Experimenting on Politics

Design Political Research: Week 10

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When should one use experiment

- Well-defined concept
- Clear-stated propositions
- Small-group interaction

Not?

1. Complex concept (love)
2. Complex causality (World War I)
3. Large groups (Civilization)

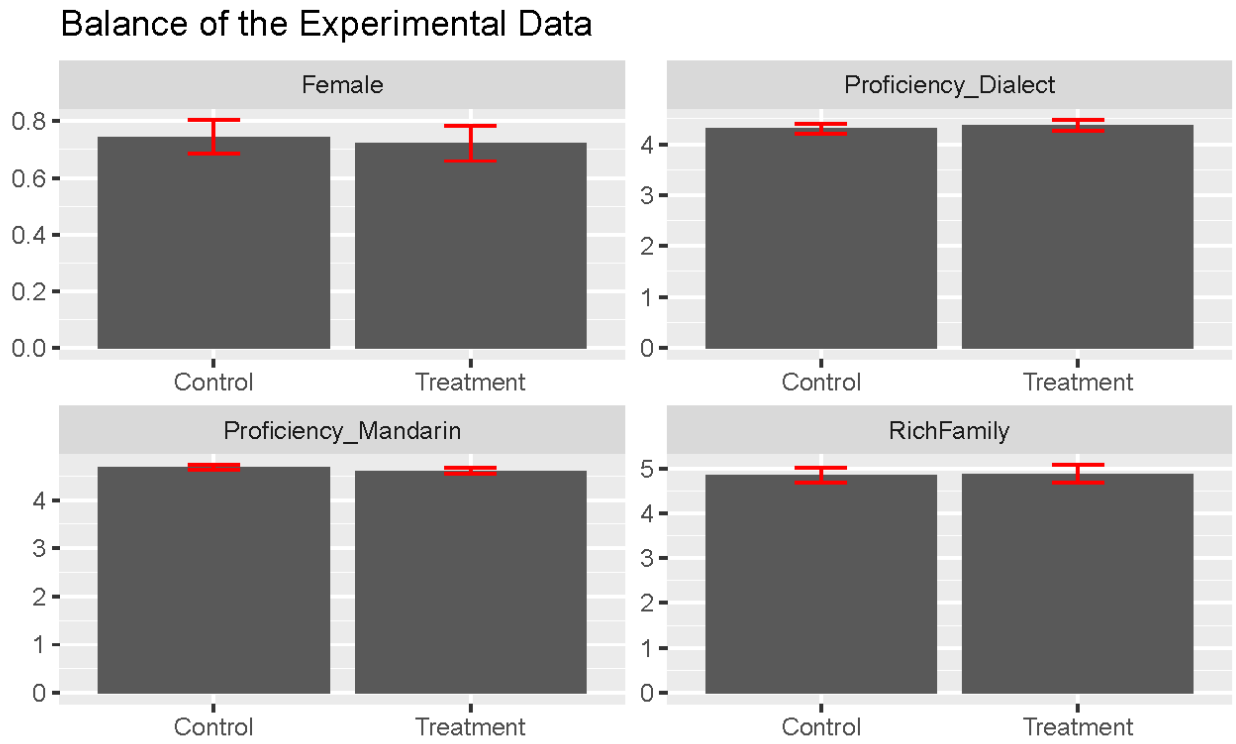
Classical experiment

	Assignment	
Test	Stim.	NonStim.
Test	Stim.	NonStim.
Pretest	Treatment	Control
Posttest	Treatment	Control

Talk to your neighbor, examples?

- Do we always need pretest and posttest? Survey experiment
- Do we always need treatment and control groups? list experiment
- Double-blind? What's the risk

What does randomization bring us?



The plot presents the means of each variable in the control and treatment groups. The whiskers are 95% confidence intervals. In every pair, the intervals overlap with each other. This suggests a good balance between the two groups of the experiment.

How about matching?

	Men		Women	
	African American	White	African American	White
Under 30 years	8	12	10	16
30 to 50 years	18	30	14	28
Over 50 years	12	20	12	22

Experimental group

6

7

etc.

Control group

6

7

etc.

Validity

"The approximate truth of the inference or knowledge claim."—Morton & Williams (2010, 254)

- Internal Validity: The approximate truth of the inference or knowledge claim a target population studies.
  - Construct validity Whether the inferences are valid for theory
  - Causal validity Whether the relationship is causal
  - Statistical validity Whether their is a statistical and sizable diff

External vs. Ecological Validity

- Internal Validity: The approximate truth of the inference or knowledge claim a target population studies.
- External validity: The approximate truth of the inference or knowledge claim a target population studies.
- Ecological validity: Whether the methods, materials, and settings of the research are similar to a given target environment.

Have a practice!

Which validity should be concerned? internal

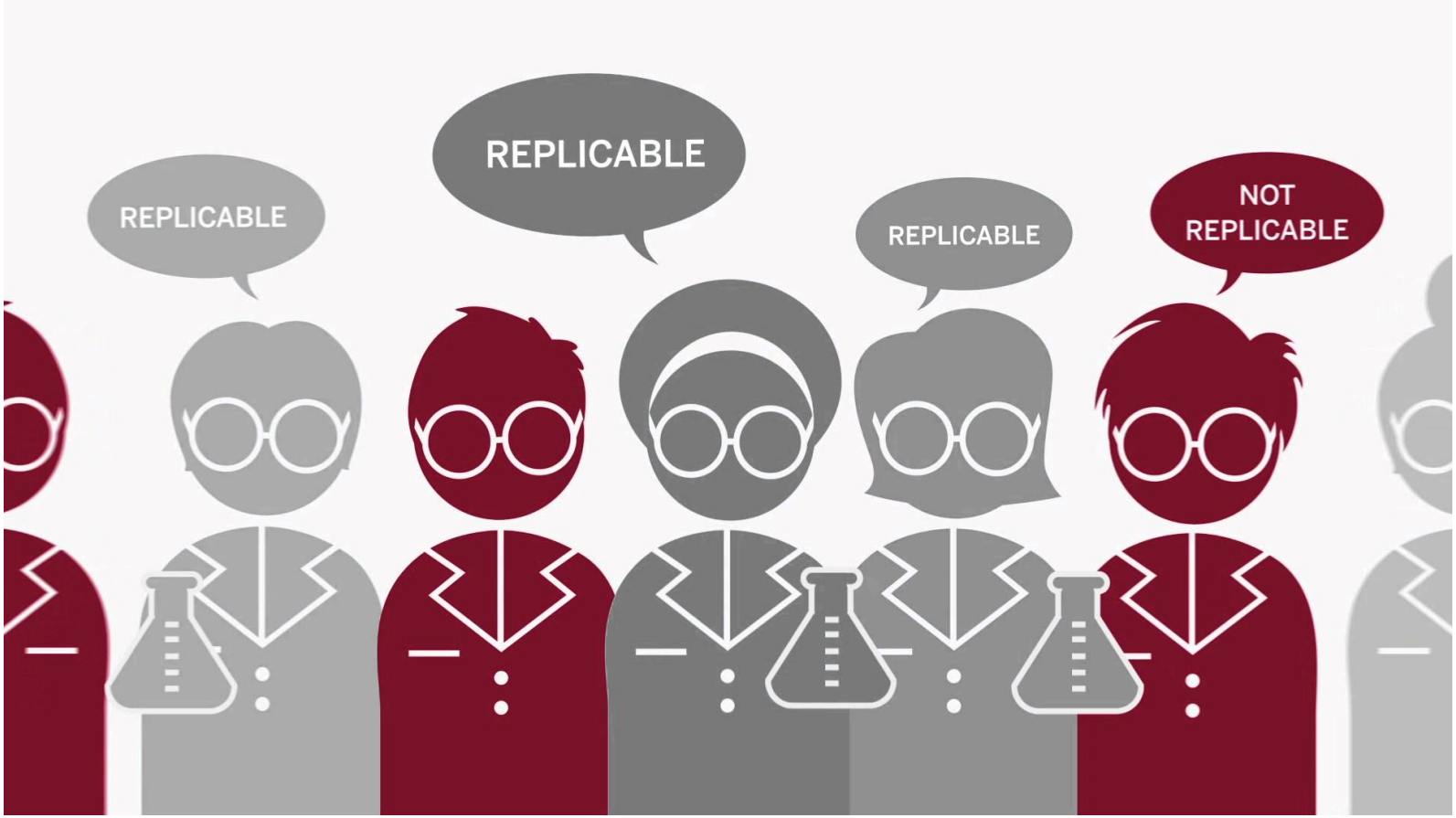
Robert Downey Jr. Benedict Cumberbatch

Which validity should be concerned?

ecological

matched guise test: repeatedly hear the same message with diff acc

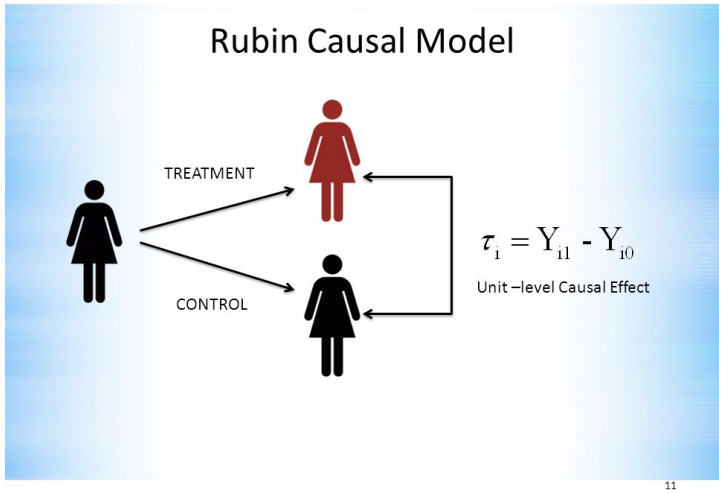
Which validity should be concerned? external



Different groups different results

How do experiments define causality?

- Rubin's causal model:
  - Treatment effect:



  - ATE: $E(\tau_i) = E(Y_{i1}) - E(Y_{i0})$

Averaged treatment effect among the treated

- Why do we care? Not everyone's reflection is the same
- $E(\tau_i|T_i = 1) = E(Y_{i1}|T_i = 1) - E(Y_{i0}|T_i = 1)$

Experimental assumptions

1. Independence
2. Exclusion restriction
3. Stable Unit Treatment Value Assumption (SUTVA)
4. Montonicity
5. Nonzero causal effects of assignment on treatment

Independence

Definition

Subject will have the same effect regardless which group they are in.

Violation

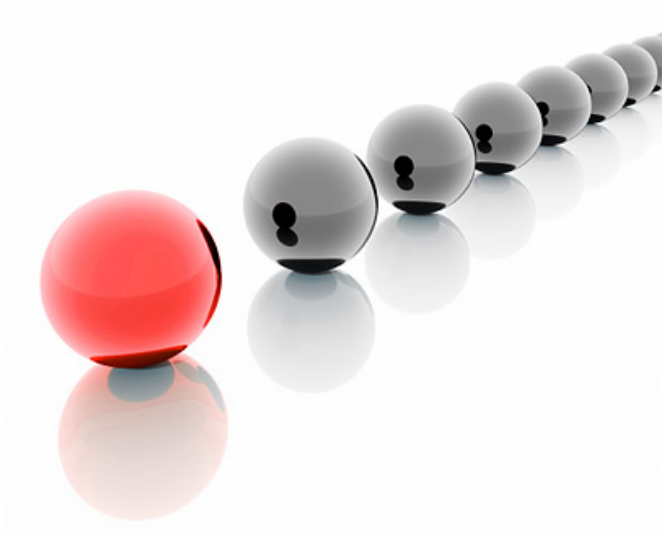
- Nonrandom assignment
- Non-double-blind design

$$
\begin{aligned}
Assumption: & E(Y_{i1}|T_i = 1) = E(Y_{i1}|T_i = 0); \\
& E(Y_{i0}|T_i = 1) = E(Y_{i0}|T_i = 0). \\
ATE: & E(\tau_i) = E(Y_{i1}|T_i = 1) - E(Y_{i0}|T_i = 0).
\end{aligned}
$$

Exclusion restriction

Definition

Only treatment can make effects.



Violation

- Subjects change their behaviors
- Third party effects

SUTVA

Definition

The effect of stimulus on one subject is affected by other subjects.

Violation (e.g., Herd Effect)

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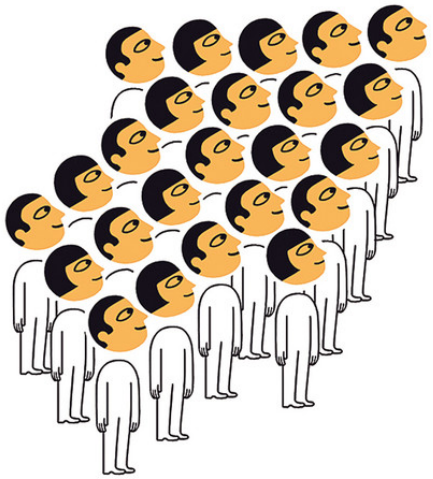

Montonicity and nonzero causal effects

Definition

- The probability the subject is treated is at least as great when the subject is in the treatment group as when the subject is in the control group.
- The treatment assignment has an effect on the probability that at least some subjects are treated.

Violation

- Operation errors
- Third-party effects

Field Experiment

- Subject: sample from the target population
- Pro: Ecological validity
- Con: Internal and external validity

Natural Experiment

- Stimulation: It just happened.
- Pro: Ecological and external validity
- Con: Internal validity

* Group: 1, 4, 5, 8: field experiment
* Group: 2, 3, 6, 7: natural experiment