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 - The link is also in the weekly email that you should have received last Monday.

GV101

Introduction to Political Science

Week 07: Voting Behaviour

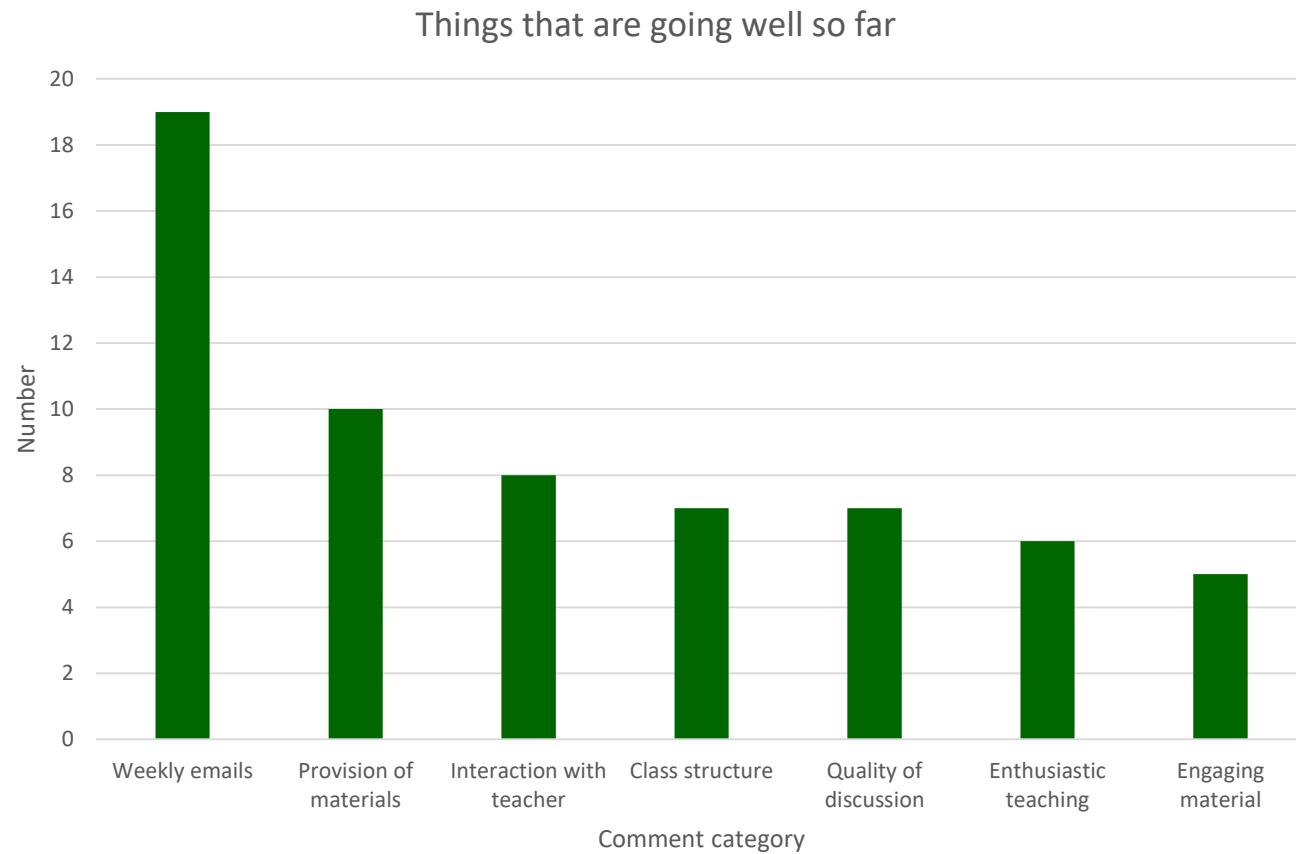
Classes, Monday 18 November 2019

Joe Greenwood

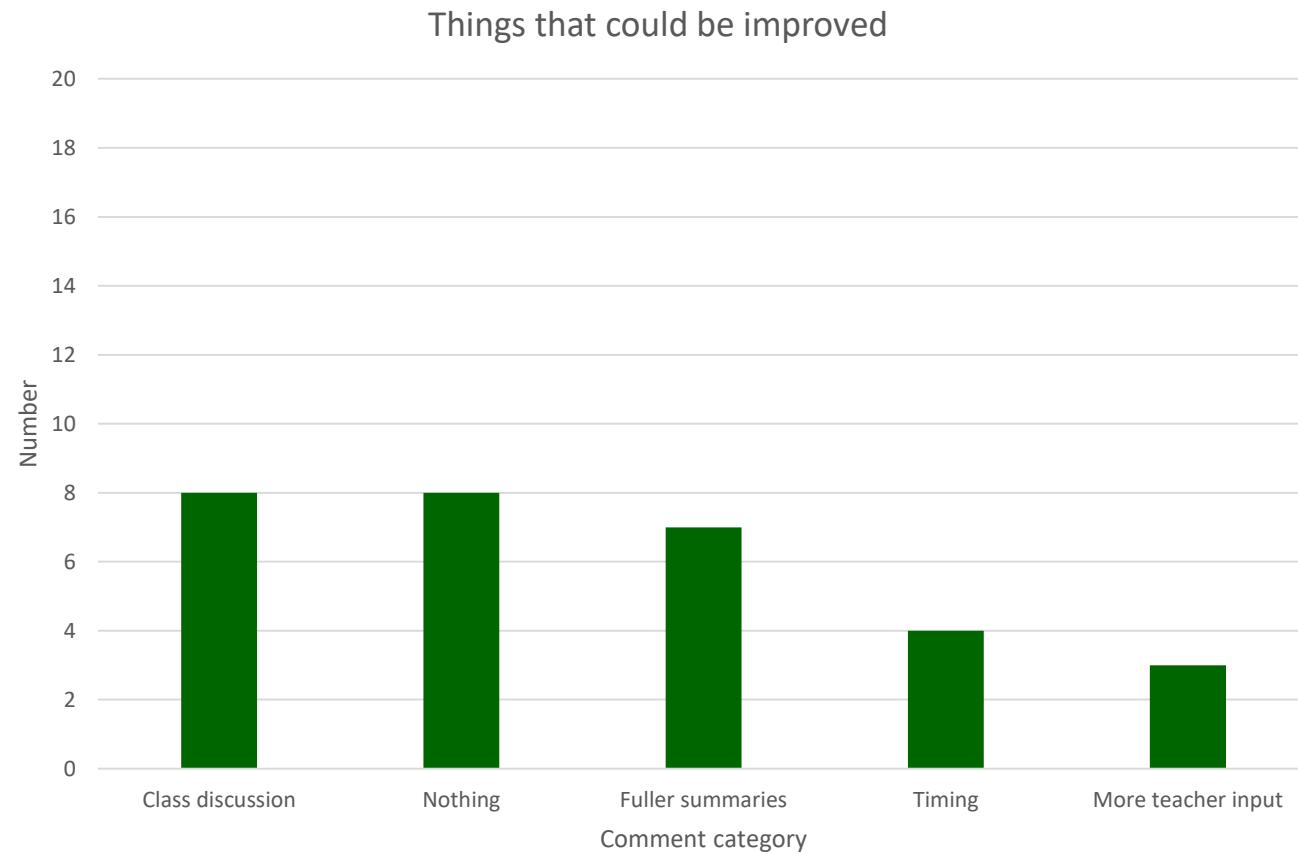
Email: j.greenwood3@lse.ac.uk

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Feedback on the classes so far



Feedback on the classes so far



Essential Reading Overview

- Abramson et al. use cross-national survey data to identify the prevalence of tactical voting (based on strategic considerations rather than preferred party) in both first past the post (single member plurality) and proportional electoral systems (counter to common assumptions that such voting is more common in the former).
- Evans, Curtice and Norris argue that only around 1% of voters were new tactical voters in the 1997 UK general election but that they were disproportionately concentrated in seats where tactical voting was expedient. Also argue, however, that they were better at coordinating than previously in order to ensure non-Conservative victory but that Labour would have won a decisive victory without them. Put forward four possible explanations for the increased number and effectiveness of tactical voters, and identify one of them as most plausible.
- Inglehart and Norris identify a new populist-cosmopolitan liberal political dimension (which has become as important than traditional left-right economic intervention dimension, if not more so) and use cross-national survey data to show that cultural values more consistently and reliably predict populist voting than do economic factors.

Real-World Example

Macron Decisively Defeats Le Pen in French Presidential Race

