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A Contextual Analysis of Electoral Participation Sequences

Lausanne Conference on Sequence Analysis (LaCOSA)

6th-8th June, 2012

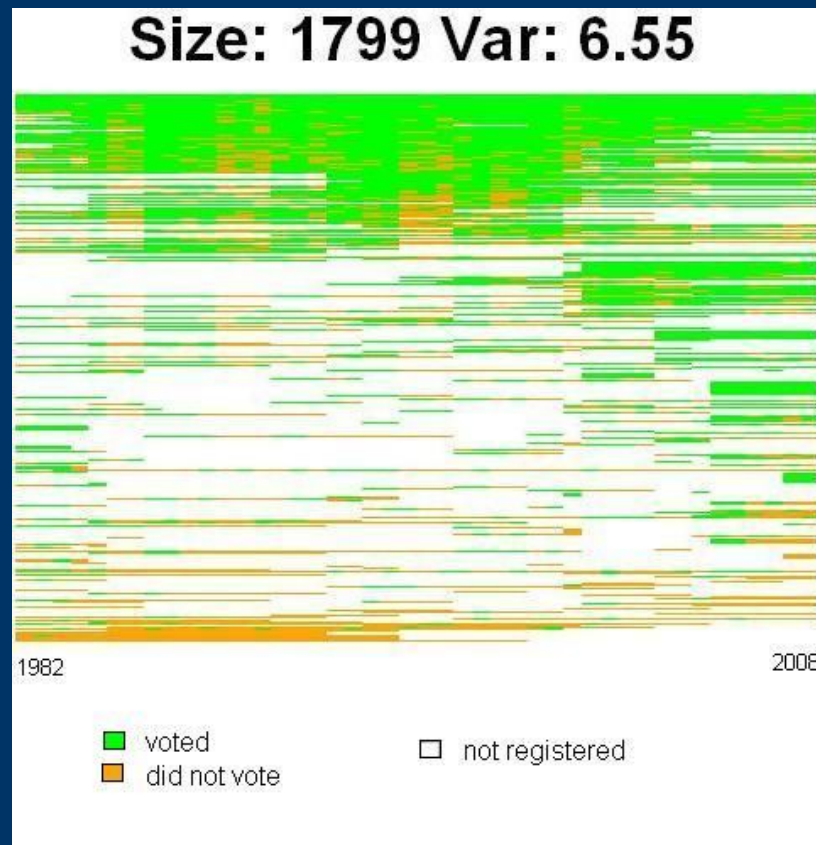
- A contextual study of turnout in a French town, based on signature lists of 1982-2008
 - Main result: the correlation of participation behavior inside households
 - Complementary/exploratory results: how does the position in the household influence participation?
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General aims and questions (1)

- Studying turnout from signature lists, not surveys:
 - More reliable data on turnout
 - Not so bad covariates
 - Very long sequences (44 ballots): contextualization in time
 - A case study of one polling station (500-800 simult. voters, 1799 sequences, ca. 30,000 obs.):
 - The methodology can be generalized
 - We do not claim that all the results are general
 - We are also interested in the specific local context
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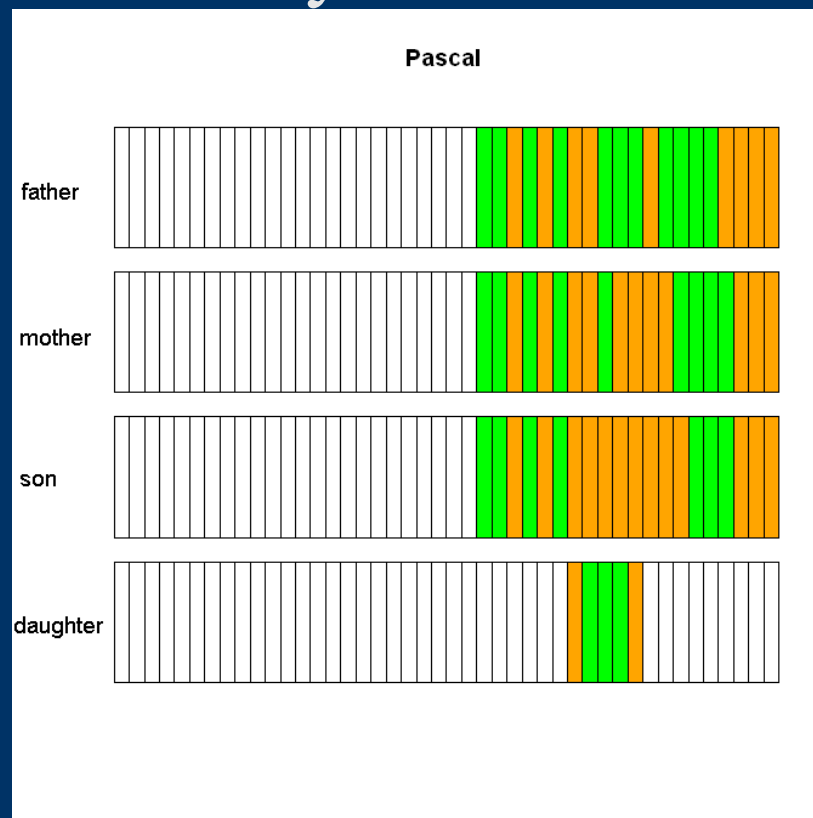
General aims and questions (2)

- Voting as a socially embedded behavior
 - Few constant participationists (15%, or constant abstentionists: 6%); nor a random behavior either
→ which correlations?



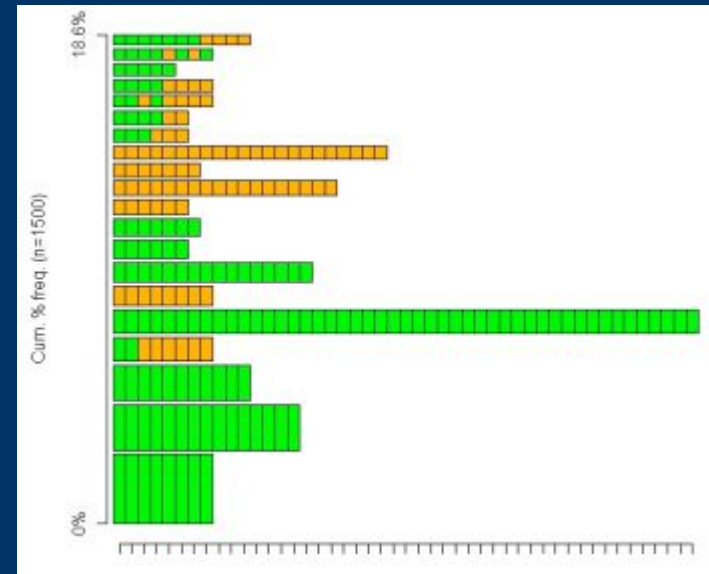
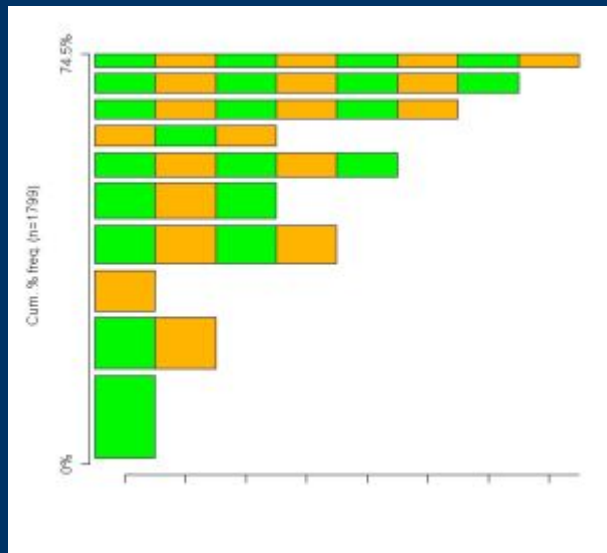
General aims and questions (3)

- Voting as a socially embedded behavior
 - Which correlations?
 - Electorate households: a multi-level view & still another way to contextualize



Digression: Visual representations of participation sequences

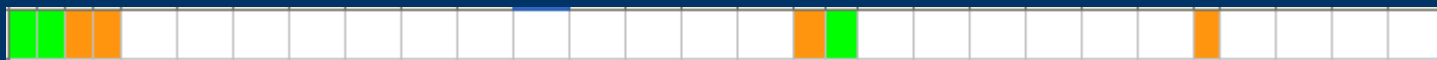
- Advantage: thinking about non-constant voters, "misregistration", etc.



- Drawback: a misleading view of time?

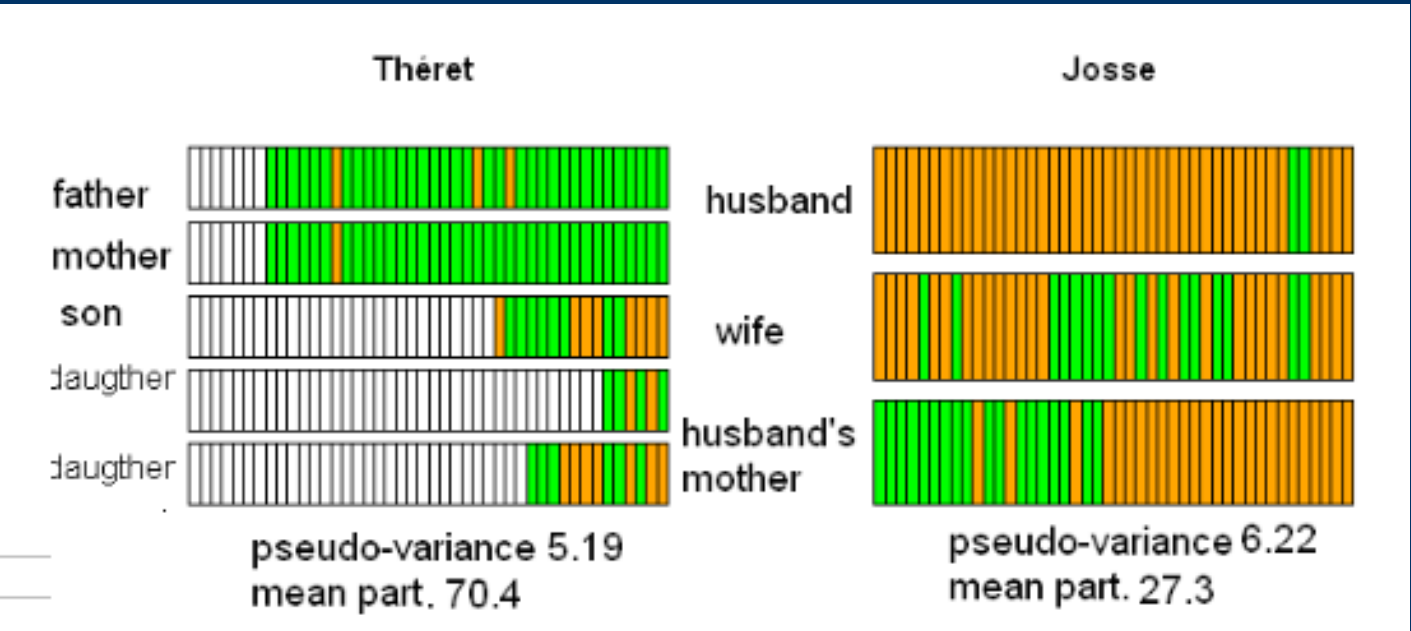
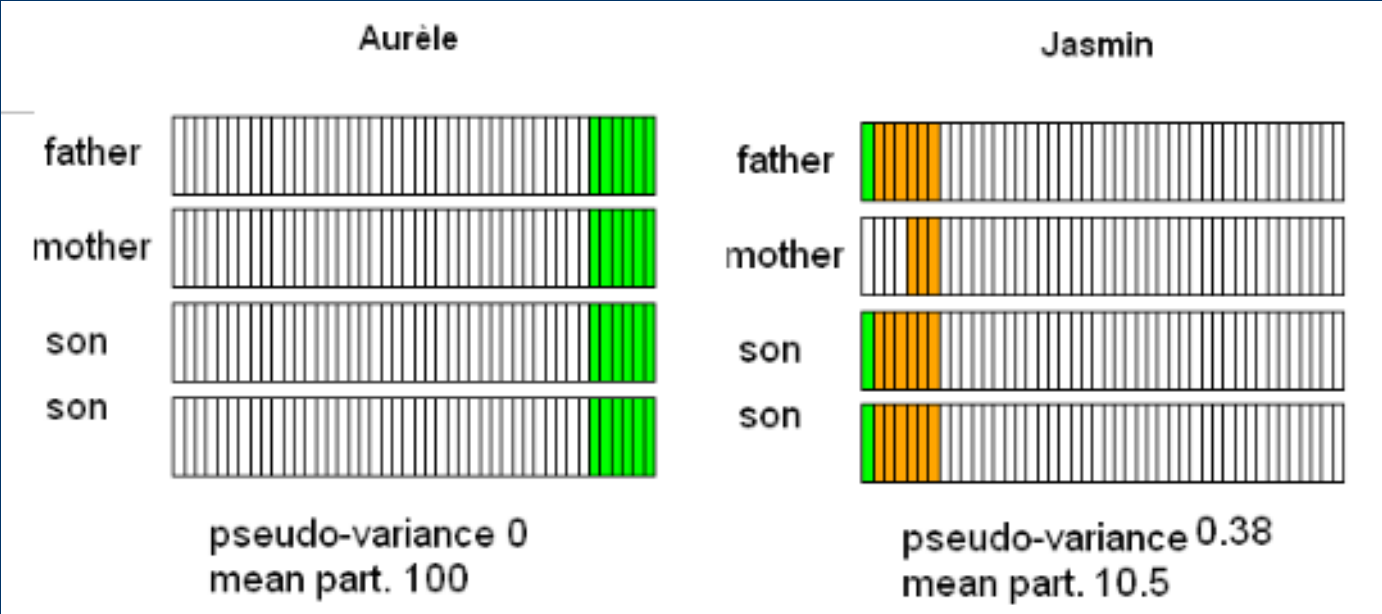


or



Correlations inside households (1)

- How do we characterize individual sequences?
 - Mean (total) participation rate
 - Change of behavior index
 - A 3rd definition of similarity across sequences: similarity in exact patterns of vote and abstention
 - Optimal matching distance with high icosts (no or few indels)
 - Not a simple count of exact matches, because of the "non-registered" state (dealt with via lower scosts)
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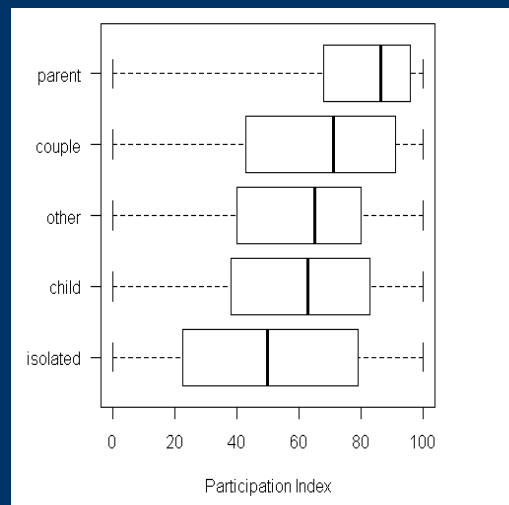


Correlations inside households (2)

- A significant household effect for each of the three definitions of similarity
(better results than the address effect)
 - ANOVA on participation rate and change of behavior index
 - Pseudo-ANOVA on exact patterns thanks to TraMineR!

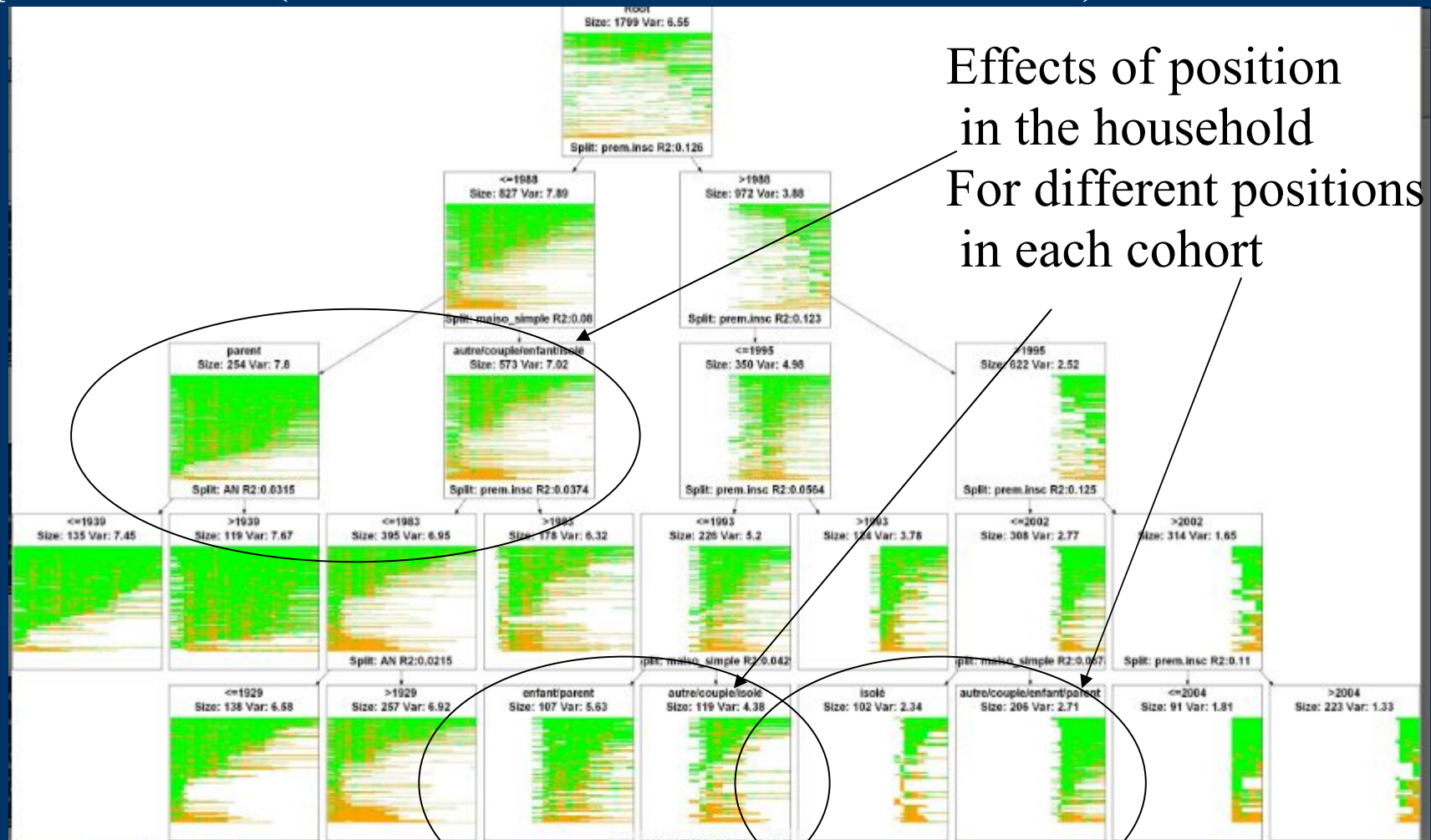
Correlations inside households (3)

- Multi-level multiple regression, participation rate:
 - A very important household effect
 - Effects of age and registration date reflecting local history
 - Significance of the position in the household



Going further (1)

- A multivariate view of similarities in exact patterns? (but not a multi-level view...)



Going further (2)

- Getting more sequential

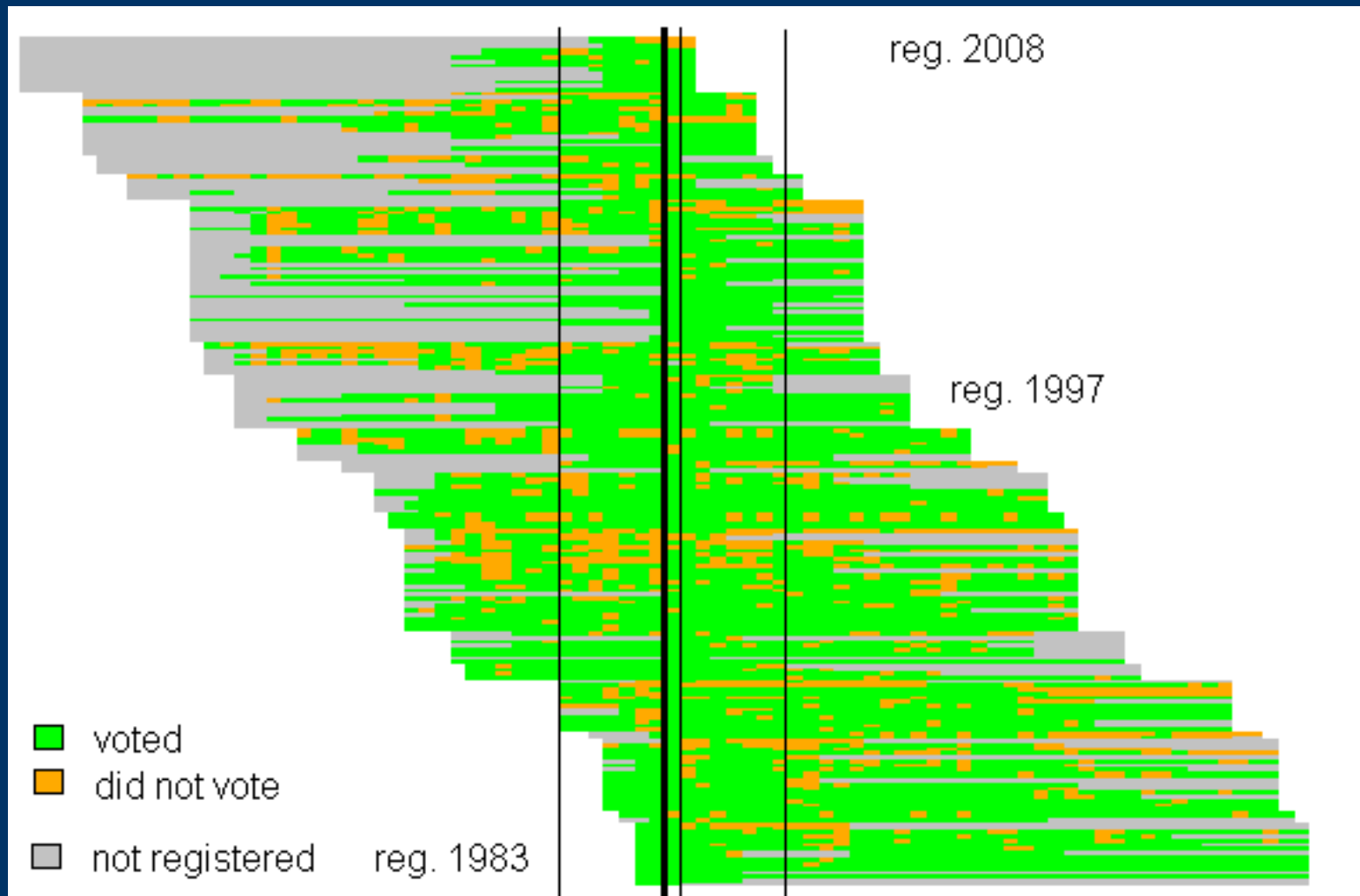
"Parents" participate more than "couples" in aggregate. But how does it work?

What happens when couples of potential voters become parents of potential voters?

→ subsample of 120 children → 215 parents

Alignment on an "external event":
first ballot with a registered child





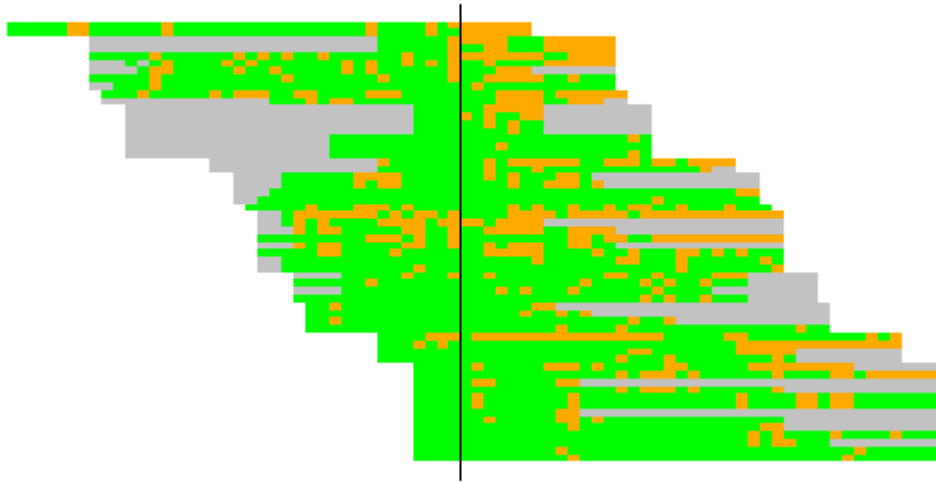
Strong effect on one ballot (the first for the child)

non reg. → 100% vote; vote → 94% vote; abst. → 71% vote

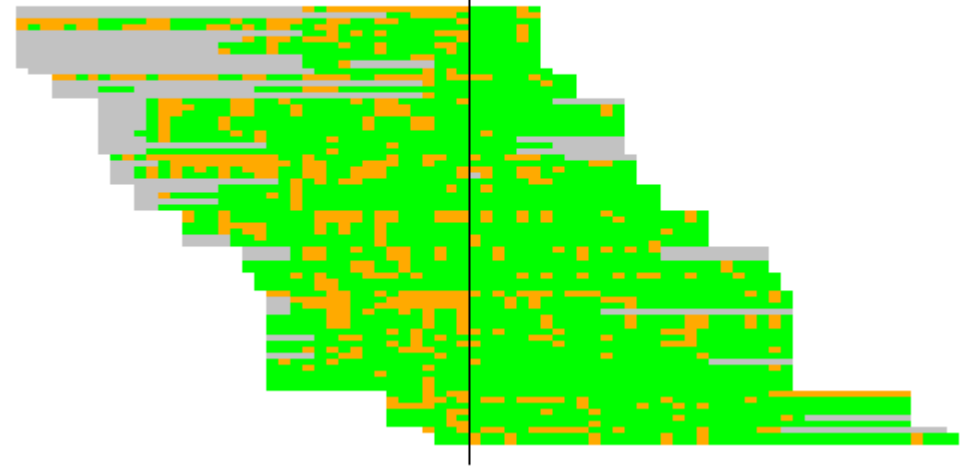
Going further (3)

- An event, not a turning point:
no long-standing, significant, general effect
of becoming parents of voters
(on 7+7 polls / on the whole trajectory)
 - Then why would parents vote more?
 - Children not (really) leaving the place?
 - Exploring differences between cases
with increasing/decreasing participation
Nothing obvious/visual exploration
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Decrease - N=58



Increase - N=71



Decrease when the event occurs early and/or the parents leave afterwards (not because of age)

+ (seemingly) decrease in less wealthy neighborhoods

→ a turning point, unless you leave ("misregistration") and/or different social groups/relationships to the place

To be continued...
