Deriving Hypotheses from Theory

Department of Government London School of Economics and Political Science

- 1 Causal Claims in the News
- 2 Review of Last Week
- 3 Generating Hypotheses
- 4 Hypothesis Testing
- 5 Preview

Causal Claims in the News

- Share news stories
- What was the claim?
- Was there any evidence or test?

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Last Week

- What are theories?
 - A tentative conjecture about the causes of some phenomenon of interest
 - An argument that attempts to explain how concepts are causally related

- Deduction and Induction
- Evaluating theories

Generality & Parsimony

Think for 90 seconds about each of these principles:

- Generality: Theories that can explain more are preferred over theories that can explain less
- Parsimony: Simple theories are preferred over complex theories

Are these principles defensible? Are they any good?

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Hypotheses

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Hypotheses

- Definition: a theory-based statement about a relationship that we expect to observe.¹
- Features
 - Derived from theory
 - Specific
 - Empirical/observable

¹Kellstedt and Whitten (p.4)

How do we generate hypotheses?

- Think about *observable implications*
- What would evidence consistent with this theory be?
- What would evidence inconsistent with this theory be?

How do we generate hypotheses?

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- What would evidence consistent with this theory be?
- What would evidence inconsistent with this theory be?
 - This is falsifiability

Example: Broad Street Cholera

- 1854 outbreak of cholera in London
 - Around Broad Street (Soho)
 - 616 eventual deaths

Hypothesis Testing

Cholera

- 1854 outbreak of cholera in London
 - Around Broad Street (Soho)
 - 616 eventual deaths
- What causes transmission of cholera?

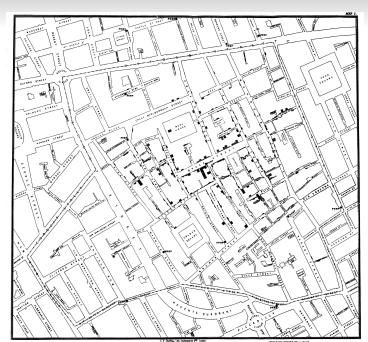
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- 1854 outbreak of cholera in London
 - Around Broad Street (Soho)
 - 616 eventual deaths
- What causes transmission of cholera?
- Dominant theory at time: "miasma"
- Hypotheses:
 - \blacksquare Clean up garbage \rightarrow \downarrow cholera
 - \blacksquare Open windows $\rightarrow \downarrow$ cholera

News

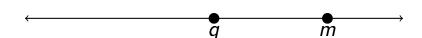


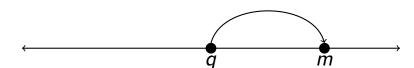
Observational Equivalence

- Definition: All hypotheses for two (or more) theories are identical
- What to do?
 - Generate more specific expectations
 - Move outside scope conditions
 - Settle for lack of explanation

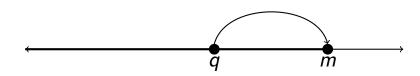






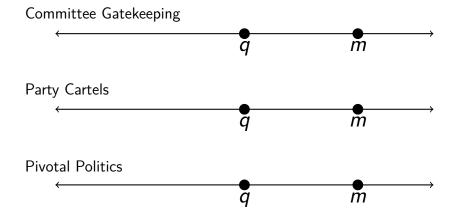


Median Voter Theory of Legislatures



If this is true, why do we sometimes see policies left of *m* in the U.S. House?

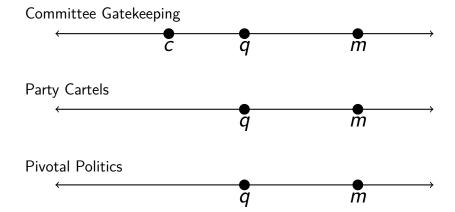
Three Competing Theories



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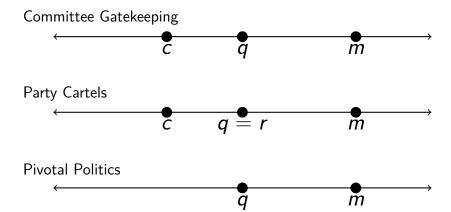
Hypothesis Testing

Three Competing Theories



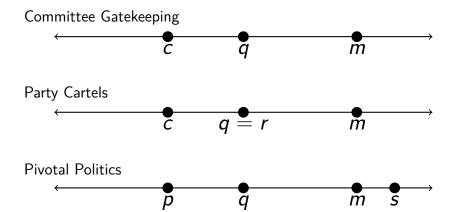
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Hypothesis Testing

- Multiple schools of thought
- History is conflictual and murky

- Two strands of literature
 - Philosophy of science
 - Statistics

Principle of Hypothesis Testing

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 - Independent variable(s)
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- Need variation on both
- Test difference between outcomes when (possibly) causal variable differs

Forms of Hypothesis Testing

Null hypothesis

Review of Last Week

Begin with null hypothesis

Your hypothesis expects an alternative state of the world

c/o Ronald Fisher

Alternative hypotheses

Hypothesis Testing

Begin with 2(+)alternative hypotheses

Accept hypothesis consistent with observation

c/o Jerzy Neyman and Egon Pearson

Fearon's Counterfactuals

- Sometimes we cannot test our hypothesis with actual observations
- What does Fearon suggest we do?

A Good Test

- Correct level of analysis
- Within scope conditions of theory
- Well-defined concepts
- Measures of high construct validity, accuracy, and precision
- Possible to observe any correlation between potential cause and outcome
- Consistent with or an improvement upon past methods
- Test using different data than data used to generate theory

Some Testing Challenges

- Deterministic and probabilistic causality
- 2 Effect heterogeneity
- 3 Multiple causation
- 4 Equifinality
- Confirmation or disconfirmation bias

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Preview

Preview of Next Week

- What is a case?
- What are case studies?
- How do we use case studies to test. and/or build theories?

