

# Behaviour: Knowledge, beliefs, and opinions

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Thursday 03 November 2022



# Agenda

- Practical points
- Examples:
  - Votes at 16
  - Explanations for inequality
  - Polling in India
- Discussion of readings

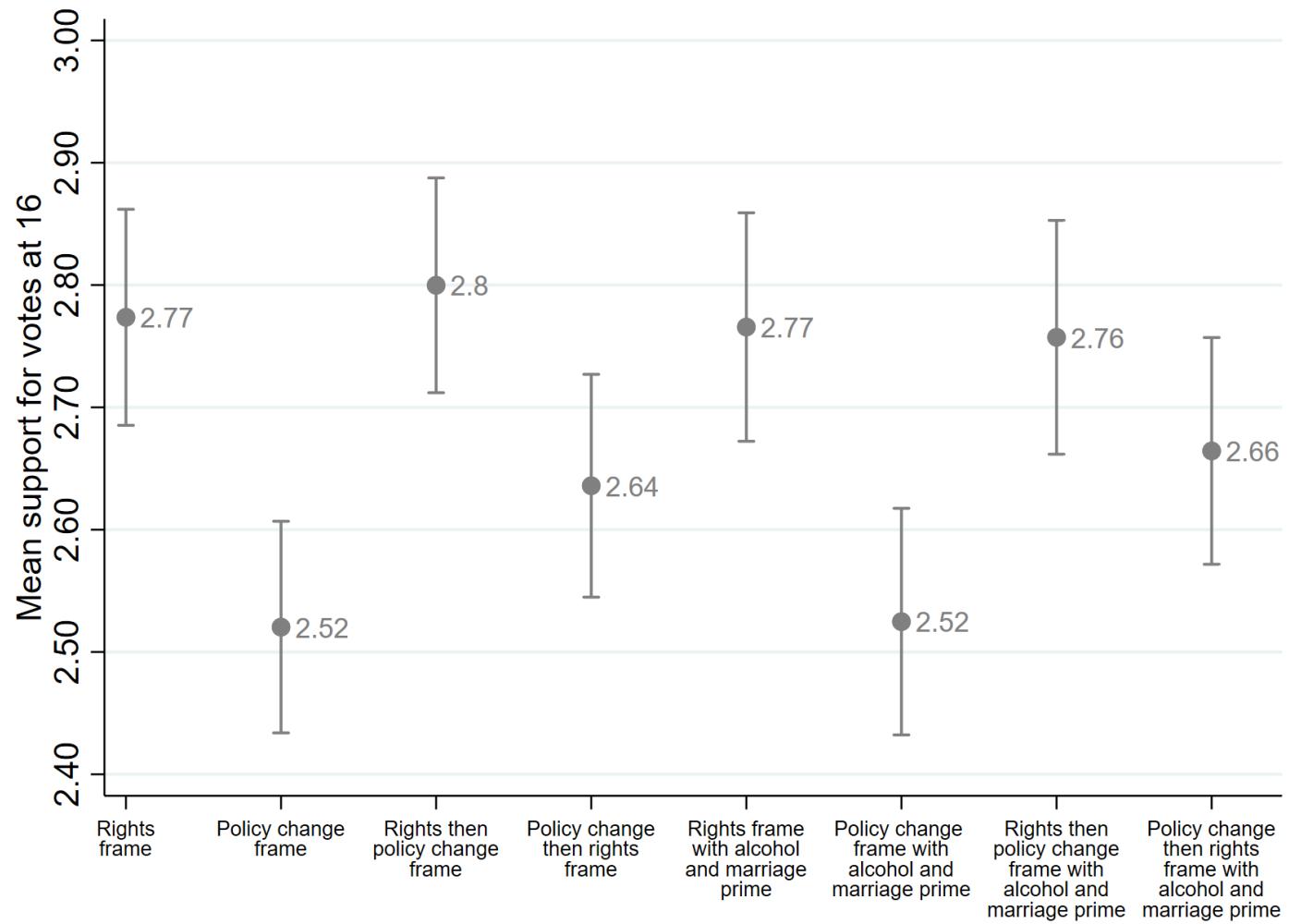


# Practical points

- Blog titles, deadlines, and guidance
- Mid-term feedback
- Staff-student liaison committee
  - [chloe.farmer.2022@uni.strath.ac.uk](mailto:chloe.farmer.2022@uni.strath.ac.uk)



Example:  
Votes at 16

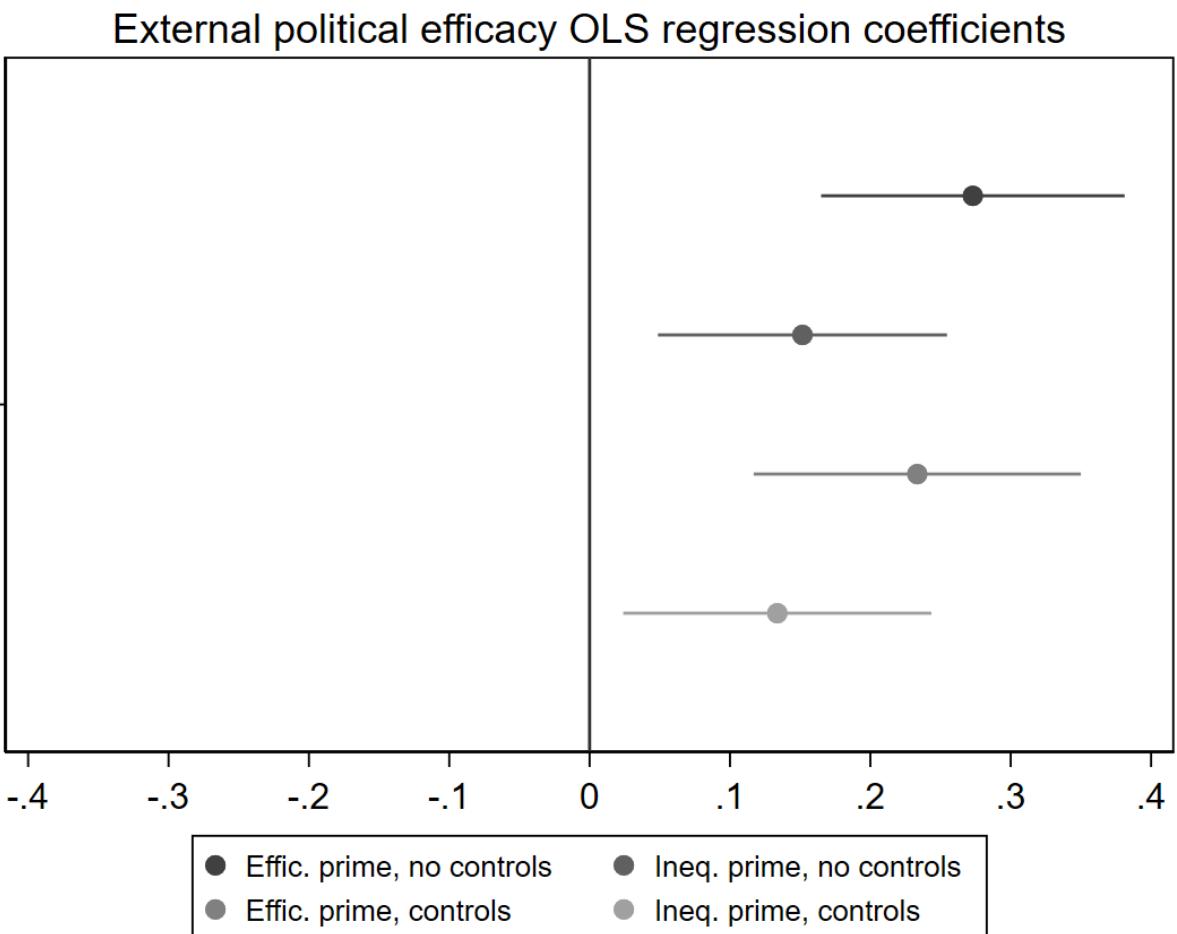


Source: [Greenwood-Hau and Gutting \(2021\)](#)



## Example: Beliefs about inequality

Individual  
explanations  
for inequality



Source: Dolinsky et al. (working paper)



## Example: Polling in India

Pollsters	Predictions			Deviation from actual			
	NDA	UPA	Others	NDA	UPA	Others	Total
India Today's - Axis My India	352	93	97	1	1	0	2
News18- Ipsos	336	82	124	17	10	27	54
News24 - Today's Chanakya	340	70	132	13	22	35	70
Times Now-VMR	306	132	104	47	40	7	94
Jan ki Baat	305	124	113	48	32	16	96
India TV-CNX	300	120	122	53	28	25	106
Republic - CVoter	287	128	127	66	36	30	132
News Nation	286	122	134	67	30	37	134
ABP - Neilsen	277	130	135	76	38	38	152
NewsX-Neta	242	164	136	111	72	39	222
Actual result	353	92	97				

Source: Different media articles during 23-24 May 2019



Source: [Ipsos](#)



# Essential reading overview

**Banerjee et al.** use a field experiment in slums in Delhi to show that candidate 'report cards' increase turnout (particularly where the incumbent has a poor record), reduce vote-buying, reduce incumbent support where they have a poor record or face a better-qualified challenger.

**Dinas** uses ANES panel data to show that young people's post-Watergate feelings towards Nixon are predicted less well by their pre-scandal feelings than is the case amongst older people. Argues that younger people are more open to influence by new information, and in favour of an impressionable years model of political socialisation.

**Ezrow et al.** use Eurobarometer and Comparative Manifesto Project data to show that mainstream parties adjust their Left–Right positions in response to shifts in the mean voter position whereas niche parties are highly sensitive to shifts in the position of their mean supporter.

**Karpowitz et al.** use experiments in deliberative decision-making to show that, women in a majority in a group are more likely to talk if majoritarian decision-making is implemented, whilst women in a minority are more likely to talk if unanimous decision-making is implemented. This is also important because contributions lead to greater perceived authority and influence.

