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Exercise 1

Before class: Read the paper by Elman et al. on research transparency. Then, keeping in mind what you have learned about transparency in qualitative research, read the paper by Masullo¹ and think about the questions noted below that will be discussed during class.

Elman, Colin, Diana Kapiszewski, and Arthur Lupia. 2018. "Transparent Social Inquiry: Implications for Political Science." *Annual Review of Political Science* 21 (1): 29–47.
<https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-091515-025429>.

Masullo, Juan. "Civilian Contention in Civil War: How Ideational Factors Shape Community Responses to Armed Groups." *Comparative Political Studies*, (April 2020).
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414020912285>

In class: Discuss where you would expect the author to add additional information to make their work more transparent in that article? What goals would the author be trying to accomplish by adding information? What type of information would you expect?

Now read the parts of the paper where you anticipated the author would add more information again, in a longer, previous draft of the same paper *with* ATI here:

<https://qdr.syr.edu/atipaper/ideational-factors-and-civilian-contention#annotations:group:2Nopp9mx>

Discuss how the author's use of ATI addressed the issues the class identified; in particular:

- Did the author's use of ATI enhance the transparency of the article? In what ways?
- What dimension of transparency (data access, analytical transparency, etc.) did the author aimed to address? How effective it was?
- How does (or doesn't) ATI allow the author to meet some key elements of analytic transparency:
 - how they know what they claim to know,
 - how they got to the claims they make from the evidence they collected
 - how confident they are about the claims they make in light of the evidence they found or did not find.
- Are there places in the article where the author could have made use of ATI but didn't? Where, and how might they have used it?

¹ The same exercise can be used with a wide range of papers that have been annotated using ATI. See <https://qdr.syr.edu/ati/ati-models> for a list.

Exercise 2²

Please read the pieces on process tracing tests and on Bayesian approaches to process tracing (PT) referenced below. Take an empirical piece, or a section of a longer manuscript, that you have written previously that uses process tracing. Re-write it while annotating the evidence with the concrete aim of making more explicit either the logic of PT tests or that of Bayesian analysis. You can also choose to write something completely new.

Readings

* indicates required reading; the other articles are suggested

Process tracing tests:

*Evera, Stephen van. "Hypotheses, Laws, and Theories: A User's Guide." In *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science*, 7–48. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1997.

*Collier, David. "Understanding Process Tracing." *PS: Political Science & Politics* 44, no. 4 (October 2011): 823–30. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096511001429>.

Mahoney, James. "The Logic of Process Tracing Tests in the Social Sciences." *Sociological Methods & Research* 41, no. 4 (November 1, 2012): 570–97. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0049124112437709>.

Bayesian process tracing:

*Bennett, Andrew. "Appendix: Disciplining Our Conjectures: Systematizing Process Tracing with Bayesian Analysis." In *Process Tracing: From Metaphor to Analytic Tool*, edited by Andrew Bennett and Jeffrey T. Checkel, 276–98. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014.

*Fairfield, Tasha, and Andrew E. Charman. "Appendix B. Explicit Bayesian Analysis for Process Tracing." *Political Analysis* 25, no. 3 (July 2017): 363–80. <https://doi.org/10.1017/pan.2017.14>.

Fairfield, Tasha, and Andrew Charman. "A Dialogue with the Data: The Bayesian Foundations of Iterative Research in Qualitative Social Science." *Perspectives on Politics* 17, no. 1 (March 2019): 154–67. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1537592718002177>.

² This is a time-consuming exercise best suited for a small graduate seminar or a course specifically on process tracing.