ECON 340
Economic Research Methods

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Lecture 1: Introduction

So many questions...

Always have questions that need answers

- Do electric vehicle subsidies increase sales?

- Does the use of phones inhibit classroom learning?

- Is there racial discrimination in the labor market?

- Does raising interest rates lead to inflation?

- Who will win the next US election?

Quantitive Empirical Research

- A *research question* is any question you plan to answer by conducting research

- *Empirical research* is based on real-world observations

- *Quantitative empirical research*: empirical research that uses quantitative measurements

- In this class, we will learn to answer a research question using quantitative empirical research

Quantitive Empirical Research

Everyone is using it (for good reason)

- Economists, other social scientists

- Think tanks, governments, policymakers

- Businesses

Our world is becoming more and more data-oriented.

Most used words in economic papers

1970s

1990s

2010-2015

This Course

Introduce you to tools used in quantitative research

Main goals:

- Understand statistical and econometric methods

- Be able to implement these methods in R

- Carry out a research project

Course Components

- Active Engagement (10%)

- Problem Sets (20%)

- Research Paper: Interim Submission (10%)

- Research Paper: Final Submissions (20%)

- Midterm (20%)

- Final Exam (20%)

Research Project

- As a part of this class, you will write an empirical research paper *using R*

- You will pick a question and a dataset and use the tools from this class to answer your question

- You can pick a dataset from the list of datasets provided on Canvas or use an external dataset

- If you pick an external dataset, please run it by me well in advance of your submissions so I can make sure it works

Research Project: Dates

- March 28: Interim Submission worth 10% (pick dataset and question and perform preliminary data analysis)

- April 9: Feedback on your research question

- May 7: Final paper due worth 20%

Introductions

- preferred name and pronouns
- major and year at CSUF
- what is your comfort food?
- what do you want to get out of this class?

Who likes greek letters?

Summation Notation

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i = X_1 + X_2 + ... + X_N$$

Example:

$X = \{2, 9, 6, 8, 11, 14\}$

$\sum_{i=1}^{4} X_i = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 = 2 + 9 + 6 + 8 = 25$

Summation Notation

Another way of using a summation sign is to write

$$\sum_{x \in A} x$$

which refers to summing up all elements in A.

To sum up x for all possible values x, we can simply write

$$\sum_{x} x$$

Things you CAN do

1. Pull constants out of or into the summation sign.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} bX_i = b \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i$$

Things you CAN do

2. Split apart (or combine) sums (addition) or differences (subtraction)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N}(bX_i + cY_i) = b\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i + c\sum_{i=1}^{N} Y_i$$

Things you CAN do

3. Multiply through constants by the number of terms in the summation

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N}(a + bX_i) = aN + b\sum_{i=1}^{N}X_i$$

Things you CANNOT do

1. Split apart (or combine) products (multiplication) or quotients (division).

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i Y_i \neq \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i \times \sum_{i=1}^{N} Y_i$$

Things you CANNOT do

2. Move the exponent out of or into the summation.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i^a \neq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i \right)^a$$

Things To Do Until Next Class

1. Review the syllabus carefully

2. Make sure you can access the course content on Canvas

3. Install R and R Studio on your computer (how to handout on Canvas)

4. Work on Class Handout 1