

- I. [Sharing model] Opinion sharing between policy makers and the public
 - A. Recruitment of political leaders
 - 1. Self-starters
 - 2. Reluctants/lateral entrants
 - B. Selection biases
 - 1. Class Table 10.1, p. 276
 - 2. Race
 - 3. Gender
 - 4. Age
 - C. Opinion sharing Table 10.2, p. 278

- II. [Parties model] Political parties and representation Table 10.3, p. 279
 - A. Ideology and party leaders Figure 10.1, p. 279 & Table 10.4, p. 280
 - B. Public opinion relative to the public's perception of the parties Table 10.5, p. 281
 - C. The relevance of party platforms
 - 1. Party voting in legislatures
 - 2. Party labels as a basis for policy choice
 - 3. The importance of party competition
 - 4. Does party control matter?

- III. [Delegate model] Leadership responsiveness to public opinion
 - A. Legislators' roles [see also, p. 274]
 - 1. *[Instructed] Delegate* model: believe they should follow the wishes of their constituents even if those wishes are contrary to their own
 - 2. *[Free-agent] Trustee* model: believe they should be trusted enough by their constituents to follow the dictates of their own conscience or judgment in deciding what is best for their constituents
 - 3. *Politico* model: sometimes act as *delegates* but other times as *trustees*
 - B. Political ambition
 - 1. And rates of turnover in office
 - a. Presidents & governors
 - b. Congress: lowest turnover; highest experience/ambition
 - c. State legislatures
 - d. Local legislatures: highest turnover; lowest experience/ambition
 - 2. Term limit debate
 - a. For
 - (1) Increase election competition
 - (2) Improve candidate pool
 - (3) Reduce corruption in office
 - (4) Increase Congressional responsiveness to voters
 - (5) Reduce gridlock with executive branch
 - b. Against
 - (1) Term limits are anti-democratic
 - (2) Increase the influence of media and money in Congressional elections
 - (3) Increase the number of unresponsive and "lame ducks"

(4) Increase the influence of unelected Congressional staff

(5) Increase the influence of unelected executive bureaucrats

C. Following public opinion Figure 10.2, p. 290, Figure 10.3, & Figure 10.4, p. 291

D. Electoral timing

1. Redistricting

2. District ideology

E. Political leaders as educators

IV. Do elected officials need to follow public opinion?

A. Incumbency

1. Directly related to level of government

2. Higher for legislators than executives

3. Nature of incumbency advantages

a. Partisan elections

b. Perks of office holding

c. Casework

d. Campaign experience

e. Few strong challengers

4. Success rate exaggerated because anticipation of defeat leads to retirements

B. The public's attention to policy positions (of leaders)

1. Between elections

2. During hotly contested elections

V. [Interest-group model] Interest groups and democratic representation

A. Interest groups opinion as public opinion

B. Money, PACs, and the electoral process

VI. Conclusion