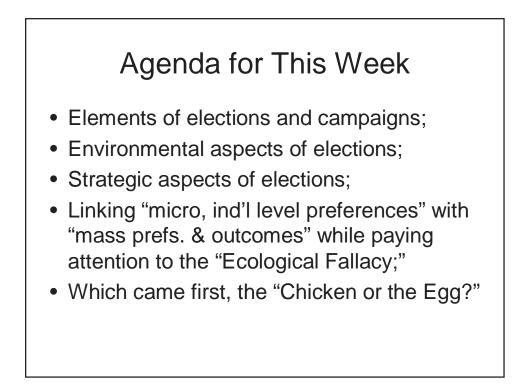
Summary of Course to Week Three: A Framework for Understanding the Environment of Elections & How Voters Make Decisions MU MVZ 449 Spring 2010 Dave McCuan Masaryk University



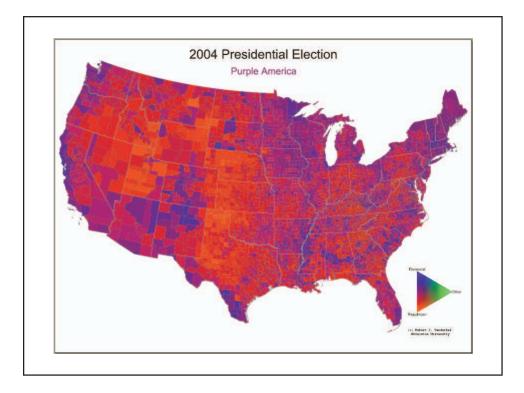
# Predictability of Election Results

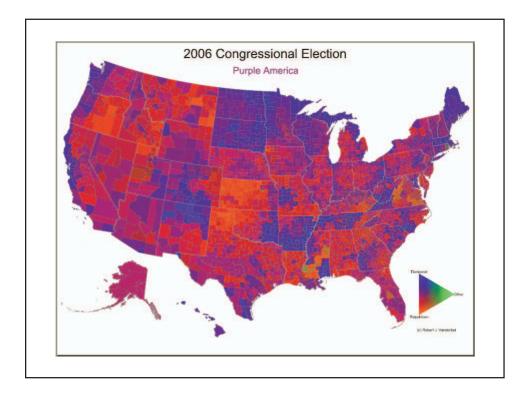
- Re-casting the issue
  - To what extent do campaigns matter?
  - When do campaigns matter?
- This "resolves" the quandary, a key question in Political Science:
- "Do campaigns *make a difference* at all in the outcome?
- "Do candidates matter all?
- Analyzing <u>all</u> elections with a focus on these.

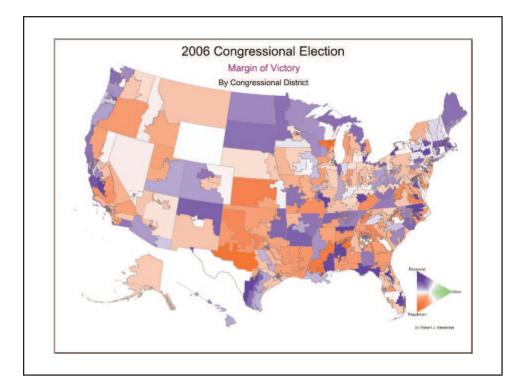
Campaigns function within an electoral environment that constrains *what* campaigns do and what *effect* those actions have on the outcome?

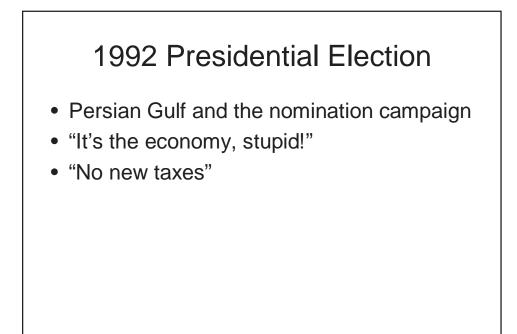
### Key Factors Here on Elections & Campaign Analysis

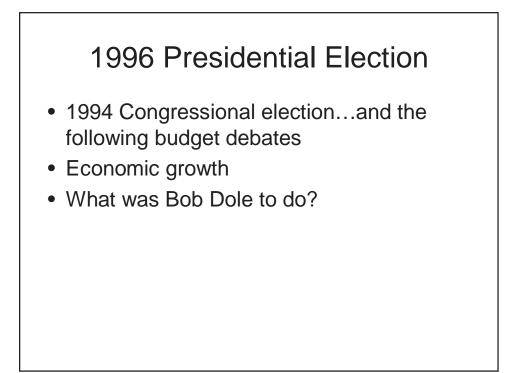
- Historical "importance" of the election itself;
- Variables of importance here;
- Importance of the non-linear effects of money;
- Role of trends, gaps, and cross-cutting pressures & cleavages.

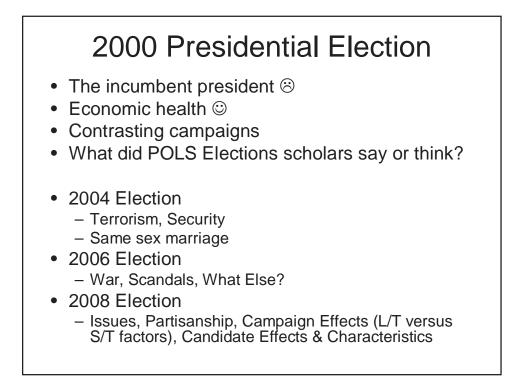


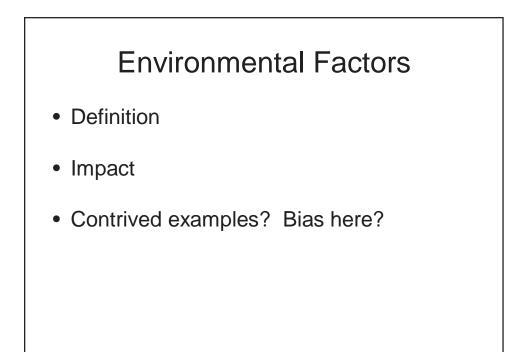












## **Environmental Factors**

- Institutional framework
  - suffrage laws
  - ballot laws
  - candidate selection
  - party laws
  - campaign finance laws
- Ex., The rise of PACs

#### **Environmental Factors**

- Political culture
  - partisanship
  - social and economic values
  - public opinion
  - Norms
- Ex., Views on equality

## **Environmental Factors**

- Campaign technology
  - Professionalization
  - Mass media
  - Paid media (radio, t.v., print, Internet)
- Ex., Advent of t.v. and cost of campaigns

### **Environmental Factors**

- Political setting
  - party competitiveness
  - presidential vs. midterm election cycle
  - presidential popularity
  - state of the economy
  - issue context
  - district factors incumbency, challenger quality, & redistricting

# **Environmental Factors**

- We can simplify:
  - Incumbent-favoring vs. challenger favoring
  - Democrat-favoring vs. Republican favoring
  - Others?

