

# Syllabus

## **Audience**

This course is catered to early graduate students or advanced undergraduates in the social sciences who have some familiarity with R and are interested in learning more about computational social science. The syllabus is designed to be taught over the course of a quarter (ten weeks). As the majority of students will work in jobs outside of academia, a number of examples are drawn from industry.

## **Format**

The course is designed to be taught in a flipped classroom format, with students reading the assigned readings before class and then discussing the readings or working on exercises in class.

## **Learning Objectives**

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- Define computational social science as a field and explain how it differs from other fields
- Explain the strengths and weaknesses of different computational social science methods
- Apply computational social science methods to answer research questions
- Evaluate computational social science research

## **Readings**

### **Defining Computational Social Science**

What exactly is “computational social science”?

- David Lazer et al., “Computational Social Science,” *Science* 323, no. 5915 (February 2009): 721–23, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1167742>.
- David M. J. Lazer et al., “Computational Social Science: Obstacles and Opportunities,” *Science* 369, no. 6507 (August 2020): 1060–62, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaz8170>.
- Matthew J. Salganik, “Introduction,” in *Bit by Bit: Social Research in the Digital Age* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2018), 1–12.

## Prediction and Explanation

Computational social science’s epistemological perspectives

- Hanna Wallach, “Computational Social Science  $\neq$  Computer Science + Social Data,” *Communications of the ACM* 61, no. 3 (February 2018): 42–44, <https://doi.org/10.1145/3132698>.
- Gary King, Jennifer Pan, and Margaret E. Roberts, “How Censorship in China Allows Government Criticism but Silences Collective Expression,” *American Political Science Review* 107, no. 2 (May 2013), <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055413000014>.
- Jake M. Hofman et al., “Integrating Explanation and Prediction in Computational Social Science,” *Nature* 595, no. 7866 (July 2021): 181–88, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03659-0>.

## Ethics and Best Practices

Challenges for computational social science in practice

- Luc Rocher, Julien M. Hendrickx, and Yves-Alexandre de Montjoye, “Estimating the Success of Re-Identifications in Incomplete Datasets Using Generative Models,” *Nature Communications* 10, no. 1 (July 2019): 3069, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-10933-3>.
- Matthew Zook et al., “Ten Simple Rules for Responsible Big Data Research,” *PLOS Computational Biology* 13, no. 3 (March 2017): e1005399, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005399>.
- David Lazer et al., “The Parable of Google Flu: Traps in Big Data Analysis,” *Science* 343, no. 6176 (March 2014): 1203–5, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1248506>.

## Simulations and Agent-based Models (ABMs)

- Rosaria Conte and Mario Paolucci, “On Agent-Based Modeling and Computational Social Science,” *Frontiers in Psychology* 5 (2014), <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2014.00668>.

- Marco A. Janssen and Elinor Ostrom, “Empirically Based, Agent-based Models,” *Ecology and Society* 11, no. 2 (2006), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26265994>.

## Text as Data

## Experiments and Causal Inference

- Justin Grimmer, “We Are All Social Scientists Now: How Big Data, Machine Learning, and Causal Inference Work Together,” *PS: Political Science & Politics* 48, no. 1 (January 2015): 80–83, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096514001784>.
- Eshwar Chandrasekharan et al., “You Can’t Stay Here: The Efficacy of Reddit’s 2015 Ban Examined Through Hate Speech,” *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction* 1, no. CSCW (December 2017): 1–22, <https://doi.org/10.1145/3134666>.

## Network Analysis

## Crowds and Communities

## Wrapping Up

- Wouter van Atteveltdt and Tai-Quan Peng, “When Communication Meets Computation: Opportunities, Challenges, and Pitfalls in Computational Communication Science,” *Communication Methods and Measures* 12, no. 2-3 (April 2018): 81–92, <https://doi.org/10.1080/19312458.2018.1458084>.
- Susan Athey, “Beyond Prediction: Using Big Data for Policy Problems,” *Science* 355, no. 6324 (February 2017): 483–85, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aal4321>.