

# **Tutorial 07, Michaelmas Term**

Research Methods for Political Science (PO3600)

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<http://muellerstefan.net/research-methods>

1. Questions asked online
2. Gamma and lambda
3. Cross-tables in SPSS
4. Measurement error
5. Research proposal

1. Difference between confidence intervals and t-test? When shall we use which approach?
2. Calculating lambda and gamma by hand?
3. How can I create a dataset with multiple observations easily to check my results?

Feel free to use this service: <https://tinyurl.com/questionspo3600>.

- Relationship between two nominal variables
- Question: Can we reduce the amount of error by introducing an explanatory variable?

# Lambda: Example

We know distribution of party ID: Lab 50%, Con 30%, Lib Dem 20%

		Father's party identification			
		Lab	Con	Lib Dem	
Resp. party ID	Lab	45	2	3	50
	Con	5	23	2	30
	Lib Dem	10	5	5	20
		60	30	10	100

Father party ID	Our guess	Correct	Wrong
Labour	Labour	45	15
Conservative	Conservative	23	7
Lib Dem	Lib Dem	5	5
<i>Total</i>		73	27

- Original error was 50 (when guessing)
- With the additional information (father's party ID) we have 27 errors remaining

General formula:  $Association = \frac{Original\ error - Remaining\ error}{Original\ error} = \frac{50 - 27}{50} = .46$

A value of lambda = 0.46 means that the number of errors of prediction can be reduced by 46% if the IV, father's party identification, is known.

# Calculate Gamma

- Measure for relationship between two variables (e.g. time spent studying and grade)
- Values between -1 and 1: -1 strong negative relationship; 0 no relationship; +1 strong positive relationship

Grades	Time Spent Studying	
	Minimal	Extensive
Bad	20	5
Good	6	10

- Find number of concordant pairs,  $N_c$
- Find number of discordant pairs,  $N_d$

Concordant pairs

Grades	Time Spent Studying	
	Minimal	Extensive
Bad	<b>20</b>	5
Good	6	<b>10</b>

$$N_c = 10 \times 20 = 200$$



## Gamma: Calculate Disconcordant Pairs

Grades	Time Spent Studying	
	Minimal	Extensive
Bad	20	<b>5</b>
Good	<b>6</b>	10

$$N_c = 10 \times 20 = 200$$

$$N_d = 6 \times 5 = 30$$

## Gamma: Insert values into formula

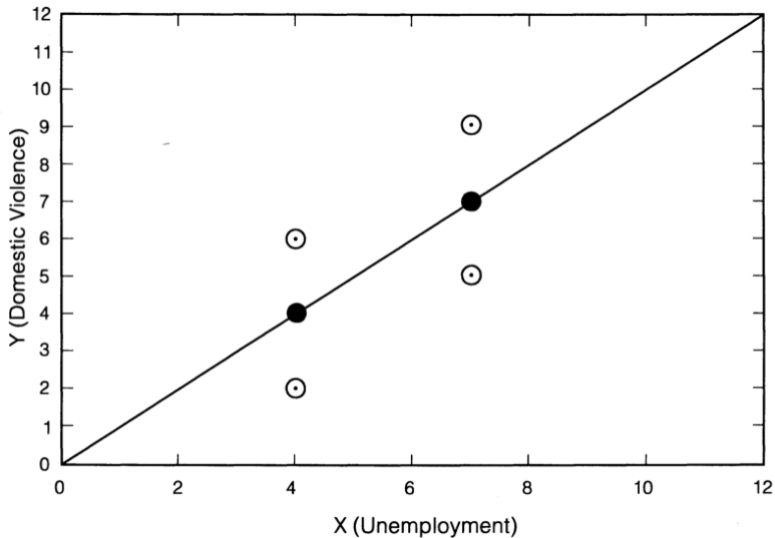
$$N_c = 10 \times 20 = 200$$

$$N_d = 6 \times 5 = 30$$

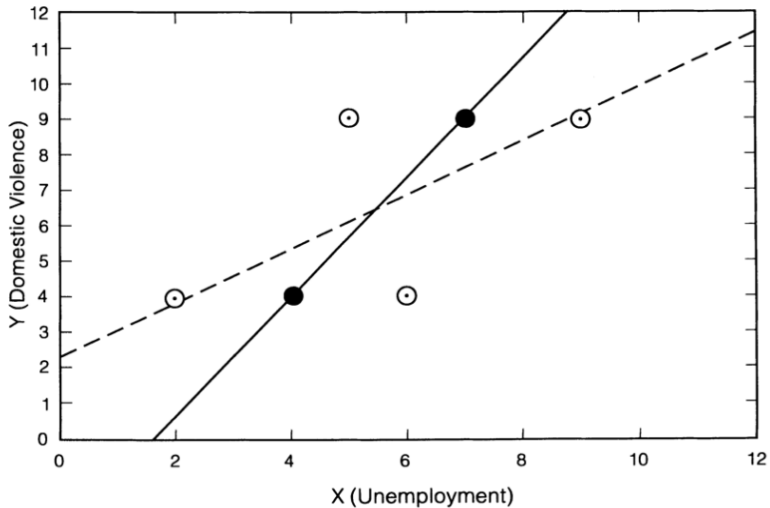
$$\gamma = \frac{N_c - N_d}{N_c + N_d}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{200 - 30}{200 + 30} = 0.73$$

# Measurement Error



# Measurement Error



## Exercise: Merge datasets on Irish counties

1. Download the two following datasets:
  - ire\_01.sav: <http://tinyurl.com/censusire01>
  - ire\_02.sav: <http://tinyurl.com/censusire02>
2. Import both datasets into SPSS
3. Sort both datasets ascending by county\_id
4. Merge datasets (Data → Merge Files → Add variables)

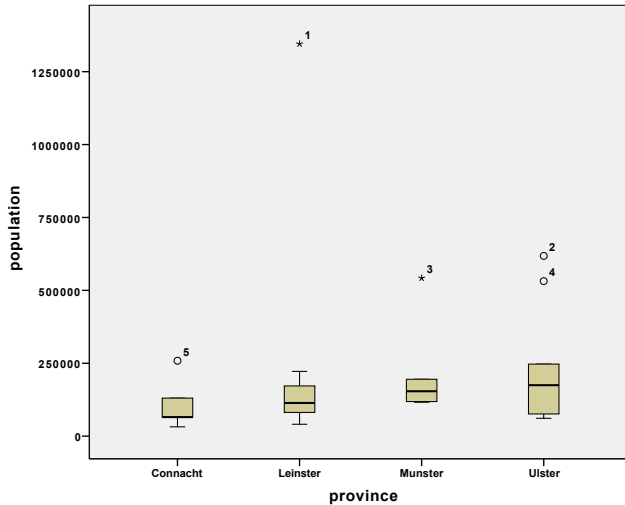
## Exercise: Summary Statistics

1. Use the merged datasets to create summary statistics of all continuous variables  
(Analyse → Descriptive Statistics → Frequencies)
2. Interpret the variable distributions with your neighbour.
3. Are there information we can leave out?

## Exercise: Create a Boxplot

1. Use the merged datasets to create a “simple boxplot”
2. Put province on the *Category Axis* and insert population as the *Variable*.
3. Interpret the plot. Which observations are outliers?
4. Modify the plot (white background), rename axes manually.
5. Export and save the plot as a pdf file.

# SPSS Output: Boxplot (bad)





# SPSS Output: Boxplot (better)

