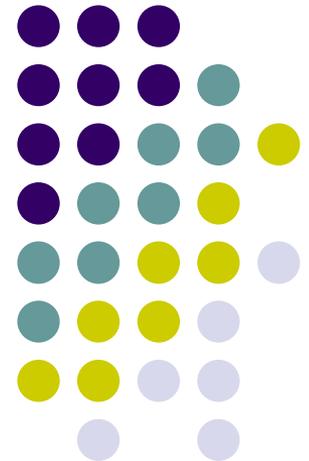


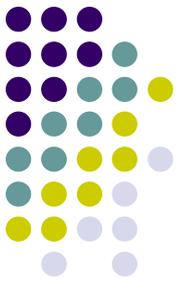
# Polimetrics

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## Lecture 4 Comparative Manifesto Project and Beyond



# Explaining differences between CMP scale positions and Expert Surveys judgements



Note however that **also** the CMP dataset is a **static** measure in relative terms, given that it cannot take into considerations what happens in the **inter-electoral period!**

For doing that, analyzing **parliamentary speeches** could be a possible alternative...

## ...content analysis of parliamentary speeches

First, we can analyze “vote-of-confidence debates”.

In Italy the cabinet has to pass a confidence votes before getting into office (investiture).

During such debates the PM presents the policy programme of the government discussing in detail all the priority of the policy agenda

Party leaders or prominent MPs reply by explaining their reason for supporting or not the government in the confidence vote

We have been analyzing investiture debates from 1919 to 2014 (and we are keeping the database updated) → ILSD



# ...content analysis of parliamentary speeches

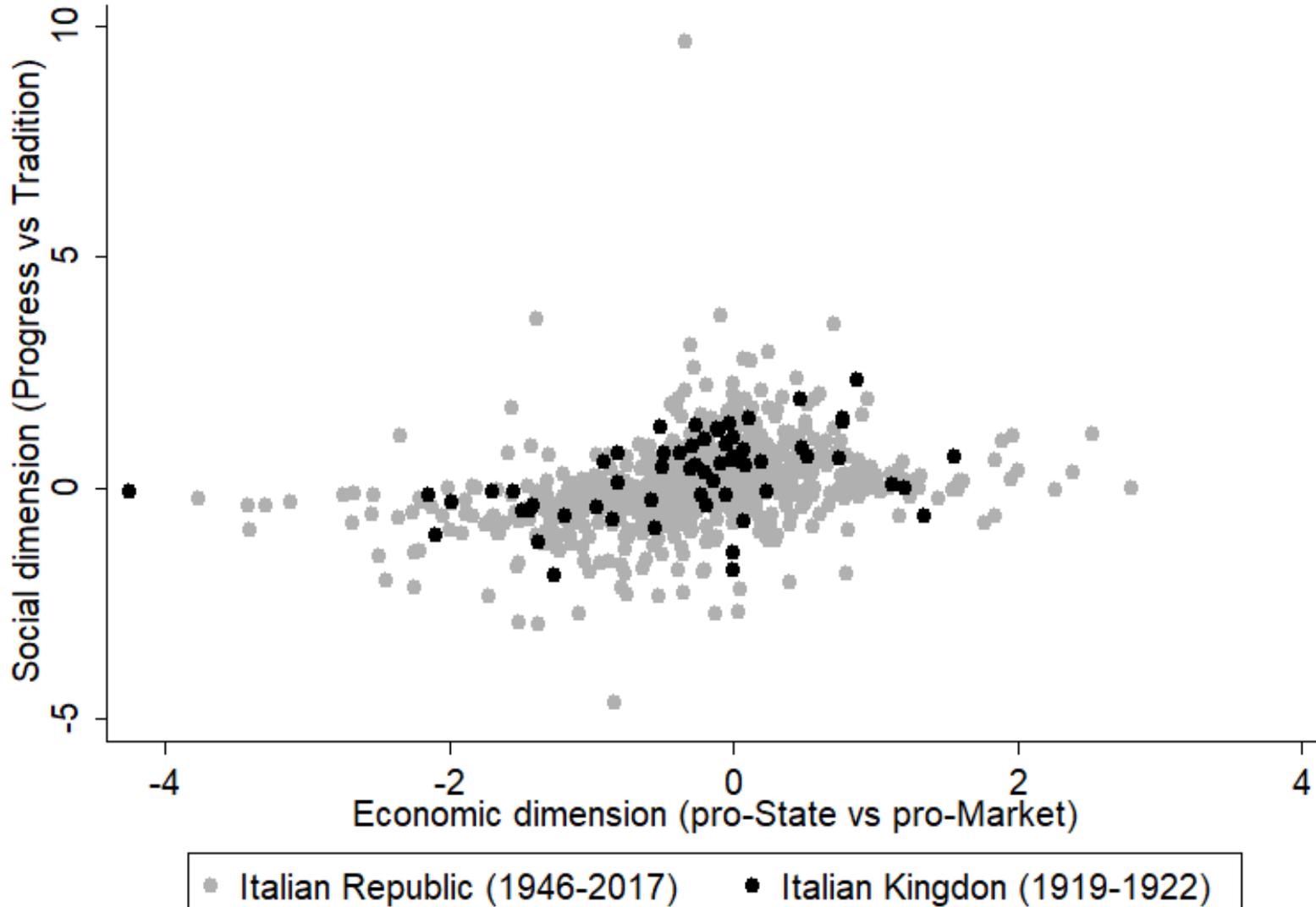
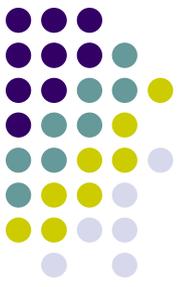


Italian Legislative Speeches Dataset (ILSD)

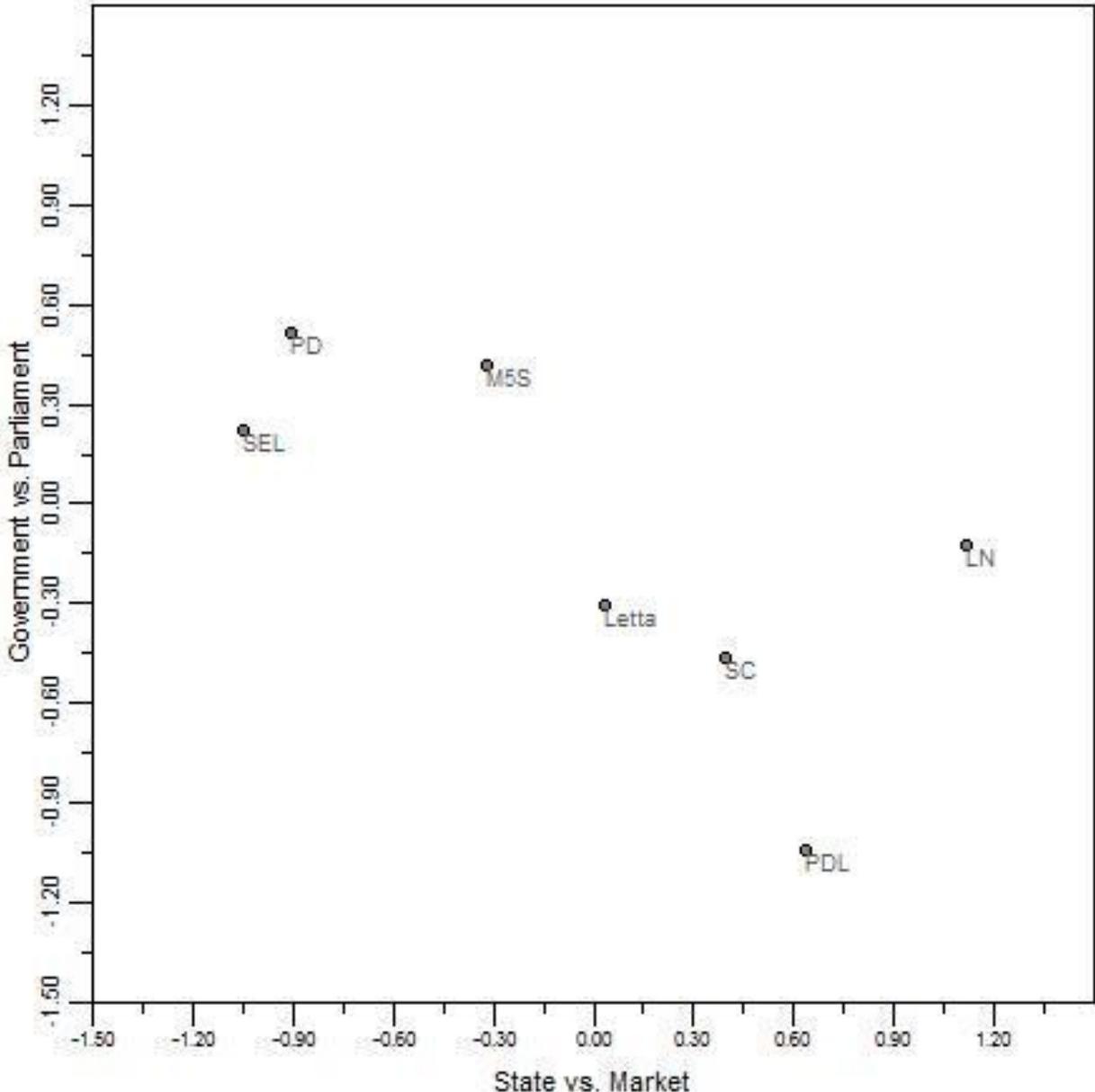
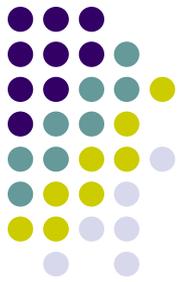
What about the Coding Scheme? We modified the CMP ones to take into account some peculiar features of Italian politics not caught by CMP

The original 56 CMP categories were extended up to 68, For example, we included extra-categories to capture all positive and negative references made by parties to Catholic Church, Soviet Union and Fascism.

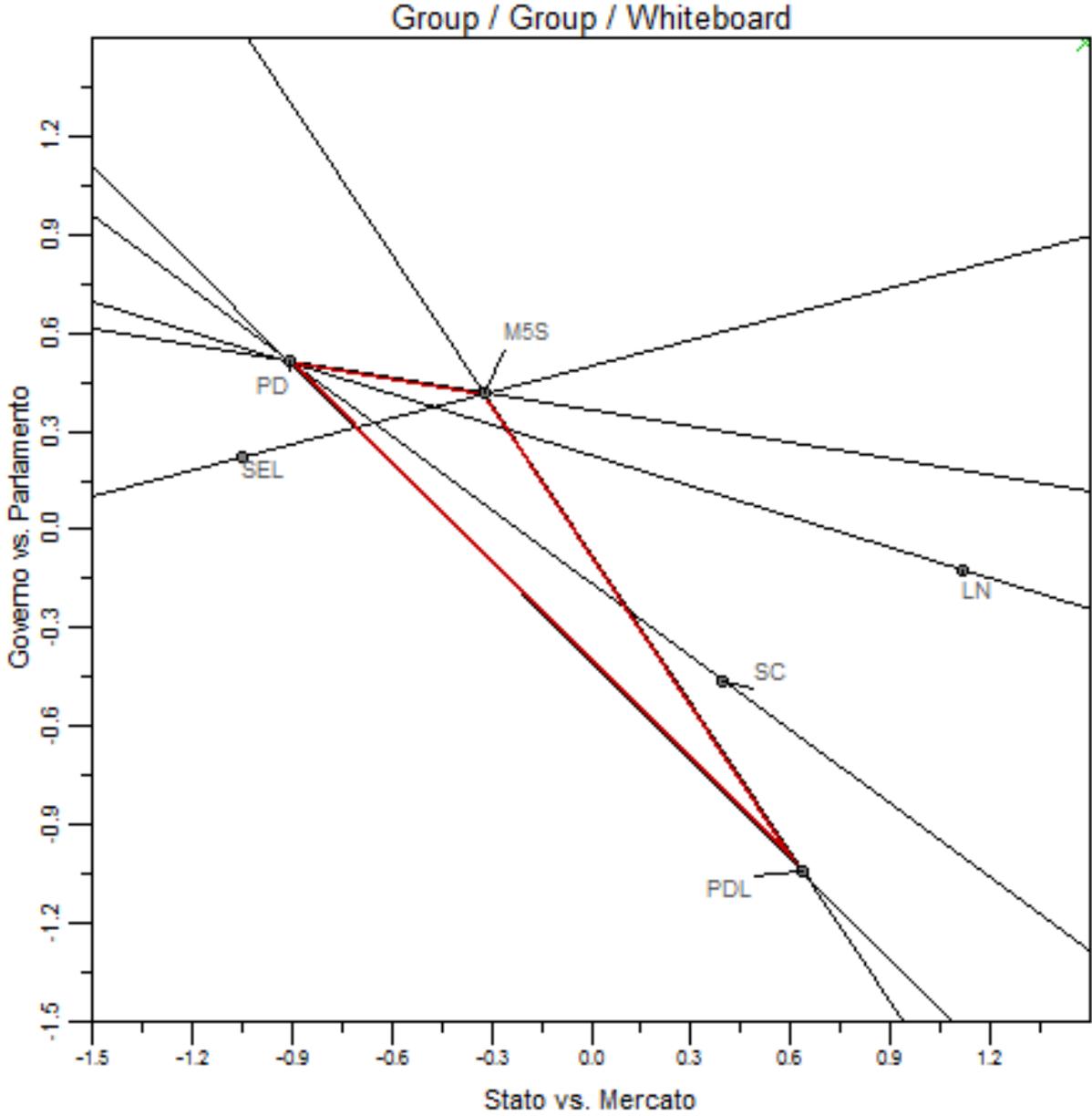
# ...content analysis of parliamentary speeches



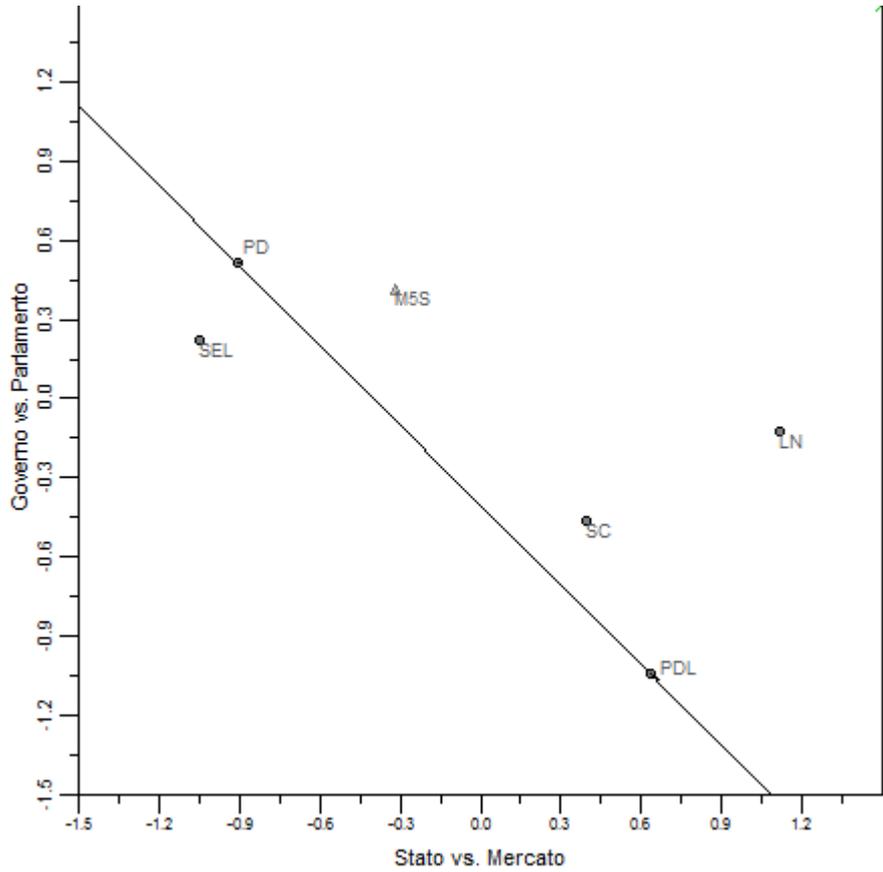
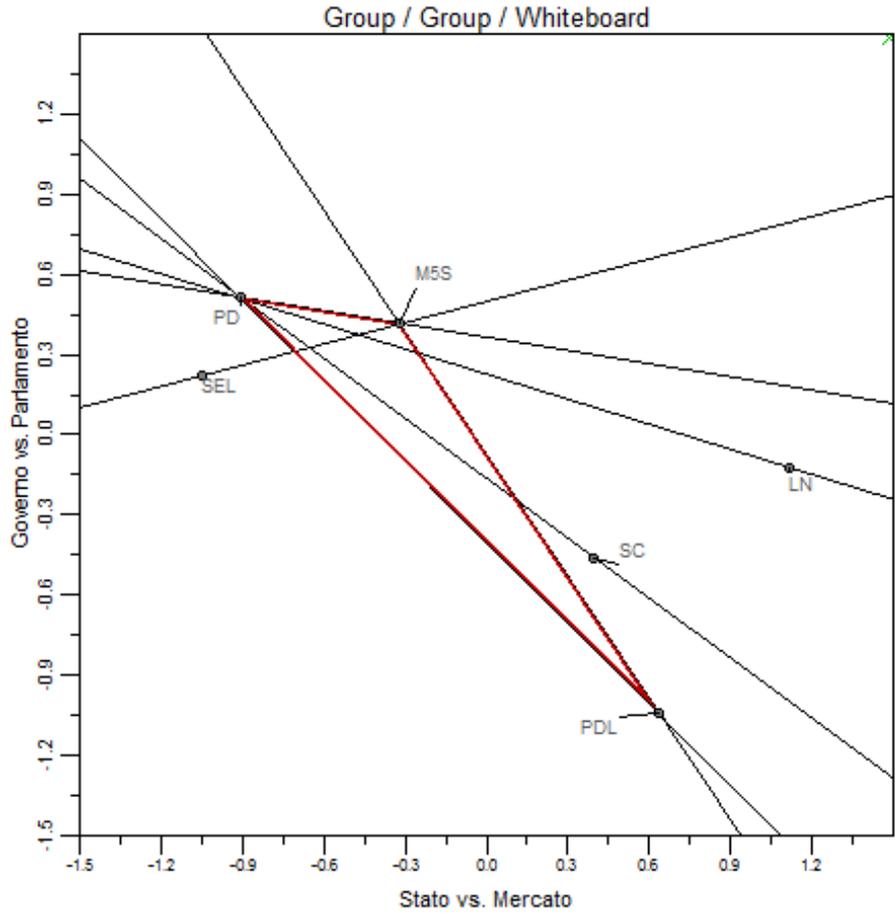
# Core party theory



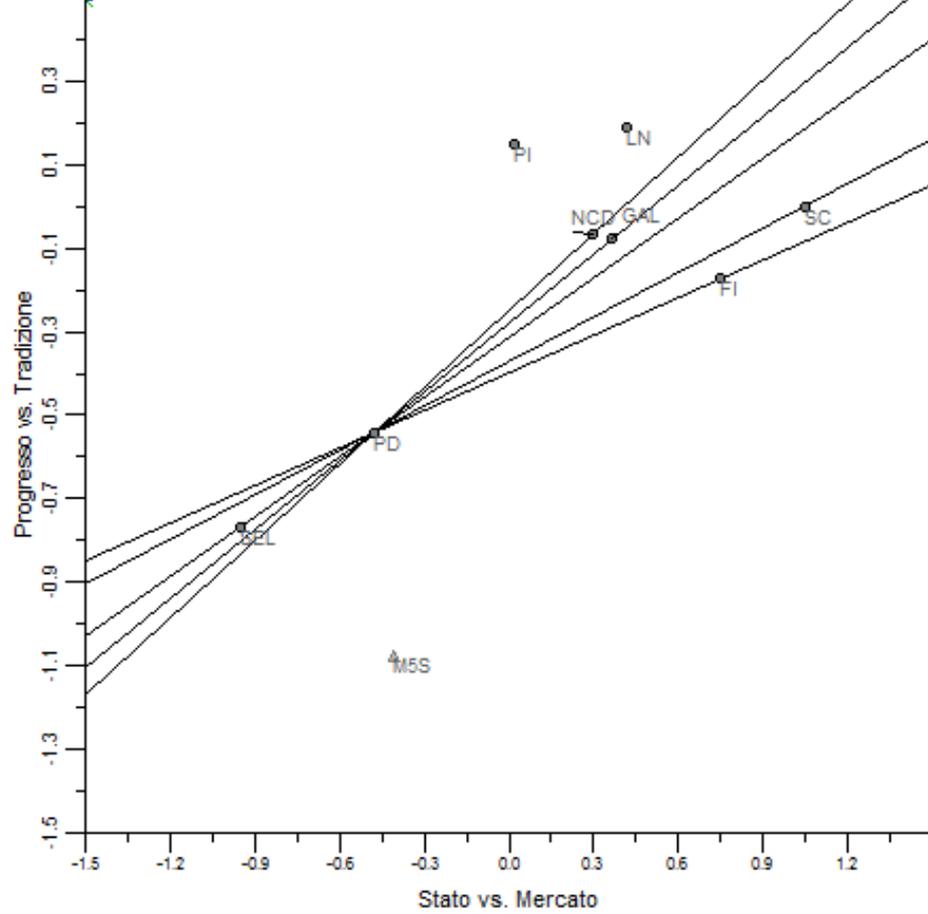
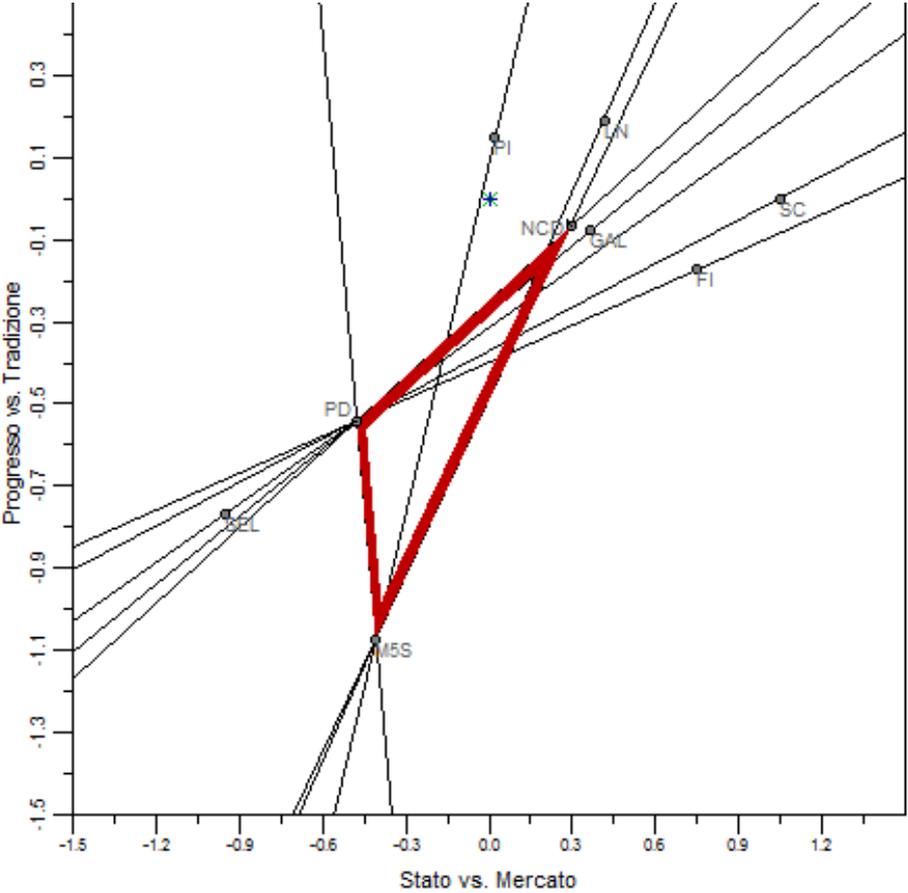
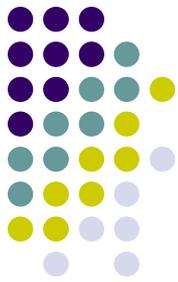
# Core party theory



# Core party theory



# Core party theory



## ...content analysis of other political actors



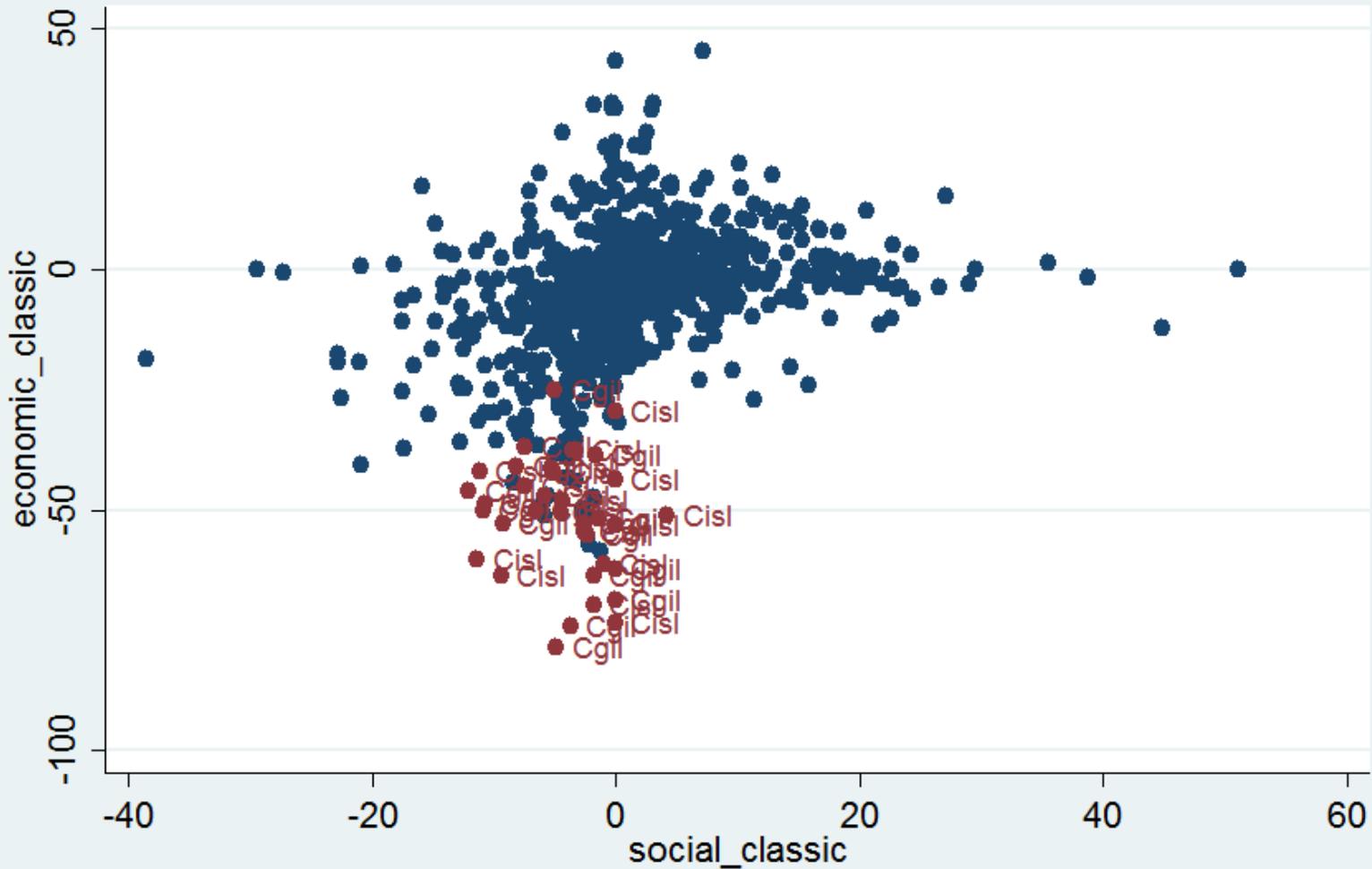
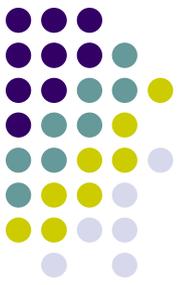
By means of content analysis we can also estimate the policy preferences of other political actors.

For instance, we can use it to investigate debates during conferences and congresses promoted by interest groups, party factions, factions of the judiciary, but we can also analyze interviews, public declarations, legal verdicts, ... can you think of other examples?

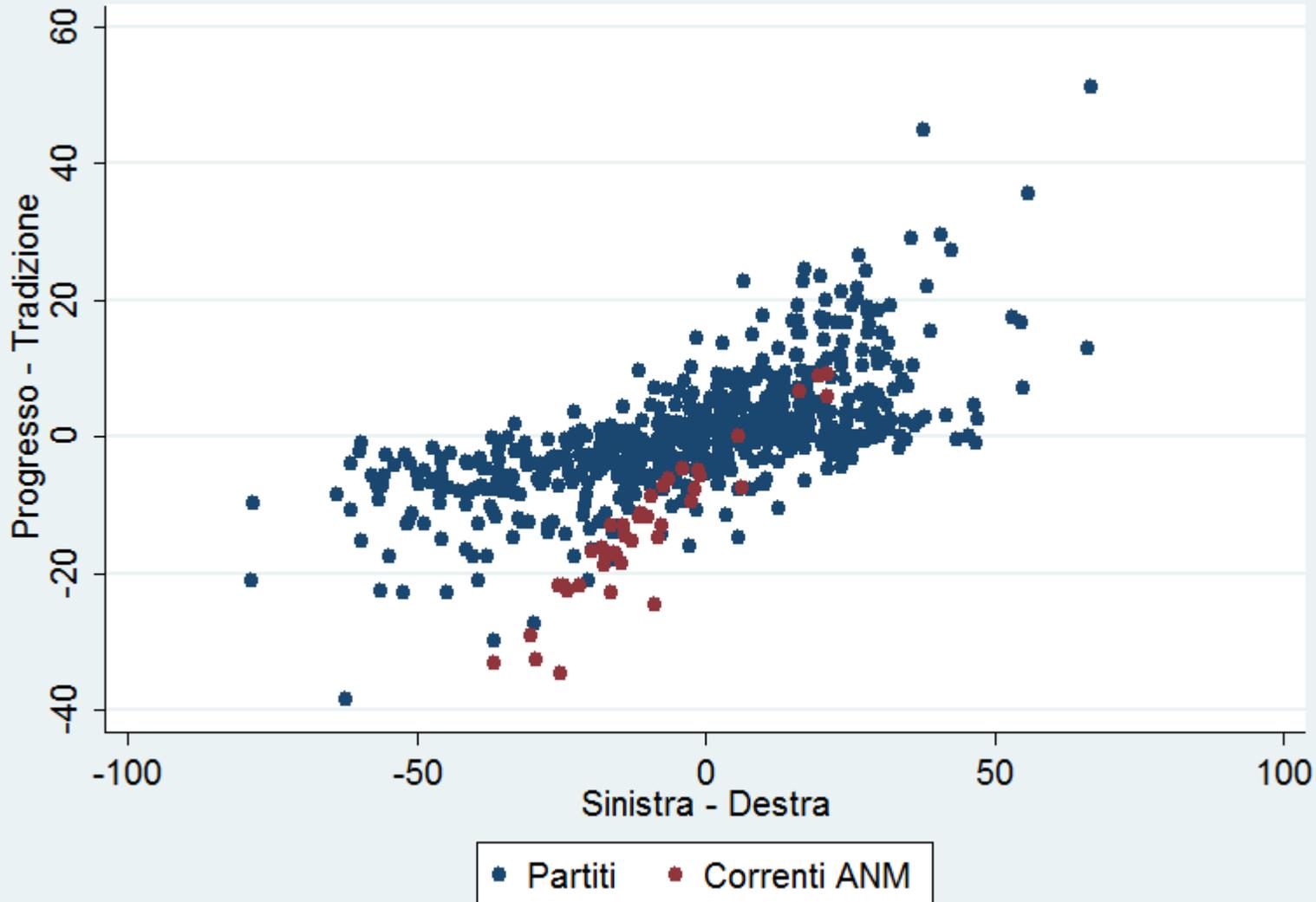
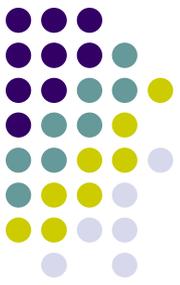
You must draft a proper coding scheme apt to the subject or you must interpret the results in “relative” terms.



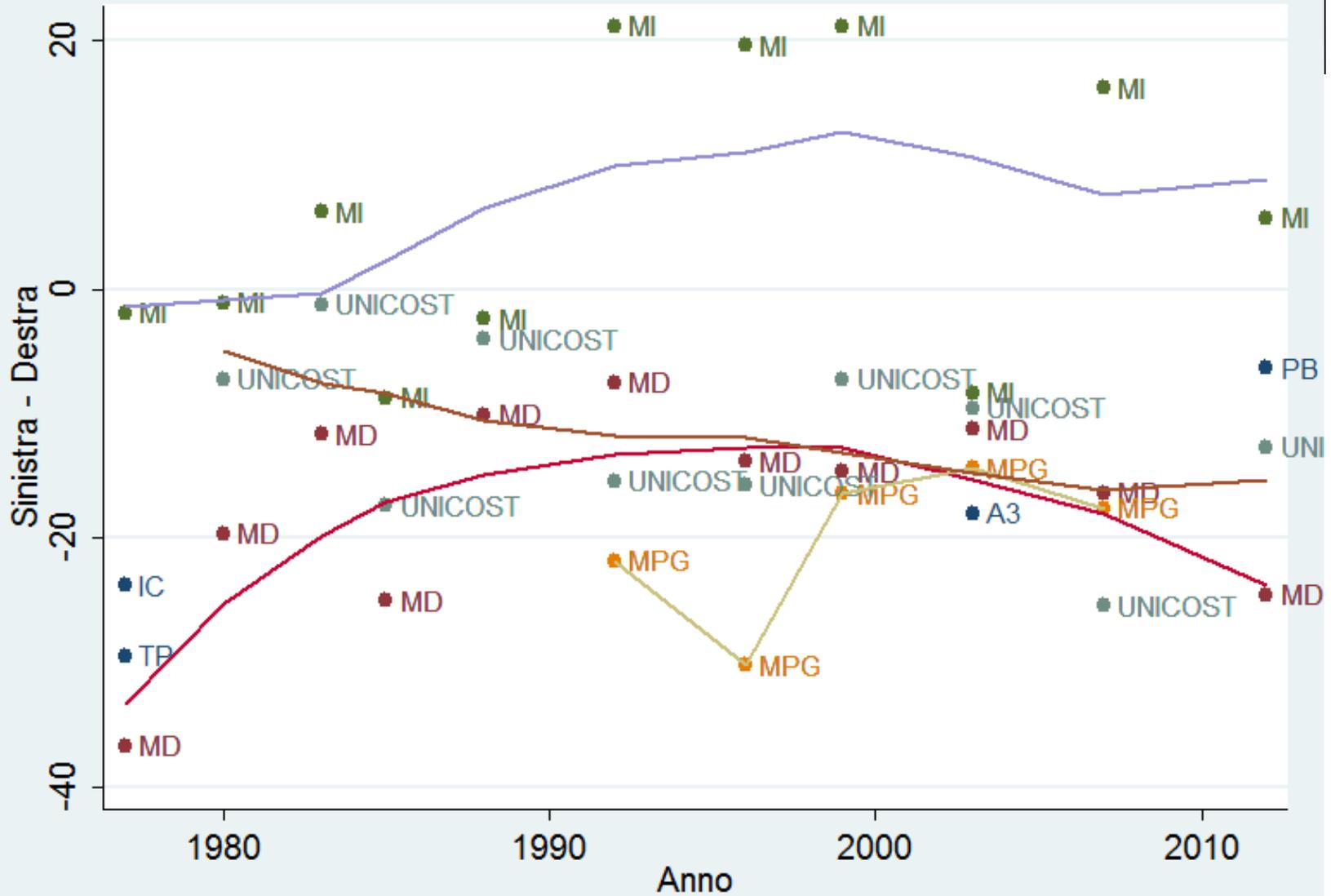
# ...content analysis of Trade Unions “congress motions”



### 3) The judiciary as a political actors?



# 3) Political competition within judiciary



## 4) (changing) Salience of corruption

