-Topcu (University of Texas, Austin)

April 29, 2016 – room 406, Thomson House, 2:00pm

Gender, Deliberation, and Institutions

Tali Mandelberg (Princeton University)

May 27, 2016 – room 406, Thomson House, 2:00pm

All talks are free and open to the public.

Further information about dates and locations can be found on our website and Facebook page.



ÉVALUATION À MI-PARCOURS DU CENTRE: MERCI À TOUS!

Le 11 novembre 2014, le Fonds de recherche du Québec - Société et Culture (FRQSC) a envoyé un comité de 5 membres aux bureaux du CSDC à McGill pour évaluer notre performance et notre recherche. Pendant l'évaluation de mi-parcours du Centre, les membres et les étudiants ont produit des affiches sur leurs recherches et ont donné des présentations au comité. Nous avons également eu le plaisir d'accueillir des représentants d'Apathy is Boring, de l'Institut de recherche en politiques publiques, d'Élections Canada, de l'Institut du Nouveau Monde, de la Boussole électorale, et du Directeur général des élections du Québec à l'évaluation. C'est grâce à vous tous que nous pouvons affirmer avec fierté que cette journée fût un grand succès.

Le rapport d'évaluation dans son ensemble est très positif. À titre d'exemple, le Comité d'évaluation du FRQSC affirme "être en présence d'un véritable regroupement stratégique, le centre mobilisant de façon optimale le potentiel existant au Québec dans le domaine concerné, en termes de chercheurs comme d'institutions". Il s'agit là d'une conclusion fort encourageante. Encore une fois merci à tous pour le succès dans cette étape!

"L'excellence du regroupement ne lui semble pas seulement déclarative, mais bien vérifiable à partir d'indicateurs solides. Ses membres retirent en outre de la visite l'impression d'être en présence d'un véritable regroupement stratégique, le centre mobilisant de façon optimale le potentiel existant au Québec dans le domaine concerné, en termes de chercheurs comme d'institutions." (FRQSC)

A LOOK BACK AT 2014-2015

LA COMMUNICATION POLITIQUE (AVEC NCCR-DEMOCRACY)

De quelles manières la communication politique influence-t-elle la vie démocratique? Les professeurs et étudiants du CÉCD explorent cette question générale de plusieurs manières et huit d'entre eux ont donné un aperçu de leurs travaux aux chercheurs du National Center of Competence in Research (NCCR) –Democracy à l'Université de Zurich en novembre 2014. Dans le cadre de l'atelier conjoint "Political Communication in Mediated Democracies," ils ont traité de la médiatisation du politique, des méthodes de recherche pour l'étude des communications par Internet, des potentialités de la boussole électorale, du consumérisme politique, du contenu et des effets des publicités électorales et de la négativité des messages politiques. À cette occasion, l'expertise de certains membres de la délégation du CÉCD en matière d'enquêtes électorales a aussi été sollicitée pour le développement d'un questionnaire dans le cadre du projet "Varieties of Democratic Governance" mené par le NCCR–Democracy. En outre, une doctorante du NCCR–Democracy, Karima Bousbah, a effectué une visite de recherche de trois mois au CÉCD à l'Université de Montréal à l'été 2015. Les équipes NCCR sont des regroupements interdisciplinaires de chercheurs financés par la Swiss National Science Foundation. NCCR–Democracy est l'un des partenaires officiels du CÉCD.

LA DÉMOCRATIE QUÉBÉCOISE ET CANADIENNE : UN BILAN DE SANTÉ ?

Le Centre, le projet Making Electoral Democracy Work et la Chaire de recherche sur la démocratie et les institutions parlementaires de l'Université Laval ont tenu un colloque de deux jours au Salon rouge de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec les 8 et 9 avril derniers. Ce colloque visait à entreprendre un dialogue de fond sur l'état de santé de la démocratie québécoise et canadienne. Le colloque rassemblait experts universitaires, élus et praticiens afin de peser le pour et le contre d'un certain nombre de propositions de réforme institutionnelle. Il ne s'agissait pas ici de faire la promotion d'une mesure plutôt que d'une autre, mais bien d'encourager un dialogue ouvert et constructif sur des enjeux qui touchent le cœur de nos institutions démocratiques. La vingtaine de conférenciers participant au six panels ont échangé sur les trois thématiques suivantes : participation citoyenne et représentation, le rôle des élus et le fonctionnement des institutions parlementaires et les partis politiques et les institutions électorales. Lors d'un souper-conférence animé par Bernard Derome, Louise Harel et Peter Mlliken ont échangé sur leur expérience en tant qu'ancienne présidente de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec et ancien président de la Chambre des communes du Canada. Au total, une centaine de personnes ont assisté aux différents événements.

WOMEN'S AND MINORITY REPRESENTATION

On August 24-25th, Benjamin Forest (McGill University) and Mike Medeiros (McGill University), held a workshop, attended by over twenty participants, on women's and minority representation. They are collaborating on a study of the representation of women and minority groups in Canada, Finland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. They took advantage of the general conference of the European Consortium on Political Research (ECPR), held in Montreal at the end of August 2015, to bring together scholars with different topical interests, theoretical perspectives, and methodological approaches. The workshop consisted of sessions devoted to four dimensions of political representation: theory, methodology, women's representation, and the representation of immigrants and minorities. Each session had one or two presentations of recent publications or works in progress, and two discussants who offered commentary, critiques, and questions. All workshop attendees, who included eight other faculty members and graduate students, then engaged in a vigorous discussion of the material. The workshop was supported by generous contributions from the Centre, from the Research Group on Constitutional Studies at McGill, and the Social Science and Humanities Research Council.



Membres du CÉCD en visitant l'Assemblée nationale

RÉTROSPECTIVE SUR 2014-2015

CONCEPTUALIZING PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION: ROMA IN THE COMPARATIVE CONTEXT

Allison Harell (UQAM), Laurie Beaudonnet (Université de Montréal), and Roxana Barbulescu (University of Sheffield), organized the “Conceptualizing Prejudice and Discrimination: Roma in the Comparative Context” workshop on March 24th, 2015. The workshop analyzed the prejudice towards Roma minorities in connection with prejudice towards indigenous minorities in the European and Canadian context and the consequences on the lives of minorities. The goal was to contribute to a better understanding of the ‘Roma question’ and to bridge the two areas that have thus far been surprisingly isolated from each other. The workshop included two panels, one roundtable as well as a student poster session. It brought together scholars from the University of Ottawa, McGill University, UQAM, UdeM, and from the University of Salford and Science-Po Paris, as well as students from UdeM and Laval University, with papers looking at the topic from different angles, from the viewpoint of different theories and different methodologies.

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Stuart Soroka (University of Michigan), associate member of the CSDC, led a workshop on the use of the physiological response equipment in the Media Lab. Using physiological data in political science research is still fairly new. The workshop focused on what can or cannot be done with physiological data, focusing on skin conductance and heart rate. The workshop also focused on the mechanics of running a study, including hooking up participants, recording and processing their data and complete data processing and analysis. Members and students from all five-member universities were present at the workshop, making it a great success.

GLASGOW-MCGILL WORKSHOP

Éric Bélanger (McGill University) organized a workshop that brought together researchers from the University of Glasgow and from McGill University to present their work and exchange ideas. Christopher Carman, Brian Fogarty, Philip Habel, Inaki Sagarzazu from Glasgow joined Éric Bélanger, Benjamin Forest, Sven-Oliver Proksch and Elisabeth Gidengil for this two day workshop. This meeting aimed first and foremost at fostering links between researchers from these two universities who are working on similar research themes such as political representation and civic engagement.

THE STATE OF DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The CSDC, together with the European Union Centre of Excellence (EUCE), hosted a workshop on the State of Democracy in the European Union on August 31, 2015. The workshop brought together a group of scholars to discuss the effects of recent political and economic developments in the European Union on the functioning of democracy, broadly conceived, at both the supranational and national level. The papers examined the new role of party group coordinators in the European Parliament, the hidden opposition to a fiscal union in Italy, as well as the impact of the economic crisis on radical left voting, referendums, and parliamentary opposition strategies. Speakers included Michael Kaeding (University of Duisburg-Essen), Fabio Franchino (University of Milan), Laurie Beaudonnet (Université de Montréal), Didier Chabanet (Sciences Po), Ece Ozlem Atikcan (Université Laval), and Sven-Oliver Proksch (McGill University). Each presentation was followed by detailed comments from a CSDC or EUCE graduate student or post-doc.

ATELIER SUR LA CITOYENNETÉ DÉMOCRATIQUE À SQSP

Le 22 mai 2015, Allison Harell et Philippe Duguay organisaient un atelier sur les fondements de la citoyenneté démocratique dans le cadre du congrès annuel de la Société Québécoise de Science Politique auquel ont participé principalement des membres du CECD. Dans un premier panel présidé par Dan Pfeffer (UQAM), Monika Smaz (UdeM) et François Pétry (Laval) nous présentaient leurs travaux traitant respectivement des votes libres au Parlement canadien et de la réalisation des promesses électorales au Québec. Le deuxième panel portant sur les élections, sous la présidence de Vincent Boucher (UQAM), a conclu l'avant-midi avec les présentations de Simon Labbé St-Vincent (UdeM) et d'Ariane Blais-Lacombe (Laval). L'atelier s'est poursuivi en après-midi avec un panel sur la participation présidé par Caroline Patsias (UQAM), où ont présenté Valérie-Anne Mahéo (McGill), Sarah Lachance (Laval) et Allison Harell (UQAM) respectivement sur les inégalités de la participation politique en fonction de l'éducation, les coûts de déplacement de la participation électorale et le genre et les émotions dans le traitement de l'information. Alors que les activités du congrès tiraient à leur fin, Thierry Giasson présidait un dernier panel sur les attitudes et préférences comprenant une présentation de Philippe Duguay (UQAM) sur l'impact d'Internet et des médias sociaux, suivi de celle de Luc Turgeon (Ottawa) concernant l'appui à la Charte des valeurs québécoises qui conclut l'atelier.



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE 2014-2015 SPEAKER SERIES

DEMOCRACY FOR REALISTS

On May 15th, **Larry Bartels** (Vanderbilt University) gave a talk for the CSDC speaker series on his forthcoming book Democracy for Realists, co-authored with Christopher Achen. In their forthcoming book they argue that a romantic folk-theory of democracy has misled both scholars and citizens about the realities and potential of democratic government. Democratic citizens do not control the course of public policy, even indirectly. They do not succeed in holding political leaders accountable, because they fail to monitor performance sensibly. They mostly choose parties and candidates on the basis of social identities and group loyalties, and they adjust their political perceptions and beliefs accordingly. When parties are roughly evenly matched, elections produce effectively random alternations in power between competing teams of political elites. That has some very important benefits, but "self-government" is not among them.

HOW TO GET OUT THE VOTE OF YOUR SUPPORTERS WHILE PUTTING OFF YOUR OPPONENTS

On April 23rd, the CSDC welcomed **Peter John** (University College London) at its speaker series. Dr. John presented the results of a randomized field experiment to test the effects of Conservative Party door-to-door canvassing and leafleting on the turnout of registered voters who support different parties in an English Parliamentary constituency during the 2014 European Elections. Using basic campaign messages that emphasize party instead of turnout cues, the leaflet and door-knocks changed the composition of the electorate in favor of the incumbent, while decreasing or having no effect on turnout overall. In contrast to the non-partisan GOTV literature, the results show that partisan door-knocks did not affect the composition of the electorate over and above what we would expect from impersonal campaign leaflets alone. The campaign tactic of targeting registered voters with leaflets irrespective of partisan attachments proved an effective campaign strategy in this particular election.

WHITEWASHING: HOW OBAMA USED IMPLICIT RACIAL CUES AS A DEFENSE AGAINST POLITICAL RUMORS

On December 19th, **Vincent Hutchings** (University of Michigan) gave a talk for the CSDC speaker series. Dr. Hutchings' talk was centered around the question how the Obama campaign responded to the rumors about Obama's citizenship and religion during the race for the 2008 U.S. presidential election. Although Barack Obama won the presidency in 2008, he would have garnered more support had many white voters not penalized him because of his race. In part, these penalties involved persistent rumors about Obama's citizenship and religion. The Obama campaign responded to these rumors by "whitewashing" his image, that is to say, it drew attention to the candidate's bi-racial ancestry and highlighting visual associations with Whites in order to curry favor with this constituency. Republicans were most receptive to Whitewashing appeals. Dr. Hutchings' research relied upon a content analysis of presidential advertisements in 2008, an experiment designed to manipulate the images in one of these ads, and finally survey analysis of two nationally representative samples.



LETTER FROM VISITING SCHOLAR: ELLEN CLAES

By Ellen Claes

In My Life

I visited the Centre for the Study of Democratic Citizenship in April, July and August of 2015. My interest in citizenship, education and political socialization made the Centre an ideal place to work on my research projects and to discuss future research plans together with colleagues in Quebec. I really enjoyed seeing the Centre in full action in the spring: getting to know the PhD students' work, and attending interesting workshops and the speakers series. I also appreciated the relaxed atmosphere during the Summer, as it was an ideal setting for me to reflect on my research, to write and to visit the beautiful Quebec region.

Ask Me Why

When people ask me about my work, I tell them that I combine two passions: teaching and research. Although this sounds a little hackneyed, it is the most honest answer I can give about my position as assistant professor of the Teachers' Training Program of Social Sciences in Leuven.

An interest in education is something I grew up with, as my whole family was teaching in one way or another. As an adolescent I was also involved in international youth parliaments, and my high school history and philosophy teachers really took the time to talk politics in class. These experiences in and out of school ensured that I never felt alienated from politics. I had the chance to practice in democracy before Belgian democracy 'forced' electoral participation onto me at the age of 18. After my master degree in political sciences, my PhD research unsurprisingly focused on the political socialization processes in high schools. Going into schools to collect questionnaire data from adolescents and doing analyses on the data has kept me busy for several years.

Eight Days a Week

Since 2013, I have worked as an Assistant Professor at KU Leuven. At the teachers training program, I was able to translate the findings of my research on the effect of citizenship education on adolescents into practical applications for aspiring social science teachers. This was not as self-evident as it seems, because as researchers we aren't always familiar with the practical impact of small changes to curricula. Working together with high schools teachers and principals in a way forces me to think about what can be done with the results of empirical political socialization studies. My previous work is used to assess the truancy policy in Flanders, to develop programs that instruct teachers on how to work with diversity in their classrooms, and to evaluate how youth parliaments can do a better job as playgrounds of democracy (also for the lower SES segments of society).

My current research focuses on the potential of classroom deliberation on the development of political attitudes. I am also planning to assess how citizenship norms are shaped during adolescence. On the one hand, these research interests will be pursued quantitatively using data from the ICCS 2016 study on civic and citizenship education. Two PhD students will be collecting (and working with) the data in Flanders. On the other hand, I also plan to use more experimental methods. For the latter, my research stay at the Centre was really useful as I was able to attend a workshop on experimental methods and use the Media Lab to look more closely at the work that was done.

Working in Montreal was such a good experience for me, and I will be back!

All the best,
Ellen

VISITING SCHOLARS / CHERCHEURS INVITÉS 2014-2015

Visiting scholars usually stay for a week to 10 days and divide their time between Montreal and Quebec City. They are expected to give a talk and to be available to meet with Centre members, graduate students and postdoctoral fellows.

Les chercheurs invités sont au Québec pendant une période de 7 à 10 jours et divisent leur temps entre Montréal et Québec. Nous leur demandons de donner une conférence, de se rendre disponible pour rencontrer les membres du Centre, les étudiants gradués et les chercheurs postdoctoraux.

Visiting Scholars /
Chercheurs invités
2014-2015:

Jesper Strömbäck
(Mid-Sweden University)

Kosuke Imai
(Princeton University)

Will Lowe
(Mannheim University)

Ellen Claes
(KU Leuven)



L'ÉCOLE D'HIVER SUR LES COMPORTEMENTS ÉLECTORAUX

Par Patrick Fournier

Les élections et les comportements électoraux constituent des sujets essentiels pour tous ceux qui se préoccupent de la santé des démocraties. Une littérature importante et croissante se développe en science politique au sujet du comportement des citoyens dans le cadre des élections. Ces recherches sont de plus en plus sophistiquées, tant théoriquement que méthodologiquement. Toutefois, à plusieurs endroits dans le monde, des institutions d'enseignement supérieur sont incapables d'offrir une formation de qualité au doctorat spécifiquement sur ce champ d'étude.

Pour répondre à cette situation, la toute première école doctorale d'hiver qui porte sur les comportements électoraux fut lancée avec l'appui du CÉCD. Cette école offre à des étudiants de doctorat provenant de tous les coins de la planète une formation théorique et empirique solide sur les facteurs qui influencent les comportements électoraux des citoyens. Elle fournit un forum où les étudiants et des chercheurs de renom peuvent échanger sur leurs travaux.

L'édition inaugurale de l'école doctorale d'hiver sur les comportements électoraux a eu lieu à Leuven en Belgique en janvier 2015. Ce fut un énorme succès. Nous avons reçu 32 applications d'étudiants provenant de 14 pays différents; 23 énormément apprécié l'école d'hiver. À excellentes candidatures furent noter, lors de la réception de lancement ultimement retenues, dont quatre d'institutions membres du CÉCD. La formation s'étalait sur sept jours (42 heures d'enseignement) et était assumée par sept professeurs de renommée internationale. Il y avait deux professeurs du CÉCD (André Blais et Patrick Fournier de l'Université de Montréal), deux professeurs de la Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Ruth Dassonneville et Marc Hooghe), et trois professeurs invités (Romain Lachat de l'Universitat Pompeu Fabra à Barcelone, Claes de Vreese de l'University of Amsterdam, et Michael Lewis-Beck de l'University of Iowa). Chaque professeur offrait un séminaire de 3 heures le matin et dirigeait une discussion portant sur des textes rédigés par les étudiants l'après-midi.

La dynamique lors des cours était excellente; les discussions entre les étudiants et les professeurs s'étendaient

même hors des heures officielles de cours parce que plusieurs d'entre eux choisissaient d'aller manger ensemble. D'ailleurs, un sondage parmi les participants confirme qu'ils ont énormément apprécié l'école d'hiver. À l'écriture de l'école d'hiver 2015, nous avions un invité spécial: Denis Robert, ambassadeur du Canada en Belgique (et diplômé du Département de science politique de l'Université de Montréal).

La seconde édition de l'école doctorale d'hiver sur les comportements électoraux se tiendra à Montréal en mars 2016 (durant la semaine de relâche). Les membres du CÉCD pourront profiter de la présence durant plus d'une semaine d'étudiants de doctorat et de professeurs invités provenant de divers pays. D'ailleurs, puisque l'école se déroulera durant la semaine de relâche, même les étudiants du CÉCD inscrits à temps plein durant la session d'hiver pourront prendre part à l'école.

Patrick Fournier est professeur au département de science politique à l'Université de Montréal et chercheur principal de l'Étude Électorale Canadienne pour les élections de 2011 et 2015. Il est membre du CÉCD.



COLLOQUE ÉTUDIANT

par Alexandre Blanchet

Les 20 et 21 mars dernier se tenait à Québec la sixième édition du colloque étudiant du CÉCD. L'événement a encore une fois été un franc succès. 18 étudiants de maîtrise et de doctorat ont eu l'occasion de présenter leurs travaux sur des thèmes très diversifiés allant de l'impact des politiques publiques, en passant par le vote ou encore les préférences politiques des citoyens.

Les participants ont également eu l'occasion d'entendre le professeur Jean-François Godbout (Université de Montréal) qui, notamment en sa qualité de coéditeur de la Revue canadienne de science politique, a été cette année le conférencier invité du colloque. La présentation du professeur ayant pour titre "L'ABC de la publication dans les revues scientifiques" visait à offrir aux étudiants un tour d'horizon des défis liés à la publication d'article scientifique de même qu'à partager sa propre expérience en la matière. Les étudiants ont ensuite eu l'occasion d'échanger avec lui. Les professeurs de l'Université Laval Pénélope Daignault, Marc André Bodet et Thierry Giasson ont également participé à l'événement en présidant respectivement l'un des six panels du colloque.

Encore une fois, les membres du comité organisateur, formé du professeur Frédéric Bastien (Université de Montréal), de Charles Tessier (Université Laval) et de moi-même, ont été impressionnés par la qualité exceptionnelle des communications présentées lors du colloque. C'est Anja Kilibarda (Université de Montréal) qui a remporté le prix de la meilleure communication étudiante pour sa présentation ayant pour titre "Not That Kind of Person: Extreme Political Attitudes and Personality Traits". La présentation d'Anja visait à montrer l'importance des traits de personnalité dans la propension des citoyens à adopter des attitudes politiques plus extrêmes.

Le colloque étudiant du CÉCD offre une formidable expérience aux étudiants et leur permet de parfaire leurs habiletés de communication afin de présenter plus efficacement le fruit de leurs travaux. Le colloque est également une occasion pour les étudiants de faire connaissance et d'en apprendre davantage sur les recherches de leurs collègues. Encore une fois, le colloque a pleinement rempli ses objectifs et les membres du CÉCD peuvent être fiers de cet événement qui s'établit de plus en plus comme une tradition annuelle pour les étudiants intéressés par les axes de recherche du centre.

Alexandre Blanchet est candidat au doctorat à l'Université de Montréal ainsi que le représentant des étudiants du CÉCD.

NEW STUDENTS

PHD STUDENTS

McGill University:

Isadora Borges Monroy, Political Science

Colin Scott, Political Science

Olivier Jacques, Political Science

Matvey Lomonosov, Sociology

Ali Zeren, Sociology

Edward Newell, Computer Science

Université de Montréal:

Emmanuel Choquette, Political Science

Université Laval:

Joanie Bouchard, Political Science

MASTER'S STUDENTS

McGill University:

Sarah Lebeau, Political Science

Julia Maynard, Political Science

Kirin Uppal, Political Science

Erika De Torres, Political Science

Hardik Vala, Computer Science

Université de Montréal:

Philippe Mongrain, Political Science

Juliette Charpentier, Political Science

Geneviève Gosselin, Political Science

Marie-Christine Rioux, Political Science

Loïc Gonsolin, Political Science

Ngoc Ky Pham Luu, Political Science

Audrey Gagnon, Political Science

Capucine Berdah, Political Science

Kim Desert, Political Science

Katherine Sullivan, Political Science

Concordia University:

Marianne Cote, Communications

Université du Québec à Montréal:

Marc-Olivier Leblanc, Political Science

Carolanne Milot, Political Science

Université Laval:

Valérie Boudreault-Thibouthot, Information and Communication

POSTDOCS

Angelia Wagner, McGill University

INDEPENDENT SCHOLARS

Justin Park (Independent Fulbright Scholar), Concordia University

VISITING STUDENTS

Leonor Flores, University of Barcelona

Felipe Colomé, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil



INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE GRANT RECIPIENT: HOLLY ANN GARNETT



Interview with Holly Ann Garnett

Can you please tell us a little about your research?

My research looks at the relationship between election management bodies (EMBs) and electoral integrity. EMBS are the government agencies and departments that are tasked with the technical administration of elections. While certain essential elements remain common to nearly all EMBS, the design and conduct of EMBS around the world can vary greatly. I consider how the variations in EMB designs and practices, including online information, communication with citizens, transparency, and voting provisions, can influence electoral integrity.

Why did you choose to go to Sydney, Australia?

I chose to go to Sydney, Australia to work with the Electoral Integrity Project (EIP), a joint project of the University of Sydney and Harvard University, led by Professor Pippa Norris. The Electoral Integrity Project focuses on three major questions:

When do elections meet international standards of electoral integrity?

What happens when elections fail to do so?

And what can be done to mitigate these problems?

As a student intern, I was part of a team of visiting and local scholars working on projects related to electoral integrity.

Part of my role was to assist with research projects and events, including writing election summaries for the annual *Year in Elections* report, compiling election results, and providing logistical support for conferences. The other half of my time was spent developing my own research on electoral integrity.

How did you hear about the opportunity with the Electoral Integrity Project?

My supervisor, Professor Elisabeth Gidengil, informed me about the opportunity. There was a competitive application process for the program, and I was grateful to be selected alongside two graduate students from the European University Institute.

How did being in Sydney help you advance your research?

While I was in Sydney, I refined my research question to have a greater focus on electoral integrity. This term has gained traction during recent years as a broad indicator of the health of elections throughout the election cycle. EMBS are not only a part of this election cycle, but they also influence all other aspects of the cycle.

In discussions with the other scholars at the EIP, I identified some key problems relating to the study of EMBS. In

particular, I noticed that we lack a comprehensive way of measuring the capacity of EMBS to perform their functions. Our weekly seminars, reading groups, and conversations with my colleagues in Sydney gave me a chance to work through possible responses to this problem in my field. From these conversations, I decided to focus on information, communication and transparency as three key variables in the comparative study of EMBS.

I was also able to take on a role with the American Sub-national Perceptions of Electoral Integrity Index, a dataset that asked experts to evaluate the 2014 midterm elections within their state, so as to capture some of the variation between states in terms of electoral integrity. I was able to present the results of this study with Professor Norris at the 2015 American Political Science Association Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

I also learned a fair amount about the administration of expert surveys, multiple imputation of data, and best practices for research dissemination from my colleagues in Sydney.

How is the Australian research environment different from what you were used to in Canada?

The team of scholars at the EIP was international. In fact, I shared an office with colleagues from Germany, Italy, Russia and Switzerland. The feedback and assistance that I received from these colleagues through our daily conversations were especially valuable. We also collaborated on some projects, such as organizing a Section on Electoral Integrity for the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) conference in Montreal. I appreciated the entire community of scholars in the Department of Government and International Relations at the University of Sydney. I have made some great contacts and friends who I would not have met

Electoral Integrity Project Interns: Holly Ann Garnett, Marco Valbruzzi and Margarita Zavadskaya



otherwise.

While I was in Australia, the Australian Political Science Association Annual Meeting was held in Sydney. This event was a great opportunity to see the broader Australian political science community. I would describe them as a very friendly and encouraging community of scholars.

What were some of the highlights of your time in Sydney?

One of the highlights of my time working with the EIP was a workshop on election security that the EIP presented with partners at the United Nations Development Program and the International IDEA. Election administrators from Afghanistan and Nepal joined us in Sydney for presentations and discussions relating to their own plans for improving the integrity of elections in their countries. This week of workshops gave me a better sense of the importance of my research for practitioners. It was encouraging to see how strongly election administrators desire to rely on data-based research for modifications of their design and practices. This continues to motivate me as I work on my dissertation.

Do you have any advice for CSDC students considering an international research opportunity as part of their PhD program?

I would encourage all CSDC students to consider an international exchange as part of their course of studies. I am certain that the network of colleagues in my field and collaborations that I developed while in Sydney will be key to my future success.

On a practical note, I would recommend choosing an exchange destination based on a programme or project in which you can immerse yourself. Being so tightly integrated in the Electoral Integrity Project during my time in Sydney was what made my experience so fruitful.

Holly Ann Garnett is a PhD Candidate in Political Science at McGill University. She serves as the McGill student representative to the Centre for the Study of Democratic Citizenship.



STUDENT GRANTS 2014-2015

STUDENT RESEARCH GRANTS:

"Comparing Election Management Bodies: Information, Communication and Transparency" Holly Ann Garnett (McGill)

"L'influence du précédent canadien sur le cadre référendaire écossais de 2014"
Èvelyne Brie (ULaval)

METHODS TRAINING GRANTS:

Anja Kilibarda (UdeM), David Trotter (McGill), Denver McNeney (McGill), Holly Ann Garnett (McGill), Janine Kanters (McGill), Joshua Borden (McGill), Monika Smaz (UdeM), Audrey Gagnon (UdeM), and Philippe Duguay (UQAM)

STUDENT TRAVEL GRANTS:

Alexandre Blanchet (UdeM), Anja Kilibarda (UdeM), Carol Galais (UdeM), Damien Bol (UdeM), Mickael Temorao (Laval), Mike Medeiros (McGill), Virginie Hebert (Laval), Xavier Campbell (McGill), Yannick Dufresne (ULaval), Audrey Dupuis (ULaval), Jean-François Daoust (UdeM), Monica Smaz (UdeM), Holly Ann Garnett (McGill), Dominic Duval (ULaval), Eric Guntermann (UdeM), Christ Chhim (McGill), Catherine Lemarier-Saulnier (ULaval), Xavier Brabant (UdeM), and Geneviève Chacon (ULaval).

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE GRANT:

The CSDC awarded Dominic Duval (ULaval) an international exchange grant to collaborate with Will Lowe at the University of Mannheim on the topic of parties' policy preferences between elections.

MEMBER GRANTS 2014-2015

SEED GRANTS:

"Sovereignist Attitudes and Minority Accommodation in Upper Chambers"
Mike Medeiros (McGill), Damien Bol (UdeM) and Richard Nadeau (UdeM)

"Scales of Equality: Municipal- and State-Level LGBT Policy in the US"
Benjamin Forest (McGill) and Allison Harell (UQAM)

FLEX GRANTS:

"Facteurs endogènes au vote économique au Québec" Marc-André Bodet (ULaval), François Gélineau (ULaval), Éric Bélanger (McGill), Richard Nadeau (UdeM)

"Minority Candidate selection in Canada and Sweden" Benjamin Forest (McGill) and Mike Medeiros (McGill)

"Lexicoder Translation Project: French Translation and Validation of the Lexicoder" François Pétry (ULaval)

WORKSHOP SUPPORT GRANTS:

"Political Communication in Mediated Democracies" (with NCCR Democracy)
Frédéric Bastian (UdeM)

"Conceptualizing the 'Roma Question' in Comparative Perspective" Laurie Beaudonnet (UdeM), Allison Harell (UQAM), and Roxana Barbulescu (Sheffield)

"Indexing the integration of Immigrants in Canada" – Metropolis Conference Workshop Allison Harell (UQAM) and Antoine Bilodeau (Concordia)

"Women's and Minority Representation" Benjamin Forest (McGill) and Mike Medeiros (McGill)

"The State of Democracy in the European Union" – with the European Union Centre of Excellence Sven-Oliver Proskch (McGill) and Laurie Beaudonnet (UdeM)

FLEX GRANT: REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND MINORITY GROUPS

By Mike Medeiros

three largest parties.

My postdoctoral project, in collaboration with Prof. Benjamin Forest, examines the representation of women and minority groups in Canada, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. We compare these countries to help evaluate the effects of different institutional arrangements and demographic compositions on political representation. Their different electoral systems, diverse populations, and different emphases on gender equality will help us see how our findings could apply more broadly.

The principal aim of the project is to understand how women and minorities are nominated as candidates and elected to office, and in particular, to examine the mediating role of political parties. In all of the countries we examine, political parties play a major role in selecting candidates, but do so in a variety of ways. Indeed, these roles sometimes vary among parties within the same country. In some instances, the national party organization exerts a strong, top-down influence by establishing strict rules for candidate selection. In others, local party organizations have a relatively high degree of autonomy. To capture both of these dimensions, we are conducting interviews with national and local party officials.

We began the Canadian interviews in the spring of 2015, and a CSDC Flex Grant enabled me to conduct interviews in Finland and Sweden

in the month of May. In Finland, I was able to meet with representatives of five major political parties. In Sweden, I interviewed officials from the national executive, as well as from two regional wings of the

three largest parties. Interviews with party elites provided insights into the political landscape in the two countries and the inner workings of their political parties. While written documents can explain formal party structures and selection processes, interviews help us understand how these work in practice and provide insight into informal standards, practices and goals. For example, there is little difference in the formal candidate selection process among parties in Sweden, yet the pattern of candidates is quite different. The fieldwork suggests that these variations are due to different partisan cultures and the respective party clienteles. In contrast, each party in Finland has a different selection procedure, indicating that differences in outcomes have a structural basis.

The opportunities for personal connections also provided access to documentation that is either difficult to find or reserved for internal party use. Establishing good relationships with party officials also facilitates follow-up inquiries that can then be conducted by phone or email.

The Political Science Department at the University of Gothenburg and the Department of Political and Economic Studies at the University of Helsinki were both generous hosts. They provided me a fully equipped office and arranged meetings with local scholars, including participation in an international workshop on experimental research at Gothenburg and a research presentation at Helsinki.

Mike Medeiros is a Québec Research Fund - Society and Culture (FRQSC) post-doctoral fellow at the Centre for the Study of Democratic Citizenship at McGill University. He received a flex grant from the CSDC to conduct research on the representation of women and minority groups in Canada, Finland, Sweden and the UK.



CONFERENCE GRANT: MARP PROJECT

Interview with Laurie Beaudonnet

What is the aim of the MARP Project?

The Mapping Anti-Roma Prejudice Project aims at investigating the individual and contextual explanations for anti-Roma attitudes in the European Union. Prejudice against the Roma community is one of the most resilient, widespread forms of prejudice across Europe, especially in Central and Eastern European countries. Over the past few years, anti-Roma violence and prejudice has significantly increased.

Our team, which includes Allison Harell (UQAM), Roxana Barbulescu (College of Europe) and myself, want to explain how these attitudes account for sociological and political logics at the individual level, as well as demographic, economic and media salience logics at the contextual level.

The seed grant we received in June 2014 enabled us to collect media data to study how the media talk about the Roma people in different countries, and to train five students over the year.

The conference grant we received in 2015 allowed us to host a workshop "Conceptualizing the 'Roma Question' in Comparative Perceptive," which was held on March 24, 2015.

What data did you collect?

We collected newspaper articles focusing on Roma in 23 countries, in two daily broadsheet newspapers (for five countries we only had one source available), for a one-year period. Newspapers were chosen based on quality and circulation. We then coded the data using Lexicoder, a software for automated content analysis. First we coded the terminology used to refer to the Roma people in the 23 national samples and in 20 different languages. Second, for a restricted number of countries (Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Romania), we analyzed the policy issues covered within these articles and the tone of the coverage (for English and French speaking countries).

What does your study show?

We show first that there is great variation in terms of the salience of the Roma issue across Europe. For instance, coverage ranged from an article every two weeks in Spain, Slovakia or Denmark, to four articles per week in France and more than six articles per week in Italy.

Second, the media does not talk about the Roma in the same way in all countries. They use different terms, some using strongly negative words. The terms used also partially reflect the history of migration of the Roma people in the country.

Finally, in the five countries for which we had more fine-grained data, we see that articles on Roma most often talk about crime or culture (especially music), portraying this group in situations that are either negative, colorful, or out of normality. This is along the line of research on other minorities.

The data and these results were presented in March at a comparative workshop we organized to bring together scholars working on minorities in Canada and in Europe, and at the 22nd International Conference of Europeanists held in Paris in July.

What are the next steps?

The results we just discussed are still very descriptive. Most of our efforts so far focused on documenting the methodology for the data collection and coding. We are now working on explaining these country variations in salience and coverage using multivariate analysis. More papers will also stem out from the data, with three students using it for their own research. Finally, we are in the process of expanding the project to compare how the media portray the Roma people as well as other minorities, and how this is linked to public opinion towards these different groups.

Laurie Beaudonnet is an Assistant Professor of political science at the University of Montréal and a member of the CSDC.



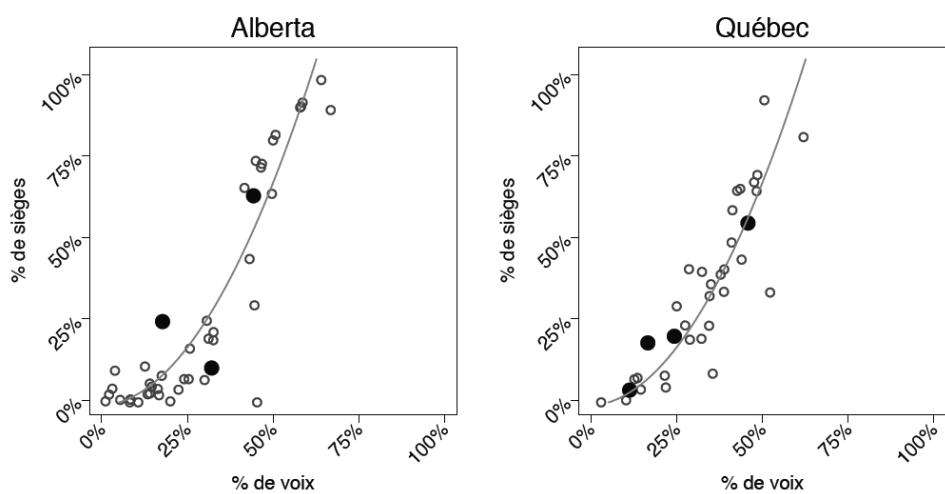
ALBERTA 2015: UNE ÉLECTION EXCEPTIONNELLE?

Par Marc-André Bodet

L'élection générale du 5 mai dernier pour renouveler la législature albertaine a créé une onde de choc en politique canadienne. Après plus de quatre décennies de gouverne conservatrice, le Nouveau parti démocratique a causé la surprise en remportant 54 sièges sur 87 et 40% des voix. Cette élection a été une véritable catastrophe pour le Parti progressiste-conservateur qui a terminé la soirée électorale avec 51 sièges en moins que lors de la précédente élection de 2012. On a également assisté à une consolidation de l'appui envers le Parti Wildrose qui a amélioré son sort en termes de sièges depuis la dernière élection (de 17 à 21 sièges) malgré une perte de 10 points de pourcentage dans les appuis.

Beaucoup de choses ont été dites et écrites depuis. Sans diminuer l'importance historique de ce scrutin, il est important de relativiser la singularité de cette élection dans une perspective comparée. Aux fins de l'analyse, une comparaison historique avec le Québec est proposée ici. En analysant les résultats électoraux de ces deux provinces depuis 1970 on remarque trois éléments importants.

Premièrement, il y a une forte volatilité dans les appuis aux partis tant en Alberta et au Québec. Toutefois, l'élection de 2015 en Alberta demeure exceptionnelle au même titre que celle de 2007 l'a été au Québec.



En estimant un simple modèle de moindres carrés ordinaires avec variable expliquée à la traîne (toutes les analyses sont disponibles sur demande), on trouve une association assez faible entre les appuis pour un parti donné à une élection et à la suivante. On parle de moins d'un cinquième de point dans les deux cas, du moins en excluant les partis marginaux. On remarque toutefois que les élections albertaine de 2015 et québécoise de 2007 sont particulièrement mal expliquées par ce modèle économétrique général. En d'autres mots, ce sont effectivement deux élections exceptionnelles. Sachant que l'élection de 2007 au Québec a finalement eu des conséquences bien temporaires sur la politique partisane québécoise. En sera-t-il de même en Alberta? Impossible de répondre pour le moment.

Deuxièmement, le mode de scrutin uninominal à un tour engendre des distorsions équivalentes dans les deux provinces malgré des dynamiques électoralles fort différentes. On utilise souvent une fonction quadratique simple pour prédire la transposition en sièges du pourcentage de voix. Le gain de sièges est effectivement curvilinéaire alors que chaque point de pourcentage additionnel augmente encore plus le pourcentage de sièges reçu. À ce titre, une simple comparaison graphique (voir graphique 1) est assez

frappante. On peut y voir que la relation est essentiellement la même dans les deux provinces. Dans le graphique, les cas de la dernière élection de chaque province sont mis en évidence. Les partis marginaux ont été exclus ici. On peut conclure que sur cet aspect, l'Alberta et le Québec sont des cas homogènes.

Troisièmement, l'accentuation du multipartisme en Alberta et au Québec suit une évolution semblable. En effet, l'estimation de la tendance temporelle dans l'évolution du nombre effectif de partis est essentiellement la même dans les deux provinces. Chaque élection depuis 1970 augmente en moyenne la compétition électorale d'un peu moins d'un dixième de parti effectif, avec un pouvoir explicatif du modèle autour de 50% de la variance dans la variable dépendante. C'est donc le manque de compétitivité des autres partis qui a permis au Parti progressiste-conservateur d'asseoir sa domination dans la province, pas le manque de compétition.

En conclusion, il ne faut certainement pas minimiser les conséquences de l'élection récente en Alberta. Mais il faut tout de même relativiser la spécificité du contexte albertain sur certaines dimensions, ainsi que les effets à long terme de la surprise néo-démocrate sur le succès futur du parti.

Marc-André Bodet est professeur au Département de science politique à l'Université Laval et chercheur du CÉCD.



DECLINE IN POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AMONG YOUTH

By Henry Milner

A study co-authored by myself and Eric Guntermann (UdeM) found that there is a significant decline in political knowledge among 18-25-year-olds in almost all long-established democracies. Using data from various countries, the study concluded that the arrival of the Internet has changed the way younger generations access political information. A new and deeper digital divide has emerged. On one side, there are those who use the Internet as a moat to avoid hearing about political information; on the other side, the Internet is used as a bridge to garner more political knowledge.

It has been long observed that youth participation in politics through activities such as voting has been dropping. In the 20 stable democracies analyzed in our study, political knowledge is greatest among people born in the 1970s. Following this, political knowledge began to decline, starting with people born in the 1980s. The decline roughly corresponds to the onset of the generation that grew up with the Internet. Although the Internet makes detailed knowledge available to the smaller numbers who are interested, it also makes avoiding political information easier for those who want to avoid it.

It may be important to note that the decline in political knowledge appears to be greater in some countries than in others. This may be due to the fact that some countries have begun addressing the issue by adopting civic education techniques that are adapted to the culture of the Internet generation. Perhaps Canada could learn from these examples to stem the decline of political knowledge among its youth.

Henry Milner is an invited scholar, Canada Research Chair in electoral studies in the Department of Political Science at the Université de Montréal, and an associate member of the CSDC.



On October 16, 2015 the centre held a successful panel discussion about the recent Canadian federal election. The panellists showcased their research on the election campaign, and discussed public opinion and media trends leading up to Election Day. Themes included the reliability of the election polls, new approaches in election studies and polling, comparison of the 2015 campaign dynamics with those of earlier elections, the usage of the Vote Compass, local aspects in the election, media highlights, and the diversity of political candidates. Speakers included Patrick Fournier (Université de Montréal), Daniel Rubenson (Ryerson University), Claire Durand (Université de Montréal), Benjamin Forest (McGill University), Yannick Dufresne (Université Laval) and Dominic Forest (Université de Montréal). The panel discussion was moderated by Richard Schultz (McGill University).

ELECTION PREVIEW: CANADA VOTES 2015



LA COMMUNICATION EN LIGNE FAVORISE-T-ELLE L'IMPLICATION CIVIQUE ET DÉMOCRATIQUE?

Par Tamara A. Small, Harold Jansen et Frédéric Bastien

L'expansion des réseaux informatiques et des technologies digitales a eu un impact sur presque tous les aspects de la société, de l'économie et de la culture. La sphère politique n'est pas en reste. En effet, au Canada, les gouvernements et les autres institutions démocratiques utilisent la communication numérique pour rejoindre les concitoyens. Les institutions gouvernementales à tous les niveaux ainsi que les partis politiques et les politiciens ont des sites web officiels et assurent une présence constante sur les médias sociaux.

En revanche, la recherche scientifique n'a pas démontré si les citoyens utilisent l'Internet autant qu'ils participent à la politique. Cet article cherche à savoir comment les Canadiens utilisent la communication en ligne dans leur participation politique.

Se basant sur les données du Sondage en Ligne sur la Citoyenneté Canadienne, cet article analyse l'effet de l'utilisation des communications digitales sur la participation politique canadienne. Les résultats montrent que la politique ne représente qu'une petite partie de l'ensemble des activités en ligne des Canadiens. Même si les gouvernements, les partis et les politiciens ont beaucoup utilisé les technologies digitales pour informer et répondre aux citoyens, l'étude montre qu'à peine la moitié des répondants ont utilisé l'Internet pour s'informer sur la politique ou pour en discuter.

Le fait que les moyens traditionnels de contacter les institutions gouvernementales et les politiciens demeurent plus répandus explique ces constats. Les répondants du sondage contactent les gouvernements ou les acteurs politiques d'abord par téléphone (32,1%) ou en leur parlant directement (31,9%). L'Internet (15,7%) et les courriels (11,7%) sont les moyens de communication les moins utilisés.

L'étude démontre que de tous les types d'activité politique en ligne, les pétitions électroniques sont les plus communes. Devenir ami ou suivre un acteur politique sur un média social demeure peu fréquent, même si les répondants affirment que médias sociaux représentent une plateforme propice au partage de contenu et d'opinions politiques.

L'étude montre une corrélation entre l'âge des répondants et l'utilisation politique des médias sociaux, les plus jeunes s'y impliquant davantage. Ainsi, les auteurs avancent que les gouvernements, les partis et les politiciens devraient offrir un contenu en ligne spécialisé pour les générations plus jeunes.

Pour appréhender l'activité politique en ligne, l'étude analyse à quel point les Canadiens ont accédé à des contenus politiques en ligne, comme les pages gouvernementales ou celles de politiciens. Les répondants du sondage devaient dire s'ils avaient visité un site gouvernemental, celui d'un parti ou d'un politicien ou s'ils

suivaient la page d'un parti ou d'un politicien sur un média social.

L'étude se penche ensuite sur la participation politique en ligne. Le sondage demandait si les participants avaient signé des pétitions électroniques, fait des dons à des organisations ou des partis politiques, suivi une page d'un acteur politique sur un média social et s'ils avaient participé à des discussions et débats politiques en ligne.

L'étude démontre que les citoyens canadiens n'utilisent pas l'Internet à des fins politiques autant que les gouvernements, les partis et les politiciens le font. L'Internet n'est qu'un moyen parmi d'autres qu'ont les citoyens pour participer dans la vie politique, alors que les moyens plus traditionnels d'implication civique, tels que les échanges face à face, les conversations téléphoniques et le courrier postal, demeurent importants. Il importe de considérer que différentes personnes utilisent des moyens de communication adaptés à leurs besoins particuliers.

Tamara A. Small est professeure au Département de science politique à l'Université de Guelph.

Harold Jansen est professeur au Département de science politique à l'Université de Lethbridge.

Frédéric Bastien est professeur au Département de science politique à l'Université de Montréal et membre du CÉCD.



DEMOCRACY AT ISSUE: HUMAN WELL-BEING, REPRESENTATION AND GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS

By Laurel Weldon

Is more democracy better? Is democracy better than autocracy? Amartya Sen (2011) has influentially argued that autocratic China outperforms democratic India on several critical measures of well-being, including infant mortality, life expectancy and immunizations.

In a new project, launched earlier this year (2015) at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, Bo Rothstein (now at Oxford) and his collaborators at the Quality of Governance Institute explore the question of whether democracy is an important determinant of human well-being. (Spoiler alert: they do not think it is). Political scientists, they contend, have too long studied democracy for its own sake, focusing on esoteric details of electoral systems, losing sight of what political science is (or should be) *for* - that is, improving the lives of human beings (Dahlberg and Holmberg 2013; Hallerod et al. 2013; Rothstein 2014).

Examining indicators of life expectancy, infant mortality, happiness, and citizen satisfaction, these scholars argue that factors such as government capacity or absence of corruption are of greater importance for human well-being than the features of democratic government on which political scientists typically focus, such as party competition or ideological congruence between voters and their representatives. Hallerod et al. (2013) find that "the degree of democratization does not seem to have any impact on child deprivation". Similarly, Dahlberg and Holmberg (2013) argue that "impartial and effective bureaucracies matter more than representational devices" for citizen satisfaction. Moreover, they argue that democracies are not necessarily better than autocracies: Rothstein and Holmberg contend that less democratic countries (like Singapore) are preferable, overall, to more democratic countries like the USA if we focus on human well-being.

While there is much to admire in these scholars determination to refocus our discipline, they are too quick to dispense with representational issues as key determinants of human well-being. Specifically, skipping over the ways that democracy affects the articulation and recognition of public problems obscures an important benefit of democracy, and a critical mechanism by which democracy shapes well-being. So far, exploration of whether democracy improves human well-being has focused on the implementation side, on state capacity and corruption, as they affect the government's ability to deliver the goods. Indeed, if we cannot rely upon some degree of government effectiveness in implementing the law (recognizing that laws are imperfectly implemented everywhere), the link between citizens and their votes, government action promoting well-being, and well-being itself is broken. National resources are syphoned off into private goods instead of being put to use improving public goods such as the reduction of poverty and improved education (Hallerod et al. 2013).

Further probing the surprisingly complex relationship between democracy and human well-being, I focus on the problem recognition and government action part of the equation. The most effective government in the world will not advance well-being if the most important problems are not being recognized and addressed. And for some people, and for some populations, democracy is necessary (if not sufficient) for the articulation and recognition of the most pressing and fundamental threats to well-being, which can range from environmental degradation to sexual violence to police brutality.

A particular advantage of democracies over autocracies is that marginalized and excluded groups have the freedom to organize and articulate their concerns both inside and outside government. The

external, civic avenue of representation is of particular importance for marginalized groups, who are often organized out of the very categories of efficient government and so-called "impartial" bureaucracy that the Q of G scholars celebrate. This advantage of democracy for marginalized groups will be visible, however, only in relation to specific issues, and only when one disaggregates the analysis to consider democratic performance in group-specific terms, rendering disparities in responsiveness among democracies, and between democracies and autocracies, more visible.

In a recent working paper, I develop this point with reference to government action on violence against women. I begin by outlining the theoretical bases for thinking about civil society as a critical element of democracy, and for looking at policy responsiveness as a key aspect of government performance. This approach has particular benefits for understanding how democratic government performance affects marginalized groups. Practically, this translates into a need to disaggregate the analysis of democratic government performance by group and issue.

Laurel Weldon (University of Pittsburgh, 1999) is currently visiting McGill as an O'Brien residential fellow in the Center for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism in the law school. She is Distinguished Professor of Political Science at Purdue University in Indiana, USA and founding co-editor of the new journal Politics, Groups and Identities.

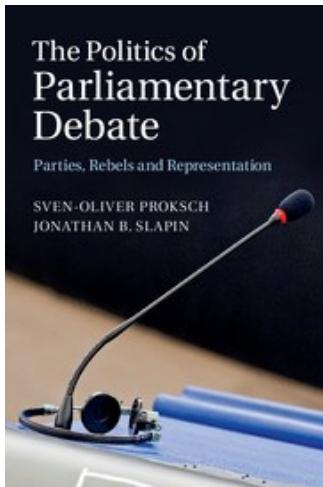
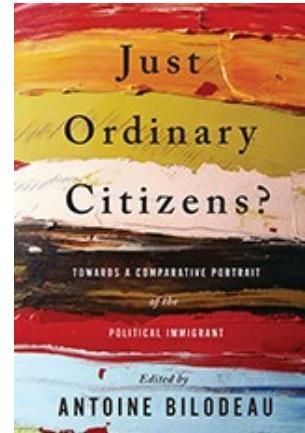


NEW ON THE SHELF

ANTOINE BIODEAU (ED.). 2015. *JUST OUR ORDINARY CITIZENS? TOWARD A COMPARATIVE PORTRAIT OF THE POLITICAL IMMIGRANT.* TORONTO: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS.

Since the 1960s, the number of immigrants living in liberal democracies has been steadily rising. Despite the existence of numerous studies on social, economic, and geographic integration, few books have addressed the integration of immigrants into the politics of their host countries. When it comes to politics, are immigrants just ordinary citizens?

This edited collection considers the political integration of immigrants in a number of liberal democracies. *Just Ordinary Citizens?* offers a behavioural perspective on the political integration of immigrants, describing and analysing the relationships that immigrants develop with politics in their host countries. The chapters provide both unique national insights and a comparative perspective on the national case studies, while editor Antoine Bilodeau offers both a framework within which to understand these examples and a systematic review of more than 300 studies of immigrant political integration from the last sixty years.



SVEN-OLIVER PROKSCH AND JONATHAN B. SLAPIN. 2015. *THE POLITICS OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE: PARTIES, REBELS, AND REPRESENTATION.* CAMBRIDGE: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Parliamentary debate is a fundamental aspect of democratic law-making. While law makers everywhere seek to express their views in parliament, there are large discrepancies in who has access to the floor across political systems. This book explains how parties and their members of parliament (MPs) structure parliamentary debate. Parties may actively seek to prevent some members from taking the floor while promoting opportunities for others. In doing so, they attempt to control the message that their partisans convey in parliament. The authors provide a theoretical model to explain the design of procedural rules in parliament, how the party leadership interacts with rebel backbenchers, and how MPs represent voters. The book explores political institutions, intra-party politics, electoral politics and legislative behaviour. It develops and tests a new theory of parliamentary debate, using data from the UK, Germany, New Zealand and the European Parliament.

ANDRÉ BLAIS, JEAN-FRANÇOIS LASLIER, AND KARINE VAN DER STRAETEN (ED.). *VOTING EXPERIMENTS.* NEW YORK : SPRINGER. (FORTHCOMING)

This book contains 16 contributions that were presented in the workshop 'Voting experiments', organized by the editors in Montreal on March 28-29, 2014. This workshop, where presentations were selected after an open call for papers, was organized within the framework of the *Making Electoral Democracy Work* Project. We offer a large perspective on voting experiments, aiming at showing the wide variety of experimental methods that can be used, as well as the wide variety of topics that can be addressed. We hope that this book will be of interest to both experimentalists and scholars working on voting behaviour, and will inspire additional research.

The objective of (most of) the voting experiments presented in this book is to understand how different facets of the voters' political and social environment influence their voting decisions. These experiments use a variety of methods – the book includes laboratory experiments, survey experiments and field experiments - but as experiments they all share a common denominator. In order to study the impact of the environment on voting decisions, they vary in a controlled way some key aspect of the environment in which the voter makes decisions in order to detect and isolate its effect on voting behaviour.

We hope that the readers will share our excitement with voting experiments. These methods have their limitations, there are many questions that cannot be addressed quite satisfactorily with them, but there is so much to be learnt from them. In the end, if we wish to understand how factors external to voters, such as the rules of the game, the context, or party strategies, influence voters' decisions, the logical way to proceed is to create situations when these factors are present or absent and to examine whether voters behave differently under these different contexts. These are precisely the questions that voting experiments are designed to address.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS / PUBLICATIONS RÉCENTES

The following is a selective list of recent publications from CSDC members. Members' names are bolded.

Liste de publications récentes des membres du Centre. Les noms des membres du Centre ont été mis en gras.

Barney, Darin, Gabriella Coleman, Christine Ross, Jonathan Sterne, and Tamar Tembeck (ed.). (forthcoming) *The Participatory Condition*. Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press.

Beaudonnet, Laurie (2015) "A Threatening Horizon: The Impact of the Welfare State on Support for Europe", *JCMS: Journal of Common Market*, 53(3): 457-475.

Bélanger, Éric and Richard Nadeau (2015) "Issue Ownership of the Economy: Cross-Time Effects on Vote Choice", *West European Politics*, 38 (4): 909-932.

Bilodeau, Antoine (2015) "Migrating Gender Inequalities? Immigrant Women's Participation in Political Survey Research", *International Migration Review*, Pre-published online.

Chacon, Geneviève, **Thierry Giasson** et Colette Brin (2015) "Le journalisme politique en 140 caractères. Le cas du Québec", *Sur le journalisme, About journalism, Sobre jornalismo*, 4(1): 34-49.

Chenjie Xia, **Dietlind Stolle**, Elisabeth Gidengil, and Lesley Fellows (2015) "Lateral Orbitofrontal Cortex Links Social Impressions to Political Choices", *Journal of Neuroscience*, 35(22): 8507-30.

Daignault, Pénélope, Audrey Dupuis, Boivin, M. et **Mickael Guillemette** (Forthcoming) "De la musique à la rhétorique: Une analyse de la publicité électorale télévisée au Québec", *Revue Communication*, 34 (1).

Daoust, Jean-François (2015) "Vote stratégique au Québec: analyse de l'élection de 2012", *Politique et sociétés*, 34: 3-15.

Dellis, Arnaud, and Mandar Oak (forthcoming) "Multiple Votes, Multiple Candidacies and Polarization", *Social Choice and Welfare*, Pre-published online.

Galais, Carol and André Blais (Forthcoming) "Beyond Rationalization: Voting out of Duty or Expressing Duty after Voting?" *International Political Science Review*, Pre-published online.

Godbout, Jean-François and Bjørn Høyland (Forthcoming) "Unity in Diversity? The Development of Political Parties in the Parliament of Canada (1867 - 2011)", *British Journal of Political Science*, Pre-published online.

Herrera, Helios, Massimo Morelli Salvatore Nunnari (forthcoming) "Turnout Across Democracies", *The American Journal of Political Science*, pre-published online.

James, Lo, **Sven-Oliver Proksch**, and Thomas Gschwend (2014) "A Common Left-Right Scale for Voters and Parties in Europe", *Political Analysis*, 22(2): 205-223.

Jessica L. Beyer, and **Fenwick McKelvey** (2015) "You Are Not Welcome Among Us: Pirates and the State", *International Journal of Communication*, 9:890-908.

Kanji, Mebs, Kerry Tannahill and Vincent Hopkins (2015) "Support for Political Community in Quebec: Some Evidence from Quebec and Canada", *Canadian Political Science Review*, 9(1): 193-211.

Lewis-Beck, Michael S., and **Ruth Dassonneville** (2015) "Comparative election forecasting: Further insights from synthetic models", *Electoral Studies*, 39: 275-283.

Luthra, Renee Reichl, and **Thomas Soehl** (2015) "From Parent to Child? Transmission of Educational Attainment Within Immigrant Families: Methodological Considerations", *Demography*, 52: 543-567.

Medeiros, Mike (forthcoming) "The language of conflict: The relationship between linguistic vitality and conflict intensity", *Ethnicities*.

Medeiros, Mike and **Benjamin Forest** (2014) "Unrepresented no more. Noncontiguous ridings could enhance Aboriginals' voice in our political institutions". *Inroads Journal*, 34: 118-125.

Medeiros, Mike, **Jean-Philippe Gauvin**, **Chris Chhim** (2015) "Refining vote choice in an ethno-regionalist context: three-dimensional ideological voting in Catalonia and Quebec", *Electoral Studies*, 40: 14-22.

Ruths, Derek, and Jürgen Pfeffer (2014) "Social Media and Large Studies of Behavior", *Science*, 346 (6213): 1063-1064.

Small, Tamara A., Harold Jansen, **Frédéric Bastien**, **Thierry Giasson** and Royce Koop (2014) "Online Political Activity in Canada: The Hype and the Facts", *Canadian Parliamentary Review* 37(4): 9-16.
"L'activité politique en ligne au Canada: surenchère et réalité," *Revue parlementaire canadienne*, 37(4): 10-17.

Soroka, Stuart, **Elisabeth Gidengil**, **Patrick Fournier** and Lilach Nir (forthcoming) "Do Women and Men Respond Differently to Negative News?" *Politics & Gender*.

Tessier, Charles, **Marc-André Bodet** et **François Gélineau** (2014) "Construire un échantillon représentatif: Le cas de Vote au Pluriel -- Québec", *Revue Canadienne de Science Politique*, 47(4): 697-715.

Vissers, Sara and **Dietlind Stolle** (2014) "Spill-over effects between Facebook and on/offline political participation? Evidence from a two-wave panel study", *Journal of Information Technology and Politics*, 11 (3): 259-275.





CENTRE POUR L'ÉTUDE
DE LA CITOYENNETÉ DÉMOCRATIQUE
CENTRE FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP

Le Centre pour l'étude de la citoyenneté démocratique rassemble des chercheurs et des professeurs provenant de cinq universités au Québec qui font des recherches liées à l'étude de la citoyenneté démocratique. Le but du Centre est de développer des perspectives interdisciplinaires en utilisant plusieurs méthodes afin d'étudier les enjeux auxquels les démocraties font face dans un monde en constante évolution.

Le Centre a été créé en 2008 sous le leadership d'Elisabeth Gidengil. En juin 2013, Dietlind Stolle est devenue la nouvelle directrice du Centre. Frédéric Bastien occupe présentement le poste de directeur associé du CECD. Le Centre comprend 30 professeurs, près de 70 étudiants aux cycles supérieurs et chercheurs postdoctoraux ainsi que 15 membres associés venant du Canada et d'ailleurs.

Les objectifs principaux du Centre sont de promouvoir la recherche scientifique sur des questions fondamentales reliées à la citoyenneté démocratique, de contribuer aux débats sur les politiques publiques pour le renforcement de la démocratie au Canada et à l'étranger, de prendre un rôle de leader dans le développement de grands projets de recherche qui traversent les frontières et de fournir un environnement qui s'enrichit au fil des formations et des ateliers pour les étudiants des 2e et 3e cycles et les chercheurs postdoctoraux.

Les recherches du Centre offrent des analyses en profondeur d'un large éventail de questions importantes se concentrant sur trois axes: les citoyens et la représentation politique démocratique, l'engagement civique ainsi que la diversité ethnique.

The Centre for the Study of Democratic Citizenship (CSDC) brings together a group of scholars from five Québec universities, who work on research related to democratic citizenship. The purpose of the Centre is to develop inter-disciplinary and multiple methodological perspectives in the study of challenges that democracies face in a rapidly changing world.

The Centre was established in 2008 under the leadership of Elisabeth Gidengil. In June of 2013, Dietlind Stolle became the new Director of the Centre. Frédéric Bastien is the Associate Director of the CSDC. The Centre is currently comprised of 30 faculty members, nearly 70 graduate students and postdoctoral fellows, and 15 Canadian and international Associate members.

The Centre's main goals are to promote scientific research on fundamental questions relating to democratic citizenship, to contribute to policy debates on strengthening democracy both in Canada and abroad, to take a leadership role in the development of large-scale cross-national research projects, and to provide an enriched training environment for graduate students and postdoctoral fellows.

The center's research provides in-depth analysis of a wide range of relevant questions focusing on three axes: citizens and democratic representation, civic engagement, and diversity and democratic citizenship.

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