

POLS2044—2022, WEEK 1
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Each week I will try and collect all relevant lecture and reading material resources I create into one easy to read (and annotate) document. This is the first week's document. These documents should help reduce your stress, help you keep up with the material, help you focus on me instead of copying down verbatim notes during the lecture, and help you take as much as possible away from each week's material. Enjoy!

I. Reading notes and questions

Please read these assigned readings before lecture and tutorial. We will be referring to them repeatedly during the week.

The **first reading** (*The Economist* 2012) is only two pages, but it introduces an important case study we will be coming back to repeatedly over the course of the term. Election violence after a Kenyan presidential election in late 2007 received widespread media attention around the world and shocked Kenyan elites and citizens across the world. However, there had been violence surrounding Kenyan elections long before 2007 and after it. Why did the violence escalate so dramatically? What actors perpetrated and suffered from this violence? What structural factors might have increased the stakes in this election? This Kenyan case study will enable us to connect recent political events to the various types of research methods we cover in this class.

Several things to think about while reading this brief article:

- What actors came into conflict?
- What geographical factors of this region are potentially relevant?
- What potential connections might exist between subnational and national politics?

The **second reading** (Geertz 2005 [1972]) is a bit different, more than a little dated, and written by an anthropologist. Nevertheless, it highlights several elements of the research process that we will discuss over the term: the connections between researcher and those being researched, the difficulties, risks, and opportunities in trying to understand the potential underlying motivations and feelings of those under examination.

Several things to consider while reading:

- "Every people, the proverb has it," Geertz (2005: 84) states "loves its own form of violence." How does Geertz connect this Balinese form of violence to fundamental individual and societal characteristics?
- How does Geertz connect this cultural practice to societal and economic hierarchies?
- Do you think such a first person-focused article would appear in a modern political studies journal? Why or why not?

The **third reading** (Oviedo-Trespalacios et al. 2021) is also not written by political scientists. Rather it is by accident researchers and focused on understanding why people walk down the street while impaired by alcohol. The researchers survey people in sixteen countries (including Australia) then analyse their results quantitatively. I do not expect you to fully read or fully understand the quantitative methods (yet!).

Several things to consider while reading:

- Why do the authors believe a theoretical approach to this activity is important?
- Which of the four groups does Australia fall into?
- What do you think of their admitted limitations to their research design (pp. 9-10)? Do you think these limitations (or these types of limitations) might also apply to political science research? Why or why not?

II. Acknowledgement of Country

I acknowledge and celebrate the First Australians on whose traditional lands we meet, and I pay respect to their elders past and present.

III. Lecture

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

Overture music: Blind Melon. 1996. “Three is a Magic Number.” *Schoolhouse Rock! Rocks.* (<https://youtu.be/k6to8QyaA1Y>)

It often feels to me that we are studying politics in the end of times. To paraphrase Chinua Achebe, things are falling apart. Entropy appears to have taken over from order. The climate is changing. Inflation is increasing rapidly. There is a land war in Europe. I could go on, but you catch my drift.

At the same time, we are in an unparalleled time of increasing lifespans and options for spending these lifespans. We are also living in a time of historically unparalleled information richness. It can often seem (at least to me) that we are increasingly time poor and technology rich. You can watch a live webcam of Antarctic krill¹, see a satellite-derived picture of wildfires around the world², peer into almost the dawn of the universe³, and get TikTok videos of people explaining that their money folds from almost every corner of the Earth⁴. If this whole professor thing does not work out, my plan B is to be a TikTok star....

Anyways, in this Dickensian world we live in, it is both the best of times and the worst of times. Sitting in a methods class on a Monday afternoon may seem like the worst of times. But speaking on the downward slide on the rollercoaster ride of life, this truly is the best of times.

¹ <https://www.antarctica.gov.au/antarctic-operations/webcams/krill/>

² <https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/map/#d:24hrs;@0.0,0.0,3z>

³ <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-11027997/Red-smudge-James-Webb-image-unlock-chemistry-early-universe.html>

⁴ <https://youtu.be/VOak6bBmHIk>

As ANU undergraduates, the world holds more opportunities for you than almost anyone at any time in history. The Australian government, private industry, and international organizations are starved for people who can think critically and have solid transferrable research skills.

Nevertheless, developing these research skills (especially at 20-24 years old) is less likely to provide immediate gratification as watching krill or scrolling TikTok. So, our task this term is to lower our *discount rates* to maximize our future benefits and live our best future lives.

cally. The formula for determining the present value of a sum to be conferred in some future year is:

$$\frac{B_t}{(1 + r)^t}$$

where B_t represents the amount that the beneficiary will receive in future year t , r stands for the discount rate, and t represents the number

Source: Farber, Daniel A., and Paul A. Hemmersbaugh. 1993. The Shadow of the Future: Discount Rates, Future Generations, and the Environment." *Vanderbilt Law Review* 46(2): 277.

Aggh! Formulas already! I know from the introductory survey (and a shelf-full of methods research) that many students are quite apprehensive about this class because of its inclusion of statistics, formulae, and other quantitative methods. If you are feeling this, I too was once in your shoes. At UCLA I started as an Economics major but switched to English Literature because the conclusions I used in my analysis of Shelley and Dickens were more subjective than the answers on Intro to Macro final exam questions. This gave me more time to earn a living (and pay for tuition) and climb rocks on the weekend.

However, as my life progressed, I was driven back to both math and higher education because I was more and more curious about how the world worked and asking "why" questions. I still have many why questions about the world:

Why is democracy backslicing around the world generally and in some countries specifically?

Why are some elections violent?

Why did Russia invade Ukraine?

These questions (and questions like them) are at the core of what political scientists here at the ANU and around the world are trying to answer in their research.

I know that many students here are BPS or BIR students, and you would have some initial engagement with how political science research is conducted. I also know that some students are from outside SPIR, and for those students (and for us to reengage our brains after the winter break) I think it is useful here at the start of the term to start with some first principles.

The focus of this class—The scientific study of politics

My goals for this class

- Help you **consume political science research** in this and other classes. Like other fields political science has its own technical language that can be hard to penetrate from the outside. I want to help you decode and demystify this language.

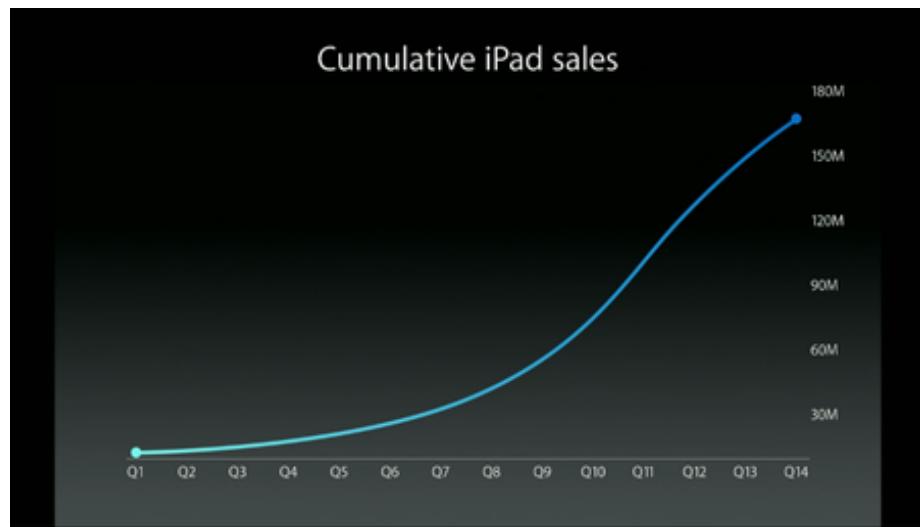
$$\bar{y}_{gjt}^* = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{gjt}} \frac{w_{i[gt]} y_{i[g]jt}}{r_{i[gt]}} / \sum_{i=1}^{n_{gjt}} \frac{w_{i[gt]}}{r_{i[gt]}}.$$

Source: Caughey, Devin, and Christopher Warshaw. 2015. Dynamic Estimation of Latent Opinion Using a Hierarchical Group-Level IRT Model." *Political Analysis* 23(2): 203.

- Help you **consume information** more generally. In an age of “fake news” being able to be a sceptical and critical reader of research and information is all the more important. Part of this is the citizenship imperative to be comfortable with data and how it is used to make and evaluate claims.

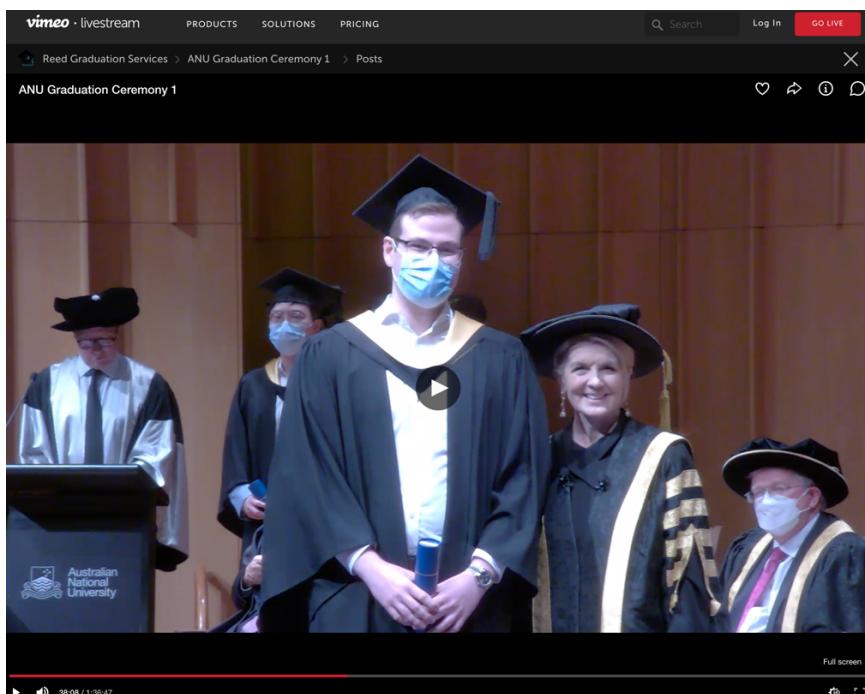


Source: <https://theconversation.com/russian-embassy-in-canada-weaponizes-social-media-to-fuel-support-for-ukraine-invasion-180109>



Source: <https://qz.com/138458/apple-is-either-terrible-at-designing-charts-or-thinks-you-wont-notice-the-difference/>

- Help start your path towards **producing scientific research** on political outcomes (if that is what you want. Some students come in dreading particular approaches or topics and then turn around and pursue an honours or HDR degree.



What I ask from you is that you have a **growth mindset**. Recent research suggests that **intelligence is malleable and not fixed** (Ramsden et al. 2011)⁵, so you can understand and do everything we discuss in this class. I am definitely proof of that. One of the hardest part of this and a lot of upper-level classes is getting comfortable with **ambiguity and uncertainty**. Political science is the study of probabilistic rather than fixed outcomes. Most Politics and IR students more interested in the substance and not the methodology. However, one of the most

⁵ See also Blackwell, Lisa S., Kali H. Treznewski, and Carol Sorich Dweck. 2007. "Implicit Theories of Intelligence Predict Achievement Across an Adolescent Transition: A Longitudinal Study and an Intervention." *Child Development* 78(1): 246-263.

important things I can teach you is the importance of moving beyond “just the facts” to the theories that help explain the facts.

So, let us do that right now. It will give me a chance to catch my breath and get you a chance to tell me (and the rest of the class) a bit more about your interests.

Please go to <https://pollev.com/pols> and complete the following question:

I am most interested in why _____ causes _____.

I will give you a few minutes to think about your answer and post it. If it comes close to what others have written, you can up-vote an existing submission.

Oh, and the fourth goal of this class is to **have fun!**

PART 2: HOW DO WE KNOW WHAT WE KNOW?

On 1 January 1901, Australian Federation occurred. On 11 September 2001, four planes were hijacked in the US. All four planes did not reach their intended destinations. On 19 May 2022, the Labour Party received more votes than the Coalition. These are all facts. What makes these facts relevant to our (and previous times) were their underlying causes and effects. Theorizing about these causes and effects are arguable (for me and most political scientists) more interesting and less dry than reciting endless facts.

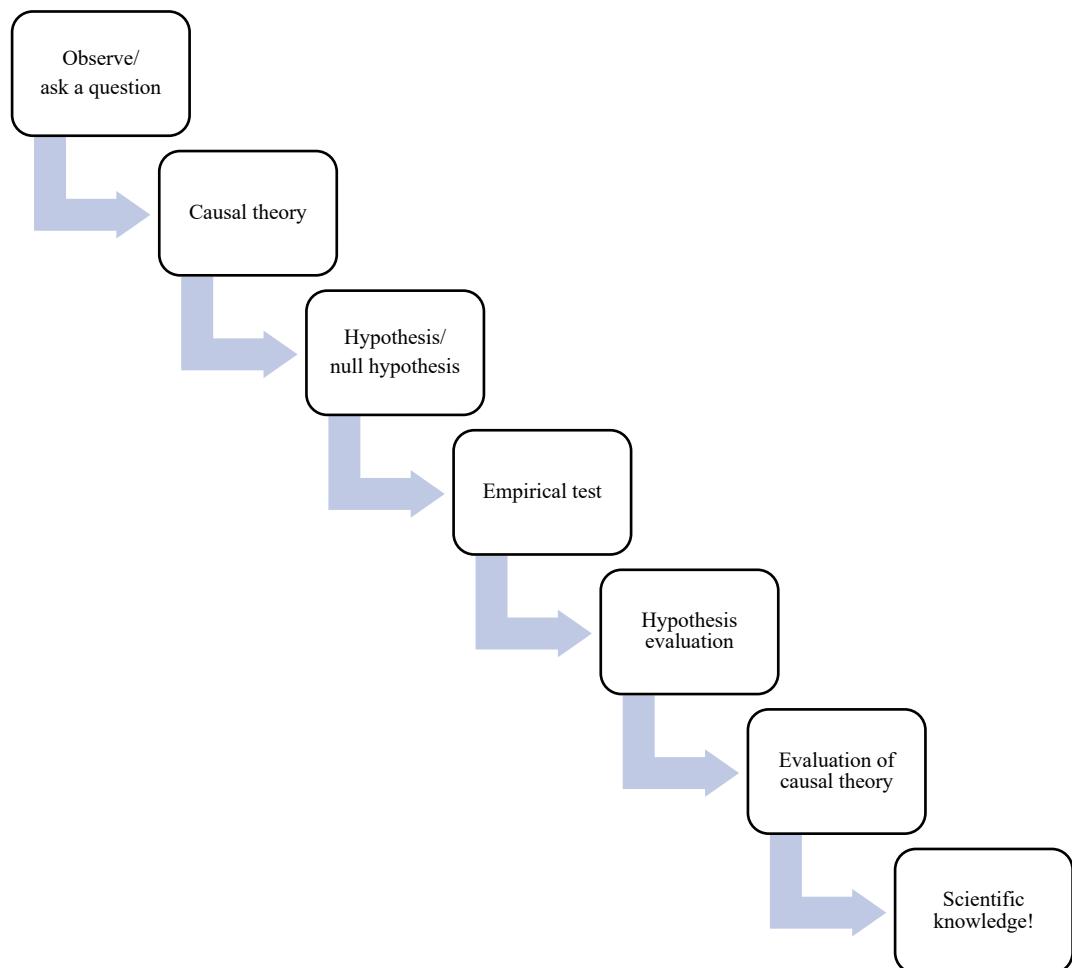
In this class, I could have just had homework assignments and tests asking you to regurgitate facts about political methodology or copy tasks we have completed in statistical software (e.g., what is the formula for Cronbach's Alpha, generate a correlation coefficient between two variables). There is definitely a place for those skills, and I know that a number of you put down in the introductory survey that you learn best by doing. And we will be doing a lot in tutorials this term. However, today, and for most of the lectures this term, I want to focus on developing your research skills by first asking the "why" question. These why questions are

both the result of (and sometimes the cause) of the all-important curiosity that drives the most innovative and interesting research.

How do we know what we know?

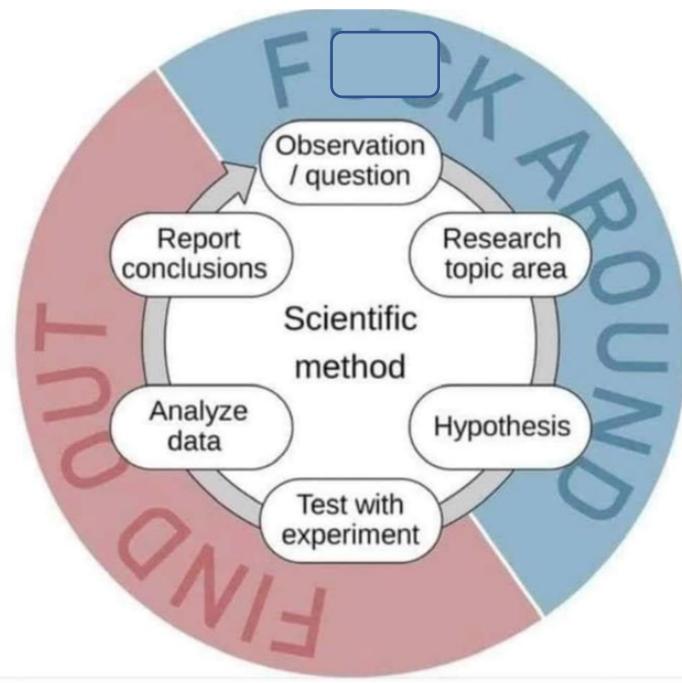
How open are we to changing our minds when confronted with new evidence?

These philosophical questions are at the heart of explaining why we care about correlations, regressions, thick description, etc. Answering these questions is at the heart of the scientific method. Put simply it can be stated as follows:⁶



⁶ Adapted from Kelstedt & Whitten (2018: 4)

Put another way (and note the **cycle format**):

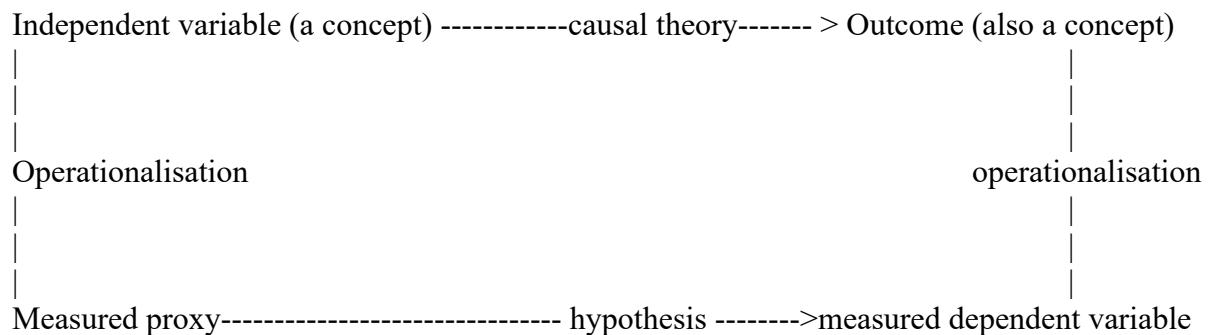


<https://knowyourmeme.com/photos/2110821-fuck-around-and-find-out>

The goal is to **not prove a desired result** (more the area of defence lawyers), but to pose as tough of a test as possible. A key ingredient is **scepticism**.

A challenging part of this process is **moving from theory to hypothesis to empirical test**. Many of my students over the years have come to me asking what the difference is between a theory and a hypothesis. One key difference is that the hypothesis links causal theories to real world case studies or data.⁷

(DRAWN on white board)



⁷ Figure adapted from Kelstedt & Whitten (2018: 10).



Source: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/au/blog/love-and-gratitude/201803/sand-castle-solitude-generates-gratitude-inspires-memoirs>

Theoretical and empirical trends in research design are like complicated but impermanent sand castles. New methods, new theories, and new contexts often supplant previous approaches. The important thing across methods and approaches is to think about thinking (Sartori 1970: 1033).

“To be successful, social science must steer a careful course between the Scylla of lovely but untested theory and Charybdis, the maelstrom of information unstructured by theory.”
(Geddes 2003: 4)

Several suggestions

The goal is to **focus on causality** and to not solely let your data drive your theories. This is a distinct approach to knowledge, often called an **inductive approach**. Look at **real world evidence** and **avoid normative statements**. Aim for **generality** and **parsimony**. Make your **assumptions** as clear as possible.

Let’s turn now to this week’s readings, which were selected for several reasons. First, the Kenyan case connects to my own research (hey, research-led teaching!), Second, the drink walking article models several of the research steps we discussed above to study a topic of definite relevance back when I was an undergrad. Third, the article on Bali shows a very different sort of research methodology to the previous article and shows us what qualitative methods (even outside political science) can do to highlight the sorts of cultural, economic, and political incentives actors have.

PART 3: READINGS

Several questions I had about each article.

The Economist (2012)

- Who are the relevant **actors**?
- What **motivates** them?
- What is the **level of analysis**?
- What **geographical factors** of this region are potentially relevant?
- What potential connections might exist **between subnational and national** politics?

Oviedo-Trespalacios et al. (2021)

- Does this connect to **your knowledge** of Australian behaviour? Which of the four groups does Australia fall into?
- The previous paper had a subnational focus. Are there potential **subnational dynamics** at play?
- What about **country characteristics**? The group clustering discussion included a discussion of them, but they are not included as predictors.
- What are their recognized **limitations**? Do you think these limitations (or these types of limitations) might also apply to political science research? Why or why not?
- Do the **survey respondents** accurately reflect the characteristics of all drinkers within their countries? **Have you ever completed a survey?**
- What can we take away from their **paper structure**?
- Why do the authors believe a **theoretical approach** to this activity is important?

Geertz (2005)

- Does this work suggest the difficulties in truly understanding other **cultures**?
- How would you **operationalise culture** here?
- How important are **semiotics** to our understanding of Australian culture?
- Did you notice the paper's **structure** and how it differed from the previous one?
- "Every people, the proverb has it," Geertz (2005: 84) states "loves its **own form of violence**." How does Geertz connect this Balinese form of violence to fundamental individual and societal characteristics?

- How does Geertz connect this cultural practice to **societal and economic hierarchies**?
- Do you think such a **first person-focused article** (at least initially) would appear in a modern political studies journal? Why or why not?

Amelia Hoover Green's (2013) optional guide to reading political science

(DRAWN on white board)

		Important	
		Yes	No
Complicated	Yes	<i>Less than ideal but still worthwhile</i>	<i>Aren't I smart!</i>
	No	<i>Ideal!</i>	<i>Avoid! Basically my masters' thesis</i>

Part 4: CLASS OVERVIEW

Student engagement and results with most classes approximate the **normal curve**.

(DRAWN on white board)

		Effort/time	
		High	Low
Creative thinking	High	Like to do well	Rarely successful
	Low	Like to do nearly as well	Very unlikely

Readings—all links are on Wattle. Previously I have been putting PDFs on Wattle. Unfortunately, this leads to the library thinking that we do not use the political science journals (some quite specialized) as much as we do. Thus, I will be posting the article information on the course guide and in Wattle. I have made a YouTube video about how to access and download the article information

Lecture—Every week. In person. Week 9's lecture is on a Tuesday. My goal is make them as interesting and as informative as possible. They will cover some of the hardest and most theoretical material so that students can ask questions and I can gauge students' reaction in real time.

I will provide content warnings when possible and when I think a topic or resource might be distressing. However, it is not possible to predict what individual students will find distressing, so please exercise self-care and let me know if any particular material is particularly distressing.

Tutorials—None this week, will be next week. All signups on the new centralized form. The goal for tutorials are: (1) linking lecture and readings, (2) asking questions, (3) applying methods to things that matter to politics and you.

Most classes like this involve labs where you sit in front of old computers and punch buttons. I want to do this differently. Instead of getting you to just push buttons, I want you to understand why we might be interested in pushing buttons and why. I also want to make sure that you will develop some skills that you might use in your life after this class. While I would love it if you developed a passion for statistical software like Stata, R, Python, SPSS, and QGIS, history suggests that most students will find learning new statistical software as fun as visiting a dentist. Instead, when we do try and play with data, we will focus on a software in pretty much every single office in the world—Microsoft Excel. Google Sheets is also possible to use. In my experience (and the introductory survey), 90-95% of my students bring laptops to lectures and tutorials. Therefore, having a computer is necessary for tutorials. If you lack access to a computer, then let me know sooner rather than later. I will make a video about how to download Excel using both the download and the online Microsoft 365 online software.

Assessment—I will go over the course guide and my writing guides.

Covid—Still here, still an issue. If I get it, I will record lectures while isolating. If tutors get it, I (or the other tutor) will cover the tute. If you get it, follow ACT and ANU procedures. Be sure to let your tutor know.



Source: <https://youtu.be/T1w3FgB0Ohc>

Who am I?

- research
- teaching
- where to find me (office hours Thursdays 1-3pm), email (during business hours)