

	POLICY-SEEKING PARTY	VOTE-SEEKING PARTY	OFFICE-SEEKING PARTY
PARTY CHARACTERISTICS	<p>issue-oriented, priority on its policies, seeks to re-define the political agenda to bring about change in a variety of areas; includes parties with well-defined programs or ideologies as well as single-issue and protest parties</p>	<p>emphasis on winning elections; policies and positions are manipulated in order to maximize support; likely to rely on private or government funds for capital-intensive campaigns run by campaign professionals and marketing agencies</p>	<p>priority is securing government office, even if at the expense of policy goals or maximizing votes; should avoid policy positions that make it less attractive as a coalition partner and election strategies that attack possible partners too fiercely</p>
EXAMPLES OF PARTIES DISPLAYING FEATURES	<p>most northern European social democratic parties, many liberal and some Christian democratic parties, as well as green, left-libertarian, and new-right parties</p>	<p>the intermittently active Canadian parties whose policy commitments can vary depending on the leader, American parties, leader-centred parties in France, classical catch-all parties like the German CDU</p>	<p>parties participating in coalitions in consociational systems or in one-party dominant systems; the mainstream Belgian parties, all more concerned with being in office than with particular policies</p>

Figure 11.2 (adapted from Wolinetz, 150-153)