

Experimental design

Name

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Introduction

The experimental design method seeks to identify a cause that is to figure out why things occurred that way. It is the most objective way in the social science study. For example, in the relationship between mental health and murder, it seeks to get valid explanations on the cause of social occurrences such as murder and mental health that do not emerge easily. The research design strategies need to create carefully to evaluate the alternative explanations. The ways that quasi-experimental and experimental study designs are seeking to meet the criteria and the hardships, which sometimes lead to invalid conclusions. Many of the social research apply data collection techniques rather than experiments. However, since experimental designs proofs to be the accurate means in evaluating casual hypotheses, they become important in analyzing the relationship between murder and mental health. A better comprehending of them can assist one to be aware of the weaknesses and strengths of the other research methods.

The casual explanation attitude, characteristic conduct or individuals, groups or other institutions like families, cities, or organizations. For instance, research carried out to determine the relationship between mental health and murder. The hypothesis identifies the murders cases committed with psychological illness people (Bickle, 2017). A conclusion that the hypothesis is correct denotes that people believed that one who has mental disorder has the casual effect of the possibility of committing murder. For example, persons arrested for murder tend to commit few subsequent offenses than similar persons accused of the same situation but not arrested. The casual effect occurs when the variation of the independent variable accompanied with the variation of the dependent variable (DeNatale, 2013). The experimental design will help in determining the cause of a social incident. It attempts to create the casual relationship. The three

criteria considered as the requirements for identifying the casual effect are the empirical association, nonspurious, and temporal priority in the independent variables.

The experimental design allows people to create the three criteria thus posing a good impression on the validity of the casual conclusions. For example, an increase in cases of mental health in the country may consequently increase in the cases of murder. It, therefore, shows a correlation between murder and mental illness. If there is no relationship, there may not be the causal relationship (Houghton, 2014). There is the need for the causal mechanism, which creates a relationship between the variation in the dependent variable and the variation in an independent variable. For example, there appears to be an empirical relationship at a personal level between mental health and murder. People who are mentally challenged are possible to engage in crime. Some studies argue for the mechanism of inadequate supervision of mental disorder individuals as the way in which mental health and murder are relating.

Conclusion

Experimental design research method seems to offer a powerful design in testing the casual hypothesis since it permits people to be confident develop the three criteria in causality that is time order, association, and nonspuriousness. The real experiments have three aspects which assist individuals to meet the criteria. These include two comparing groups that is the control group and experimental group to create association, random assignment to develop nonspuriousness and variation. The research designs are quasi-experimental since topics are not randomly allocated to the experimental groups and comparison.

References

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