**Course descriptor**

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| Title of the course | **Quantitative Methods in Political Studies** |
| Title of the Academic Programme  | BA in Political Science & World Politics |
| Type of the course | core |
| Prerequisites |  |
| ECTS workload | 5 |
| Total indicative study hours | Directed Study | Self-directed study  | Total |
| 68 | 122 | 190 |
| Course Overview | The main purposes of the course are:* form the understanding of the cognitive abilities of quantitative methods of data analysis in political science research;
* promote knowledge and skills necessary for collecting quantitative data and its visualization; comparison of different data sets using statistical tests; study the relationships within quantitative data with the help of basic statistical tools;
* promote skills necessary to work with specialized statistical programs, in particular, with the statistical environment R.
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| Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO) | At the end of the course the students will be able to:* ULO3: solve professional problems based on synthesis and analysis;
* ULO5: work with information: find, define and use the information from different sources which required for solving of research and professional problems (including the system approach);
* ULO9: think critically and interpret the experience (personal and of other persons), relate to professional and social activities;
* PLO2: choose research methods appropriate for resolving the professional tasks;
* PLO4: retrieving, collecting, processing and analyzing information relevant for achieving goals in the professional field.
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| Indicative Course Content |  |
| Teaching and Learning Methods | R statistical software is used for working with data. The heuristic capabilities of quantitative research methods are illustrated by the examples from political science articles and monographs. The program of the discipline provides the opportunity to invite specialists to conduct master classes on the use of quantitative data analysis methods in political science research. |
| Indicative Assessment Methods and Strategy | **The cumulative grade is calculated by the following formula:**0.2 \* Grade1 + 0.4 \* Grade2 + 0.4 \* Grade3, where:* Grade1 is a grade for seminar participation.
* Grade2 is a grade for the practical homework (see The structure of the practical homework in Annex 3);
* Grade3 is a grade for the test (see Test section in Annex 3).

**The final grade is calculated by the following formula:**0.6 \* The cumulative grade + 0.4 \* grade for the final test  |
| Readings / Indicative Learning Resources | **If deviations from the readings are required, they will be announced in class or by email.** **Mandatory literature**1. Mailund, T. (2017). Beginning data science in R: data analysis, visualization, and modelling for the data scientist. Retrieved from http://proxylibrary.hse.ru:2048/login?url=https://proxylibrary.hse.ru:2072/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edshlc&AN=edshlc.015065104.X&site=eds-live
2. Field, A., Miles, J. and Field Z. (2012). *Discovering Statistics Using R*. SAGE Publications. Retrieved from <http://proxylibrary.hse.ru:2048/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edswao&AN=edswao.363067604&site=eds-live>
3. Smith, K., Larimer, C., Littvay, L., & Hibbing, J. (2007). Evolutionary Theory and Political Leadership: Why Certain People Do Not Trust Decision Makers. The Journal of Politics, 69(2), 285-299. doi:10.1111/j.1468-2508.2007.00532.x Golosov, G. V., & Konstantinova, M. (2016). Gubernatorial powers in Russia: the transformation of regional institutions under the centralizing control of the federal authorities. *Problems of Post-Communism*, *63*(4), 241-252. doi: 10.1080/10758216.2016.1146906.
4. King, Gary. 1994. *Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press. <http://proxylibrary.hse.ru:2048/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edshlc&AN=edshlc.003631017.4&site=eds-live>
5. Reuter, O. J., Buckley, N., Shubenkova, A., & Garifullina, G. (2016). Local elections in authoritarian regimes: An elite-based theory with evidence from Russian mayoral elections. Comparative political studies, 49(5), 662-697. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414015626439>

**Optional literature**1. Mann, T., & Wolfinger, R. (1980). Candidates and Parties in Congressional Elections. *The American Political Science Review,74*(3), 617-632. doi:10.2307/1958145
2. King, G. (1986). How Not to Lie with Statistics: Avoiding Common Mistakes in Quantitative Political Science. *American Journal of Political Science,* *30*(3), 666-687. doi:10.2307/2111095

Geddes, B. (1990). How the Cases You Choose Affect the Answers You Get: Selection Bias in Comparative Politics. *Political Analysis, 2*, 131-150. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23317768> |
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