Record Nr. UNINA9910781216903321 Autore Bendor Jonathan B Titolo A behavioral theory of elections [[electronic resource] /] / Jonathan Bendor ... [et al.] Princeton, N.J.,: Princeton University Press, c2011 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-283-16374-8 9786613163745 1-4008-3680-8 Edizione [Course Book] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (264 p.) Classificazione 89.57 324.9001/9 Disciplina Soggetti **Elections** Voting - Psychological aspects Behaviorism (Political science) Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Chapter One. Bounded Rationality and Elections -- Chapter Two. Aspiration-based Adaptive Rules -- Chapter Three. Party Competition -- Chapter Four. Turnout -- Chapter Five, Voter Choice -- Chapter Six, An Integrated Model of Two-Party Elections -- Chapter Seven. Elections with Multiple Parties -- Chapter Eight. Conclusions: Bounded Rationality and Elections -- Appendix A. Proofs -- Appendix B. The Computational Model -- Bibliography -- Index Most theories of elections assume that voters and political actors are Sommario/riassunto fully rational. While these formulations produce many insights, they also generate anomalies--most famously, about turnout. The rise of behavioral economics has posed new challenges to the premise of rationality. This groundbreaking book provides a behavioral theory of elections based on the notion that all actors--politicians as well as voters--are only boundedly rational. The theory posits learning via trial and error: actions that surpass an actor's aspiration level are more likely to be used in the future, while those that fall short are less likely to be tried later. Based on this idea of adaptation, the authors construct

formal models of party competition, turnout, and voters' choices of

candidates. These models predict substantial turnout levels, voters sorting into parties, and winning parties adopting centrist platforms. In multiparty elections, voters are able to coordinate vote choices on majority-preferred candidates, while all candidates garner significant vote shares. Overall, the behavioral theory and its models produce macroimplications consistent with the data on elections, and they use plausible microassumptions about the cognitive capacities of politicians and voters. A computational model accompanies the book and can be used as a tool for further research.