Establishing Cause and Effect

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What is Cause and Effect? - The Temporal Issue

Social Threats and Their Influence Upon Cause and Effect

What is Cause and Effect? - The Danger of Alternative Explanations

For example, take the case of an educational researcher wishing to measure the effect of a new program for a few months and then posttest. Results improve, and they proclaim that the treatment caused the result, but this is not necessarily the case. Without going into too much detail, the only way to reduce the influence of multiple group threats is through randomization. This makes it exceptionally difficult for the researcher to state that their treatment is the sole cause, so any research program must contain measures to supplement it with a series of individual case studies, and interviewing a selection of the participants.

Demoralization and Resentment:

Diffusion or Imitation of Treatment:

With the above example, an alcoholic drink manufacturer could use the second interpretation to say that they have found the next healthy superfood or that a certain treatment cured swine flu. Quite simply, this is where the control group becomes extremely jealous of the treatment group, and therefore, begins to perform better as well. For example, take the case of an educational researcher wishing to measure the effect of a new program for a few months and then posttest. Results improve, and they proclaim that the treatment caused the result, but this is not necessarily the case. Without going into too much detail, the only way to reduce the influence of multiple group threats is through randomization. This makes it exceptionally difficult for the researcher to state that their treatment is the sole cause, so any research program must contain measures to supplement it with a series of individual case studies, and interviewing a selection of the participants.

The other problem with causality is that a researcher cannot always guarantee that their manipulation has been executed properly. This is where another event actually caused the effect noticed, rather than your treatment or experimental manipulation. This is known as an event having a confounding variable. The above example could also be interpreted as alcohol consumption causing depression. This is where the control group is assimilated by the treatment group, and if the treatment group received the same results, it is not necessarily because of the treatment. Without going into too much detail, the only way to reduce the influence of multiple group threats is through randomization. This makes it exceptionally difficult for the researcher to state that their treatment is the sole cause, so any research program must contain measures to supplement it with a series of individual case studies, and interviewing a selection of the participants.

Within the realm of social research, the most common error is assuming that an event is the cause of something else simply because the two are related. For example, there are a number of potential issues. In the case of the drinking problem, university students and attempted to find a correlation between their test-takers' performance and their drinking habits. They pointed out, you cannot simply say that age causes the effect of making people into better teaching resources. This can easily cause compensatory rivalry, too, if a certain group improves their performance and the rest of the students not to mix, so this particular threat is always an issue.

As a result, they try much harder to show that they are equally as good. This makes it exceptionally difficult for the researcher to state that their treatment is the sole cause, so any research program must contain measures to supplement it with a series of individual case studies, and interviewing a selection of the participants.

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