

最先端の政治学

2019 APSA
ANNUAL MEETING

AUGUST 29 – SEPTEMBER 1
POPULISM AND PRIVILEGE
WASHINGTON, DC

拓殖大学 政経学部
浅野正彦



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講義メニュー

- I. 確率のお話
- II. 政治学とは？
- III. 最先端の政治学とは？
 1. ウクライナへの軍事介入と正確な知識
 2. 政党支持と脳の活動
 3. テキスト分析
 4. ウェブ・スクレイピング
 5. 爆撃による被害と支持の関係
 6. 候補者の笑顔と票の関係
 7. 選挙でイケメン度は重要か？
 8. 投票者は嘘をつく？
- IV. 本当にそうなのか？
- V. 政治学で使われているデータ
- VI. 新しい時代に何を学ぶべきか？

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III. 最先端の政治学とは？

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1. ウクライナへの軍事介入と正確な知識 (April 2014)



- Q1: 米国の軍事介入を支持しますか？
Q2: ウクライナの位置はどこ？

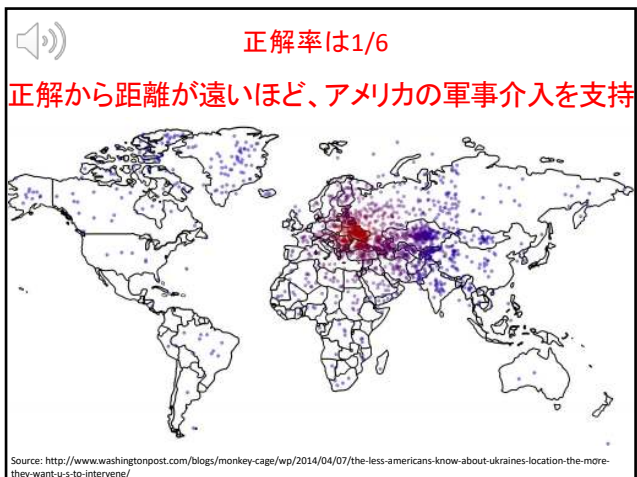
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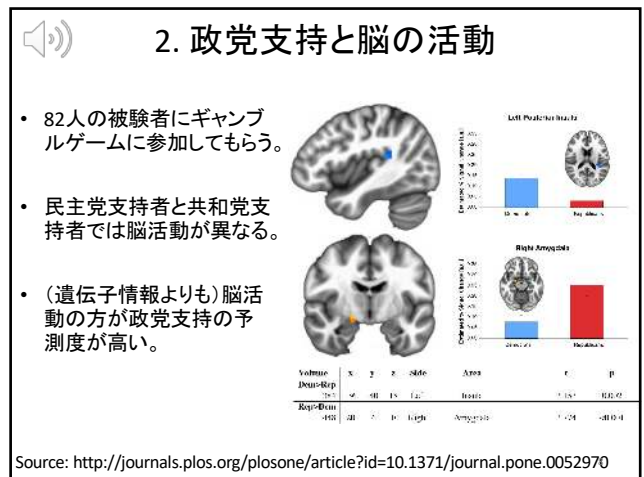
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4. ウェブ・スクレイピング

中国政府によるオンライン検閲



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ゲイリー・キング (Gary King)



- ・米ハーバード大学教授 (1990-現在)
- ・2009年、最も目覚ましい業績をあげた教授にのみ与えられる University Professor の称号を受ける
- ・1980年米ニューヨーク州立大学卒業
- ・1984年、米ウィスコンシン大学でPh.D.取得(政治学)
- ・ニューヨーク大学政治学部助教
- ・1987年、ハーバード大学政治学部准教授
- ・社会科学の多くの分野に応用できる、実践的な統計的分析手法を開発

King, Gary, Jennifer Pan, and Margaret E Roberts. 2013. "How Censorship in China Allows Government Criticism but Silences Collective Expression." *American Political Science Review* 107 (2 (May): 1-18. Copy at <http://j.mp/LdVXqN>

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研究者の関心

- ・中国での SNS が巨大な国家装置によって検閲されていることは知られている
- ・しかし、具体的にどのような内容が削除されやすいかは不明
- ・削除されるのは「国家に批判的な投稿」、それとも「集合行為を促す投稿」?
- ・権威主義的政府の理解にとって重要なテーマ
- ・85のトピック、1100万の中国語投稿を超高速にダウンロード
- ・中国政府が削除する投稿パターンを分析
- ・ビッグデータと machine learning (機械学習) の活用例

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投稿の特徴から「センチメント」を推定する機械学習モデル

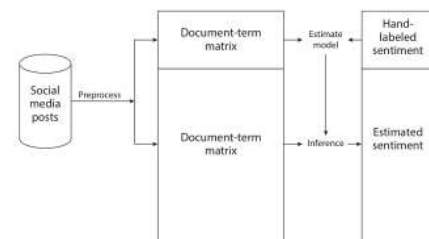
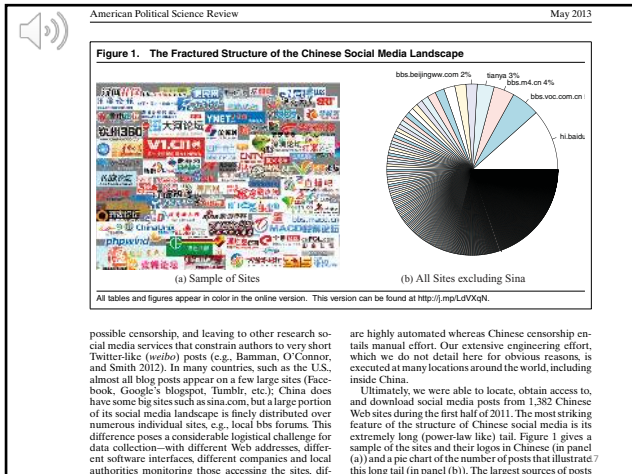


Figure 2.5: Simplified schematic of the procedure used by King, Pan, and Roberts (2013) to estimate the sentiment of 11 million Chinese social media posts. First, in a preprocessing step, they converted the social media posts into a document-term matrix (see Grimmer and Stewart (2013) for more information). Second, they hand-coded the sentiment of a small sample of posts. Third, they trained a supervised learning model to classify the sentiment of all the posts. Fourth, they used the supervised learning model to estimate the sentiment of all the posts. See King, Pan, and Roberts (2013), appendix B for a more detailed description.

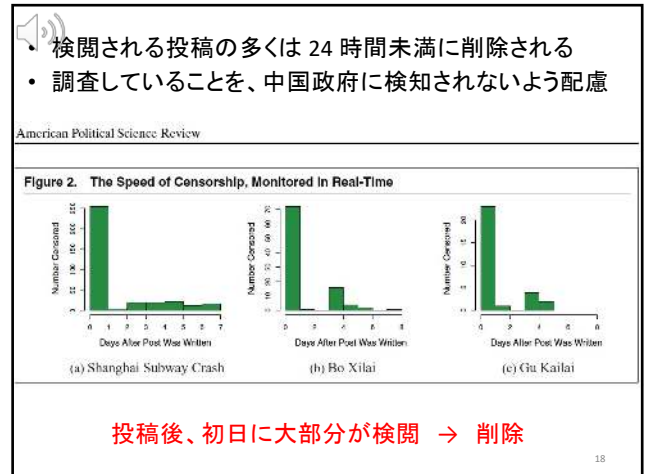
Matthew J. Salganik, *Bit by Bit: Social Research in the Digital Age*, p.45, Princeton University Press (2017)

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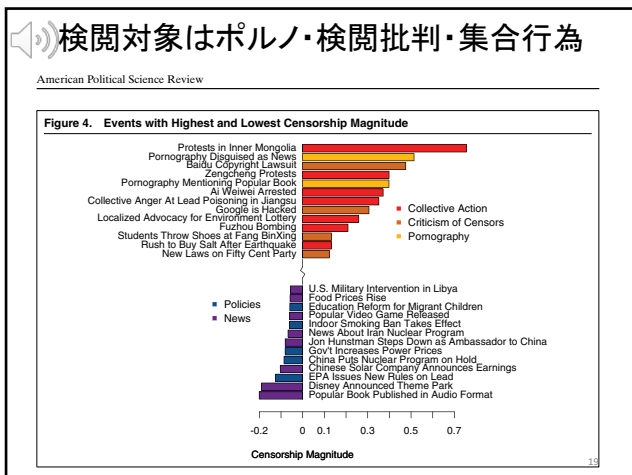
16



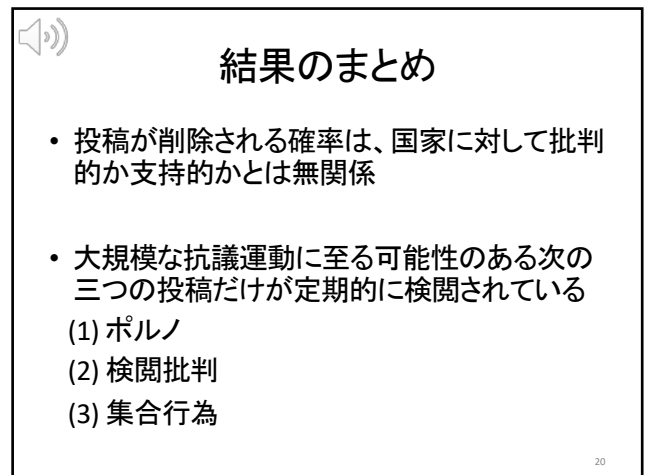
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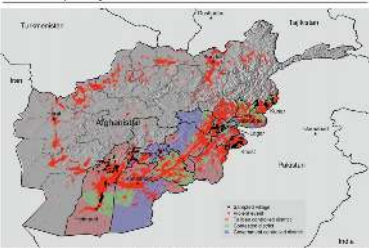
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5. 爆撃による被害と支持の関係
アフガニスタンにおけるタリバン軍と NATO 軍

FIGURE 6. Bombed Villages



アフガニスタン人に対する世論調査
対象: 2,754人の男性
場所: 21 の地区にある 204 の村

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分析結果

タリバン軍と NATO 軍による被害 → 国民の態度に非対称な影響

NATO 軍による被害
→ 国民は、NATO 軍への支持低下、タリバン軍への支持上昇

タリバン軍による被害
→ 国民は、タリバン軍への支持がわずかに低下

Source: Jason Lyall, Graeme Blair, and Kosuke Imai (2013) "Explaining support for combatants during wartime: A survey experiment in Afghanistan." *American Political Science Review*, vol. 107, no.4 (November), pp.679-705;

Graeme Blair, Kosuke Imai, and Jason Lyall "Comparing and combining list and endorsement experiments: Evidence from Afghanistan." *American Journal of Political Science*, vol.58, no.4 (October), pp.1043-1063.

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6. 候補者の笑顔と票の関係
自動顔認証技術

オムロン社が開発した「OKAO VISION」を使用。



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6.1 国政選挙ポスターで「笑顔」の候補者は当選するか？

Should Candidates Smile to Win Elections?

An Application of Automated Face Recognition Technology

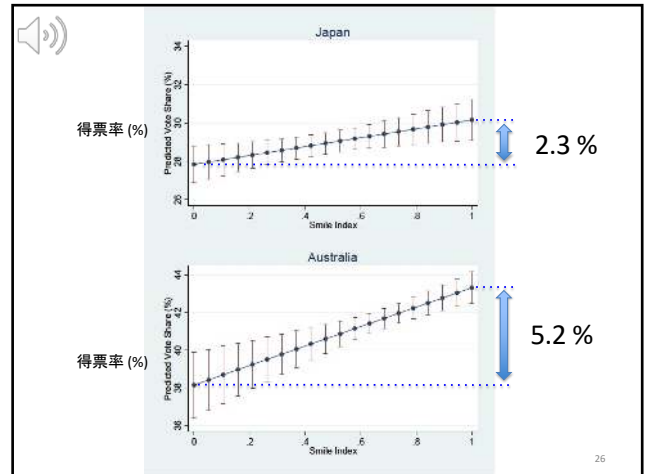
Yusaku Horiuchi, Tadashi Komatsu, and Fumio Nakaya

Political Psychology, Vol. 33, Issue 6, pp. 925-933, December 2012

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6.2 政令指定都市選挙ポスターで
「笑顔」の候補者は当選するのか？

Candidates' Smiles and Winning District Seats
--- Evidence from the 2015 Local Elections in Japan

Masahiko Asano
Takushoku University
And
Dennis Patterson,
Texas Tech University,

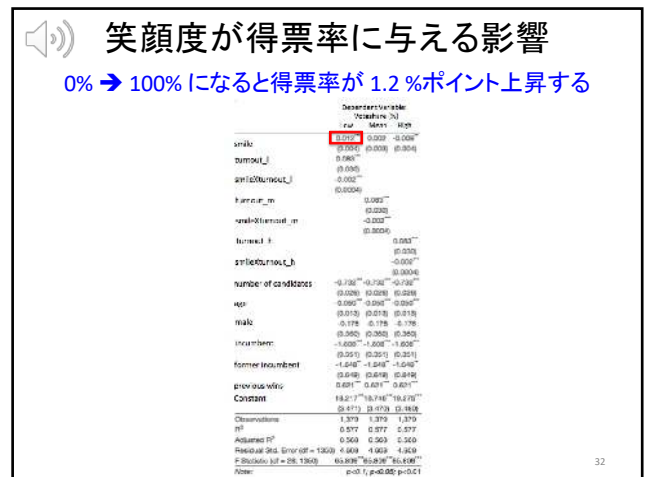
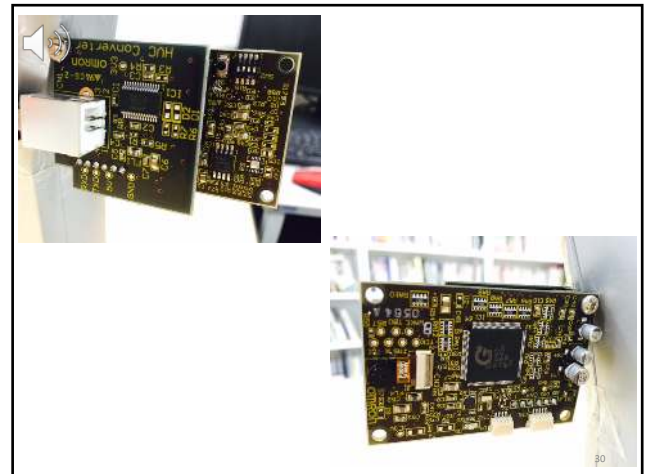
Source: Masahiko Asano and Dennis Patterson, "Candidates' Smiles and Winning District Seats
--- Evidence from the 2015 Local Elections in Japan." *Politics and Life Sciences* (April 2018,
forthcoming)

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研究デザイン

- 候補者の笑顔度を測定
一政令指定都市市議会選挙の立候補者1,380人。
(2015年4月12日に実施)
- 推定
一他の様々な要因をコントロールした上で、各候補者の
笑顔度が得票率に与えた影響を推計。

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投票率の低い都会ほど、笑顔の候補者の得票率が高い

Figure 6: Scatter Plots between Vote share and Smile Index by Turnout Rates

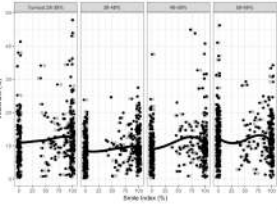
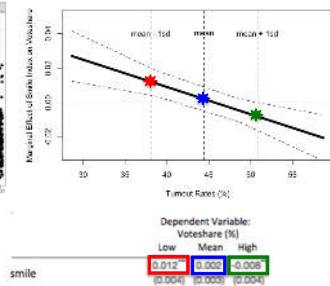


Figure 5: Marginal Effect of Smile Index on Vote share vis-à-vis Turnout Rates



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7. 選挙でイケメン度は重要か？

Quarterly Journal of Political Science, 2009, 4: 229-249

Candidate Faces and Election Outcomes: Is the Face-Vote Correlation Caused by Candidate Selection?*

Matthew D. Atkinson*, Ryan D. Enos† and Seth J. Hill†

Department of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles, USA

*matthewa@ucla.edu

†renos@ucla.edu

†sjhill@ucla.edu

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7.1. アメリカ上院議員候補者のイケメン度と選挙



John Thune
(1.99)



Mitch McConnell
(0.17)



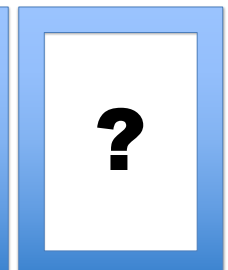
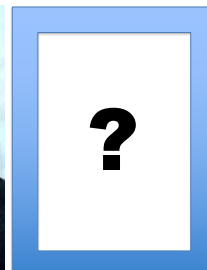
Spencer Abraham
(-2.49)

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日本の衆議院議員候補者のイケメン度



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7.2. 日本の参院選でイケメン度は重要か？


MONDAY NOVEMBER 4
1 - 2:30 PM / BUNCHE 10383
FREE & OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

CANDIDATES' FACIAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND ELECTORAL SUCCESS: EVIDENCE FROM JAPAN'S UPPER HOUSE ELECTIONS
 WITH PROFESSOR MASAHIKO ASANO, TOHOKU UNIVERSITY AND PROFESSOR YOSHIKUNI ONO, TOHOKU UNIVERSITY




MASAHIKO ASANO IS PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AND THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AT TOHOKU UNIVERSITY, TOKYO, JAPAN. HE COMPLETED HIS PH.D. IN POLITICAL SCIENCE AT UCLA. HIS RESEARCH FOCUSES ON THE EFFECTS OF BOTH ELECTORAL SYSTEMS ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOR, AND OF HEURISTIC FACTORS, SUCH AS CANDIDATES' FACIAL EXPRESSION, ON THEIR ELECTION SUCCESS. HIS PUBLICATIONS INCLUDE ARTICLES IN POLITICS AND THE LIFE SCIENCES, AND HE IS THE CO-EDITOR OF POWER IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN (PALGRAVE MACMILLAN, 2016).

YOSHIKUNI ONO IS PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AT TOHOKU UNIVERSITY AND FACULTY FELLOW AT THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ECONOMY, TRADE AND INDUSTRY. HE COMPLETED HIS PH.D. IN POLITICAL SCIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. HIS RESEARCH FOCUSES ON THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LEGISLATIVE POLITICS AND ELECTORAL BEHAVIOR. CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS INCLUDE STUDIES OF THE EFFECT OF GENDER STEREOTYPES ON VOTER BEHAVIOR AND THE EFFECT OF FOREIGN THREATS ON PARLIAMENTARY SPEECHES IN JAPAN. HIS WORK HAS APPEARED IN AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, JOURNAL OF POLITICAL BEHAVIOR, POLITICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND METHODS, ETC.

FOR MORE INFO, VISIT: WWW.INTERNATIONAL.UCLA.EDU/JAPAN

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DATA

[A] Japan's upper house election data:
2013 & 2016

N = 494

[A] Mturk Survey Data:

Date: Dec.10-11, 2018

Respondents: 1415 US citizens

Merged (A) and (B)

→ generate combined data set (N = 494)

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Mturk (Respondent's background info)

Q3.1 How old are you?

Q3.3 What is your sex?

Q3.5 In which state do you currently live?

Q3.7 This is about Hispanic ethnicity.

Are you of Spanish, Hispanic, or of Latino descent?

Q3.9 Which racial category would best describe you from the options provided?

Q3.11 What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

Q4.1 Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat an Independent, or something else?

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The 20 candidates Randomly assigned from 494 HC candidates (2013 & 2016)

Q7.3 Candidate 1

Please rate this candidate's physical appearance on the five-point scale.

5. Strikingly beautiful or handsome (1)

4. Good looking (above average for age and sex) (2)

3. Average looks for age and sex (3)

2. Quite plain (below average for age and sex) (4)

1. Homely (5)

Convert each value (1 to 5) so that "Strikingly beautiful" means 5, "Homely" 1.

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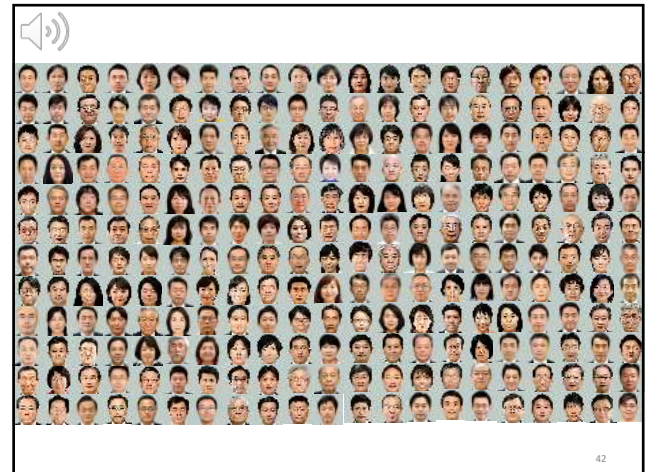
Q7.5 Candidate 1

How much do you think each of the terms below would describe this candidate? There is no right or wrong answer. Please rely on your "gut instincts" when responding.

	A great deal (1)	A lot (2)	A moderate amount (3)	A little (4)	None at all (5)
Dominant (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Trustworthy (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Decisive (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Compassionate (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Competent (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Can build consensus (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Has political experience (13)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Convert each value (1 to 5) so that "A great deal" means 5, "Not at all" 1.

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Mturk Original Data

Rows: 1415, Variables: 1158

Start Date	End Date	Status	IP Address	Progress	Duration	Open	Closed	Finished	Recorded Date	Response
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	101.250.02.33	100	536	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:13	R:353eMafGefezcL		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	121.23.28.83	100	548	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:14	R:1aJ8HwecvY90m		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	201.180.83.209	100	615	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:15	R:2E9ScorAcuAq0		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	101.77.194.118	100	504	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:15	R:z7ThyMOS1ccRAgA		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	98.11.82.25	100	600	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:15	R:KcS3MatL4Uwep0		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	202.162.191.12	100	498	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:16	R:0u0TharPheocor		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	142.21.123.200	100	606	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:17	R:0R8uZ2u0mL2P		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	28.47.26.192	100	694	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:17	R:3C9d8U0U0U0U0U0		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	194.7.1.84	100	691	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:17	R:1anGat0y0d0K0		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	207.255.97.42	100	716	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:17	R:1P0mApw0N0W0		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	98.135.80.70	100	730	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:17	R:1m0G0U0U0U0U0U0		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	172.1.42.68.12	100	693	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:18	R:1P2h0p0U0U0U0U0		
2018/12/10 2:04	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	97.124.101.52	100	744	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:18	R:1000000000000000		
2018/12/10 2:10	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	75.05.24.239	100	490	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:18	R:1m0G0U0U0U0U0U0		
2018/12/10 2:01	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	47.141.200.157	100	646	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:18	R:1000000000000000		
2018/12/10 2:01	2018/12/10 7:11	IP Address	173.3.4.56.35	100	694	TRUE	2018/12/10 7:18	R:1m0G0U0U0U0U0U0		

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Data Cleaning

(1) Q5.1 (Trap1)
Regardless of how often you get your news online, please choose "Never" as your answer.
→ Deleted 19 cases out of 1415 cases

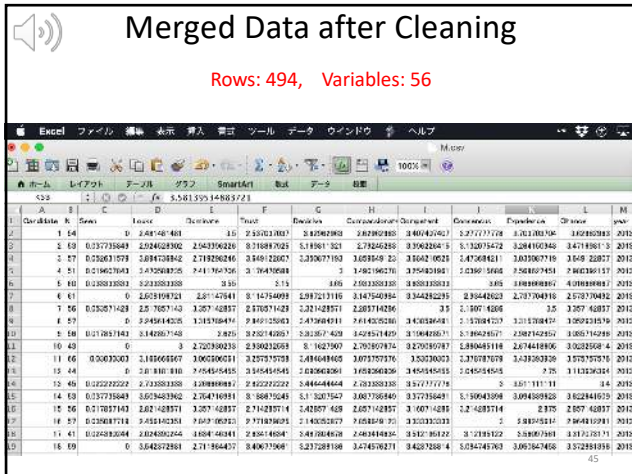
(2) Q47.1.3 (Trap2)
Please ignore this question and choose the fourth option, "Disagree."
→ Deleted 19 cases out of 1415 cases

(3) Use the data between 1 and 99% of the distribution of "Duration."
→ Deleted 18 cases out of 1415 cases

(4) Q7.1: Have you ever seen this person?
→ Deleted those who answered "Yes": 664 deleted out of 26640 cases

N = 1415 → 1332

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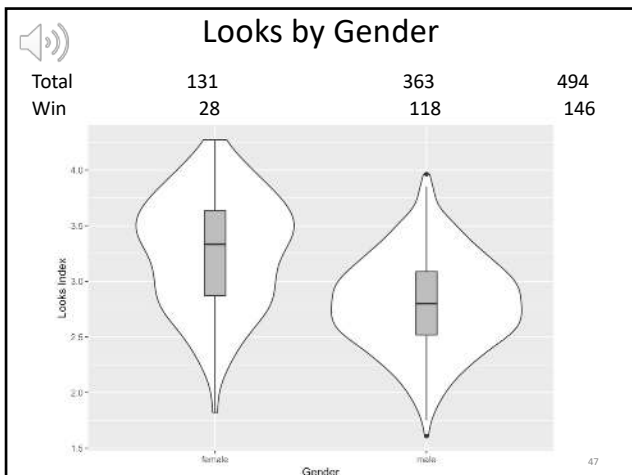
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Descriptive Statistics

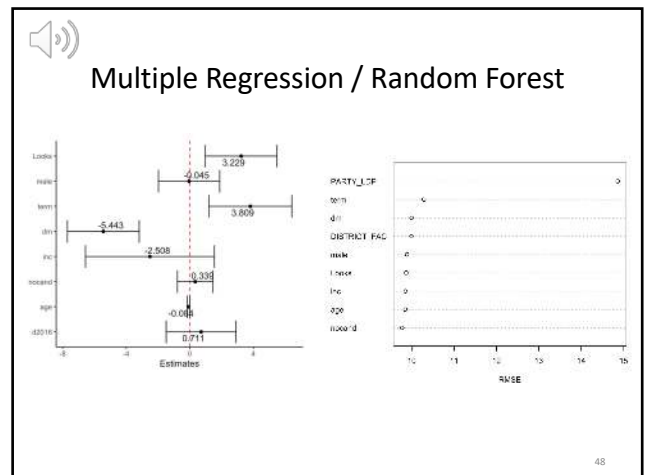
Mturk Data

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pct(25)	Pct(75)	Max
X1	494	247.5	142.7	1	124.2	370.8	494
N	494	53.9	6.8	36	50	59	77
Seen	494	0.02	0.02	0	0	0.04	0
Looks	494	2.9	0.5	1.6	2.6	3.3	4.3
Dominant	494	3.1	0.4	2.0	2.8	3.3	4.0
Trust	494	3.0	0.3	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.8
Decisive	494	3.3	0.3	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.0
Compassionate	494	3.0	0.3	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.9
Competent	494	3.4	0.2	2.3	3.2	3.6	4.1
Consensus	494	3.2	0.3	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.9
Experience	494	3.2	0.4	1.9	2.9	3.5	4.3
Chance	494	3.3	0.4	1.8	3.0	3.6	4.3
year	494	2,014.4	1.5	2,013	2,013	2,016	2,016
ID	494	125.7	73.6	1	62.2	186.8	271
AGE	494	50.6	11.1	30	43	58	85
TERM	494	0.4	0.9	0	0	1	5
INC	494	0.2	0.4	0	0	0	1
DM	494	2.2	1.5	1	1	3	6
NOCAND	494	8.0	6.9	3	4	9	31
ELIGIBLE	494	3,589,231.0	3,236,585.0	482,192	1,145,833	5,882,567	11,157,991
RANK	494	4.5	4.6	1	2	5	31
VOTE	494	221,894.0	239,599.0	2,906	26,835.2	342,427	1,130,652
VOTESHARE	494	0.2	0.2	0.001	0.02	0.3	0.6

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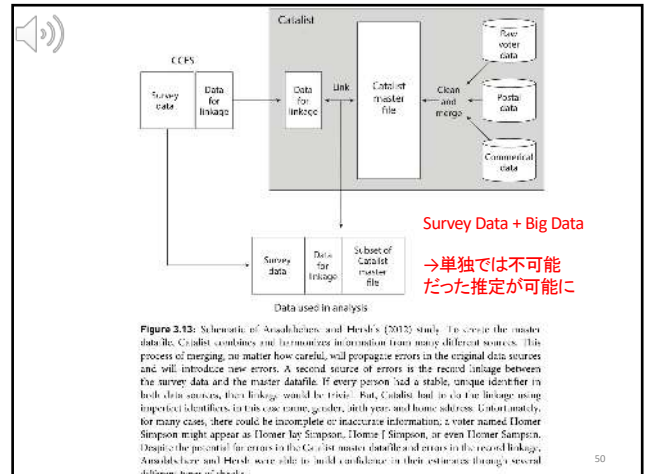
8. 投票者は嘘をつく？



Prof. Stephen Ansolabehere

Ansolabehere, Stephan and Eitan Hersh. 2012. "Validation: What Big Data Reveal About Survey Misreporting and the Real Electorate." *Political Analysis* 20 (4): 437-59. doi:10.1093/pan/mps023

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明らかになったこと

- 「投票した」と回答した人の中で実際に投票したのは 80%
- 高所得・高学歴・党派的な有権者ほど「投票した」と過大報告する
- 高卒者と比べると、大卒者が「投票した」と回答する確率は 22%高い
- しかし、実際に投票する大卒者は 10%高いだけ

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