D2.1: An online catalogue of the relevant data sources

[WP2 – Simulation]

The information in this document is available on the PaCE webpage
http://bit.ly/2ZqhYDj and on Twitter http://bit.ly/2zqkudx

Populism and Civic Engagement

Lead authors	Ruzha Smilova (CLS)
	ruzha@cls-sofia.org
Other contributors	Magnús Yngvi Jósefsson (RVK)
	Marco Fölsch (PLUS)
	Martin Dolezal (PLUS)
	Reinhard Heinisch (PLUS)
	David Barnard-Wills (TRI)

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Scope of the deliverable D2.1

This deliverable presents a selection of the data that is helpful in either specifying or validating the simulation in the PaCE project.

The following criteria are used in order to classify the collection of the datasets:

– General: data on macro factors (state of democracy, of electoral, media, and other systems)
– Election studies: data on voters' attitudes and behaviour
– Data on political parties positioning, electoral results and government formation
– Data on citizens values
– Data collected by teams working on populism specifically

Disclaimer

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The PaCE project consortium respect the protection of personal information and data and adhere strictly to the rules set down by data protection legislation, how we handle the data and the rights of participants to the research – information according to **Articles 13, 14 and 21 and the Articles 37, 38 and 39 related the Position and tasks of the data protection officer of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)**.

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T2.1 – Catalogue of public data relevant to the case studies

1. **General: data on macro factors (state of democracy, of electoral, media, and other systems)[1]**

Name	URL	Description
Global state of democracy indices	https://www.idea.int/data-tools/tools/global-state-democracy-indices	GSDI, developed by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), depict democratic trends at the country, regional and global levels across a broad range of different attributes of democracy from 1975–2017. The indices present data for 158 countries around the world and consist of 5 main democracy attributes (representative government, participatory engagement, fundamental rights, checks on government and impartial administration) and 16 sub-attribute scores per country per year.
Voter turnout database	https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout	The International IDEA's Voter Turnout Database is the best resource for a wide array of statistics on voter turnout from around the world. It contains the most comprehensive global collection of voter turnout statistics from presidential and parliamentary elections since 1945. Always growing, the database also includes European Parliament elections, as presented by country using both the number of registered voters and voting age population as indicators, and in some cases the data includes statistics on spoilt ballot rate.
Direct democracy database	https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/direct-democracy	International IDEA's Direct Democracy Database provides global comparative data about how four mechanisms (referenda, initiatives, recalls, signature collection) of direct democracy are organized in 197 countries across the globe.
Electoral System Design Database	https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design	International IDEA's Electoral System Design Database provides comparative data on electoral systems used in 217 countries and territories across the globe. Compared to other similar datasets, this expansive international coverage makes this database the most comprehensive source of information in the elections field. Interactive tools, including maps and graphs, allow users to easily compare regions and sub-regions, filter necessary data and export raw data for further analyses. Country pages provide in depth country level data in a historical format.

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[1] All data/datasets in this category are public.

Name	URL	Description
Polity IV Project: Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2017	http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html	The Polity IV dataset - annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats, coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with total population greater than 500,000 in 2017 (SPSS and Excel data; PDF codebook) - covers all major, independent states in the global system over the period 1800-2017. It is a living data collection effort - it constantly monitors regime changes in all major countries and provides annual assessments of regime authority characteristics, changes and data updates.
Freedom in the World (annual reports, data and ratings)	https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world	Freedom House's flagship annual report, assessing the condition of political rights and civil liberties around the world. It is composed of numerical ratings and supporting descriptive texts for 195 countries and 14 territories. Freedom in the World has been published since 1973, allowing Freedom House to track global trends in freedom over more than 40 years.
Freedom of the Press	https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-press	Freedom House annual report on media independence around the world assesses the degree of print, broadcast, and digital media freedom in 199 countries and territories. Published since 1980, it provides numerical scores and country narratives evaluating the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influence reporting, and economic factors that affect access to news and information. Freedom of the Press is the most comprehensive data set available on global media.
Freedom on the net	https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-net	Freedom house annual reports feature a ranked, country-by-country assessment of online freedom, a global overview of the latest developments, as well as in depth country reports. *Freedom on the Net* has expanded from covering 15 countries in 2009 pilot edition to 65 in the latest report.
Nations in Transit	https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/nations-transit	Freedom House's research project on democracy in the 29 formerly communist countries from Central Europe to Central Asia. The flagship of the project is an annual survey of democratic reform that has been published since 1995, and with the same methodology since 2003. Nations in Transit also publishes briefs on topics relevant to democratic reform in the region. The Nations in Transit annual report researchers score the countries on a scale of 1 to 7 in seven categories: National Democratic Governance, Local Democratic Governance, Electoral Process, Independent Media, Civil Society,

Name	URL	Description
		Judicial Framework and Independence, and Corruption. Category scores are based on a detailed list of questions available here. These category scores are straight-averaged to create a country's "Democracy Score" on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being the most democratic, and 7 the least.
Democracy time-series data, release 3.0, 2009	https://www.pippanorris.com/data	This data-set is in a country-year case format, suitable for cross-national time-series analysis. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 191 nations with over 600 variables from 1971 to 2007. In particular, it merges the indicators of democracy by Freedom House, Vanhanen, Polity IV, and Cheibub and Gandhi, selected institutional classifications and also socioeconomic indicators.
Democracy cross-national data, release 4.0, fall 2015	https://www.pippanorris.com/data	This data-set facilitates comparisons of 193 contemporary states. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 193 nations with over 1000 variables.

2. Election studies: data on voters' attitudes and behaviour

Name	URL	Description
Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)	http://www.cses.org/	Collaborative program of research among election study teams from around the world. Participating countries and provinces include a common module of survey questions in their post-election studies. The resulting data are deposited along with voting, demographic, district and macro/electoral system variables. The studies are then merged into a single, free, public dataset for use in comparative study and cross-level analysis. The research agenda, questionnaires, and study design are developed by an international committee of leading scholars of electoral politics, political science, and survey research. The design is then implemented in each country and province by their foremost social scientists. 5 Modules, of which most relevant for PaCE: M1 (1996-2001) on impact of electoral institutions on political behaviour, the nature of cleavages and alignments, and the evaluation of democratic processes. M2 (2001-2006) on representation and accountability. M3 (2006-2011) on perceptions, assessment and responses to the variety and quality of political choices: do political

Name	URL	Description
		systems provide meaningful alternatives and electoral competition. M5 (2016-20121) on citizens' perceptions of political elites and out-groups, and implications for electoral democracy. All data public and accessible after registration.
European Election Studies (EES)	http://europeanelectionstudies.net/	The European Election Studies (EES) are about electoral participation and voting behaviour in European Parliament elections, but more than that. They are also concerned with the evolution of an EU political community and a European public sphere, with citizens' perceptions of and preferences about the EU political regime, and with their evaluations of EU political performance. European Election Studies include more components than the postelection surveys among representative samples of voters. These additional components include content analyses of party manifestos ("Euromanifestos"), elite surveys and content analyses of media news. Data are public.
What Europeans really want: five myths debunked	https://www.ecfr.eu/specials/what_europeans_really_want_five_myths_debunked#country-results	Report based on a large sample-size pan-European poll carried out by YouGov for the European Council on Foreign Relations (early 2019). The questions covered the issues that are driving voters' thinking about the European Union, and their decisions on how to vote in the European Parliament elections. 46,000 polled, countries covered: Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, and Sweden. Data owned by YouGov polling agency and are not public.
The Hansard Society audit of Political Engagement	https://www.hansardsociety.org.uk/publications/reports/audit-of-political-engagement-16	The Hansard Society audit of Political Engagement is a time series study providing an annual benchmark to measure political engagement in Great Britain. It gauges public opinion about politics and the political system and more broadly the general health of our democracy. The study provides a snapshot of public perceptions of and engagement with politics at a given moment in time. All data public.
The British Election Study (BES)	https://www.britishelectionstudy.com/data/_https://www.britishelectionstudy.com/	The British Election Study (BES) is one of the longest running election studies world-wide and the longest running social science survey in the UK. It has made a major contribution to the understanding of political attitudes and behaviour over nearly sixty years. All data public.

Name	URL	Description
MEDW 2014 Belgian National Election Study	https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/7GA3IT	This dataset was produced within the framework of the Making Electoral Democracy Work project. It contains pre-election and post-election survey data from the 2014 Belgian national, regional and European elections held jointly on May 25. Making Electoral Democracy Work (MEDW) is an international collaborative project that was conducted between 2009 and 2017 by a large team of political scientists, economists, and psychologists from Canada, Europe, and the United States. Its goal was to examine how the rules of the game (especially the electoral system) and the electoral context (especially the competitiveness and salience of the election) influence the dynamic and reciprocal relationship between voters and parties. To do so, the project gathered data for different types of elections held in Canada, France, Germany, Spain, and Switzerland between 2010 and 2016. In each country, two sub-national units, typically regions, were studied. The analyses were complemented by laboratory and online experiments, as well as data on the parties' campaigns. A selection of the project publications can be found at http://electoraldemocracy.com/publications. For more information on the project visit the project website (http://electoraldemocracy.com) or read André Blais, "Making Electoral Democracy Work," Electoral Studies 29 (2010): 169–70. (2017-08-25). All data public.
Danish National Election Study 2015	http://dda.dk/catalogue/31083?lang=en	The survey includes 2,001 complete interviews with a response rate of 48.4. The interviews were collected by Statistic Denmark survey by a combination of web and face-to-face interviews. The data was collected between 19 June and 27 October 2015. 84.6 % of the interviews were collected before 1 September 2015. The sample was drawn from the civil registration system (CPR) that contains the entire eligible population. The sample was limited to those falling in the age interval 18-75 years old (incl.) on Election Day. Data can be ordered.
The Finnish National Election Study (FNES) 2019	https://www.vaalitutkimus.fi/en/	The FNES is implemented shortly after the parliament election in April 2019. The aim is to analyse the voting behaviour of the Finnish voters and to provide explanations of the election outcome. The FNES 2019 is conducted by the Finnish National Election Study Consortium, consisting of 30 political scientists from Åbo Akademi University, University of Tampere, University of

Name	URL	Description
		Helsinki and University of Turku. The collection of election data is coordinated by Åbo Akademi University. In conjunction to the Election Study, the fifth module of the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) is collected. The main method for data collection is face-to-face interviews conducted in all of Finland. Because of the magnitude of the study, the interviews are supplemented with a drop-off questionnaire, which the respondents complete and send in afterwards or fill in online. The work with the questionnaires is coordinated by the University of Tampere. All data are public.
French Electoral Study 2017	http://nesstar.sciences-po.fr/webview/index.jsp?v=2&node=0&submode=ddi&study=http%3A%2F%2F10.36.1.5%3A8082%2Fobj%2FfStudy%2Ffr.cdsp.ddi.FES2017&mode=documentation&top=yes	The French Electoral Study 2017 (FES 2017) is the fifth French election inside the CSES framework. It was realized after the 2017 presidential elections in France. The description of the survey and its methodology can be found in: Gougou F. and Sauger N., The 2017 French Election Study (FES 2017) : a post-electoral cross-sectional survey, Data, Measures and Methods, 2017. Dedicated to the relation of voters to politics and electoral decisions, it also includes specific questions, for example on public policy preferences, values, as well as on life conditions and social paths of the respondents. This survey integrates all variables from CSES as well as numerous other electoral survey classical indicators in France as well as worldwide. Data available upon registration on CSES site.
Italian National Election Study 2018	http://www.itanes.org/en/	The Itanes (Italian National Election Studies) Association promotes a research programme on voting behaviour in Italy, the origins of which date back to the early 1990s, when the Istituto Carlo Cattaneo Research Foundation conducted two post-election surveys (1990 and 1992) within the context of a project devoted to the study of change in the Italian political system. For the 1994 elections the Cattaneo's research programme was joined by various researchers from several different universities, and in December 2007 they founded the Itanes Association. Over the last fifteen years Itanes has carried out large sample surveys immediately after parliamentary and other elections, with funds provided by the Ministry for the University and Research, various universities, and the Istituto Cattaneo. Moreover, Itanes has acquired, re-

Name	URL	Description
		organised, and rendered available data drawn from preceding surveys stretching back to the 1970s, in order to develop a robust historical documentation concerning Italian voting behaviour. Itanes studies intend to establish a dialogue with the social science community specialising in electoral studies by making available datasets for any researcher that requests them. Itanes regularly published the findings of its surveys with the Italian publisher Il Mulino. Data available upon request at http://www.itanes.org/dati/
Dutch Parliamentary Election Study 2012	https://www.nkodata.nl/study_units/view/11	The DPES 2012 consists of two parts: A first round of interviews (CAPI) and a self-completion questionnaire (PAPI). The interviews with respondents were held in the first seven weeks after the elections. After the interview the interviewee obtained a self-completion questionnaire to fill out. About one week after the interview, a new appointment was made in order for the interviewer to collect the questionnaire. This was done in order to increase the PAPI-response. An important difference with earlier versions of the Dutch Parliamentary Election Study is that usually there were two rounds of interviews held, one before and one after the elections. In 2012 the two rounds were put together into one combined round of CAPI-interviews after the elections. All data public.
National Election Surveys Norway	https://nsd.no/nsddata/serier/norske_valgundersokelser_eng.html	The Norwegian Election Research Programme was launched in the middle of the 1950's. The programme cooperated with Norsk Gallup Institute A/S for sample survey data collection in the election studies covering the Storting elections in 1957, 1965, 1969 and 1973. Since 1977 the programme has cooperated with Statistics Norway (SSB) for the data collection for these studies. The election studies are intended to give statistical data for research covering elections and political processes in Norway. Data available upon order.
CIUPANEL Spain 2014-2016	https://www.upf.edu/web/survey/research-projects-data	Crisis and challenges in Spain: attitudes and political behaviour during the economic and the political representation crisis (CIUPANEL). All data public.
Swedish Election Study 2014	https://valforskning.pol.gu.se/english	The Swedish National Election Studies Program (SNES) was established in 1954 by Jörgen Westerståhl and Bo Särlvik and is today a high profile network of researchers at the Department of Political Science in Gothenburg. The Program serve as a collaborative platform for

Name	URL	Description
		Swedish and international scholars interested in studies of electoral democracy, representative democracy, opinion formation, and voting behaviour. All data available from the Swedish National Data Service, upon application at https://snd.gu.se/en/catalogue/order-data.
Austrian National Election Study (AUTNES) 2017	https://www.autnes.at/en/data-download/general-election-2017/	In general, the 'Demand Side' aims to describe and to explain voting behaviour of Austrian voters in national parliamentary elections. Recurring goals for the national elections 2017 are: (1.) to provide high-quality survey data for the public and the scientific community and (2.) to carry out research on the main topics of voter behaviour. Research on the national elections 2017 will be based on two main components: A mixed-mode panel survey (telephone/online) carried out pre- and post-election (3 waves) An online panel study carried out between June and December 2017 (6 waves). The Supply Side addresses classic and novel research questions on the dynamics in parties' issue emphasis and party position-taking, the focus of parties on their leaders, and how parties deal with their rivals and with track records, and the candidates' and constituency parties' campaign strategies 'on the ground'. In the 2017 general election campaign, the Supply Side collects data that jointly provide a comprehensive overview of political supply. It does so mainly via detailed quantitative analyses of (a) party manifestos, (b) advertisement & newspapers, (c) party websites, and (d) social media accounts (on Facebook and Twitter). Moreover, the research team is in charge of the 2017 survey of all parliamentary candidates. All data public.
German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) 2017	https://www.gesis.org/en/elections-home/gles/	The German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) is a DFG-funded project which made its debut just prior to the 2009 federal election. GLES is the largest and most ambitious election study held so far in Germany. Although the initial mandate is to examine and analyse the electorate for three consecutive elections, the aspired goal is to integrate the project within GESIS as an institutionalized election study after the federal election of 2017, and hence to make it a permanent study. All data public.

Name	URL	Description
Die Allgemeine Bevölkerungs umfrage der Sozialwissens chaften (ALLBUS) 2018	https://www.gesis.org/en/allbus/allbus-home/	ALLBUS is a multi-topic survey program. Consequently, each ALLBUS survey is built around one or two alternating main topical modules (e.g. 'political participation' or 'social inequality'). A changing set of individual questions and item batteries additionally covers smaller areas of interest. Finally, each survey contains a set of questions, which are part of every ALLBUS survey. Except for a limited number of important sociological indicators (e.g. political interest), this constant set of questions is made up of the ALLBUS demography module, which collects detailed socio-demographic data on the respondent, his or her spouse or partner, the respondent's parents and other kin. Also part of every ALLBUS data set are survey paradata, geographical classifications and derived data. All data are public.
Hellenic National Election Studies (ELNES) 2015	https://www.openicpsr.org/openicpsr/project/100074/version/V16/view;jsessionid=CF46C5920F4441E39E9074C8AA1D4816	The project Hellenic National Election Studies (ELNES) facilitates research on the causes and consequences of voting behaviour and on the way democracy works in a country under financial crisis. ELNES produces hundreds of euro worth of data on electoral behaviour in Greece at a fractional cost. By effectively taking advantage of new technology tools, ELNES provides a unique resource for scholars interested in deep and consequential questions on Greek politics. All data are public.
Swiss Electoral Studies (Selects) 2015	https://forscenter.ch/projects/selects/	The Swiss Election Study (Selects) has been investigating the electoral behaviour of Swiss citizens in national elections since 1995. The project sheds light on the dynamics of the citizens' opinion formation as well as on the determinants of their political participation and voting choice for a specific candidate or party. In addition, a survey of the candidates collects data on their campaign activities, policy positions and views on representation. Since its launch in 1995, Selects has generated a series of datasets enabling long-term comparisons while constantly incorporating innovative new research questions. Selects is funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) and has been centred at FORS since 2008. All data public.
Icelandic National Election Study	https://fel.hi.is/icelandic_national_election_study_icenes	ICENES is an extensive study of the electoral and political behaviour of voters in Iceland. Research topics include voting behaviour, attitudes towards political parties and democracy, the most important political tasks,

Name	URL	Description
(ICENES) 2016		participation in primaries and other issues on the political agenda. ICENES is part of the Nordic Electoral Democracy (NED) a Nordic collaborative program on democracy and elections; Comparative Studies of Electoral Systems (CSES) and True European Voter (TEV) which are international collaborative programs on election studies. All data public.
Estonian National Election Study (ENES) 2011	http://www.enes.ee/national-elections-2011/	ENES 2011 is a post-election survey, part of the CSES (3rd wave), with the fieldwork period lasting from March 7th to March 25th 2011 (additional interviews for data consistency check were carried out from 14th to 18th April 2011). The mode used was computer assisted personal interviewing. The interviews were conducted in Estonian and Russian. A total of 1000 interviews were conducted. Data available upon request at http://www.enes.ee/request_access/
Lithuanian National Election Study (LNES) 2012	http://www.lnes.tspmi.vu.lt/	The Lithuanian National Election Study (LNES) was conducted for the first time in 2012 by the team of the International Relations and Political Science of Vilnius University. It included a face-to-face post-election survey, pre-election and post-elections internet panel survey, a media monitoring during the electoral campaign, and a survey of the candidates to the Lithuanian parliament. LNES was funded by the Research Council of Lithuania (MIP-17/2012). Obtaining the data requires registration.
Polish National Election Study (PGSW) 2005	http://www.ads.org.pl/opis-szczegE.php?v=E&id=34	Polskie Generalne Studium Wyborcze (Polish National Election Study) has a research formula in the field of politics sociology and political sciences. In most of democratic countries there is an institution called National Election Study. Following the decision of Scientific Research Committee (KBN), taken in 1997, Poland joined the group of these countries. Only then was Polish National Election Study (PGSW) set up and it joined international scientific circles. The research tool implemented by PGSW comprises among others of a comparative part; so called CSES module (Comparative Study of Electoral Systems) covering about 50 political systems of the countries of all continents. All data public.

Name	URL	Description
Irish National Election Study (INES)	https://www.ucd.ie/issda/data/irishnationalelectionstudy/	The Irish National Election Study (INES) is an extensive five-wave panel survey of (initially) 2663 respondents carried out by the ESRI through the period 2002-2007 and encompassing the Irish general elections of 2002 and 2007 as well as the local and European Parliament elections of 2004. This was the first ever such study of electoral behaviour in the Republic of Ireland. All data are public.

3. Data on political parties positioning, electoral results and government formation[2]

Name	URL	Description
Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES)	https://www.chesdata.eu/	The Chapel Hill expert surveys estimate party positioning on European integration, ideology and policy issues for national parties in a variety of European countries. The first survey was conducted in 1999, with subsequent waves in 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014. The number of countries increased from 14 Western European countries in 1999 to 24 current or prospective EU members in 2006 to 31 countries in 2014. In this time, the number of national parties grew from 143 to 268. The 2014 survey includes all EU member states, plus parties in Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey. Separate surveys were conducted in the Balkan candidate countries. Questions on parties' general position on European integration, several EU policies, general left/right, economic left/right, and social left/right are common to all surveys. More recent surveys also contain questions on non-EU policy issues, such as immigration, redistribution, decentralization, and environmental policy.
The Manifesto Project (MARPOR)	https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu/	The Manifesto Project provides the scientific community with parties' policy positions derived from a content analysis of parties' electoral manifestos. It covers over 1000 parties from 1945 until today in over 50 countries on five continents. The DFG-funded MARPOR project continues the work of the Manifesto Research Group (MRG) and the Comparative Manifestos Project (CMP).

[2] All data/datasets in this category are public.

Name	URL	Description
EUandI 2014	http://euiresdata.eui.eu/xmlui/handle/123456789/23	The EUandI dataset is composed of two parts: a coded record of the political position of parties in the 2014 European Parliamentary elections, and data from a general survey of user profiles in the 2014 European Parliamentary elections.
ParlGov	http://www.parlgov.org/	ParlGov is a data infrastructure for political science containing information for all EU and most OECD democracies (37 countries). The database combines approximately 1600 parties, 950 elections (8800 results), and 1500 cabinets (3700 parties).

4. Data on citizens values

Name	URL	Description
European Social Survey (ESS)	https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/	The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically driven cross-national survey that has been conducted across Europe since its establishment in 2001. Every two years, face-to-face interviews are conducted with newly selected, cross-sectional samples.
European Value Study (EVS)	https://europeanvaluesstudy.eu/	EVS covers a period spanning from 1981 to 2017 with a core questionnaire repeated over time surveyed on representative samples of the resident adult population in each country. Over time, the EVS methodology has been strengthened to bring the data quality to high level. Each national survey conforms to guidelines designed to ensure quality and consistency.
World Value Survey (WVS)	http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org	The World Values Survey is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. The survey, which started in 1981, seeks to use the most rigorous, high-quality research designs in each country. The WVS consists of nationally representative surveys conducted in almost 100 countries which contain almost 90 percent of the world's population, using a common questionnaire. The WVS is the largest non-commercial, cross-national, time series investigation of human beliefs and values ever executed, currently including interviews with almost 400,000 respondents. Moreover the WVS is the only academic study covering the full range of global variations, from very poor to very rich countries, in all of the world's

Name	URL	Description
		major cultural zones. The WVS seeks to help scientists and policy makers understand changes in the beliefs, values and motivations of people throughout the world. Thousands of political scientists, sociologists, social psychologists, anthropologists and economists have used these data to analyse such topics as economic development, democratization, religion, gender equality, social capital, and subjective well-being. These data have also been widely used by government officials, journalists and students, and groups at the World Bank have analysed the linkages between cultural factors and economic development.
The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)	http://issp.org/menu-top/home/	The ISSP is a cross-national collaboration programme conducting annual surveys on diverse topics relevant to social sciences. Established in 1984 by its founding members Australia, Germany, Great Britain and the US, the ISSP has since included members covering various cultures around the globe. 19 EU MS + Norway, Iceland and Switzerland. Since its foundation, over one million respondents have participated in the surveys of the ISSP. All collected data and documentation is available free of charge.
British Social Attitudes Surveys	http://www.britsocat.com/	Every year the British Social Attitudes survey asks over 3,000 people what it's like to live in Britain and how they think Britain is run. Since 1983 the survey has been tracking people's changing social, political and moral attitudes. The surveys are carried out by NatCen Social Research. Data available upon registration and free of charge for universities, charities, NGOs.
Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Study	https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/documentation/mainstage	Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Study, is a longitudinal survey of the members of approximately 40,000 households (at Wave 1) in the United Kingdom. Households recruited at the first round of data collection are visited each year to collect information on changes to their household and individual circumstances. The overall purpose of Understanding Society is to provide high-quality longitudinal data on subjects such as health, work, education, income, family, and social life to help understand the long-term effects of social and economic change, as well as policy interventions designed to impact upon the general wellbeing of the UK population. Data available via the UK Data Service.

5. Data collected by teams working on populism specifically

Name	URL	Description
Timbro's Authoritarian Populism Index	https://populismindex.com/#about	Timbro's Authoritarian Populism Index is the only Europe-wide comprehensive study that aims to shed light on whether populism poses a long-term threat. The Index explores the rise of authoritarian populism in Europe by analysing electoral data from 1980 to 2019. The survey begins with 1980, since the overwhelming majority of today's populist parties emerged during the 1980s and 1990s. Countries are included as soon as they are categorised as a "free" society by Freedom House. Results are included for every party in all elections to national parliaments.
Norris and Inglehart (2019) - Cultural Backlash: Trump, Brexit and Authoritarian-Populism	https://www.pippanorris.com/cultural-backlash-1	The book sets out a general theory ("cultural backlash") explaining polarization over the cultural cleavage dividing social liberals and social conservatives in the electorates and how these values translate into support for Authoritarian-Populist parties and leaders in the U.S. and Europe. Norris and Inglehart draw on statistical data and a wide literature to argue that patterns of voting for populist parties show substantial intergenerational differences. European Social Survey data used to develop populist and authoritarian/libertarian scales and statistical analyses explore variations along these to confirm the arguments regarding generational differences and the cultural backlash. Norris and Inglehart's hypothesis (that patterns of voting for populist-authoritarian parties are related to individuals' positions) is tested on the derived scales. For the European data, this involved a classification of parties to identify those that can be defined as authoritarian-populist, and this is followed by statistical analyses.
Team Populism	https://populism.byu.edu/Pages/Data	Team Populism brings together renowned scholars from Europe and the Americas to study the causes and consequences of populism. Seek to answer why some populist parties, leaders or movements are more successful than others. General argument is that populism is best understood as a combination of individual and contextual issues ("demand side") and the availability of successful leaders ("supply side"). Expanding on this broad framework by studying multiple levels of analysis,

Name	URL	Description
		the team draw on different methodological tools, including experiments, surveys, and comparative analysis. To facilitate this work, individual teams are organized around functional tasks.
Hawkins et al. (2019) - The Ideational Approach to Populism. Concept, Theory, and Analysis	https://www.routledge.com/The-Ideational-Approach-to-Populism-Concept-Theory-and-Analysis-1st/Hawkins-Carlin-Littvay-Kaltwasser/p/book/9781138716537	Team Populism's edited volume with contributions by renowned scholars on populism in Europe and the Americas, proposing a causal theory and methodological guidelines – a research program – based on the ideational approach to studying populism. Argues that populism exists as a set of widespread attitudes among ordinary citizens, and that these attitudes lie dormant until activated by weak democratic governance and policy failure. It offers methodological guidelines for scholars seeking to measure populist ideas and test their effects. And, to ground the program empirically, it tests this theory at multiple levels of analysis using original data on populist discourse across European and US party systems; case studies of populist forces in Europe, Latin America, and the US; survey data from Europe and Latin America; and experiments in Chile, the US, and the UK. Contains rich data that help answer questions about the causes and effects of populism.
The Global Populism Database (Guardian version)	https://populism.byu.edu/Pages/Data Coding rubric: http://populism.byu.edu/App_Data/Publications/Populism%20codebook_The%20New%20Populism%20201903%20(2).pdf	The most up-to-date, comprehensive and reliable repository of populist discourse in the world. Commissioned by the Guardian and built by Team Populism, a global network of scholars dedicated to the scientific study of the causes and consequences of populism. The database provides insight into the extent of populist rhetoric in the speeches of government leaders across the world over the past two decades. The dataset measures the populist discourse of presidents and prime ministers from 40 countries around the globe between 1999 and 2019. Data points consists of a single, average score for each term of executive. Data were produced through holistic grading of political speeches.

Name	URL	Description
The PopuList	https://popu-list.org/	The PopuList is the result of close cooperation between academics and journalists, initiated by The Guardian. The list consists of European parties that can be classified as populist, far right, far left and/or Eurosceptic, and obtained at least 2% of the vote in at least one national parliamentary election since 1998. The list has been thoroughly peer-reviewed by more than 30 academics.
A Drunken Guest in Europe?: The influence of populist radical right parties on democratic quality	https://populism.byu.edu/Pages/Data	Data and replication files for A Drunken Guest in Europe by Robert A. Huber and Christian H. Schimpf. Includes secondary data which were used to create the dataset as well as replication files for the analysis and the figures. It covers radical right populist parties in 30 European countries from 1990 to 2012. The data was collected in 2015.
Central and Eastern Europe Populism	https://populism.byu.edu/Pages/Data	Measures the level of populist discourse in speeches given by chief executives in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and select Western European countries. Covers 80 leader-terms in 28 countries between 1992 and 2013. Data collected March-May 2013 by Kirk Hawkins and Bojana Kocijan at Central European University in Hungary.
Statista: Populism in Europe – statistics and facts	https://www.statista.com/topics/3291/right-wing-populism-in-the-european-union/	Presents statistics about populism in Europe, it includes information on recent European election results, and how the emergence of the populist movement has disrupted the post-war political order. The dossier also includes opinion polls regarding how people perceive populist parties and leading figures within the movement. Paid access to some of the data.