

Assistant Professor Search, Research Methods and Political Psychology

Dear Members of the Search Committee,

I write to express my interest in your call for an Assistant Professor in Research Methods and Political Psychology. I am an Assistant Professor of Instruction in the Department of Political Science at Northwestern University, where I teach courses on statistics, statistical computing, and computational social science. I received my PhD from the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign in 2021.

My teaching focuses on making quantitative methods accessible to diverse audiences through a combination of flexibility and accountability. At Northwestern, I am the central person teaching methods courses in the department. I teach the first course in the PhD methods sequence, focusing on Probability and Statistical Inference, the required undergrad-level Introduction to Empirical Methods, and an undergraduate research seminar on how experimentation and machine learning are used in academia, government, and industry to inform decision-making. I also lead the Math Camp for incoming political science and sociology students and run a year-long Statistical Computing workshop that introduces cutting-edge statistical programming practices. Next year, I will add a graduate seminar on Machine Learning to my portfolio. Beyond the classroom, I am currently mentoring a rising sophomore as part of the Farrell Fellowship program at Northwestern, with the objective of incorporating them as a co-author on projects on experimental research design.

I am prepared to teach courses on research design and data analysis throughout the required sequence. I can also offer electives on survey research, data visualization, statistical computing, and data for decision-making. You can find copies of current and future syllabi in my website.

My research is published or forthcoming in leading outlets, including *Political Analysis*, the *British Journal of Political Science*, *World Development*, and the *Journal of Experimental Political Science*. I focus on using statistics to improve research design before data collection. My current focus is on statistical precision. This is overlooked in the statistics, econometrics, and political methodology literature in favor of identifying unbiased estimators. Implicitly, this literature assumes that one can improve statistical precision by just increasing sample size. This is not feasible in many social science applications due to practical or ethical considerations.

Focusing on survey and experimental data, this agenda seeks to shape applied research by focusing on cases where one can seemingly improve statistical precision without sacrificing unbiasedness. As I show in my work, this usually implies unforeseen costs in other dimensions.

For example, in “Balancing Precision and Retention in Experimental Design”, published in *Political Analysis*, I discuss how implementing alternatives to the standard experimental design, such as block randomization or repeated measures, may attenuate expected precision gains via explicit or implicit sample loss, a concern that prevents researchers from applying these techniques widely. Through three replications and six reanalyses of previously published experiments in leading

political science journals, I show how precision gains from alternative designs can withstand significant degrees of sample loss.

As another example, in a solo-authored publication in the *Journal of Experimental Political Science*, I discuss the unforeseen costs of implementing double list experiments. This is a variant of the list experiment that promises narrower confidence intervals but comes with under-explored questionnaire design complications in the form of carryover design effects, a special kind of question order effect. Through the reanalysis of a study on support for anti-immigration organizations in California, I introduce statistical tests to diagnose this effect, which in turn facilitate the implementation of a more efficient technique.

One of the core lessons from my research program on statistical precision is that combining different techniques helps overcome their respective limitations. For example, in collaborative work in progress, I combine list experiments with questions from the network scale up method (NSUM), a popular technique in the health sciences, to improve the estimation of sensitive attitudes and behaviors. On the one hand, list experiments suffer from low statistical precision. On the other hand, generalizing to a population of interest through NSUM requires assumptions that are untenable in social science applications. By using NSUM questions as auxiliary information to the list experiment, we improve precision without introducing cumbersome assumptions.

My research also influences substantive work in political behavior and political psychology, including contexts beyond my expertise. In a working paper, I follow on my team's efforts to incorporate NSUM into social science applications by documenting the prevalence of criminal governance strategies in Uruguay. This is the basis of a recently awarded *European Research Council Starting Grant* seeking to understand criminal governance in least-expected contexts from a comparative perspective, which will in turn serve as a platform for further methodological innovation in survey research.

As another example, in an article recently published in the *British Journal of Political Science*, I use an information experiment to study gendered differential reactions to policy implementation. Previous work suggests that women face higher scrutiny for their performance in office. However, in the context of the implementation of a food distribution program, this paper finds that voters are only responsive to performance information among men officeholders and tend to ignore performance information when told that an officeholder is a woman. This stems from voters' perception of men politicians as the default category, and the tendency to believe that women politicians' good performance stems from factors beyond the incumbent's control. This finding calls attention to an unforeseen informational imbalance on survey experimental work in the subject, which future studies should take into account.

I believe my expertise makes me an excellent fit at LMU. If you have any questions, you can contact me via email or phone.

Sincerely,

Gustavo Diaz
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Northwestern University