

# L1: Introduction to AQIM:

Prof Gwilym Pryce

[www.gpryce.co.uk](http://www.gpryce.co.uk)

**AQIM**  
**Wednesday, 7 June 2006**

<b>9.00</b>	<b>COFFEE (outside T316, Adam Smith Building)</b>
<b>9.30</b>	<b>ADVANCED QUANTS LECTURES (2 Hrs)</b> <b>Gwilym Pryce (T316, Adam Smith Building)</b>
<b>11.30</b>	<b>COFFEE (outside T316, Adam Smith Building)</b>
<b>11.45</b>	<b>ADVANCED QUANTS TUTORIALS (1½ Hrs)</b> <b>Gwilym Pryce (T316, Adam Smith Building)</b>
<b>1.15</b>	<b>FINISH DAY</b>

# Revised Schedule:

- 09.30am Introduction to AQIM
- 10.00am L1: Reverse Causation
- 11.30am Coffee
- 11.50am Problems, Innovations, News
- 12.20pm L2: Intro to Event-History Models
- 13.00pm Finish

# Plan:

- 1. Aims
- 2. Learning objectives
- 3. Assessment
- 4. Teaching staff
- 5. Course summary
- 6. Recommended Reading

# Aims of the Course:

- Primary aim is to provide a framework for supporting students in the use of quantitative methods in years two, three and four of their PhD.
- There is clearly a need to consolidate the skills and techniques learnt in Quantitative Methods training provided in the first year of the 1+3 programme,
  - skills quickly lost if not in frequent use.
- Also open to 1 year Masters students.

# The course aims to:

- *a.* develop students' knowledge of a number of advanced quantitative techniques appropriate to postgraduate research in social science.
- *b.* supplement and enhance the continued support currently provided by supervisors and informal advice offered by the Faculty Methodologist.
- *c.* provide a framework for training in advanced quantitative techniques above and beyond those provided in Quantitative Methods Modules I & II.

- *d.* help students learn how to articulate quantitative issues.

The language of statistics can be arcane.

one thing to understand a statistics lecture, it's another to discuss or write about statistics in one's own words.

Yet this is what PhD students are required to do:

when they write up their thesis and defend it to an external examiner.

*By encouraging students to participate in discussions of statistical issues and methods on a regular basis we hope to greatly increase their capacity to articulate and critically evaluate quantitative methods.*

- e. Encourage:
  - *innovation* in the application of quantitative methods,
  - *dissemination* of new research ideas
  - *enthusiasm* for using quantitative methods.



## 2. Learning Outcomes:

- At the end of the course students should be able to:
  - a. understand and explain intuitively the statistical theory behind the advanced techniques taught on the course;
  - b. know the properties and limitations of those techniques;
  - c. know when, and when not to, apply those techniques;
  - d. understand the practical steps involved in implementing those techniques;

# Learning Outcomes (cont'd):

- e. know which statistical software package(s) are most appropriate for the application of those techniques and the associated basic syntax (if any);
- f. discuss and ask questions about statistical issues and appreciate the benefit of discussing statistical problems with peers;
- g. work effectively with others to solve statistical problems;
- h. critically analyze statistical methods and applications;

# Learning Outcomes (cont'd):

- i. further extend their knowledge of statistics and find answers to particular statistical questions by being able to:
  - (i) effectively search for additional statistical information,
  - (ii) know who, how and when to ask advice; and
  - (iii) know how to obtain additional training.

# Learning Outcomes (cont'd):

- j. attempt innovation in the application of statistical techniques by appreciating the benefits and means of:
  - (i) spotting opportunities for applying existing techniques in new ways,
  - (ii) combining more than one technique or data in an innovative way,
  - (iii) drawing on expertise and techniques from other disciplines,
  - (iv) spotting opportunities for gathering new data or combining data in innovative ways,
  - (v) thinking creatively about research methodology.

# 3. Assessment

- There is no formal assessment, as this course is not credit bearing.
- However, a student will receive an AQIM Certificate if he/she:
  - attends all eight taught sessions and at least eight of the others over three years, and
  - by the end of the three years, completes a 1,000 reflective essay describing how they have applied a particular quantitative method in their research demonstrating awareness of limitations and alternative interpretation (plus output and syntax appendices as evidence of work done).

## 4. Teaching Staff:

- The course is taught and co-ordinated by Prof Gwilym Pryce.
- Student participation is expected to be a key feature of the course.
- Guest lecturers will be utilised as required.

## 5. Course Summary:

- The course comprises of 18 sessions over a three-year rolling cycle.
- Though there will be a degree of flexibility, it is anticipated that each 3 year cycle will comprise:
  - 8 Taught sessions (i.e. lectures),
  - 6 Problem Led sessions (i.e. tutorials), and
  - 4 Innovation Led sessions (i.e. tutorials – see below).

# Possible Taught Topics:

- Simultaneous equations (2SLS)
- Maps, GIS and spatial regression analysis
- Time-to-event modeling (also known as “Duration” or “Survival” analysis)
- Cluster Analysis
- Factor Analysis
- Introduction to using Stata
- Introduction to using Matlab
- Sample selection bias (“Heckman Correction”)
- Ordered and multinomial logit
- Introduction to Time series analysis
- ***Others?***



# Survey Results (2006):

*(Based on 15 replies)*

																		Total
Reverse causation	1	1		1			1		1	1	1							<b>7</b>
Maps, GIS and spatial regression analysis			1			1												<b>2</b>
Time-to-event modelling		1				1	1	1		1	1		1	1				<b>8</b>
Cluster Analysis			1	1									1					<b>3</b>
Factor Analysis			1											1	1			<b>3</b>
Introduction to using Stata	1	1	1							1								<b>4</b>
Introduction to using Matlab										1								<b>1</b>
Sample selection bias		1	1	1														<b>3</b>
Ordered and multinomial logit regression			1		1			1	1			1	1					<b>6</b>
Introduction to Time series analysis			1															<b>1</b>

# Today:

- Reverse causation
- Intro to duration analysis
  - Advanced topic
  - Do you know what it means?

- Problem Led Sessions:
  - PhD Students and/or research staff will be encouraged to bring specific research questions and problems to the table.
  - The group can then bring their collective knowledge to bear on the problem.

- Innovation Led Sessions:
  - The workshops will also provide a forum for students and staff to present innovations in methods,
    - either that they themselves have developed,
    - or that they have recently become aware of.

- Virtual Discussion Board:
  - A virtual forum will be set up which will allow students and staff to:
    - raise questions
    - voice ideas related to applied quantitative issues and methods.

# Recommended Reading:

- Peter Kennedy (1994) *A Guide to Econometrics* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press).
  - Good overview of the literature.
- Andy Field (2005) “*Discovering statistics using SPSS for Windows : advanced techniques for the beginner*”, 2nd Edition, Sage: London.
  - Limited depth but useful coverage of SPSS

- Long, J. S.(1997) “Regression models for Categorical and Limited Dependent Variables”, Sage: Thousand Oaks California.
  - Theoretical book that introduces logit, multinomial logit, ordered logit.
  - Excellent if you work through it carefully
  - Quite mathematical in places, but don't be put off.

- Bartholomew, D.J., Steele, F., Moustaki, I., and Galbraith, J.I. (2000) *The Analysis and Interpretation of Multivariate Data for Social Scientists*, Texts in Statistical Science, Chapman and Hall/CRC: Florida.
  - Excellent coverage of cluster analysis and factor analysis.
  - Clearly written, aimed at social scientists.
  - Expert judgements on the pros and cons of different methods.