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Variables, Values, and Hypotheses

Today's Agenda

- ❖ Reminders
- ❖ Q&A about SPSS
- ❖ Review the concepts of Variables & Values, Units of Analysis, and Hypotheses
- ❖ Practice Problems

Reminders

- ❖ Quiz 1 needs to be completed on Canvas by April 9th-12th
- ❖ SPSS Trial Run due April 15th
 - ❖ See my website for tutorial (lieselspangler.com/teaching)
- ❖ My office hours: Wednesdays from 2-3 and by appointment (calendly.com/lspangler)
 - ❖ This week: Thursday 9-10am

SPSS Questions?

Goals of Poli 30

- ❖ We want to teach you the tools and skills to answer research questions in an empirical way.
- ❖ *What does it mean to be empirical?*

Intuitions v. Hypotheses v. Testable Implications

- ❖ Intuition
- ❖ Hypothesis
- ❖ Testable Implication

Characteristics of Good Hypotheses

- ❖ 1. Hypotheses and Testable Implications require some sort of comparison.
 - ❖ *Example:* Dogs are loud animals.
 - ❖ What's the problem here?

Characteristics of Good Hypotheses

- ❖ 2. Include an Independent (Explanatory) Variable and a Dependent (Outcome) Variable.
 - ❖ IV= the thing that does the changing (its value is independent of the other values)
 - ❖ DV= the thing that changes (its value depends on the other values)

Characteristics of Good Hypotheses

- ❖ Other characteristics that Dr. G covers in lecture
 - ❖ 3. Is falsifiable.
 - ❖ 4. Is not immediately verifiable (i.e., google can't give you the answer)
 - ❖ 5. Clear direction of the relationship between IV and DV
- ❖ If you need clarification on these, come to office hours!

Intuitions v. Hypotheses v. Testable Implications

- ❖ Intuition:

- ❖ studying helps you earn good grades

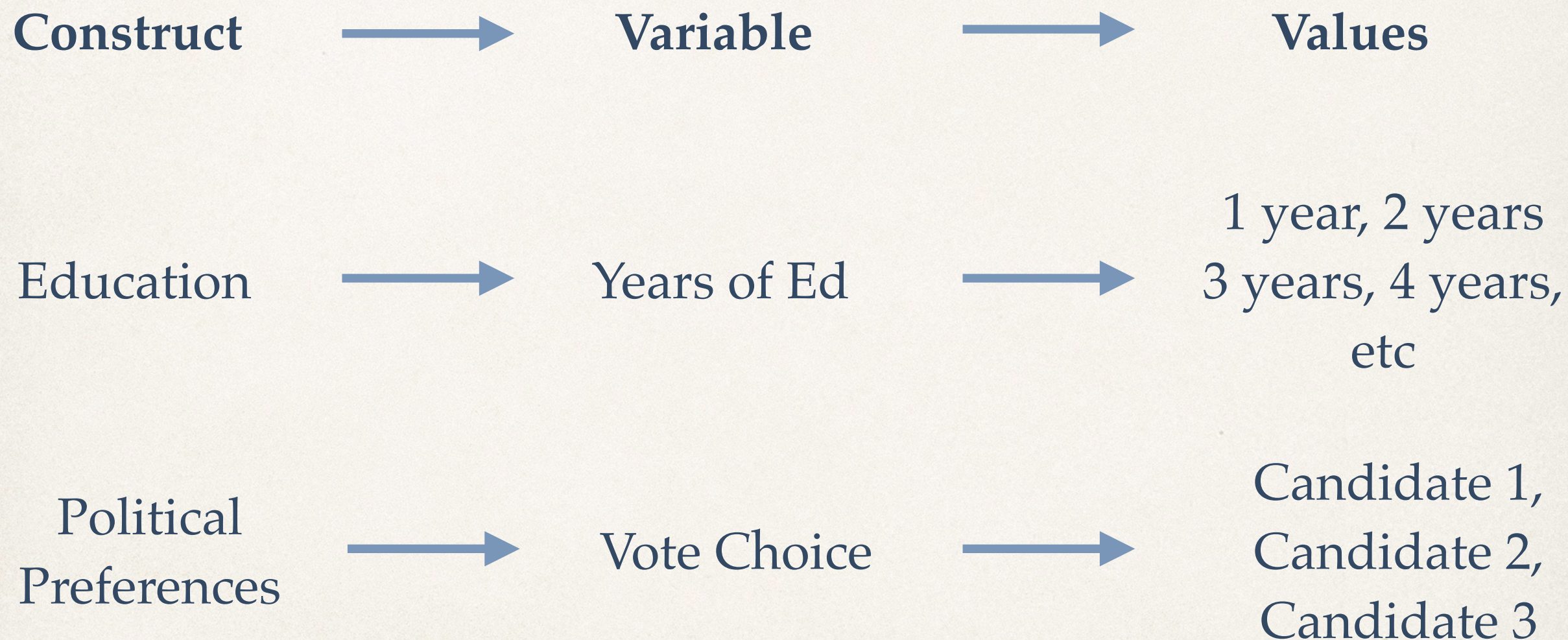
- ❖ Hypothesis:

- ❖ Students who study more earn better grades than those who study less.

- ❖ Testable Implication:

- ❖ An individual who studies more than five hours a week for Poli 30 will earn a better grade than an individual who studies less than five hours a week for Poli 30.

Variables & Values



- ❖ Hypotheses will likely use *constructs* or *variables*
- ❖ Testable Implications will likely use *values*.

Units of Analysis/Levels of Data

- ❖ *For what unit/level are you collecting data? About whom are you collecting data?*
- ❖ Examples:
 - ❖ **Individuals**
 - ❖ Voters, Politicians, Citizens
 - ❖ **Aggregate** (Groups of Individuals)
 - ❖ Electoral Districts, Counties, U.S. States, Countries

Levels of Data

Example: VOTE TURNOUT

- ❖ Individual-Level Data

- ❖ Dataset is a collection of individuals asking, “Did you vote in the last election?”

| Individual | Did You Vote in 2012? |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Y |
| 2 | N |
| 3 | N |
| 4 | Y |

- ❖ Aggregate-Level Data

- ❖ Dataset is a collection of countries with rates of voter turnout (i.e., what percentage of eligible voters came out to vote)

| Country | Turnout Rate in 2010 |
|-------------|----------------------|
| Afghanistan | 45.8% |
| Anguilla | 82.07% |
| Australia | 93.22% |
| Azerbaijan | 49.76% |

Levels of Data

Example: INCOME

- ❖ Individual-Level Data

- ❖ Dataset is a collection of individuals asking, “How much money did you make last year?”

| Individual | Income |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 | \$45,908 |
| 2 | \$108,465 |
| 3 | \$345,673 |
| 4 | \$12,820 |
| 5 | \$1,089,345 |

- ❖ Aggregate-Level Data

- ❖ Dataset is a collection of the average income of every county

| County | Income (Per Capita) |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| San Diego County | \$31,043 |
| Imperial County | \$16,409 |
| Riverside County | \$23,660 |
| Los Angeles County | \$27,987 |
| Orange County | \$34,416 |

Work through examples on tablet:

Chapter 1, Problems 1, 3, 5, 6, 10