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# Bookmark File PDF Chapter 6 Voters And Voter Behavior Test

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## 993 - BROOKLYN AUTUMN

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The Model Rules of Professional Conduct provides an up-to-date resource for information on legal ethics. Federal, state and local courts in all jurisdictions look to the Rules for guidance in solving lawyer malpractice cases, disciplinary actions, disqualification issues, sanctions questions and much more. In this volume, black-letter Rules of Professional Conduct are followed by numbered Comments that explain each Rule's purpose and provide suggestions for its practical application. The Rules will help you identify proper conduct in a variety of given situations, review those instances where discretionary action is possible, and define the nature of the relationship between you and your clients, colleagues and the courts.

Originally published in 2000, *The Right to Vote* was widely hailed as a magisterial account of the evolution of suffrage from the

American Revolution to the end of the twentieth century. In this revised and updated edition, Keyssar carries the story forward, from the disputed presidential contest of 2000 through the 2008 campaign and the election of Barack Obama. *The Right to Vote* is a sweeping reinterpretation of American political history as well as a meditation on the meaning of democracy in contemporary American life.

Examines the sources of democracy, the relationship between economic development and thresholds of democracy, and responses to democratization.

This volume examines and assesses the role of context in affecting electoral behaviour.

Updated in a new 11th edition, this book introduces the essentials of Texas government and its often colorful politics in a way that any student can understand. An abundance of useful study

aids and exercises in every chapter and a lively, straightforward writing style makes the material accessible to students of every level. This book shows students the impact that government has on their lives, this insightful and sometimes humorous critique of Texas government engages students in the course material and encourages them to become active participants in the course and their government.

Intended for anyone approaching parliamentary procedure for the first time, this booklet is designed to provide a lucid explanation of parliamentary rules and the reasons for them. Chapter 1 discusses organizations, considering such things as bylaws, officers' titles, impartiality of the chair, boards, and committees. The second chapter--on the order of business--discusses the quorum and the call to order, opening exercises, reading and approval of minutes, reports of officers and committees, special orders, unfinished business and new business, adjournment, and the secretary's responsibilities. Chapter 3 explores all aspects of preparing the minutes, while chapter 4 discusses the making of a motion. Methods of voting are examined in chapter 5 and nominations and elections are discussed in chapter 6. The next three chapters discuss and define the following types of motions: subsidiary, privileged, and incidental. The final chapter explains restorative and other motions such as those that are out of order, and dilatory motions. (Appendixes include an agenda planner, a tellers' tally sheet, a precedence chart, and a chart of motions.) (HOD)

The Taiwan Voter examines the critical role ethnic and national identities play in politics, utilizing the case of Taiwan. Although elections there often raise international tensions, and have led to

military demonstrations by China, no scholarly books have examined how Taiwan's voters make electoral choices in a dangerous environment. Critiquing the conventional interpretation of politics as an ideological battle between liberals and conservatives, *The Taiwan Voter* demonstrates in Taiwan the party system and voters' responses are shaped by one powerful determinant of national identity—the China factor. Taiwan's electoral politics draws international scholarly interest because of the prominent role of ethnic and national identification. While in most countries the many tangled strands of competing identities are daunting for scholarly analysis, in Taiwan the cleavages are powerful and limited in number, so the logic of interrelationships among issues, partisanship, and identity are particularly clear. *The Taiwan Voter* unites experts to investigate the ways in which social identities, policy views, and partisan preferences intersect and influence each other. These novel findings have wide applicability to other countries, and will be of interest to a broad range of social scientists interested in identity politics.

On cover, the word "right" has an x drawn over the letter "r" with the letter "f" above it.

*Voting Rights and Election Law* is a law school text book covering the law surrounding the electoral system. Coverage begins with voting qualifications and barriers to exercise of the franchise. The book covers the authority of the courts to remedy violations of the right to vote. Other topics include the One-Person/One Vote Doctrine under the Federal Constitution and the effects of the Voting Rights Act. The book also covers the role of political parties and term limits for federal and state office. Campaign finance and

political speech each receive treatment. The book concludes with a chapter on methods for remedying errors in elections. In Chapter 1 students examine questions surrounding the constitutional right to vote and legislatures' power to restrict the classes of persons entitled to the franchise. The remainder of the text proceeds chronologically through the electoral process, from districting, with its issues of one person, one vote and the role of race under the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act; to the place of political parties in the electoral and constitutional structure; to limitations on ballot access; to the First Amendment's protection of political speech, including an in-depth treatment of campaign finance; to rules governing the voting process itself; to vote-counting; to remedies for elections that have gone wrong. Compared to other casebooks in the field, *Voting Rights and Election Law* emphasizes the texts of leading court opinions rather than commentary and political-science research. The book focuses on the legal principles and language adopted by courts in deciding election cases, rather than competing political theories about elections and democracy. Students are, however, encouraged through notes and questions to examine and question the empirical assumptions and theoretical premises behind the opinions. This book also is available in a three-hole-punched, alternative loose-leaf version printed on 8.5 x 11 inch paper with wider margins and with the same pagination as the hardbound book.

During the 2016 presidential election, America's election infrastructure was targeted by actors sponsored by the Russian government. *Securing the Vote: Protecting American Democracy* examines the challenges arising out of the 2016 federal election, assesses current technology and standards for voting, and recom-

mends steps that the federal government, state and local governments, election administrators, and vendors of voting technology should take to improve the security of election infrastructure. In doing so, the report provides a vision of voting that is more secure, accessible, reliable, and verifiable.

Late deciders go for the challenger; turnout helps the Democrats; the gender gap results from a surge in Democratic preference among women--these and many other myths are standard fare among average citizens, political pundits, and even some academics. But are these conventional wisdoms--familiar to anyone who watches Sunday morning talk shows--really valid? *Unconventional Wisdom* offers a novel yet highly accessible synthesis of what we know about American voters and elections. It not only provides an integrated overview of the central themes in American politics--parties, polarization, turnout, partisan bias, campaign effects, swing voters, the gender gap, and the youth vote--it upends many of our fundamental preconceptions. Most importantly, it shows that the American electorate is much more stable than we have been led to believe, and that the voting patterns we see today have deep roots in our history. Throughout, the book provides comprehensive information on voting patterns; illuminates (and corrects) popular myths about voters and elections; and details the empirical foundations of conventional wisdoms that many understand poorly or not at all. Written by three experts on American politics, *Unconventional Wisdom* serves as both a standard reference and a concise overview of the subject. Both informative and witty, the book is likely to become a standard work in the field, essential reading for anyone interested in American politics.

Citizenship as Foundation of Rights explores the nature and meaning of American citizenship and the rights flowing from citizenship in the context of current debates around politics, including immigration. The book explains the sources of citizenship rights in the Constitution and focuses on three key citizenship rights - the right to vote, the right to employment, and the right to travel in the US. It explains why those rights are fundamental and how national identification systems and ID requirements to vote, work and travel undermine the fundamental citizen rights. Richard Sobel analyzes how protecting citizens' rights preserves them for future generations of citizens and aspiring citizens here. No other book offers such a clarification of fundamental citizen rights and explains how ID schemes contradict and undermine the constitutional rights of American citizenship.

This remarkable book is an unblinking look at the problems of our current democracy and, more importantly, a road map to get ourselves back on course. It calls our politicians to task and identifies the many places where changes to our government systems will put control back in the hands of "We, the People". Through an extensive critique of the status quo, we come to realize just how much, regardless of our political philosophy, all of us absolutely agree upon. Topics include electoral representation, taxation, special interest groups, bureaucracy, the concept of nation, etc. This is not a "political" book: it instead is a freethinking nonpartisan analysis of how a nation needs to work and how a government should serve its citizens. This book helps us see that change is possible. Chapter 1 - The Need for Change The Mortality of Nation, The Paralysis of Politicians, The Least-bad Candidate, The En-

trenchment of Bureaucracy, National Frustration / National Chauvinism Chapter 2 - The Concept of Nation National Boundaries, National Myths, Tribalism, Liberty, Irrevocable Assets, Homeland, Citizenship, Private Ownership, The Role of a Constitution Chapter 3 - Governance Development of Laws and Policy, Other Forms of Government, Heads of State, Representation, Popularity Contests, Direct Democracy, The Need for Adjustments and Debate, The Obligations of Citizens to their Nation, Deliberative Democracy, Special Interest Groups, Lobbyists, Policy Writers, News and Entertainment Media, Corporations, Advertisers, The Role of Elected Representatives, Independent Representatives, Standing Committees, Untangling Existing Legislation, Drafting New Legislation Chapter 4 - Electing Our Representatives Voting and Polling, Modern Voting Systems, Ballots, Voter Identification, Types of Voting, Referenda, Polling, Public Debate, Electoral Districts, Electoral Colleges, The Role of the President, Term Limits, The President's Mentor Chapter 5 - Government Administration Efficiency, Privatization, Continuous Improvement, Conflict of Interest, Labor Unions, Modernizing Administration, Transparency, Leadership, Staff Rotation Chapter 6 - Civic Service Civic Duty, Conscription, Assignment, Youth, Testing, Exemptions, Executive Management, Compensation, Non-Performance, Transition Planning, Enactment Chapter 7 - A Just Society Education, Social Dogma, Religion, Delinquent Behavior, Surveillance, Privacy, Personal Identification, Data Security, Coup d'État, New Infrastructure, Social Services, Healthcare Insurance, Healthcare Services, Immigration, Integration Chapter 8 - Money Income Distribution, Resource Stewardship, Monetary Compensation, Return on Investment, Humanitarianism, Research, Government Revenue, National Debt,

Government Expenditures, Small Government, Tax Structures, Tax System Complexity, Company Perks, Stock Market Load, Inheritance, Social Burden, Unemployment, Market Distortions, The Nanny State Epilogue

An in-depth look into the psychology of voters around the world, how voters shape elections, and how elections transform citizens and affect their lives. Could understanding whether elections make people happy and bring them closure matter more than who they vote for? What if people did not vote for what they want but for what they believe is right based on roles they implicitly assume? Do elections make people cry? This book invites readers on a unique journey inside the mind of a voter using unprecedented data from the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, South Africa, and Georgia throughout a period when the world evolved from the centrist dominance of Obama and Mandela to the shock victories of Brexit and Trump. Michael Bruter and Sarah Harrison explore three interrelated aspects of the heart and mind of voters: the psychological bases of their behavior, how they experience elections and the emotions this entails, and how and when elections bring democratic resolution. The authors examine unique concepts including electoral identity, atmosphere, ergonomics, and hostility. From filming the shadow of voters in the polling booth, to panel study surveys, election diaries, and interviews, Bruter and Harrison unveil insights into the conscious and subconscious sides of citizens' psychology throughout a unique decade for electoral democracy. They highlight how citizens' personality, memory, and identity affect their vote and experience of elections, when elections generate hope or hopelessness, and how subtle differences in electoral arrange-

ments interact with voters' psychology to trigger different emotions. *Inside the Mind of a Voter* radically shifts electoral science, moving away from implicitly institution-centric visions of behavior to understand elections from the point of view of voters.

Examines how and why American women voted since the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920.

President Barack Obama's election and subsequent reelection represent a critical paradigm shift in American political history. But will there be lasting effects of the election of an African American to the highest office in the land in terms of the United States' economic, educational, political and social realities? A valuable resource for undergraduate and graduate students, researchers, state and federal policymakers, and general readers, this book poses critical questions and offers insightful answers from expert contributors, provides a balanced critique of President Obama's accomplishments and challenges, and considers the national and international impact President Obama's tenure had on politics. The numerous contributors to this book provide a range of perspectives on President Obama's presidency that question conventional thinking, covering key issues that include health care, education, political mobilization, gender, racial stratification, voting patterns, and criminal justice. Readers will come away with a heightened comprehension of the complex relationships between political structures, economic policies, and minority interests; how Congress, traditional and contemporary activists, and domestic and international issues all shaped the Obama Presidency; and how micro and macro issues such as voting rights, voting patterns, and Get Out the Vote (GOTV) initiatives are connected.

The study of elections, voting behavior and public opinion are arguably among the most prominent and intensively researched sub-fields within Political Science. It is an evolving sub-field, both in terms of theoretical focus and in particular, technical developments and has made a considerable impact on popular understanding of the core components of liberal democracies in terms of electoral systems and outcomes, changes in public opinion and the aggregation of interests. This handbook details the key developments and state of the art research across elections, voting behavior and the public opinion by providing both an advanced overview of each core area and engaging in debate about the relative merits of differing approaches in a comprehensive and accessible way. Bringing geographical scope and depth, with comparative chapters that draw on material from across the globe, it will be a key reference point both for advanced level students and researchers developing knowledge and producing new material in these sub-fields and beyond. The Routledge Handbook of Elections, Voting Behavior and Public Opinion is an authoritative and key reference text for students, academics and researchers engaged in the study of electoral research, public opinion and voting behavior.

Using information from the UK elections, this title shows how voters and parties are affected by, and seek to influence, both national and local forces, placing the analysis of electoral behaviour into its geographical context.

With the increasing demands for changes in how we vote, the authors analyze the complications of race tied to these proposed policies through historical and contemporary challenges. •Highlights the racial dimensions tied to the historical development of

voting rights in the United States •Illustrates how contemporary voting rights developments are connected to the goal of minimizing or suppressing the African American and Latino vote •Presents the way voting rights laws continue to retrogress at the hands of lawmakers •Demonstrates the increasing salience that race plays within public policy, especially pertaining to political power

This book investigates state supreme court elections in the United States from WWII to the present. Through original analysis of voting returns, campaign budgets, and illustrative case studies, the author shows that elections have become less politicized than commonly believed.

Cover; Contents; Acknowledgments; INTRODUCTION: Voting as an Ethical Issue; CHAPTER ONE: Arguments for a Duty to Vote; CHAPTER TWO: Civic Virtue without Politics; CHAPTER THREE: Wrongful Voting; CHAPTER FOUR: Deference and Abstention; CHAPTER FIVE: For the Common Good; CHAPTER SIX: Buying and Selling Votes; CHAPTER SEVEN: How Well Do Voters Behave?; AFTERWORD TO THE PAPERBACK EDITION: How to Vote Well; Notes; References; Index. - Nothing is more integral to democracy than voting. Most people believe that every citizen has the civic duty or moral obligation to vote, that any sincere vote is morally acceptable, and that buying, selling, or trading votes is inherently wrong. In this provocative book, Jason Brennan challenges our fundamental assumptions about voting, revealing why it is not a duty for most citizens--in fact, he argues, many people owe it to the rest of us not to vote. Bad choices at the polls can result in unjust laws, needless wars, and calamitous economic policies. Bren-

nan shows why voters have duties to.

So - you want to be knowledgeable about British politics but don't know where to start. The rich history, complex statistics and tricky political jargon are getting in your way, not to mention the media hype (is politics only about duck houses and moats?). But don't worry! British Politics For Dummies is your essential guide to understanding even the trickiest questions surrounding politics in the UK, so you'll be discussing the ins and out of leaders, parties, ideologies, constitutions, laws, cabinets and summits past and present in no time - and with maximum confidence. Coming up to the potential end of Labour's historic three terms in power, there's never been a better time to get to grips with politics. British Politics For Dummies includes:

Part 1: The Basics of Politics  
 Chapter 1: Taking in the Political Universe  
 Chapter 2: Understanding Why Politics and Politicians are Important  
 Chapter 3: Looking at Democracy & Participation  
 Chapter 4: Examining Different Political Ideologies  
 Chapter 5: Forming of the British Political State  
 Part 2: Elections and Britain's Parties  
 Chapter 6: Electoral & voting systems  
 Chapter 7: Voting Behaviour & Trends  
 Chapter 8: Honing in on Political Parties  
 Chapter 9: Pressure Groups  
 Chapter 10: Politics & the Media  
 Part 3: The Ins & Outs of Parliament  
 Chapter 11: Britain's Constitution  
 Chapter 12: Examining Britain's Parliamentary Democracy  
 Chapter 13: Gazing at the Summit: the PM and Cabinet  
 Chapter 14: Ministers & Civil Servants  
 Chapter 15: The Courts & The Judiciary  
 Chapter 16: Laying Bear Devolution & Local Government  
 Chapter 17: Joining the Lawmakers: Becoming a Politician  
 Part 4: Politics Worldwide  
 Chapter 18: Understanding Britain's Place in the World  
 Chapter 19: Taking in the International Stage  
 Chapter 20: Expanding Your Horizons: Europe

Chapter 21: Leading the Free World: US Politics Part 5: Parts of Ten  
 Chapter 22: Ten Significant Prime Ministers  
 Chapter 23: Ten Major Political Scandals  
 Chapter 24: Ten Events Which Formed the Modern Political World  
 Chapter 25: Ten Political Trends for the Future

This thesis explores and exploits structure inherent in voting problems. Some of these structures are found in the preferences of the voters, such as the domain restrictions which have been widely studied in social choice theory [ASS02, ASS10]. Others can be expressed as quantifiable measures (or parameters) of the input, which make them accessible to a parameterized complexity analysis [Cyg+15, DF13, FG06, Nie06]. Accordingly, the thesis deals with two major topics. The first topic revolves around preference structures, e.g. single-crossing or one-dimensional Euclidean structures. It is covered in Chapters 3 to 5. The second topic includes the parameterized complexity analysis of two computationally hard voting problems, making use of some of the structural properties studied in the first part of the thesis. It also investigates questions on the computational complexity, both classical and parameterized, of several voting problems for two widely used parliamentary voting rules. It is covered in Chapters 6 to 8. In Chapter 3, we study the single-crossing property which describes a natural order of the voters such that for each pair of alternatives, there are at most two consecutive voters along this order which differ in their relative ordering of the two alternatives. We find finitely many forbidden subprofiles whose absence from a profile is necessary and sufficient for the existence of single-crossingness. Using this result, we can detect single-crossingness without probing every possible order of the voters. We also

present an algorithm for the detection of single-crossingness in  $O(nm^2)$  time via PQ trees [BL76], where  $n$  denotes the number of voters and  $m$  the number of alternatives. In Chapter 4, we study the one-dimensional Euclidean property which describes an embedding of the alternatives and voters into the real numbers such that every voter prefers alternatives that are embedded closer to him to those which are embedded farther away. We show that, contrary to our results for the single-crossing property, finitely many forbidden subprofiles are not sufficient to characterize the one-dimensional Euclidean property. In Chapter 5, we study the computational question of achieving a certain property, as for instance single-crossingness, by deleting the fewest number of either alternatives or voters. We show that while achieving single-crossingness by deleting the fewest number of voters can be done in polynomial time, it is NP-hard to achieve this if we delete alternatives instead. Both problem variants are NP-hard for the remaining popular properties, such as single-crossingness or value-restriction. All these problems are trivially fixed-parameter tractable for the parameter “number of alternatives to delete” (resp. “number of voters to delete”) because for each studied property there are finitely many forbidden subprofiles whose removal makes a profile possess this property. In Chapter 6, we introduce a combinatorial variant of CONTROL BY ADDING VOTERS. In CONTROL BY ADDING VOTERS as introduced by Bartholdi III, Tovey, and Trick [BTT92], there is a set of unregistered voters (with known preference orders), and the goal is to add the fewest number of unregistered voters to a given profile such that a specific alternative wins. In our new model, we additionally assume that adding a voter means also adding a bundle (that is, a subset) of

other voters for free. We focus on two prominent voting rules, the plurality rule and the Condorcet rule. Our problem turns out to be extremely hard; it is NP-hard for even two alternatives. We identify different parameters arising from the combinatorial model and obtain an almost complete picture of the parameterized complexity landscape. For the case where the bundles of voters have a certain structure, our problem remains hard for single-peaked preferences, while it is polynomial-time solvable for single-crossing preferences. In Chapter 7, we investigate how different natural parameters and price function families influence the computational complexity of SHIFT BRIBERY [EFS09], which asks whether it is possible to make a specific alternative win by shifting it higher in the preference orders of some voters. Each shift has a price, and the goal is not to exceed the budget. We obtain both fixed-parameter tractability and parameterized intractability results. We also study the optimization variant of SHIFT BRIBERY which seeks to minimize the budget spent, and present an approximation algorithm which approximates the budget within a factor of  $(1 + \epsilon)$  and has a running time whose super-polynomial part depends only on the approximation parameter  $\epsilon$  and the parameter “number of voters”. In Chapter 8, we turn our focus to two prominent parliamentary voting rules, the successive rule and the amendment rule. Both rules proceed according to a linear order of the alternatives, called the agenda. We investigate MANIPULATION (which asks to add the fewest number of voters with arbitrary preference orders to make a specific alternative win), AGENDA CONTROL (which asks to design an appropriate agenda for a specific alternative to win), and POSSIBLE/NECESSARY WINNER (which asks whether a specific alternative wins in



a/every completion of the profile and the agenda). We show that while MANIPULATION and AGENDA CONTROL are polynomial-time solvable for both rules, our real-world experimental results indicate that most profiles cannot be manipulated by only few voters, and that a successful agenda control is typically impossible. POSSIBLE WINNER is NP-hard for both rules. While NECESSARY WINNER is coNP-hard for the amendment rule, it is polynomial-time solvable for the successive rule. All considered computationally hard voting problems are fixed-parameter tractable for the parameter “number of alternatives”. Die vorliegende Arbeit beschäftigt sich mit Wahlproblemen und den darin auftretenden Strukturen. Einige dieser Strukturen finden sich in den Wählerpräferenzen, wie zum Beispiel die in der Sozialwahltheorie (engl. social choice theory) intensiv erforschten domain restrictions [ASS02, ASS10], wo die Wählerpräferenzen eine bestimmte eingeschränkte Struktur haben. Andere Strukturen lassen sich wiederum mittels Problemparametern quantitativ ausdrücken, was sie einer parametrisierten Komplexitätsanalyse zugänglich macht [Cyg+15, DF13, FG06, Nie06]. Dieser Zweiteilung folgend ist die Arbeit in zwei Themengebiete untergliedert. Das erste Gebiet beinhaltet Betrachtungen zu Strukturen in Wählerpräferenzen, wie z. B. Single-Crossing-Strukturen oder eindimensionale euklidische Strukturen. Es wird in den Kapiteln 3 bis 5 abgehandelt. Das zweite Themengebiet umfasst die parametrisierte Komplexitätsanalyse zweier NP-schwerer Wahlprobleme, wobei die neu gewonnenen Erkenntnisse zu den im ersten Teil der Arbeit untersuchten Strukturen verwendet werden. Es beschäftigt sich außerdem mit Fragen sowohl zur klassischen als auch zur parametrisierten Komplexität mehrerer Wahl-

probleme für zwei in der Praxis weit verbreitete parlamentarische Wahlverfahren. Dieser Teil der Arbeit erstreckt sich über die Kapitel 6 bis 8. Kapitel 3 untersucht die Single-Crossing-Eigenschaft. Diese beschreibt eine Anordnung der Wähler, bei der es für jedes Paar von Alternativen höchstens zwei aufeinanderfolgende Wähler gibt, die unterschiedlicher Meinung über die Reihenfolge dieser beiden Alternativen sind. Wie sich herausstellt, lässt sich diese Eigenschaft durch eine endliche Anzahl von verbotenen Strukturen charakterisieren. Ein Wählerprofil ist genau dann single-crossing, wenn es keine dieser Strukturen beinhaltet. Es wird außerdem ein Algorithmus vorgestellt, der die Single-Crossing-Eigenschaft unter Verwendung von PQ trees [BL76] in  $O(nm^2)$  Schritten erkennt, wobei  $n$  die Anzahl der Wähler und  $m$  die Anzahl der Alternativen ist. Kapitel 4 behandelt Wählerprofile, die eindimensional-euklidisch sind, d.h. für die sich die Alternativen und Wähler so auf die reelle Achse abbilden lassen, dass für jeden Wähler und je zwei Alternativen diejenige näher zum Wähler abgebildet wird, die er der anderen vorzieht. Es stellt sich heraus, dass es im Gegensatz zur Single-Crossing-Eigenschaft nicht möglich ist, eindimensionale euklidische Profile durch endlich viele verbotene Strukturen zu charakterisieren. Kapitel 5 beschäftigt sich mit der Frage, wie berechnungsschwer es ist, eine bestimmte strukturelle Eigenschaft wie z.B. die Single-Crossing-Eigenschaft zu erreichen, indem man eine möglichst kleine Anzahl von Wählern oder Kandidaten aus einem Profil entfernt. Es zeigt sich, dass dieses Problem für die Single-Crossing-Eigenschaft durch das Löschen von Wählern zwar in polynomieller Zeit gelöst werden kann, es durch das Löschen von Kandidaten jedoch NP-schwer ist. Für alle anderen Eigenschaften sind beide

Löschensvarianten ebenfalls NP-schwer. Allerdings lässt sich für jedes der Probleme auf triviale Weise mittels des Parameters „Anzahl der zu löschenden Wähler bzw. Alternativen“ fixed-parameter tractability zeigen. Das bedeutet, dass sie effizient lösbar sind, wenn der Parameter klein ist. Der Grund dafür ist, dass sich alle hier betrachteten Eigenschaften durch eine endliche Anzahl verbotener Strukturen charakterisieren lassen, deren Zerstörung die gewünschte Eigenschaft herstellt. Kapitel 6 führt die kombinatorische Variante des bekannten Problems CONTROL BY ADDING VOTERS ein, das erstmals durch Bartholdi III, Tovey und Trick [BT92] beschrieben wurde. In der klassischen Problemstellung gibt es eine Menge von nichtregistrierten Wählern mit bekannten Präferenzen, und es wird eine kleinste Teilmenge von nichtregistrierten Wählern gesucht, sodass deren Hinzufügen zu einem gegebenen Profil einen bestimmten Kandidaten zum Gewinner macht. In der hier beschriebenen Variante wird zusätzlich angenommen, dass für jeden hinzugefügten Wähler auch eine Menge von weiteren Wählern „kostenlos“ hinzugefügt werden kann. Dieses Problem wird für die beiden bekannten Wahlregeln Condorcet-Wahl und Mehrheitswahl untersucht. Wie sich herausstellt, ist die Problemstellung schon für zwei Alternativen NP-schwer. Desweiteren werden Parameter identifiziert, die sich aus den kombinatorischen Eigenschaften dieses Problems ergeben. Für diese lässt sich eine beinahe erschöpfende Beschreibung der parametrisierten Komplexität des Problems erstellen. In einem Fall, bleibt unser Problem für sogenannte Single-Peaked-Präferenzen berechnungsschwer, während es für Single-Crossing-Präferenzen in polynomieller Zeit lösbar ist. Kapitel 7 untersucht, wie verschiedene natürliche Parameter und Preisfunk-

tionen die Berechnungskomplexität des SHIFT BRIBERY-Problems [EFS09] beeinflussen. Darin fragt man, ob eine gegebene Alternative zum Gewinner gemacht werden kann, indem sie in den Präferenzen einiger Wähler nach vorne verschoben wird. Jede Verschiebung hat einen Preis, und das Ziel ist es, ein gegebenes Budget nicht zu überschreiten. Die Ergebnisse sind gemischt: einige Parameter erlauben effiziente Algorithmen, während für andere das Problem schwer bleibt, z.B. für den Parameter „Anzahl der beeinflussten Wähler“ ist das Problem sogar  $W[2]$ -schwer. Für die Optimierungsvariante von SHIFT BRIBERY, bei der das verwendete Budget minimiert wird, erzielen wir einen Approximationsalgorithmus mit einem Approximationsfaktor von  $(1 + \epsilon)$ , dessen Laufzeit in ihrem nicht-polynomiellen Anteil nur von  $\epsilon$  und der Anzahl der Wähler abhängt. Kapitel 8 konzentriert sich auf zwei weitverbreitete parlamentarische Wahlregeln: die successive rule und die amendment rule. Beide Regeln verwenden eine lineare Ordnung der Alternativen, auch Agenda genannt. Es werden drei Probleme untersucht: MANIPULATION fragt nach der kleinstmöglichen Anzahl von Wählern mit beliebigen Präferenzen, deren Hinzufügung einen bestimmten Kandidaten zum Gewinner macht; AGENDA CONTROL fragt, ob es möglich ist, eine Agenda derart festzulegen, dass ein bestimmter Kandidat gewinnt; POSSIBLE/NECESSARY WINNER fragt für unvollständige Wählerpräferenzen und/oder eine nur teilweise festgelegte Agenda, ob eine bestimmte Alternative überhaupt bzw. sicher zum Sieger machen kann. Es stellt sich heraus, dass sowohl MANIPULATION als auch AGENDA CONTROL für beide Wahlregeln in polynomieller Zeit lösbar sind. Allerdings deuten die Ergebnisse einer auf realem Wählerverhalten basierenden, experimentellen Studie

darauf hin, dass die meisten Profile nicht durch einige wenige Wähler manipuliert werden können, und dass eine erfolgreiche Kontrolle mittels Agenda typischerweise nicht möglich ist. POSSIBLE WINNER ist für beide Regeln NP-schwer, während NECESSARY WINNER für die amendment rule coNP-schwer und für die successive rule in polynomieller Zeit lösbar ist. Alle betrachtete NP-schwere oder coNP-schwere Wahlprobleme sind „fixed-parameter tractable“ für den Parameter „Anzahl der Alternativen“.

One of the most contentious issues in politics today is the propriety of electing judges. Ought judges be independent of democratic processes in obtaining and retaining their seats, or should they be subject to the approval of the electorate and the processes that accompany popular control? While this debate is interesting and often quite heated, it usually occurs without reference to empirical facts--or at least accurate ones. Also, empirical scholars to date have refused to take a position on the normative issues surrounding the practice. Bonneau and Hall offer a fresh new approach. Using almost two decades of data on state supreme court elections, Bonneau and Hall argue that opponents of judicial elections have made—and continue to make—erroneous empirical claims. They show that judicial elections are efficacious mechanisms that enhance the quality of democracy and create an inextricable link between citizens and the judiciary. In so doing, they pioneer the use of empirical data to shed light on these normative questions and offer a coherent defense of judicial elections. This provocative book is essential reading for anyone interested in the politics of judicial selection, law and politics, or the electoral process. Part of the Controversies in Electoral Democracy and Representation series edited by Matthew J. Streb.

Two nationally renowned congressional scholars review the evolution of Congress from the early days of the republic to 2006, arguing that extreme partisanship and a disregard for institutional procedures are responsible for the institution's current state

An accessible textbook that provides an overview of the historical origins and development of voting theory, this guide explores theories of voting and electoral behaviour at a level suitable for college students.

This book explains why elections from 1960 to 2016 came out the way they did. Why did voters choose one candidate over the other and what issues were they concerned with? The answer comes from talking to thousands of voters and analyzing their verbatim responses. Traditional methods used by most political analysts have often led to false interpretations. The book presents a unique model that can predict the vote of 95 percent of respondents. The book also shows that there are two major forces—long-term and short-term—that can explain the overall results of an election. In addition, the author finds a new, highly reliable way to measure the ideological composition of the American electorate. Appropriate for students of American government and informed citizens as well, this book is a revolution in the study of electoral behavior.

This thesis presents a study of several combinatorial problems related to social choice and social networks. The main concern is their computational complexity, with an emphasis on their parameterized complexity. The goal is to devise efficient algorithms for each of the problems studied here, or to prove that, under widely-accepted assumptions, such algorithms cannot exist. The problems discussed in Chapter 3 and in Chapter 4 are about ma-

nipulating a given election, where some relationships between the entities of the election are assumed. This can be seen as if the election occurs on top of an underlying social network, connecting the voters participating in the election or the candidates which the voters vote on. The problem discussed in Chapter 3, Combinatorial Candidate Control, is about manipulating an election by changing the set of candidates which the voters vote on. That is, there is an external agent who can add new candidates or delete existing candidates. A combinatorial structure over the candidates is assumed, such that whenever the external agent adds or removes a candidate, a predefined set of candidates (related to the chosen candidate) are added or removed from the election. The problem discussed in Chapter 4, Combinatorial Shift Bribery, is also about manipulating an election. Here, however, the external agent can change the way some voters vote. Specifically, a combinatorial structure over the voters is assumed, such that the external agent can change the position of its preferred candidate in sets of voters, following some predefined patterns. The problem discussed in Chapter 5, Election Anonymization, is also about elections. The main concern here, however, is preserving the privacy of the voters, when the votes are published, along with some additional (private) information. The task is to transform a given election such that each vote would appear at least  $k$  times. By doing so, even an adversary which knows how some voters vote, cannot identify individual voters. The problems discussed in Chapter 6 and in Chapter 7 are also about privacy. Specifically, a social network (modeled as a graph) is to become publicly available. The task is to anonymize the graph; that is, to transform the graph such that, for every vertex, there will be at least

$k - 1$  other vertices with the same degree. By doing so, even an adversary which knows the degrees of some vertices cannot identify individual vertices. In the problem discussed in Chapter 6, Degree Anonymization by Vertex Addition, the way to achieve anonymity is by introducing new vertices. In the problem discussed in Chapter 7, Degree Anonymization By Graph Contractions, the way to achieve anonymity is by contracting as few edges as possible. The main aim of this thesis, considering the problems mentioned above, is to explore some boundaries between tractability and intractability. Specifically, as most of these problems are computationally intractable (that is, NP-hard or even hard to approximate), some restricted cases and parameterizations for these problems are considered. The goal is to devise efficient algorithms for them, running in polynomial-time when some parameters are assumed to be constant, or, even better, to show that the problems are fixed-parameter tractable for the parameters considered. If such algorithms cannot be devised, then the goal is to prove that these problems are indeed not fixed-parameter tractable with respect to some parameters, or, even better, to show that the problems are NP-hard even when some parameters are assumed to be constant. Diese Dissertation stellt eine Untersuchung von verschiedenen kombinatorischen Problemen im Umfeld von Wahlen und sozialen Netzwerken dar. Das Hauptziel ist die Analyse der Berechnungskomplexität mit dem Schwerpunkt auf der parametrisierten Komplexität. Dabei werden für jedes der untersuchten Probleme effiziente Algorithmen entworfen oder aber gezeigt, dass unter weit akzeptierten Annahmen solche Algorithmen nicht existieren können. Die Probleme, welche im Kapitel 3 und im Kapitel 4 diskutiert werden, model-

lieren das Manipulieren einer gegebenen Wahl, bei welcher gewisse Beziehungen zwischen den Beteiligten angenommen werden. Dies kann so interpretiert werden, dass die Wahl innerhalb eines Sozialen Netzwerks stattfindet, in dem die Wähler oder die Kandidaten miteinander in Verbindung stehen. Das Problem Combinatorial Candidate Control ONTROL, welches in Kapitel 3 untersucht wird, handelt von der Manipulation einer Wahl durch die Änderung der Kandidatenmenge über welche die Wähler abstimmen. Genauer gesagt, gibt es einen externen Agenten, welcher neue Kandidaten hinzufügen oder existierende Kandidaten entfernen kann. Es wird eine kombinatorische Struktur über der Kandidatenmenge angenommen, so dass immer wenn der externe Agent einen Kandidaten hinzufügt oder entfernt, eine vordefinierte Kandidatenmenge (welche mit den ausgewählten Kandidaten in Beziehung steht) ebenfalls hinzugefügt bzw. entfernt wird. Das Problem Combinatorial Shift Bribery, welches in Kapitel 4 untersucht wird, thematisiert ebenfalls die Manipulation einer Wahl. Hier allerdings kann der externe Agent Änderungen des Abstimmungsverhaltens einiger Wähler herbeiführen. Dabei wird eine kombinatorische Struktur über den Wählern angenommen, so dass der externe Agent die Position des von ihm präferierten Kandidaten bei mehreren Wählern entsprechend vordefinierter Muster gleichzeitig ändern kann. Das Problem Election Anonymization, welches in Kapitel 5 untersucht wird, befasst sich ebenso mit Wahlen. Das Hauptanliegen hier ist es jedoch, die Privatsphäre der Wähler bei der Veröffentlichung der Stimmenabgaben zusammen mit einigen zusätzlichen (privaten) Informationen aufrecht zu erhalten. Die Aufgabe ist es eine gegebene Wahl so zu verändern, dass jede Stimmenabgabe mindestens  $k$ -fach

vorkommt. Dadurch kann noch nicht einmal ein Gegenspieler einzelne Wähler identifizieren, wenn er die Stimmenabgaben einiger Wähler bereits kennt. Die in Kapitel 6 und 7 untersuchten Probleme behandeln gleichermaßen Privatsphärenaspekte. Präziser gesagt, geht es darum, dass ein soziales Netzwerk (modelliert als Graph) veröffentlicht werden soll. Die Aufgabe ist es den Graphen zu anonymisieren; dies bedeutet man verändert den Graphen, so dass es für jeden Knoten mindestens  $k - 1$  weitere Knoten mit dem selben Grad gibt. Dadurch wird erreicht, dass selbst ein Gegenspieler, welcher die Knotengrade einiger Knoten kennt, nicht in der Lage ist einzelne Knoten zu identifizieren. Bei dem Problem Degree Anonymization by Vertex Addition, welches in Kapitel 6 untersucht wird, wird Anonymität durch Einführung neuer Knoten erreicht. Bei dem Problem Degree Anonymization by Graph Contractions, welches in Kapitel 7 untersucht wird, wird Anonymität durch die Kontraktion von möglichst wenigen Kanten erreicht. Das Hauptanliegen dieser Dissertation in Bezug auf die obig genannten Probleme ist es die Grenzen der effizienten Lösbarkeit auszuloten. Insbesondere da die meisten dieser Probleme berechnungsschwer (genauer NP-schwer bzw. sogar schwer zu approximieren) sind, werden einige eingeschränkte Fälle und Parametrisierungen der Probleme betrachtet. Das Ziel ist es effiziente Algorithmen für sie zu entwickeln, welche in Polynomzeit laufen, wenn einige Parameter konstante Werte aufweisen, oder besser noch zu zeigen, dass die Probleme "fixed-parameter tractable" für die betrachteten Parameter sind. Wenn solche Algorithmen nicht gefunden werden können, dann ist es das Ziel zu beweisen, dass diese Probleme tatsächlich nicht "fixed-parameter tractable" bezüglich der entsprechenden Param-

eter sind, oder noch besser zu zeigen, dass die Probleme NP-schwerer sind, sogar wenn die entsprechenden Parameter konstante Werte aufweisen.

Explains how dictatorships rise, survive, and fall, along with why some but not all dictators wield vast powers.

This book tells the story of woman suffrage as one involving the diverse politics of women across the country.

In *Ideology and Congress*, authors Poole and Rosenthal have analyzed over 13 million individual roll call votes spanning the two centuries since Congress began recording votes in 1789. By tracing the voting patterns of Congress throughout the country's history, the authors find that, despite a wide array of issues facing

legislators, over 81 percent of their voting decisions can be attributed to a consistent ideological position ranging from ultra-conservatism to ultraliberalism. In their classic 1997 volume, *Congress: A Political Economic History of Roll Call Voting*, roll call voting became the framework for a novel interpretation of important episodes in American political and economic history. Congress demonstrated that roll call voting has a very simple structure and that, for most of American history, roll call voting patterns have maintained a core stability based on two great issues: the extent of government regulation of, and intervention in, the economy; and race. In this new, paperback volume, the authors include nineteen years of additional data, bringing in the period from 1986 through 2004.