

POL 2504: Statistics for Political Scientists

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This course is designed to expose PhD students to the basic tools of quantitative analysis in political science. At the end of the course, you will be prepared to do three things:

1. Read and critique quantitative political science
2. Conduct basic analyses, including both descriptive inference and linear regression
3. Take POL 2519 and move forward in the broader quantitative sequence in our department

Item 1 is absolutely essential to your development as political scientists. Every subfield in political science other than political theory has a rich literature of both quantitative and qualitative research designs, and having the ability to read and understand the strengths and weaknesses of an article or book based largely on quantitative methods is the only way to grasp the full gamut of claims made about your dissertation topic. This class will give you the tools to interpret most quantitative articles and books and identify the (often implicit) assumptions on which their evidence is based. By identifying these assumptions, you will be able to decide for yourself whether to trust the results of a piece of scholarly work.

While you may or may not include substantial quantitative work in your dissertation itself, having that option greatly improves your ability to craft a dissertation that answers the questions you want to ask. This course relies on R, open-source software that is widely used both in the social sciences and industry. Facility with a statistical software is essential to the practice of quantitative political science. In our department, there are faculty and graduate students who use R, Stata, SPSS, and probably others. We focus on R in this course because it is free and because I believe it is easier to pick up additional languages having already learned the basics of R than to pick up R based on knowledge of other software.¹

The third item is similarly important. Though not all of you will go on to take more quantitative courses, especially if you are early in the program, you want to keep your options open. Graduate school — and your coursework-heavy first and second year especially — is the best time to obtain skills like quantitative analysis, which are often very hard to learn outside the classroom.

*Note the “J.” There is another (retired) UT political scientist named Michael Donnelly. If you email him, I will not respond.

¹Though it is not the primary goal of the course to prepare you for non-academic jobs, those of you who think that might lie in your future would do well to take this aspect of the course especially seriously, as skill with statistical software is one of the most oft-cited ‘transferrable’ skills that political scientists obtain in graduate school.

1 Contact Information

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2 Prerequisites

This course has no prerequisites, though I assume you have some background knowledge of basic algebra. If your math skills are extremely rusty, contact me before the class starts and I can offer some pointers on getting up to speed.

The course is designed for PhD students in political science. Students who do not fit this description should contact me in advance to discuss whether this is the right course for them.

3 Logistics

- Lectures: Tuesdays 12-2, RW 109
- Michael's Office hours: 12:30-2:30pm on Wednesdays. Appointments by email are also available.
- TA's office hours: TBD
- Email policy: I will respond to all emails within **two working days**. If I have not gotten back to you by then, feel free to send a reminder. If you email me about an assignment fewer than two working days before it is due, I cannot guarantee that I will respond in time for you to use my comments.

4 Course Requirements

Your final grade is based on participation, two types of assignments, and two tests.

- **Participation** (total of 15%): This is a lab-based course, mixing lecture, discussion, and group activities. Participation is therefore an essential part of the learning process. Attendance is mandatory. If you expect to miss class, or if you miss class unexpectedly, I expect you to let me know quickly.
- **Problem sets** (40%): There will be ten weekly problem sets of varying length. See the calendar below for weeks with particularly challenging problem sets (to help you plan ahead).

- **Midterm** (15%): There will be an in-class midterm exam comprising both written and programmed responses.
- **Final exam** (30%): The final exam is cumulative and covers both statistical and programming questions.

5 General rules for problem sets

Submission Problem sets are due on Blackboard [or the new system — TBD] at the beginning of class. See below for details on how to format them. When uploading files, make sure NOT to click submit until you have included all files.

Plagiarism & cheating Cooperation on the problem sets is encouraged, but all students should understand the answers they submit (i.e., be able to explain them) and write up the answers separately (i.e., don't copy and paste).

Plagiarism and other violations of academic integrity will not be tolerated. See the university policies² for more details.

Late assignments Late assignments will receive deductions of 20% per day. When submitting to Blackboard, recognize that it can be slow, and that can sometimes push your submission past the deadline. Similarly, it is sometimes down for maintenance. I will not grant extensions for normal Blackboard delays, so make sure to leave yourself a time cushion.

Grade appeals must be made in person within two weeks of receiving the grade. They must include a 100-200 word written statement of why the assignment deserves to be re-graded. The grade will change only in cases where the second grading is more than 10 points different from the first (i.e. a 60 will not be changed unless the second grading produces a score of 70+ or 50-). Grades can go up or down on the second grading.

Lost assignments Keep a backup of everything. Have you backed up your computer to the cloud or to an external hard drive this week? No? Go do that now and then come back and finish reading this.

6 Using R

Learning R is required for this course. Though it is not required, I will conduct classes on the assumption that you work using RStudio, a front-end interface for R. It is freely available for any of the major operating systems. Before the first class, you should download

- R from <https://cran.r-project.org/>
- RStudio from <https://www.rstudio.com/products/RStudio/> (note that the free desktop version is the one you're looking for).

²<http://www.utoronto.ca/academicintegrity>

- The textbook's package, for which instructions can be found at <https://kosukeimai.github.io/qss-package/>

If you have any trouble downloading and installing these, please let me know before the first class.

DataCamp I will sign the class up for the free R lessons on www.datacamp.com, a web site that provides online tutorials for data analysis. These are NOT required, but are provided purely as a way for you to strengthen your R skills.

7 Readings

The main textbook for this course, which I will refer to as QSS, is

- Kosuke Imai. *Quantitative Social Science: An Introduction*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2017.

This book covers both basic statistical concepts and an introduction for R. It does not assume any substantial statistical or programming background. Though the author is a political scientist, the examples come from political science, sociology, and economics. This is a good thing, as it forces us to take a step back from the details of our own literatures and examine key assumptions in our statistical approaches. Published in the US, it unsurprisingly uses many American examples, but also includes examples relevant to comparative politics and international relations. Where possible, I have inserted additional Canadian examples.

Students may find the following books to be useful supplementary reading, and any student who anticipates using quantitative methods regularly should acquire at least a couple of them. Starred readings below are recommended, but not required.

- (D&S) M H DeGroot and M J Schervish. *Probability and Statistics*. Third. New York: Addison-Wesley
- (KKV) Gary King, Robert O Keohane, and Sidney Verba. *Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1994
- Jeffrey M Wooldridge. *Introductory econometrics: A modern approach*. Fifth. Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning, 2013
- Paul M Kellstedt and Guy D. Whitten. *The Fundamentals of Political Science Research*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013
- Gary King. *Unifying Political Methodology: The Likelihood Theory of Statistical Inference*. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1998
- Joshua D Angrist and Jörn-Steffen Pischke. *Mostly Harmless Econometrics: An Empiricist's Companion*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2009

8 How to prepare for class

Many of you have not taken a math class in a while, and many of you would have been among the most intelligent members of your high school classes, so you might not have ever learned how to read a math textbook carefully. In this course, there is a straightforward, though time-consuming, way to do this correctly. I estimate that most weeks should require 2-3 hours of reading, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hours of computer review (*swirl*) exercises, and 1-5 hours of working on problem sets. Also include a brief time reviewing previous chapters for the midterm and the final (which you should do most weeks). I realize (and you should too) that this class is going to be more time-consuming than you are used to a single class being.

Reading QSS Each week, you will be assigned to work through part of a chapter in QSS. This should be done with your computer open and RStudio running. You do not have to run every command in the blue boxes as you read, but do NOT skip over them. Unlike reading for many purposes, reading to understand these concepts requires reading things like equations and computer code. It is part of the process.

When you come across an equation, I strongly suggest you try to read it aloud with concepts, rather than variable names. That is, instead of reading “ e equals m c squared”, say “Energy is equal to mass times the speed of light squared.”³ As you get lots of practice, the link between \hat{y}_i and “the predicted value of y for individual i , given the data” will become second nature, and you can treat variable names as real things. Until then, read it out.

Doing the swirl exercises Each chapter is accompanied by *swirl* exercises — short reviews of both statistics and programming that are done at the command line in R. You should complete these exercises **before** class. See page 9 of QSS for instructions on how to download and install these from the command line and for a table showing approximately when to do each exercise. It is possible to skip questions in these exercises, but I recommend that if you do so, you read the answer and figure out why you did not get to it.

Supplementary reading The supplementary readings can be very useful. QSS uses a somewhat unconventional approach (one I think is easier to pick up), so the other textbooks will phrase things quite differently. That is useful for at least two reasons. First, if something is a bit unclear, reading it from another perspective may help it click in your mind. Second, if you think you understand a concept in one context, but rephrasing it makes you confused, that is a good sign that you don’t quite have it.

Doing the problem sets The problem sets draw on both the previous week’s readings and the current week’s. Thus, the problem set that you will turn in before class in Week 2 will require you to have fully grasped everything we discussed in Week 1 **and** mostly grasped what we will discuss in Week 2. I will grade the second part of each problem set on effort, not correctness. Most of the ‘lead’ exercises (those that pertain to the current week’s readings will be doable just from what is in the text book. I therefore suggest you do the reading before doing the problem set.

The fact that there can be partial credit means that it is essential to properly format and comment your code so that I can see what you are trying to accomplish, even if you do not get

³Don’t worry, this is just an example. You didn’t accidentally stumble into a physics class.

it to work. In my own work, I am bad at this, and I regret not having developed better practices earlier. Get in the habit now and you will thank me years from now.

In graduate school, I found that the best way for me to learn was to try to tackle a problem on my own first, then to meet in a regular (1-2 times per week) session to work with a small number of my colleagues. Study groups are essential to learning these things, but I suggest you avoid groups of more than 4 or 5 people, as larger groups make it easier to ‘hide,’ thinking that you’ve learned something when you really haven’t.

Writing up the problem sets Most of the questions in the problem sets require both data manipulation **and** written responses or interpretations. This may seem pointless in some cases, but the questions are designed in part to get you used to writing academic work based on numbers. Part of writing such work is saying things in multiple ways. To see this, pick up a journal article using quantitative methods and look for the authors’ main claim. It will often be in a regression table, in a graph, in the captions to those two items, and in the text. You do not need to be quite that complete on problem sets, but I will often ask you to do more than one of them.

As discussed above, there are three ways to submit your work. I suggest you pick one and stick with it for at least a few weeks at a time. Part of the goal of the course is to help you figure out what kinds of work-flow processes work for you when doing quantitative work. To do this, you must be practice a bit before you are comfortable.

1. You can submit using a combination of .R and .pdf files, with the latter produced via Word for the text and R for the figures.⁴ The .R file should be *only* the script, not the output. If the question asks for a number or numbers as results from an analysis, include that in the write-up, not in the .R file.
2. Both text and figures can be included in a L^AT_EX document, with accompanying R files. In this case, also include a .R file.
3. You can submit using .Rmd and .pdf files. In this case, include the code and output together in the code chunks (that is, open the chunk with `echo=TRUE`). The text should still include the description of the output.

Number 1 is the one you will be most familiar with, but may not be the most efficient in the long run. In all cases, it should be easy for me (or the grader) to both see if you answered the question correctly and to see how you got there.

9 Course Outline

Required readings/tasks marked with a ●, suggested readings with *.

Week 1: Introductions, logistics, introduction to R

January 9

- This syllabus. **No, really, read the whole thing! I put it all here for a reason.**
- QSS, Introduction and Chapter 1

⁴If the figures are not in-text, make sure to give them informative file names.

Causality

Week 2: Causation in experiments January 16

- Sections 2.1 - 2.4 of QSS
- * Chapters 1 and 3 of KKV
- **Problem set 1 due**

Week 3: Causation in observational studies January 23

- Sections 2.5 - 2.7 of QSS
- * Chapter 1 of Wooldridge
- **Problem set 2 due**

Measurement

Week 4: Measurement challenges January 30

- Sections 3.1 - 3.5 of QSS
- * Chapter 2 of KKV
- **Problem set 3 due**

Week 5: Basic relationships between variables February 6

- Section 3.6 - 3.8 of QSS
- **Problem set 4 due**

Prediction

Week 6: Regression basics February 13

- Sections 4.1 - 4.3 of QSS
- * Chapter 2 of Wooldridge
- **Problem set 5 due (time-consuming, \therefore plan ahead)**

Week 7:**Midterm!**..... February 27

Week 8: Multiple regression March 6

- Sections 4.3 - 4.4 of QSS
- * Chapter 3 of Wooldridge
- **Problem set 6 due**

Probability

Week 9: Basic probability concepts

March 13

- Sections 6.1 - 6.2 of QSS
- Chapter 1 - 2 of D&S
- **Problem set 7 due (time-consuming, \therefore plan ahead)**

Week 10: Random variables

March 20

- Sections 6.3 - 6.5 of QSS
- * Chapter 3 - 4 of D&S
- **Problem set 8 due**

Uncertainty

Week 11: Measurement uncertainty

March 27

- Sections 7.1 - 7.2 of QSS
- * Chapter 6 - 7 of D&S
- **Problem set 9 due (difficult, \therefore plan ahead)**

Week 12: Regression uncertainty

Date TBA

- Sections 7.3 - 7.4 of QSS
- * Chapter 4 of Wooldridge
- **Problem set 10 due**

Final exam

1. Date TBA