SOC-5811 Week 1: Introduction to the course

Nick Graetz

University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology

9/3/2025





► Background





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Introduction to me

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 - ► BS at Wisconsin (psychology and political science)



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 - PhD at Penn (sociology/demography)
 - ► Post-doc at Princeton
 - Asst Prof at Minnesota
- ▶ 12 years of coding/stats experience





Introduction to the course

► It's easy to feel totally overwhelmed and totally behind. Quantitative methods can seem like a huge list of rules that you just don't "get" - and have no hope of ever understanding. This is not true.



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- ▶ It's easy to feel totally overwhelmed and totally behind. Quantitative methods can seem like a huge list of rules that you just don't "get" and have no hope of ever understanding. **This is not true.**
- ▶ I still don't know things and get stuck. I will spend all day working on a problem and finish with the deflating feeling that I know that "shouldn't" have taken me all day.
- ▶ But, many things take me 15 minutes today that took me 3 hours last year, or all day three years ago.





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- Quantitative methods are particularly threatening in this way and can trigger a lot of stereotype threat.
- ▶ People may have also had access to very different opportunities around math/stats up to this point or very negative experiences.
- ► This course will be a space where it's very important to ask questions and be confused.





WHY SHOULD WE UNDERSTAND QUANTITATIVE METHODS (AND CODING)?

▶ There is some inherent value. Quantitative methods can provide empirical, falsifiable facts about the social world (but not what those facts mean!); for example, how did different groups vote in 2024, and was this different from how those groups voted in 2020?





Why should we understand quantitative methods (and coding)?

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- ► Non-academic careers.
- Organizing/advocacy.





QUANTITATIVE METHODS

► **Empiricism:** social theories imply empirical claims that are falsifiable.



QUANTITATIVE METHODS

- ► **Empiricism:** social theories imply empirical claims that are falsifiable.
- Data doesn't speak for itself; it must be carefully interpreted, summarize, and analyzed.





How do we understand quantitative methods?

ightharpoonup First principles \longrightarrow Heuristics



How do we understand quantitative methods?

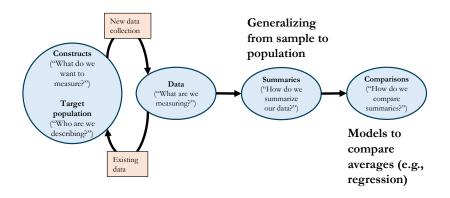
- ► First principles Heuristics
- ► A critical skill is being able to know where your understanding is and where you want it to be.



HOW DO WE UNDERSTAND QUANTITATIVE METHODS?

- ► First principles Heuristics
- ► A critical skill is being able to know where your understanding is and where you want it to be.
- ▶ It's very common to take a math/stats course that focuses a lot on first principles, say "why do I need to know this?", and give up on any level of understanding.







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STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

► Lectures.





STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

- ► Lectures.
- Lab.





STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

- ► Lectures.
- ► Lab.
- ► Grading.





CODING

Extensive use of R.





CODING

- Extensive use of R.
- ▶ We will review in class and lab.





CODING

- Extensive use of R.
- ▶ We will review in class and lab.
- ► Make use of free resources.





SYLLABUS

Week	Day	Topic	Reading, etc.
1	9/3	Introduction to the course	
2	9/8	No class!	
2	9/10	Introduction to R and ggplot2	ModernDive, Getting Started with Data in R 1.1-1.3 R for Data Science, Data Visualization 1.1-1.2
	9/15	No class!	•
3	9/17	Quantitative research methods	Causal Inference: The Mixtape, Chapter 2: Probability and Regression Review 2.1-2.12
Part 1: Probability and regression			
	9/22	Linear regression I	Causal Inference: The Mixtape, Chapter 2:
4	9/24	Linear regression II	Probability and Regression Review: 2.13-2.25

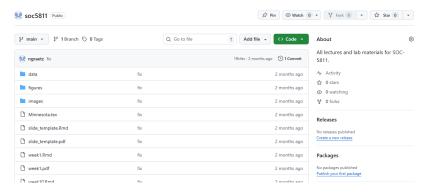




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GITHUB

https://github.com/ngraetz/soc5811





THIS COULD BE A WEIRD SEMESTER

▶ We may need to be flexible and adapt.

