Political, Electoral, And Spatial Systems: An Essay In Political Geography

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Unintentional Gerrymandering: Political Geography and Electoral Bias in Legislatures. Jowei Chen1 and Jonathan Rodden2,∗

1Department of Political Science, University of Michigan, 5700 Haven Hall, 505 South State Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1045, USA; jowei@umich.edu 2Department of Political Science and Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Encina Hall West, Suite 100, Stanford, CA 94305-6044, USA; jrodden@stanford.edu. ABSTRACT. In majoritarian political systems like the United States, the extent to which electoral support for a party translates into legislative representation is driven by the geographic distribution of votes across districts. Political Geography is the flagship journal of political geography and advances knowledge in all aspects of the geographical and spatial dimensions of politics and the political. The journal brings together leading contributions in the field and promotes interdisciplinary debates in international relations, political science, and other related fields. While we welcome articles with an empirical focus or that center on policy implications, all research published in the journal is expected to engage with and advance the subdiscipline's conceptual, methodological, and theoretical literature. Currently the political parties and electoral system have become the main measures or standards to evaluate the level of democracy in any country around the world. Political parties: What is a political party? Parties play an important role in political life by setting policy agendas, nominating candidates for public office, monitoring the work of elected representatives and organizing and directing human and material resources toward a common goal. Political party systems: there are three types of political party system single party system, two party system and multi party system.