

Tutorial 03, Michaelmas Term

Research Methods for Political Science (PO3600)

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

1. Paper Assignment 1

Paper Assignment 1

Students taking the entire module

- Research proposal; Friday 15 December 2017
- Research paper based on the proposal (10%); 15 December 2017
- Assignment is **in pairs**

One Term Students

- Research proposal (30%); 24 November 2017
- Research paper based on the proposal (50%); 15 December 2017
- Assignment is **individual**

Contents of the Research Proposal

1. Introduction: Explanatory (!) research question, relevance (200 words)
2. Short discussion of the literature and outline of theoretical argument (400 words)
3. Design of the study, including type of data; operationalisation (valid and reliable!); datasets; control variables (400 words)
4. How could/would you analyse your data; if statistical analysis, what type of analysis is necessary? (200 words)
5. Indicate how each of you has contributed

The following is only relevant for one-term students!

- Statistics training will be more limited, but possible to study bivariate relationships using contingency tables, chi square, phi, correlations, t-tests, proportion tests
- Take limitations in terms of statistical analysis into account when deciding about research question and design

Important Things to Consider

1. Answer question based on existing data
2. Be creative and insightful
3. Write an empirical study, not a literature study
4. Word count is low, so be concise
5. Questions? Thomas Chadeaux has office hours
6. Detailed instructions are on Blackboard

1. Mean: $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$
2. Standard deviation: $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$
3. Standard error of the mean: $sd(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$
4. 95 % confidence interval: $CI = \bar{x} \pm 1.96 * sd(\bar{X})$

For a given statistic calculated from a sample, the confidence interval is a range of values around that statistic that are believed to contain, with a certain probability, the true value of that statistic (population value).

A 95% confidence interval will contain the population mean 19 out of 20 times.

Calculate confidence intervals

Sample mean (\bar{x}): 170(cm)

Sample standard deviation (σ): 10

Sample size (n): 30

Standard error of the mean ($sd(\bar{X})$)

Task: Estimate the 95 % confidence intervals

$$\text{Standard error} = sd(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{15}{\sqrt{30}} = 2.74$$

$$CI = 170 \pm 1.96 * 2.74$$

$$CI_{low} = 170 - 1.96 * 2.74 = 164.6$$

$$CI_{high} = 170 + 1.96 * 2.7 = 175.4$$

The History of the t-test

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U9Wr7VEPGXA>

One-sample t-test (I)

IQ in general population is 100. We take a random sample of 30 high school students and find $\bar{x} = 110$, $\sigma = 10$.

H_0 : The observed average IQ equals the general population's IQ.

H_1 : The observed average IQ differs from the general population IQ.

Selecting sampling distribution and critical region: Population standard deviation (σ) is unknown: t-distribution with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom ($n = 30$, $df = 29$). $\alpha = 0.05$

One-sample t-test (II)

Calculate test-statistic: $t = \frac{\text{observed value} - \text{expected value under } H_0}{\text{standard error}}$

$$t = \frac{X - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$t = \frac{110 - 100}{\frac{10}{\sqrt{30}}}$$

$$t = 5.47$$

Two-tailed t-test based on simulated rents

<https://tinyurl.com/DublinRent>

1. Download and load data
2. Relabel area: 1 = North Dublin; 2 = South Dublin
3. Conduct Independent samples t-test
4. Filter only South Dublin; observed value of 350; conduct one-sample t-test