

ScPoEconometrics

Introduction

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Welcome to ScPoEconometrics!



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- In this course you will learn the core tools of *econometrics*.



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What is *econometrics*?

- A set of **techniques and methods** to answer (economic) questions with **data**.
- Some examples!



Answering Important Questions with Econometrics

Does immigration *lead to* lower wages and/or higher unemployment for locals?



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Does getting a college degree *afford* higher wages?



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Does getting a college degree *afford* higher wages?

Does higher public debt levels *lead to* lower economic growth?



Answering Important Questions with Econometrics

Does immigration *lead to* lower wages and/or higher unemployment for locals?

Does raising the minimum wage *reduce* employment for the low-skilled?

Does getting a college degree *afford* higher wages?

Does higher public debt levels *lead to* lower economic growth?

Does the neighborhood you grew up in have an *impact* on your life outcomes?



Causality

- Notice that *many other factors could have caused* each of the outcomes mentioned.



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- Want to focus on *causal impact* of just one of these factors (immigration, minimum wage, education ,etc.)



Causality

- Notice that ***many other factors could have caused*** each of the outcomes mentioned.
- Want to focus on ***causal impact*** of just one of these factors (immigration, minimum wage, education ,etc.)
- Econometrics is often about spelling out ***conditions*** under which we can ***claim to measure causal relationships***.
- We will encounter the most basic of those conditions, and talk about some potential pitfalls.
- "**Credibility Revolution**" in econometrics over the past 30 years (**2022 Economics Nobel** awarded to some of the main protagonists of this "revolution")



R

What is R?

R is a **programming language** with powerful statistical and graphic capabilities.



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Why are we using R?¹

[1]: This list has been inspired by Ed Rubin's.



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1. R is **free** and **open source**—saving both you and the university ☰ \$ ☰ \$.

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1. R is **free** and **open source**—saving both you and the university ☰ \$ ☰ \$.
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3. R has a vibrant, **thriving online community** that will (almost) always have a solution to your problem.
4. If you put in the work², you will come away with a **very valuable and useful** tool.

[1]: This list has been inspired by Ed Rubin's.

[2]: Learning R definitely requires time and effort but it's worth it, trust me! ↗



R SHOWCASE

Showcase #1: Spatial Data

- You can (relatively) easily produce nice looking maps! You will create your own in the midterm ☺

```
library(sf)
library(tidyverse)

iris_2021 <- read_sf("code/contours_iris_2021/CONTOURS.shp")
median_inc_paris <- read.csv("code/median_inc_paris.csv")

iris_2021_paris <- iris_2021 %>%
  mutate(dep = substr(INSEE_COM, 1, 2)) %>%
  filter(dep == "75")
iris_map <- left_join(iris_2021_paris, median_inc_paris)

iris_map %>%
  ggplot(aes(fill = median_inc_bins)) +
  geom_sf(size = .25) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("#FFFFCC", "#F6D868"))
  labs(fill = "Median household income (euros)") +
  theme_void() +
  theme(legend.position = "top")
```



Showcase #1: Spatial Data

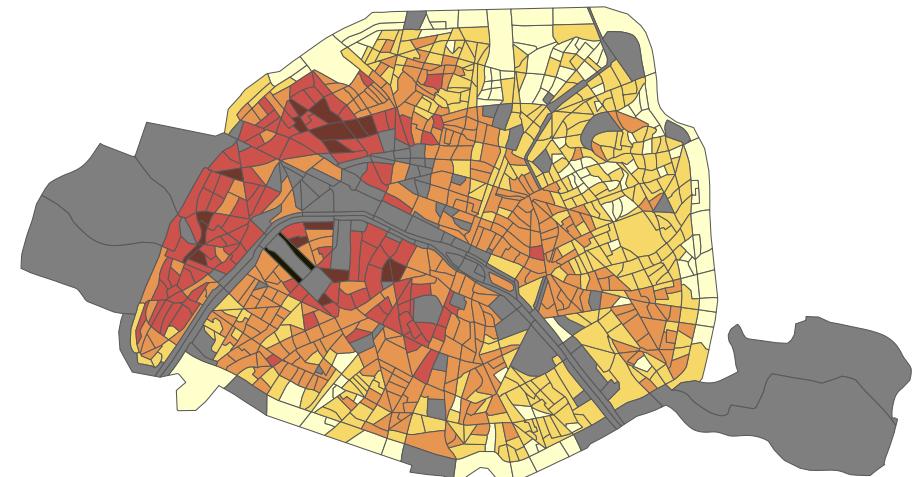
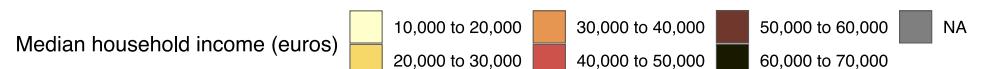
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iris_map %>%
  ggplot(aes(fill = median_inc_bins)) +
  geom_sf(size = .25) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("#FFFFCC", "#F6D868",
  "#E5C494", "#D9B382", "#C9A07A", "#B2826B",
  "#A67A5A", "#916A4A", "#7F5A3A", "#6A4A3A",
  "#5A3A3A", "#4A2A2A", "#3A1A1A"))
  labs(fill = "Median household income (euros)") +
  theme_void() +
  theme(legend.position = "top")
```



Showcase #2: Interactive Web Applications



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France Stratégie has created a **simple web application** to visualize the evolution of residential segregation in France between 1968 and 2015.



The screenshot shows the homepage of the web application. At the top, there is a banner featuring a photograph of a crowded street scene in Paris. Below the banner, the France Stratégie logo is visible. The main navigation menu includes links for "La ségrégation résidentielle en France" (selected), "Accueil", "Composition sociale et démographique des quartiers", "Niveau de vie des quartiers", "Ségrégation et Concentration ▾", and "Comment ça marche ?".

L'évolution de la ségrégation résidentielle en France de 1968 à 2017

Ce projet a été réalisé par France Stratégie dans le cadre de ses travaux

La ségrégation, qu'est ce que c'est ?

La ségrégation résidentielle désigne l'inégale répartition dans l'espace urbain des différentes catégories de population. Elle peut résulter de choix individuels, motivés par la recherche d'un entre-soi, ou de phénomènes de relégation, liés notamment au prix des logements. Pour mesurer la réalité des phénomènes de ségrégation, deux principaux indicateurs ont été utilisés :

L'indice de ségrégation :

Il permet de juger dans quelle mesure un groupe est réparti de façon homogène entre les quartiers



In Practice: Data Wrangling



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- You will spend a lot of time preparing data for further analysis.



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- The `gapminder` dataset contains data on life expectancy, GDP per capita and population by country between 1952 and 2007.
- Suppose we want to know the average life expectancy and average GDP per capita for each continent in each year.



In Practice: Data Wrangling

- You will spend a lot of time preparing data for further analysis.
- The `gapminder` dataset contains data on life expectancy, GDP per capita and population by country between 1952 and 2007.
- Suppose we want to know the average life expectancy and average GDP per capita for each continent in each year.
- We need to group the data by continent *and* year, then compute the average life expectancy and average GDP per capita



In Practice: Data Wrangling

- You will spend a lot of time preparing data for further analysis.
- The `gapminder` dataset contains data on life expectancy, GDP per capita and population by country between 1952 and 2007.
- Suppose we want to know the average life expectancy and average GDP per capita for each continent in each year.
- We need to group the data by continent *and* year, then compute the average life expectancy and average GDP per capita

```
# load gapminder package
library(gapminder)
# load the dataset in object
gapminder = gapminder
# display variables in the object
names(gapminder)
# show first 4 lines of this dataset
head(gapminder, n = 4)
```

	country	continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
	<fct>	<fct>	<int>	<dbl>	<int>	<dbl>
## 1	Afghanistan	Asia	1952	28.8	8425333	779.
## 2	Afghanistan	Asia	1957	30.3	9240934	821.
## 3	Afghanistan	Asia	1962	32.0	10267083	853.
## 4	Afghanistan	Asia	1967	34.0	11537966	836.



In Practice: Data Wrangling

- There are always several ways to achieve a goal. (As in life 😊)
- Here we will only focus on the `dplyr` way:

```
# compute the required statistics
gapminder_dplyr <- gapminder %>%
  group_by(continent, year) %>%
  summarise(count = n(),
            mean_lifeexp = mean(lifeExp),
            mean_gdppercap = mean(gdpPercap))

# show first 5 lines of the new data
head(gapminder_dplyr, n = 5)

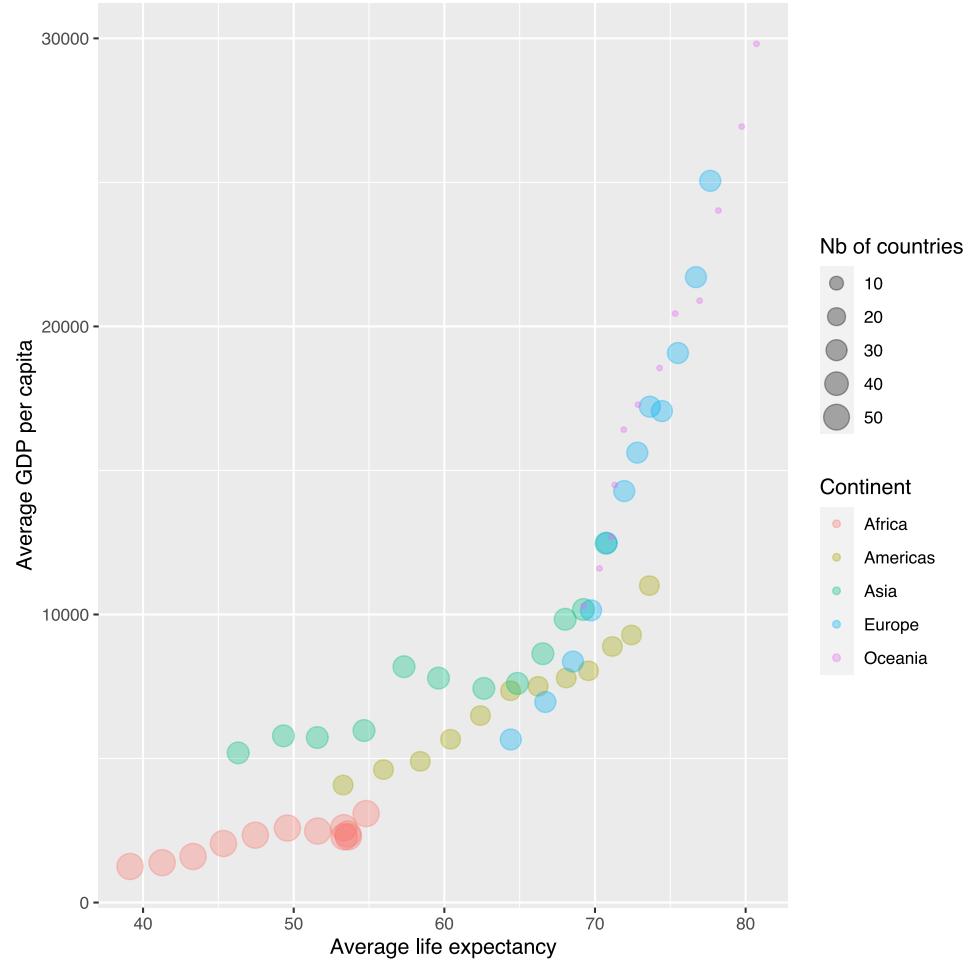
## # A tibble: 5 × 5
## # Groups: continent [1]
##   continent year count mean_lifeexp mean_gdppercap
##   <fct>     <int> <int>      <dbl>        <dbl>
## 1 Africa      1952    52       39.1       1253.
## 2 Africa      1957    52       41.3       1385.
## 3 Africa      1962    52       43.3       1598.
## 4 Africa      1967    52       45.3       2050.
## 5 Africa      1972    52       47.5       2340.
```



Visualisation

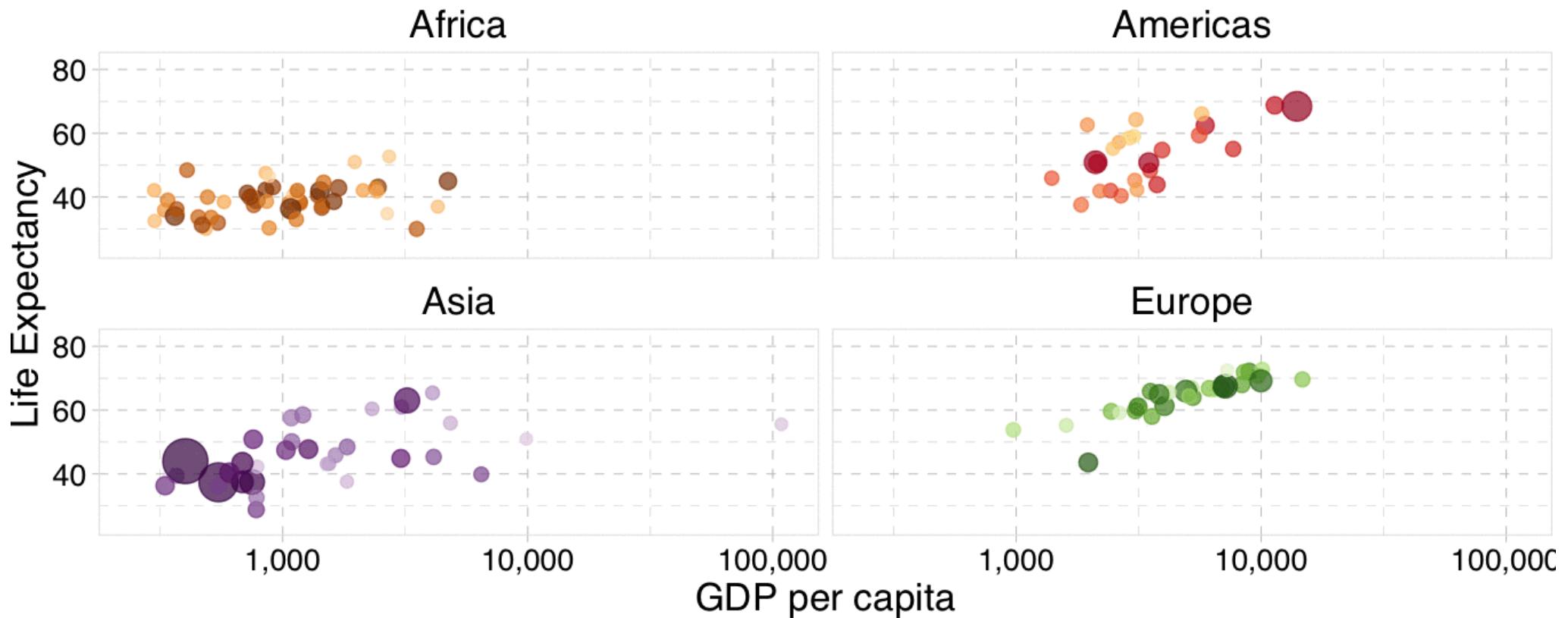
- Now we could *look* at the result in `gapminder_dplyr`, or compute some statistics from it.
- Nothing beats a picture, though:

```
ggplot(data = gapminder_dplyr,  
       mapping = aes(x = mean_lifeexp,  
                      y = mean_gdppercap,  
                      color = continent,  
                      size = count)) +  
  geom_point(alpha = 1/3) +  
  labs(x = "Average life expectancy",  
       y = "Average GDP per capita",  
       color = "Continent",  
       size = "Nb of countries")
```



Animated Plotting 1

Year: 1952



[1]: This animation is taken from [Ed Rubin](#).



R 101: Here Is Where You Start

Start your RStudio!

First Glossary of Terms

- R: a programming language.
- RStudio: an integrated development environment (IDE) to work with R.



Start your RStudio!

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- R: a programming language.
- RStudio: an integrated development environment (IDE) to work with R.
- *command*: user input (text or numbers) that R understands.
- *script*: a list of commands collected in a text file, each separated by a new line, to be run one after the other.



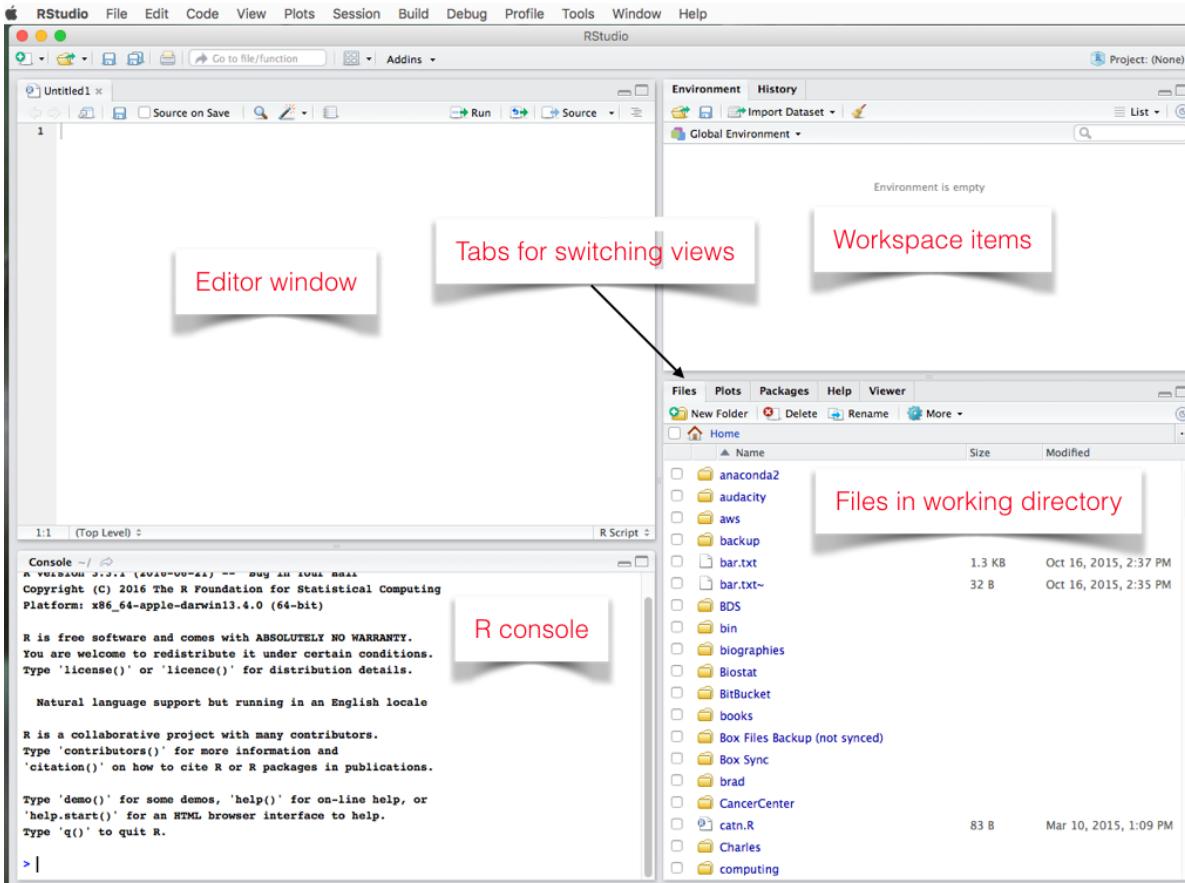
Start your RStudio!

First Glossary of Terms

- **R**: a programming language.
- **RStudio**: an integrated development environment (IDE) to work with **R**.
- *command*: user input (text or numbers) that **R** *understands*.
- *script*: a list of commands collected in a text file, each separated by a new line, to be run one after the other.
- To run a script, you need to highlight the relevant code lines and hit **Ctrl+Enter** (Windows) or **Cmd+Enter** (Mac).



RStudio Layout



R as a Calculator

- You can use the R console like a calculator
- Just type an arithmetic operation after > and hit Enter!



R as a Calculator

- You can use the R console like a calculator
- Just type an arithmetic operation after > and hit Enter!
- Some basic arithmetic first:

```
4 + 1
```

```
## [1] 5
```

```
8 / 2
```

```
## [1] 4
```

- Great! What about this?

```
2^3
```

```
## [1] 8
```

```
# by the way: this is a comment! R therefore disregards it
```



Task 1

05 : 00

1. Create a new R script (File → New File → R Script). Save it somewhere as `lecture_intro.R`.
2. Type the following code in your script and run it. To run the code press `Ctrl` or `Cmd + Enter` (you can either highlight the code or just put your cursor at the end of the line)

```
4 * 8
```

3. Type the following code in your script and run it. What happens if you only run the first line of the code?

```
x = 5 # equivalently x <- 5  
x
```

Congratulations, you have created your first R "object"! Everything is an object in R! Objects are assigned using `=` or `<-`.

4. Create a new object named `x_3` to which you assign the cube of `x`. Note that to assign you need to use `=` or `<-`. Use code to compute the cube, not a calculator.



Where to get Help?

R built-in help:

```
?log #? in front of function  
help(lm) # help() is equivalent  
??plot # get all help on keyword "plot"
```



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?log #? in front of function  
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In practice:



Jesse Maegan
@kierisi

Following

My #rstats learning path:

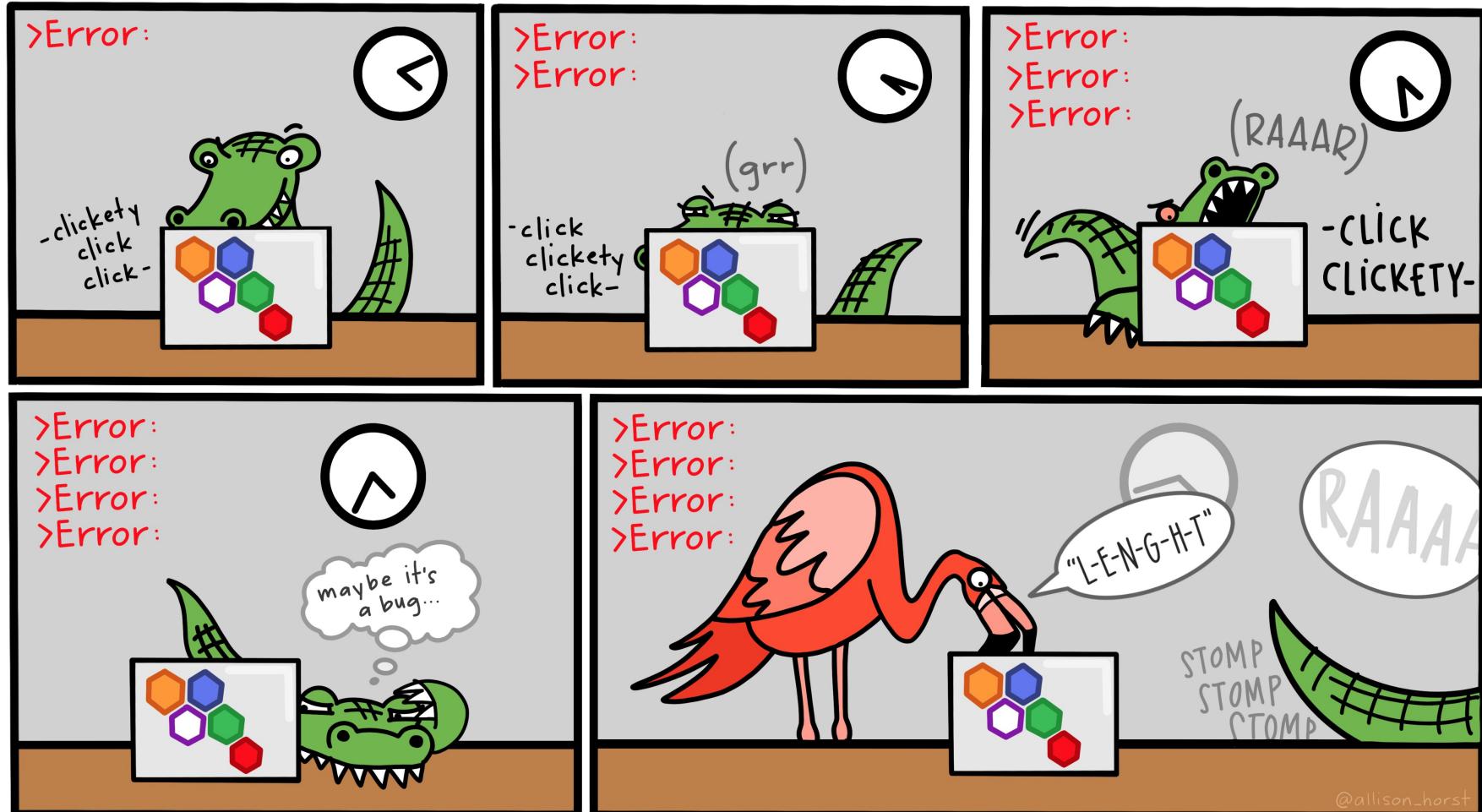
1. Install R
2. Install RStudio
3. Google "How do I [THING I WANT TO DO] in R?"

Repeat step 3 ad infinitum.

7:19 AM - 18 Aug 2017



Collaborate!



R Packages

- R users contribute add-on data and functions as *packages*
- Installing packages is easy! Just use the `install.packages` function:

```
install.packages("ggplot2") # do NOT run this code on your end
```

- To *use* the contents of a packge, we must load it from our library using `library`:

```
library(ggplot2)
```



Vectors

- The `c` function creates vectors, i.e. an array of elements.

```
c(1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9)
```

```
## [1] 1 3 5 7 8 9
```



Vectors

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```

```
## [1] 1 3 5 7 8 9
```

- Coercion to unique types:

```
c(42, "Statistics", TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "42"           "Statistics"    "TRUE"
```



Vectors

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```
c(1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9)
```

```
## [1] 1 3 5 7 8 9
```

- Coercion to unique types:

```
c(42, "Statistics", TRUE)
```

```
## [1] "42"      "Statistics" "TRUE"
```

- Creating a *range*

```
1:10
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```



data.frames

data.frames are like spreadsheets.

```
example_data = data.frame(x = c(1, 3, 5, 7),
                           y = c(rep("Hello", 3), "Goodbye"),
                           z = c("one", 2, "three", 4))
example_data
##   x     y   z
## 1 1 Hello one
## 2 3 Hello    2
## 3 5 Hello three
## 4 7 Goodbye    4
```

In practice, you will be importing files that contain the data into R rather than creating data.frames by hand.



Task 2

07 : 00

1. Find out (using `help()` or google) how to import a .csv file. Do NOT use the "Import Dataset" button, nor install a package.
2. Import `gun_murders.csv`¹ in a new object `murders`. This file contains data on gun murders by US state in 2010. (Hint: objects are created using `=` or `<-`).
3. Ensure that `murders` is a `data.frame` by running:

```
class(murder) # check class
```

4. Find out what variables are contained in `murders` by running:

```
names(murders) # obtain variable names
```

5. View the contents of `murders` by clicking on `murders` in your workspace. What does the `total` variable correspond to?

[1]: This dataset is taken from the `dslabs` package.



data.frames

Useful functions to describe a dataframe:

```
str(murders) # describes the data.frame

## 'data.frame': 51 obs. of 5 variables:
## $ state    : chr "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
## $ abb      : chr "AL" "AK" "AZ" "AR" ...
## $ region   : chr "South" "West" "West" "South" ...
## $ population: int 4779736 710231 6392017 2915918 37253956 5029196 3574097 897934 601723 19687653 ...
## $ total    : int 135 19 232 93 1257 65 97 38 99 669 ...
```



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## $ total    : int 135 19 232 93 1257 65 97 38 99 669 ...

names(murders) # column names

## [1] "state"      "abb"        "region"     "population" "total"
```



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names(murders) # column names

## [1] "state"      "abb"        "region"     "population" "total"

nrow(murders) # number of rows

## [1] 51
```



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## $ state      : chr "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
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## $ population: int 4779736 710231 6392017 2915918 37253956 5029196 3574097 897934 601723 19687653 ...
## $ total      : int 135 19 232 93 1257 65 97 38 99 669 ...

names(murders) # column names

## [1] "state"      "abb"        "region"      "population" "total"

nrow(murders) # number of rows

## [1] 51

ncol(murders) # number of columns

## [1] 5
```



Data on Gun Murders in the US

- To access one of the variables **as a vector** we use the `$` operator as in `murders$state`.

```
murders$state
```

```
## [1] "Alabama"          "Alaska"           "Arizona"          "Arkansas"         "California"
## [6] "Colorado"         "Connecticut"       "Delaware"         "District of Columbia" "Florida"
## [11] "Georgia"          "Hawaii"           "Idaho"            "Illinois"         "Indiana"
## [16] "Iowa"              "Kansas"           "Kentucky"         "Louisiana"        "Maine"
## [21] "Maryland"          "Massachusetts"    "Michigan"         "Minnesota"        "Mississippi"
## [26] "Missouri"          "Montana"          "Nebraska"         "Nevada"           "New Hampshire"
## [31] "New Jersey"        "New Mexico"        "New York"         "North Carolina"   "North Dakota"
## [36] "Ohio"               "Oklahoma"         "Oregon"           "Pennsylvania"    "Rhode Island"
## [41] "South Carolina"    "South Dakota"     "Tennessee"        "Texas"            "Utah"
## [46] "Vermont"           "Virginia"         "Washington"      "West Virginia"    "Wisconsin"
## [51] "Wyoming"
```



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```
murders$state
```

```
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## [46] "Vermont"           "Virginia"         "Washington"      "West Virginia"    "Wisconsin"
```

- We can check the type of `murders$state` with

```
class(murders$state)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```



Data on Gun Murders in the US

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```
murders$state
```

```
## [1] "Alabama"          "Alaska"           "Arizona"          "Arkansas"         "California"
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```

- We can check the type of `murders$state` with

```
class(murders$state)
## [1] "character"
```

- Or we use the column name or index:
`murders[, "state"]` or `murders[, 1]`

```
class(murders[, "state"])
## [1] "character"
```



Subsetting data.frames

- Subsetting a data.frame: `murders[row condition, column number]` or `murders[row condition, "column name"]`

```
# Only keep states with over 500 gun murders and keep only the "state" and "total" variables
murders[murders$total > 500, c("state", "total")]
```

```
##           state total
## 5   California  1257
## 10  Florida     669
## 33  New York    517
## 44  Texas       805
```

```
# Only keep California and Texas and keep only the "state" and "total" variables
murders[murders$state %in% c("California", "Texas"), c("state", "total")]
```

```
##           state total
## 5   California  1257
## 44  Texas       805
```



Task 3

10 : 00

1. How many observations are there in `murders`?
2. How many variables? What are the data types of each variable?
3. Remember that the colon operator `1:10` is just short for *construct a sequence from 1 to 10* (i.e. 1, 2, 3, etc). Create a new object `murders_2` containing the rows 10 to 25 of `murders`.
4. Create a new object `murders_3` which only contains the columns `state` and `total`. (Recall that `c` creates vectors.)
5. Create a `total_percap` variable equal to the number of murders per 10,000 inhabitants by running the following code.

```
murders$total_percap = (murders$total / murders$population) * 10000
```

Congratulations, you've created your first variable! Click on the `murders` object to see the new variable.



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1. There will be *five quizzes* on Moodle roughly every two weeks → 40%
2. There will be *two take home exams / case studies* → 60%
3. There will be *no final exam* ☺



Syllabus



Lecture 1 (today): **Introduction**

Quiz 1 (after lecture 2)

Lectures 2 and 3: **Tidying, Visualising and Summarising Data**

Quiz 2

Lecture 4: **Simple Linear Regression**

Lecture 5: **Introduction to Causality**

Midterm Project

Lecture 6: **Multiple Linear Regression**

Lecture 7: **Linear Regression Extensions**

Quiz 3

Lecture 8: **Sampling**

Lecture 9: **Confidence Intervals and Hypothesis Testing**

Quiz 4

Lecture 10: **Statistical Inference**

Lecture 11: **Regression Discontinuity**

Quiz 5

Lecture 12: **Recap**

Final Project



Course Materials and Useful Resources

Book	Slides	Reading Suggestions	Interactive R Apps
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Econometrics

- *Mastering Metrics* by Angrist and Pischke
- *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach* by Wooldridge
- *Introduction to Econometrics* by Stock and Watson
- *Causal Inference: The Mixtape* by Cunningham
- Ben Lambert's youtube channel

Metrics and R

- ModernDive
- Introduction to Econometrics with R
- R for Data Science
- Awesome R Learning Resources



Course Policies

Be nice. Be honest. Don't cheat.¹

[1] Andrew Heiss' put it more concisely than I could!



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(BTW you should apply these principles outside of the classroom as well **#lifeadvice** 😊)

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Slack

We will **exclusively** use Slack for our interactions.

Please **DO NOT** contact me by email (unless there's a legitimate reason to).

I will be checking Slack sparingly so please help one another!

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Class conduct and expectations

Late work: Won't be accepted unless you have a very good reason.

Cheating: You will get 0. Just don't cheat, it's honestly not worth it.

Work in groups: You can/should work in groups of 2 (3 max) on the quizzes.

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Mental Health

| Pay attention to your mental health in the same way you would your physical health.



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Seeking help is a sign perceptive self-awareness, **not weakness**.

Especially important during this difficult period.



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Seeking help is a sign perceptive self-awareness, **not weakness**.

Especially important during this difficult period.

Don't hesitate to ***reach out*** to your friends, family, a professor or me if you feel the need.

Sciences Po offers free and confidential ***psychological support services*** with professionals.



Last But Not Least: Class Rep



SEE YOU NEXT WEEK!

-
-  Slides
 -  Book
 -  @ScPoEcon
 -  @ScPoEcon
-

