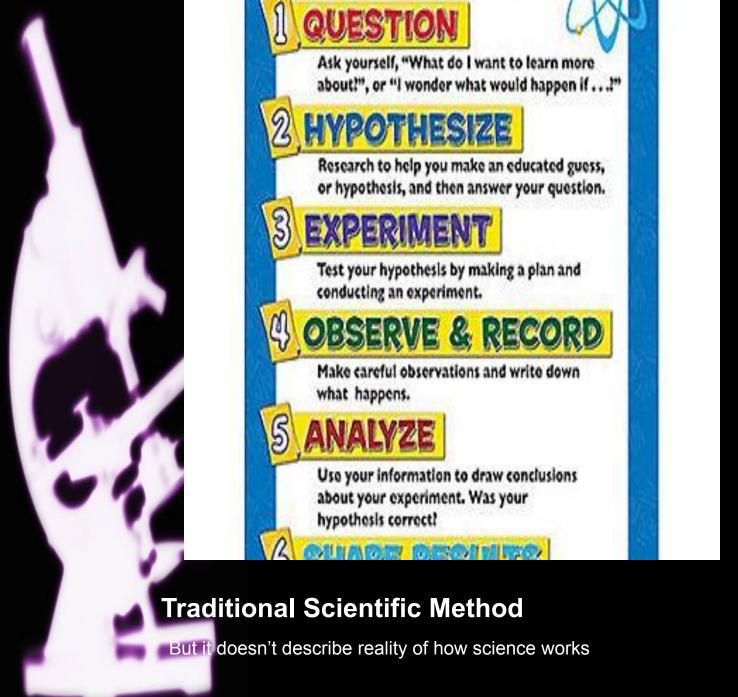
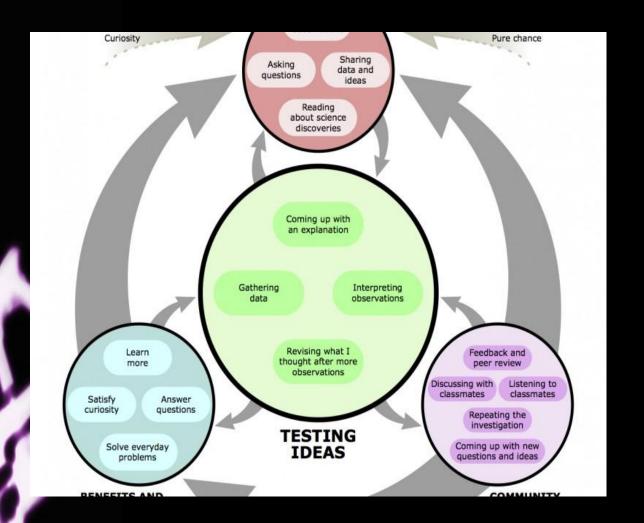


# The Scientific Method and Economics

**Phillip Tussing** 





#### **Science Flowchart**

This is more realistic

## The Cultural Side Robert Hooke 1663 -observed a thin slice of cork. - called the empty spaces "cells"

• The scientific community and the educational institution can rightly be considered 'subcultures' each with its own set of material and nonmaterial components. Scientists, including social scientists, share a set of beliefs, values, and norms and employ various material items that form the toolkits of both the natural and social sciences.

### Emic vs Etic

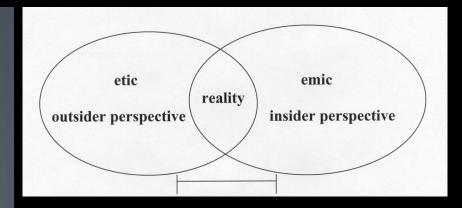
#### EMIC VS. ETIC

#### Emic

- Focuses on one culture and looks for culturally specific behaviors.
- Looking for "Culturally Specific Behavior"
- Emphasizes uniqueness of cultures.
- Seeks an inside perspective.

#### Etic

- Compares psychological theories across cultures.
- Looking for "Universal Behaviors"
- Emphasizes similarities and differences between culture.
- Brings outside perspective

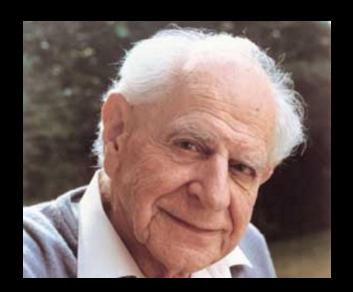


As it turns out, this distinction in the point of view of the analyst, which originated in anthropology, is important in economics as well

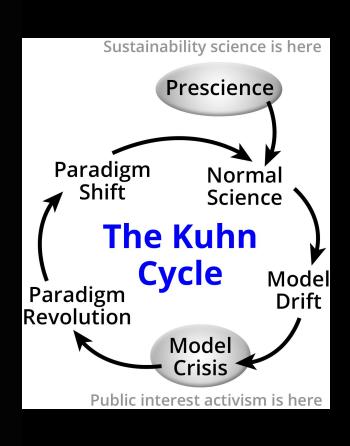


## Philosophy of Science: Karl Popper, 1902-1994

• Falsification: a theory is scientific when it is capable of being proven false by reproducible evidence



## Philosophy of Science: Thomas Kuhn, 1922-1996



Paradigm Shift: science is a set of methods of discovery and understanding; periodically those methods go through a revolution and new methods become standard.



## Economics Paradigms 1: Mainstream US & UK

- -Classical Economics: Adam Smith to Alfred Marshall. Focus on Microeconomics, the long term, free markets
- -Keynesian Economics: John Maynard Keynes to John Kenneth Galbraith. Focus on Macroeconomics and the government's ability to manage the economy



## Econ Paradigms 2: Socialism

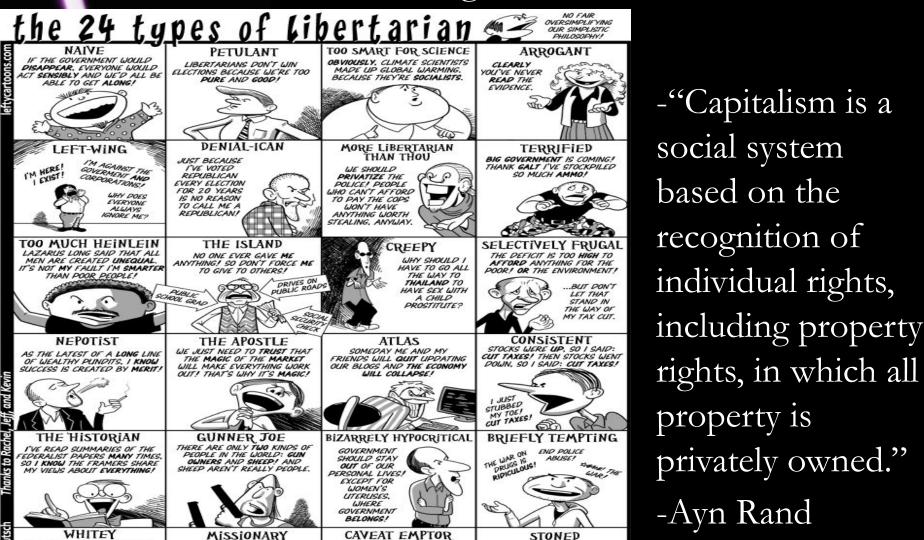
- Marxist: revolution by the working class displaces capitalists, so that workers own the means of production
- Social Democratic: the government heavily intervenes in the economy to protect the well-being of workers



## Economics Paradigms 3

- -Monetarism: Milton Friedman.
  Focus on the ability of the Central Bank to mange the economy; de-emphasize fiscal policy
- -Austrian School: Friedrich Hayek, Ludwig von Mises. Built around the ideas of free markets, minimal govt intervention, anti-socialism

#### Economics Paradigms 4: Libertarianism



HEE HEE

NO NEED FOR A NANNY

STATE! I CAN TEST MY OWN

FOOD FOR BOTULISM!

Ampersand by B. Deutsch

I DO THINK IT'S A TERRIBLE

AFFRONT TO LIBERTY IF

RESTAURANTS HAVE TO SERVE

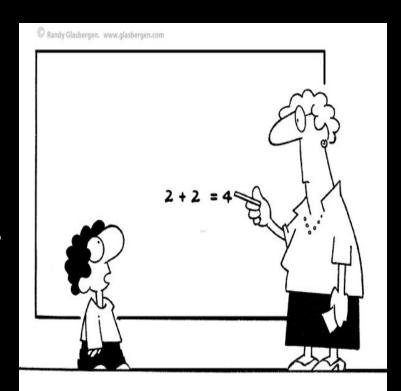
BLACKS! HOW IS THAT RACIST?

YOU MUST



## Evidence-Based

- MOST IMPORTANT TAKE-AWAY:
- In all this,
  Science involves collecting and assessing information; it
  DOES NOT MEAN YOUR
  OPINION!!!



"You're certainly entitled to your opinion."