



# INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS – INTRODUCTION

## CHAPTER CONTENTS.

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### PAGES IN THIS CHAPTER

 **Individual views – How does the system work according to individual sources ?**

 **Summarising – How do the sources claim that the system works, in summary ?**

 **Vignettes – What is a typical source and what is their story ?**

 **What are the narratives behind a specific link ?**

It is important to frequently return to the original quotes associated with each factor or link to **understand how different stakeholders interpret and talk about key concepts**. This can be done in Causal Map by clicking on a link in the interactive map, or by printing out quotes for a particular filter (e.g. just for a single bundle of links) with additional context and metadata.

 **Which factors and links were most frequently mentioned ?**

 **Which factors and links are mentioned by the most sources ?**

 **Main outcomes. Which factors are mentioned most often as outcomes ?**

 **Main drivers. Which factors are mentioned most often as drivers ?**

 **Splitting by groups. Are different groups involved in different ways ?**

 **Comparing groups – What factors or links were mentioned more by some groups than others, in the same map ?**

 **Identifying groups – Are there different subgroups within the data ?**

### **What are the emerging or unexpected factors ?**

One way to do identify emerging or unexpected factors is to use the elements from your theory of change as your codebook while coding and only adding other elements when necessary, making a note of these additional elements.

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### **Does the evidence support your theory of change ?**

One way to do this is to use the elements from your theory of change as your codebook and only add other elements when necessary. Validated pathways of change (by showing which mechanisms are observed on the ground) and find gaps where expected pathways might be missing or where stakeholders list elements were not anticipated in the theory of change?

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### **Assessing systems change**

One of the most exciting applications of causal mapping is to assess change over time within a system. If we apply a systematic approach to coding (using blindfolded manual coding or AI-supported coding) we can compare the frequencies with which links or factors are mentioned over time. This becomes particularly interesting when applying inductive coding, so that new and emerging phenomena can be included into the codebook. Re-applying new codes to previously coded data would be very tedious with manual coding but is easy to do with AI-supported coding: [[860 Transforms Filters -- Soft Recode with Magnetic Labels]]

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### **Sentiment – Which changes are perceived as most positive or negative ?**

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### **Focusing on specific factors. What influences and outcomes are connected to a specific factor ?**

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### **Looking downstream. What are the direct and indirect consequences of one or more factors ?**

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### **Looking upstream. What are the direct and indirect influences on one or more factors ?**

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### **Path tracing – How do one or more causes affect one or more effects, including indirect pathways ?**

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### **Source tracing – What are the consequences of one or more factors, looking only at stories told in their entirety by individual sources ?**

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### **Robustness – How robust is the evidence for that X influences Y ?**

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## **Counting and comparing influences**

*How much* evidence is there for the influence of our intervention on a valued outcome? Is that a lot? Can we compare these numbers across pathways?

## **Properties of the causal map – Which factors are reported as being causally central or causally peripheral ?**

## **Properties of the causal map – What is the overall structure of the network ?**

## **Properties of the causal map – Are there leverage points ?**

## **Properties of the causal map – Are there feedback loops ?**

## **Combining questions**

Causal mapping gets really useful when you start to combine the different questions you might want to ask in order to answer more sophisticated questions. We can think of many of the techniques as filters which filter the view in a particular way. Using multiple filters allows you to build up an answer to a question. Usually, order matters.

## **Tribes. The most relevantly different subgroups in your data (by causal story)**

## **Showing group data as custom link labels on the map with optional significance test**

## **Names of tables and fields**

We can think of a causal map as a database consisting of two tables, the links table and the sources table. We don't need to have a separate table for the factors because the factors can be derived from the links table.

## **Hierarchical coding**

See also: [\[\[005 Minimalist coding for causal mapping\]\]](#); [\[\[015 Combining opposites, sentiment and despite-claims\]\]](#); [\[\[006 A formalisation of causal mapping\]\]](#).