Causal Inference In Sociological Research

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Causal Inference for the Social Sciences Statistical vs. Causal Inference: Causal Inference Bootcamp **Andrew Gelman: 100 Stories of Causal Inference**

Keynote: Judea Pearl - The New Science of Cause and Effect*Susan Athey, \"Machine Learning and Causal Inference for Policy Evaluation\"* ~~Causal Inference~~ ~~Netflix Research: Experimentation \u0026 Causal Inference~~ *Michael Johns: Propensity Score Matching: A Non-experimental Approach to Causal... | PyData NYC 2019* ~~Counterfactuals: Causal Inference Bootcamp~~ *Causation vs. Association - Causal Inference* **Judea Pearl -- The Foundations of Causal Inference [The Book of WHY]** ~~Judea Pearl: Causal Reasoning, Counterfactuals, and the Path to AGI | Lex Fridman Podcast #56~~ *Andrew Kliman, Yale colloquium on \"Use-Value and Exchange Value ... and Value,\" Oct. 7, 2020* ~~14. Causal Inference, Part 1~~ ~~Causal Inference in Machine Learning and AI~~ Frontiers in Machine Learning: Big Ideas in Causality and Machine Learning Regression Discontinuity: Looking at People on the Edge: Causal Inference Bootcamp **Matching Methods: Causal Inference Bootcamp**

Using Regression to Get Causal Effects: Causal Inference Bootcamp The Blessings of Multiple Causes

Machine learning for causal inference: Magic elixir or fool's gold?**Describing Data: Causal Inference Bootcamp** What is causal inference, and why should data scientists know? by Ludvig Hult CACM Mar. 2019 - The Seven Tools of Causal Inference ~~Correlation vs. Causation: Causal Inference Bootcamp~~

Causal Inference in the Age of Big Data*Part 4—Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs) for Causal Inference in Tobacco Research* Mark Farragher- On the Path to Causal Inference - PyData London 2019 Keynote: The Mathematics of Causal Inference: with Reflections on Machine Learning Sociology Research Methods: Crash Course Sociology #4 *Causal Inference In Sociological Research*

Abstract. Originating in econometrics and statistics, the counterfactual model provides a natural framework for clarifying the requirements for valid causal inference in the social sciences. This article presents the basic potential outcomes model and discusses the main approaches to identification in social science research.

Causal Inference in Sociological Research | Annual Review ...

Originating in econometrics and statistics, the counterfactual model provides a natural framework for clarifying the requirements for valid causal inference in the social sciences. This article...

(PDF) Causal Inference in Sociological Research

Causal Inference in Sociological Research (Annual Review of Sociology Book 36) eBook: Markus Gangl: Amazon.co.uk: Kindle Store

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Causal Inference In Sociological Research
Causal Inference in Sociological Studies. This book provides an excellent reference guide to basic theoretical arguments, practical quantitative techniques and the methodologies that the majority of social science researchers are likely to require for postgraduate study and beyond.

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Causal Inference In Sociological Research
Causal Inference in Sociological Research. Causal Inference in Sociological Research Gangl, Markus 2010-08-11 00:00:00 Originating in econometrics and statistics, the counterfactual model provides a natural framework for clarifying the requirements for valid causal inference in the social sciences. This article presents the basic potential outcomes model and discusses the main approaches to identification in social science research.

Causal Inference in Sociological Research, Annual Review ...
Causal Inference in Sociological Research Markus Gangl Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1320; email: Annu. Rev. Sociol. 2010. 36:21–47 First published online as a Review in Advance on April 5, 2010 The Annual Review of Sociology is online at Sociological Research Markus Gangl Department of Sociology

Causal Inference in Sociological Research.pdf - SO36CH02 ...
Causal inference is the process of drawing a conclusion about a causal connection based on the conditions of the occurrence of an effect. The main difference between causal inference and inference of association is that the former analyzes the response of the effect variable when the cause is changed. The science of why things occur is called etiology. Causal inference is an example of causal reasoning.

Causal inference - Wikipedia
Methods associated with three major strategies of small-N causal inference are examined: nominal comparison, ordinal comparison, and within-case analysis. The article argues that the use of these three strategies within particular small -N studies has led scholars to reach radically divergent conclusions about the logic of causal analysis in small -N research.

Strategies of Causal Inference in Small-N Analysis - JAMES ...
Examines causal inference from a counterfactual perspective. Offers techniques for the estimation of causal effects. Provides examples from the social, demographic, and health sciences. The second edition has been thoroughly revised and enlarged, and is 163% of the first edition by length. Read more.

Counterfactuals and Causal Inference | Sociology: general ...
Construct a causal DAG that reflects assumptions about how factors relate to one-another, including confounding and selection bias. Explain the difference between standardization and stratification for managing confounding and bias. Use an appropriate theory and conceptual framework to build a DAG for a testable hypothesis about health outcomes.

Causal Inference in Epidemiological Research (GLBH0043 ...
“The handbook covers a wide range of important topics of causal inference and surely is an invaluable resource for students and researchers interested in the topic. … due to the exceptionally high quality, the clarity of presentation, and the many examples the handbook is well-suited for teaching methodology to advanced classes. … it will bring the field of causal inference forward and raise the methodological rigor of social science research in general.” (Tobias Wolbring, Mda ...

Handbook of Causal Analysis for Social Research (Handbooks ...
Methods associated with three major strategies of small-N causal inference are examined: nominal comparison, ordinal comparison, and within-case analysis.

(PDF) Strategies of Causal Inference in Small-N Analysis
Counterfactuals and Causal Inference: Methods and Principles for Social Research: Morgan, Stephen L., Winship, Christopher: Amazon.sg: Books

Did mandatory busing programs in the 1970s increase the school achievement of disadvantaged minority youth? Does obtaining a college degree increase an individual's labor market earnings? Did the use of the butterfly ballot in some Florida counties in the 2000 presidential election cost Al Gore votes? If so, was the number of miscast votes sufficiently large to have altered the election outcome? At their core, these types of questions are simple cause-and-effect questions. Simple cause-and-effect questions are the motivation for much empirical work in the social sciences. This book presents a model and set of

methods for causal effect estimation that social scientists can use to address causal questions such as these. The essential features of the counterfactual model of causality for observational data analysis are presented with examples from sociology, political science, and economics.

In this second edition of Counterfactuals and Causal Inference, completely revised and expanded, the essential features of the counterfactual approach to observational data analysis are presented with examples from the social, demographic, and health sciences. Alternative estimation techniques are first introduced using both the potential outcome model and causal graphs; after which, conditioning techniques, such as matching and regression, are presented from a potential outcomes perspective. For research scenarios in which important determinants of causal exposure are unobserved, alternative techniques, such as instrumental variable estimators, longitudinal methods, and estimation via causal mechanisms, are then presented. The importance of causal effect heterogeneity is stressed throughout the book, and the need for deep causal explanation via mechanisms is discussed.

What constitutes a causal explanation, and must an explanation be causal? What warrants a causal inference, as opposed to a descriptive regularity? What techniques are available to detect when causal effects are present, and when can these techniques be used to identify the relative importance of these effects? What complications do the interactions of individuals create for these techniques? When can mixed methods of analysis be used to deepen causal accounts? Must causal claims include generative mechanisms, and how effective are empirical methods designed to discover them? The Handbook of Causal Analysis for Social Research tackles these questions with nineteen chapters from leading scholars in sociology, statistics, public health, computer science, and human development.

Presenting original contributions from the key experts in the field, the Research Handbook on the Sociology of Education explores the major theoretical, methodological, empirical and political challenges and pressing social questions facing education in current times.

'The editors of the new SAGE Handbook of Regression Analysis and Causal Inference have assembled a wide-ranging, high-quality, and timely collection of articles on topics of central importance to quantitative social research, many written by leaders in the field. Everyone engaged in statistical analysis of social-science data will find something of interest in this book.' - John Fox, Professor, Department of Sociology, McMaster University 'The authors do a great job in explaining the various statistical methods in a clear and simple way - focussing on fundamental understanding, interpretation of results, and practical application - yet being precise in their exposition.' - Ben Jann, Executive Director, Institute of Sociology, University of Bern 'Best and Wolf have put together a powerful collection, especially valuable in its separate discussions of uses for both cross-sectional and panel data analysis.' -Tom Smith, Senior Fellow, NORC, University of Chicago Edited and written by a team of leading international social scientists, this Handbook provides a comprehensive introduction to multivariate methods. The Handbook focuses on regression analysis of cross-sectional and longitudinal data with an emphasis on causal analysis, thereby covering a large number of different techniques including selection models, complex samples, and regression discontinuities. Each Part starts with a non-mathematical introduction to the method covered in that section, giving readers a basic knowledge of the method’s logic, scope and unique features. Next, the mathematical and statistical basis of each method is presented along with advanced aspects. Using real-world data from the European Social Survey (ESS) and the Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), the book provides a comprehensive discussion of each method’s application, making this an ideal text for PhD students and researchers embarking on their own data analysis.

The general treatment of problems connected with the causal conditioning of phenomena has traditionally been the domain of philosophy, but when one examines the relationships taking place in the various fields, the study of such conditionings belongs to the empirical sciences. Sociology is no exception in that respect. In that discipline we note a certain paradox. Many problems connected with the causal conditioning of phenomena have been raised in sociology in relatively recent times, and that process marked its empirical or even so-called empiricist trend. That trend, labelled positivist, seems in this case to be in contradiction with a certain type of positivism. Those authors who describe positivism usually include the Humean tradition in its genealogy and, remembering Hume's criticism of the concept of cause, speak about positivism as about a trend which is inclined to treat lightly the study of causes and confines itself to the statements on co-occurrence of phenomena.

The application of causal inference methods is growing exponentially in fields that deal with observational data. Written by pioneers in the field, this practical book presents an authoritative yet accessible overview of the methods and applications of causal inference. With a wide range of detailed, worked examples using real epidemiologic data as well as software for replicating the analyses, the text provides a thorough introduction to the basics of the theory for non-time-varying treatments and the generalization to complex longitudinal data.

Agent-based Models and Causal Inference Agent-based Models and Causal Inference Scholars of causal inference have given little credence to the possibility that ABMs could be an important tool in warranting causal claims. Manzo’s book makes a convincing case that this is a mistake. The book starts by describing the impressive progress that ABMs have made as a credible methodology in the last several decades. It then goes on to compare the inferential threats to ABMs versus the traditional methods of RCTs, regression, and instrumental variables showing that they have a common vulnerability of being based on untestable assumptions. The book concludes by looking at four examples where an analysis based on ABMs complements and augments the evidence for specific causal claims provided by other methods. Manzo has done a most convincing job of showing that ABMs can be an important resource in any researcher’s tool kit. Christopher Winship, Diker-Tishman Professor of Sociology, Harvard University, USA Agent-based Models and Causal Inference delivers an insightful investigation into the conditions under which different quantitative methods can legitimately hold to be able to establish causal claims. The book compares agent-based computational methods with randomized experiments, instrumental variables, and various types of causal graphs. Organized in two parts, Agent-based Models and Causal Inference connects the literature from various fields, including causality, social mechanisms, statistical and experimental methods for causal inference, and agent-based computation models to help show that causality means different things within different methods for causal analysis, and that persuasive causal claims can only be built at the intersection of these various methods. Readers will also benefit from the inclusion of: A thorough comparison between agent-based computation models to randomized experiments, instrumental variables, and several types of causal graphs A compelling argument that observational and experimental methods are not qualitatively superior to simulation-based methods in their ability to establish causal claims Practical discussions of how statistical, experimental and computational methods can be combined to produce reliable causal inferences Perfect for academic social scientists and scholars in the fields of computational social science, philosophy, statistics, experimental design, and ecology, Agent-based Models and Causal Inference will also earn a place in the libraries of PhD students seeking a one-stop reference on the issue of causal inference in agent-based computational models.

Many of the concepts and terminology surrounding modern causal inference can be quite intimidating to the novice. Judea Pearl presents a book ideal for beginners in statistics, providing a comprehensive introduction to the field of causality. Examples from classical statistics are presented throughout to

demonstrate the need for causality in resolving decision-making dilemmas posed by data. Causal methods are also compared to traditional statistical methods, whilst questions are provided at the end of each section to aid student learning.

In an era of curricular changes, experiments, and high-stakes testing, educational measurement and evaluation are more important than ever. In addition to expected entries covering the basics of traditional theories and methods, The SAGE Encyclopedia of Educational Research, Measurement, and Evaluation also covers important sociopolitical issues and trends influencing the future of that research and practice. Textbooks, handbooks, monographs, and other publications focus on various aspects of educational research, measurement, and evaluation, but to date, there exists no major reference guide for students new to the field. This comprehensive work fills that gap, covering traditional areas while pointing the way to future developments. Key Features: Nearly 700 signed entries are contained in an authoritative work spanning four volumes and available in electronic and/or print formats. Although organized A-to-Z, front matter includes a Reader's Guide grouping entries thematically to help students interested in a specific aspect of education research, measurement, and evaluation to more easily locate directly related entries. Back matter includes a Chronology of the development of the field; a Resource Guide to classic books, journals, and associations; and a detailed Index. Entries conclude with Further Readings and cross-references to related entries. The Index, Reader's Guide themes, and cross-references combine to provide a robust search-and-browse in the electronic version.