L2929
evaluation

Behaviour: Elites and masses

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L2929 Political behaviour

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Agenda

- Practical points
- Union simulation debrief
- Discussion of readings

Practical points

- L2929 evaluation

- Assessment questions

- General questions

Union simulation debrief

- How did it go?
  - Pluses and minuses?

- How realistic do you think it was?

- How easy or difficult was it?

- How can we relate it to the materials we have covered?

Essential reading overview

Bale et al. use survey data (from MPs, member, and the public) to show little support for May's law. Instead, For economic values, Conservative voters are to the right of the average voter, members to the right of them, and MPs to the right of members. For social values, MPs in both parties are to the left of their members, who are to the left of their voters, meaning that Conservative members and MPs are closer to the average voter.

Bertsou and Caramani use European survey data to show a positive (negative) relationship between education and technocratic (populist) group membership, a negative (positive) relationship between trust in politics and technocratic as well as, especially, populist (party-democratic) group membership, and a curvilinear relationship between ideology and populist group membership.

Reher uses candidate and BES survey data to show that disabled voters and candidates are more left-wing than their non-disabled counterparts in relation to public spending, health spending, and redistribution, both within and across parties, but not in relation to left-right self placement. However, there is little evidence of greater congruence between disabled voters and candidates.