SISP MEMBER SURVEY ON THE STATE OF THE DISCIPLINE

INTRO

The purpose of this questionnaire is to detect the social visibility of political scientists in Italy, their role as policy advisors and their level of internationalisation.

The questionnaire will take you approximately 10 minutes to complete.

Please complete the entire questionnaire, as the success of the research depends on each questionnaire being fully completed.

HELP

The survey should take you less than 10 minutes to complete. A progress bar will show you where you are in the survey.

If you want to change your answers to previous questions, you can simply click on the arrows on the top right of the screen and select the question you want to correct. The questionnaire will then start from that question, by keeping track of the answers you already provided.

Should you have any questions about the survey or would like additional information regarding the purpose of this study, please contact Società Italiana di Scienza Politica at segreteria@sisp.it

Thank you for your cooperation!

PRIVACY

We inform you that the survey has exclusively scientific purposes and is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the law on the treatment of personal data. The data collected from the survey will always be processed and presented in aggregated form, and in no way will the information and opinions you provide be made public in a manner that could allow them to be attributed to you personally. The utmost confidentiality of your personal data will therefore be respected.

Should you have any questions about the survey or would like additional information regarding privacy and the purpose of this study, please contact Società Italiana di Scienza Politica at segreteria@sisp.it

END

Thank you for your valued contribution, your input is greatly valued!

GENDER
How would you describe your gender?
1 Male
2 Female
3 Non-binary
99 I prefer not to answer

AGE
In what year were you born? [RECODED FOR PSEUDO-ANONYMISATION]
_____ (YYYY) {SCRIPT: TEXTUAL WITH RANGE 1920-2006}
99 I prefer not to answer

NATIONALITY {MULTIRESPONSE}
Are you currently a citizen of ...? [RECODED FOR PSEUDO-ANONYMISATION]
1 Your nationality {SCRIPT: COUNTRY LIST}
2 Second nationality (if any) {SCRIPT: COUNTRY LIST}
99 I prefer not to answer {EXCLUSIVE}

COUNTRY LIST
1 Afghanistan
2 Albania
3 Algeria
4 Andorra
5 Angola
6 Antigua & Barbuda
7 Argentina
8 Armenia
9 Australia
10 Aus. Overseas Ter.
11 Austria
12 Azerbaijan
13 Bahamas
14 Bahrain
15 Bangladesh
16 Barbados
17 Belarus
18 Belgium
19 Belize
20 Benin
21 Bhutan
22 Bolivia
23 Bosnia & Herzegovina
24 Botswana
25 Brazil
26 Brunei
27 Bulgaria
28 Burkina Faso
29 Burundi

30 Cambodia
31 Cameroon
32 Canada
33 Cape Verde
34 Central African Rep.
35 Chad
36 Chile
37 China
38 Colombia
39 Comoros
40 Congo, Dem. Rep.
41 Congo, Rep. of
42 Cook Islands
43 Costa Rica
44 Cote d'Ivoire
45 Croatia
46 Cuba
47 Cyprus
48 Czech Rep.
49 Denmark
50 Dan. Overseas Ter.
51 Djibouti
52 Dominica
53 Dominican Rep.
54 East Timor
55 Ecuador
56 Egypt
57 El Salvador
58 Equatorial Guinea
59 Eritrea
60 Estonia
61 Ethiopia
62 Fiji
63 Finland
64 France
65 Fr. Overseas Ter.
66 Gabon
67 Gambia
68 Georgia
69 Germany
70 Ghana
71 Greece
72 Grenada
73 Guatemala
74 Guinea
75 Guinea-Bissau
76 Guyana
77 Haiti
78 Honduras
79 Hong Kong

80 Hungary
81 Iceland
82 India
83 Indonesia
84 Iran
85 Iraq
86 Ireland
87 Israel
88 Italy
89 Jamaica
90 Japan
91 Jordan
92 Kazakhstan
93 Kenya
94 Kiribati
95 Korea, DPRK
96 Korea, Rep. of
97 Kuwait
98 Kyrgyzstan
99 Laos
100 Latvia
101 Lebanon
102 Lesotho
103 Liberia
104 Libya
105 Liechtenstein
106 Lithuania
107 Luxembourg
108 Macao
109 Macedonia
110 Madagascar
111 Malawi
112 Malaysia
113 Maldives
114 Mali
115 Malta
116 Marshall Is.
117 Mauritania
118 Mauritius
119 Mexico
120 Micronesia
121 Moldova
122 Monaco
123 Mongolia
124 Montenegro
125 Morocco
126 Mozambique
127 Myanmar
128 Namibia
129 Nauru

130 Nepal
131 Netherlands
132 Neth. Overseas Ter.
133 New Zealand
134 N.Z. Overseas Ter.
135 Nicaragua
136 Niger
137 Nigeria
138 Niue
139 Norway
140 Oman
141 Pakistan
142 Palau
143 Palestinian Ter.
144 Panama
145 Papua New Guinea
146 Paraguay
147 Peru
148 Philippines
149 Poland
150 Portugal
151 Puerto Rico
152 Qatar
153 Romania
154 Russia
155 Rwanda
156 St. Kitts and Nevis
157 St. Lucia
158 St. Vincent & Gren.
159 Samoa
160 San Marino
161 Sao Tome & Principe
162 Saudi Arabia
163 Senegal
164 Serbia
165 Seychelles
166 Sierra Leone
167 Singapore
168 Slovak Republic
169 Slovenia
170 Solomon Islands
171 Somalia
172 South Africa
173 South Sudan
174 Spain
175 Sri Lanka
176 Sudan
177 Suriname
178 Swaziland
179 Sweden

180 Switzerland
181 Syria
182 Taiwan
183 Tajikistan
184 Tanzania
185 Thailand
186 Togo
187 Tonga
188 Trinidad & Tobago
189 Tunisia
190 Turkey
191 Turkmenistan
192 Tuvalu
193 Uganda
194 Ukraine
195 United Arab Emirates
196 United Kingdom
197 U.K. Overseas Territories
198 United States
199 U.S. Minor Outlying Is.
200 Uruguay
201 Uzbekistan
202 Vanuatu
203 Venezuela
204 Vietnam
205 Western Sahara
206 Yemen
207 Zambia
208 Zimbabwe

COUNTRY

Which country do you reside in? [RECODED FOR PSEUDO-ANONYMISATION]

1 Italy
2 Other country {SCRIPT: SAME COUNTRY LIST AS NATIONALITY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ITALY; SAME CODES FOR COUNTRIES; CODE 99 IS NOT PRESENTED IN THIS QUESTIONS}

POSITION

Which of the following describes your current position?

1 PhD Candidate
2 Post-doctoral researcher
3 Assistant Professor
4 Senior Lecturer
5 Associate Professor
6 Full Professor
7 Retired Professor
8 Other (specify) {TEXTUAL}
99 I prefer not to answer

POSITION_OTHER {IF POSITION = 8}
Which sector do you work?
1 Public sector
2 Private sector
3 NGOs
4 Other (specify) {TEXTUAL}
99 I prefer not to answer

POSITION2 {IF POSITION < 99}
Is [POSITION] your only position, or do you have other job positions? If others, please specify.
1 I have one or more job position(s) (specify) {TEXTUAL}
2 I do not have other job positions
99 I prefer not to answer

INSTITUTION {IF POSITION < 7} {MULTIRESPONSE} **[RECODED FOR PSEUDO-ANONYMISATION]**
As a [POSITION], what academic institution are you affiliated with?
1 Italian academic institution (name of institution) {TEXTUAL}
2 Non-Italian academic institution (name of institution) {TEXTUAL}
99 I prefer not to answer {EXCLUSIVE}

INSTITUTION_RETIRED {IF POSITION = 7} {MULTIRESPONSE} **[RECODED FOR PSEUDO-ANONYMISATION]**
Before retiring, what academic institution were you affiliated with?
1 Italian academic institution (name of institution) {TEXTUAL}
2 Non-Italian academic institution (name of institution) {TEXTUAL}
99 I prefer not to answer {EXCLUSIVE}

AREA {MULTIRESPONSE: MAX. 3}
In which fields are the courses you have taught during the last three years? Please select at most 3 answers.
1 Comparative politics
2 Electoral / voting behaviour
3 EU studies
4 Gender politics
5 International relations
6 Local government
7 Policy evaluation
8 Political communication
9 Political economy
10 Political institutions
11 Political theory
12 Public administration
13 Public policy
14 Research methods

15 Security studies
16 Social movements
17 Other (specify)
97 I have not taught any courses in the last three years {EXCLUSIVE}
99 I prefer not to answer {EXCLUSIVE}

Q1
Overall, how do you evaluate the visibility in public debates/discussions of the research produced by political scientists?

.1 In Italy
.2 In [COUNTRY] {IF COUNTRY = 2}
.3 In Europe

1 Not visible at all. No political science research ever makes it into the public debate.
2 Scarcely visible. Very rarely does some political science research make it into the public debate.
3 Quite visible. Occasionally, some political science research makes it into the public debate.
4 Very visible. Very frequently political science research makes it into the public debate.
98 I don't know
99 I prefer not to answer

Q2
Regarding the visibility of political scientists in comparison to other academics or public intellectuals, would you say that…

.1 In Italy
.2 In [COUNTRY] {IF COUNTRY = 2}
.3 In Europe

1 Political scientists have *no impact at all* on the general public
2 Political scientists have *a little impact* on the general public
3 Political scientists have *a considerable impact* on the general public
98 I don't know
99 I prefer not to answer

Q3
In your opinion, over the last decade, has the impact of political scientists and their research activities on public debate/discussions increased, decreased or remained the same?

.1 In Italy
.2 In [COUNTRY] {IF COUNTRY = 2}
.3 In Europe

1 Increased

2 Decreased
3 Remained the same
98 I don't know
99 I prefer not to answer

Q4
In your opinion, what role do political scientists play in the formulation of public policies (e.g., social policies, foreign policy, institutional policies, etc.)?

.1 In Italy
.2 In [COUNTRY] {IF COUNTRY = 2}
.3 In Europe

1 Political scientists contribute significantly to the decision-making process
2 Political scientists contribute in some way to the decision-making process
3 Political scientist do not contribute much to the decision-making process
4 Political scientist do not contribute at all to the decision-making process
98 I don't know
99 I prefer not to answer

Q5
In the last three years, did you take part in public debates in the media, including online and social media?
1 Yes
2 No
98 I don't remember
99 I prefer not to answer

Q6 {IF Q5 = 1} {MULTIRESPONSE}
Please, can you specify which media... (Please choose all that apply)
1 TV programmes
2 Radio programmes
3 Newspapers/magazines (including online outlets)
4 Online blogs and video-blogs
5 Podcasts
6 Social media (X/Twitter, Facebook, etc.)
7 Other (specify) {TEXTUAL}
98 I don't remember {EXCLUSIVE}
99 I prefer not to answer {EXCLUSIVE}

Q7
How often, on average, during the last three years, have you engaged in any of the following advisory activities with policy actors (policymakers, ministry officials, interest groups, political parties, etc.)? {RANDOMLY ROTATE ITEMS}

.1 I provide data and facts about policies and political phenomena

.2 I analyse and explain the causes and consequences of policy problems
.3 I evaluate existing policies and projects, institutional arrangements, etc.
.4 I offer consultancy services and advice, and make recommendations on policy alternatives
.5 I make forecasts and/or carry out polls
.6 I make normative arguments

1 At least once a week
2 At least once a month
3 At least once a year
4 Less frequently
5 Never
98 I don't remember
99 I prefer not to answer

Q8 {IF Q7.1 < 5 OR Q7.2 < 5 OR Q7.3 < 5 OR Q7.4 < 5 OR Q7.5 < 5 OR Q7.6 < 5} {MULTIRESPONSE}
With which actors did you engage in knowledge exchange, advisory or consulting activities during the last three years? Please choose all that apply. {RANDOMLY ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-9}
1 Executive politicians
2 Legislative politicians
3 Political parties
4 Civil servants
5 Advisory bodies
6 Think tanks
7 Interest groups in the private, corporate, and/or NGO sectors
8 Other civil society organisations and citizen groups
9 International organisations
98 I don't remember {EXCLUSIVE}
99 I prefer not to answer {EXCLUSIVE}

Q9 {IF Q7.1 < 5 OR Q7.2 < 5 OR Q7.3 < 5 OR Q7.4 < 5 OR Q7.5 < 5 OR Q7.6 < 5} {MULTIRESPONSE}
At which level of governance did you engage in policy advice or consulting activities during the last three years? Please choose all that apply.
1 Sub-national or local
2 National
3 European
4 Transnational
5 International
98 I don't remember {EXCLUSIVE}
99 I prefer not to answer {EXCLUSIVE}

Q10 {IF POSITION < 7}
During a typical academic year, on average, how much working time do you spend on each of the following activities? Please indicate the working time spent on each activity

in percent. Please note that the total must be equal to 100. {RANDOMLY ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS; DISPLAY TOTAL; TOTAL HAS TO BE 100 TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION; SHOW SUM}

1 Teaching duties
2 Research
3 Administrative and institutional duties
98 I don't know {EXCLUSIVE}
99 I prefer not to answer {EXCLUSIVE}

Q11
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? {RANDOMLY ROTATE ITEMS}

.1 Political scientists should engage in public debate since this is part of their role as social scientists
.2 Political scientists should engage in public debate because this helps them to expand their career options
.3 Political scientists should engage in media or political advisory activities only after testing their ideas in academic outlets
.4 Political scientists should produce usable knowledge

1 Fully agree
2 Somewhat agree
3 Somewhat disagree
4 Fully disagree
98 I don't know
99 I prefer not answer

Q12
How many times in the past three years have you…? {RANDOMLY ROTATE ITEMS}

.1 Published in a journal outside of your country
.2 Published with international co-authors
.3 Published in English
.4 Published in a language (not English) other than the principal language of your academic system
.5 Participated (presented a paper or acted as discussant) in an international conference
.6 Gone on a research stay abroad of at least 2 weeks
.7 Taught outside the country where you work
.8 Participated in an international research

1 Never
2 At least once
3 Three or more times
98 I don't remember
99 I prefer not to answer

Q13
Regarding your publishing record, please indicate whether in the last three years you have published: {RANDOMLY ROTATE ITEMS}

.1 Articles in peer-reviewed international journals
.2 Chapters in edited books published by international publishing houses
.3 Monographs published by international publishing houses

1 Never
2 At least once
3 Three or more times
98 I don't remember
99 I prefer not to answer

Q14 {MULTIRESPONSE}
Still considering your publications of the last three years, which of the following research designs have you used in these publications? Check all that apply.

Quantitative {Gondwe, 2020}
1 Descriptive
2 Correlational
3 Quasi-experimental
4 Experimental
5 Other (specify)

Qualitative {Creswell and Poth, 2018}
6 Narrative
7 Phenomenological
8 Grounded theory
9 Ethnographical
10 Case study
11 Other (specify)

Mixed {Creswell and Plano Clark, 2010}
12 Sequential exploratory (info {display when cursor points it}: The QUALITATIVE method is followed by a QUANTITATIVE method. QUALITATIVE findings inform the QUANTITATIVE method; then, QUANTITATIVE results are mobilised to confirm and generalise QUALITATIVE findings.
13 Sequential explanatory (info {display when cursor points it}: The QUANTITATIVE method is followed by a QUALITATIVE method. QUANTITATIVE results inform the QUALITATIVE method; then, QUALITATIVE findings are mobilised to interpret or explain QUANTITATIVE results.
14 Convergent (or parallel/concurrent) (info {display when cursor points it}: QUANTITATIVE and QUALITATIVE methods are complementary during data collection, or data analysis, or both. Integration occurs during collection, or analysis, or collection and analysis, of QUANTITATIVE and QUALITATIVE data.
98 I don't remember {EXCLUSIVE}
99 I prefer not to answer {EXCLUSIVE}

Mixed method	Description
Sequential exploratory	The QUALITATIVE method is followed by a QUANTITATIVE method. QUALITATIVE findings inform the QUANTITATIVE method; then, QUANTITATIVE results are mobilised to confirm and generalise QUALITATIVE findings.
Sequential explanatory	The QUANTITATIVE method is followed by a QUALITATIVE method. QUANTITATIVE results inform the QUALITATIVE method; then, QUALITATIVE findings are mobilised to interpret or explain QUANTITATIVE results.
Convergent (or parallel/concurrent)	QUANTITATIVE and QUALITATIVE methods are complementary during data collection, or data analysis, or both. Integration occurs during collection, or analysis, or collection and analysis, of QUANTITATIVE and QUALITATIVE data.

Q15 {MULTIRESPONSE}

Please indicate the research methods you have used in your publications over the last three years. Please choose all that apply from this non-exhaustive list.

{DRAG & DROP FROM LIST "Methods"}

1 ANOVA / t-test
2 Bayesian analysis
3 Categorical analysis
4 Cluster analysis
5 Comparative case study
6 Computer-assisted text analysis
7 Discourse analysis
8 Dyadic data analysis
9 Ethnographic analysis
10 Event-history-analysis
11 Expert interviews
12 Factor analysis
13 Field experiments
14 Focus groups
15 Gamification
16 Geodata
17 Group discussions
18 Historical sources analysis
19 Laboratory experiments
20 Machine learning
21 Multilevel analysis
22 Narrative interviews
23 Natural experiments
24 Network analysis
25 Participating observation
26 Process tracing

27 Qualitative Comparative Analysis
28 Qualitative interviews
29 Quantitative content analysis
30 Regression analysis
31 Semi-structured interviews
32 Simulation
33 Structural equation models
34 Survey
35 Survey experiments
36 Time series analysis
37 Time-series-cross-section analysis
38 Videography (Film/Photo/Pictures)
39 Web scraping
40 None of these
97 Other (specify)
98 I don't remember {EXCLUSIVE}
99 I prefer not to answer {EXCLUSIVE}

Q15_OTHER
If you wish to indicate any additional methods not listed, please specify.
1 Other (specify)

Q16
Do you use artificial intelligence (AI) tools in your own research? {RANDOMLY ROTATE ITEMS}

.1 Machine learning (algorithms to automate gathering or processing data)
.2 Generative AI (e.g., ChatGPT, GPT-4, PALM, MidJourney, LLaMA)

1 Yes, regularly
2 Yes, sometimes
3 Yes, rarely
4 No
99 I prefer not to answer

Q17
To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of these statements about the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in political research? {RANDOMLY ROTATE ITEMS}

.1 The benefits of AI outweigh its drawbacks
.2 AI tools are useful for researchers in my field
.3 Editors and peer-reviewers cannot adequately review papers that use AI
.4 AI introduces new bias and inequities into research

1 Fully agree
2 Somewhat agree
3 Somewhat disagree

4 Fully disagree
98 I don't know
99 I prefer not answer

Q18
And to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of these statements on the use of methods in political science? {RANDOMLY ROTATE ITEMS}
Politics is an observational, not an experimental science {Lowell, A. Lawrence. 1910. "The Physiology of Politics." American Political Science Review 4: 1–15.}

Contemporary political science is too method driven and not sufficiently problem driven {Shapiro, Ian. 2002. "Problems, Methods, ad Theories in the Study of Politics, or What's Wrong with Political Science and What to Do About It." Political Theory, 30 (4): 588-611.}

Empiricism and rationality are the overriding principles to which political research must adhere {Lauer, Johann. 2021. "Methodology and political science: the discipline needs three fundamentally different methodological traditions." SN Soc Sci 1, 43.}

The differences between the quantitative and qualitative traditions are only stylistic and are methodologically and substantively unimportant {King, Gary, Robert 0. Keohane, and Sidney Verba. 1994. Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research. Princeton: Princeton University Press.}

1 Fully agree
2 Somewhat agree
3 Somewhat disagree
4 Fully disagree
98 I don't know
99 I prefer not answer

Q19 {MULTIRESPONSE}
Did you participate during the last three years in any of the following activities? Please choose all that apply: {RANDOMLY ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS}

1 Partner or subcontractor of a research project funded by international institutions (Horizon Europe, H2020, ERC, COST, etc.)
2 Member of an international research network within your field of interest
3 Reviewer of project applications funded by international or other country's institutions
4 Referee for an international peer-reviewed journal
5 Editor for an international peer-reviewed journal
6 Reviewer for an international publishing house
7 Book series editor for an international publishing house
99 I prefer not to answer {EXCLUSIVE}

Q20
During the last three years, how much time did you spend working (performing research or teaching duties) in countries other than the one in which you reside?

1 I did not spend time working abroad
2 Less than a month
3 Between 1 and 5 months
4 Between 6 and 12 months
5 More than 12 months
98 I don't remember
99 I prefer not to answer

Q21

In comparison with political science colleagues in [COUNTRY], do you consider yourself to be…?

1 More internationalised
2 Less internationalised
3 About average in terms of internationalisation
98 I don't know
99 I prefer not to answer