POLI 210 Study Sheet

* Nominal, ordinal, interval (distance btw subjects are meaningful), ratio
* Def of case study
  + Prominent method for
  + Study of one single thing (focused, structured, intensive manner)
  + Central to poli. Sci. geography and history (business and law)
  + Etymology (casus)
    - Occurrence of something that needs to be explained
    - Attempt to analyse something with negative connotations (ex: scandal or lawsuit)
    - Phenomena needs to somehow be resolved
  + Phenomena needs to be unpacked—lead to more generalizable knowledge to solve cases with similar properties
* Descriptive (configurative-ideographic)
  + Not driven by causal explanation
  + Effort to describe a period
  + Some implicit mention to broader concerns
* Discipline confi.
  + Use a theoretical lenses to refine a theory (deductive)
  + Build theory
* Theory-generating (more inductive element and challenging the theory in place)
* Theory testing
  + Interrogate a body of literature and show that it does not work as intended
  + Makes one skeptical of one’s dominant position
  + Showing the poli. Context that is not abstracted in a poli. context
* Face validity: are the measures logically connected to the concepts
* Cross-level-inference: making inference from one unit to another (ecological fallacy)
* Population: the group we want to generalize
  + Pop. Parameter: when everyone gives a response
* Hard to know a snapshot of the whole population (people may differ in an important way)
* Random sampling: people have an equal opportunity of being chosen (helps with the estimation of the population parameter)
* Sampling distribution: all the combinations of the population
* Simple random case selection: all cases assigned a number 1 to n (are then randomly selected)
* Systematic selection
  + Percentage of pop. You want and then choose a number btw the interval and then add the interval until you reach your percentage
  + Less random and accurate and may be biased
  + Can be practical and efficient
* Sampling frame: list of all the units in the target population
* Lab experiments
  + Complete randomization
  + Good for internal validity
  + Problems
    - Artificial environment
    - Experimenter might have a bias (wants a certain result)
      * Depends on context and use of words
      * Important for lawyers
* Field Experiment
  + Take place in a natural setting
  + More realistic and generalizable
  + People do not know they are being tested
  + Problems
    - Not so many good controls
    - Time-consuming
    - Some deception
    - Does not use consent
* Cluster sampling: break po. Of Canada into 308 ridings
  + Randomly choose 2 and 1 blocks of each of them
  + Might not be representative if you choose 2 rindings in Toronto
  + Better to choose large numbers of small clusters
* Quasi-experimental (or experimental logic) (take experimental logic and then observe)
  + Post test (most common inference observation) (X is treatment V and O is observation)
  + Have civics course and then look at poli. Knowledge
  + Post test with control group (XO and O)
  + Group not exposed to the treatment
* How do narratives work?
  + National history: dominant narratives of nat. hist. ---) formal edu. (org. narrative) ---) collective action and culture (personal)
  + Ex: tension btw. Russia and Ukraine
    - Hist. edu in U. sees R as too aggressive (victimhood part of core national identity)
    - Japan and China (Japan’s role in WW2) (how each govt. sees it)
      * China: war of invasion
      * Japan: war of liberation
* Qualitative (narrative) v. quantitative
  + Close reading of text and what the story is trying to tell us