QDR
QUALITATIVE DATA REPOSITORY

“And I'm wondering how I'll get down those stairs”

The Transparency Agenda and Qualitative Research

https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5036189

IASSIST 2017, May 25, 2017

Sebastian Karcher Dessi Kirilova
QDR, Syracuse University

Everyone Talks about Open Data and Transparency

BITSS

Berkeley Initiative for
Transparency in the Social Sciences

ipa
INNOVATIONS FOR POVERTY ACTION

Research Transparency

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OPEN, TRANSPARENT, AND REPRODUCIBLE SCIENCE
IS STRONGER SCIENCE.

RESEARCH DATA SHARING WITHOUT BARRIERS

RDA
RESEARCH DATA ALLIANCE

ABOUT RDA

PLOS' New Data Policy: Public Access to Data

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DART

DATA ACCESS & RESEARCH TRANSPARENCY

Drivers of Transparency

Data Availability

Journal Policies

The following policy applies to all PLOS journals, unless otherwise noted.

PLOS journals require authors to make all data underlying the findings described in their manuscript fully available without restriction, with rare exception.

When submitting a manuscript online, authors must provide a *Data Availability Statement* describing compliance with PLOS's policy. If the article is accepted for publication, the data availability statement will be published as part of the final article.

Refusal to share data and related metadata and methods in accordance with this policy will be grounds for rejection. PLOS journal

http://journals.plos.org/plosone/s/data-availability

Dissemination and Sharing of Research Results

Funders

NSF DATA SHARING POLICY

Investigators are expected to share with other researchers, at no more than incremental cost and within a reasonable time, the primary data, samples, physical collections and other supporting materials created or gathered in the course of work under NSF grants. Grantees are expected to encourage and facilitate such sharing. See Award & Administration Guide (AAG) Chapter VI.D.4.

NSF DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Proposals submitted or due on or after January 18, 2011, must include a supplementary document of no more than two pages labeled "Data Management Plan". This supplementary document should describe how the proposal will conform to NSF policy on the dissemination and sharing of research results. See Grant Proposal Guide (GPG) Chapter II.C.2.j for full policy implementation.

https://www.nsf.gov/bfa/dias/policy/dmp.jsp

Insecure researchers aren't sharing their data

Posted by Andrew on 4 November 2011, 10:14 am

Norms / peer pressure

Jelte Wicherts writes:

> I thought you might be interested in reading this paper that is to appear this week in PLoS ONE.
>
> In it we [Wicherts, Marjan Bakker, and Dylan Molenaar] show that the willingness to share data from published psychological research is associated both with "the strength of the evidence" (against H0) and the prevalence of errors in the reporting of p-values.
>
> The issue of data archiving will likely be put on the agenda of granting bodies and the APA/APS because of what Diederik Stapel did.

I hate hate hate hate hate when people don't share their data. In fact, that's the subject of my very first column on ethics for Chance magazine. I have a

http://andrewgelman.com/2011/11/04/insecure-researchers-arent-sharing-their-data/

6. Researchers have an ethical obligation to facilitate the evaluation of their evidence-based knowledge claims through data access, production transparency, and analytic transparency so that their work can be tested or replicated.

6.1 Data access: Researchers making evidence-based knowledge claims should reference the data they used to make those claims. If these are data they

Professional Organizations

American Political Science Association

A Guide to Professional Ethics in Political Science

http://www.apsanet.org/portals/54/Files/Publications/APSAEthicsGuide2012.pdf

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DA-RT and Qualitative Research

Area Studies and the Cost of Prematurely Implementing DA-RT

Transparent Explanations, Yes. Public Transcripts and Fieldnotes, No: Ethnographic Research on Public Opinion

Put a DA-RT in it

The Dark Side of DA-RT[1]

The Tyranny of Light

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Whither Qualitative Transparency?

- Costs / Logistics
- Ethical / Legal
- Epistemic / Ontological

Costs / Logistics

• The costs involved with preparing data for archiving vary widely depending on the nature of the evidence. For research that does not involve machine-readable datasets, rendering the original sources or “raw data” in digital form for archiving can impose substantial financial and logistical burdens on researchers. What is the right balance between the costs and the benefits of rendering these types of data accessible? How can a balance be struck that does not systematically favor some modes of political analysis over others? Who should decide how to strike that balance in individual cases?

https://dialogueondart.org/petition/

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Costs / Logistics: Ways Forward

- Funding for data preparation
- Lowering costs with good research practices
- Lowering costs with technology

Ethical / Legal

which political scientists at different programs engage. So, for example, *anyone* who does qualitative methods knows well that field notes are almost always confidential under human subjects provisions within one's university and are thus – literally – *illegal* to share.

http://www.e-ir.info/2016/11/24/methods-war-how-ideas-matter-within-political-science/

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Ethical / Legal: Ways Forward

- Working with IRBs
  - Create awareness for data sharing norms
  - Include in informed consent
- De-identifying qualitative data is (often) possible
- Access restrictions

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Epistemic / Ontological

concerns. Political science needs greater intellectual diversity, not less. As Isaacs points out, the DA-RT protocol is suggestive of a epistemological and methodological disciplining move that will force scholars ever closer into a neopositivist straightjacket.

http://duckofminerva.com/2015/11/put-a-da-rt-in-it.html

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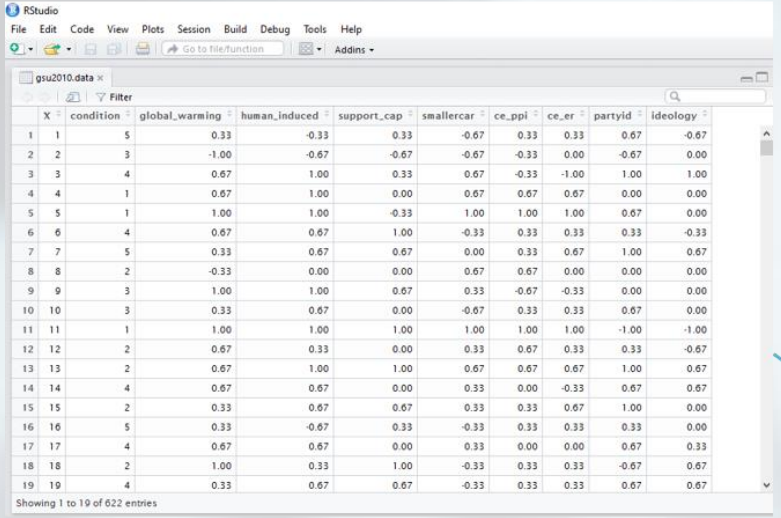
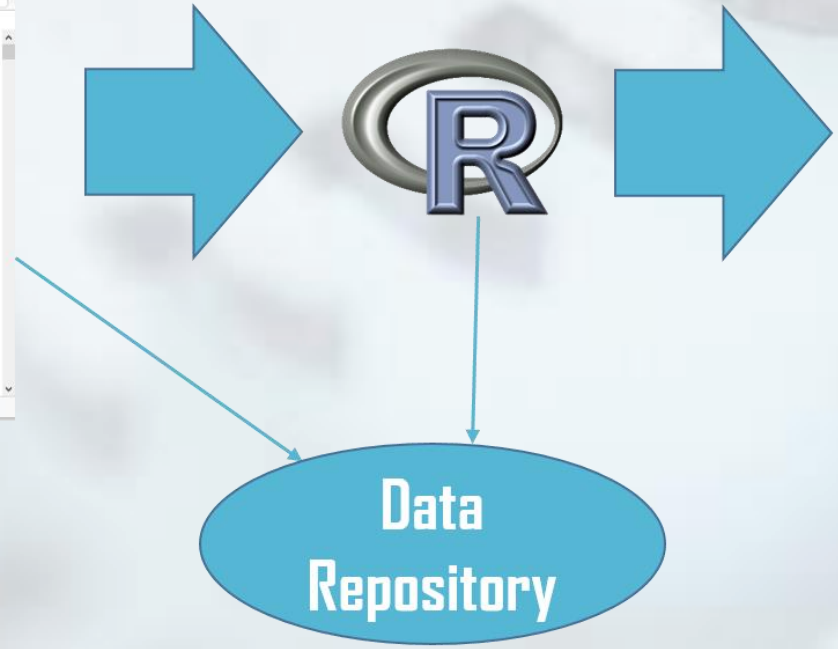
Epistemic / Ontological: Ways Forward

- Find language appropriate for research tradition
- Consultative approach to data sharing
- Data sharing technology that links text to data

Quantitative Transparency



	X	condition	global_warming	human_induced	support_cap	smallercar	ce_ppi	ce_er	partyid	ideology
1	1	5	0.33	-0.33	0.33	-0.67	0.33	0.33	0.67	-0.67
2	2	3	-1.00	-0.67	-0.67	-0.67	-0.33	0.00	-0.67	0.00
3	3	4	0.67	1.00	0.33	0.67	-0.33	-1.00	1.00	1.00
4	4	1	0.67	1.00	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.00
5	5	1	1.00	1.00	-0.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.00
6	6	4	0.67	0.67	1.00	-0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	-0.33
7	7	5	0.33	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.33	0.67	1.00	0.67
8	8	2	-0.33	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	9	3	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.33	-0.67	-0.33	0.00	0.00
10	10	3	0.33	0.67	0.00	-0.67	0.33	0.33	0.67	0.00
11	11	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-1.00	-1.00
12	12	2	0.67	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.67	0.33	0.33	-0.67
13	13	2	0.67	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.67	0.67	1.00	0.67
14	14	4	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.33	0.00	-0.33	0.67	0.67
15	15	2	0.33	0.67	0.67	0.33	0.33	0.67	1.00	0.00
16	16	5	0.33	-0.67	0.33	-0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.00
17	17	4	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.33
18	18	2	1.00	0.33	1.00	-0.33	0.33	0.33	-0.67	0.67
19	19	4	0.33	0.67	0.67	-0.33	0.33	0.33	0.67	0.67



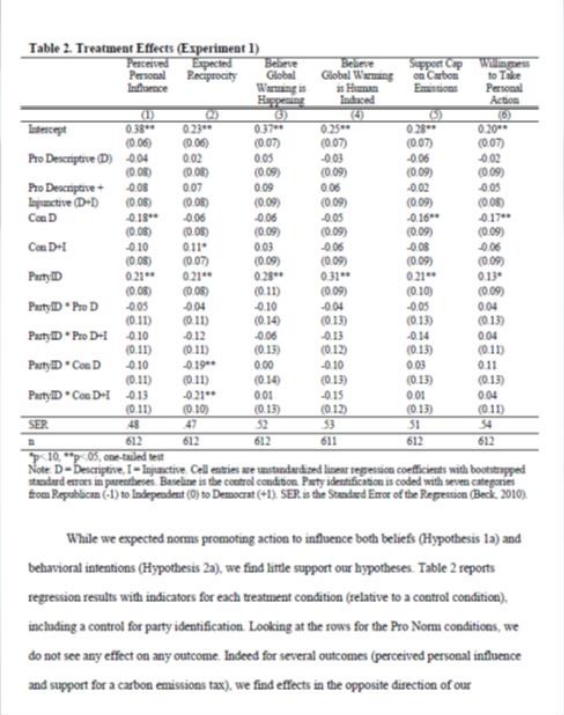


Table 2. Treatment Effects (Experiment 1)

	Perceived Personal Influence	Expected Reciprocity	Believe Global Warming is Happening	Believe Global Warming is Human Induced	Support Cap on Carbon Emissions	Willingness to Take Personal Action
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Intercept	0.38**	0.23**	0.37**	0.25**	0.28**	0.20**
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Pro Descriptive (D)	-0.04	0.02	0.05	-0.03	-0.06	-0.02
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Pro Descriptive + Injunctive (D+I)	-0.08	0.07	0.09	0.06	-0.02	-0.05
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.08)
Con D	-0.18**	-0.06	-0.06	-0.05	-0.16**	-0.17**
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Con D+I	-0.10	0.11*	0.03	-0.06	-0.08	-0.06
	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
PartyID	0.21**	0.21**	0.28**	0.31**	0.21**	0.13*
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.09)
PartyID * Pro D	-0.05	-0.04	-0.10	-0.04	-0.05	0.04
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
PartyID * Pro D+I	-0.10	-0.12	-0.06	-0.13	-0.14	0.04
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.11)
PartyID * Con D	-0.10	-0.19**	0.00	-0.10	0.03	0.11
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
PartyID * Con D+I	-0.13	-0.21**	0.01	-0.15	0.01	0.04
	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.11)
SER	.48	.47	.52	.53	.51	.54
n	612	612	612	611	612	612

*p<.10, **p<.05, one-tailed test
Note: D = Descriptive, I = Injunctive. Cell entries are unstandardized linear regression coefficients with bootstrapped standard errors in parentheses. Baseline is the control condition. Party identification is coded with seven categories from Republican (-1) to Independent (0) to Democrat (+1). SER is the Standard Error of the Regression (Beck, 2010).

While we expected norms promoting action to influence both beliefs (Hypothesis 1a) and behavioral intentions (Hypothesis 2a), we find little support our hypotheses. Table 2 reports regression results with indicators for each treatment condition (relative to a control condition), including a control for party identification. Looking at the rows for the Pro Norm conditions, we do not see any effect on any outcome. Indeed for several outcomes (perceived personal influence and support for a carbon emissions tax), we find effects in the opposite direction of our

Toby Bolsen, Thomas J. Leeper, and Matthew Shapiro. 2014. "Doing What Others Do: Norms, Science, and Collective Action on Global Warming." *American Politics Research* 42(1): 65–89.

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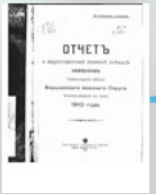
Qualitative Transparency?

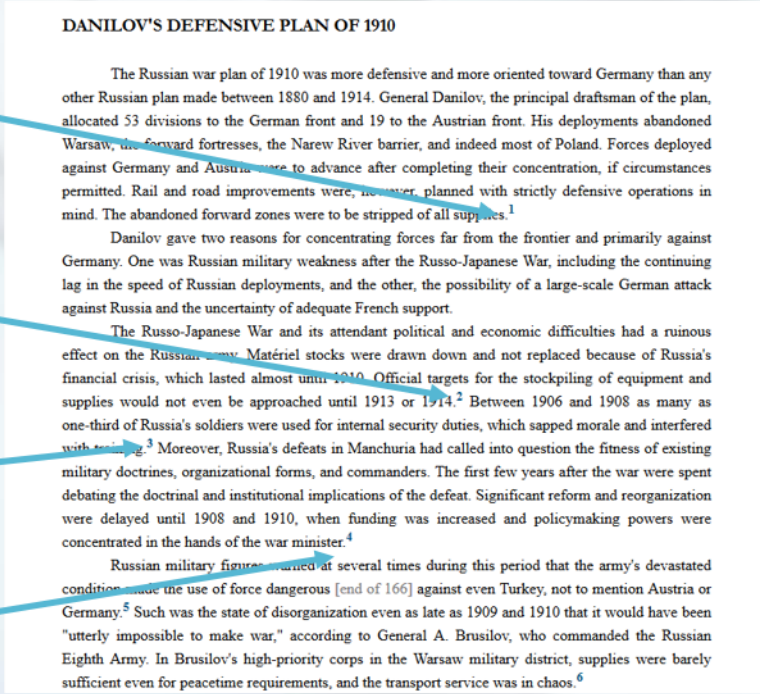


Analysis

Analysis

Analysis

Analysis



DANILOV'S DEFENSIVE PLAN OF 1910

The Russian war plan of 1910 was more defensive and more oriented toward Germany than any other Russian plan made between 1880 and 1914. General Danilov, the principal draftsman of the plan, allocated 53 divisions to the German front and 19 to the Austrian front. His deployments abandoned Warsaw, the forward fortresses, the Narew River barrier, and indeed most of Poland. Forces deployed against Germany and Austria were to advance after completing their concentration, if circumstances permitted. Rail and road improvements were, however, planned with strictly defensive operations in mind. The abandoned forward zones were to be stripped of all supplies.[1]

Danilov gave two reasons for concentrating forces far from the frontier and primarily against Germany. One was Russian military weakness after the Russo-Japanese War, including the continuing lag in the speed of Russian deployments, and the other, the possibility of a large-scale German attack against Russia and the uncertainty of adequate French support.

The Russo-Japanese War and its attendant political and economic difficulties had a ruinous effect on the Russian army. Matériel stocks were drawn down and not replaced because of Russia's financial crisis, which lasted almost until 1910. Official targets for the stockpiling of equipment and supplies would not even be approached until 1913 or 1914.[2] Between 1906 and 1908 as many as one-third of Russia's soldiers were used for internal security duties, which sapped morale and interfered with training.[3] Moreover, Russia's defeats in Manchuria had called into question the fitness of existing military doctrines, organizational forms, and commanders. The first few years after the war were spent debating the doctrinal and institutional implications of the defeat. Significant reform and reorganization were delayed until 1908 and 1910, when funding was increased and policymaking powers were concentrated in the hands of the war minister.[4]

Russian military figures warned at several times during this period that the army's devastated condition made the use of force dangerous [end of 166] against even Turkey, not to mention Austria or Germany.[5] Such was the state of disorganization even as late as 1909 and 1910 that it would have been "utterly impossible to make war," according to General A. Brusilov, who commanded the Russian Eighth Army. In Brusilov's high-priority corps in the Warsaw military district, supplies were barely sufficient even for peacetime requirements, and the transport service was in chaos.[6]

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Annotation for Transparent Inquiry (ATI)

Basis for

Deposited in

Links to

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QUALITATIVE DATA REPOSITORY

hypothes.is

Annotation

Annotation for Transparent Inquiry (ATI) QDR

Full Citation: A. M. Zaionchkovskii, Podgotovka Rossii k imperialisticheskoi voine (Moscow: Gosvoenizdat, 1926), pp. 140, 183-230, 301.

Analysis

Excerpt

Annotation for Transparent Inquiry (ATI) QDR

Full Citation: K. F. Shatsillo, Rossiia pered pervoi mirovoi voinoi: Vooruzhennye sily tsarizma v 1904-1914 gg. (Moscow: Nauka, 1974), p. 15.

Analysis

Excerpt

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ATI in Practice

http://bit.do/qdr-ati-handlin

ur party fails to present a comprehensive

2.2, 1992.5a) and *Brasil Agora* (1993.5).
al from the moderate leadership, see Boletim

ranslations, here and throughout paper, are by the 6

QDR Feb 10

1993.5

Annotation for Transparent Inquiry (ATI) QDR

Full Citation: Brasil Agora. 1993.5. "Adivinhe quem vem para jantar." Collected in Partido dos Trabalhadores Historical Archives, Projeto Memória e História, Fundação Perseu Abramo. Leiden, Netherlands: IDC.

Click to access full source.

Analytic Note: This source provides another piece of evidence for the descriptive claim that the PT's leadership was moving the party in a more pragmatic and moderate direction in the early 1990s. The story demonstrates the many meetings between Lula and major business leaders, as well as the perspective from an important business figure that Lula's private and public images with respect to the business community were quite different.

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