

# Index

- AC. *See* Active Citation
- accuracy, in interview-based case studies, 120  
rewards for, 132–133
- Achen, Christopher, 17–18
- Active Citation (AC), 185  
elements of, 187
- adaptive management, in development policy, 282–286,  
290–291, 297–301
- Allende, Salvadore, 249–250
- American Political Science Association's initiative on Data  
Access and Research Transparency (APSA/DA-  
RT), 180–189
- analytic case studies, 108–110  
analytic narratives, 108  
qualitative comparative analysis, 108–109
- analytic narratives  
in analytic case studies, 108  
case selection criteria, 241–242  
game theory in, 243, 245–246  
definition of, 239  
for development policy and practice, 247–253  
for contract law, 248  
credible commitment hypothesis, 248–249  
debt-credibility hypothesis, 249  
for justice provisions, 248  
for political stability, 249–250  
for power sharing dynamics, 251–252
- limitations of, 244–247  
conjunction, 245–247  
contingency elements, 245–247  
generalization as, 244–245  
surprise elements, 245–247
- mechanisms of, 242–244  
causal, 245  
comparative statics, 243  
deterrence game, 243–244
- modeling in, 241  
from rational choice, 242, 244–245
- overview of, 253–254
- process tracing and, 241
- public goods provision, 240  
sequence identification in, 242–244  
theoretical approach to, 239–241
- analytic transparency, 178–179
- Andrews, Matt, 284
- Annotation for Transparency Initiative (ATI), 186–189  
antecedent condition limits, for decision-makers, 10–12  
Global Delivery Initiative studies, 12  
Innovations for Successful Societies studies, 11–12
- APSA/DA-RT. *See* American Political Science  
Association's initiative on Data Access and  
Research Transparency
- Argentina, case study research in, 12
- ATI. *See* Annotation for Transparency Initiative
- Bangladesh, case study research in, 6
- Barber, Sir Michael, 280
- Battilana, Julie, 77–78
- Bayes nets methods, for causal inference, 34–35
- Bayes Theorem  
in Gerber–Kaplan Model, 55–56  
in program process tracing, 211–216
- Ben Romdhane, Habiba, 233–234
- Bennett, Andrew, 136
- best fit concept, 92
- best practice standards  
in process tracing, 202  
for transparency, 186–189
- bias  
confirmation, 124  
in Illusion of Observational Learning Theorem, 58–59  
in process tracing  
selection bias, 137  
stakeholder biases, 204–205  
in randomized control trials, 88, 91–92  
selection, in interview-based case studies, 137–139  
among favorable respondents, 139  
avoidance of, strategies for, 137–138  
in process tracing case studies, 137  
through self-censorship, 138–139
- biomedicine, external validity problem and, 91–92
- Bird, Alexander, 37–38

- Blair, Tony, 280  
 Bradburn, Norma, 129
- Carpenter, Daniel, 3–4, 245
- CAR-T therapy. *See* chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy
- Cartwright, Nancy, 16–17, 60, 87
- case study research  
   antecedent condition limits, for decision-makers, 10–12  
     Global Delivery Initiative studies, 12  
     Innovations for Successful Societies studies, 11–12  
   in Argentina, 12  
   in Bangladesh, 6  
   causal mechanisms in, identification of, 5–7  
     inductive generalization and, 7  
     qualitative methods, 5  
     quantitative methods, 5  
   deviant cases, 14–15  
   Global Delivery Initiative, 6  
     antecedent condition limits and, 12  
     strategic structure tactics, 10  
   in India, 3–4  
   in Indonesia, 6  
   Innovations for Successful Societies, 6–7  
     antecedent condition limits and, 11–12  
     outlier cases, 15  
     “rapid results” management practices and, 7  
     strategic structure tactics, 9–10  
     theory testing and, 13–14  
   in Liberia, 9–10  
   outliers in, 14–15  
     in Innovations for Successful Societies studies, 15  
   qualitative methods in, 4–5  
     causal mechanisms in, 5  
     standards for, 16  
   quantitative methods in, 4–5  
     causal mechanisms in, 5  
   rigor in, 16–23  
   in social sciences, 4–5  
   in South Africa, 11–12  
   strategic structure in, elicitation of, 7–10  
     in Global Delivery Initiative studies, 10  
   Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program, 9–10  
   identification of actors in, 8  
   Innovations for Successful Societies studies, 9–10  
   outcomes from, 8  
   World Bank and, 10  
   theoretical approach to, 3–5, 23–24  
   theory testing in, 12–14  
     in collaborative projects, 13  
     in Innovations for Successful Societies studies, 13–14  
     in small-scale observational studies, 14
- Case Study Research (Yin)*, 1–2
- causal claims  
   counterfactuals in, 29  
   definition of, 29–30  
   diagrammatic examples, 40  
   evidence in, 36–38  
     categories of, 39  
     direct, 37–38  
     indirect, 37–38  
     individualized, 31  
     in randomized control trials, 31–36  
   randomized control trials, 46–47  
     effect sizes in, 31–32, 33–34  
     individualized evidence and, 31–36  
     interactive/support variables in, 32–33  
     methodology of, 34–35  
     premises for, 35–36  
   Rubin/Holland analysis, 48–49  
   situation-specific causal equations model, 40–46, 49–50  
     characteristics of, 43  
     construction of, 41–42  
     INUS conditions, 42–43  
     potential outcomes equation, 41, 43–44  
     qualitative principles in, 44–46  
   theoretical approach to, 29–31  
   uncertainty in, 47
- causal density, 95–101  
   classification of activities, 100  
   complexity theory, 96–97, 98  
   in integrated framework, for external validity, 106–107  
   operationalization of, 98–99
- causal inference. *See also* process tracing  
   in comparative case study research, 149–158
- causal mechanisms  
   of analytic narratives, 245  
   identification of, 5–7  
     inductive generalization and, 7  
     qualitative methods for, 5  
     quantitative methods for, 5  
   philosophy of science and, 196–199  
     causal realism, 197–198  
     critical realism, 197–198  
     scientific realism, 197–198
- causal realism, 197–198
- causality  
   for complex development programs, 110–111  
   contextual, 94  
   counterfactuals and, 29–30  
   causes of effects, effects of causes as distinct from, 147
- CCTs programs. *See* conditional cash transfer programs
- ensorship. *See* self-censorship
- change. *See* theory of change
- Checkel, Jeffrey, 201–202
- chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy (CAR-T therapy), 76–77

- Chung, Park, 249
- Collingwood, R. J., 179
- Community-driven development programs, 89
- community scorecards, in positive deviance cases, 234
- comparative case study research. *See also* process tracing
- case selection methods, 143–149
    - Method of Agreement, 143, 145–146
    - Method of Difference, 143, 145–146, 147
    - before process tracing, 144–147
    - with process tracing, 147–149
    - regression framework in, 146–147
  - econometric methods, 142–143
  - equifinality
    - in inductive case selection, 165–170
    - in process tracing, risks with, 156–158
  - inductive case selection, 158–171
    - case selection factors, 159–161
    - deviant cases in, 161
    - equifinality in, 165–170
    - generalizability in, 162–165, 169
    - scope conditions in, 165–170
    - temporal dynamics in, 158–159
  - overview of, 170–171
  - selection bias, 142
  - shadow cases in, 158
  - theoretical approach to, 142–144
    - in process tracing, 149–158
- Comparative Politics* (Lasswell), 142
- comparative sequential analysis. *See also* comparative case study research
- comparative statics, 243
- complex development programs. *See also* external validity problem
- analytic case studies, 108–110
  - analytic narratives, 108
    - qualitative comparative analysis, 108–109
  - best fit concept, 92
  - causal density, 95–101
    - classification of activities, 100
    - complexity theory, 96–97, 98
    - in integrated framework, for external validity, 106–107
    - operationalization of, 98–99
  - causality for, 110–111
  - conditional cash transfer programs, 101
  - construct validity problem, 88
  - identification strategies, 88
  - implementation capability, 95–96, 101–102
    - in integrated framework, for external validity, 106–107
  - internal validity problem, 88, 106, 110–111
  - 'key facts' about, 87–90, 95–107
    - implementation capability, 95–96, 101–102, 106–107
    - reasoned expectations for, 95–96, 102–107
  - in public sector, 110–111
  - quality improvement collaboratives, 92
  - quasi-experimental designs and, 88
    - external validity of, 89
  - randomized control trials and, 88–89
    - bias in, 88, 91–92
    - external validity of, 89
  - reasoned expectations for, 95–96, 102–106
    - impact trajectories, 103–105
    - in integrated framework, for external validity, 106–107
- complexity theory, 96–97, 98
- Concours Qualité* (CQ) program, 231–232
- conditional cash transfer (CCTs) programs, 101
- confirmation bias, in interview-based case studies, 124
- conjunctions, in analytic narratives, 245–247
- constant conjunction, 197
- construct validity problem, 88
- contextual causality, 94
- contingency elements, in analytic narratives, 245–247
- contingent generalizations, 66–67
- contract law, 248
- contribution analysis, 196. *See also* program evaluation
- conventional footnotes, 181–183
- counterfactuals
  - in causal claims, 29
  - causality and, 29–30
- CQ program. *See Concours Qualité* program
- credible commitment hypothesis, 248–249
- critical realism, 197–198
- cross-case comparisons, process tracing in, 206–207
  - in least-similar cases, 207
  - in most-similar cases, 206–207
- Darwin, Charles, 73
- data archiving, 181, 184–185
- data transparency, 178
- DDD program. *See* "Doing Development Differently" program
- Deaton, Angus, 33–34
- debt-credibility hypothesis, 249
- decision-making. *See* antecedent condition limits
- deductive reasoning, in program evaluation, 208–209
- Deductive-Nomological (D-N) Model, 197
- delivery challenges, in organizational learning, 263–264
- deterrence game, 243–244
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), 265–268, 269–277
- development policy and practices, cases studies and. *See also* government policy initiatives
- analytic narratives for, 247–253
  - for contract law, 248
  - credible commitment hypothesis, 248–249
  - debt-credibility hypothesis, 249

- for justice provisions, 248
- for political stability, 249–250
- for power sharing dynamics, 251–252
- application of
  - in case discussions, 294–297
  - useful qualities for, 286–294
- citizen outcomes from, 290–291
- collaboration in, 290–291
- evidence for, 290–291
- Global Delivery Initiative, 1, 286–294
- implementation of, 280–281
  - adaptive management in, 282–286, 290–291, 297–301
  - “Doing Development Differently” program, 284–285
  - problem-driven iterative adaptation, 284, 298–299
  - science of delivery and, 282–286
- Innovations for Successful Societies, 12–13, 286–294
- leadership for change in, 290–291
- in legal research methods, 1–2
- mechanism-based generalization for, 74
- overview of, 301–302
- as pedagogical tool, 1–2
- policy-relevant process tracing, 206
- political will and, 292
- positive deviance cases, 220–227, 234–235
- “rapid results” management practices, 7
- scope conditions and, 292–293
- theoretical approach to, 1–3
- transparency in, 176–177, 180
- World Bank Development Research Group, 2–3
- development programs. *See* community driven development programs; complex development programs; *specific programs*
- deviant case studies, 14–15. *See also* positive deviance cases
  - in inductive case selection, 161
- diffusion, in positive deviance cases, 224
- direct evidence, in causal claims, 37–38
- D-N Model. *See* Deductive-Nomological Model
- “Doing Development Differently” (DDD) program, 284–285
- Dorado, Silvia, 77–78
- Ebola Outbreak case study, generalization in, 70–72, 73–74
- eclectic theories, for transparency, 180
- ecological inference problem, 64–65, 66
  - frequentist statistical analysis and, 199–200
- econometrics, 94–95
  - in comparative case study research, 142–143
- educational programs, process tracing for, 208–209
- effect sizes, in randomized control trials, 31–32, 33–34
- effects of causes, causes of effects as distinct from, 147
- Ellickson, Robert, 3–4
- equifinality, in comparative case study research
  - in inductive case selection, 165–170
  - in process tracing, risks with, 156–158
- ethical constraints, on transparency, 188
- evidence
  - in causal claims, 36–38
  - categories of, 39
  - direct evidence, 37–38
  - indirect evidence, 37–38
  - individualized evidence, 31
  - in randomized control trials, 31–36
  - for development policy and practices, 290–291
  - in interview-based case studies, integrating differences in, 133–137
  - in process tracing, 206
- explicit knowledge, in organizational learning, 263
- external validity problem, for complex development programs, 88, 89–95, 106
  - in biomedicine, 91–92
  - causal density and, 106–107
  - econometrics and, 94–95
  - in health research, 92–93
  - implementation capability, 106–107
  - implementation strategies, 93–94
  - in psychology, 90–91
  - in quasi-experimental designs, 89
  - in randomized control trials, 89
  - reasoned expectations, 106–107
- feedback. *See* nondirective feedback
- Ferguson, Niall, 243
- Feynman, Richard, 178
- Fishbone Diagram, 300
- Flyvbjerg, Bent, 62–63
- The Forest Ranger* (Kaufman), 3–4
- The Forging of Bureaucratic Autonomy* (Carpenter), 3–4
- frequentist framework, 75–76
  - for statistical analysis, 67–68
- frequentist statistical analysis
  - ecological inference problem and, 199–200
  - framework for, 67–68
  - process tracing compared to, 199–200
- Frieden, Tom, 134
- fsQCA. *See* fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis
- fundamental problem of causal inference, 65
- fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA), 68
- game theory, 243, 245–246
- GDI. *See* Global Delivery Initiative
- Gelsinger, Jesse, 77–78
- GEMAP. *See* Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program
- generalization, in case studies
  - in analytic narratives, 244–245
  - case selection and, 75
  - in Ebola Outbreak case, 70–72, 73–74

- generalization, in case studies (cont.)  
 error terms and, 75  
 frequentist framework, 75–76  
   for statistical analysis, 67–68  
 fundamental problem of causal inference, 65  
 fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis, 68  
 in inductive case selection, 162–165, 169  
 in least-likely case studies, 69–72  
 mechanism-based, 72–78  
   for chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy, 76–77  
   immediate kinship relations, 73  
   for individual cases, 74–75  
   for policy decisions, 74  
 in most-likely case studies, 69–72  
 overview of, 83–84  
 process tracing and, 75–76  
 Qualitative Comparative Analysis, 78–79  
 from statistical analysis, 63–68  
   contingent generalizations, 66–67  
   ecological inference problem and, 64–65, 66  
   frequentist framework, 67–68  
   in individual cases, 65–66  
   interaction effects, 64–65  
   learning and, 64–65  
   selection effects, 64–65  
   Stable Unit Treatment Value Assumption, 64  
 in ‘typical’ cases, 68–69  
 typological theorizing, 78–83  
   building block approach, 83  
   classification of extant historical cases, 81, 82–83  
   construction of, 79–80  
   independent variable identification, 80  
   outcome expectations, 81–82  
   typological spaces in, 80–81
- Gerber–Kaplan Model, for RCTs, 53–56  
 Bayes Theorem in, 55–56  
 parameters in, 55
- GIZ. *See* Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- Global Delivery Initiative (GDI)  
 case study research by, 6  
   antecedent condition limits and, 12  
   strategic structure tactics, 10  
 development policy and practices, 1, 286–294  
 organizational learning under, in development agencies, 267–268  
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, 265–268, 269–277  
 Millions Learning Project, 265–268, 269–277  
 Ministry of Finance of the People’s Republic of China, 265–268, 269–277
- Good Government in the Tropics* (Tendler), 3–4
- Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP), 9–10
- government policy initiatives, transparency for, 176–177, 180
- group learning, in development agencies, 262
- Hardie, Jeremy, 87
- Hawthorn effects, 91–92. *See also* bias
- Health Care Accreditation Council (HCAC), 228
- health research, external validity problem, 92–93
- Heckman, James, 88
- Helmke, Gretchen, 245–246
- Hempel, Carl, 197
- Hill, Sir Austin Bradford, 76
- Hirschman, Albert, 87
- Hume, David, 197, 206
- hyperlinks to online sources, for transparency enhancement, 183–184
- Illusion of Experimental Learning Theorem, 59
- Illusion of Observational Learning Theorem, 56–59  
 biases in, 58–59  
 context on, role of, 57–58  
 heterogeneity of treatment effects, 57–58
- impact trajectories, 103–105
- implementation capability, 95–96, 101–102  
 in integrated framework, for external validity, 106–107
- In Search of Excellence*, 78
- India, case study research in, 3–4
- indirect evidence, in causal claims, 37–38
- individual learning, in development agencies, 262
- individualized evidence, in causal claims, 31
- Indonesia, case study research in, 6
- inductive case selection, 158–171  
 case selection factors, 159–161  
 deviant cases in, 161  
 equifinality in, 165–170  
 generalizability in, 162–165, 169  
 scope conditions in, 165–170  
 temporal dynamics in, 158–159
- inductive generalization, 7
- inductive theories, for transparency, 180
- Innovations for Successful Societies (ISS), 281  
 case study research by, 6–7  
   antecedent condition limits and, 11–12  
   outlier cases, 15  
   “rapid results” management practices and, 7  
   strategic structure tactics, 9–10  
   theory testing and, 13–14  
   development policy and practices and, 12–13, 286–294  
   interview-based case studies, 119–120
- inspirational justifications, for positive deviance cases, 223–225
- interaction effects, 64–65
- internal validity problem, 88, 106, 110–111
- interorganizational learning, in development agencies, 262

- interview-based case studies  
 accuracy in, 120  
   rewards for, 132–133  
 evidence in, integrating differences in, 133–137  
 Innovations for Successful Societies, 119–120  
 interview setting, 121  
 interviewee exposure to subject matter, 121  
 nondirective feedback, 132–133  
 overview of, 139  
 in qualitative case studies, 139  
 in quantitative case studies, 139  
 questions, role of  
   order of questions, 131–132  
   for specificity, 128–129  
 recall improvement, 127–133  
   crisis atmosphere as factor for, 130–131  
   goal-setting for, 128  
   passage of time as influence on, 129–130  
   in structured interviews, 128  
 selection bias, 137–139  
   among favorable respondents, 139  
   avoidance of, strategies for, 137–138  
   in process tracing case studies, 137  
   through self-censorship, 138–139  
 as social science research, 121–127  
   arbitration among competing statements, theory and, 126–127  
   confirmation bias, 124  
   interview focus, theory and, 122–124  
   interview process, theory and, 124–126  
   theory of change, 123–124  
 specificity in, 127–133  
   passage of time as influence on, 129–130  
   questions for, 128–129  
   subject matter in, 120–121  
 INUS conditions, in SCEM, 42–43  
 ISS. *See* Innovations for Successful Societies
- Johnson, Samuel, 127
- Jordan, positive deviance cases in, 227–231  
 community scorecards in, 234  
 data collection in, 230–231  
 Health Care Accreditation Council, 228  
 mixed methods research design for, 233–234  
 social networks in, role of, 229–230  
 justice provisions, 248
- Kaufman, Herbert, 3–4  
 Kruk, Margaret, 233–234
- Lasswell, Harold, 142  
 learning, generalization and, 64–65  
*Learning from Strangers* (Weiss), 122  
 least-likely case studies, generalization in, 69–72  
 least-similar cases, in cross-case comparisons, 207  
 legal constraints, on transparency, 188  
 legal research methods, in development policy and practices, 1–2  
 Liberia, case study research in, 9–10  
 logistical constraints, on transparency, 188  
 Lust, Ellen, 233–234
- mechanism-based generalization, 72–78  
   for chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy, 76–77  
   immediate kinship relations, 73  
   for individual cases, 74–75  
   for policy decisions, 74  
 Medecins sans frontieres (MSF), 70  
 Method of Agreement, 143, 145–146  
 Method of Difference, 143, 145–146, 147  
 methodological justifications, for positive deviance cases, 221–223  
 microfinance programs, process tracing for, 208  
 Mill, John Stuart, 143–149. *See also* comparative case study research  
   causes of effects as distinct from effects of causes, 147  
 Millions Learning Project, 265–268, 269–277  
 Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (MoF), 265–268, 269–277  
 mixed methods research design, for positive deviance cases, 233–234  
 MoF. *See* Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China  
 Morocco, positive deviance cases in, 231–234  
   community scorecards in, 234  
   *Concours Qualité* program, 231–232  
   mixed methods research design for, 233–234  
 most-likely case studies, generalization in, 69–72  
 most-similar cases, in cross-case comparisons, 206–207  
 MSF. *See* Medecins sans frontieres
- National Science Foundation (NSF), 181, 184  
 nondirective feedback, 132–133  
 NSF. *See* National Science Foundation
- Order Without Law* (Ellickson), 3–4  
 organizational learning, in development agencies, 260–265  
   analysis of, 276–277  
   case studies for, 265–276  
     Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), 265–268, 269–277  
     Global Delivery Initiative, 265, 267–268  
     Millions Learning Project, 265–268, 269–277  
     Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China, 265–268, 269–277  
     World Bank, 270–273, 276–277  
   environmental factors for, 261–262

- organizational learning, in development agencies (cont.)  
 for group learning, 262  
 for individual learning, 262  
 for inter-organizational learning, 262  
 for organizational learning, 262, 269–271  
 motivation for, 260–261, 265–268  
 external factors, 261  
 internal factors, 261  
 practical use for, strategies for, 264–265  
 theoretical approach to, 258–260  
 types of knowledge, 263, 271–273  
 delivery challenges, 263–264  
 explicit knowledge, 263  
 technical knowledge, 263
- outliers, in case study research, 14–15  
 in Innovations for Successful Societies studies, 15
- Pavone, Tommaso, 120
- Pawson, Ray, 197
- PDIA. *See* problem-driven iterative adaptation
- philosophy of science  
 causal mechanisms and, 196–199  
 causal realism, 197–198  
 critical realism, 197–198  
 scientific realism, 197–198  
 process tracing and, 196–199
- policy-relevant process tracing, 206
- Portes, Alejandro, 13
- positive deviance cases  
 case selection, 225–227  
 regression line approach, 226  
 definition of, 220–221  
 development policy through, 220–227, 234–235  
 diffusion in, 224  
 in Jordan, 227–231  
 community scorecards in, 234  
 data collection in, 230–231  
 Health Care Accreditation Council, 228  
 mixed methods research design for, 233–234  
 social networks in, role of, 229–230  
 justifications for, 221–225  
 inspirational, 223–225  
 methodological, 221–223  
 measurement of, 226–227  
 in Morocco, 231–234  
 community scorecards in, 234  
*Concours Qualité* program, 231–232  
 mixed methods research design for, 233–234  
 operationalization of, 220–221  
 process tracing techniques in, 223  
 theoretical approach to, 219–220  
 in Tunisia, 233–234
- potential outcomes equation, in SCEM, 41, 43–44
- power sharing dynamics, 251–252
- prediction studies, 180
- problem-driven iterative adaptation (PDIA), 284, 298–299
- process tracing, 75–76  
 alternative explanations for, 202–204  
 goals of, 204  
 for program outcomes, 203–204  
 analytic narratives and, 241  
 best practices in, 202  
 bias in  
 selection bias, 137  
 stakeholder biases, 204–205  
 in comparative case study research, 147–149  
 causal inference and, 149–158  
 equifinal causal processes, risks with, 156–158  
 independence in, 148–149  
 methods prior to, 144–147  
 paced processes in, risks with, 153–155  
 role of theory in, 149–158  
 temporal order in, 150–152  
 unit heterogeneity in, 148–149  
 conclusiveness of, 209–210  
 in cross-case comparisons, 206–207  
 in least-similar cases, 207  
 in most-similar cases, 206–207
- Deductive-Nomological Model, 197
- definition of, 199–201
- evidence gathering in, 206
- frequentist statistical analysis compared to, 199–200
- philosophy of science, 196–199
- policy-relevant, 206
- in positive deviance cases, 223
- taxonomy of types, 203
- theoretical approach to, 201–210
- production transparency, 179
- program evaluation, process tracing for  
 Bayesian logic in, 211–216  
 deductive reasoning in, 208–209  
 in educational programs, 208–209  
 in microfinance, 208  
 overview of, 216  
 replication crisis, 195  
 social science process tracing compared to, 210–216  
 program designers' role in, 210–211  
 program indicators, 210  
 start times for, 205
- psychology, external validity problem for, 90–91
- public goods provision, 240
- QCA. *See* Qualitative Comparative Analysis
- QDR. *See* Qualitative Data Repository
- QICs. *See* quality improvement collaboratives
- Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), 78–79  
 analytic case studies, 108–109  
 fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis, 68

- Qualitative Data Repository (QDR), 181, 184
- qualitative methods, 4–5
- for causal mechanisms, 5
  - in interview-based case studies, 139
  - standards for, 16
- quality improvement collaboratives (QICs), 92
- quantitative methods, 4–5
- for causal mechanisms, 5
  - in interview-based case studies, 139
- questions, in interview-based case studies
- order of questions, 131–132
  - for specificity, 128–129
- randomized control trials (RCTs), 16–17
- causal claims and, 46–47
    - effect sizes in, 31–32, 33–34
    - individualized evidence and, 31–36
    - interactive/support variables in, 32–33
    - methodology of, 34–35
    - premises for, 35–36
  - complex development programs and, 88–89
    - bias in, 88, 91–92
    - external validity of, 89
  - Gerber–Kaplan Model, 53–56
    - Bayes Theorem in, 55–56
    - parameters in, 55
  - historical development of, 52–53
  - Illusion of Experimental Learning Theorem, 59
  - Illusion of Observational Learning Theorem, 56–59
    - biases in, 58–59
    - context on, role of, 57–58
    - heterogeneity of treatment effects, 57–58
    - limitations of, 53
    - plausible counterarguments in, 60
  - “rapid results” management practices, 7
  - rational choice, 242, 244–245
  - RCTs. *See* randomized control trials
  - reasoned expectations, 95–96, 102–106
    - impact trajectories, 103–105
    - in integrated framework, for external validity, 106–107
  - recall improvement, in interview case studies, 127–133
    - crisis atmosphere as factor for, 130–131
    - goal-setting for, 128
    - passage of time as influence on, 129–130
    - in structured interviews, 128
  - replication crisis, 195
  - Rosen, Jay, 133–134
  - Rubin/Holland analysis, of causal claims, 48–49
- Salhi, Carmel, 233–234
- SCEM. *See* situation-specific causal equations model
- science of delivery, 280, 282–286
- scientific realism, 197–198
- scope conditions
- for development policy and practices, 292–293
  - in inductive case selection, 165–170
- selection bias
- in comparative case study research, 142
  - in interview-based case studies, 137–139
    - among favorable respondents, 139
    - avoidance of, strategies for, 137–138
    - in process tracing case studies, 137
    - through self-censorship, 138–139
  - in process tracing, 137
- selection effects, 64–65
- self-censorship, selection bias through, 138–139
- shadow cases, in comparative case study
- research, 158
- Sirleaf, Ellen, 134
- situation-specific causal equations model (SCEM), 40–46, 49–50
- characteristics of, 43
  - construction of, 41–42
  - INUS conditions, 42–43
  - potential outcomes equation, 41, 43–44
  - qualitative principles in, 44–46
- Skocpol, Theda, 156–157
- Smith, Adam, 248
- social science, interview-based case studies as, 121–127
- arbitration among competing statements, theory and, 126–127
  - confirmation bias, 124
  - interview focus, theory and, 122–124
  - interview process, theory and, 124–126
  - theory of change, 123–124
- social science process tracing, 210–216
- program designers’ role in, 210–211
  - program indicators, 210
- South Africa, case study research in, 11–12
- specificity, in interview-based case studies, 127–133
- passage of time as influence on, 129–130
  - questions for, 128–129
- Stable Unit Treatment Value Assumption, 64
- stakeholder biases, in process tracing, 204–205
- States and Social Revolutions* (Skocpol), 156–157
- technical knowledge, in organizational learning, 263
- temporal order, process tracing and, 150–152
- Tendler, Judith, 3–4
- theory of change, 123–124
- theory testing, in case study research, 12–14
- in collaborative projects, 13
  - in Innovations for Successful Societies studies, 13–14
  - in small-scale observational studies, 14
- Tilley, Nick, 197
- Toyota ‘Five Whys’, 298–299
- transparency, in qualitative social science
- advantages of, 179–180

- transparency, in qualitative social science (cont.)  
  American Political Science Association's initiative on  
    Data Access and Research Transparency, 180–189  
  anonymous sources and, 188  
  best practice standards of, 186–189  
  dimensions of, 178–180  
    analytic transparency, 178–179  
    data transparency, 178  
    production transparency, 179  
  eclectic theories, 180  
  enhancement strategies for, practical options for,  
    180–189  
    Active Citation, 185, 187  
    Annotated Transparency Initiative, 186–189  
    casual process observations in, 185  
    through conventional footnotes, 181–183  
    through data archiving, 181, 184–185  
    through hyperlinks to online sources, 183–184  
  ethical constraints, 188  
  government policy and, 176–177, 180  
  inductive theories, 180  
  legal constraints, 188  
  logistical constraints, 188  
  National Science Foundation, as data repository,  
    181, 184  
  overview of, 189  
  in prediction studies, 180  
    at Qualitative Data Repository, 181, 184  
    theoretical approach to, 176–177  
  Tunisia, positive deviance cases in, 233–234  
  'typical' cases, generalization in, 68–69  
  typological theorizing, 78–83  
    building block approach, 83  
    classification of extant historical cases, 81, 82–83  
    construction of, 79–80  
    independent variable identification, 80  
    outcome expectations, 81–82  
    typological spaces in, 80–81
- uncertainty, in causal claims, 47  
unit heterogeneity, in comparative case study research,  
  148–149
- Wade, Robert, 3–4  
Weiss, Robert, 122  
Whitehead, Emily, 76–77  
Widner, Jennifer, 70  
Woolcock, Michael, 70, 120–121  
World Bank  
  case study research by, strategic structure for, 10  
  organizations learning in, 270–273, 276–277  
World Bank Development Research Group, 2–3
- Yin, Robert, 1–2