

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?

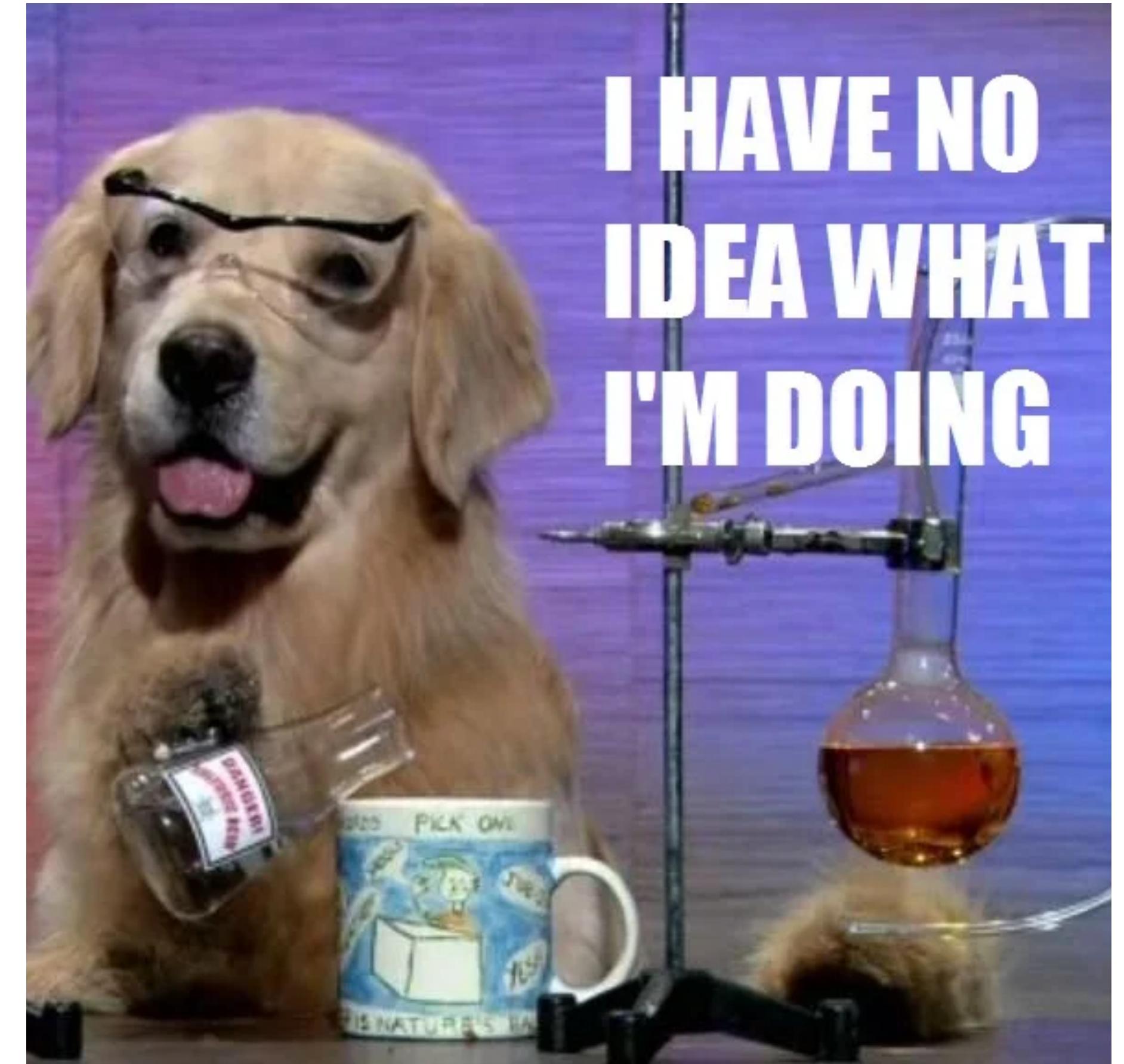
The Dream

- ▶ 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

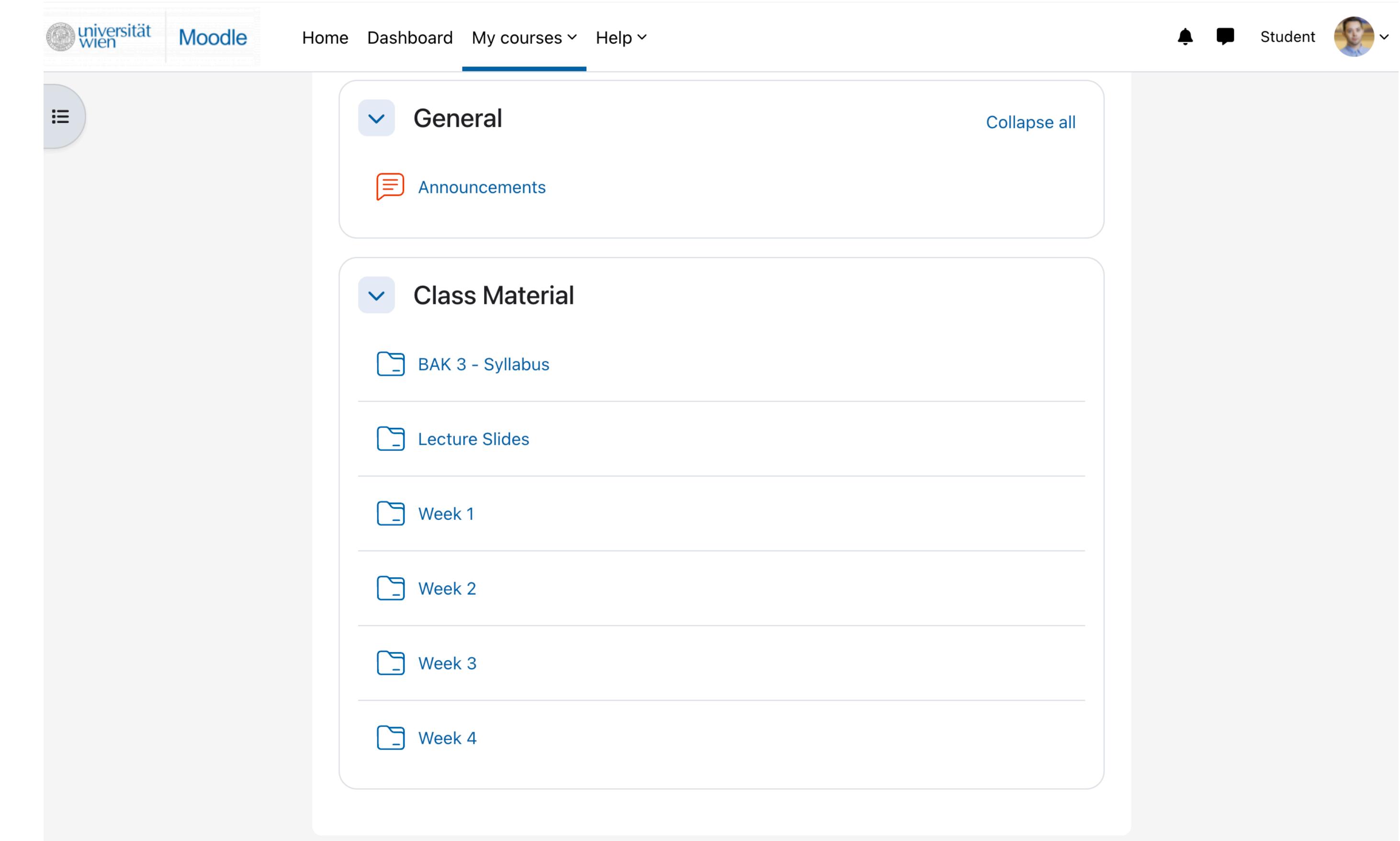
- ▶ Research Design
- ▶ Statistics
- ▶ Coding in R



Course Material

► Core material:

- Slides
- Handouts
- Textbooks

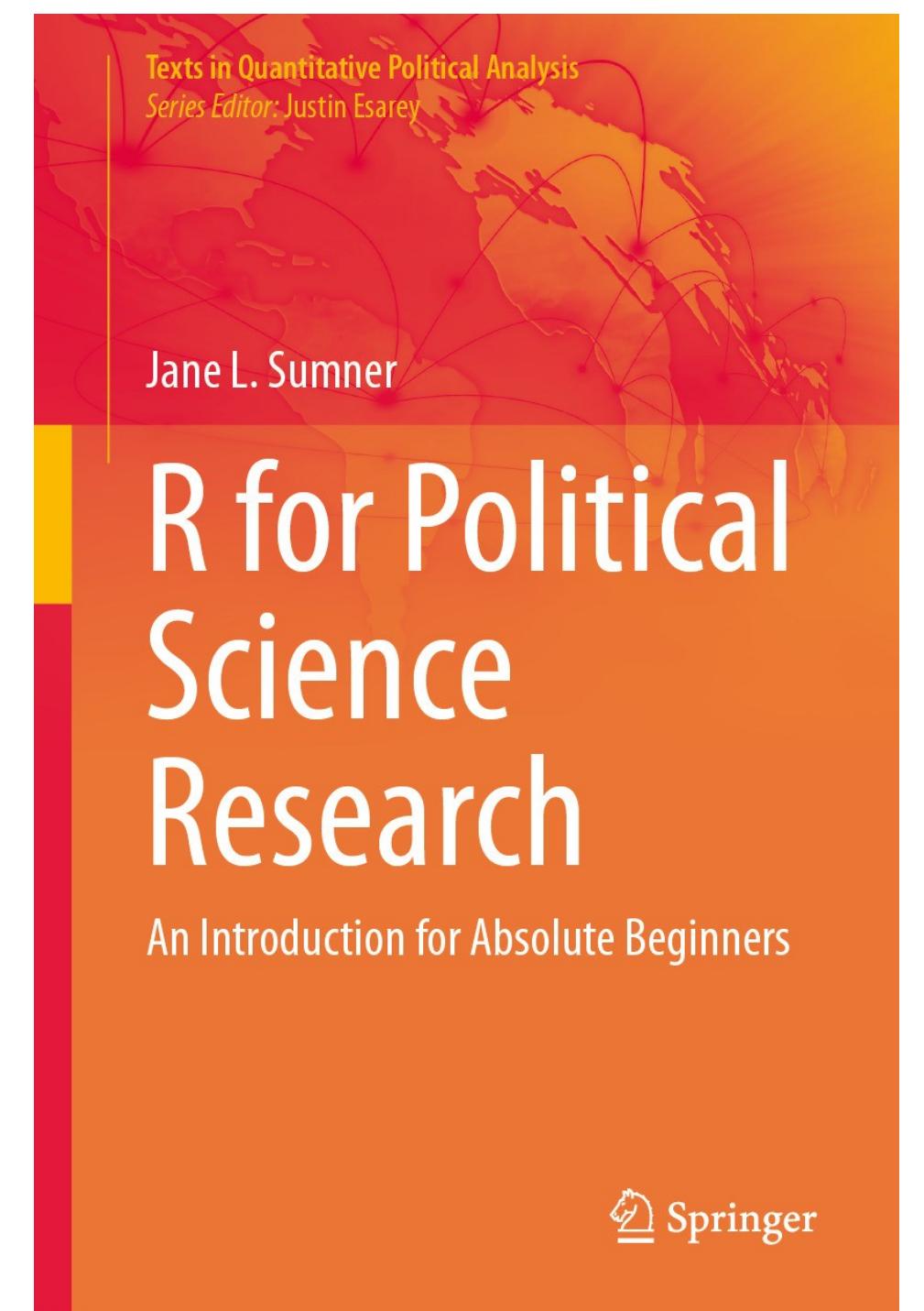
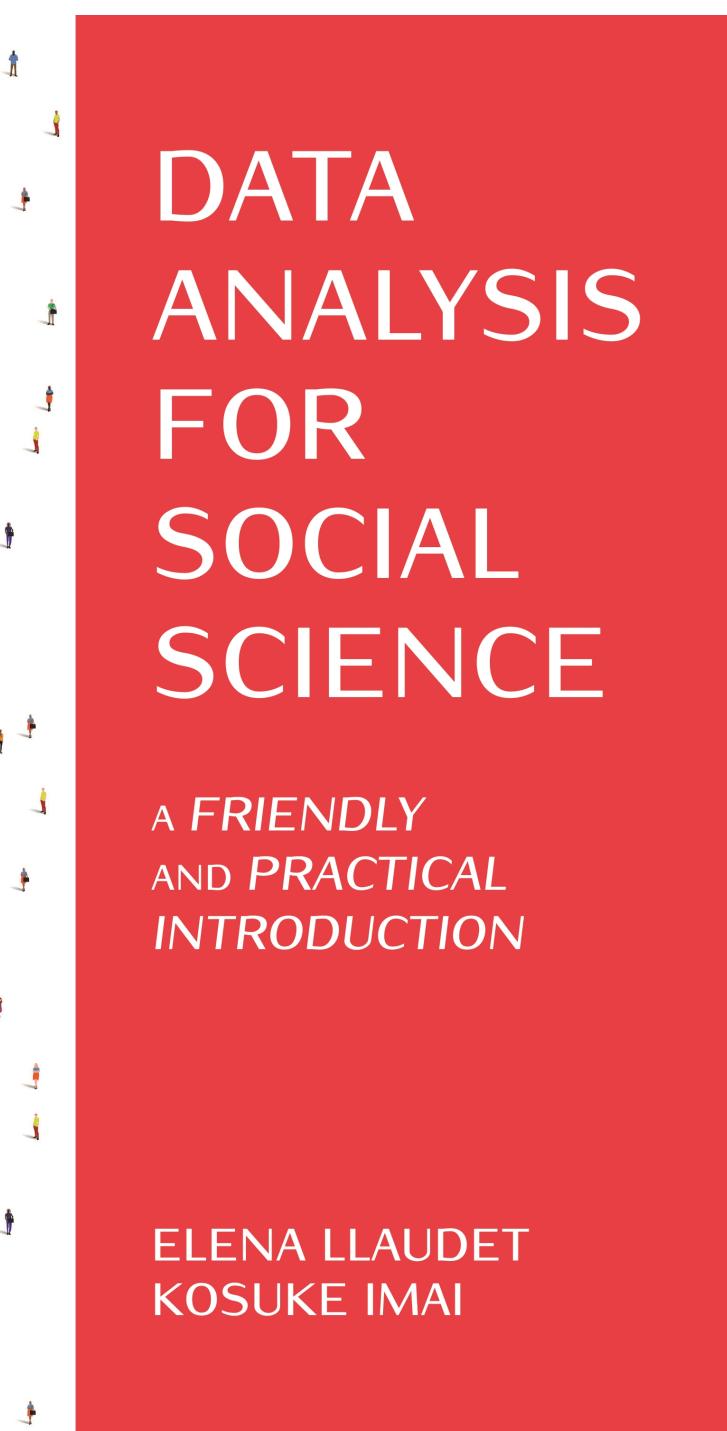
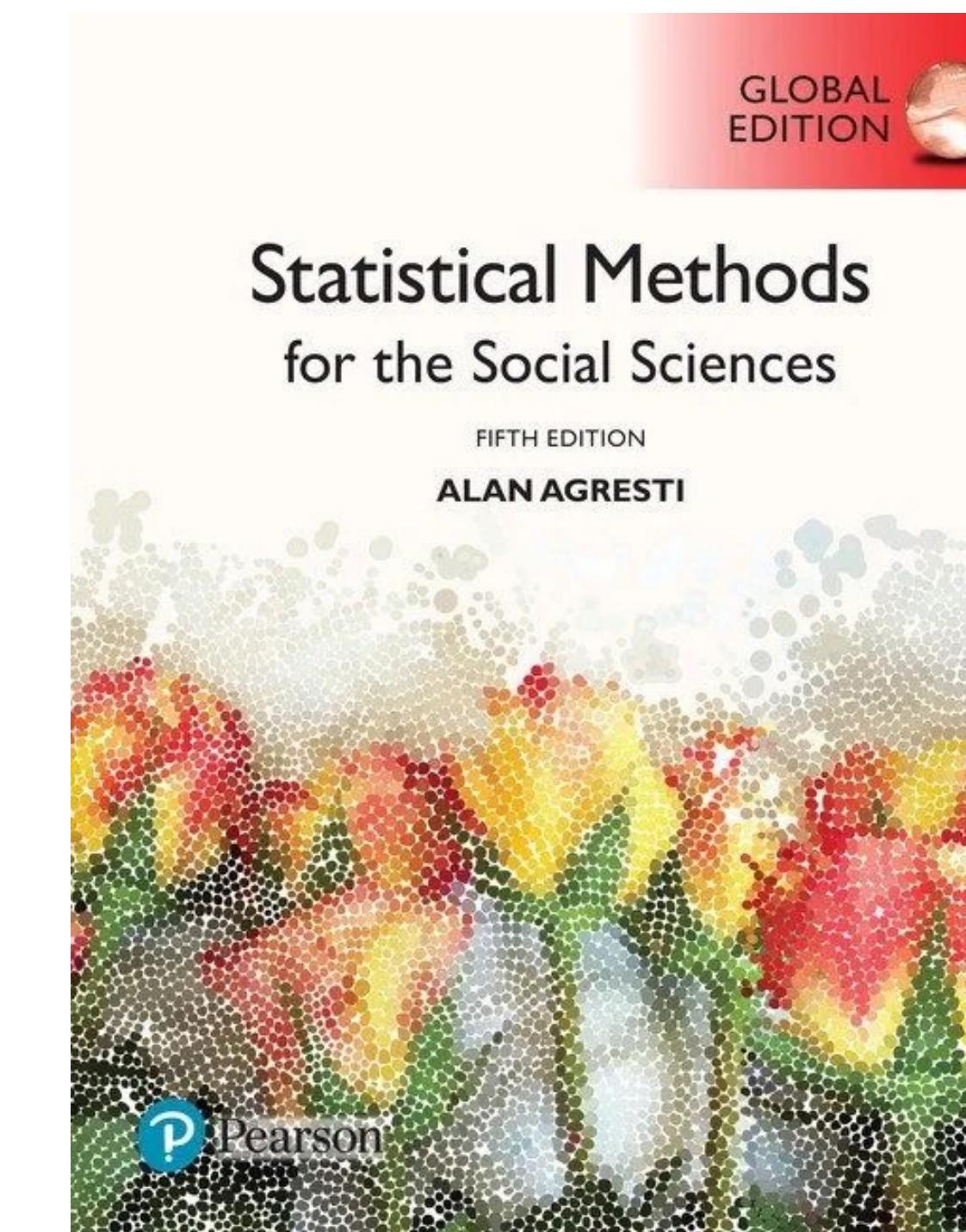


The screenshot shows a Moodle course interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the University of Vienna logo, the word "Moodle", and links for "Home", "Dashboard", "My courses", and "Help". On the right side of the top bar, there are icons for a bell (notifications), a speech bubble (messages), the word "Student", and a user profile picture.

The main content area displays two sections: "General" and "Class Material". The "General" section contains a "Announcements" item. The "Class Material" section contains a "BAK 3 - Syllabus" item and four folder icons labeled "Lecture Slides", "Week 1", "Week 2", and "Week 3". A "Week 4" folder icon is also present but is collapsed. A "Collapse all" link is located in the top right corner of the "Class Material" section.

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

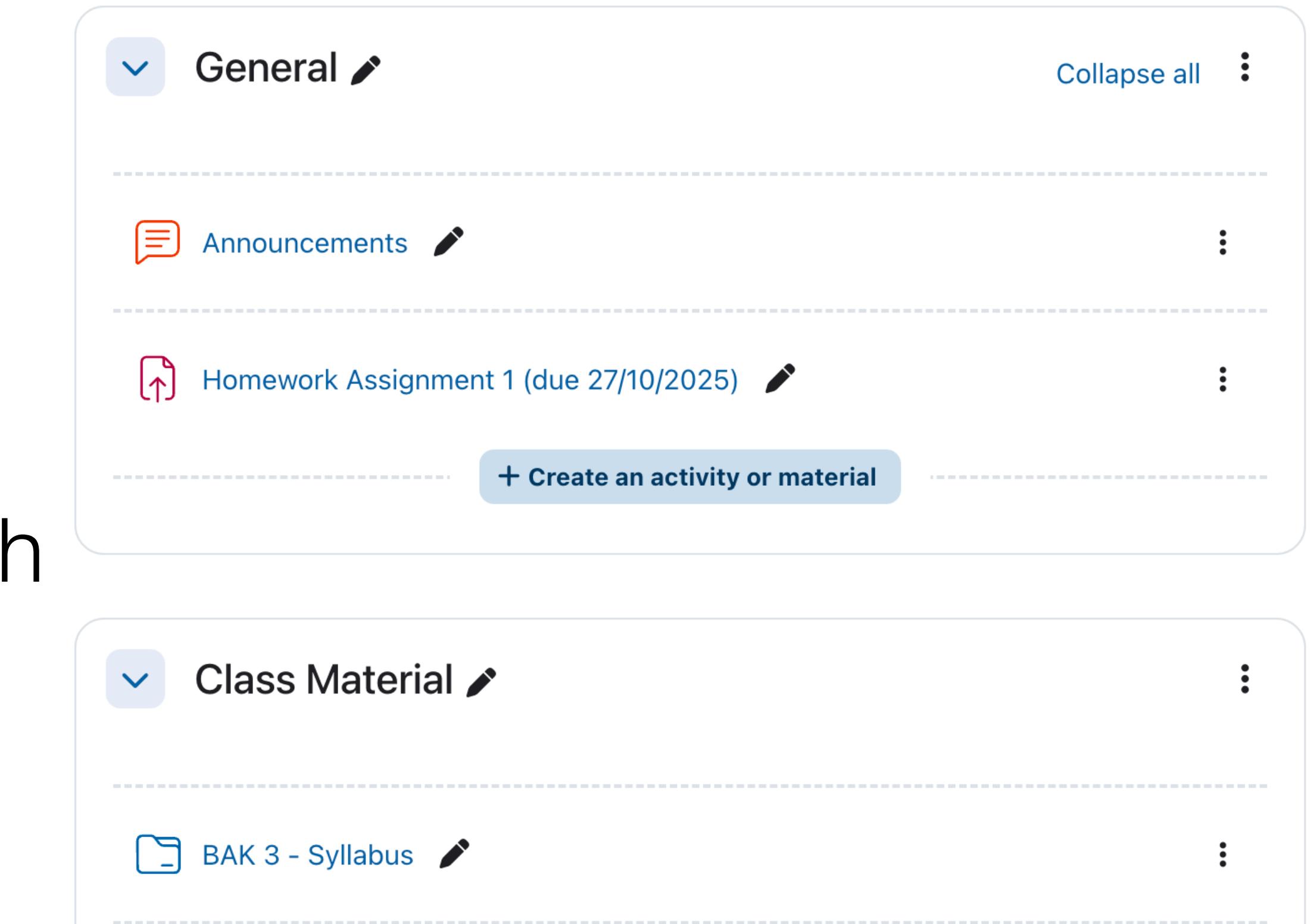
- ▶ You **cannot** use AI for **any** part of **any** assessment in this course.
- ▶ But can I just...?
- ▶ **No.**
- ▶ Not even...?
- ▶ **No.**

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?



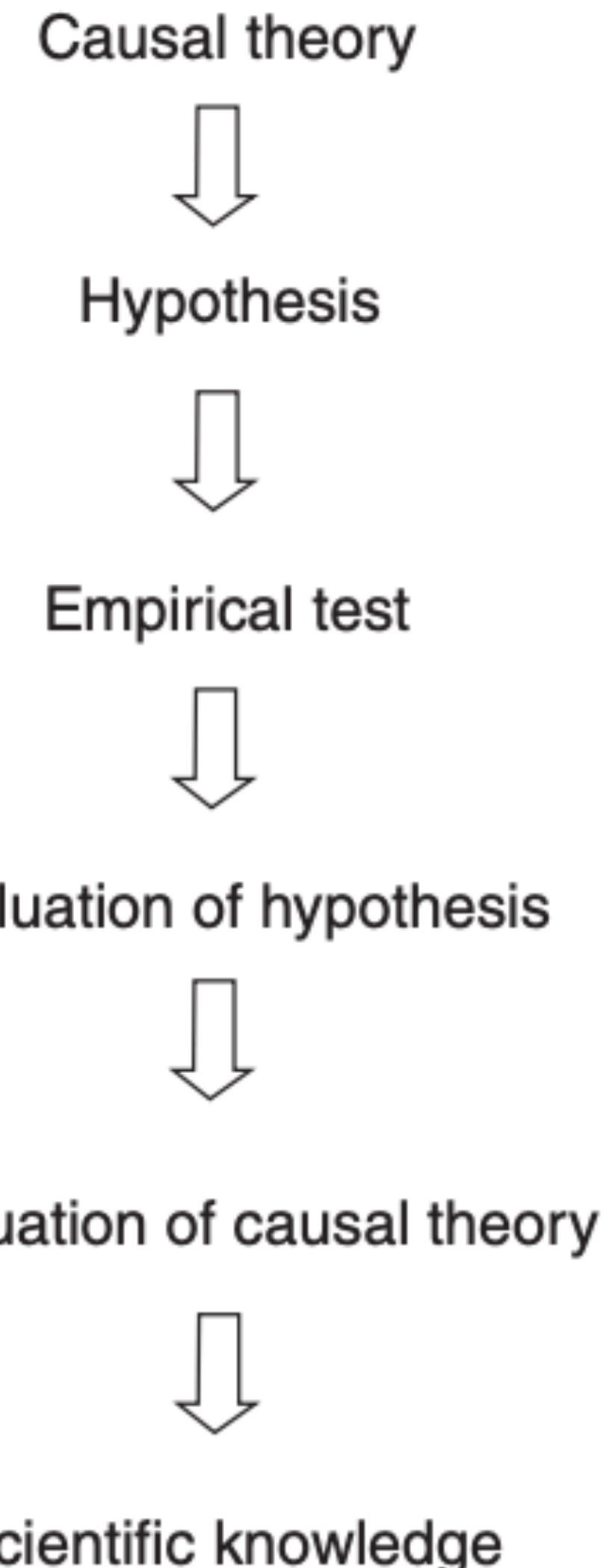
The screenshot shows a Moodle course interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with a search field and user icons. Below it, the course title 'BAK 3 - Introduction to Machine Learning' is displayed. The main content area is divided into sections:

- General** (expanded):
 - Announcements**: One item, 'Homework Assignment 1 (due 27/10/2025)', with a edit icon.
 - Homework Assignment 1 (due 27/10/2025)**: A button to 'Create an activity or material'.
- Class Material** (expanded):
 - BAK 3 - Syllabus**: One item, with an edit icon.

(Quantitative) Research Design

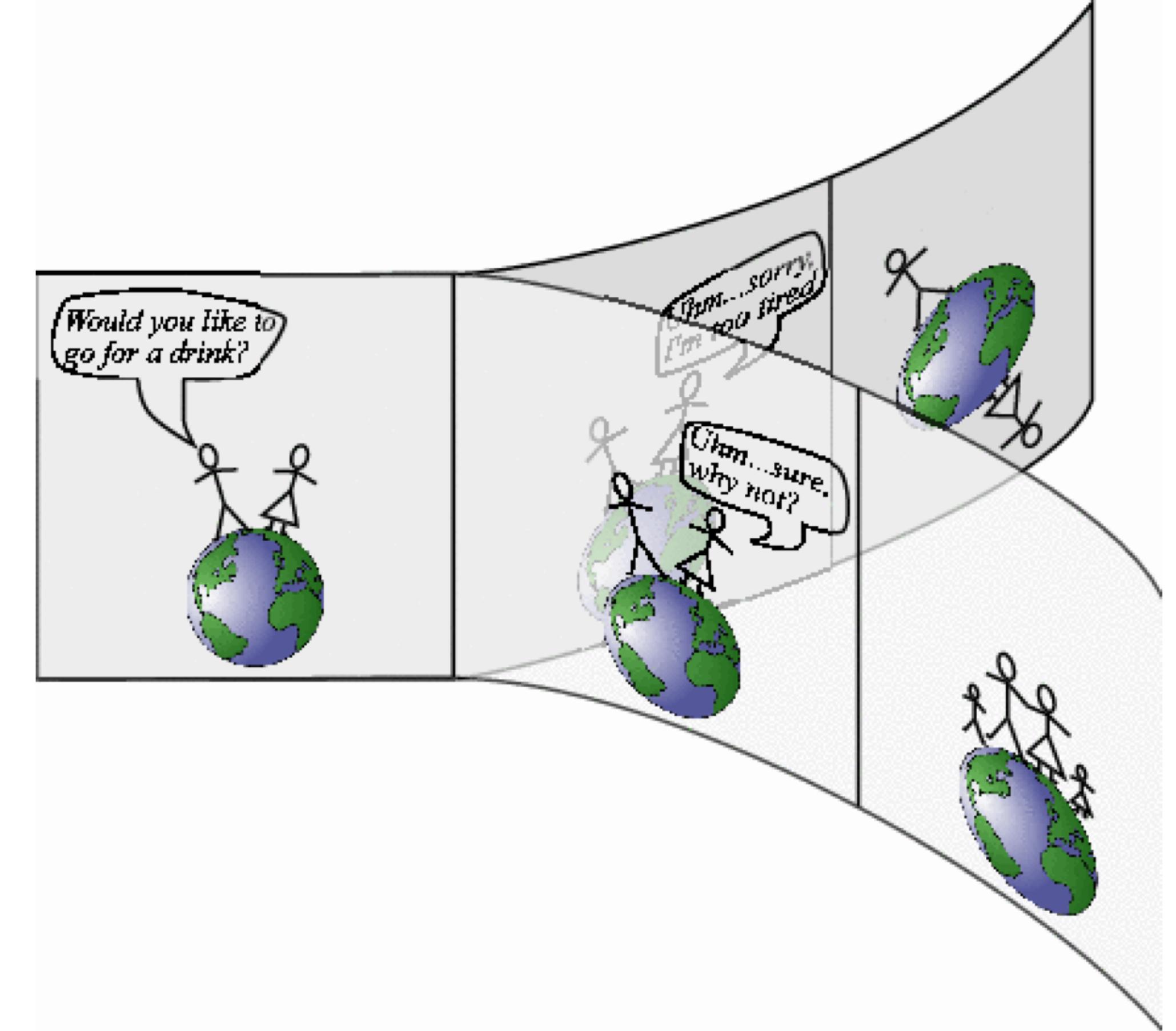
Doing Science

- ▶ 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.



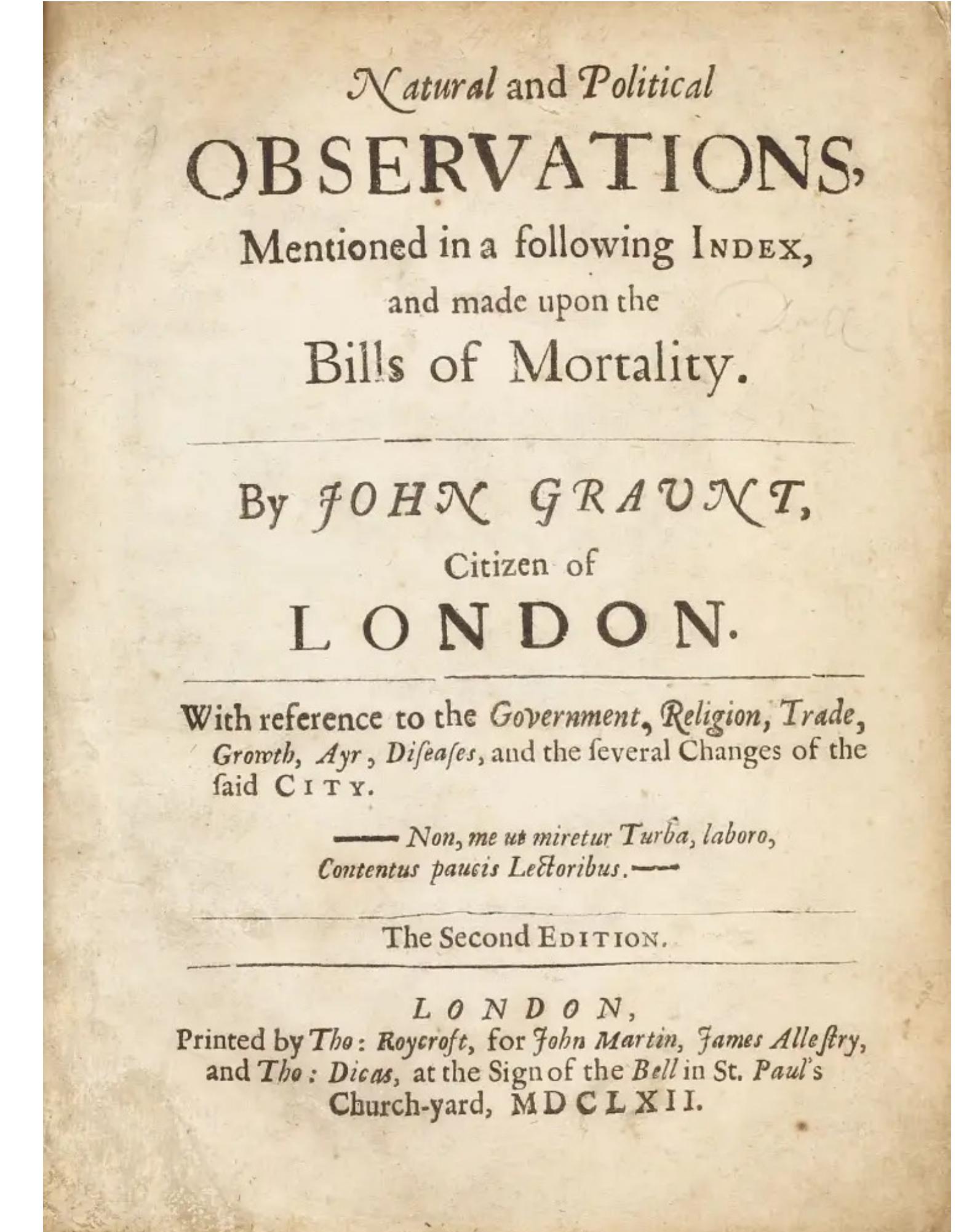
Two Approaches

- ▶ 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...

