Abstract

This bachelor's thesis primarily deals with the analysis of the factors of electoral support for the Pirates and STAN in the 2017 parliamentary elections and PirSTAN in 2021, supplemented by the analysis of the spatial distribution of electoral support for these political agents. Two main goals of the thesis were to describe the spatial distribution of electoral support and to find the factors that influence this electoral support, and to compare possible differences in their effects between parties and elections. Both analyses were performed at the scale level of districts of municipalities with extended competences. The thesis is based on the theory of cleavages, which is classic basis for the study of compositional factors. The analysis of the spatial distribution of electoral support was conducted using cartograms, which express electoral support in individual units and also the method of territory of electoral support. Multiple regression analysis was used to analyse the factors of electoral support. The selection of possible explanatory factors is based on research on the factors of electoral support for liberal parties. Spatial distribution of the electoral support of the Pirates and STAN in 2017 differs to a large extent, for example in the spatial concentration of electoral support. PirSTAN's spatial distribution in 2021 includes features of the election results of both members of the coalition, such as a strong candidate effect in the case of STAN and a stronger west-east difference in the case of the Pirates. The most important factors of electoral support turned out to be the share of religious people, the share of university-educated people and the unemployment rate.

Keywords: Czechia, Pirates, STAN, cleavages, multiple linear regression, electoral geography