

Electoral Behavior and Party Competition: Continuity and Change in Western Europe*

Masterseminar Spring 2023

Wednesdays 14:15-16:00

Classroom HS12[†]

Course description

Elections in Europe have become increasingly unpredictable in the last decades. In Germany, for example, the government negotiations escalated from one month in 2013 to almost six months after the entry of the radical party AfD in the *Bundestag* in 2017. In other European countries, such as Spain or the Netherlands, the number of parliamentary parties has doubled in the last twenty years, while the Italian party system has arguably collapsed twice in the same period. How has this situation come about? What are its consequences? These changes are not random but driven by societal transformations and the strategies of political actors, such as social movements and new challenger parties. In addition, they have not affected all of Europe equally but depend on factors that vary across countries and over time. This seminar will review the different ‘transformation waves’ that have shaped Western European party systems from the 1960s until now. It will then try to make sense of these changes by exploring the most relevant (electoral) demand-side and supply-side explanations discussed in the literature. The goal is to provide students with the conceptual and empirical tools to analyze the behaviour of voters and parties by following the evolution of Western European party systems from a comparative perspective.

*This version of the syllabus: 27 May 2023

[†]Sessions 5 and 6 will take place in room 3.A05 on Wednesday, 22nd March, from 13:30 to 17:00.

Course organization

The course consists of a weekly seminar that will run during the Spring term of 2023 (February 22nd - May 31st). The substantive focus of the seminars is organized in four blocks. The first block will introduce students to the main concepts in the study of parties and party systems and review the main theories of party system formation. The second block will review the different transformational waves that have affected Western European party systems from the 1960s until now. The third block will delve into the literature on political behaviour and party competition to focus on the mechanisms behind party system stability and change. The final block will deal with the measurement of party system change and its normative implications.

Learning outcomes

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- **(Knowledge)** Identify the main theoretical approaches to the study of party system formation and change, integrate supply and demand-side explanations for the study of electoral outcomes, and use the most relevant indicators to assess electoral change.
- **(Competence)** Critically reflect on the different theories and methods reviewed during the course to assess the predictive validity of different approaches in time and space.
- **(Research skills)** Read scientific articles with a critical perspective, develop their own hypotheses and connect them with the relevant literature, and design feasible ways to test them.
- **(Communication)** Communicate complex concepts effectively to a broad audience, alone or in collaboration with colleagues.

Teaching policy

This course is designed as a seminar, not a lecture. It aims to foster and refine critical thinking by providing a collaborative learning environment. The lecturer will give a broad overview of the subject matter in each lesson to guide the discussion, which the students will drive. Therefore, students are expected to study the mandatory readings before class. Slides are not intended to replace given texts and will only be distributed after each session.

Evaluation

Mandatory requirements (4 credits)

To receive the credits, students are expected to fulfil the following criteria:

1. Attend all the sessions.

Attendance is mandatory. Students can miss a maximum of two sessions. Missing more sessions without a justified certificate of absence implies failing the course.

2. Study the mandatory readings before each session.

Studying = reading + critical thinking. Students can find the texts in the materials folder in OLAT.

3. Write two response papers.

Students must select two sessions and write a short response paper (500-700 words) to the mandatory readings of the session.

A good response paper should:

- *Start with a short summary of the paper.* It should not be a summary of the content but of the main thesis and findings of the paper.
- *Identify the contribution.* It should state clearly what bigger problem or question the author is contributing to addressing.
- *Evaluate the argument from a critical perspective.* I should identify the main contributions and limitations of the paper and proposes ways in which these limitations should be addressed either by the author or in future research.

Some of the readings may be less suited to this structure, for example, book chapters or literature reviews. In these cases, the students are encouraged to develop different critical evaluations of the text, such as developing some of the open questions or hypotheses laid out in the text.

The suggested readings are not mandatory. However, the students will benefit from linking them to the main text in their response papers.

The **submission rules** are:

- Students must upload their response papers to the *Response papers* folder in OLAT.
- The deadline for submitting the response paper is the **Sunday before the corresponding session at noon (12:00)**.
- Students cannot send papers for *session 01* and *session 14*, which are free-readings sessions. See [Course schedule](#).
- One of the response papers must be submitted for a session before the **spring break (10-16th April)** and one afterwards.
- The response papers cannot be sent for the same session as the student's presentation or discussion.
- The file must be in Word. The title should include the session's number followed by the student's surname in capital letters and the response paper number (either 1 or 2). For example: *session04_CANALEJO_1*

4. Conduct one presentation.

Presentations can be done alone or in groups of two or three students, depending on the number of students taking the course. The schedule will be decided upon the session [Introduction to the course](#).

Presenters must critically re-examine the mandatory readings of the session to locate a troubling or unsatisfactory element, then propose a solution including a theoretical motivation and a feasible research design. A discussion of the proposal will follow the presentation. Presenters must upload the slides of the presentation **at least 24 hours before the presentation** to the *Presentations* folder in OLAT to allow the discussant to prepare. The file with the presentation slides can be in the preferred format of the presenter (e.g., ppt, pdf, etc.). The title should include the session's number followed by the student's surname in capital letters. For example: *session06_CANALEJO*. **The presentation should last between 15 and 25 minutes (\approx 20 minutes).**

For more information, see the section [Guidelines for the presentation](#). The use of this presentation to develop an independent research project is encouraged (e.g. future seminar papers or thesis).

Sessions 01, 02 and 14 are free from presentations.

5. Serve as discussant of one presentation.

Each presentation will be assigned a discussant. The discussant must study the research proposal of the presenter(s) in advance and provide feedback after the presentation (\approx **5 minutes**). The feedback must be constructive. It should be directed to clarify the proposal's main concepts and propose ways to improve the design. The questions of the discussant should serve to guide the discussion among the presenter and the rest of the audience, but the audience can (should) raise their own questions too.

6. Participate actively in class.

Active engagement involves intervening during the discussion with original ideas and open questions and linking the content of the readings to the debate. Students are also encouraged to bring debates that exceed the content of the session, but it is linked to the general topic of the course.

Grading policy

- 40% of the grade is determined by the response papers.
- 40% of the grade is determined by the presentation.
- 20% of the grade is jointly determined by the quality and quantity of the participation in class and the discussion of the presentation.

Seminar paper (6 credits)

Students can choose to write a seminar paper to obtain six extra credits. The seminar paper must have between 5500 and 6500 words. Students can choose if they want to write an empirical or a theoretical paper. The topic should be agreed upon between the instructor and the student. To this end, students are asked to write a paper outline of 1-2 pages consisting of the following elements:

- Introduction of the topic
- Research question
- Academic and societal relevance
- Theories (and hypotheses, if applicable)

- Approach and structure of the paper (including a tentative empirical design, if applicable)

The deadline for the submission of the paper outline is **May 1st 2023**.

The deadline for the submission of the seminar paper is **September 1st 2023**.

Please refer to “The (Pro-)Seminar Paper” section of the guidelines for [Academic Research and Writing of the Department of Political Science](#). for more details.

Office hours

Student meetings can be held during the instructor’s **weekly office hours**, scheduled each **Tuesday** (starting from February 21st until June 6th inclusive) **between 13.30 and 15.30**. If any student wants to make use of the office hours, she must book a time slot via e-mail: alvaro.canalejo@unilu.ch. The office is in **room 3.A12**.

Any student can send an e-mail during office hours without scheduling a meeting for quick questions.

Guidelines for the presentation

A good presentation should include the following:

1. An outline of the presentation.
2. A brief summary of the readings, including their main argument, methodology (if applicable) and contribution. It should focus on those aspects of the text that the student(s) aim to analyze later. It should never be a full summary of the content.
3. A critique of the argument or the research design.
 - Some examples are an inconsistent logic, flawed conceptualizations (e.g., concepts that do not travel well across contexts), limited external validity (e.g., results that do not apply in other contexts), limited internal validity (e.g., poorly identified causal relationship, for example, due to omitted variables), limited relevance, etc.
4. Propose a feasible research design to overcome these limitations or build upon them.
 - Matching the previous examples, some examples are a better-built argument that leads to different implications, an original conceptualization that performs better,

outlining a research design that would prove the results valid in a different or wider setting, or a research design that controlled for potential confounders.

The presentation is evaluated based on its clarity, the understanding of the original readings' concepts, the critical evaluation's depth, the congruency between the critique and the research proposal's aim to solve it, the argumentation and the ability to discuss the discussant's points. For more guidelines, see the guidelines on [Academic Research and Writing of the Department of Political Science](#).

Course schedule

Introduction to the course

22.02.2023. *Session 01. Introduction*

No readings.

Block I. Introduction to parties and party systems

01.03.2023. *Session 02. Mapping the terrain: parties, electoral competition and party systems*

- Mandatory readings:

Mair, Peter (1997). "Party systems and structures of competition". In: *Party system change: approaches and interpretations*. Oxford University Press.

Only chapter 9.

- Suggested readings:

Mair, Peter and Cas Mudde (1998). "The party family and its study". In: *Annual Review of Political Science* 1.1, pp. 211–229.

Sartori, Giovanni (1976). *Parties and party systems: A framework for analysis*. ECPR press.

08.03.2023. *Session 03. The formation of party systems I: the institutional approach*

- Mandatory readings:

Benoit, Kenneth (2006). "Duverger's law and the study of electoral systems". In: *French Politics* 4, pp. 69–83.

Heath, Oliver and Adam Ziegfeld (2022). “Why So Little Strategic Voting in India?” In: *American Political Science Review* 116.4, pp. 1523–1529.

- Suggested readings:

Riker, William H (1982). “The two-party system and Duverger’s law: An essay on the history of political science”. In: *American political science review* 76.4, pp. 753–766.

22.03.2023. Session 04. The formation of party systems II: the sociological approach

Exceptionally, this session will take place the 22nd of March from 14:00 to 15:45 in the room 3.A05.

- Mandatory readings:

Lipset, Seymour Martin and Stein Rokkan (1967). “Cleavage structures, party systems, and voter alignments: an introduction”. In: *Party systems and voter alignments: Cross-national perspectives*. Free Press.

- Suggested readings:

Boix, Carles (2007). “The emergence of parties and party systems”. In: *The Oxford handbook of comparative politics*.

Block II. Party system change in WE

22.03.2023. Session 05. Party system change in WE I: Green parties and the silent revolution

Exceptionally, this session will take place the 22nd of March from 15:45 to 17:30 in the room 3.A05.

- Mandatory readings:

Inglehart, Ronald (1971). “The silent revolution: Changing values and political styles in advanced industrial society”. In: *American Political Science Review* 65.4, pp. 991-1017.

Müller-Rommel, Ferdinand (1998). “Explaining the electoral success of green parties: A cross-national analysis”. In: *Environmental Politics* 7.4, pp. 145–154.

- Suggested readings:

Müller-Rommel, Ferdinand (2019). *New politics in Western Europe: The rise and success of green parties and alternative lists*. Routledge.

05.04.2023. Session 06. Party system change in WE II: new far right parties and the silent counter-revolution

- Mandatory readings:

Ignazi, Piero (1992). “The silent counter-revolution’’. In: *European Journal of Political Research* 22.1, pp. 3–34.

Mudde, Cas (2014). “Fighting the system? Populist radical right parties and party system change’’. In: *Party Politics* 20.2, pp. 217–226.

- Suggested readings:

Betz, Hans-George (1993). “The new politics of resentment: radical right-wing populist parties in Western Europe’’. In: *Comparative politics*, pp. 413–427.

19.04.2023. Session 07. Party system change III: economic voting after the Great Recession

- Mandatory readings:

Fiorina, Morris P (1978). “Economic retrospective voting in American national elections: A micro-analysis’’. In: *American Journal of Political Science*, pp. 426–443.

Kriesi, Hanspeter and Swen Hutter (2019). “Economic and political crises—the context of critical elections’’. In: *European Party Politics in Times of Crisis* , p. 33.

- Suggested readings:

Hutter, Swen, Hanspeter Kriesi, and Guillem Vidal (2018). “Old versus new politics: The political spaces in Southern Europe in times of crises’’. In: *Party politics* 24.1, pp. 10–22.

Block III. Demand-side and supply-side explanations**26.04.2023. Session 08. Demand-side changes I: the emergence of a cultural cleavage**

- Mandatory readings:

Kriesi, Hanspeter, Edgar Grande, Romain Lachat, Martin Dolezal, Simon Bornschier, and Timotheos Frey (2006). “Globalization and the transformation of the national political space: Six European countries compared’’. In: *European Journal of Political Research* 45.6, pp. 921–956.

Zollinger, Delia (2022). “Cleavage Identities in Voters’ Own Words: Harnessing Open-Ended Survey Responses’’. In: *American Journal of Political Science*, pp. 1–48.

- Suggested readings:

Bornschier, Simon (2010). “The new cultural divide and the two-dimensional political space in Western Europe’’. In: *West European Politics* 33.3, pp. 419–444.

Hooghe, Liesbet and Gary Marks (2018). “Cleavage theory meets Europe’s crises: Lipset, Rokkan, and the transnational cleavage’’. In: *Journal of European Public Policy* 25.1, pp. 109–135.

03.05.2023. Session 09. Demand-side changes II: traditional cleavages in the XXIst century

- Mandatory readings:

Goldberg, Andreas C (2020). “The evolution of cleavage voting in four Western countries: Structural, behavioural or political dealignment?’’ In: *European Journal of Political Research* 59.1, pp. 68–90.

Oesch, Daniel (2008). “Explaining workers’ support for right-wing populist parties in Western Europe: Evidence from Austria, Belgium, France, Norway, and Switzerland’’. In: *International Political Science Review* 29.3, pp. 349–373.

- Suggested readings:

Oesch, Daniel and Line Rennwald (2018). “Electoral competition in Europe’s new tripolar political space: Class voting for the left, centre-right and radical right’’. In: *European journal of political research* 57.4, pp. 783–807. ISSN: 0304-4130.

10.05.2023. Session 10. Supply-side changes I: the weakening of traditional party ties

- Mandatory readings:

Mair, Peter (2013). *Ruling the void: The hollowing of Western democracy*. Verso Books.

Only chapters 1 and 3 are mandatory.

- Suggested readings:

Dalton, Russell J and Martin P Wattenberg (2002). *Parties without partisans: Political change in advanced industrial democracies*. Oxford University Press on Demand.

Spoon, Jae-Jae and Heike Klüver (2019). “Party convergence and vote switching: Explaining mainstream party decline across Europe’’. In: *European Journal of Political Research*.

17.05.2023. Session 11. Supply-side changes II: challenger parties and the issue entrepreneurship model

- Mandatory readings:

Carmines, Edward G and James A Stimson (1986). “On the structure and sequence of issue evolution’’. In: *American Political Science Review* 80.3, pp. 901–920.

Hobolt, Sara B and Catherine E De Vries (2012). “When dimensions collide: The electoral success of issue entrepreneurs’’. In: *European Union Politics* 13.2, pp. 246–268.

- Suggested readings:

Vries, Catherine E de and Sara Hobolt (2020). *Political entrepreneurs: the rise of challenger parties in Europe*. Princeton University Press.

Block IV. Implications and empirical applications

24.05.2023. Session 12. Assessing party system change: the ‘freezing hypothesis’ revisited

- Mandatory readings:

Chiaromonte, Alessandro and Vincenzo Emanuele (2017). “Party system volatility, regeneration and de-institutionalization in Western Europe (1945–2015)’’. In: *Party politics* 23.4, pp. 376–388.

Mair, Peter (1993). “Myths of electoral change and the survival of traditional parties: The 1992 Stein Rokkan Lecture’’. In: *European Journal of Political Research* 24.2, pp. 121–133.

- Suggested readings:

Bartolini, Stefano and Peter Mair (1990). *Identity and availability. The Stabilization of the European Electorates, 1885-1985*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

31.05.2023. Session 13. The consequences of party system change

- Mandatory readings:

Bischof, Daniel and Markus Wagner (2019). “Do Voters Polarize When Radical Parties Enter Parliament?’’ In: *American Journal of Political Science*.

Valentim, Vicente and Elias Dinas (2023). “Does Party–System Fragmentation Affect the Quality of Democracy?” In: *British Journal of Political Science*.

- Suggested readings:

Canalejo-Molero, Álvaro (2023). *Disruptive Elections and their Implications for Satisfaction with Democracy*.

31.05.2023. Session 14. Empirical workshop on electoral volatility

Exceptionally, this session will take place the 31st of May from 16:00 to 16:45 (room HS 12)

No readings.