Social Science Inquiry II Week 1: Course introduction

Molly Offer-Westort

Department of Political Science, University of Chicago

Winter 2023

This course:

- ► Part of a sequence
 - Fall: research design
 - ► Winter: methods
 - ► Spring: practical applications

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Main take-aways from fall quarter?

- ➤ Students will approach data thinking like a social scientist; i.e., thinking about what data inputs are, how they're measured, relationships among variables, thinking about data generating processes when making inferences
- ▶ Build on foundations of causal inference introduced in fall SSI I, with respect to both experimental and observational data
- ► Have facility with basic statistical tests and methods
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- ▶ Determine what evidence (data, statistical tests) you would need to falsify that hypothesis
- Interpret results from statistical analysis
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- ► High level: how to answer questions with data
- Summarizing univariate and multivariate data numerically and visually, data exploration
- Probability as a model of the world
- Formalizing our uncertainty about that model, using statistics
- ► What it requires to infer causal relationships
- ► Linear regression (and inference with)
- ▶ Beyond linear regression: other statistical methods

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What we do with data

We'll get started on working with data, and we'll also get started on thinking critically about how you use data to answer questions.

What data would you need to make the argument in the article below?



More officer diversity won't cut racial disparity in US police shootings - study

Research found as percentage of black officers who fired in fatal shootings increased, the citizen shot was more likely to be black

Miranda Bryant in New York

Mon 22 Jul 2019 17.56 EDT

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Inferential questions

- ▶ What can the data you do have tell you about data you don't have?
- ► What data would you need to answer questions about what would have happened?
- What can we say about our uncertainty about estimates or predictions?

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- ► What data would you need to answer questions about what would have happened?
- What can we say about our *uncertainty* about estimates or predictions?

Statistical software

Programming in R.

- ► Assuming you're starting from scratch.
- ▶ But if you do have some programming skills, with statistical software, python, or other languages, there can be a lot of carryover
- ► If you don't have any baseline skills, focus on the rstudio primers https://rstudio.cloud/learn/primers

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Reference texts

[See syllabus]

► Google!

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Assessment

► Homework: 60%

► Final project: 30%

▶ Participation: 10%

- ▶ Solution sets will be posted at the same time as problem sets.
- ▶ Do as much as you can on the problem set before checking the solutions.
- Check your work, and then fill out a form on how you did, what you understood and didn't.
- You get marked both on completion of the problem set, AND filling out the form.
- ► (If you find errors in the solution set, post them on the class StackOverflow and you will get extra credit)
- ► For homework assignments, always submit *both* your .R file showing your work, and and a compiled .pdf file on Canvas.

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- ► Check plus: You went above and beyond, your solutions were clear and detailed. (A+)
- ► Check minus: You made an attempt, but it wasn't complete. Maybe you didn't submit all components, or didn't fully answer some of the questions. (B or C)
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Other questions/concerns about class policies?

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[R script]