MA in Computational Social Science

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• Rick Evans

Assistant Director and Assistant Instructional Professor

• Benjamin Soltoff

Assistant Instructional Professors

• Jon Clindaniel
• Diogo Ferrari
• Philip Waggoner

Preceptors

• Joshua Mausolf, Senior Preceptor
• Shilin Jia
• Sanja Miklin

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MA in Computational Social Science

- Vanessa Carey
  Business Administrator
- Tekeisha Yelton-Hunter

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Master of Arts in Computational Social Science is a two-year program of graduate study. It has a structured curriculum, with a total of 18 required and elective courses tailored to the disciplinary track a student follows. Students submit an article-length MA thesis in their second year, after completing a three-quarter research commitment working directly with a member of the university Faculty.

The program aims to produce leading social scientists in each of our core social science fields – economics, sociology, political science, psychology, history, and anthropology – producing competitive PhD applicants, well-trained in computational approaches, who have mastered the research and analytical skills necessary to make important contributions.

Students receive close mentorship from the program’s Faculty Director, academic staff, and members of our Executive and Affiliated Faculty.

They receive full professional support from our Director of Career Services, with biweekly workshops, career planning, and employer recruitment.

Finally, all MA students may participate in an optional summer practicum between their first and second year, with internships drawn from academic and professional organizations. International students have three years of STEM work eligibility after they graduate.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS AND COURSE WORK

Students submit an article-length MA thesis in their second year, after completing a three-quarter research commitment working directly with a member of our Faculty.

The courses are selected with the advice of our academic staff, and follow different disciplinary tracks, tailored to the research commitments of each student.

In their first year, all students take a three course core: Perspectives on Computational Analysis, Perspectives on Computational Modeling, and Perspectives on Computational Research.

Most take a three course sequence on Computer Science with Applications (with more advanced courses for students with prior exposure, and an optional sequence for psychology concentrators).

The remaining three courses vary, and depend on the student’s prior training and disciplinary path. Priority will go to any needed courses in statistics, linear algebra, or advanced math in particular disciplines (e.g. real analysis in economics). If those requirements are met, the student will take up to three social science electives in their area of research.

In their second year, all students take three advanced courses in computational methods, tailored to their disciplinary interest. They complete three social science electives, in their area of research. And they take three graduate courses that the students may select, from any university department or professional school, where the student meets the minimum prerequisites. Alternatively, students may take the MA Research Commitment, a three course sequence producing an MA thesis modeled on a professional journal article, as their third course.

Outside of their coursework, all MA students are expected to attend our weekly Computation Workshop, where advanced scholars and invited guests present drafts of their research for critique and discussion.

ADMISSION

MACSS applicants must meet the formal requirements of the Graduate Social Sciences Division.

All applicants must submit GRE scores, except for those applying for the joint BA/MA degree.

All financial aid is merit-based, and MACSS offers partial and full tuition scholarships at the time of admission.

Joint BA/MA applicants pay graduate tuition rates, and are eligible to receive the same aid they had in the College.

Applicants from non-English speaking countries must provide evidence of English proficiency by submitting scores from either the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) or the International English Language Testing System (IELTS).

Some non-native English speakers are exempt, if they have studied in an English language University. Please contact our Dean of Students Office with any questions: ssd-admissions@uchicago.edu
HOW TO APPLY

The Application for Admission and Financial Aid, with instructions and deadlines, is available online at: https://apply-ssd.uchicago.edu/apply/.

For additional information about our program, please contact Vanessa Carey, our Student Affairs Administrator, at 773-702-8301 or carey1@uchicago.edu.

Please also visit our website: https://macss.uchicago.edu (https://macss.uchicago.edu/)

COURSES

MACS 30000. Perspectives on Computational Analysis. 100 Units.
Massive digital traces of human behavior and ubiquitous computation have both extended and altered classical social science inquiry. This course surveys successful social science applications of computational approaches to the representation of complex data, information visualization, and model construction and estimation. We will reexamine the scientific method in the social sciences in context of both theory development and testing, exploring how computation and digital data enables new answers to classic investigations, the posing of novel questions, and new ethical challenges and opportunities. Students will review fundamental research designs such as observational studies and experiments, statistical summaries, visualization of data, and how computational opportunities can enhance them. The focus of the course is on exploring the wide range of contemporary approaches to computational social science, with practical programming assignments to train with these approaches.
Instructor(s): Benjamin Soltoff Terms Offered: Autumn

MACS 30100. Perspectives on Computational Modeling. 100 Units.
Students are often well trained in the details of specific models relevant to their respective fields. This course presents a generic definition of a model in the social sciences as well as a taxonomy of the wide range of different types of models used. We then cover principles of model building, including static versus dynamic models, linear versus nonlinear, simple versus complicated, and identification versus overfitting. Major types of models implemented in this course include linear and nonlinear regression, machine learning (e.g., parametric, Bayesian and nonparametric), agent-based and structural models. We will also explore the wide range of computational strategies used to estimate models from data and make statistical and causal inference. Students will study both good examples and bad examples of modeling and estimation and will have the opportunity to build their own model in their field of interest.
Instructor(s): Rick Evans Benjamin Soltoff Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): MACSS students have priority. Others admitted with instructor consent.

MACS 30121. Computer Science with Social Science Applications 1. 100 Units.
This course is the first in a sequence that teaches computational thinking and skills to students from a variety of Social Science disciplines. The course will cover abstraction and decomposition, simple modeling, basic algorithms, and programming in Python. Applications from a wide range of fields serve both as examples in lectures and as the basis for programming assignments. In recent offerings, students have written programs to simulate a model of housing segregation, determine the number of machines needed at a polling place, and analyze tweets from presidential debates.
Instructor(s): Jon Clindaniel Terms Offered: Autumn

MACS 30124. Computational Analysis of Social Processes. 100 Units.
How does the human social and cultural world develop and change? The focus of this course is on introducing computational methods for studying the evolution of phenomena over time, alongside relevant theories for interpreting these processes from fields such as History, Anthropology, and Sociology. Students will gain hands-on experience using the Python programming language to harness a diverse set of digital data sources, ranging from satellite images to social media posts. Additionally, they will learn to employ computational approaches, such as simulation and dynamic topic modeling, to study social processes over a variety of different time scales: from the short term (changes in social media network structures over the course of the past week), to longer term (the evolution of English language discourse over the past 100 years), to deep time scales (long-term settlement pattern dynamics over the past 10,000 years). Students are often well trained in the details of specific models relevant to their respective fields. This course presents a generic definition of a model in the social sciences as well as a taxonomy of the wide range of different types of models used. We then cover principles of model building, including static versus dynamic models, linear versus nonlinear, simple versus complicated, and identification versus overfitting. Major types of models implemented in this course include linear and nonlinear regression, machine learning (e.g., parametric, Bayesian and nonparametric), agent-based and structural models. We will also explore the wide range of computational strategies used to estimate models from data and make statistical and causal inference. Students will study both good examples and bad examples of modeling and estimation and will have the opportunity to build their own model in their field of interest.
Instructor(s): Benjamin Soltoff Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): MAPS 30124

MACS 30133. Machine Learning for Political Analysis. 100 Units.
This is an intermediate-to-advanced introduction to the mathematical and computational aspects of the core statistical and machine learning techniques. The goal is to equip students with a knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of four groups of machine learning methods which are widely used in applied research: (1) dimension reduction (PCA, MDS, and their extensions) (2) classification methods (SVM, Bayes classifiers, and other classification methods) (3) clustering procedures and density estimation (K-means, FMM, non- and semi-parametric Bayesian methods) (4) categorical data analysis (with brief introduction to probabilistic graphical models). The course includes applications in Political Science, such as FMM to estimate fraud in elections, PCA to construct indices to measure democracy, and text classification.
Instructor(s): Diogo Ferrari Terms Offered: Spring
MA in Computational Social Science

Prerequisite(s): Proficiency in R or Python; basic calculus; probability and statistics (regression, expectation, variance), basic linear algebra
Equivalent Course(s): MAPS 30133

MACS 30150. Perspectives on Computational Modeling for Economics. 100 Units.
Students are often well trained in the details of specific models relevant to their respective fields. This course presents a generic definition of a model in the social sciences as well as a taxonomy of the wide range of different types of models used. We then cover principles of model building, including static versus dynamic models, linear versus nonlinear, simple versus complicated, and identification versus overfitting. Major types of models implemented in this course include linear and nonlinear regression, machine learning (e.g., parametric, Bayesian and nonparametric), agent-based and structural models. We will also explore the wide range of computational strategies used to estimate models from data and make statistical and causal inference. Students will study both good examples and bad examples of modeling and estimation and will have the opportunity to build their own model in their field of interest. This course will be specifically tailored to students concentrating in Economics.
Instructor(s): R. Evans Terms Offered: Winter
Note(s): MACSS students have priority.

MACS 30200. Perspectives on Computational Research. 100 Units.
This course focuses on applying computational methods to conducting social scientific research through a student-developed research project. Students will identify a research question of their own interest that involves a direct reference to social scientific theory, use of data, and a significant computational component. The students will collect, explore data, develop, apply, and interpret statistical learning models, and generate a fully reproducible research paper. We will identify how computational methods can be used throughout the research process, from data collection and tidying, to exploration, visualization and modeling, to the final communication of results. The course will include modules on theoretical and practical considerations, including topics such as epistemological questions about research design, writing and critiquing papers, and additional computational tools for analysis.
Instructor(s): Phillip Waggoner Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): MACSS students have priority. Others admitted with instructor consent.

MACS 30250. Perspectives on Computational Research for Economics. 100 Units.
This course focuses on scaling up computational approaches to social science analysis and modeling with big data in context of opportunities afforded by high performance and cloud computing. We will begin by exploring various data structures encountered in social science research, how to deal with large or complex data storage and streaming data, and how to factor considerations of computational complexity into their analyses. We will also study social science applications of parallel computing, both on stand-alone machines and in supercomputing environments, to carry out complex computations. Students will learn to carry out parallel I/O and parallel computation on their own machines and on a cluster. We will also address API construction and access, and explore cloud configurations for social science research designs. We will also help students construct web-based outward facing data, analysis and visualization portals. Students will efficiently gather, structure, perform and present analysis on large-scale social science data. This course will be specifically tailored to students concentrating in Economics.
Instructor(s): R. Evans Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): MACSS students have priority.

MACS 30300. Civic Data & Technology Clinic. 100 Units.
The Civic Data and Technology Clinic at the University of Chicago partners with public interest organizations to leverage data science research and technology to address pressing social and environmental challenges. The Clinic also provides students with exposure to real-world projects and problems that transcend the conventional classroom experience including: working with imperfect datasets, applying models and algorithms to real-world data, and navigating security and privacy issues communicating results to a diverse set of stakeholders (e.g., industry, public interest, government agencies), and translating information into actionable insights, policy briefs and software prototypes. The Clinic is an experiential project-based course where students work in teams as data scientists with real-world clients under the supervision of instructors. Students will be tasked with producing key deliverables, such as data analysis, open source software, as well as final client presentations, and reports.
Instructor(s): STAFF Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Instructor Consent Required to Enroll For the current list of potential projects see here, https://capp.uchicago.edu/sites/capp/files/uploads/Civic Data and Technology Clinic Overview.pdf
Equivalent Course(s): PPHA 30581, CAPP 30300

MACS 30301. Introduction to Bayesian Statistics. 100 Units.
The goal of this course is to give students an overview of the theory and methods for data analyses using the Bayesian paradigm. Topics include: (1) foundations of Bayesian inference, (2) development of Bayesian models and prior choices, (3) analytical and simulation techniques for posterior estimation, (4) model choice and diagnostics, (5) sensitivity analysis, (6) an introduction to Monte Carlo Markov Chain (MCMC) simulations, (7) an introduction to commonly used Bayesian estimation packages (R/JAGS/Bugs), (8) application of Bayesian analysis in real world and Political Science problems.
Instructor(s): Diogo Ferrari Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): MAPS 30301
MACS 30501. Computational Anthropology. 100 Units.
This course exposes students to the methods and data of Computational Anthropology—the systematic, computational study of the human species, past and present. Such methods have been essential in recent years for simulating human behavior in different cultures and economic systems, uncovering ancient demographic changes that still have an influence into the present day, preserving cultural heritage, and much more. Anthropological data allows social science researchers to evaluate long-term trends in the human condition, across a variety of cultures, with a unique combination of material, textual, and structured database data. Students will have the opportunity to evaluate state of the art approaches in computational anthropology and learn how to apply these methods to their own social scientific research agendas using open anthropological datasets and the Python programming language.
Instructor(s): Jonathan Clindaniel Terms Offered: Winter

MACS 30519. Spatial Cluster Analysis. 100 Units.
This course provides an overview of methods to identify interesting patterns in geographic data, so-called spatial clusters. Cluster concepts come in many different forms and can generally be differentiated between the search for interesting locations and the grouping of similar locations. The first category consists of the identification of extreme concentrations of locations (events), such as hot spots of crime events, and the location of geographical concentrations of observations with similar values for one or more variables, such as areas with elevated disease incidence. The second group consists of the combination of spatial observations into larger (aggregate) areas such that internal similarity is maximized (regionalization). The methods covered come from the fields of spatial statistics as well as machine learning (unsupervised learning) and operations research. Topics include point pattern analysis, spatial scan statistics, local spatial autocorrelation, dimension reduction, as well as spatially explicit hierarchical, agglomerative and density-based clustering. Applications range from criminology and public health to politics and marketing. An important aspect of the course is the analysis of actual data sets by means of open source software, such as GeoDa, R or Python.
Instructor(s): L. Anselin Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): STAT 22000 or equivalent SOCI 20253/30253 Introduction to Spatial Data Science, is recommended, but not required. Equivalent Course(s): GEOG 20519, ENST 20519, SOCI 20519, GEOG 30519, SOCI 30519

MACS 33000. Computational Math Camp. 000 Units.

MACS 33001. Mathematics and Statistics for Computational Social Science. 100 Units.
This course aims to provide students with a core understanding of mathematics and statistics for computational social science. Students who complete this course should be prepared to take more advanced computational methods courses. Completion of the Computational Math Camp in September is recommended, but not required.
Instructor(s): Staff Terms Offered: Autumn

MACS 34000. Data Mining and Data Visualization for the Social Sciences. 100 Units.
This course introduces students to techniques for extracting and communicating knowledge from data. In the first half, students study visualizations as a method for summarizing information and reporting analysis and conclusions in a compelling format. This introduces the ideas and methods of data visualization, with emphasis on both why you are doing something as well as how to produce optimal visualizations. In the second half, students are introduced to the rapidly developing world of data mining. Focus will be on knowledge discovery and pattern recognition in the context of social science problem solving. From partitioning and anomaly detection to text clustering, high-dimensional mining, and deep learning, students will be given a thorough introduction to prominent techniques for exploring and discovering patterns in data. Throughout the course, class sessions will combine lecture, coding challenges, and computational problem solving to encourage wide engagement with the techniques using the R programming language.
Equivalent Course(s): MACS 24000

MACS 35000. MA Research Commitment. 100 Units.
Student Initiated research and writing for the MA research component.
Instructor(s): James Evans Terms Offered: Autumn Spring Winter

MACS 35001. Structured MA Research Commitment. 100 Units.
Student initiated research and writing for the MA research component.
Instructor(s): James Evans Terms Offered: Autumn

MACS 40000. Economic Policy Analysis with Overlapping Generation Models. 100 Units.
This course will study economic policy questions ideally addressed by the overlapping generations (OG) dynamic general equilibrium framework. OG models represent a rich class of macroeconomic general equilibrium model that is extremely useful for answering questions in which inequality, demographics, and individual heterogeneity are important. OG models are used extensively by the Joint Committee on Taxation, Congressional Budget Office, and Department of the Treasury. This course will train students how to set up and solve OG models. The standard nonlinear global solution method for these models—time path iteration—is a fixed point method that is similar to but significantly different from value function iteration. This course will take students through progressively richer versions of the model, which will include endogenous labor supply, nontrivial demographics, bequests, stochastic income, multiple industries, non-balanced government budget constraint, and household tax structure.
Instructor(s): Rick Evans Terms Offered: Autumn
MACS 40100. Big Data and Society. 100 Units.
The massive explosion of information produced by computers and sophisticated computational methods capable of harnessing this data to generate inferences has led to an increasingly data-driven society. Businesses, governments, and individuals seek to leverage this data to develop and market products, formulate policy, and improve the human condition. Computational approaches to decision making have become increasingly prevalent in domains such as criminal justice, education, employment, finance, and politics. While decision making based on data mining and algorithms has the capacity to improve society, critics argue that these approaches strengthen socioeconomic class divisions, constitute an invasion of privacy, or violate the civil rights of minority groups. This course will survey some of the major uses of big data in society and assess the potential ethical, moral, and legal implications of these models.
Instructor(s): B. Soltoff Terms Offered: Autumn

MACS 40220. Structural Estimation. 100 Units.
Structural estimation refers to the estimation of model parameters by taking a theoretical model directly to the data. (This is in contrast to reduced form estimation, which often entails estimating a linear model that is either explicitly or implicitly a simplified, linear version of a related theoretical model). This class will survey a range of structural models, then teach students estimation approaches including the generalized method of moments approach and maximum likelihood estimation. We will then examine the strengths and weaknesses of both approaches in a series of examples from the fields of economics, political science, and sociology. We will also learn the simulated method of moments approach. We will explore applications across the social sciences.
Instructor(s): Richard Evans Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): MACSS students have priority. Others admitted with instructor consent.

MACS 40236. Panel Data Spatial Econometrics. 100 Units.
This course covers econometric methods specifically geared to deal with the presence of spatial dependence and spatial heterogeneity in panel data models, i.e., models based on data with both a cross-sectional and time series dimension. Such data are increasingly common in many areas of empirical social science research. The main objectives of the course are to gain insight into the way spatial effects can be incorporated into panel data regression model specifications, what are the proper methods to carry out specification tests and to estimate such models, and how the results should be interpreted in terms of the implied dynamics across space and over time. Special attention is paid to the application to spatial models of generic statistical paradigms, such as fixed and random effects, maximum likelihood and quasi-maximum likelihood estimation, the generalized method of moments, and semi-parametric estimation. An important aspect of the course is an emphasis on computation and leveraging open source software tools such as R and Python to carry out estimation and simulation.
Instructor(s): L. Anselin Terms Offered: Spring. Not being offered 2020/21
Prerequisite(s): SOCI 40217, GEOG 40217, MACS 55000(Spatial Regression Analysis) strongly recommended
Equivalent Course(s): SOCI 40236

MACS 40300. Open Research Methods. 100 Units.
The purpose of this course is to give students experience in the broad set of skills and tools for managing, collaborating on, and contributing to open source research projects. Transparency and replicability of research have received renewed emphasis in recent years due to the increased prevalence and sophistication of empirical and computational methods as well as the increased availability of large high frequency data sources. This course focuses on the open source programming languages of Python and R, but the principles could be applied to projects using any language. The course will present the common open source software development workflow as an efficient structure for collaborative academic research. We will learn Git and GitHub basic tools and methods. We will practice multiple levels of documentation ranging from in-code docstrings to full PDF and HTML documentation tools. Students will implement continuous integration testing and regression testing in their own open source repositories. And students will learn how to set an environment with specific library and package versions. We will also discuss methods for anonymizing proprietary data or creating synthetic datasets that can be used by the general public.
Instructor(s): R. Evans Terms Offered: Autumn Spring

MACS 40400. Computation and the Identification of Cultural Patterns. 100 Units.
Culture is increasingly becoming digital, making it more and more necessary for those in both academia and industry to use computational strategies to effectively identify, understand, and (in the case of industry) capitalize on emerging cultural patterns. In this course, students will explore interdisciplinary approaches for defining and mobilizing the concept of “culture” in their computational analyses, drawing on relevant literature from the fields of Anthropology, Psychology and Sociology. Additionally, they will receive hands-on experience applying computational approaches to identify and analyze a wide range of cultural patterns using the Python programming language. For instance, students will learn to identify emerging social movements using social media data, predict the next fashion trends, and even decipher ancient symbols using archaeological databases.
Instructor(s): Jonathan Clindaniel Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): No previous coding skills experience required. A Python boot camp will be held at the beginning of the quarter to teach the coding skills necessary to succeed in the course. Open to Advanced Undergraduates with Instructor Permission.
Equivalent Course(s): MAPS 40401, PSYC 40460, CHDV 40404
MACS 40600. More Computing for the Social Sciences. 100 Units.
This is an applied course for social scientists expanding on computational approaches to reproducible research via programming. It extends on the training in MACS 30500 to cover intermediate and advanced techniques for core data science tasks such as data wrangling, visualization, modeling, and communication. Exact topics will vary, but may include items such as interactive visualizations and web applications, package and API development, functional programming, code profiling and optimization, etc.
Instructor(s): Benjamin Soltoff Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): MACS 30500

MACS 40700. Data Visualization. 100 Units.
Social scientists frequently wish to convey information to a broader audience in a cohesive and interpretable manner. Visualizations are an excellent method to summarize information and report analysis and conclusions in a compelling format. This course introduces the theory and applications of data visualization. Students will learn techniques and methods for developing rich, informative and interactive, web-facing visualizations based on principles from graphic design and perceptual psychology. Students will practice these techniques on many types of social science data, including multivariate, temporal, geospatial, text, hierarchical, and network data. These techniques will be developed using a variety of software implementations such as R, ggplot2, D3, and Tableau.
Instructor(s): Benjamin Soltoff Terms Offered: Spring

MACS 41200. Advanced Machine Learning. 100 Units.
This is an intermediate-to-advanced introduction to the mathematical and computational aspects of the core statistical and machine learning techniques. The goal is to equip students with a knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of four groups of machine learning methods which are widely used in applied research: (1) dimension reduction (PCA, MDS, and their extensions) (2) classification methods (SVM, Bayes classifiers, and other classification methods) (3) clustering procedures (K-means, FMM, non- and semi-parametric Bayesian methods) (4) categorical data analysis (with brief introduction to probabilistic graphical models). The course includes some applications in Political Science, such as FMM to estimate fraud in elections, PCA to construct indices to measure democracy, and text classification.
Instructor(s): Diogo Ferrari Terms Offered: Spring

MACS 41300. Computational Methods for Comparative Politics. 100 Units.
Comparative Politics is one of the most traditional areas in Political Science. In this course, students are exposed to some of the methodological challenges of studying politics from a comparative perspective. The course draws on canonical substantive and methodological debates in Comparative Politics and discusses some modern machine learning, latent variable analysis, and computational methods to overcome some of those difficulties. With instructor guidance, students will have the opportunity to develop their project and apply computational methods to study a topic of their choice in comparative politics.
Instructor(s): Diogo Ferrari Terms Offered: Spring

MACS 41500. MA Research Methods. 000 Units.
This in-person course will foster the development of the students’ scholarship through regular interaction with their preceptors. In this course, students will work with preceptors to both synthesize the individualized coursework into a cohesive curriculum and to plan and execute the MA thesis, from choosing research questions, selecting an appropriate research design, elaborating their chosen methodology, conducting research, and writing up their results.
Instructor(s): John Hansen, Michael Albertus, James Evans Terms Offered: Autumn Spring Winter
Equivalent Course(s): CMES 41500, MAPS 41500, INRE 41500

MACS 41500. MA Research Methods. 000 Units.
This in-person course will foster the development of the students’ scholarship through regular interaction with their preceptors. In this course, students will work with preceptors to both synthesize the individualized coursework into a cohesive curriculum and to plan and execute the MA thesis, from choosing research questions, selecting an appropriate research design, elaborating their chosen methodology, conducting research, and writing up their results.
Instructor(s): John Hansen, Michael Albertus, James Evans Terms Offered: Autumn Spring Winter
Equivalent Course(s): CMES 41500, MAPS 41500, INRE 41500

MACS 51000. Introduction to Causal Inference. 100 Units.
This course is designed for graduate students and advanced undergraduate students from the social sciences, education, public health science, public policy, social service administration, and statistics who are interested in studying causality. The goal of this course is to equip students with basic knowledge of and analytic skills in causal inference. Topics for the course will include the potential outcomes framework for causal inference; experimental and observational studies; identification assumptions for causal parameters; potential pitfalls of using ANCOVA to estimate a causal effect; propensity score based methods including matching, stratification, inverse-probability-of-treatment-weighting (IPTW), marginal mean weighting through stratification (MMWS), and doubly robust estimation; the instrumental variable (IV) method; regression discontinuity design (RDD) including sharp RDD and fuzzy RDD; difference in difference (DID) and generalized DID methods for cross-section and panel data, and fixed effects model. Intermediate Statistics or equivalent such as STAT 224/PBHS 324, PP 31301, BUS 41100, or SOC 30005 is a prerequisite. This course is a prerequisite for “Advanced Topics in Causal Inference” and “Mediation, moderation, and spillover effects.”
Instructor(s): G. Hong Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Intermediate Statistics or equivalent such as STAT 224/PBHS 324, PP 31301, BUS 41100, or SOC 30005
Note(s): CHDV Distribution: M; M
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 30102, PBHS 43201, CHDV 30102, SOCI 30315, STAT 31900
MACS 52000. Advanced Topics in Causal Inference. 100 Units.
This course provides an in-depth discussion of selected topics in causal inference that are beyond what are covered in the introduction to causal inference course. The course is intended for graduate students and advanced undergraduate students who have taken the intro course and want to extend their knowledge in causal inference. Topics include (1) alternative matching methods, randomization inference for testing hypothesis and sensitivity analysis; (2) marginal structural models and structural nested models for time-varying treatment; (3) Rubin Causal Model (RCM) and Heckman's scientific model of causality; (4) latent class treatment variable; (5) measurement error in the covariates; (6) the M-estimation for the standard error of the treatment effect for the use of IPW; (7) the local average treatment effect (LATE) and its problems; sensitivity analysis to examine the impact of plausible departure from the IV assumptions, and identification issues of multiple IVs for multiple/one treatments; (8) Multi-level data for treatment evaluation for multilevel experimental designs and observational designs, and spilt-over effect; (9) Nonignorable missingness and informative censoring issues.
Instructor(s): G. Hong, K. Yamaguchi Terms Offered: Spring. Not being offered in 2020/2021
Prerequisite(s): Intermediate Statistics such as STAT 224/PBHS 324, PP 31301, BUS 41100, or SOC 30005 and Introduction to causal inference or their equivalent are prerequisites.
Note(s): CHDV Distribution: M*
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 40102, SOCI 40202

MACS 54000. Introduction to Spatial Data Science. 100 Units.
Spatial data science consists of a collection of concepts and methods drawn from both statistics and computer science that deal with accessing, manipulating, visualizing, exploring and reasoning about geographical data. The course introduces the types of spatial data relevant in social science inquiry and reviews a range of methods to explore these data. Topics covered include formal spatial data structures, geovisualization and visual analytics, rate smoothing, spatial autocorrelation, cluster detection and spatial data mining. An important aspect of the course is to learn and apply open source software tools, including R and GeoDa.
Instructor(s): L. Anselin and M. Kolak Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): STAT 22000 (or equivalent), familiarity with GIS is helpful, but not necessary
Equivalent Course(s): GEOG 30500, SOCI 30253, GEOG 20500, ENST 20510, SOCI 20253

MACS 55000. Spatial Regression Analysis. 100 Units.
This course covers statistical and econometric methods specifically geared to the problems of spatial dependence and spatial heterogeneity in cross-sectional data. The main objective of the course is to gain insight into the scope of spatial regression methods, to be able to apply them in an empirical setting, and to properly interpret the results of spatial regression analysis. While the focus is on spatial aspects, the types of methods covered have general validity in statistical practice. The course covers the specification of spatial regression models in order to incorporate spatial dependence and spatial heterogeneity, as well as different estimation methods and specification tests to detect the presence of spatial autocorrelation and spatial heterogeneity. Special attention is paid to the application to spatial models of generic statistical paradigms, such as Maximum Likelihood, Generalized Methods of Moments and the Bayesian perspective. An important aspect of the course is the application of open source software tools such as R, GeoDa and PySal to solve empirical problems.
Instructor(s): P. Amaral Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): SOCI 40217, GEOG 40217

MACS 56000. Computational Content Analysis. 100 Units.
A vast expanse of information about what people do, know, think, and feel lies embedded in text, and more of the contemporary social world lives natively within electronic text than ever before. These textual traces range from collective activity on the web, social media, instant messaging and automatically transcribed YouTube videos to online transactions, medical records, digitized libraries and government intelligence. This supply of text has elicited demand for natural language processing and machine learning tools to filter, search, and translate text into valuable data. The course will survey and practically apply many of the most exciting computational approaches to text analysis, highlighting both supervised methods that extend old theories to new data and unsupervised techniques that discover hidden regularities worth theorizing. These will be examined and evaluated on their own merits, and relative to the validity and reliability concerns of classical content analysis, the interpretive concerns of qualitative content analysis, and the interactional concerns of conversation analysis. We will also consider how these approaches can be adapted to content beyond text, including audio, images, and video. We will simultaneously review recent research that uses these approaches to develop social insight by exploring (a) collective attention and reasoning through the content of communication; (b) social relationships through the process of communication; and (c) social state
Instructor(s): James Evans Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 30510, SOCI 40133

MACS 59000. Computation MA Internship. 000 Units.
All MACSS students who have completed three academic quarters of full-time course work in our MA program are eligible to participate in the Computational Social Science Internship Program. Any interested persons must speak with Career Services, have an approved external employer, complete a petition from our Student Affairs Administrator, and enroll in this non-credit field research course. The course will appear on your transcript, and will be evaluated on a pass/fail basis, in consultation with the employer. Note that MACS 59000 does not count against your other curricular requirements.
Instructor(s): James Evans, Marc Berman Terms Offered: Autumn Spring Summer Winter