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Comparative Politics in CEE¹: Variable Descriptions

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The aim is to collect information on all articles published in the field of comparative politics since 1990 in the major journal(s) of each country in the region of Central and Eastern Europe.

Before turning to the detailed set of questions outlined below, this requires the following steps:

- (1) compile a list of political science journal in the country that you investigate, and identify the major journal for political science in this country. We endeavour to code articles from the major political science journal, selecting articles from the period of 1990-2009, and from every second year (1990, 1992, 1994, etc.).
- (2) Overall, the selected journal shall include a minimum 20 journal issues over 20 years (1990-2009), and cover the whole period during which the journal has been published. If the main journal does not appear regularly, or not over the whole period, re-discuss the case selection with us.
- (3) In case this major journal is NOT simultaneously a purely comparative politics journal – a quite likely scenario – identify all articles that fall into the field of comparative politics*, starting with 1990 and in every second year to follow (1992, 1994, etc).
- (4) After that, answer the questions for each identified article.

** As comparative politics, we understand any study that attempts at answering a question by using empirical evidence from at least two different cases, where cases do not have to be, but often are, countries, looking not only at domestic politics of the country where the researcher is located.*

First step: country and journal information

Country

Country in which journals are published.

Country_code

Two letter code.

AL = Albania; AM = Armenia; BA = Bosnia & Herzegovina; BG = Bulgaria; CZ = Czech Republic; EE = Estonia; GE = Georgia; HR = Croatia; HU = Hungary; KS = Kosovo; LT = Lithuania; LV = Latvia; MD = Moldova; ME = Montenegro; MK = Macedonia; PL = Poland; RO = Romania; RU = Russia; RS = Serbia; SI = Slovenia; SK = Slovak Republic; UA = Ukraine

¹ Template adapted from Gerry Munck and Richard Snyder

Pol_Inst

Names of institutions in which Political Science is taught. If more than one, separate names with , (e.g. CEU, Corvinus)

Pol_Fac

Total number of faculty members working at Political Science institutes (based on the list of institutions, Pol_Inst), and at further Universities or National Research Institutes (Academy of Science, etc) that are specialised in research in Political Science.

Journal_No

Total number of political science journals in that country at the end of 2009.

Journal_name – in original language

List the name of the identified journals. (If the name changed over the period, indicate the current name, and earlier names in [brackets].)

If there are major journals specialised in the politics of the country, but edited abroad, list them, identified with an asterix. (For instance, the Journal of Baltic Studies, edited in the US, is one of the main journals for Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian politics.) Do not include journals with a large regional focus that occasionally include articles on your country.

Journal_code

Four-letter-code, consisting of country code and journal code. (Use country-twoletter-code plus own two-digit code)

Journal_major

Identify the journal (or several journals) that are considered to be the major political science journal in the country.

Journal_field

Mention the specialisation/field of the journal. (For instance, political philosophy, public policy, comparative politics, legislative studies, election studies, etc. – or general politics).

Non-major journals: only if field is generally known, or obvious from the title of the journal. Leave open if a non-major journal is not attached to a specific field, or attachment unknown.

Journal_school

Only for major journal(s): mention if the journal is known* to belong to a certain philosophical / methodological school (i.e. only covers quantitative analyses, critical thought, etc.)

* Only if information is widely known. No need for in-depth research.

Journal_editor

Only for major journal(s): identify the teaching/research institution of the current editor(s).

Journal_affiliation

Only for major journal(s): Is this journal particularly linked to this institution? If yes, name the type of link. (Journal belongs to institution; editors are regularly linked to this institution, etc.).

* Only if information is widely known. No need for in-depth research.

Journal_years

Only for major journal(s): In the period of 1990-2009, year(s) in which the journal was published.

Journal_changes

Only for major journal(s): List, if there are known* major changes to the journal, for one of the above questions (institutional link, specialisation, etc.).

* Only if information is widely known. No need for in-depth research.

Article Identification and Placement

Year

Year of publication of article (Eg. 1992, 2004, etc.)

Journal_code

Short code identifying each journal. (Use country-twoletter-code plus own two-digit code)

Title (in original language)

The first four words of the title of the article, at least

Lead Article

Is the article the lead article in the journal?

1 = Yes

2 = No

Author/s

Surname

The surname of the first author

Initial

The initial of the first author

N_Authors

The total number of authors contributing to the publication

Gender

The sex of the author or authors. (If there is more than one author, select multiple values separated by a comma. Eg. F, M)

F = Female

M = Male

Discipline

The discipline of the author or authors. (If there is more than one author, select multiple values separated by a comma. Eg. 1, 1)

1 = Political science

2 = Sociology

3 = Economics

4 = History

5 = Other

Affiliation

The affiliation of the author or authors. (If there is more than one author, select multiple values separated by a comma. Eg. CEU, Corvinus)

Name of university or college, etc.

Affiliation_Type

The type of institution with which the author or authors are affiliated (If there is more than one author, select multiple values separated by a comma. Eg. 2, 5)

1 = local universities

2 = local non-university

3 = Foreign based

Foreign_Location

If an author or authors is/are foreign based, what is their location? (If there is more than one foreign-based author, select multiple values separated by a comma. Eg. 2, 5)

1 = Western Europe

2 = Visegrad countries, not Czech or Slovak Republic (Hungary, Poland))

3 = former Soviet Republics, excluding Baltic states (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)

4= Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)

5 = Czech or Slovak Republic or former Czechoslovakia

6 = former Yugoslav Republics (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Macedonia)

7 = South-East Europe, not former Yugoslav (Albania, Bulgaria, Romania)

8 = East Asia (China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Tibet)

9 = South East Asia (Bali, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam)

- 10 = South Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)
- 11 = Oceania (Australia, New Zealand)
- 12 = Middle East and North Africa
- 13 = Sub-saharan Africa
- 14 = Latin America
- 15 = Caribbean
- 16 = North America (Canada, USA)
- 17 = Other
- 98 = Global

Rank

The rank of the author or authors (If there is more than one author, select multiple values separated by a comma. Eg. 2, 5)

- 1 = Full professor
- 2 = Associate professor
- 3 = Assistant professor
- 4 = Graduate Student
- 5 = Other

Funding

Does the author(s) acknowledge funding in support of the research?

- 1 = No funding acknowledged
- 2 = Funding acknowledged from local funding authority
- 3 = Funding acknowledged from EU funding authority
- 4 = Funding acknowledged from foreign-based funding authority

Scope and Objectives

Question

What is the question or topic that is addressed? (If more than one question is addressed, select multiple values separated by a comma and present them in order of importance . For example, if an article focuses primarily on democratization and secondarily on social movements, write 9, 13.)

- 1 = State formation and state collapse
- 2 = War
- 3 = Revolutions
- 4 = Nationalism
- 5 = Civil wars and violence
- 6 = Ethnicity and ethnic conflict
- 7 = Religion
- 8 = Varieties of political regimes
- 9 = Democratization and democratic breakdowns
- 10 = Elections, voting and electoral rules
- 11 = Political parties

- 12 = Citizen attitudes and political culture
- 13 = Social movements and civil society (includes social capital, strikes and protests)
- 14 = Interest groups (includes business and labor studies)
- 15 = Clientelism
- 16 = Democratic institutions (executive and legislative branches of government)
- 17 = Federalism and decentralization
- 18 = Judiciary
- 19 = Bureaucracy
- 20 = Military and police, including secret services
- 21 = Policy making in general
- 22 = Economic policy and reform (includes the welfare state, the developmental state, neoliberalism and varieties of capitalism)
- 23 = Economic development
- 24 = Globalization (includes cross-national migration)
- 25 = Supranational integration and processes (eg. EU)
- 99 = Other (write in)

Theory_Empirical

Is theory generation and/or empirical analysis the goal? (A theory is understood here to consist of a proposition or set of propositions about how or why the world is as it is. An empirical analysis is understood here to consist of an inquiry based on observable manifestations of a concept or concepts.)

- 1 = Theory generation
- 2 = Both theory generation and empirical analysis
- 3 = Empirical analysis
- 4 = Translation of an article/chapter into local language
- 5 = Review of published literature

(If 1, 4, 5, skip the section on empirical analysis; if 3, 4, 5, skip the section on theory generation.)

Descriptive_Causal

Is the goal to offer descriptions and/or causal account?

NB: Descriptions answer the question, what is the state of the world? Causal accounts answer the question, what explains the outcomes we see in the world? (Hence, what is relevant is whether the research question is causally oriented, not whether the method really allows for a causal account.)

- 1 = Descriptive
- 2 = Both, but primarily descriptive
- 3 = Both, but primarily causal
- 4 = Causal

Theory Generation

Method_Theory

What method is used to generate theory? (If more than one method is used, select multiple values separated by a comma and present them in order of importance. For example, if an article relies primarily on an inductive, qualitative method and secondarily on a deductive, semiformal, method, write 1, 3.)

- 1 = Inductive, qualitative (e.g. open ended interviews, observation, analysis of primary and secondary materials)
- 2 = Inductive, quantitative (e.g. data set mining)
- 3 = Deductive, semiformal or informal
- 4 = Deductive, formal (e.g. game theory)
- 5 = Simulations (e.g. agent-based modeling)
- 99 = Other (write in)

Testable_Hypothesis

Does the theorizing result in a testable hypothesis?

- 1 = Yes (explicit causal model, including a specification of the variables and the relationship among the variables, i.e., the functional form)
- 2 = Not exactly (some discussion of variables but unclear what association is posited)
- 3 = No (unclear what variables are)

Empirical Analysis

Data_New

Are new data for one or several variables presented?

- 1 = Yes (new dataset / new data generated for at least one variable)
- 2 = Previous dataset employed, but updated (for instance, additional country added or additional year, certain variables are partly corrected)
- 3 = No (old data)
- 99 = Data not directly addressed

Data_Formal

Are the analyzed data a formal data set? (A formal data set is a data set with values for all the variables and all the units.)

- 1 = Yes (Though some data may be missing, the analyzed data are listed in the journal, and values are readily apparent), and consist of values for all the units and all the variables.) – or the analysis is carried out quantitatively on a database, which is not publicly accessible.
- 2 = Partial (The analyzed data are accessible (i.e., the values are readily apparent), and consists of values for most of the units and variables.)
- 3 = No (The analyzed data are not accessible (i.e., the values are not readily apparent), or consist of values only on select units and variables.)
- 9 = The analysis does not include variables that are operationalized.

Method_Data_new

If new data is used, what method is used to generate the data? (If more than one method is used, select multiple values separated by a comma and present them in order of importance. For example, if an article relies primarily on a mass survey and secondarily on government sources and official documents, write 8, 3.)

- 1 = Analysis of secondary sources
- 2 = Analysis of newspapers and news sources
- 3 = Analysis of government sources and official documents (includes constitutions, laws, electoral returns, roll call information)
- 4 = Analysis of non-official documents
- 5 = Interviews
- 6 = Focus group
- 7 = Targeted surveys and questionnaires
- 8 = Mass surveys and questionnaires
- 9 = Experiment
- 98 = Analysis relying on different data sources, without systematically naming them.
- 99 = Other (write in)
- NA = no new data

Method_Data

In general (old and new data), what method is used to generate the data? (If more than one method is used, select the data generation method used for the most central variable(s) in the model.)

- 1 = Analysis of secondary sources
- 2 = Analysis of newspapers and news sources
- 3 = Analysis of government sources and official documents (includes constitutions, laws, electoral returns, roll call information)
- 4 = Analysis of non-official documents
- 5 = Interviews
- 6 = Focus group
- 7 = Targeted surveys and questionnaires
- 8 = Mass surveys and questionnaires
- 9 = Experiment
- 98 = Analysis relying on different data sources, without systematically naming them.
- 99 = Other (write in)

Language

In which language is the article written?

- 1 = English
- 2 = German
- 3 = French
- 4 = Spanish

- 5 = Russian
- 6 = Hungarian
- 7 = Polish
- 8 = Czech
- 9 = Slovak
- 10 = Romanian
- 11 = Bulgarian
- 12 = Bosnian, Croatian, Montenegrinian, Serbian (former Serbo-Croatian)
- 13 = Slovenian
- 14 = Macedonian
- 15 = Albanian
- 16 = Ukrainian

99 = other – write in

Foreign_Language

Are non-native language sources used?

- 1 = English
- 2 = German
- 3 = French
- 4 = Spanish
- 5 = Russian
- 6 = Hungarian
- 7 = Polish
- 8 = Czech
- 9 = Slovak
- 10 = Romanian
- 11 = Bulgarian
- 12 = Bosnian, Croatian, Montenegrinian, Serbian (former Serbo-Croatian)

98 = no other languages

99 = other – write in

N_Countries

How many countries are included in the study?

NB: If the cases are not identified, counted, and dealt with formally, number of countries that are addressed explicitly by the study, on which the study relies on.

1, 2, 3 N

1, 2, 3 N Region

From what region or regions of the world are the countries included in the study? If the countries are drawn from more than one region, select multiple values separated by a comma. (Eg. 1, 4, 6 or, if the scope is global, select 14.)

- 1 = Western Europe
- 2 = Visegrad countries, not Czech or Slovak Republic (Hungary, Poland))
- 3 = USSR or former Soviet Republics, excluding Baltic states (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)
 - 4 = Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)
 - 5 = Czech or Slovak Republic or former Czechoslovakia
 - 6 = former Yugoslav Republics (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Macedonia), or former SFRJ
- 7 = South-East Europe, not former Yugoslav (Albania, Bulgaria, Romania)
 - 8 = East Asia (China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Tibet)
 - 9 = South East Asia (Bali, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam)
 - 10 = South Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)
 - 11 = Oceania (Australia, New Zealand)
 - 12 = Middle East and North Africa
 - 13 = Sub-saharan Africa
 - 14 = Latin America
 - 15 = Caribbean
 - 16 = North America (Canada, USA)
 - 17 = Other
 - 98 = Global

Time

How many years are covered by the study?

- 1 = $n < 1$ year
- 2 = $1 \leq n < 5$
- 3 = $5 \leq n < 20$
- 4 = $20 \leq n < 50$
- 5 = $n \geq 50$ years
- 6 = not made explicit / not relevant for the study

Unit_Observation

If observations are made on a unit other than the country, what is this unit of observation? (If there is more than one response is applicable, select multiple values separated by a comma [Eg. 1, 7]) and offer the corresponding N in the following variable (N_Observations).

- 1 = country
- 2 = Country-time period (Eg. Year)
- 3 = Subnational jurisdiction (Eg, state, provincial government, village)
- 4 = Subnational jurisdiction-time period (Eg. Year)
- 5 = combines subnational jurisdiction with country
- 6 = Group or organization (Eg political party, business, trade union)
- 7 = Group-year or organization-time period (Eg. Year)
- 8 = Individual

- 9 = Individual-time period (Eg. Year)
- 10 = combines individual with subnational jurisdiction or country
- 98 = not made explicit / not relevant for the study
- 99 = Other (write in)

N_Observations

How many observations?

1, 2, 3 N

NA = not made explicit / not relevant for the study

Universe

What is the universe of cases to which the findings are extended

1 = article remains silent on this issue

2 = only to cases under which, thus, are defined as representing the full universe

3 = a specific world region

4 = universal/global

Method_Analysis

What methods are used to analyze the data? (Quantitative methods are those that rely on numbers, qualitative are those that rely on words.)

1 = Qualitative

2 = Mixed method, dominantly qualitative

3 = Mixed method, dominantly quantitative

41 = Quantitative, descriptive statistics (comparison of means, factor analysis, etc.)

42 = Quantitative, OLS regression

43 = Quantitative, multivariate statistical techniques beyond OLS

Variables_involved

How many variables are involved in the analysis?

1,2,3, ...N

NA = not relevant / variables not explicitly identified