Coalition Portfolios in Interest Group Politics

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Collaborating in coalitions is one of the principal ways that interest groups work to advance their policy agendas. Coalitions allow interest groups to pool resources, gain access to sensitive and timely information, and signal support for their positions to policymakers. Some interest groups avoid joining coalitions because of the ways that coalitions constrain groups’ autonomy and expose groups to risks from political mistakes made by other actors. Nevertheless, most interest groups chose to participate in one or more coalitions.

Political scientists have developed a variety of theories for why and how interest groups work in a single coalition. They have paid less attention to the fact that interest groups usually participate simultaneously in multiple coalitions. Because interest groups devote considerable resources to working in coalitions, it is important to examine how interest groups select and juggle multiple memberships. Do coalition memberships interact with each other in significant ways? Do the conflicting imperatives of multiple coalitions impose costs on interest groups? Or do interest groups find ways to synergize their overlapping affiliations?

The Concept of the Coalition Portfolio

In an article to appear in the October 2013 issue of the journal Interest Groups & Advocacy (open access at http://www.palgrave-journals.com/iga/journal/v2/n3/index.html), Geoffrey M. Lorenz and I use the concept of the “coalition portfolio” in an effort to understand interest groups’ participation in multiple coalitions. We define a coalition portfolio as “the set of all coalitions within a given area of public policy in which an interest group participates at a particular point in time.” The portfolio concept allows for the possibility that interest groups relate to coalitions differently depending on the area of public policy in question, as well the possibility that portfolios change over time.

We can assess interest groups’ overall coalition strategies by looking inside their coalition portfolios, which have several dimensions. (1) **Breadth:** In how many areas of public policy does a group construct a portfolio? (2) **Number of Coalitions:** Within a particular policy area, how many coalitions does a group belong to? (3) **Coalition Size:** Are the coalitions large or small? (4) **Tactics:** What tactics do the coalitions use? (5) **Transparency:** Are the coalitions public and visible, or are they private and secretive? (6) **Ideology:** What are the ideologies of the members of the coalitions? (7) **Issues:** What are the widths of the issue niches of the members of the coalitions? (8) **Overlap:** To what extent do the coalition memberships overlap with one another? These dimensions suggest that groups may construct vastly different portfolios of coalitions. For example, one group may choose to join coalitions only within a single area of policy and focus entirely on participating in grassroots coalitions with their ideological
This document discusses the concept of a coalition portfolio and its implications for interest groups' influence and participation in coalitions. It explores how the overlap in memberships of different coalitions affects groups' strategies and outcomes. The study examines coalitions related to Medicare Modernization Act (MMA) enactment and implementation, focusing on groups' influence reputations and centrality in the coalition network. The results show that groups' influence reputations and centrality are not independent of each other, and the ability to be in central positions in the coalition network predicts a higher reputation for influence. The implications of these findings for future research and practical implications for interest groups are discussed.
group could join both coalitions and simply ignore the conflict over this one issue. How interest groups deal with these conflicts almost certainly varies from group to group and from coalition to coalition. Yet, this conflict illustrates the precarious situation that groups may find themselves in when participating in multiple coalitions.

A second direction for research would be to probe how interest groups manage and allocate effort across their coalition portfolios. Within any particular coalition, a group may be a key player, a specialist, or a member in name only. These roles involve different amounts of time and energy on the part of the group’s staff members. If a group plays a key leadership role in one coalition, it may have less time available for involvement in other coalitions. A group may choose to balance its involvement in smaller, action-oriented coalitions that require intensive participation with involvement in larger, information-oriented coalitions that require less of the group’s attention. How do groups decide which coalitions should receive more of their involvement? Does this decision depend mostly on the issue in question? Do partisan considerations weigh in? If groups believe that involvement in some types of coalitions pay off more than others, how do they make these determinations?

A third direction for research would be to consider variations in how the dimensions of coalition portfolios influence the ability of groups to get what they want from the policy process. Lorenz and I show that the overlapping membership of coalitions creates a politically relevant network structure. What are the effects of other kinds of variation in coalition portfolios? For example, are coalition portfolios more valuable to groups when they are ideologically diverse or ideologically homogenous? Are there observable benefits to having a portfolio with tactically diverse coalitions? Or, do variations in the types of coalition memberships create confusion about the group’s identity for its attentive audiences.

The study of coalition portfolios is likely to follow many fruitful directions, in addition to the ones that are suggested in this essay. Further research in this area promises to offer insight into how the participation of interest groups in multiple coalitions shapes the nature of coalition politics.

**SCHOLARLY PRECINCTS**

**2013 POP AWARD RECIPIENTS**

**Samuel J. Eldersveld Career Achievement Award**

This award is to honor a scholar whose lifetime professional work has made an outstanding contribution to the field. 

Chair: Walter J. Stone, University of California, Davis  
Barbara Sinclair, University of California, Los Angeles  
Russell J. Dalton, University of California, Irvine

Winner: Gary W. Cox, Stanford University

This year’s Eldersveld Award committee composed of Russ Dalton, Barbara Sinclair and Walt Stone (chair) is pleased to award the Samuel Eldersveld Career Achievement Award for 2013 to Gary W. Cox, William Bennett Munro Professor of Political Science at Stanford University. Gary Cox is an outstanding scholar known for his clear and incisive thought and his remarkable ability to make significant headway in our understanding of the biggest questions motivating the discipline. He has pioneered the theoretical and empirical understanding of the nexus between governmental institutions and political parties in representative democracies. His work has redefined the study of parties in American and Comparative politics by opening new theoretical frontiers and by bringing to bear systematic empirical analysis on questions fundamental to our understanding of party politics. Like Sam Eldersveld himself, his interests span traditional subfields to frame new questions and advance our understanding of enduring issues in representative governance.

In two seminal books on Congress coauthored with Mathew D. McCubbins, Professor Cox developed and extended his cartel theory of congressional parties. In the *Legislative Leviathan* (1993) followed by *Setting the Agenda* (2005), he and McCubbins confronted the scholarly conventional wisdom of the day that parties lurked in the background of Congressional politics, playing a distinctly secondary role. Their theory and evidence forced scholars to recognize the importance of the majority party in the House, and to re-think how the committee system was organized to promote majority-party interests. In addition to literatures on parties and the institutional makeup of Congress, their work stimulated a wave of research on party branding and the electoral effects of parties in legislative elections, anticipating the polarization in American party politics and the scholarship that arose to comprehend it.

Gary Cox is among the most significant political scientists ever to work in the area of comparative institutions. He has published scores of articles on comparative legislative and electoral politics, but his most significant comparative work appears in the seminal *Making Votes Count: Strategic Coordination in the World's Electoral Systems* (1997). The book broke new ground in the areas of comparative institutions and strategic electoral behavior by combining micro-level analysis of the effects of electoral rules on the motivations and consequences of individual choices with a focus on the relationship between institutions and aggregate outcomes such as the number of parties. In his first book, *The Efficient Secret: The Cabinet and the Development of Political Parties in Victorian England* (1987), Cox demonstrated how 19th century British parliamentarians overcame collective-action problems whereby individual politicians emphasized their own personal electoral needs to develop party-centered cabinet government.

Professor Cox has a long list of awards recognizing his accomplishments, including memberships in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences, Guggenheim Fellow, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award, the Fenno Prize, the Epstein Book Award, and many others. To this impressive list, we are proud to add the Samuel Eldersveld Career Achievement Award for his contributions to the study of parties and organizations.

**Leon D. Epstein Outstanding Book Award**

This award honors a book published in the last two calendar years that makes an outstanding contribution to research and scholarship on political organizations and parties.

Chair: Lynda Powell, University of Rochester  
Sona Golder, Pennsylvania State University  
Martin Cohen, James Mason University
Winner: Vineeta Yadav, Pennsylvania State University


Yadav asks why some developing democratic countries have more legislative corruption than others. There is broad agreement on the negative consequences of corruption and on the critical importance of reducing it. Yadav’s work examines the institutional roots of corruption. She argues that, “legislative institutions, which shape the policy process, play a crucial and neglected role in the corruption drama by shaping the lobbying strategies employed by money-rich business interests.”

She posits that legislative rules that give parties strong control over agenda setting, the amendment process and member sanctions create incentives for interest groups, primarily business interests in these developing countries, to lobby and fund parties rather than individual legislators. She argues, against conventional wisdom, that strong legislative parties engender more corruption than weak ones.

She tests the hypotheses she develops with both large-country level analysis and detailed case studies in India (a strong party legislature) and Brazil (a weak party legislature). She created a data set on legislative rules for 64 developing democracies over twenty years and combined these data with cross-country corruption data gathered by others. That allowed her to test her macro-level hypotheses linking the legislative rules related to strong and weak party systems to corruption for a large sample of countries. She used the case studies, which are particularly impressive, to test the micro-level mechanisms responsible for these linkages. She surveyed business interest groups in both countries, conducted a large number of open-ended interviews with elite actors and described legislative bill histories. Her analyses of all these data support both her micro and macro level hypotheses and affirm her argument that strong legislative parties promote higher levels of legislative corruption.

Altogether, Yadav’s book is theoretically rich and analytically strong. It provides a wealth of new insights. It is a worthy recipient of the Leon Epstein Award, and will influence how scholars study the effects of institution on corruption in the future. It is a book that will have longstanding value to scholars, and will be of great interest to the non-academic community that cares about these issues as well.

Jack L. Walker, Jr. Outstanding Article Award

This award honors an article published in the last two calendar years that makes an outstanding contribution to research and scholarship on political organizations and parties.

Chair: David Kimball, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Lawrence Ezro, University of Essex
Marco Steenbergen, University of Zurich

Winner: Kathleen Bawn, UCLA and Zeynep Somer-Topcu, Vanderbilt University.


The committee’s choice for the Jack Walker Outstanding Article Award is “Government Versus Opposition at the Polls: How Governing Status Changes the Impact of Policy Positions,” by Kathleen Bawn and Zeynep Somer-Topcu. The theory of this study is that voters witness governing parties moderating or compromising on their pre-election policy goals once in office. Thus, voters are more likely to discount extreme policy positions advocated by the government during campaigns. While opposition parties should attract more votes by offering moderate positions, the governing party should attract more votes by taking more extreme positions. For governing parties, this theory turns the Downsian model of party competition on its head. Nevertheless, the authors provide evidence from five countries to support their theory. The article provides an original and nuanced theory that challenges conventional wisdom; it subjects the theory to careful empirical testing, and the ideas are likely to be tested in other settings. Finally, the findings in this study have implications for parties’ election strategies, for policy representation, and for victorious parties’ election mandates.

Emerging Scholar Award

This honor is awarded to a scholar who has received his or her Ph.D. within the last five years and whose career to date demonstrates unusual promise.

Chair: Barry Burden, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Beth L. Leech, Rutgers University
Howard G. Lavine, University of Minnesota

Winner: Zeynep Somer-Topcu, Vanderbilt University

Winner: Timothy Werner, University of Texas

Zeynep Somer-Topcu earned her Ph.D. in 2009 at the University of California–Davis. She is an assistant professor in the Department of Political Science at Vanderbilt University.

Somer-Topcu is one of the leading young scholars of comparative political parties. Her work—which has already appeared in top journals including the American Journal of Political Science, Journal of Politics, British Journal of Political Science—illuminates essential questions about the policy positions that parties adopt. Focusing on multiparty systems in Western Europe, she inventively combines data on party platforms with surveys of voters to study how voters respond to party messages.

This research produces findings that both confirm and challenge conventional wisdom. In line with standard spatial models, she and her coauthors find that losing parties do in fact moderate their positions by moving in the direction of the winning parties. Moreover, parties update their platforms more when their vote shares decline. And these shifts pay off, but not until the next election when their vote shares increase in response to their updated positions.

At the same time, party positioning appears not to have much impact on the public. European voters do not shift their positions or their party preferences in response to changes in
parties’ policy statements. Voters do, however, shift their positions in response to perceptions of where parties stand. In pointing to both the sensible and surprising dynamics between parties and voters, Somer-Topcu makes valuable contributions to our understanding of electoral democracy in multiparty systems.

Timothy Werner

Timothy Werner earned his Ph.D. in 2009 at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He is an assistant professor in the McCombs School of Business at the University of Texas.

Werner is an expert in the interaction between business and politics as well as party politics, campaign finance, and other topics. He has published in the *Journal of Politics, American Politics Research*, and elsewhere on these topics. Some of his most intriguing recent work examines how business interests and markets responded (or rather, decided not to respond) to the Supreme Court’s 2010 *Citizens United* decision. This work is indicative of the creative approach Werner takes to examining the interaction of the private and public sectors.

Werner’s most significant contribution is his book, *Public Forces and Private Politics in American Big Business*, which was published by Cambridge University Press in 2012. The book is utterly original and important. It demonstrates that political change in large corporations often has private rather than public origins. Werner examines three cases—the environment, gay rights, and executive compensation—using interviews and statistical analysis to show how a firm’s employees are frequently responsible for changes in private politics and corporate social responsibility. These internal forces may work independently of government, in conjunction with government action, or to prevent government intervention. Werner’s work demonstrates that firms are indeed political actors who seek to minimize uncertainty and pursue self-interest. Werner’s book is sure to become an important milestone in our understanding of electoral democracy in multiparty systems.

FROM THE FIELD

PAPERS OF INTEREST

2013 American Political Science Association Annual Meeting

‘Political Parties and Election Fraud.’ Fredrik M. Sjoberg, Columbia University.


‘Armed Group Competition and Civilian Abuse in Multiparty Civil Wars: Evidence from Columbia.’ Michael Weintraub, Georgetown University.


‘When and How Partisan Identification Works.’ Toby Bolsen, Georgia State University, James N. Druckman, Northwestern University and Fay Lomax Cook, Northwestern University.

‘Party Members vs. Party Supporters in a Period of Declining Membership.’ Aldo Fernando Ponce, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) and Susan Scarrow, University of Houston.

‘Being Activists in Atypical Parties. The Italian Case of Lega Nord and Movimento 5 stelle.’ Gianluca Passarelli, University of Roma – La Sapienza.

‘New Adventures in Party Membership.’ Luca Bernardi, University of Leicester and Antonella Seddione, University of Turin.

‘Why People Get Involved in Political Parties: Comparing Attitudes and Incentives for Party Activism between American and Spanish Party Delegates.’ Montserrat Baras, UAB and Patricia Correa Vila, UAB.


‘Political Parties and the State in Post-Collapse Venezuela and Bolivia.’ Jennifer Marie Cyr, Northwestern University.


‘Political Parties and the State in Post-Collapse Venezuela and Bolivia.’ Carlos Melendez, University of Notre Dame.


‘America’s Invisi-burbs: The Role of Socio-Demographics, Neighborhood Social Context, and Partisanship on Suburban Political Participation.’ Lorrie Frasure-Yokley, University of California, Los Angeles.


‘Party Cues, Voter Ignorance and Referendum Voting.’ Roger Scully, Cardiff University.


‘How Government Policy Influences the Shifting Sands of Party Support.’ Guy D. Whitten, Texas A&M University, Christine S. Lipsmeyer, Texas A&M University and Andrew Philips, Texas A&M University.

‘Presidents, Partisanship and Policy Entrepreneurs: Reconceptualizing Institutional Change through the Freedom of Information Act.’ Kevin M. Baron, University of Florida.

‘Multipartism and Beneficial Cycling: A Defense of Consensual Democracy.’ Yuhui Li, University of California, San Diego.

‘Senators Created American Mass Parties.’ Darin DeWitt, University of California, Los Angeles.


‘Mainstream Parties’ Strategic Approaches to the Far Right in Western Europe.’ Kimberly Twiss, University of California, Berkeley.

‘The Determinants of Radical Left Parties Electoral Support in Western Europe.’ Luis Ramiro, Universidad de Murcia.


‘Separating Ideology from Party in Roll Call Data,’ Hans Noel, Georgetown University.

‘Winning on the Other Party’s Turf: Voters and Candidates in Congressional Elections.’ Jon R. Bond, Texas A&M University, College Station and Richard Fleisher, Fordham University.

‘Bipartisan Signaling: A Comparison of Bill Co-sponsorship to Party Unity Vote Scores.’ Jennifer Bachner, Johns Hopkins University.

‘“Building Blocks”—The Group Origins of Cultural Conservatism in the Republican Party.’ Christopher Baylor, University of California, Los Angeles.

‘Comparing Islamic Political Parties and the Christian Right.’ Esen Kirdis, Rhodes College.

‘Creating Brands: Political Representation and Party System Consolidation.’ Nasos Roussias, University of Sheffield and Elias Dinis, University of Nottingham.

‘When Proportional Representation Is Disproportional: Representational Inequality across Parties and Districts under Districted PR.’ Orit Kedar, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

‘Party Systems and Political Change in Europe.’ Larry M. Bartels, Vanderbilt University.

‘The End of Catch-all Parties: Information and Political Polarization.’ Torben Iversen, Harvard University and David Soskice, Oxford University.

‘Party Alignments, Partisan Sorting, and Polarization, America in Comparative Perspective.’ Herbert Kitschelt, Duke University and Philipp Rehm, Ohio State University.


‘Relocation and Realignment: How the Great Migration changed the face of the Democratic Party.’ Keneshia N. Grant, Syracuse University.

‘Senators Created American Mass Parties’ Darin DeWitt, University of California, Los Angeles.


‘And Then There Were None: Explaining the Decline of Catholic Political Parties.’ Luis F. Mantilla, Georgetown University.

‘Local Governance and Party-Voter Linkages in India.’ Mark A. Schneider, Columbia University.

‘When is Cultural Diversity a Threat? The Determinants of Mainstream Political Parties’ Use of Exclusionary Appeals.’ Jennifer Miller-Gonzalez, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

‘Parties’ Responses to Women’s Organized Pressure: The Impact of Gender Quotas on Mexican Parties.’ Esperanza Palma, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana.

‘Can Social Movements Resolve the Crisis of the U.S. Party System?’ John C. Berg, Suffolk University.

‘The Moral Institutions of the Tea Party Movement: Liberty or Proportionality, or both?’ Emily McClintock Ekins, University of California, Los Angeles and Jonathan Haidt, New York University.


‘Persisting against the Odds: Political Parties and their Roots in Unstable Party Systems.’ Jennifer Marie Cyr, Northwestern University.


‘Why is there Party Proliferation within Senegal and across Africa?’ Catherine Lena Kelly, Harvard University.
‘Clientelism and the Organizational Foundations of Regional Parties.’ Adam W. Ziegfield, University of Chicago.

‘Timing and Sources of Competition in Hegemonic Party Regimes: A Comparative Study of Taiwan and Singapore.’ Netina Tan, University of Toronto.

‘Rejuvenating the Party Leadership as a Survival Strategy: Mainland China and Taiwan in Comparative Perspective.’ Dong Zhang, Northwestern University, Victor C. Shih, Northwestern University, Mingxing Liu, Peking University and Mengchang Zhu, Peking University.


‘Partisan Control of Ministries and the Allocation of EU Regional Aid.’ Stephen Bloom, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and Vladislava Petrova, Southern Illinois University.


‘Scaling the Progressive Ladder: Partisanship, Ambition and Roll-Call Behavior in the Argentine House and Senate.’ Juan Pablo Micozzi, University of New Mexico and Hirokazu Kikuchi, University of Pittsburgh.

‘A District at a Time: The Role of Electoral College Allocation Schemes in the Growth of Partisan Polarization.’ Irwin L. Morris, University of Maryland and Anne Cizmar, University of Maryland.


‘Canadian Party Allocation Strategies at the Federal and Provincial Level.’ Keith E. Hamm, Rice University and Jaclyn J. Kettler, Rice University.


‘Twisting the Donkey’s Tail: Transforming the Democratic Party on Race.’ Christopher Baylor, University of California, Los Angeles.


‘The Gingrich Senators, the Tea Party Senators, and Their Effect on the U.S. Senate.’ Sean M. Theriault, University of Texas, Austin.

‘Joining the Tea Party Caucus: A Survival Strategy.’ Gisela Sin, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign and David J. Hendry, Yale University.

‘Competitive Primaries and General Election Success: The Role of the Tea Party in 2010.’ Sarah A. Treul, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and Caitlin E. Jewitt, IUPUI.

‘Political Party Activity in the 2012 Elections: Sophisticated Orchestration or Diminished Influence?’ Robin A. Kolodny, Temple University and Diana Dwyre, California State University, Chico.

‘Primaries, Partisanship, and Polarization in the Senate.’ Carly Schmitt, Indiana State University, Chera A. LaForge, Indiana University East and Hanna Brant, Indiana State University.

‘Covering the Cost of Toeing the Party Line.’ Henry A. Kim, University of Arizona and Andrew Scott Waugh, University of California, San Diego.

‘Going Partisan: Presidential Leadership in a Polarized Political Environment.’ Brandon Rottinghaus, University of Houston and Matthew Lang, University of Houston.


‘When Does a Party Faction Break Off to Form Its Own Party?’ Marcos Menchaca, University of California, Los Angeles.


‘Latino Migration and Partisan Bias: Results from Redistricting Simulations.’ Ian McDonald, Lewis & Clark College.

‘Why Hispanics Vote Incorrectly More Often for Republican Candidates: The Influence of the Macro-Environment on Immigrant Voting.’ Junyan Zhu, Georgia State University and Sean Richey, Georgia State University.

‘The Health Sector and Campaign Contributions in the States’ General Trends, Shifting Tides, and Partisan Mobilization.’ Karl Kronebusch, CUNY-Baruch College.

‘Beyond Money: How Special Interest Groups Influence Policy Choices.’ Stephanie Wolton, University of Chicago.


‘Exploring Interest Group Influence in the U.S. House of Representatives.’ L. Martin Overby, University of Missouri and Mathias Tromborg, University of Missouri.

‘Parties and Pork in American State Legislatures.’ Gerald Gamm, University of Rochester and Thad Kousser, University of California, San Diego.


‘Regional Income Inequality and Party Representation.’ Melissa Ziegler Rogers, Claremont Graduate University.

‘Does the Tea Party Still Matter?: Measuring Tea Party Influence in the 2012 Presidential and Congressional Elections.’ Leigh A. Bradberry, California State University,
Northridge and Gary C. Jacobson, University of California, San Diego.

‘Disentangling Party and Candidate: An Experimental Test of Trait Ownership.’ Alexander George Theodoridis, University of California, Merced and Stephen Goggin, University of California, Berkeley.


‘The Rise and Impact of the Tea Party.’ Theda Skocpol, Harvard University.

‘Houston and the Communist Party: Beyond Civil Rights “Monuments”.’ Anna Marie Smith, Cornell University.


‘Implicit Partisan Identity: A New Measure of Affective Polarization.’ Shanto Iyengar, Stanford University and Sean Westwood, Stanford University.

‘The Polarizing Effects of Partisan Sorting.’ Lilliana Hall Mason, SUNY, Stony Brook.


‘The President, Political Parties, and Legislative Behavior in Brazil: An Application of Bayesian Item Response Modeling.’ Tsung-han Tsai, Washington University in St. Louis.

‘Political Party Programmation and Taxation in Latin America’s Emerging Markets.’ Christina Wagner Faegri, University of Southern California.

‘The Effect of Local Party Activity on Registration, Turnout and Vote Share.’ Douglas D. Roscoe, University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth and Shannon Jenkins, University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth.


‘Policy Drivers of Citizens’ Perceptions of Political Parties.’ Cees van der Eijk, University of Nottingham and Hermann F.J. Schmitt, University of Manchester.


‘Elite Polarization and Voter Partisanship: A Comparative Perspective.’ Noam Lupu, Juan March Institute.

‘Are Campaign Elites the Source of Partisan Polarization.’ Ryan D. Enos, Harvard University and Eitan D. Hersh, Yale University.

‘Strong Connections: Partisan and Revolving Door Ties in Lobbying Networks.’ Richard L. Hall, University of Michigan and Geoffrey M. Lorenz, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.


‘Reaching Beyond the Core Base: Can Political Parties Win Policy Support by Framing Issues?’ Rune Slothuus, Aarhus University.

‘Shifts in Corporate Support for the Parties: Disentangling National and Local Factors.’ James Edward Monogan, III, University of Georgia and Christopher M. Witko, Saint Louis University.

‘Capital Preferences: International Capital and Government Partisanship.’ Andrey Tomashevskiy, University of California, Davis.

‘Deterring Defection and Third Party Guarantees in Negotiated Settlements.’ Deniz Cil, University of Maryland.

‘The Sequencing of Elections and Party Competition.’ Bernard Dolez, CERAPS, Robert Elgie, Dublin City University and Annie Laurent, CERAPS.


‘Institutionalizing Inclusion: Nationalist Parties and Democratic Stability in South and Southeast Asia.’ Maya Jessica Tudor, University of Oxford and Dan Slater, University of Chicago.


‘Outrageous Politics: How Populist Outrage Drives Anti-Political Sentiment and Party System Volatility in East Central Europe.’ Paul DeBell, Ohio State University.


‘Departures, Diversions and Destinations: The EU and the Development of Party Politics in Central and Eastern Europe.’ Tim Haughton, University of Birmingham and Karin A. Bottom, University of Manchester.


‘Members, Friends and Supporters: Patterns of Engagement with Contemporary Party Organizations.’ Anika Gauja, University of Sydney.

‘Helping Women Succeed: Parties and the Voters under Poland’s Open-list Electoral System.’ Anna Mikulska, Rice University.


‘Gender, Party Leaders, and Electoral Outcomes.’ Jeffrey A. Karp, Australian National University and Ian McAllister, Australian National University.


‘The Policy Ties of Factionalized Parties.’ Eduardo Aleman, University of Houston and Daniel Chasquetti, Universidad de la Republica.

‘Addressing Congressional Partisan Polarization one Caucus at a Time.’ Nils Ringe, University of Wisconsin, Madison and Jennifer Nicoll Victor, George Mason University.

‘Hybrid Federalism, Partisan Politics, and Early Implementation of State Health Insurance Exchanges.’ Elizabeth Rigby, George Washington University and Jake Haselswerdt, George Washington University.


‘Distinguishing Partisanship from Inattention in Aggregate Opinion.’ Gregory McAvoj, University of North Carolina, Greensboro.


‘Rebuilding Party Rule: The Limits of China’s Post Sichuan-Earthquake Development Strategy.’ Christian Phillip Soraace, University of Texas, Austin.

‘State and Labor in Post-Communist Europe: Pathways of Regime Transition, the Character of Party Systems, and the Organizational Inheritance of Trade Union Federations.’ Rudra Sil, University of Pennsylvania.


‘Friend or Foe: Muslim Immigrants and Center-left Political Parties in Western Europe.’ Janna Bray, University of Michigan.


‘Double Jeopardy: How the Left Loses from Asymmetric Partisan Accountability.’ Mark Andreas Kayser, Hertie School of Governance and Cassandra Grafstrom, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.


‘Payoffs, Parties, or Policies: Understanding Voting in Malaysia.’ Meredith L. Weiss, University at Albany, SUNY.


‘Party System Institutionalization and Cohesion in Post-Communist Legislatures.’ Frank C. Thames, Texas Tech University.

‘Citizen Ideology, Electoral Institutions, and Party Cohesion in State Legislatures.’ Justin Kirkland, University of Houston.

‘Party Cohesion in European Legislatures: Cross-Country and Cross-Party Comparisons.’ Caroline Close, Université Libre de Bruxelles and Lidia Nunez Lopez, Université Libre de Bruxelles.

‘Polarizing Picks: the Conditional Effect of Partisan Fragmentation on Judicial Appointments.’ Abby Blass, University of Texas, Austin and Sean M. Theriault, University of Texas, Austin.


‘Why Parties Change – Or Do They?: Citizen Perceptions of the Partisan Landscape.’ Russell J. Dalton, University of California, Irvine and Ian McAllister, Australian National University.

‘Beyond Class, Beyond Europe: Examining How Political Parties Adapt Policy Positions in the Face of Changing...’
Cleavage Structures in Western Europe and the United States.’ Onawa Pronise Lacewell, Social Science Research Center, Berlin.

‘Exploring the Effects of Democratic Decentralization on Dominant Party Systems in Eastern and Southern Africa: With In-Depth Analysis of Zambia and South Africa.’ Ragnhild Louise Muriaas, University of Bergen and Lars Svasand, University of Bergen.

‘Are Political Parties Failing? An Investigation into the Quality of Representation in Western Europe.’ Annika Werner, Social Science Research Center WZB.


‘Walking the Partisan Line: Mitt Romney in the 2012 Campaign.’ Roderick P. Hart, University of Texas, Austin.

‘Campaign Tweets: Cognitive Mobilization or Partisan Mobilization.’ Michael J. Jensen, University of Canberra.

‘Winners Take All: Institutions, the Predominant Party System and Democratic Consolidation.’ Sebnem Gumuscu, Sabanci University.

‘Multi-Party Elections in Africa: Attribute of Authoritarianism and Driver of Democracy.’ Matthijs Bogaards, Jacobs University Bremen.

‘Partisanship in a Social Setting.’ Samara Klar, University of Arizona.

‘Agreeing to Lose: Why and How Parties Choose to Accept Defeat in War.’ Christopher Chiego, University of California, San Diego.

‘Dominant Parties in Lebanon’s Post-War Political System.’ Amanda Rizkallah Chown, University of California, Los Angeles.


‘Partisan Politics After the Financial Crisis.’ Lucy Barnes, University of Oxford and Timothy Hicks, Trinity College, Dublin.


‘Parties and Movements in American Political Development: Towards a Framework.’ Daniel Schlovznan, PhD, Johns Hopkins University.

‘The Efficiencies and Pathologies of Special Interest Partisanship.’ Katherine Krimmel, Columbia University.


‘Fighting for the Life of the Party: Making Anticorruption Campaigns Work in China.’ Jiangnan Zhu, University of Hong Kong, Yiping Wu, Zhejiang University of Finance and Economics and Dong Zhang, Northwestern University.


‘Secularism and the Justice and Development Party in Turkey: Relations with the Non-Religious Other.’ Meltem Ersoy, George Mason University.


‘Bureaucrats as Gatekeepers: Interest Group Participation in Regulatory Policymaking.’ Madeline Barch, Indiana University.


‘Exploring the Bare Necessities: Unemployment, Redistribution and Party-System Fragmentation.’ Konstantinos Matakos, University of Rochester and Dimitrios Xefteris, University of Cyprus.


‘Negotiating Unity and Difference: The Dynamics of Rhetorical Conflict within Multi-Party Governments.’ Judi Atkins, University of Leeds.

‘Partisan Politics and Privatization in OECD Countries.’ Reimut Zohlnhoefer, Heidelberg University, Herbert Obinger, University of Bremen and Carina Schmitt, Bremen University.


‘Don’t Lose Control: How Partisanship and the Political Landscape Shape Religious Beliefs.’ Michele Margolis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

‘The Care and Feeding of Partisanship: The Role of Religious Context.’ Alicia Diana Forster, University of Florida.

‘A Political Agency Model of Leaders, Parties, and Voters.’ Benjamin Nyblade, University of British Columbia.


‘Electoral Competition in the Face of Dissent: How Parties Manage Internal Divisions over Unforeseen Issues.’ Jonathan B. Slapin, University of Houston and Ling Zhu, University of Houston.

‘Did They Jump or Were They Pushed? How Parliamentary Candidate Selection May Drive Opposition Parties towards Electorally Irrational Policies.’ Florence So, University of Aarhus, Nicholas Aylott, Umea University and Tim Bale, Queen Mary, University of London.

‘The Effect of Partisan Experience and Consistency on Partisanship and Vote Choice.’ Georgia Kernell, Northwestern University.

‘Inferring Partisanship for Housing and Neighborhood Characteristics: Experimental Evidence on Geographic Sorting.’ James G. Gimpel, University of Maryland, College Park, Iris Hui, University of California, Los Angeles and Wendy K. Tam Cho, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

‘Calling It Wrong: Partisan Media Effects on Electoral Expectations and Institutional Trust.’ Laura Silver, University of Pennsylvania, Felicity Duncan, University of Pennsylvania, Devra Coren Moehler, University of Pennsylvania and Andrew M. Daniller, University of Pennsylvania.


‘The Military as a Neutral Third Party.’ Jose Antonio Cheibub, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and Milan Svolik, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

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