

The main objective of the Polish National Election Study (PNES) is to analyse the most important electoral event in Polish politics, namely the parliamentary elections. Since the beginning of the PNES project, it has had a comparative character (in time and space). For this reason, each wave is characterised by continuity and change in content. The first of these is made possible by the repetition of questions in the key tool of the PNES, the survey questionnaire. The second is made possible by the inclusion in the questionnaire of successive modules of the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES). This research programme brings together electoral study teams around the world.

The current grant proposal aims to maintain this dual tradition of the project. PNES should remain the most important source of knowledge on Polish elections. It must also be flexible enough to consider Poland's changing political and social reality. The parliamentary term and the election cycle ending in 2023 were marked by two events of fundamental and lasting importance. The COVID-19 pandemic affected the political situation worldwide but led to different consequences in different national contexts. In turn, the war in Ukraine had particularly significant implications for Polish politics due to the extent to which Poland had to respond to the refugee crisis triggered by the war and the security issues that such events inevitably raise. Undoubtedly, these profound changes will, and indeed should shape the next edition of PNES. The proposed project will continue the tradition of PNES longitudinal studies while incorporating new questions that arise from theoretical innovations and advances in empirical research.

The project will contribute to knowledge in political science in several ways. First, it will enable the continuation of the more than 25-year tradition of the PNES, which provides both the Polish and international scholarly community with an irreplaceable source of country-specific and comparative research on Polish electoral politics that is longitudinal in nature and addresses new problems. Secondly, the experimental nature of (part of) the CAWI survey will allow us to explore the links between socio-demographic characteristics, political preferences and elections that cannot be adequately investigated in other ways. Third, the project will result in significant research outputs (publications) by project team members.

The PNES 2023 survey will be conducted using a similar methodology as previous editions. Empirical data will be collected through survey research. In line with tradition, we will survey a sample of Poland's adult population (CAPI and CAWI surveys) and a sample of representatives of parliamentary elites (CAPI survey). The mass surveys, the CAPI sample (n=1500) and the CAWI sample (n=2000), will be conducted almost simultaneously; they will take place one to three weeks after the election, most likely in late October/early November 2023. The CAPI survey (n=100) will be conducted on a representative sample of MPs six to nine months after the elections. The CAPI questionnaire will last approximately 60-70 minutes. It will be based on a set of core questions taken from previous iterations of the PNES survey and the CSES Module 6 questionnaire. It will also contain several new questions. The CAWI questionnaire will include approximately one-third of the questions used in the CAPI questionnaire. The MPs CAPI survey questionnaire will last about 40-50 minutes and contain around half of the questions used in the mass CAPI questionnaire. The data collected from the project will allow for standard multivariate modelling, in which the effects of variables of interest are controlled by other relevant individual-level variables, multilevel modelling, in which the impact of environmental and contextual variables is controlled, and experimental analysis.