

**Munck and Snyder Comparative Politics Articles Data Set:
Variable Descriptions**

Supplement to Gerardo L. Munck and Richard Snyder, “Debating the Direction of Comparative Politics: An Analysis of Leading Journals, *Comparative Political Studies*, forthcoming (April 2007).

Coders

Coder

G = Gerardo Munck

R = Richard Snyder

Article Identification and Placement

Year

Year of publication (Eg. 1988, 2003)

Journal

1 = CP (*Comparative Politics*)

2 = CPS (*Comparative Political Studies*)

3 = WP (*World Politics*)

Title

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. Yale, Darmouth)

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 = US universities with doctorate programs in political science ranked 1-15.¹

2 = US universities with doctorate programs in political science ranked 16-30.

3 = Other US universities

4 = Teaching colleges

5 = US non-university/college

6 = Foreign based

7 = Other

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 = Canada

2 = Australia

3 = Latin America and the Caribbean

4 = Western Europe

5 = Eastern Europe and post-Soviet Republics

6 = Israel

7 = Middle East (excluding Israel)

8 = Asia (excluding post-Soviet Republics)

9 = Africa

10 = Other

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 = Chaired full professor

2 = Full professor

3 = Associate professor

4 = Assistant professor

5 = Graduate Student

6 = Other

Funding

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

1 = No funding acknowledged

2 = Funding acknowledged (not SSRC or NSF)

3 = SSRC funding acknowledged

4 = NSF funding acknowledged

5 = SSRC and NSF funding acknowledged

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

¹ Rankings are from the National Research Council's (NRC) report (1995) and are based on a 1993 survey.

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

Descriptive_Causal

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

- 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 presented?

- 1 = Yes (new data)
- 2 = No (old data)

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 accessible (i.e., the values are readily apparent), and consist of values for all the units and all the variables.)
- 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.)

Method_Data

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
- 99 = Other (write in)

Foreign_Language

Are non-English language sources used?

- 1 = No
- 2 = Yes

N_Countries

How many countries are included in the study?

- 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 = Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia [Czech Republic, Slovakia], Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia [Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia])

- 3 = USSR or post-Soviet Republics (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)
- 4 = East Asia (China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Tibet)
- 5 = South East Asia (Bali, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam)
- 6 = South Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)
- 7 = Oceania (Australia, New Zealand)
- 8 = Middle East and North Africa
- 9 = Sub-saharan Africa
- 10 = Latin America
- 11 = Caribbean
- 12 = North America (Canada, USA)
- 13 = Other
- 14 = 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

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-time period (Eg. Year)
 - 2 = Subnational jurisdiction (Eg. state, provincial government, village)
 - 3 = Subnational jurisdiction-time period (Eg. Year)
 - 4 = Group or organization (Eg. political party, business, trade union)
 - 5 = Group-year or organization-time period (Eg. Year)
 - 6 = Individual
 - 7 = Individual-time period (Eg. Year)
 - 99 = Other (write in)
- (If none of the above, skip the next question.)

N_Observations

If the unit of observation is not the country, how many observations?

- 1, 2, 3 N

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
- 4 = Quantitative