

BAK3: Introduction to Quantitative Methods

Week 1: Introduction to the Course and to R

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The Big Questions

- ▶ Who am I?
- ▶ Who are you?
- ▶ What are we doing here?

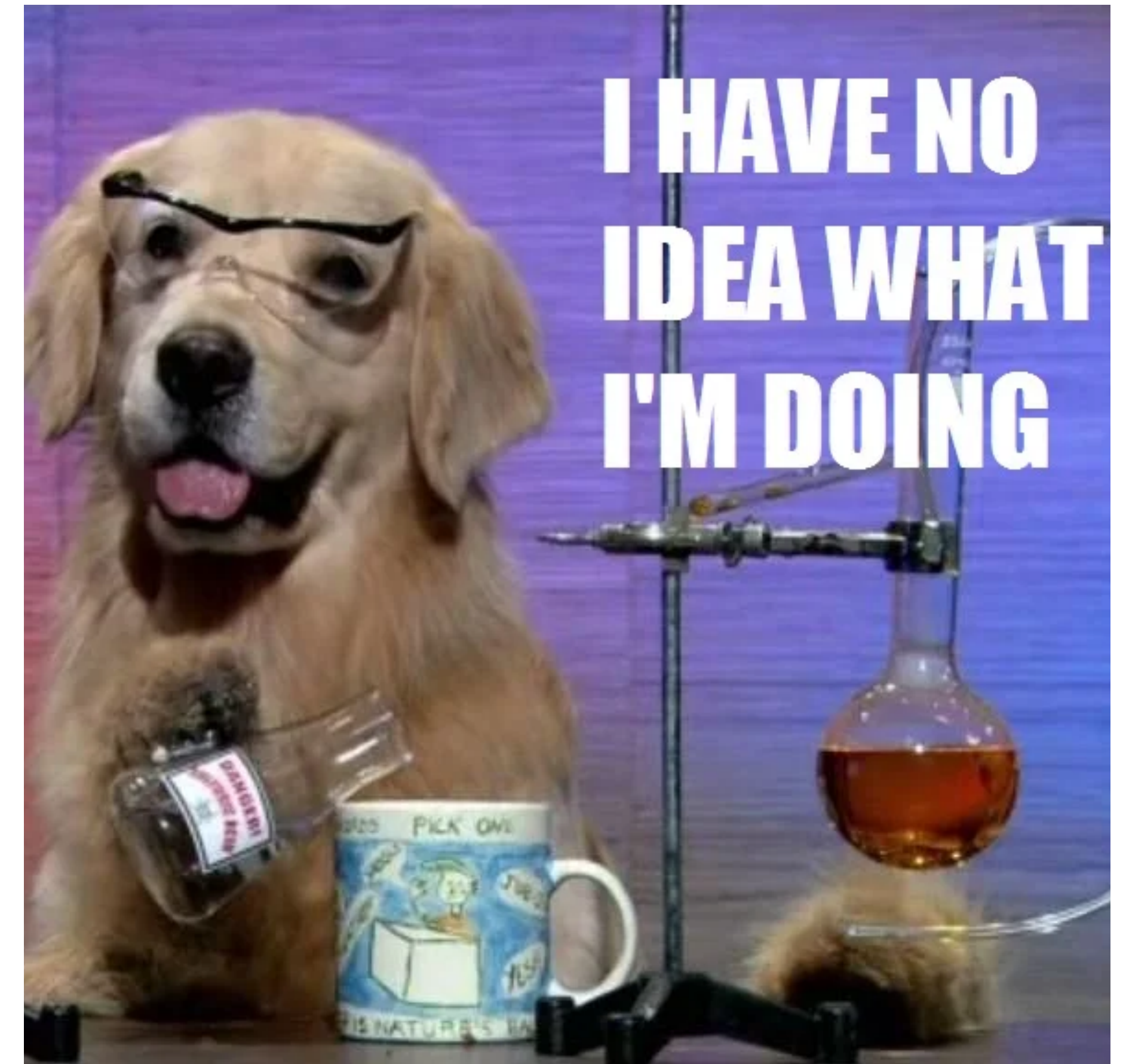
The Dream

- ▶ Become a wizard.
- ▶ Learn to do fancy math stuff.
- ▶ Learn to code.



The Reality

- ▶ Bewilderment.
- ▶ Just trying to pass a required course.
- ▶ Rage against the machine (RStudio).



So Why Bother?

- ▶ Bewilderment:
 - ▶ Totally true. It never goes away. But it's better with friends.
- ▶ Just trying to pass a required course:
 - ▶ Think of it as learning a new language: quantitative political science.
 - ▶ Even very basic literacy in this language 'unlocks' a huge part of our field.
- ▶ Rage against the machine:
 - ▶ Coding is a transferable, in-demand skill. Get mad now, get a great job later.

This Course

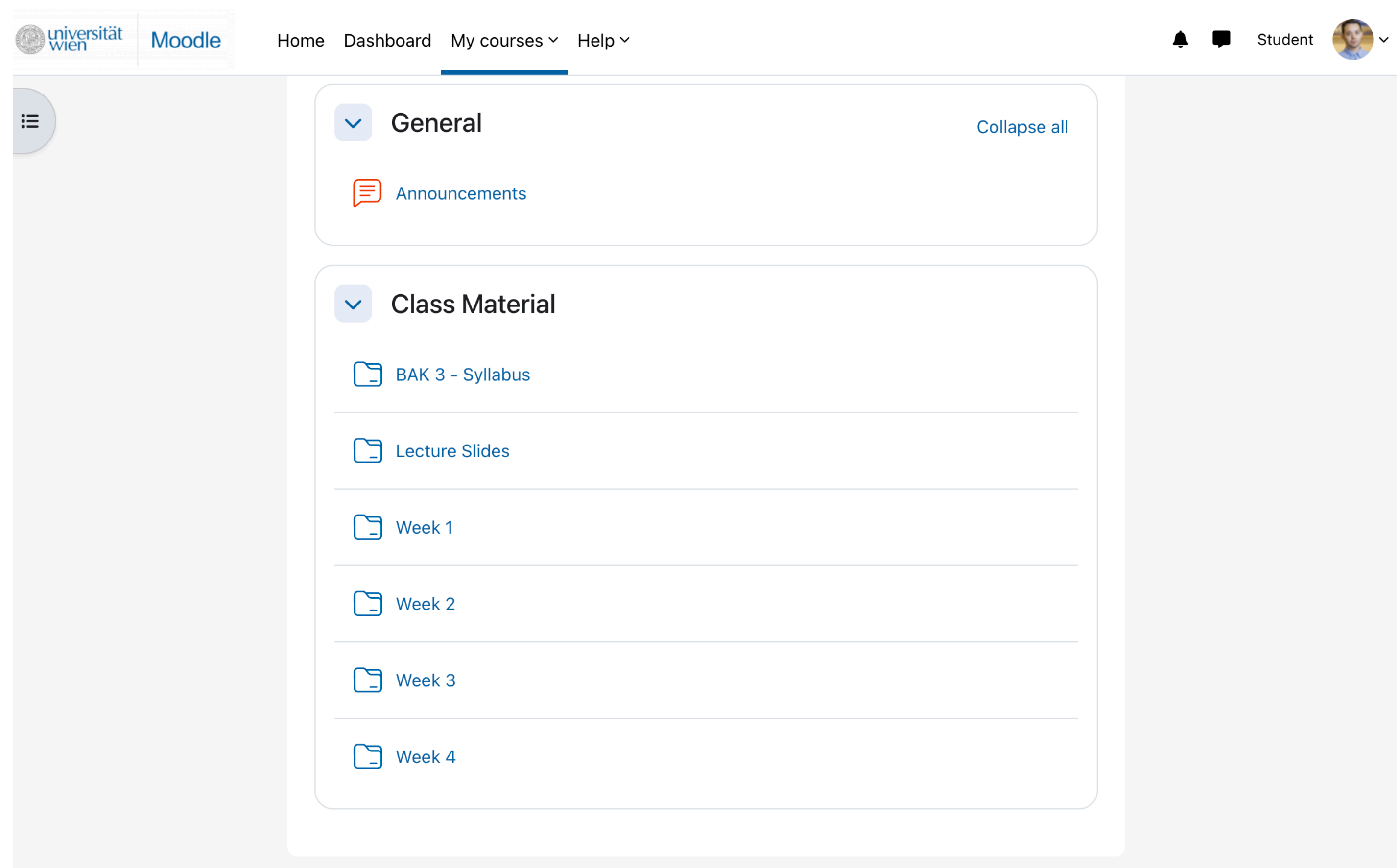
- ▶ Research Design
- ▶ Statistics
- ▶ Coding in R



Course Material

► Core material:

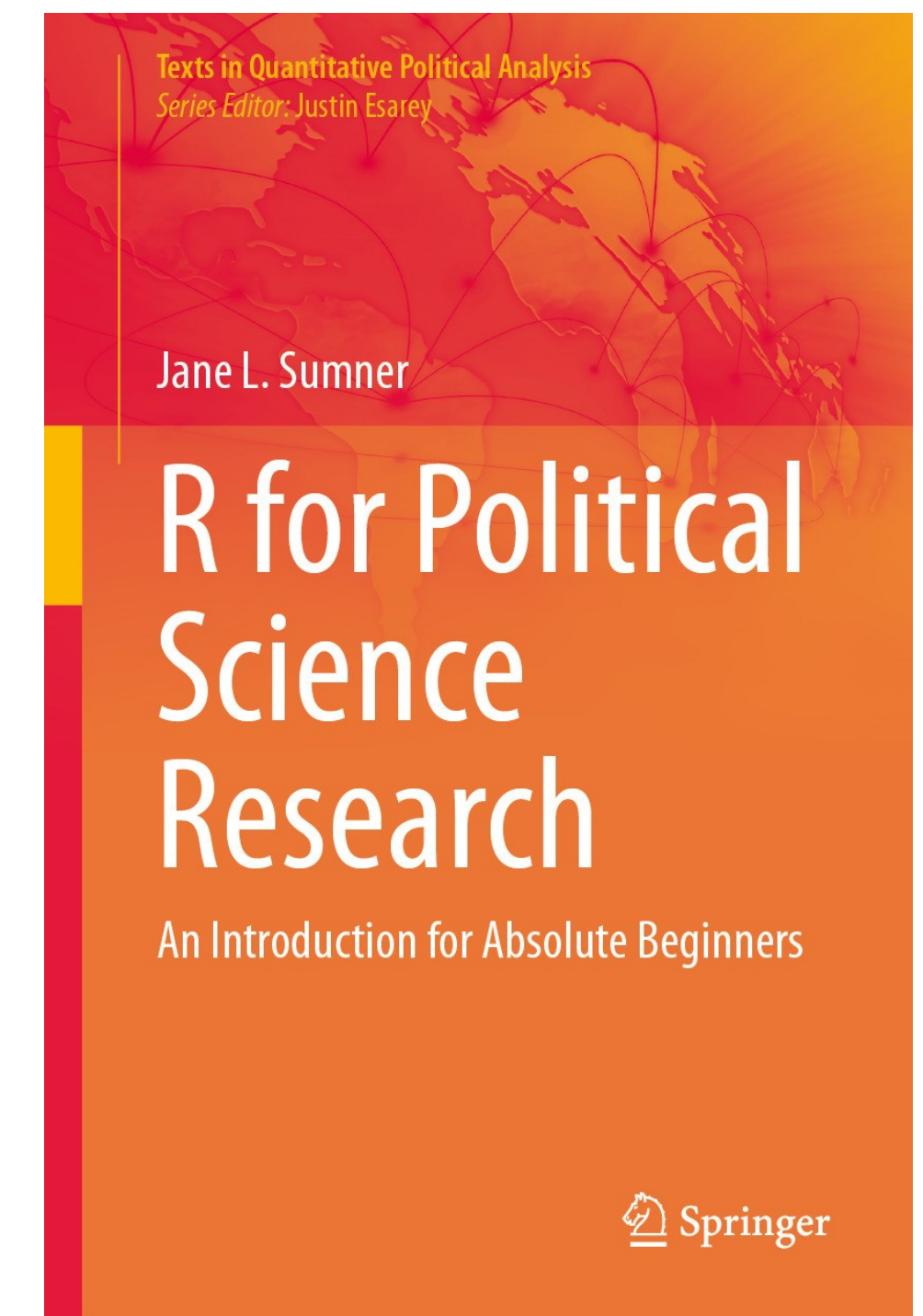
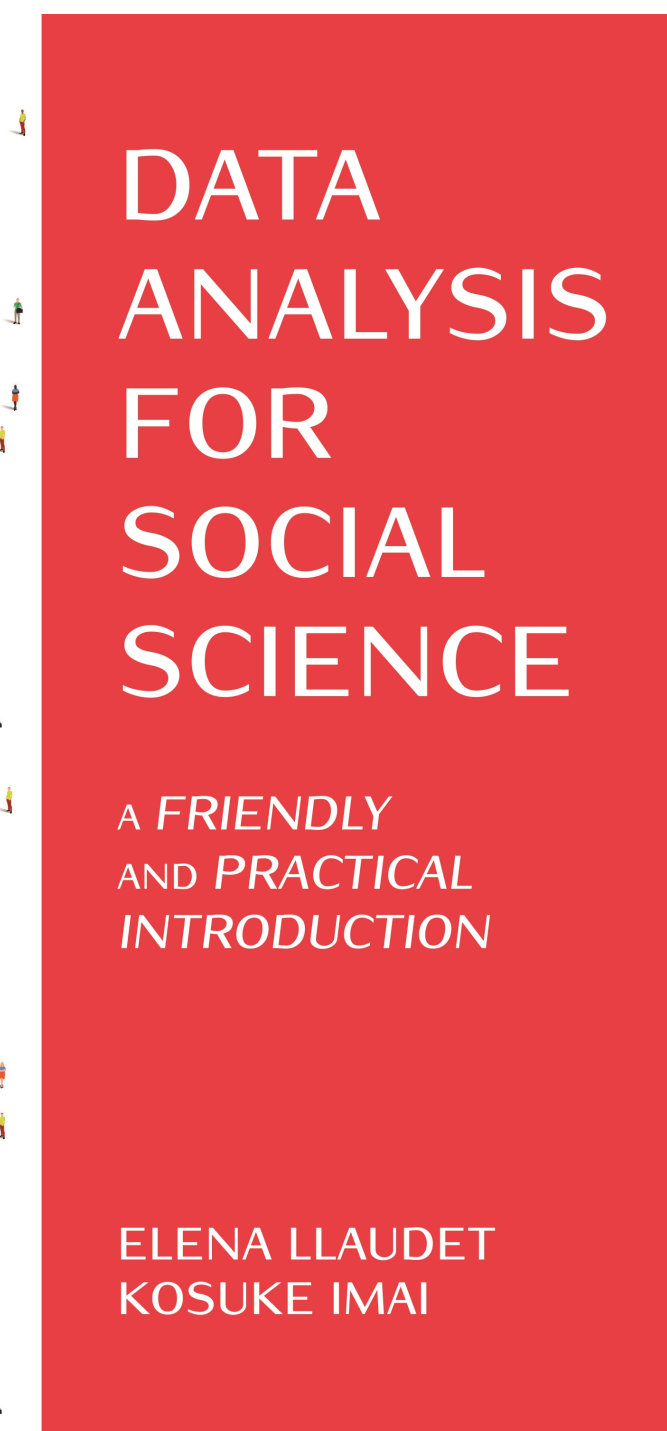
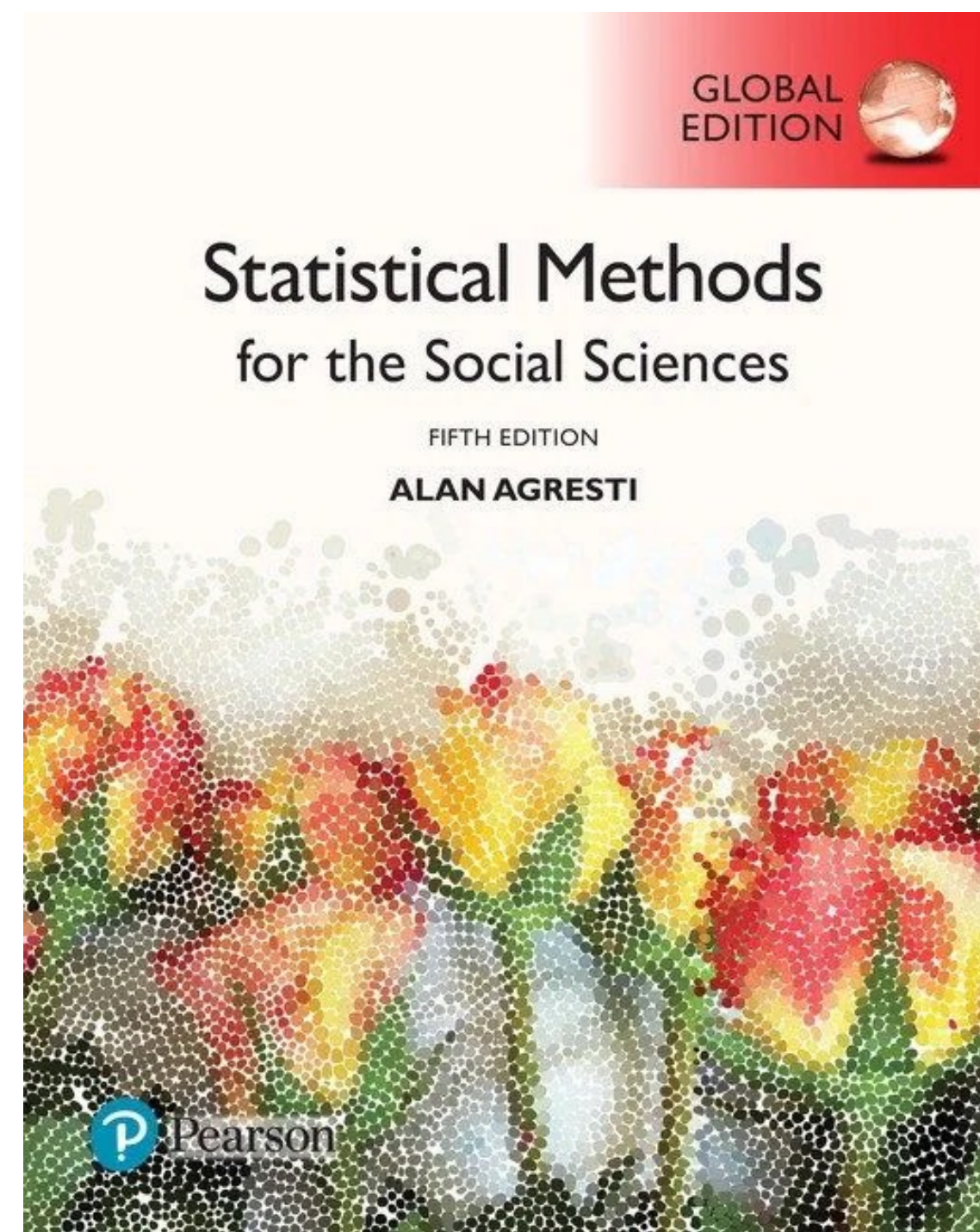
- Slides
- Handouts
- Textbooks



Course Material

- **Core material:**

- Slides
- Handouts
- Textbooks



Assessment

► Assessment Components:

- Attendance and Participation (10%)
- Homework Assignments (5 x 5% each)
 - Test Coding + Statistics. Due Monday Weeks 4, 6, 8, 12, 14.
- Mid-Term Test (25%)
 - Tests Statistics + Research Design. Online, Week 10.
- Seminar Paper (40%)
 - Tests Coding + Statistics + Research Design. Due on 27 February 2026.

AI Policy

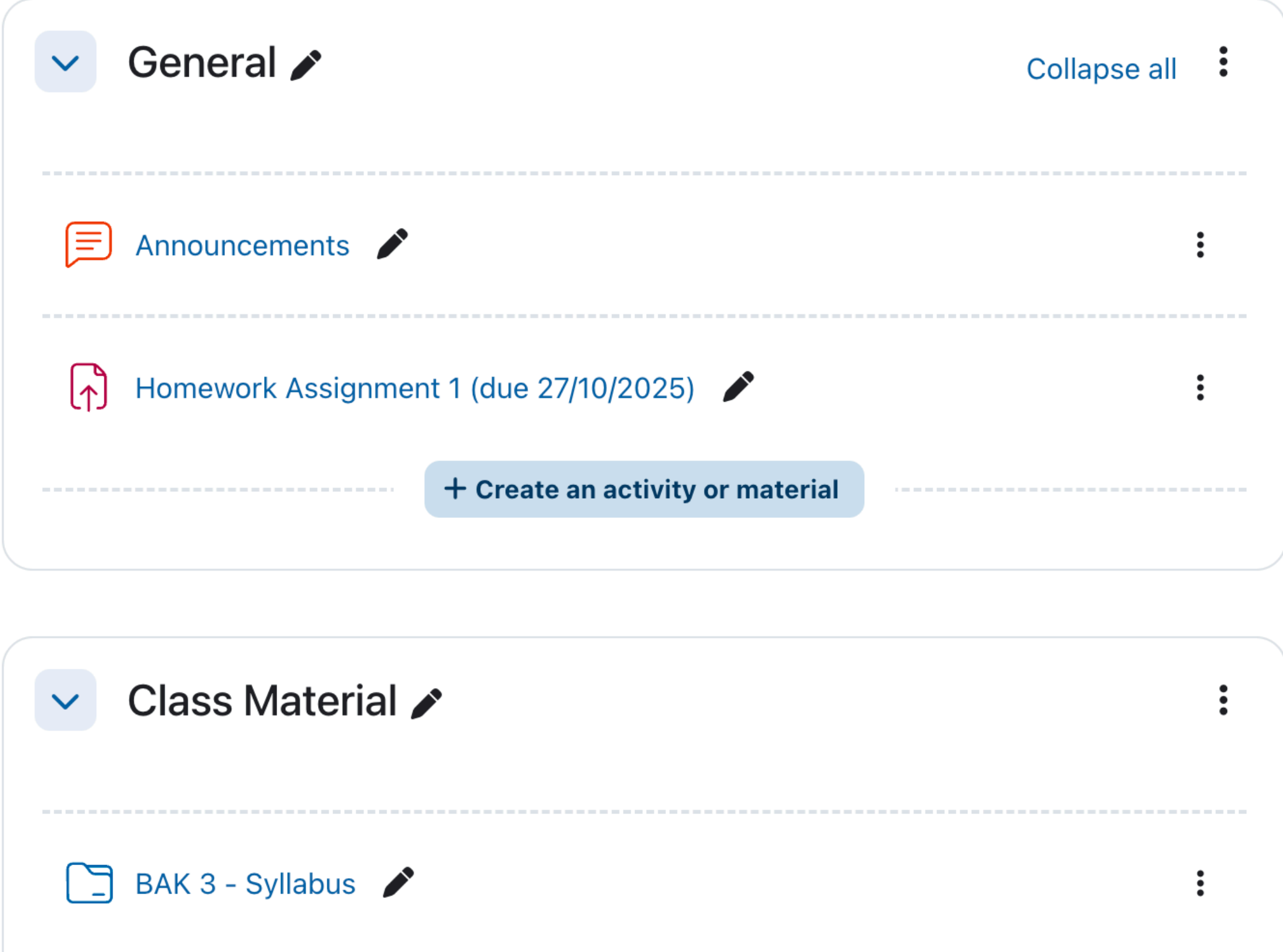
- ▶ You **cannot** use AI for **any** part of **any** assessment in this course.
- ▶ But can I just...?
 - ▶ **No.**
- ▶ Not even...?
 - ▶ **No.**

Collaboration Policy



- ▶ You **may discuss** homework assignments with your course mates. Preferably, you would **compare** your work *after trying on your own*.
- ▶ Provided that: (1) Each submission is **your own** work, not group work. (2) There's no plagiarism: i.e. passing someone else's words, code etc. as your own, (3) You note in the assignment who you discussed it with.
- ▶ No collaboration allowed in the mid-term exam or for the seminar paper.




Moodle




- ▶ If you're unsure about anything: first check the Syllabus (on Moodle).
- ▶ Otherwise, I'm here to help:
leonardo.carella@univie.ac.at
- ▶ All assignments are submitted through Moodle. Submission deadlines are always at 23:59.
- ▶ Any questions?





The screenshot shows a Moodle course page with two main sections: 'General' and 'Class Material'. The 'General' section is expanded, showing 'Announcements' and 'Homework Assignment 1 (due 27/10/2025)'. A button '+ Create an activity or material' is visible at the bottom of the 'General' section. The 'Class Material' section is collapsed, showing only 'BAK 3 - Syllabus'.




General  Collapse all 

 Announcements  

 Homework Assignment 1 (due 27/10/2025)  

[+ Create an activity or material](#)

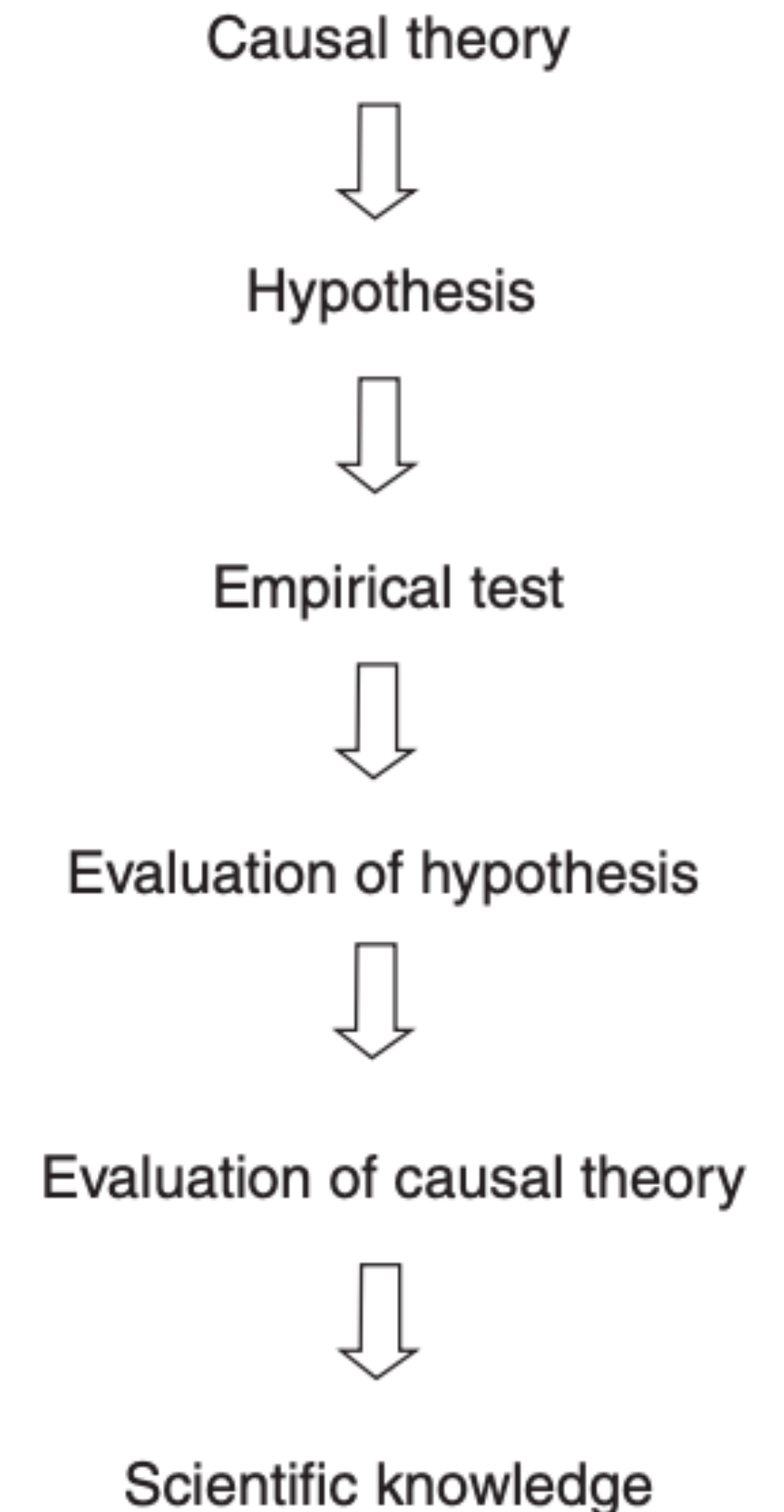
Class Material  

 BAK 3 - Syllabus  

(Quantitative) Research Design

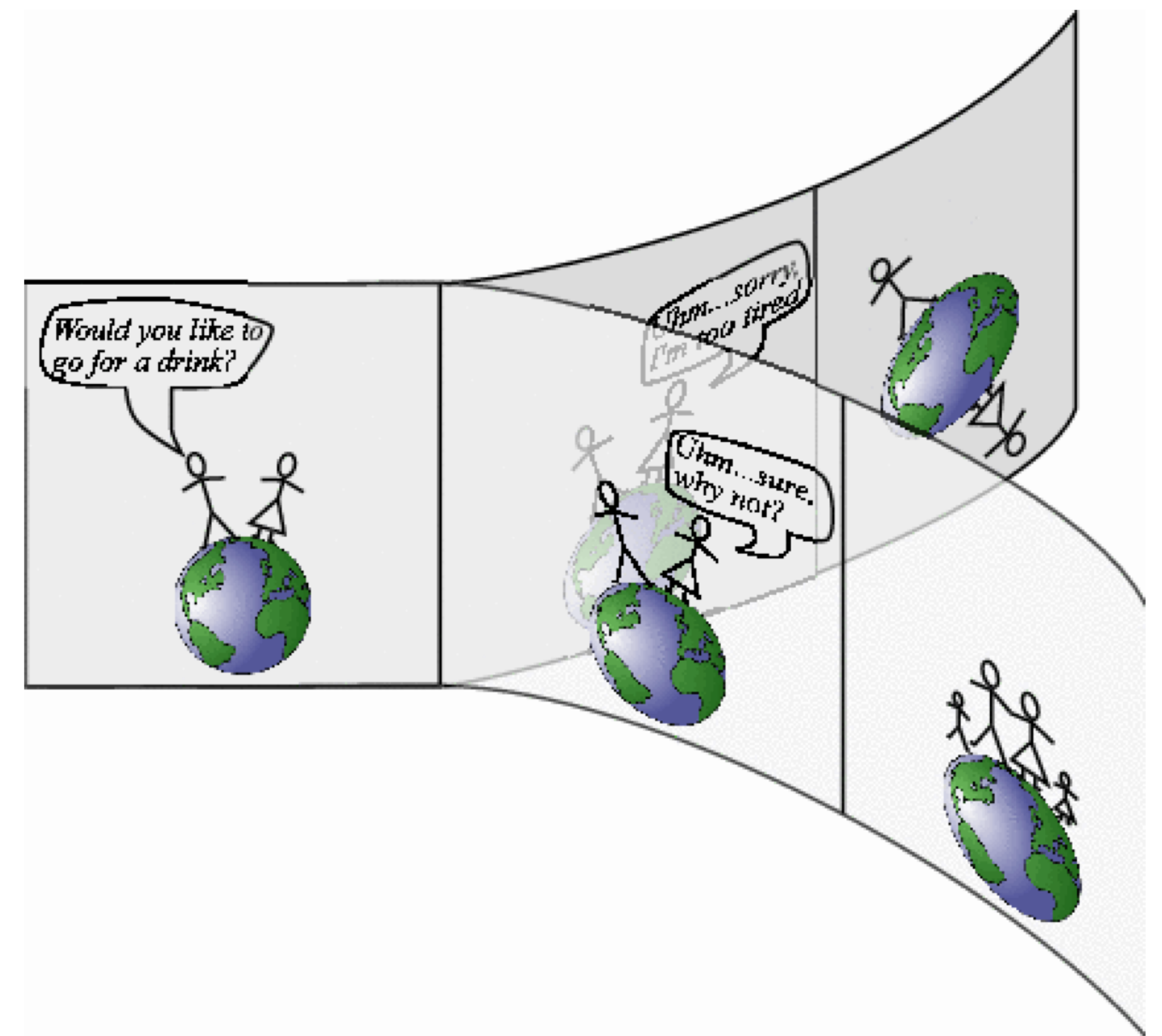
Doing Science

- ▶ Political (social) *science* applies the **scientific method** to the study of politics (the social world).
- ▶ Core concern of theory in the SM: **cause-effect relations**. Does X have an effect on Y? What causes Y?
- ▶ Develops **falsifiable** hypotheses: theory-based statements about a relationship that we expect to observe
- ▶ Ultimate interest: **classes** of phenomena ('revolutions'), rather than specific instances ('*the* French Revolution').
- ▶ Applies both to **qualitative** and **quantitative** research.



Causality

- ▶ X is said to cause Y if, in absence of X, Y would not have happened.
- ▶ The problem: We want to observe the value of Y the world in which X happened, and the **counterfactual**: a world in which X did not happen.
- ▶ But in the real world, we only observe one or the other.



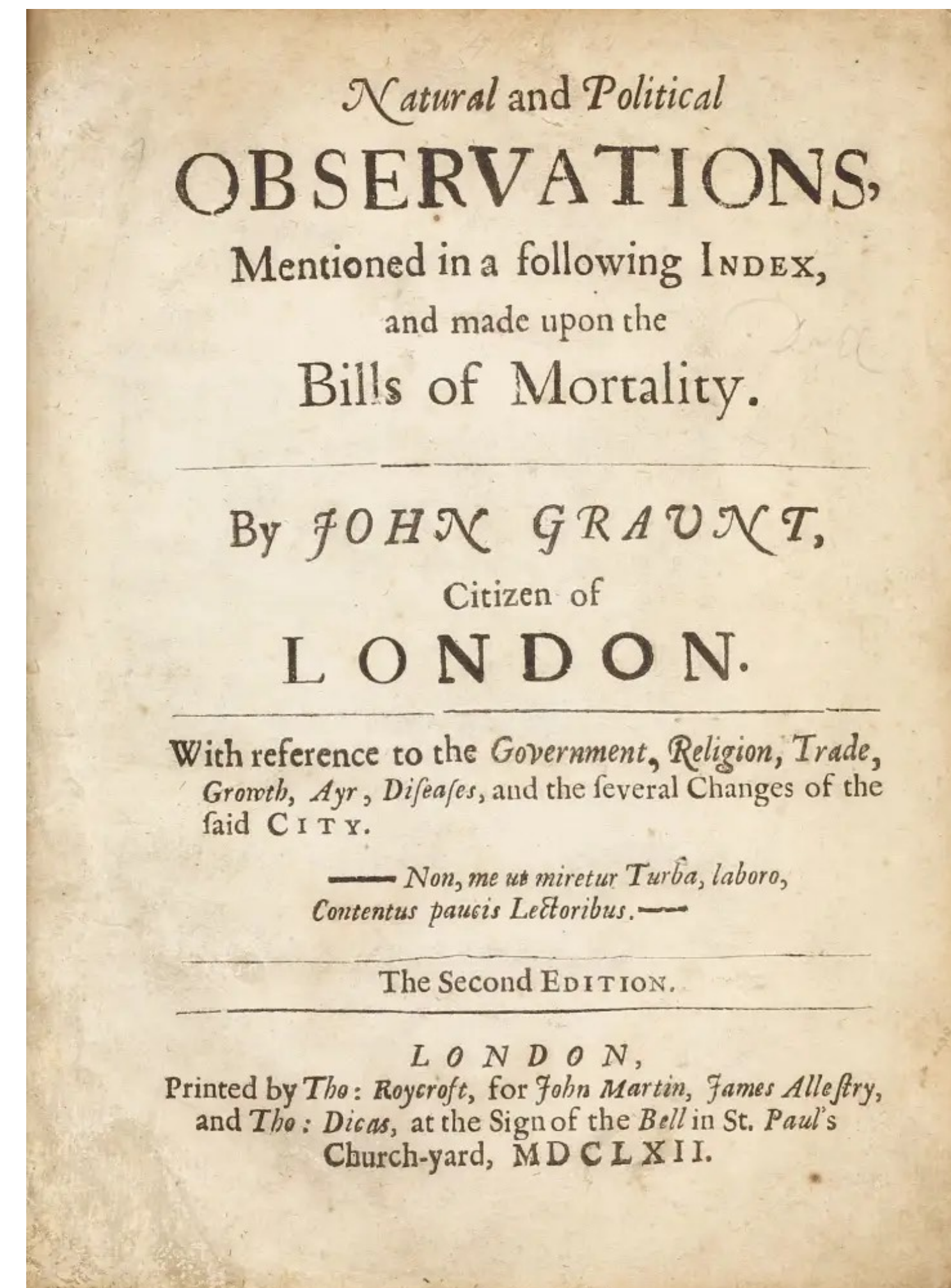
Two Approaches

- ▶ More common in **qualitative** research: piece together evidence (or **causal process observations**) that lead from X to Y in one or a few cases. Is the evidence consistent with our theory?
- ▶ More common in **quantitative** research: observe Y across a large number of cases (**data-set observations**) that differ in X **and only in X**. Do X and Y **co-vary** in a way that is consistent with our theory?
- ▶ In practice, it's much more complex. More on this next week.

Statistics

Statistics

- ▶ A set of tools to analyse **large quantities of information (data)**. In the modern sense, it is a branch of mathematics.
- ▶ Older connection of the word statistics to politics: **Statistik** as the “science of state”, referring to the collection of large quantity of demographic and economic information in early-modern states.



What's it good for?

- ▶ **Description:** summarising large quantities of information (the data) into smaller, more manageable pieces of information (an average, a graph, a table, a correlation etc.).
- ▶ **Inference:** making predictions, using what we know about the data to *infer* what's likely to be 'true' more generally. Involves dealing with uncertainty. We'll worry about this from week 7 onwards.

Coding in R

R and RStudio

- ▶ **R** (<https://cran.rstudio.com/>): free, open-source programming language for statistics and data analysis.
- ▶ **RStudio** (<https://posit.co/download/rstudio-desktop>): ‘integrated development environment’ for R. A user-friendly interface that makes it easier to execute R functions. In practice, we’re always going to use this. But it won’t run if you haven’t installed R.
- ▶ Both pre-installed on the computers of the ZID (<https://zid.univie.ac.at/computer-rooms/>) but you ***must*** have them on your device.



And now, let's open RStudio...

